

E S A Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2006

A reference for programs, caseloads, and expenditures



January 2007

Contents

The Economic Services Administration's (ESA) 2006 Program Briefing Book is a reference guide to our programs, caseload trends, client demographics, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2006, the period of July 2005 through June 2006. It also provides you with historical trends.

You can find this information online at: www.wa.gov/dshs/esa/briefingbook.htm

We are committed to providing you with accurate and useful information. If you have questions about ESA or the information in the briefing book, please contact Carol Welch at (360) 664-5082, CWelch@dshs.wa.gov or members of ESA staff listed in Appendix 1.

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Introduction

Introduction to ESA

Economic Services Administration (ESA) is located within the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Our mission is to provide the resources and support that help people build better lives.

Who ESA Serves

ESA helps low-income families, children, pregnant women, people with disabilities, older adults, refugees, and immigrants. ESA also serves children who need child support, paternity establishment, child care, and medical services.

Where ESA Serves

ESA's Community Services Division provides services through 42 Community Services Offices (CSOs), 10 Branch Offices, 6 Outstations, and a statewide network of Customer Service Centers (CSCs or call centers). ESA's Division of Child Support (DCS) consists of a headquarters office and ten field offices. A map of our six regions can be found in Appendix 2.

How ESA Serves

Our programs provide diverse services that include: cash grants, Basic Food, housing assistance, child support enforcement, child care subsidies, repatriation assistance, domestic violence referrals, and telephone subsidies. ESA staff also determines eligibility for state and federal medical programs.

CSO and CSC staff work with individuals, families, and children to determine program eligibility, to issue benefits, and to assist clients in achieving self-sufficiency. DCS provides paternity establishment, child support order establishment, and child/medical support enforcement services. DCS has an array of tools to collect child support with wage withholding being the preferred method. Alternate methods for hard-to-collect cases include filing of liens, bank account levies, asset seizure and sale, and license suspension. The Division's web site is located at <http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/dcs/index.shtml>.

ESA Partnerships

ESA staff work closely with other DSHS Administrations, other state agencies, courts, Tribes, and community partners, including: Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Workforce Development Councils, community action agencies, prosecuting attorneys, county clerks, county commissioners, and non-profit agencies.

How to Access ESA Services

Local telephone books list the Community Services Offices and the Child Support Offices in the Government Section (look under State, Social and Health Services Department). ESA provides the following toll-free numbers and websites

- ***CSD Constituent Relations:*** ***1-800-865-7801***

You can locate your Community Services Office, get additional contact information, and apply for public assistance at www.onlinecso.dshs.wa.gov

- ***Child Support Community Relations Unit:*** ***1-800-457-6202***

The Child Support Resource Center is located on-line at <http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/dcs/>

Program Descriptions

ESA Programs

ESA provides a wide variety of services through 21 programs. They are described, in alphabetical order, on the following pages

- Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)
- Child Care – Homeless (HCC)
- Child Care – Seasonal (SCC)
- Child Care – Working Connections (WCCC)
- Child Support Services
- Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)
- Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
- Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
- Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T)
- General Assistance – Unemployable (GA-U)
- General Assistance – Expedited Medicaid (GA-X)
- Naturalization Assistance Services
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- Refugee and Immigrant Services
- State Family Assistance (SFA)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
- United States Repatriate
- Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
- WorkFirst (WF)

Program Descriptions

Title	Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)
Brief Description	Provides a cash payment to meet emergent housing or utility needs. Benefits may be authorized multiple times in a consecutive 12-month period, but the cumulative total cannot exceed \$750.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08.090, Rulemaking Authority Enforcement RCW 74.04.050, Department to administer public assistance Programs
Funding Source	Federal & State: Mixture of TANF and TANF–MOE dollars
Population Served	Pregnant women or families with an eligible minor child
Eligibility	Families must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive Temporary Assistance of Needy Families (TANF); State family Assistance (SFA), or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) 2. Have an emergency housing or utility need and 3. Have a good reason for not having enough money to pay for housing or utility cost
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payments may be used to prevent eviction or foreclosure, secure housing if homeless or domestic violence victim, secure or prevent shut-off of utilities related to health and safety, or repair damage to home if it causes risk to health or safety
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community or charitable agencies that may help to meet the emergent need 2. Food banks 3. Housing shelters or low-income/emergency housing 4. Other public assistance programs

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care – Homeless Child Care (HCC)
Brief Description	Offers subsidized child care to eligible homeless families involved in qualifying activities. Goal is to provide access to licensed /certified child care and support parental efforts to attend appointments for health care, substance abuse treatment, violence avoidance, legal assistance and other social services needed to obtain housing and achieve stability.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.12.340, 74.04.050 and 43.20A790. As of July 2006, RCW 43.215 was added.
Funding Source	Funded by state general fund
Population Served	<p>Homeless families who do not qualify for other subsidy child care programs and who require child care while they are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seeking permanent housing 2. Seeking employment or involved in employment activity, if Working Connections Child Care is not immediately available through no fault of the parent 3. Attending appointments for medical/mental health care, substance abuse, violence avoidance, legal appointments, or other social services as needed to achieve stability 4. Requesting to reduce parental stress that threatens the health and safety of the family unit <p>Program is available throughout most of the state</p>
Eligibility	Families must meet definition of homelessness and be involved in approved activity.
Services	Child care payment on behalf of authorized families
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community agencies contracted for the authorization duties 2. Community Services Offices (CSOs) 3. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) 4. Resource and referral agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care – Seasonal Child Care (SCC)
Brief Description	Offers child care subsidies to eligible families who are seasonally employed in agricultural work. The goal is to provide access to licensed/ certified child care so children are in safe, healthy environments while parents are involved in qualifying work activities.
Legal Authorization	45 CFR Parts 98 and 99, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), RCW 74.12.340, 74.13.085 and WAC 388-292. As of July 2006, RCW changed to RCW 43.215, and WAC changed to WAC 170-292.
Funding Source	Funded by federal block grants and state funds
Population Served	Eligible families who are seasonally employed in agricultural work require child care to participate in approved activities, do not qualify for TANF and have a child age 12 or younger or, a child with special needs age 18 or younger.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents are actively employed in agricultural work in Washington state, or in bordering state within 40 miles of the Washington state border 2. The primary wage earner was employed in agricultural work for 11 months or less with any one employer in the previous 12 months 3. The family's adjusted monthly income averaged for the previous 12 months is at or below 200% of the federal Poverty Level for that size of family 4. 50% or more of a family's earned income for the previous 12 months is derived from agricultural work 5. The parent(s) agree to participate in the cost of child care by making a monthly co-payment
Services	Child care payment on behalf of authorized families
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community agencies contracted to authorize seasonal child care 2. Community Service Offices (CSOs) 3. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care – Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)
Brief Description	Provides child care subsidies for families, whose incomes are at or below 200% of the federal poverty level, in which adults are working, looking for work, or enrolled in an approved training program while working.
Legal Authorization	Child care is provided by federal block grants under 45 CFR parts 98 and 99, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), and state monies, RCW 74.12.340. As of July 2006, RCW 43.215 was added.
Funding Source	Funded by federal block grants, a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds, and state matching funds
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funded by federal block grants – TANF recipients who required child care to participate in approved: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. WorkFirst activities b. Job search c. Employment d. Training plans 2. Non-TANF families who require child care to maintain employment or attend approved training while employed
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The eligible families' income must be at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) 2. Parents pay for a portion of child care, based on a sliding scale 3. The parents must be in an approved activity
Services	Child care payment on behalf of eligible families
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head Start 2. Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) 3. Child Care Resource and Referral 4. Community Service Offices (CSOs)

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services
Brief Description	Provides services for the establishment of paternity, and the establishment, modification and enforcement of child support orders (financial and medical) for children to help families become or remain self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Title IV-D of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 608-669b and 45 CFR Volume 2, Chapter III, §§300-399)
Funding Source	Funded by federal funds, state matching funds, and local funding. May earn additional federal incentive funding. Federal: 66% Federal Incentives: 9% State: 25%
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current Assistance (Individuals who are currently receiving Title IV-A TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services) 2. Former Assistance (Individuals who have ever received AFDC or TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services) 3. Never Assistance (Individuals who have never received AFDC or TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services and have made application for Title IV-D services. Includes non-IV-A Medicaid only, state foster care and child care only)
Eligibility	Automatic as a condition of receiving a TANF grant or Medicaid; continuation of services; interstate referral; or upon application for non-assistance services
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative support order establishment 2. Full enforcement or collection services 3. Responsible parent locate services 4. Support order modification 5. Medical enforcement 6. Paternity establishment 7. Payment processing services only 8. Electronic funds transfer/electronic data interchange for employers 9. Electronic funds transfer for parents 10. Tribal support service 11. Employer information
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TANF/WorkFirst 2. Courts 3. Prosecuting Attorneys 4. Community Services Offices (CSOs) 5. Office of Administrative Hearings 6. DSHS Children's Administration 7. Washington State Support Registry 8. DSHS Health and Recovery Services Administration

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">9. State Tribal Relations Unit10. Department of Health11. Department of Corrections12. Employment Security Department13. Department of Labor and Industries14. Department of Revenue15. Department of Licensing16. Internal Revenue Service17. U.S. Department of Justice18. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service19. U.S. Department of Defense20. Hospitals21. Community Based Organizations

Program Descriptions

Title	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)
Brief Description	Provides program benefits to alleviate emergent conditions resulting from insufficient income and resources to provide for food, shelter, clothing, medical care, or other necessary items. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 consecutive days in any consecutive 12 month period. <i>(Note: Part of the funding for the CEAP programs was transferred to the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development in SFY 2000)</i>
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.660, Family Emergency Assistance Program
Funding Source	100% State funded
Population Served	Women in any stage of pregnancy or families with dependent children who are ineligible to receive benefits from any of the following programs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary Assistance for Needy families (TANF) 2. State Family Assistance (SFA) 3. Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) 4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be residents of Washington 2. Must be in emergent need and have no resources to meet that need 3. Family income must be less than 90% of the TANF payment standard 4. Cannot have refused without good cause a bona fide job offer or training for employment within 30 days of the date application 5. Payment is limited to payment maximums for individual emergent need items or the TANF Payment Standard, whichever is lower
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides for specific emergent needs such as food, shelter, clothing, minor medical care, utilities, household maintenance, job related transportation or clothing, and transportation for foster care-bound children
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development 2. Low-income emergency housing 3. Food banks 4. Charitable agencies 5. Community medical centers 6. Other public assistance programs (approximately half of CEAP households are subsequently approved for TANF)

Program Descriptions

Title	Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
Brief Description	Provides a one time in a 12-month period payment up to \$1,500, to overcome a temporary emergency and keep otherwise eligible families from becoming dependent upon TANF.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.210, Diversion Program – Emergency Assistance
Funding Source	100% State – TANF MOE
Population Served	Low-income families with temporary emergent needs who are not likely to need continued assistance if those needs are met
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must meet TANF eligibility criteria but not receiving TANF 2. Cannot have received DCA within the last 12 months 3. Cannot have an adult in the family who is ineligible for cash assistance for any reason other than one adult receiving SSI in a two-adult family 4. If the families go on TANF within 12 months of receiving DCA, a prorated amount of the DCA payment must be repaid to the state by monthly deductions equal to 5% of the cash grant 5. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a 12 consecutive month period 6. The total of all payments in 30-day period is limited to \$1,500.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payments to cover emergent needs for shelter, transportation, child care, food, medical care, and employment-related expenses 2. Usually paid directly to vendors
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Child care 3. Child support services 4. Medical assistance 5. Food assistance 6. Other services to assist low-income families

Program Descriptions

Title	Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
Brief Description	Provides food assistance to low-income individuals and families
Legal Authorization	Food Stamp Act 1977 Public Law 88-525 (7 U.S.C. 2011-2036)
Funding Source	Federal food benefits are paid directly by USDA to Client. The State's administrative cost for the program is funded by both federal and state funds.
Population Served	Households with incomes at or below 130% of the federal poverty level. The federal government sets the income and resources standards. The income standards are updated October 1st each year based on the federal poverty level in effect at the time.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must meet U.S Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service criteria for financial need 2. Eligible assistance unit members must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be U.S. citizens or nationals or qualified aliens meeting certain criteria b. Be residents of Washington c. Participate in Food Stamp employment & training requirements (requirement currently applies only to residents of King County) d. Meet certain eligibility criteria if on strike 3. An Assistance Unit is categorically eligible when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All members receive Social Security Supplemental Security Income b. All members receive General Assistance c. The household has gross income at or below 130% of the federal poverty level d. Some members receive or are authorized to receive payments or services from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TANF cash assistance 2. State family assistance 3. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) for four months after initial DCA issuance. 4. Elderly persons or persons with disabilities need only to meet the net income standard to be entitled to medical deductions 5. Persons with disabilities have the value of their vehicles exempted entirely when used for medical transportation 6. Certain students of higher education, able-bodied adults without dependents and assistance units participating in the food distribution program on or near Indian reservations are not eligible for benefits 7. Some people are ineligible for food assistance and must have some of their income and resources considered available to the remaining eligible assistance unit members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fugitive felons including probation and parole violators b. Persons failing to attest to citizenship or alien status

Program Descriptions

Title	Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Disqualified for (i) intentional program violation, (ii) failure to provide a Social Security Number, or (iii) not participating in work requirements 9. Disqualified if ineligible alien
Services	Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition education programs 2. School lunch programs 3. Low-income housing 4. Food banks 5. Children and family services 6. Community medical centers 7. Senior outreach 8. Charitable agencies

WAC 388-478-0060 What are the income limits and maximum benefit amounts for Basic Food? If an assistance unit (AU) or family meets all other eligibility requirements for Basic Food, they must have income at or below the limits in columns B and C to get Basic Food. The maximum monthly benefit a family could receive is listed in column D.

EFFECTIVE 10-1-2006				
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E*
Number of eligible AU members	Maximum Gross Monthly Income	Maximum Net Monthly Income	Maximum Allotment	165% of the Poverty Level
1	\$1,062	\$817	\$155	\$1,348
2	1,430	1,100	284	1,815
3	1,799	1,384	408	2,283
4	2,167	1,667	518	2,750
5	2,535	1,950	615	3,218
6	2,904	2,234	738	3,685
7	3,272	2,517	816	4,153
8	3,640	2,800	932	4,620
9	4,009	3,084	1,049	5,088
10	4,378	3,368	1,166	5,556
Each Additional Member	+369	+284	+117	+468

* 165 Percent Standard for Clients Who Are both Elderly and Disabled. A client who is both elderly and disabled and can't cook their own meals may be in a separate family or Assistance Unit (AU) only if the other people who would normally be in the AU (not counting the person's spouse) have combined income at or under the 165% standard. The client's spouse must always be in the AU if they live with the client.

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
Brief Description	Provides food assistance for legal immigrants who are not eligible for the federal Food Stamp program
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.120 Immigrants-food assistance
Funding Source	State: Mix of state and TANF — MOE
Population Served	Legal immigrants ineligible for the federal Food Stamp program under federal welfare reform enacted in August 1996
Eligibility	With the exception of citizenship and alien rules, the state program mirrors the federal Food Stamp program
Services	Same as for the federal Food Stamp program: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores 2. The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income
Linkages	Same as for the federal Food Stamp program: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition education programs 2. School lunch programs 3. Low-income housing 4. Food banks 5. Children and family services 6. Community medical centers 7. Senior outreach 8. Charitable agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Stamp Program Employment and Training (FS E&T)
Brief Description	Provides employment and training services to clients, ages 16 through 59, who are receiving food assistance only, unless otherwise exempt.
Legal Authorization	Food Stamp Act of 1977 (as amended)
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds, but certain costs are matched with state funds. Private and state funds are matched with 50% federal funds though a pilot project within King County.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Stamp program recipients living in King County only, who are ages 16 through 59 and have dependents 2. Able bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) who are ages 18 to 50 and live in King County (except for the cities of SeaTac and Des Moines, which are exempt from federal participation requirements by waiver and the city of Burien, which is exempt under the 15% provision). ABAWDs with individual exemptions may volunteer for E&T services. Participation in job search and educational components are subject to space availability
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Food Stamp Program applicants or recipients who are not receiving other types of assistance and are <i>not exempt</i> under the following exemption criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Caring for a child under age 6 or a person determined to be incapacitated b. Unable to work due to incapacity c. Confronts substantial barriers to employment, e.g. medical, transportation, language d. Resides in an area that is exempted from Food Stamp Employment and Training Services under the state plan e. Applying for or receives unemployment compensation f. Participating in alcohol or drug treatment program g. Working 30 hours or receiving weekly earnings equal to federal minimum wage times 30 hours h. Students ages 16 or 17, not the head of household, and attend school such as high school or GED programs; or enrolled in a work program i. Students who are 18 or older enrolled at least half time in any accredited school, training program, or institution for higher education 2. For ABAWDs, the 3-month limit does not apply if the person meets any one of the exemptions in sections 1 above or if the person is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exempt by federal waiver b. Pregnant c. Under 18 or over 49 years of age d. Eligible for the 15 % exemption rule

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Stamp Program Employment and Training (FS E&T)
	<i>Federal law allows states to exempt ABAWDs under the 15% rule who are not otherwise eligible for one of the previously listed individual exemptions</i>
Services	<p>Employment and training services include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job search 2. Basic or vocational education 3. Referral to job openings <p>In addition to employment and training services, ABAWDs in King County will also have the option to participate in Workfare activities.</p>
Linkages	<p>Same as those for the TANF program. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment Security Department, for job search activities 2. DSHS will identify providers in Region 4 as sites for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Workfare and b. Work experience 3. Under a pilot project in King County, specified contractors also provide job search activities in addition to basic education and vocational training services.

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Expedited Medicaid (GAX)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who appear to be eligible and are applying for Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.
Legal Authorization	Medicaid eligibility authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a (v) (as enacted in P.L. 101-508, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990). Cash assistance authorized by RCW 74.04.005(6)
Funding Source	100% General Fund-State, which is recovered from retroactive payment (interim assistance) once SSI eligibility is approved
Population Served	Adults 18 to 65 years old, who appear to be eligible for SSI benefits pending a final administrative determination of disability by the Social Security Administration (SSA)
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet the same financial criteria as GAU 2. Incapacitating conditions must meet SSI disability or blindness criteria as certified by a department-contracted physician or psychologist 3. Recipients must be cooperating with department SSI facilitator in applying for and pursuing SSI benefits 4. Eligibility is limited to the period of time that an SSI application is active and disability determination is pending
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance, ongoing additional requirements benefits, case management, and referral services that are the same as those provided to GAU recipients 2. Medicaid (Categorical Needy Medical coverage) 3. SSI facilitation services by social workers trained in the disability benefits application process to ensure that the person is able to complete, submit and track the disability application submitted to SSA
Linkages	<p>The same as for the GAU program with the addition of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security offices and 2. Private-practice attorneys who accept referrals to represent recipients in challenging denial of disability after the reconsideration stage of the SSI application

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable (GAU)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults without dependents and who are unemployable based on medical impairment.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.005 (6)
Funding Source	100% State
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incapacitated adults aged 18 to 65 years, or 2. If under 18 and member of married couple.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource tests. Resource limits are the same as for the TANF program 2. Recipients must be unemployable due to mental, emotional, or physical impairment. For applicants, the impairment must prevent employment for at least 90 days from date of application 3. A person is ineligible for GAU when incapacitated only by alcoholism or drug addiction (chemical dependency). People who have a chemical dependency in addition to a separate mental or physical impairment that qualifies them for GAU may be assigned a protective payee or required to participate in alcohol or drug treatment 4. Recipients must accept available treatment or pursue services or benefits from other agencies that would enable them to become employable or reduce their need for assistance
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance 2. On-going additional requirements (i.e., laundry, telephone, restaurant meals, home-delivered meals, and food for service animals) 3. Medical coverage through the Medical Care Services program 4. Case management 5. Referral for treatment or for benefits and services from other agencies 6. Assessment for potential disability 7. Services and support to prepare for or become employed, when funds are available
Linkages	<p>Local and emergency services agencies including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alcohol/drug assessment and treatment agencies 2. Regional Support Networks / community mental health agencies 3. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation 4. Social Security Administration 5. Food banks 6. Housing shelters 7. Long-term or congregate care facilities 8. Naturalization Assistance Services 9. Veterans Administration

Program Descriptions

Title	Naturalization Assistance Services
Brief Description	Provides services that prepare low-income refugees and legal immigrants for U.S citizenship testing.
Legal Authorization	45 CFR 400.152, 152 400.155 and RCW 74.08A .130
Funding Source	Mix of federal and state funds
Population Served	Refugees and legal immigrants who are within two years or less of their eligibility to become naturalized citizens
Eligibility	Refugees and legal immigrants who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits or benefits through a cash, medical or food assistance program administration by DSHS
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information and referral services 2. Naturalization preparation training and instruction including American History, Civics and English 3. Payment of fees for the United States Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) application for naturalization when appropriate 4. Assistance in completing the USCIS naturalization application form 5. Assistance in obtaining test or fee waivers when appropriate
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Homeland Security (formerly INS) United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) 2. Community-based organizations 3. City of Seattle 4. Seattle Housing Authority 5. Northwest Immigrant Rights Project 6. Northwest Justice Project 7. Social Security Administration

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)
Brief Description	Provides cash and medical assistance for newly arrived refugees.
Legal Authorization	CFR 400.45 – 400.69 Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.
Funding Source	Federal: 100%
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees or asylees authorized by the U.S State Department to immigrate into the U.S. because they are unwilling or unable to return to their country of nationality due to persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in particular social group, or political opinion 2. Individuals who have been certified by the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement as victims of severe forms of human trafficking
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees, asylees, Cubans/Haitians, Amerasians, and victims of human trafficking, who meet financial need criteria for the TANF program but are not TANF eligible (e.g., adults without dependent children) 2. Currently, eligibility expires eight months after the date of their arrival in the United States. For asylee adults, eligibility expires eight months after the date their asylee status is granted 3. Unless exempt, adults must register for employment and language services 4. Adults must also provide the name of the voluntary agency, which helped bring them to this country 5. Refugee youth identified by the Office of Refugee Resettlement as Refugee Unaccompanied Minors.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance for food, clothing, and shelter 2. Medical assistance 3. Health screening 4. Unaccompanied Minor Program
5. Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voluntary resettlement agencies 2. Mutual assistance associations 3. Community employment providers 4. Low-income housing 5. Food banks 6. Community medical centers 7. Charitable agencies 8. Workforce development councils 9. Public health departments 10. Other local agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee and Immigrant Services
Brief Description	Provides services for refugees and immigrants, through local government and community-based agencies, to help refugees and immigrants become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; CFR 400.70 – 400.82, 400.140 – 400.156, RCW Chapter 74.08A
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds with a supplement of state funding for individuals not eligible for federal funding
Population Served	Refugees and legal immigrants
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees and legal immigrants 2. Asylees, Amerasians, Cubans, Haitians, and victims of trafficking are eligible, although they do not have refugee status 3. Must meet low-income financial criteria
Services	<p>The Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA) Section provides the following services through contracts with community-based agencies, local governments, community and technical colleges, and the Employment Security Department:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment readiness and job placement services 2. Job skills training 3. English language training 4. Health screening 5. Information and referral services 6. Case management services 7. Refugee foster services 8. Mental health services 9. Naturalization services
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community-based employment providers 2. Mutual assistance associations 3. Voluntary refugee resettlement agencies (VOLAGS) 4. Public health departments 5. U.S citizenship and immigration services 6. Community and technical colleges 7. Community-based organizations 8. Local employers 9. Employment Security Department 10. Workforce training councils 11. Local government agencies 12. Housing Authorities 13. Other organizations providing community resources, such as food banks and utility assistance agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	State Family Assistance (SFA)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for legal immigrant families, students ages 19 to 20, and pregnant women who are ineligible to receive TANF.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.100, Immigrants-Eligibility RCW 74.12.035, Additional Eligibility Requirements (Students)
Funding Source	State: Mix of State and TANF MOE
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immigrants ineligible for TANF because of the citizenship and alien status eligibility requirements 2. Children under 21 years of age attending high school who are ineligible for TANF because they are over age 18 3. Needy caretaker relatives of these children 4. Pregnant women with no other children who are ineligible for TANF or for misrepresentation of residence in order to receive TANF benefits in two or more states at the same time
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet all TANF eligibility criteria, except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the citizenship and alien status requirements b. the age requirement for children or c. the prohibition of pregnant women with no other children who have misrepresented their residence to obtain assistance in two or more states 2. Immigrants must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Qualified aliens ineligible for TANF because of the five-year period of ineligibility b. Aliens permanently residing in the U.S. under color of law (PRUCOL) 3. Children ages 19 and 20 are in high school or a GED program full-time 4. Benefits have a five-year time limit
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with State Payment Standards for food, clothing and shelter 2. Immigrant recipients of SFA are not eligible for medical assistance. However, SFA recipients may be eligible for Alien Emergency Medical program if they have a medical emergency that meets certain eligibility requirements. Clients are eligible for WorkFirst services 3. Additional Requirements Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as rent and utilities if eviction or shut-off notices have been issued
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Food banks 3. Children and family services 4. Community medical centers 5. Charitable organizations

Program Descriptions

Title	Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP)
Brief Description	Provides a supplemental cash payment to some recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in addition to their regular SSI payment.
Legal Authorization	Title XVI of the Social Security Act, 20 CFR 416.2095, and RCW 74.04.600–74.04.640
Funding Source	State: 100% state funds for the supplement
Population Served	SSP is paid to the following populations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mandatory Income Level (MIL) – people who received state aged, blind or disabled cash assistance in 1973 who were converted to receiving federal SSI in January 1974 2. People with an ineligible spouse – SSI recipients whose spouse is not eligible for SSI in their own right 3. Developmentally Disabled – people who meet Social Security disability criteria 4. SSI recipients who are aged or blind 5. Certain foster children receiving SSI
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security Administration (SSA) determines SSI eligibility and administers the program. Washington has chosen state administration of the state supplement and provides SSP to only those determined SSI eligible by SSA 2. Must meet resource limit of \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple (not all resources are counted)
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The MIL SSP varies by individual and federal requirement 2. The SSP to persons eligible for SSI because they are aged or blind or who have an ineligible spouse is \$46 per month 3. Developmentally disabled SSP varies by individual and client need 4. Foster child SSP varies by individual need 5. The SSP for a person eligible for SSI who is residing in a medical institution is \$23.68 per month 6. A person eligible for SSI is automatically eligible for Categorically Needy medical coverage
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Senior citizens centers 3. Ongoing additional requirements 4. Food banks 5. Developmental disability programs 6. Congregate care facilities 7. Adult family homes 8. Nursing homes 9. Medical facilities 10. Mental health centers 11. Other community charitable and social service agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF)
Brief Description	Provides benefits for low-income families. TANF provides cash assistance and the WorkFirst program provides services to families who need to work, look for work, prepare for work or get a better job. (See WorkFirst description on following pages).
Legal Authorization	Title IV-A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602-619) and RCW Chapters 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), 74.08 (Eligibility Generally — Standards of Assistance), 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and 74.12 (TANF)
Funding Source	Funded by a federal block grant and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children under age 18 2. Children under age 19 attending high school or GED program full-time 3. Parents or needy caretaker relatives of these children 4. Unmarried teen parents under the age of 18 5. Pregnant women with no other children
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The family or assistance unit must include a child (or a pregnant woman with no other children) who is in financial need. The child of unmarried parents can be excluded from recipient assistance units at the option of the parents 2. Family net monthly income may not exceed the Payment Standard plus authorized Additional Requirements. Under TANF, 50% of gross earnings are countable when determining eligibility and payment amount 3. Families can own a home, household goods, and up to \$1,000 in countable assets. The first \$5,000 in equity value of a vehicle is exempt, and equity that exceeds this amount counts towards the \$1,000 asset limit. Recipients may accumulate up to \$3,000 in savings (e.g. a bank account) 4. Teen parents must meet all TANF eligibility requirements, be living in an approved living situation, and must be attending high school. When not living in an approved living situation, the child of the teen is opened on TANF as a child-only case 5. Families must be Washington residents and not living in a public institution (with some exceptions) 6. All eligible family members must have a Social Security Number or cooperate in obtaining one. Families must assign rights to child support and cooperate with the DSHS Division of Child Support by identifying the non-custodial parent of the children and in obtaining child support 7. Adults and certain teens must participate in WorkFirst program work or work activities for up to 40 hours a week. There are a few exceptions to participation requirements

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF)
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with State Payment Standards for food, clothing, and shelter 2. Medical assistance and WorkFirst services 3. Additional Requirements—Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as obtaining housing or preventing eviction or utility shut-off 4. SSI Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring a SSA Title II or Title XVI application
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Food banks 3. Children and family services 4. Community medical centers 5. Charitable organizations 6. Tribal TANF programs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe – Started October 1998 b. Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe – Started October 1998 c. Quinalt Indian Nation – Started April 2001 d. Quileute Tribe – Started May 2001 e. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation – Started November 2001 f. Spokane Tribe of Indians – Started March 2003 g. South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency (SPIPA) comprised of three tribes: Nisqually, Skokomish and Squaxin Island – Started September 2004 h. Tulalip Tribes – Started March 2005 i. Nooksack Tribe – Started May 2005 7. ESA State Tribal Relations Unit

Program Descriptions

The need standards for cash assistance units are:			
1. For families or assistance units with obligation to pay shelter costs:			
Assistance Unit Size	Need Standard	Family or Assistance Unit Size	Need Standard
1	\$ 1,021	6	\$2,458
2	1,293	7	2,841
3	1,596	8	3,144
4	1,883	9	3,447
5	2,170	10 or more	3,750
2. For families or assistance units with shelter provided at no cost:			
Assistance Unit Size	Need Standard	Family or Assistance Unit Size	Need Standard
1	\$ 530	6	\$1,275
2	671	7	1,474
3	828	8	1,631
4	977	9	1,788
5	1,126	10 or more	1,946

Program Descriptions

Title	United States Repatriate
Brief Description	Provides a federal cash loan for food, housing, medical, or transportation costs and social services to help United States citizen or dependent resettle after emergent conditions require the person to return to the U.S.
Legal Authorization	45 CFR Parts 211 and 212
Funding Source	Initial expenditures are state funds that are recouped by federal funds
Population Served	U.S. citizens or their dependents returning from a foreign country
Eligibility	The U.S. Department of State determines eligibility and authorizes repatriation based on poverty, mental or physical illness, or international crisis
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resettlement assistance for up to 90 days after return to the U.S., unless an extension is granted 2. Cash loan based on the TANF payment standard for household size, to pay for food, shelter, medical care and other emergent needs, or travel costs to the state of residence or final destination
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 2. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families or other public assistance programs 3. Food assistance 4. U.S. State Department and Administration for Children and Families (ACF), International Social Services contracted by ACF to coordinate the program with and refer eligible people to the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
Brief Description	Provides waivers and discounts on telephone fees or a community service voicemail box for low-income households.
Legal Authorization	RCW 80.36.410, Washington Telephone Assistance Program—Findings
Funding Source	100% state funds, through a special Treasurer’s Trust Fund. A 14-cent excise tax on all wire phone lines supplies the funding
Population Served	Public assistance program recipients and former recipients of the Community Service Voice Mail Program
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There must be at least one adult in the household receiving benefits from one or more of the following programs: Food Stamps or State Food Assistance; TANF or State Family Assistance; General Assistance ; SSI; specific types of Medical Assistance; or was referred to the department by a community agency that provided community service voice mail 2. Clients must apply for WTAP by contacting their local telephone company and requesting this service 3. Client eligibility lasts through the end of the fiscal year in which the client loses eligibility for public assistance. For clients eligible for WTAP through the Community Service Voice Mail program, eligibility lasts for the remainder of the year referred, plus one additional state fiscal year
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once-a-year waiver of deposit for local service 2. A one-time-per-address 50% discount on connection fees, averaging \$15.50 3. A reduction in the monthly flat fee for telephone services which, with federal support, averages about \$14 per month
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission 2. Telephone companies serving Washington state residents 3. Universal Service Administration Company (providing federal funds, which pays 50% of client telephone connection fees once per address and pays a partial match for client monthly flat rate fees) 4. Community agencies providing community service voice mail 5. Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
Brief Description	Provides support services and activities to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families/State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA) clients and low-income families so they can find jobs, keep jobs, get better jobs and become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, and RCW 74.08A, Washington Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act
Funding Source	May be funded by a federal block grant and/or a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds
Population Served	Low-income families with dependent children and pregnant women
Eligibility	TANF/SFA recipients, former TANF/SFA recipients up to six months, and under some circumstances, low-income families with incomes at or below 175% of the federal poverty level
Services	<p>Case Management and Social Services include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WorkFirst orientation, to introduce parents to the WorkFirst program 2. Comprehensive Evaluation, a multiple-part evaluation conducted by WorkFirst partner agencies to identify a parent's strengths, participation options, and best pathway to employment 3. Referrals for services that a family may need including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Family Planning for every individual b. Necessary Supplemental Accommodation (NSA) for individuals with a mental, neurological, physical or sensory impairment or other problems that prevent them from getting program benefits in the same way that an unimpaired person would get them c. Family violence d. Learning disabilities e. Substance abuse / chemical dependency f. Pregnant or parenting a child under 12 months. 4. Development of Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) 5. Intensive social services for those with significant issues and needs 6. Interdisciplinary case staffing 7. Helping pregnant or parenting minors find a suitable living arrangement and complete high school 8. Support services that include funding for transportation, work clothing, professional fees and testing

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
	<p>Services While Working</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training) 10. Re-employment services following job loss <p>Services While Looking for Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Employment service supports (e.g., help with transportation) 12. Employment services (e.g., job leads, and access to resource rooms, phone banks, and job fairs) 13. Job preparation (e.g., employment competencies, work skills assessment and employment work shops) 14. Part-time language training for limited-English proficient participants in job search 15. Customized job skills (short-term training course that leads to an available job at an above-average wage) <p>Services While Preparing for Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Short-term subsidized employment, Community Jobs, for participants who leave job search without finding unsubsidized work 17. A changing mixture of subsidized or unpaid work, job search, treatment, education, training, and/or other services
<p>Linkages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment Security Department 2. Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development 3. State Board for Technical and Community Colleges 4. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Investment Act 5. Native American Tribes 6. Community programs 7. ESA State Tribal Relations Unit 8. Refugee and Immigrant community-based organizations 9. Local planning areas

Basic Food Program

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Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program

This section summarizes data on households and persons participating in the Washington State Basic Food Program:

1. The federally-funded (FSP) and state-funded (FAP) Basic Food Program caseloads are broken out into three program types:
 - a. SSI - all recipients who also received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security (SSA) benefits;
 - b. Public Assistance Food Stamps (PAFS) - all recipients who received a cash assistance grant;
 - c. Non-Assistance Food Stamps (NAFS) - at least one recipient who did not receive a cash assistance grant or SSI.
2. The state-funded Basic Food Program (FAP) is for individuals who meet federal income requirements, but not federal immigrant eligibility criteria.

Highlights:

- The average monthly Basic Food Program caseload increased 8.8% to 273,538 cases in SFY 2006 from 251,337 cases in SFY 2005. The average payment per case in SFY 2006 was \$178.72.
- The proportion of the state's population that received the Basic Food Program in SFY 2006 increased to 8.5% compared to 8.1% in SFY 2005.
- A majority of cases (57.9%) in SFY 2006 received the Basic Food Program and did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percent of cases in SFY 2006 that received other forms of public assistance averaged 22.0%, and those who received SSI averaged 20.1%.
- In SFY 2006, an average of 40,636 cases or 14.9% received the Basic Food Program through WASHCAP.
- Washington State's federal Food Stamp Program error rate qualified for a bonus as one of the most improved states in the nation. For FFY 2005, the official state-only error rate was 2.7%, second in the nation and most improved compared to FFY 2004.
- Most Basic Food Program recipients in SFY 2006 were female (55.7%) and white (59.0%). More adults were never married (43.1%) than were married or separated. The median age of adults was 39 years.

Basic Food Program

Selected Basic Food Program Characteristics SFY 2005 and SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2005 (July 2004 – June 2005)	SFY 2006 (July 2005 – June 2006)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	251,337 (233,659 – 265,576)	273,538 (261,664 – 280,934)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	506,759 (476,459 – 530,272)	541,249 (521,544 – 554,093)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	291,573 (272,345 – 307,322)	314,914 (303,068 – 322,608)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	215,186 (204,114 – 222,950)	226,335 (218,476 – 231,869)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	8.1%	8.5%
State Population ¹	6,256,400	6,375,600
Children as a Percent of Recipients	42.5%	42.5%
Average Persons Per Case	2.0	2.0
Average Children Per Case	0.9	0.8
Average Children Per Adult	0.7	0.7
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$174.46 (\$166.43 - \$179.36)	\$178.72 (\$173.85 - \$181.71)

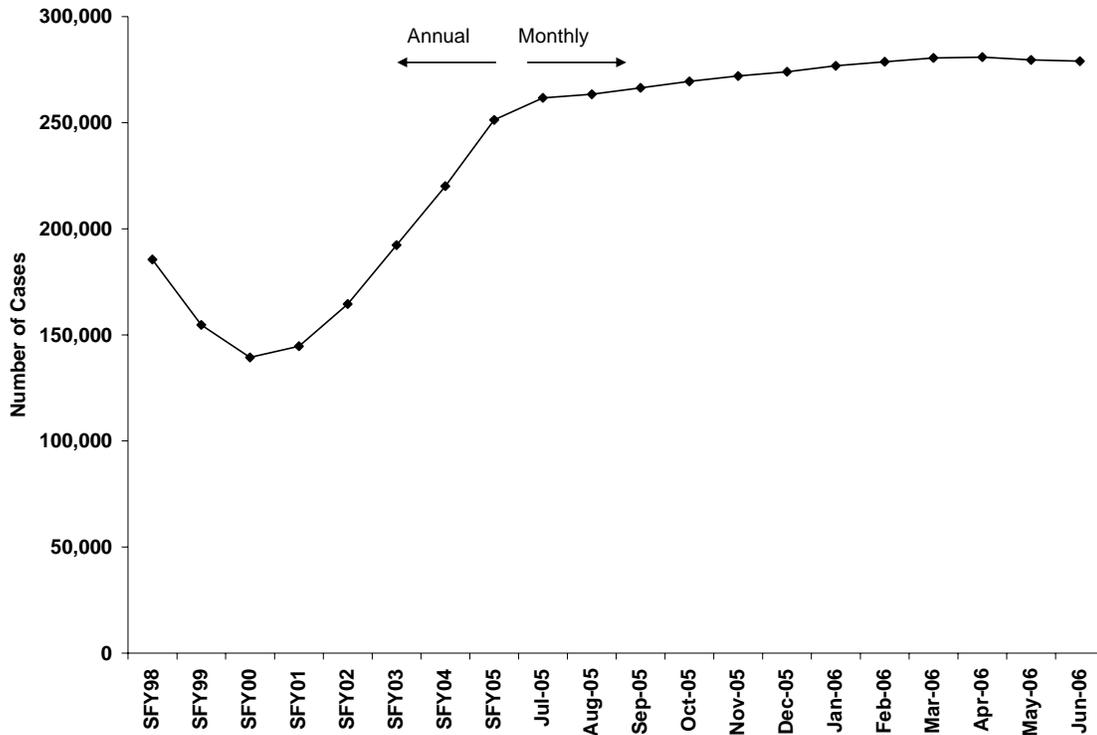
¹ OFM, 2006 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload SFY 1998 – SFY 2006 Source: ESA-ACES Data



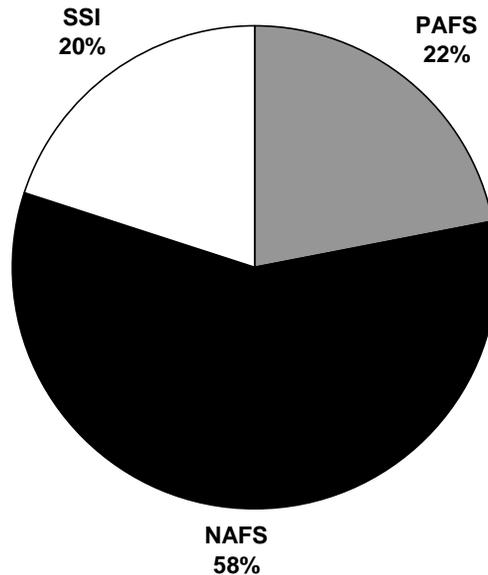
SFY 2006	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	261,664	521,544	\$45,489,442.28	\$173.85
August	263,426	524,076	\$45,683,503.27	\$173.42
September	266,448	528,564	\$46,020,298.16	\$172.72
October	269,455	533,380	\$48,114,903.63	\$178.56
November	272,007	538,421	\$48,891,892.97	\$179.74
December	273,984	542,758	\$49,816,908.23	\$181.82
January	276,805	548,532	\$49,547,682.67	\$179.00
February	278,684	551,362	\$50,504,974.22	\$181.23
March	280,479	554,035	\$50,732,547.53	\$180.88
April	280,934	554,093	\$51,049,301.10	\$181.71
May	279,586	550,262	\$50,604,293.27	\$181.00
June	278,984	547,958	\$50,169,224.72	\$179.83
Mo. Avg	273,538	541,249	\$48,885,414.34	\$178.72

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program(FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload by Type, SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

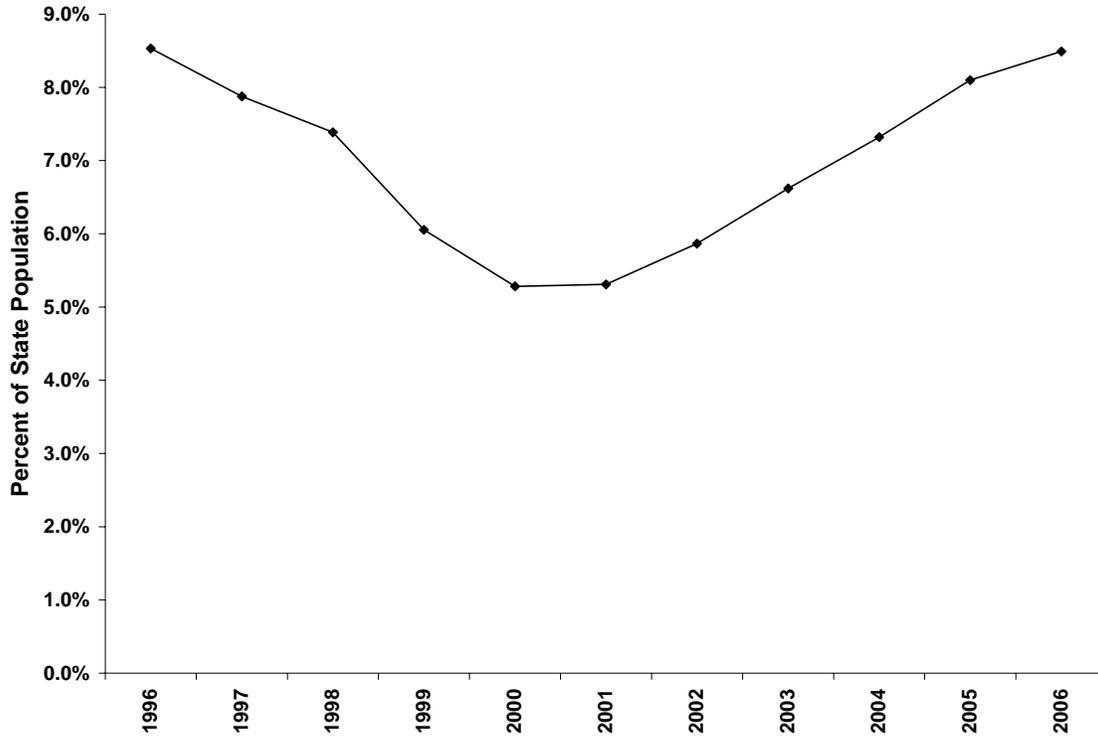


	Caseload	Public Assistance		Non-Public Assistance		SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	261,664	60,361	23.1%	147,325	56.3%	53,978	20.6%
August	263,426	60,322	22.9%	148,917	56.5%	54,187	20.6%
September	266,448	61,033	22.9%	150,905	56.6%	54,510	20.5%
October	269,455	61,303	22.8%	153,594	57.0%	54,558	20.2%
November	272,007	59,914	22.0%	157,416	57.9%	54,677	20.1%
December	273,984	60,024	21.9%	159,139	58.1%	54,821	20.0%
January	276,805	60,393	21.8%	161,096	58.2%	55,316	20.0%
February	278,684	60,893	21.9%	162,467	58.3%	55,324	19.9%
March	280,479	60,383	21.5%	164,824	58.8%	55,272	19.7%
April	280,934	59,737	21.3%	165,567	58.9%	55,630	19.8%
May	279,586	59,010	21.1%	164,790	58.9%	55,786	20.0%
June	278,984	58,330	20.9%	164,562	59.0%	56,092	20.1%
Average	273,538	60,142	22.0%	158,384	57.9%	55,013	20.1%

Note: NAFS stands for Non-Assistance Food Stamps, PAFS stands for Public Assistance Food Stamps, SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Average Monthly Basic Food Program Caseload As a Percent of State Population SFY 1996 to SFY 2006



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Participating Persons	Statewide Population ¹	Percent of State Population
1996	470,617	5,516,800	8.5%
1997	441,666	5,606,800	7.9%
1998	419,944	5,685,300	7.4%
1999	348,536	5,757,400	6.1%
2000	311,266	5,894,121	5.3%
2001	317,231	5,974,900	5.3%
2002	354,423	6,041,700	5.9%
2003	403,525	6,098,300	6.6%
2004	451,509	6,167,800	7.3%
2005	506,759	6,256,400	8.1%
2006	541,249	6,375,600	8.5%

Source: SFY1988 – SFY1997, Blue Books. SFY1998 Forward: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report from the ACES Data Warehouse

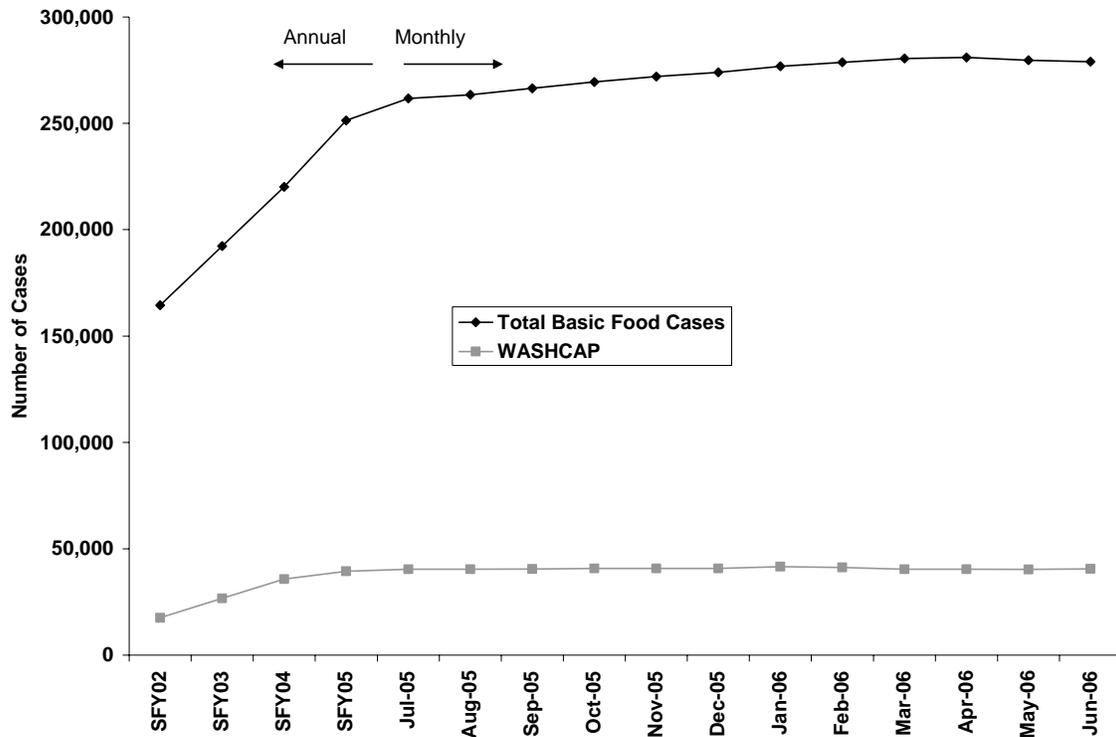
¹ Source: OFM 2006 Population Trends.

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload Receiving Assistance Through WASHCAP December 2001 through SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	261,664	40,355	15.4%	\$2,885,691.00	\$71.51
August	263,426	40,387	15.3%	\$2,882,574.00	\$71.37
September	266,448	40,473	15.2%	\$2,898,273.00	\$71.61
October	269,455	40,725	15.1%	\$3,293,886.00	\$80.88
November	272,007	40,715	15.0%	\$3,284,206.00	\$80.66
December	273,984	40,713	14.9%	\$3,291,879.00	\$80.86
January	276,805	41,588	15.0%	\$2,918,094.00	\$70.17
February	278,684	41,201	14.8%	\$2,921,481.00	\$70.91
March	280,479	40,337	14.4%	\$2,867,655.00	\$71.09
April	280,934	40,328	14.4%	\$2,907,502.00	\$72.10
May	279,586	40,260	14.4%	\$2,894,574.00	\$71.90
June	278,984	40,554	14.5%	\$2,917,765.00	\$71.95
Mo. Average	273,538	40,636	14.9%	\$2,996,965.00	\$73.75

Note: In January 2005, the standard utility expense was changed from the maximum heating standard utility allowance to the lesser limited utility allowance resulting in benefit decreases.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload Receiving FSP and FAP SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2006	Caseload	FSP ONLY		BOTH FSP & FAP		FAP ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	261,664	258,461	98.8%	2,272	0.9%	931	0.4%
August	263,426	260,253	98.8%	2,263	0.9%	910	0.3%
September	266,448	263,250	98.8%	2,260	0.8%	938	0.4%
October	269,455	266,267	98.8%	2,251	0.8%	937	0.3%
November	272,007	268,745	98.8%	2,348	0.9%	914	0.3%
December	273,984	270,723	98.8%	2,424	0.9%	837	0.3%
January	276,805	273,507	98.8%	2,473	0.9%	825	0.3%
February	278,684	275,368	98.8%	2,485	0.9%	831	0.3%
March	280,479	277,143	98.8%	2,497	0.9%	839	0.3%
April	280,934	277,615	98.8%	2,480	0.9%	839	0.3%
May	279,586	276,346	98.8%	2,408	0.9%	832	0.3%
June	278,984	275,808	98.9%	2,334	0.8%	842	0.3%
Mo. Avg	273,538	270,291	98.8%	2,375	0.9%	873	0.3%

SFY 2006	FAP Caseload	State Expenditures on FAP Cases	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case
July	3,203	\$355,151.37	\$110.88
August	3,173	\$356,301.97	\$112.29
September	3,198	\$363,112.60	\$113.54
October	3,188	\$366,476.02	\$114.95
November	3,262	\$372,329.21	\$114.14
December	3,261	\$378,578.35	\$116.09
January	3,298	\$379,476.91	\$115.06
February	3,316	\$383,673.33	\$115.70
March	3,336	\$387,143.57	\$116.05
April	3,319	\$383,381.94	\$115.51
May	3,240	\$377,463.44	\$116.50
June	3,176	\$367,227.68	\$115.63
Mo. Avg	3,248	\$372,526.37	\$114.71

Note: FSP is the Federal Food Stamp Program; FAP the Food Assistance Program is Washington State's Basic Food program for legal immigrants. Some households have a member receiving federal food assistance and a member receiving food assistance through the state; these cases are considered mixed FSP and FAP cases and are rolled into the combined FAP caseload number. In April 2003, the majority of FAP recipients were switched from state to federally funded benefits under a provision of the Farm Bill.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload by Region and CSO

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	1,478	0.5%	3,239	0.6%
Colfax Branch Office	1,046	0.4%	2,263	0.4%
Mattawa	436	0.2%	1,082	0.2%
Moses Lake	4,200	1.5%	10,320	1.9%
Newport	693	0.2%	1,573	0.3%
Okanogan	2,607	0.9%	5,569	1.0%
Othello	1,185	0.4%	3,013	0.5%
Republic	709	0.3%	1,782	0.3%
Spokane North	9,184	3.3%	21,649	4.0%
Spokane Southwest	6,200	2.2%	10,728	2.0%
Spokane Valley	6,694	2.4%	15,358	2.8%
Tri County – Colville	2,130	0.8%	5,153	0.9%
Wenatchee	4,272	1.5%	9,050	1.7%
Region 1 Call Center	338	0.1%	382	0.1%
<i>Region 1 Total</i>	<i>41,172</i>	<i>14.8%</i>	<i>91,161</i>	<i>16.6%</i>
Region 2				
Ellensburg	1,194	0.4%	2,450	0.4%
Kennewick	5,659	2.0%	13,434	2.5%
Pasco	3,485	1.2%	8,848	1.6%
Sunnyside	3,468	1.2%	9,741	1.8%
Walla Walla	2,639	0.9%	5,901	1.1%
Wapato	3,732	1.3%	9,852	1.8%
Yakima	9,757	3.5%	21,913	4.0%
Region 2 Call Center	76	0.0%	210	0.0%
<i>Region 2 Total</i>	<i>30,010</i>	<i>10.8%</i>	<i>72,349</i>	<i>13.2%</i>
Region 3				
Alderwood	4,570	1.6%	9,335	1.7%
Bellingham	7,636	2.7%	15,463	2.8%
Everett	7,101	2.5%	15,275	2.8%
Friday Harbor	116	0.0%	225	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	5,176	1.9%	11,081	2.0%
Oak Harbor	1,281	0.5%	2,645	0.5%
Skykomish Valley	2,102	0.8%	4,035	0.7%
Smokey Point	4,010	1.4%	8,749	1.6%
<i>Region 3 Total</i>	<i>31,992</i>	<i>11.5%</i>	<i>66,808</i>	<i>12.2%</i>

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload by Region and CSO (continued)

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	910	0.3%	2,758	0.5%
Belltown	5,487	2.0%	6,503	1.2%
Capitol Hill	4,388	1.6%	6,817	1.2%
Federal Way	6,798	2.4%	15,316	2.8%
King Eastside	4,112	1.5%	8,318	1.5%
King North	5,879	2.1%	10,003	1.8%
King South	5,143	1.8%	12,221	2.2%
Rainier	3,973	1.4%	9,342	1.7%
Renton	4,644	1.7%	9,966	1.8%
White Center	7,660	2.7%	16,552	3.0%
Region 4 Call Center	64	0.0%	165	0.0%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	<i>49,058</i>	<i>17.6%</i>	<i>97,961</i>	<i>17.9%</i>
Region 5				
Bremerton	6,563	2.4%	13,658	2.5%
Lakewood	7,214	2.6%	16,669	3.0%
Northwest WorkFirst	6,941	2.5%	13,823	2.5%
Pierce South	6,923	2.5%	15,687	2.9%
Puyallup	5,157	1.8%	11,327	2.1%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	<i>32,798</i>	<i>11.8%</i>	<i>71,164</i>	<i>13.0%</i>
Region 6				
Aberdeen	4,033	1.4%	8,181	1.5%
Chehalis	4,430	1.6%	9,608	1.8%
Columbia River	14,464	5.2%	32,887	6.0%
Forks	696	0.2%	1,527	0.3%
Goldendale	664	0.2%	1,551	0.3%
Kelso	6,286	2.3%	13,279	2.4%
Long Beach	650	0.2%	1,193	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	7,483	2.7%	15,536	2.8%
Port Angeles	2,314	0.8%	4,527	0.8%
Port Townsend	1,022	0.4%	1,902	0.3%
Shelton	2,480	0.9%	5,307	1.0%
South Bend	511	0.2%	1,145	0.2%
Stevenson	409	0.1%	840	0.2%
White Salmon	527	0.2%	1,151	0.2%
Region 6 Call Center	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
<i>Region 6 Total – Without WASHCAP</i>	<i>45,971</i>	<i>16.5%</i>	<i>98,636</i>	<i>18.0%</i>
<i>WASHCAP</i>	<i>34,089</i>	<i>12.2%</i>	<i>34,089</i>	<i>6.2%</i>
<i>Region 6 Total – With WASHCAP</i>	<i>80,060</i>	<i>28.7%</i>	<i>132,725</i>	<i>24.2%</i>

Note: The WASHCAP office is part of Region 6 but includes cases from around the state who receive assistance from this office.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload by Home Community Service Office (HCS)

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
HCS Offices				
Aberdeen	304	0.1%	325	0.1%
Alderwood	333	0.1%	394	0.1%
Bellingham	358	0.1%	396	0.1%
Bremerton	395	0.1%	421	0.1%
Chehalis	167	0.1%	175	0.0%
Clarkston	72	0.0%	76	0.0%
Colville	259	0.1%	281	0.1%
Ellensburg	55	0.0%	58	0.0%
Everett	636	0.2%	761	0.1%
Holgate	3,931	1.4%	4,559	0.8%
Kelso	259	0.1%	281	0.1%
Moses Lake	302	0.1%	344	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	188	0.1%	214	0.0%
Oak Harbor	71	0.0%	72	0.0%
Okanogan	173	0.1%	183	0.0%
Pacific	78	0.0%	84	0.0%
Pasco	421	0.2%	483	0.1%
Port Angeles	176	0.1%	183	0.0%
Skykomish	157	0.1%	165	0.0%
Smokey Point	200	0.1%	211	0.0%
Spokane	1,452	0.5%	1,619	0.3%
Sunnyside	77	0.0%	85	0.0%
Tacoma	1,639	0.6%	1,828	0.3%
Toppenish-Wapato	64	0.0%	67	0.0%
Tumwater	472	0.2%	507	0.1%
Vancouver	784	0.3%	928	0.2%
Walla Walla	228	0.1%	253	0.0%
Wenatchee	175	0.1%	192	0.0%
Yakima-Ellensburg	339	0.1%	359	0.1%
<i>HCS Office Total</i>	<i>13,765</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>15,504</i>	<i>2.8%</i>
Medical Eligibility Service	129	0.0%	286	0.1%
State Total	278,984	100.0%	547,958	100.0%

Note: A number of Basic Food Program cases receive services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of an Economic Services Administration Community Service Division (CSD) Community Service Office (CSO).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload by County of Residence

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	1,162	0.4%	2,863	0.5%
Asotin	1,641	0.6%	3,312	0.6%
Benton	6,871	2.5%	15,409	2.8%
Chelan	3,791	1.4%	7,327	1.3%
Clallam	3,656	1.3%	6,662	1.2%
Clark	16,789	6.0%	35,403	6.5%
Columbia	203	0.1%	386	0.1%
Cowlitz	7,340	2.6%	14,245	2.6%
Douglas	1,236	0.4%	2,662	0.5%
Ferry	622	0.2%	1,266	0.2%
Franklin	3,771	1.4%	9,006	1.6%
Garfield	76	0.0%	167	0.0%
Grant	5,483	2.0%	12,497	2.3%
Grays Harbor	5,273	1.9%	9,599	1.8%
Island	1,775	0.6%	3,364	0.6%
Jefferson	1,225	0.4%	2,122	0.4%
King	62,790	22.5%	112,407	20.5%
Kitsap	8,248	3.0%	15,343	2.8%
Kittitas	1,358	0.5%	2,616	0.5%
Klickitat	1,391	0.5%	2,888	0.5%
Lewis	5,083	1.8%	10,222	1.9%
Lincoln	318	0.1%	709	0.1%
Mason	2,930	1.1%	5,723	1.0%
Okanogan	3,154	1.1%	6,280	1.1%
Pacific	1,394	0.5%	2,565	0.5%
Pend Oreille	904	0.3%	1,777	0.3%
Pierce	32,085	11.5%	63,536	11.6%
San Juan	249	0.1%	418	0.1%
Skagit	5,754	2.1%	11,434	2.1%
Skamania	446	0.2%	856	0.2%
Snohomish	21,798	7.8%	41,582	7.6%
Spokane	26,594	9.5%	52,189	9.5%
Stevens	2,545	0.9%	5,515	1.0%
Thurston	9,030	3.2%	17,149	3.1%
Wahkiakum	143	0.1%	281	0.1%
Walla Walla	3,017	1.1%	6,258	1.1%
Whatcom	9,069	3.3%	16,907	3.1%
Whitman	1,190	0.4%	2,424	0.4%
Yakima	18,580	6.7%	42,589	7.8%
State Total	278,984	100.0%	547,958	100.0%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Error Rate Federal Fiscal Year October through September FFY 1994 to FFY 2005

Source: ESA – Operations Support Division, Office of Quality Assurance

Federal Fiscal Year	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	Lower Bound	Tolerance ¹	Difference ²
1994	8.9	9.7		10.3	0.6
1995	8.3	8.5		9.7	1.2
1996	10.4	11.3		9.2	-2.1
1997	14.0	14.6		9.8	-4.8
1998	14.1	15.6		10.7	-4.9
1999	7.6	8.6		9.9	1.3
2000	7.2	8.2		8.9	0.7
2001	8.1	8.5		8.7	0.2
2002	7.8	8.2		8.3	0.1
2003	6.2	6.3	5.0	7.0	2.0
2004	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.2	-0.2
2005	2.9	2.7	1.9	6.1	4.2

Note: Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2006 data is not yet available.

¹ The tolerance level is a federally determined threshold which States may be sanctioned for exceeding. Prior to 2003, the tolerance level was set at the national average. Beginning in 2003, the tolerance level became 105 percent of the national average. (See "Information about the Basic Food Program Error Rate", below, for a more complete explanation.)

² The difference is calculated by subtracting the lower boundary of the Official State Error Rate from the federally determined tolerance level. If a number is positive, it means that the lower boundary is below the tolerance level and is not subject to sanction status. If the number is negative, it means that the lower boundary is above the tolerance level and the state is subject to sanction status.

Information about the Basic Food Program Error Rate:

Each month, a number of Basic Food cases are randomly selected for federal quality control review. The findings on all cases are reported monthly to the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), part of the US Department of Agriculture, which administers the Food Stamp Program. After 12 months of reviews are reported, the data collected is considered statistically valid. These findings, along with a regression rate (based on federal differences and the number of completions) determined by FNS, comprise the state's official error rate. The error rates of all states are used to determine the national average payment error rate.

The state's payment error rate is compared to the national average payment error rate to determine if the state is in sanction status or is eligible for bonus monies. States may be awarded bonus monies as either one of the best in the nation or one of the most improved. However, a state will be in sanction status if it exceeds the federal tolerance level for at least 2 consecutive years.

Determining sanctions is a two-step process. First, the lower boundary of the state's error rate at 95% confidence interval is determined and compared to 105% of the national payment error rate. (Example: An error rate of 8.5% may have a tolerance level of +/- .5%. This means that there is a 95% chance that the error rate falls between 8% and 9%. The lower boundary of 8% is compared to 105% of the federal rate. If the federal error rate is 7.75%, the rate used would be 7.75 x 1.05, or 8.1375%. In this example, the state's lower boundary error rate of 8% is less than 105% of the federal error rate, or 8.1375%, so there is no sanction.) If the state's lower boundary is above the adjusted federal rate, then the second step, determining the sanction amount, is computed. To compute this, determine the difference between the state's error rate and 6%. (This figure of 6% is constant.) Multiply that difference by the value of all allotments issued during the federal fiscal year, and multiply this by 10%. That is the amount of the potential sanction for one year.

It is up to the USDA Secretary to determine if all or most of a sanction amount will be waived. If not waived, the Secretary can determine how much of that amount will be used for reinvesting in payment accuracy activities and how much will be "at risk", or eligible to be repaid to FNS if the state is in sanction for a second consecutive year.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Client Demographics

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (547,958)		All Adults (320,078)		All Children (227,880)	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Gender						
Female	305,040	55.7%	192,428	60.1%	112,612	49.4%
Male	242,873	44.3%	127,621	39.9%	115,252	50.6%
Unknown	45	0.0%	29	0.0%	16	0.0%
Race						
White	323,042	59.0%	210,958	65.9%	112,084	49.2%
Hispanic	81,709	14.9%	29,651	9.3%	52,058	22.8%
Black	47,576	8.7%	27,520	8.6%	20,056	8.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	24,949	4.6%	17,209	5.4%	7,740	3.4%
Native American	21,006	3.8%	13,371	4.2%	7,635	3.4%
Unknown	49,676	9.1%	21,369	6.7%	28,307	12.4%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	32,750	10.2%	32,750	10.2%	0	0.0%
Married	66,821	20.9%	66,821	20.9%	0	0.0%
Never Married	138,097	43.1%	138,097	43.1%	0	0.0%
Divorced	64,770	20.2%	64,770	20.2%	0	0.0%
Widowed	14,922	4.7%	14,922	4.7%	0	0.0%
Unknown	2,718	0.8%	2,718	0.8%	0	0.0%
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	503,396	91.9%	285,362	89.2%	218,034	95.7%
Resident Alien	43,570	8.0%	34,002	10.6%	9,568	4.2%
U.S. National	992	0.2%	714	0.2%	278	0.1%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	219,458	40.1%	0	0.0%	219,458	96.3%
17 Years Old	8,422	1.5%	0	0.0%	8,422	3.7%
18 Years Old	8,224	1.5%	8,224	2.6%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	14,318	2.6%	14,318	4.5%	0	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	73,306	13.4%	73,306	22.9%	0	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	68,048	12.4%	68,048	21.3%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	66,055	12.1%	66,055	20.6%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	29,636	5.4%	29,636	9.3%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	14,408	2.6%	14,408	4.5%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	12,958	2.4%	12,958	4.0%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	33,125	6.0%	33,125	10.3%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		N/A		8.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		N/A		7.0 Years Old	
Mean Age of Adults	41.6 Years Old		41.6 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Adults	39.0 Years Old		39.0 Years Old		N/A	

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program WASHCAP Client Demographics June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	40,554	100%
Gender		
Female	24,128	59.5%
Male	16,417	40.5%
Unknown	9	0.0%
Race		
White	27,847	68.7%
Hispanic	1,782	4.4%
Black	3,172	7.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,858	9.5%
Native American	1,409	3.5%
Unknown	2,486	6.1%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	5,147	12.7%
Married	382	0.9%
Never Married	17,808	43.9%
Divorced	10,844	26.7%
Widowed	5,097	12.6%
Unknown	1,276	3.1%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	35,706	88.0%
Resident Alien	4,743	11.7%
U.S. National	105	0.3%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	85	0.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	369	0.9%
21 – 29 Years Old	3,592	8.9%
30 – 39 Years Old	4,277	10.5%
40 – 49 Years Old	7,981	19.7%
50 – 55 Years Old	6,052	14.9%
56 – 59 Years Old	3,919	9.7%
60 – 64 Years Old	3,690	9.1%
65+ Years Old	10,589	26.1%
Mean Age of Clients	53.9 Years Old	
Median Age of Clients	53.0 Years Old	

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Child Care

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Child Care

Child Care

The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) was created in July 2001. DCCEL was responsible for establishing Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) policy and procedures, licensing child care centers and family home providers, and for the overall integrity of Washington State's child care programs.

The five year anniversary of DCCEL marked the first day of the new Department of Early Learning (DEL), which was created by Governor Gregoire and the Washington State Legislature during the 2006 Legislative session. DCCEL was merged with the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) and the Early Reading Initiative (formerly part of OSPI) to form the new agency on July 1, 2006.

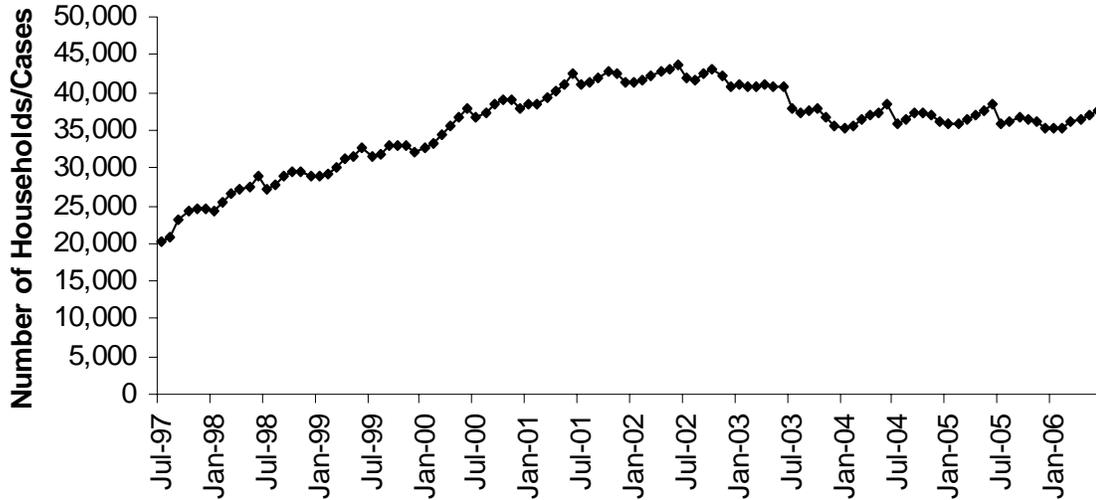
Highlights:

- The number of households using Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) has been stable for the past three years, averaging 36,198 per month in SFY 2006.
- The number of children using WCCC has been stable for the past three years, averaging 60,820 per month in SFY 2006.
- The percent of households served by WCCC that are not receiving TANF benefits remained stable at 78% in SFY 2006.
- The percent of children served by WCCC that are cared for in a setting exempt from licensing regulations remained low in SFY 2006: 21% for non-TANF children and 18% for TANF children.
- Center care is the type of care most commonly used in WCCC, being the only type of care used by 56% of TANF children and 49% of non-TANF children.
- Among TANF children served through WCCC, 50% are Caucasian, 16% are Hispanic, 16% are Black, 4% are Native American, 2% are Asian, and 13% are of some other ethnic group or their ethnicity was unknown. For non-TANF children served through WCCC, 52% are Caucasian, 22% are Hispanic, 9% are Black, 2% are Native American, 2% are Asian, and 12% are of some other ethnic group or their ethnicity was unknown.
- The number of children served in the Seasonal Child Care Program averaged 1,581 children per month in SFY 2006, ranging from a low of 503 in December 2005 to a high of 2,592 in July 2005.

Child Care

Working Connections Child Care Cases SFY 1998 to SFY 2006

Source: SSPS Payment History

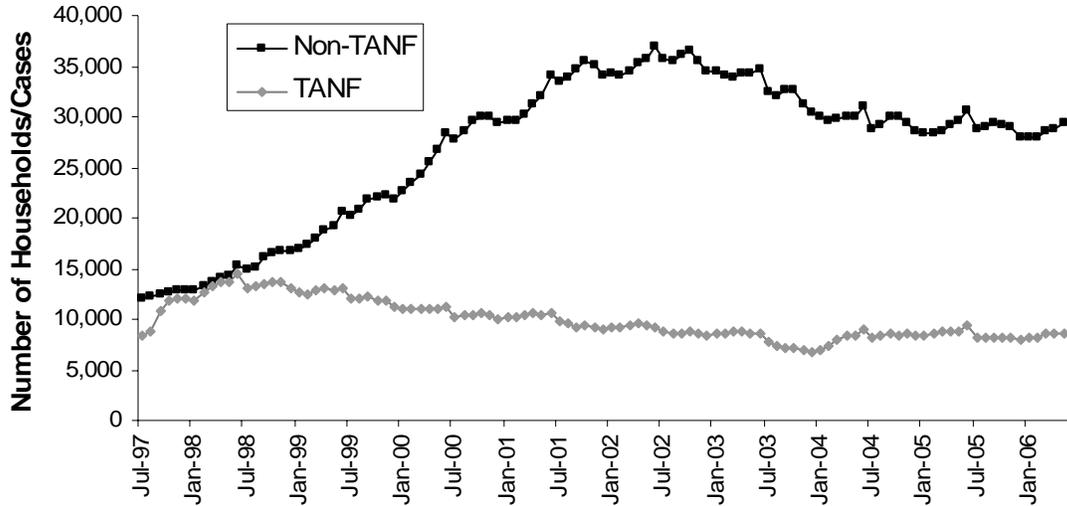


SFY:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
July	20,133	27,287	31,544	36,623	41,067	41,809	37,956	35,883	35,713
August	20,726	27,762	31,888	37,375	41,399	41,648	37,277	36,428	36,123
September	23,044	28,884	32,847	38,441	41,942	42,364	37,703	37,370	36,582
October	24,265	29,575	32,872	39,127	42,774	43,023	37,835	37,397	36,514
November	24,459	29,558	32,867	38,895	42,439	42,123	36,564	37,004	36,259
December	24,461	29,045	32,102	37,957	41,276	40,816	35,621	36,084	35,164
January	24,309	28,953	32,652	38,375	41,470	40,905	35,234	35,816	35,194
February	25,427	29,162	33,275	38,442	41,480	40,758	35,570	35,982	35,401
March	26,581	30,181	34,276	39,190	42,082	40,694	36,506	36,486	36,231
April	27,305	31,108	35,538	40,315	42,833	41,053	37,087	37,008	36,550
May	27,564	31,454	36,588	40,992	43,193	40,821	37,161	37,472	37,018
June	28,866	32,663	37,930	42,369	43,636	40,860	38,416	38,329	37,625
Monthly Avg.	24,762	29,636	33,698	39,008	42,133	41,406	36,911	36,772	36,198

Note: Cases are unduplicated based on information from the name, date of birth and social security number fields.

Child Care

Working Connections Child Care Cases by TANF Status SFY 1998 to SFY 2006 Source: SSPS Payment File

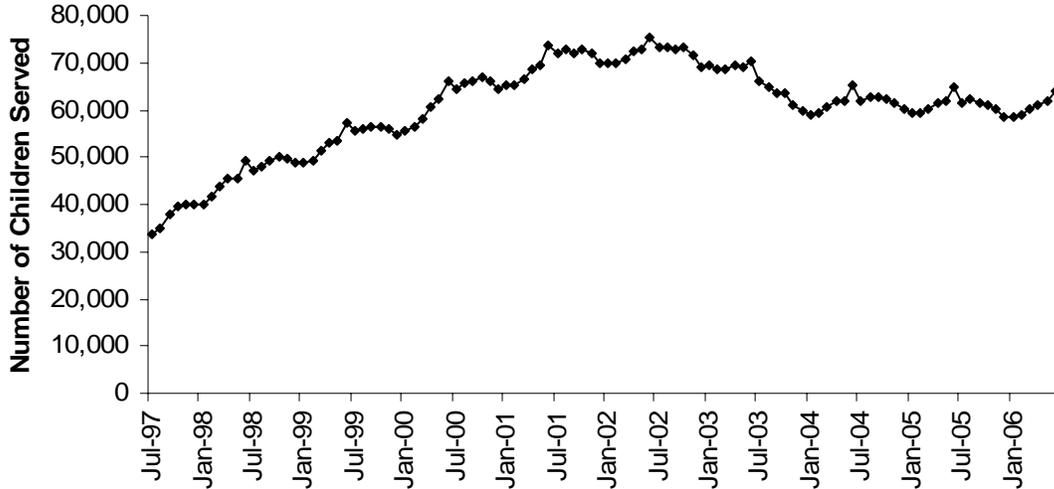


SFY 2006	TANF			Non-TANF	
	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	35,713	8,106	22.0%	28,724	78.0%
August	36,123	8,245	22.2%	28,967	77.8%
September	36,582	8,202	21.8%	29,404	78.2%
October	36,514	8,252	22.0%	29,202	78.0%
November	36,259	8,201	22.1%	28,911	77.9%
December	35,164	8,023	22.3%	27,987	77.7%
January	35,194	8,134	22.6%	27,889	77.4%
February	35,401	8,227	22.7%	27,949	77.3%
March	36,231	8,553	23.1%	28,477	76.9%
April	36,550	8,487	22.7%	28,876	77.3%
May	37,018	8,520	22.5%	29,309	77.5%
June	37,625	8,563	22.1%	30,260	77.9%
Monthly Avg.	36,198	8,293	22.3%	28,830	77.7%

Note: Cases are unduplicated based on information from the name, date of birth and social security fields. The sum of TANF and non-TANF cases will be greater than the total number of cases because a small number of cases are coded both as TANF and non-TANF cases.

Child Care

Children Served by Working Connections Child Care SFY 1998 to SFY 2006 Source: SSPS Payment File

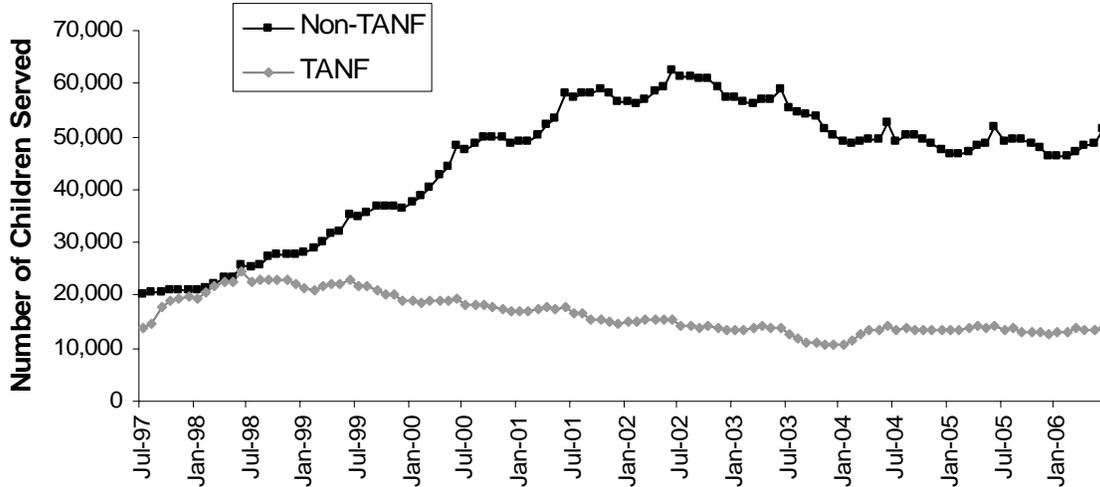


SFY:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
July	33,889	47,121	55,552	64,344	72,020	73,327	65,967	61,868	61,518
August	35,012	48,176	56,132	65,770	72,806	73,165	64,844	62,905	62,252
September	38,066	49,410	56,619	66,266	71,890	72,690	63,750	62,849	61,560
October	39,730	50,076	56,263	66,829	72,820	73,266	63,505	62,405	60,969
November	39,941	49,857	56,014	66,159	71,883	71,527	60,940	61,448	60,358
December	39,999	49,045	54,801	64,605	69,846	69,142	59,582	60,186	58,654
January	39,851	48,680	55,590	65,086	69,935	69,277	58,775	59,365	58,606
February	41,616	49,134	56,509	65,071	69,847	68,674	59,185	59,473	58,785
March	43,737	51,166	58,226	66,486	70,802	68,547	60,726	60,385	60,273
April	45,349	53,119	60,739	68,760	72,402	69,579	61,842	61,399	61,062
May	45,681	53,581	62,432	69,681	72,944	68,997	61,780	61,974	61,752
June	49,350	57,235	66,266	73,734	75,481	70,320	65,367	65,010	64,046
Monthly Avg.	41,018	50,550	57,929	66,899	71,890	70,709	62,189	61,606	60,820

Note: Children are unduplicated based on information from the name and date of birth fields for the service recipient as well as information from the primary recipient field.

Child Care

Children Served by Working Connections Child Care, by TANF Status SFY 1998 to SFY 2006 Source: SSPS Payment File



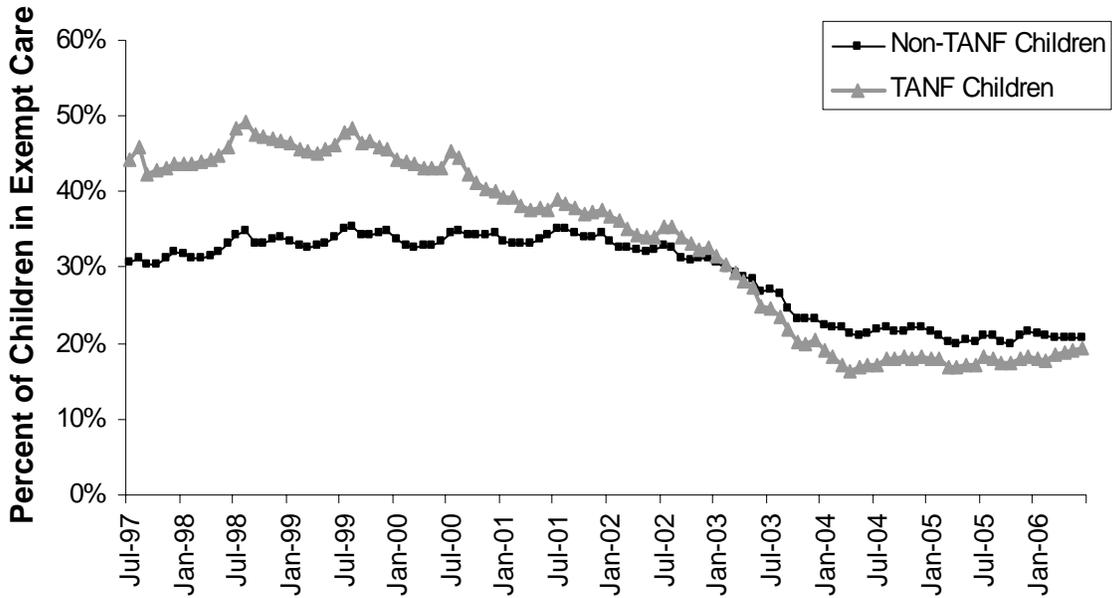
SFY 2006	TANF		Non-TANF		
	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	61,518	13,400	21.4%	49,122	78.6%
August	62,252	13,683	21.6%	49,585	78.4%
September	61,560	13,219	21.2%	49,255	78.8%
October	60,969	13,167	21.3%	48,532	78.7%
November	60,358	13,118	21.5%	47,886	78.5%
December	58,654	12,836	21.7%	46,447	78.3%
January	58,606	12,979	21.9%	46,251	78.1%
February	58,785	13,129	22.1%	46,259	77.9%
March	60,273	13,686	22.5%	47,241	77.5%
April	61,062	13,639	22.1%	48,143	77.9%
May	61,752	13,636	21.8%	48,821	78.2%
June	64,046	13,956	21.4%	51,350	78.6%
Monthly Avg.	60,820	13,371	21.7%	48,241	78.3%

Note: Children are unduplicated based on information from the name and date of birth fields for the service recipient as well as information from the primary recipient field. The sum of TANF and non-TANF children will be greater than the total number of children because some children may be coded both as TANF and non-TANF children.

Child Care

Percent of Children in Working Connections Child Care in Exempt Care by TANF Status, SFY 1998 to SFY 2006

Source: SSPS Payment File



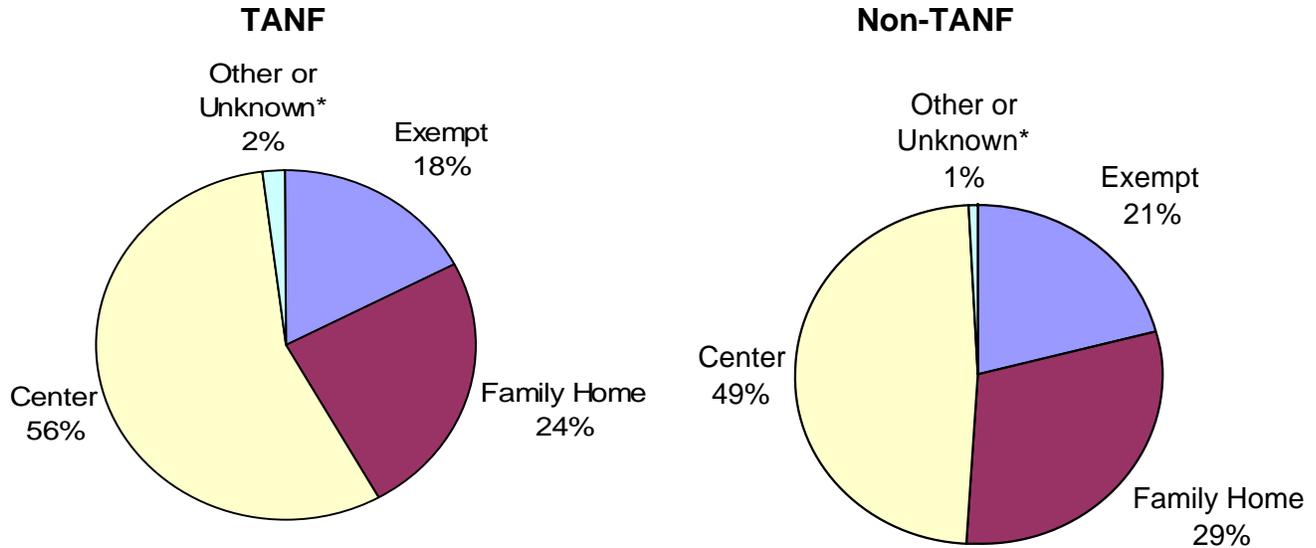
SFY 2006	TANF		Non-TANF	
	Number in Exempt Care	% Exempt Care	Number in Exempt Care	% Exempt Care
July	2,427	18.1%	10,308	21.0%
August	2,460	18.0%	10,396	21.0%
September	2,295	17.4%	9,886	20.1%
October	2,295	17.4%	9,725	20.0%
November	2,346	17.9%	10,007	20.9%
December	2,340	18.2%	9,971	21.5%
January	2,346	18.1%	9,790	21.2%
February	2,311	17.6%	9,724	21.0%
March	2,525	18.4%	9,810	20.8%
April	2,552	18.7%	10,000	20.8%
May	2,594	19.0%	10,117	20.7%
June	2,707	19.4%	10,626	20.7%
Monthly Avg.	2,433	18.2%	10,030	20.8%

Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider. Exempt care is child care that is exempt from licensing and is provided either in the child's home or in the home of a relative. If a child used both exempt and licensed care in a given month, the child was counted as using exempt care.

Child Care

Percent of Children Using Working Connections Child Care By Facility Type and TANF Status SFY 2006

Source: SSPS Payment File



	TANF				Non-TANF			
	Exempt	Family Home	Center	Other or Unknown*	Exempt	Family Home	Center	Other or Unknown*
July	2,427	3,326	7,351	296	10,308	14,587	23,603	624
August	2,460	3,404	7,490	329	10,396	14,683	23,820	686
September	2,295	3,340	7,312	272	9,886	14,995	23,756	618
October	2,295	3,297	7,329	246	9,725	14,593	23,839	375
November	2,346	3,210	7,368	194	10,007	13,806	23,729	344
December	2,340	3,097	7,208	191	9,971	13,018	23,168	290
January	2,346	3,128	7,295	210	9,790	12,952	23,144	365
February	2,311	3,226	7,424	168	9,724	12,997	23,167	371
March	2,525	3,316	7,643	202	9,810	13,361	23,694	376
April	2,552	3,272	7,631	184	10,000	13,735	24,016	392
May	2,594	3,284	7,605	153	10,117	14,065	24,333	306
June	2,707	3,340	7,660	249	10,626	14,870	25,281	573
Monthly Avg.	2,433	3,270	7,443	225	10,030	13,972	23,796	443
Monthly Avg. Pct	18%	24%	56%	2%	21%	29%	49%	1%

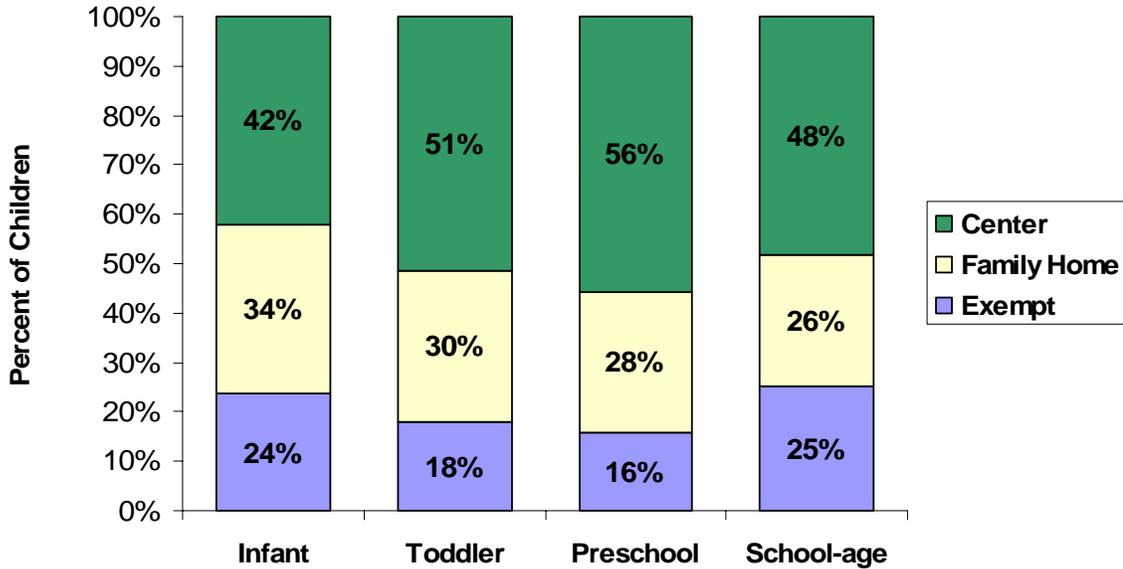
Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider. Exempt care is child care that is exempt from licensing and is provided either in the child's home or in the home of a relative. If a child used both exempt and licensed care in a given month, the child was counted as using exempt care.

* Other or Unknown are mostly care coded as licensed but not clearly identified as either a center or family home. A small number of children attending summer camps that are exempt from licensing included as well.

Child Care

Average Number/Percent of Children Served in Working Connections Child Care Per Month by Facility Type and Age of Child SFY 2006

Source: SSPS Payment File



	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		School-Age	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exempt	938	24%	1,831	18%	3,525	16%	6,107	25%
Family Homes	1,344	34%	3,078	30%	6,273	28%	6,389	26%
Center	1,649	42%	5,202	51%	12,417	56%	11,663	48%
Other or Unknown	27	1%	45	0%	95	0%	238	1%
Total	3,957	100%	10,156	100%	22,310	100%	24,397	100%

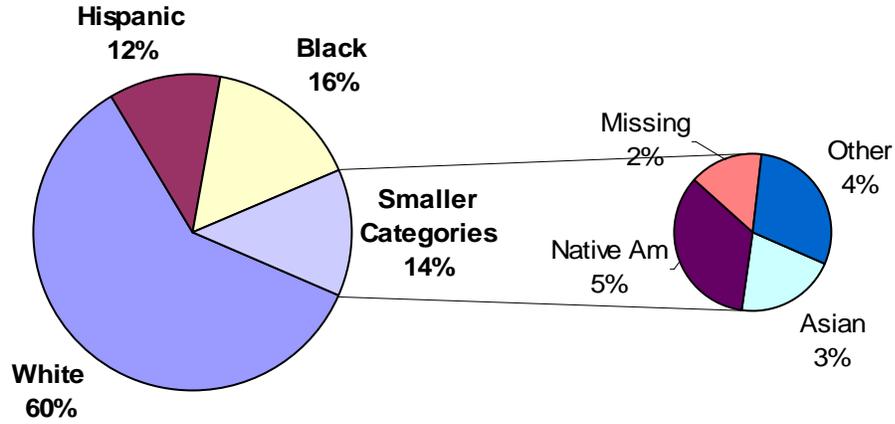
Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider. The following break-down was used for age categories: Infant, under 12 months old in the month of service; toddler, 12-29 months old in the month of service; preschool, 30 or more months old and not eligible by age to be enrolled in kindergarten; school-age, eligible by age to be in kindergarten or a higher grade.

Child Care

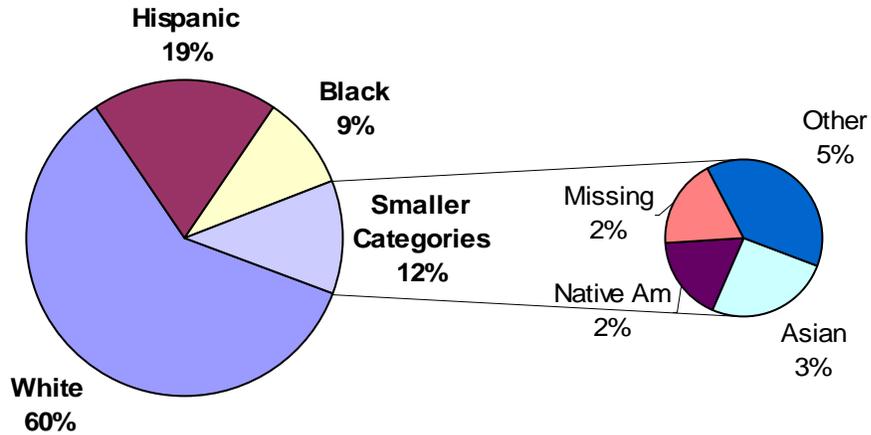
Distribution of Working Connections Child Care Cases By TANF Status and Ethnic Group SFY 2006

Source: Division of Child Care and Early Learning

TANF Households



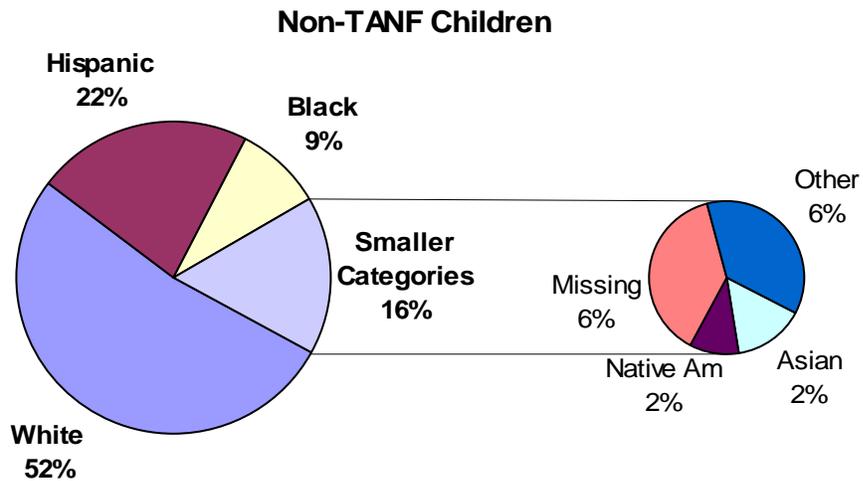
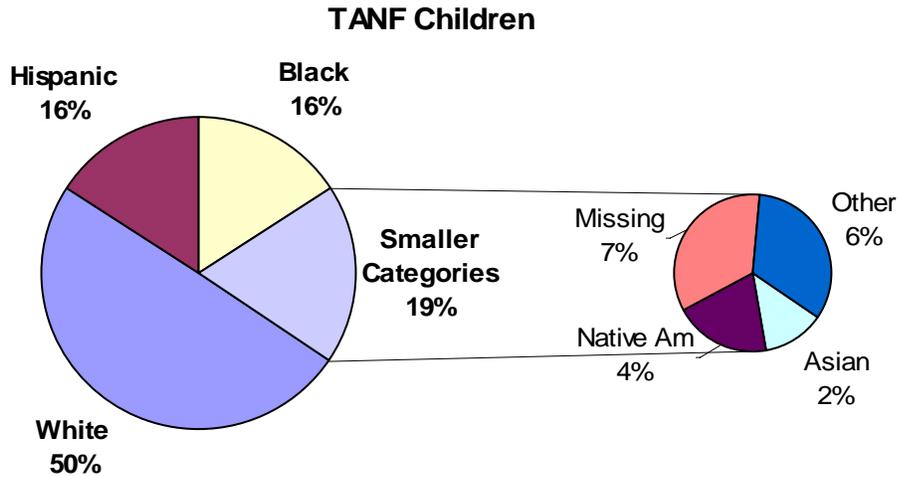
Non-TANF Households



Child Care

Distribution of Children Served by Working Connections Child Care By TANF Status and Ethnic Group SFY 2006

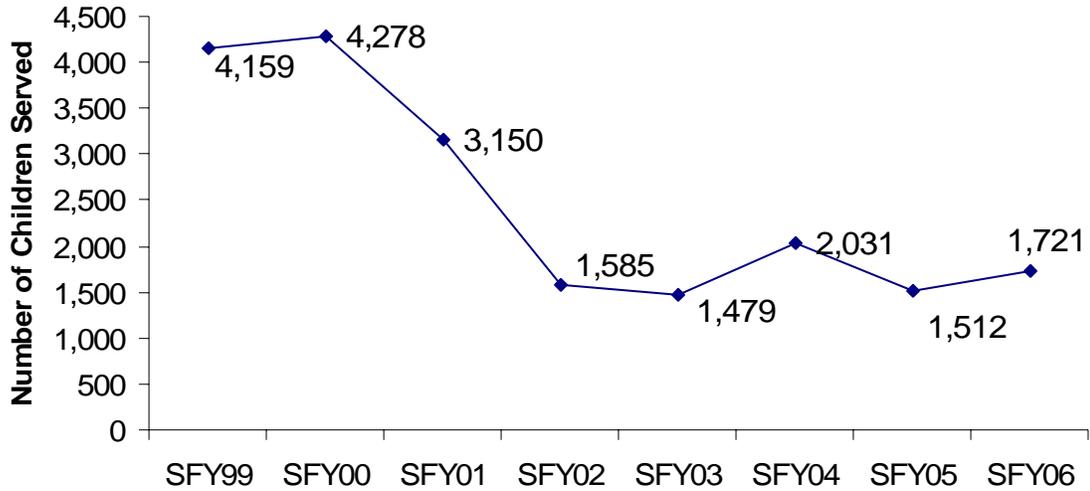
Source: Division of Child Care and Early Learning



Child Care

Number of Children Served in Homeless Child Care Program by State Fiscal Year

Source: Division of Child Care and Early Learning

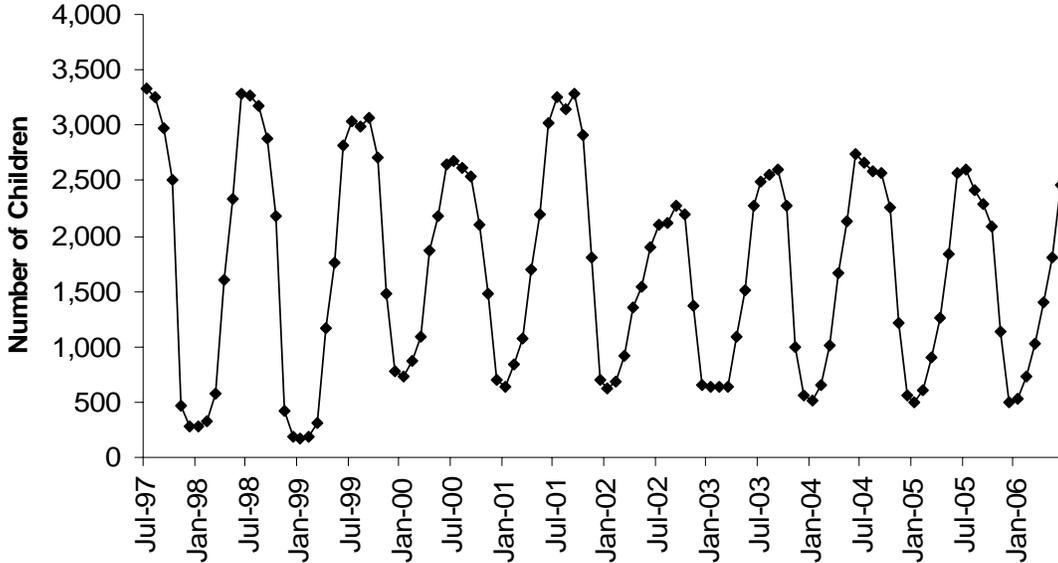


Note: The Homeless Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration in July 2001. This program was redesigned to better meet family needs for SFY05.

Child Care

Number of Children Served in Seasonal Child Care Program by Month, SFY 1998 to SFY 2006

Source: SSPS Payment File



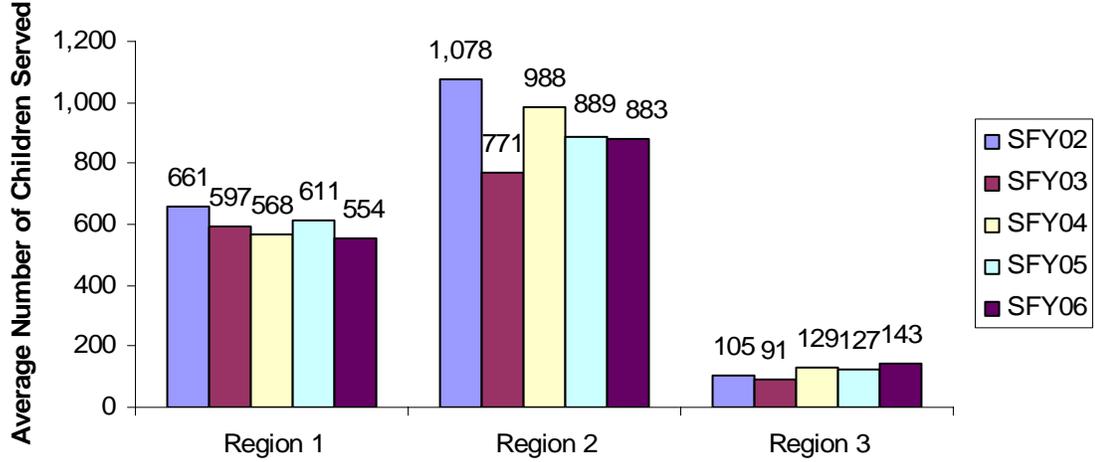
SFY	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
July	3,337	3,268	3,033	2,680	3,251	2,098	2,497	2,665	2,592
August	3,258	3,175	2,985	2,619	3,143	2,117	2,551	2,588	2,414
September	2,978	2,885	3,069	2,543	3,289	2,275	2,600	2,567	2,285
October	2,508	2,179	2,712	2,108	2,904	2,199	2,269	2,254	2,079
November	462	416	1,476	1,486	1,802	1,363	996	1,218	1,140
December	280	192	782	700	706	650	568	566	503
January	275	175	733	636	627	639	519	505	522
February	325	187	869	841	689	642	657	608	731
March	576	309	1,084	1,069	924	644	1,015	897	1,020
April	1,604	1,171	1,863	1,699	1,350	1,086	1,669	1,255	1,408
May	2,340	1,751	2,182	2,200	1,542	1,511	2,130	1,829	1,811
June	3,288	2,819	2,650	3,013	1,893	2,275	2,742	2,570	2,461
Monthly Avg.	1,769	1,544	1,953	1,800	1,843	1,458	1,684	1,627	1,581

Note: The cyclical flux corresponds to seasonal crop growth and harvest. In FY'00 program use in the winter increased and has remained constant due to the availability of more year-round work (packing houses, pruning) and program changes. In July 2001 the Seasonal Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration. Starting in FY02 families were referred to Working Connections Child Care if they met the eligibility rules for both the Seasonal and WCCC child care subsidy programs. Contractors also were monitored to stay within their budgeted funds for the fiscal year, leading some contractors to limit services.

Child Care

Average Number of Children Served per Month in Seasonal Child Care Program by DSHS Region SFY 2002 to SFY 2006

Source: SSPS Payment File



Note: The distribution of children served by DSHS Region in the Seasonal Child Care Program corresponds to the breadth and length of agricultural work and the amount of funds allocated to the Region. The Seasonal Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration in July 2001.

Child Support

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Child Support

Child Support

This section describes the child support caseload. Three types of cases make up the Title IV-D child support cases:

- **Current Assistance** (individuals receiving TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care)
- **Former Assistance** (individuals who previously received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care) and
- **Never Assistance** (individuals who have never received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care. Medicaid, child care only and State Only Foster Care are Never Assistance cases.)

The Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 awards incentives to states' child support programs based on their performance on five measures:

1. Paternity establishment
2. Order establishment
3. Current support collected
4. Cases paying toward arrears
5. Cost effectiveness

The Child Support Incentive Scorecard shows DCS outcomes on the five measures over the past two federal fiscal years. Information is presented in federal fiscal years because that is the time frame used for awarding incentives earned by the state's child support program.

Highlights:

- Statewide, Child Support served about 1 out of every 9 residents during SFY 2006.
- Child Support served an average of 434,660 children per month during SFY 2006.
- The overall caseload increased from 342,705 open cases at the end of June, 2005 to 348,258 open cases at the end of June 2006, a 1.6% increase.
- Within this caseload, Current Assistance cases decreased 4.3% from 56,016 to 53,647; Former Assistance cases increased 1.9% from 184,135 to 187,641; and Never Assistance cases increased 4.3% from 102,554 to 106,970.
- Most (85.4%) non-custodial parents are male with an average age of 38.2 years, while most (89.6%) custodial parents are female with an average age of 37.0 years.
- Total collections for SFY 2006 reached a record \$662,571,225; over \$14 million more than projected.

Child Support

Child Support Incentive Scorecard

FFY 2005¹ and FFY 2006²

Source: Division of Child Support

MEASURE	GOAL NEEDED TO OBTAIN 100% FUNDING	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE FFY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM INCENTIVE REACHED (COLUMN A)		ESTIMATED MAXIMUM VALUE OF INCENTIVE (\$MILLIONS) (COLUMN B)	ESTIMATED ³ INCENTIVE PAYMENT (\$MILLIONS) (COLUMN A * B)	
		2005	2006	2005	2006		2005	2006
Paternity Establishment Percentage	80%	95.2%	99.3%	100%	100%	\$3.20	\$3.20	\$3.20
Support Order Establishment	80%	89.6%	89.9%	100%	100%	\$3.20	\$3.20	\$3.20
Current Collections	80%	63.3%	64.3%	73%	74%	\$3.20	\$2.34	\$2.43
Arrearage Collections	80%	66.1%	67.3%	76%	77%	\$2.40	\$1.82	\$1.90
Cost-Effectiveness	\$5.00	\$4.74	\$4.41	90%	80%	\$2.40	\$2.16	\$1.97
INCENTIVE TOTALS				79.50%	78.35%	\$14.40	\$12.72	\$12.87

¹ FFY2005 data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement *2005 Preliminary Data Report*.

² FFY2006 data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.

³ Calculations for FFY2006 assume Washington's total and relative incentive base doesn't change and the federal incentive pool increases from \$446 million to \$458 million as set by law.

Incentive Measure Formulas Used by the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement

PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT PERCENTAGE: Number of Children in the Caseload in the FFY or as of the End of the FFY Who Were Born Out-of-Wedlock (BOW) with Paternity Established or Acknowledged divided by Number of Children BOW in the Caseload as of the End of the Preceding FFY.

SUPPORT ORDER ESTABLISHMENT: Number of IV-D Cases with Support Orders divided by Number of IV-D Cases.

CURRENT COLLECTIONS: Amount Collected for Current Support in IV-D Cases divided by Amount Owed for Current Support in IV-D Cases.

ARREARAGE COLLECTIONS: Number of IV-D Cases Paying Toward Arrears divided by Number of IV-D Cases with Arrears Due.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS: Total IV-D Dollars Collected divided by Total IV-D Dollars Expended.

Child Support

Child Support Caseload and Collections July 2004 to June 2006

Source: Division of Child Support

	<u>CHILD SUPPORT CASELOAD</u>			<u>CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS</u>		<u>COLLECTIONS BY CASE TYPE</u>			
	TANF/ FOSTER CARE ¹	FORMER ASSIST ²	NEVER ON ASSIST ³	TOTAL IV-D CASELOAD	TOTAL ACTUAL	TOTAL PROJECTED	TANF/ FOSTER CARE ¹	FORMER ASSIST ²	NEVER ON ASSIST ³
SFY04	50,729	173,564	98,271	322,564	\$633,591,434	\$637,567,715	\$41,260,899	\$277,149,051	\$315,181,484
2004									
JUL	53,083	177,366	100,374	330,823	\$49,160,285	\$54,142,061	\$2,970,755	\$21,042,374	\$25,147,156
AUG	53,525	177,857	100,818	332,200	\$50,131,379	\$52,332,580	\$3,088,345	\$21,327,608	\$25,715,426
SEP	53,386	179,124	100,779	333,289	\$50,995,871	\$50,992,653	\$3,217,330	\$21,357,044	\$26,421,498
OCT	54,988	179,037	101,119	335,144	\$49,872,637	\$51,704,660	\$3,117,315	\$21,002,860	\$25,752,461
NOV	54,565	180,202	101,294	336,061	\$49,897,129	\$51,244,987	\$3,186,770	\$21,067,368	\$25,642,990
DEC	54,997	180,516	101,342	336,855	\$52,935,942	\$51,320,631	\$3,344,292	\$21,993,855	\$27,597,795
2005									
JAN	57,298	179,615	102,260	339,173	\$49,515,700	\$51,350,351	\$3,178,435	\$20,404,603	\$25,932,662
FEB	56,885	180,835	102,707	340,427	\$47,042,794	\$49,832,266	\$3,061,582	\$19,456,606	\$24,524,605
MAR	56,767	181,773	103,237	341,777	\$64,991,977	\$58,351,359	\$5,063,962	\$28,926,746	\$31,001,269
APR	56,558	182,330	103,648	342,536	\$58,752,321	\$56,581,182	\$4,130,301	\$25,984,195	\$28,637,825
MAY	57,645	182,668	102,415	342,728	\$56,782,461	\$57,756,652	\$3,766,395	\$24,870,562	\$28,145,504
JUN	56,016	184,135	102,554	342,705	\$59,512,791	\$59,390,067	\$3,858,031	\$26,064,443	\$29,590,317
SFY05	55,476	180,455	101,879	337,810	\$639,591,287	\$644,999,449	\$41,983,515	\$273,498,265	\$324,109,508
2005									
JUL	57,587	182,868	102,671	343,126	\$50,513,845	\$49,622,977	\$3,272,558	\$21,359,789	\$25,881,499
AUG	56,872	183,931	102,434	343,237	\$54,923,913	\$54,230,795	\$3,507,479	\$23,081,810	\$28,334,624
SEP	57,145	184,091	102,408	343,644	\$52,652,695	\$52,005,509	\$3,416,322	\$22,168,430	\$27,067,943
OCT	57,726	184,517	102,708	344,951	\$50,428,962	\$50,063,882	\$3,180,684	\$20,958,145	\$26,290,133
NOV	56,314	186,049	102,761	345,124	\$53,813,860	\$53,510,630	\$3,326,475	\$22,534,699	\$27,952,686
DEC	56,508	185,987	102,787	345,282	\$53,061,724	\$52,873,208	\$3,274,101	\$22,155,256	\$27,632,366
2006									
JAN	57,376	185,767	103,798	346,941	\$52,829,472	\$52,667,916	\$3,294,150	\$21,771,295	\$27,764,026
FEB	56,426	186,976	104,558	347,960	\$50,273,545	\$50,007,043	\$3,141,496	\$20,743,179	\$26,388,870
MAR	55,883	187,164	105,158	348,205	\$67,189,489	\$62,583,045	\$5,121,693	\$30,413,049	\$31,654,747
APR	56,228	186,784	106,028	349,040	\$55,370,942	\$53,051,321	\$3,520,496	\$24,140,925	\$27,709,521
MAY	54,792	187,078	106,566	348,436	\$62,328,204	\$59,393,413	\$3,986,006	\$27,229,791	\$31,112,406
JUN	53,647	187,641	106,970	348,258	\$59,184,573	\$57,996,159	\$3,620,892	\$25,504,050	\$30,059,631
SFY06	56,375	185,738	104,071	346,184	\$662,571,225	\$648,005,898	\$42,662,352	\$282,060,420	\$337,848,453

Note: Case counts are unduplicated

¹ Current TANF/Foster Care (TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care)

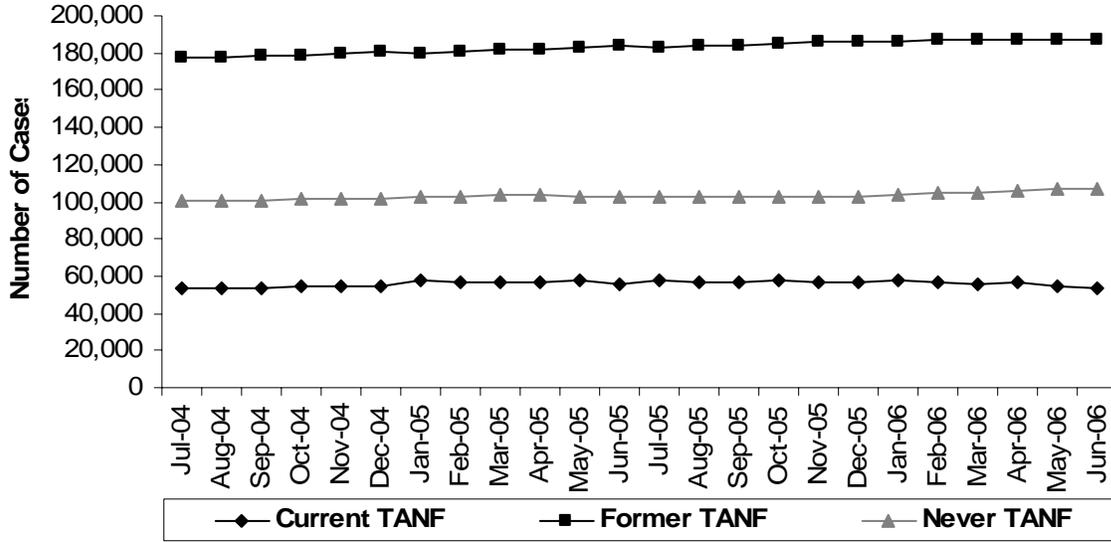
² Former Assistance (individuals who have ever received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care)

³ Never Assistance (individuals who have never received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E. Medicaid only, child care only and State Only Foster Care are considered Never Assistance). Payment Service Only and medical and subrogated debt cases are excluded from Title IV-D cases

Child Support

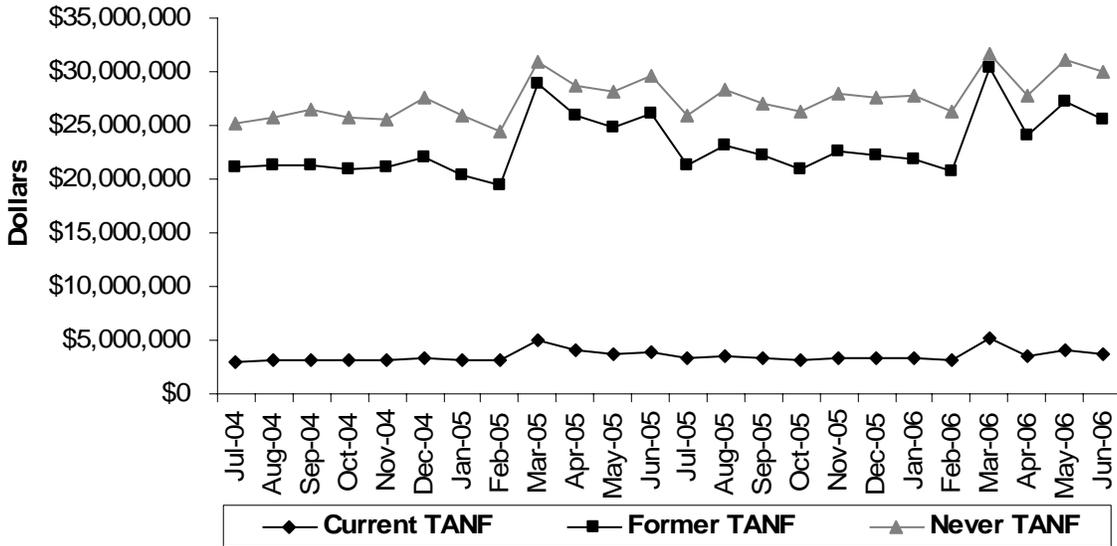
Child Support Caseload by Type July 2004 to June 2006

Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support Collections by Case Type July 2004 to June 2006

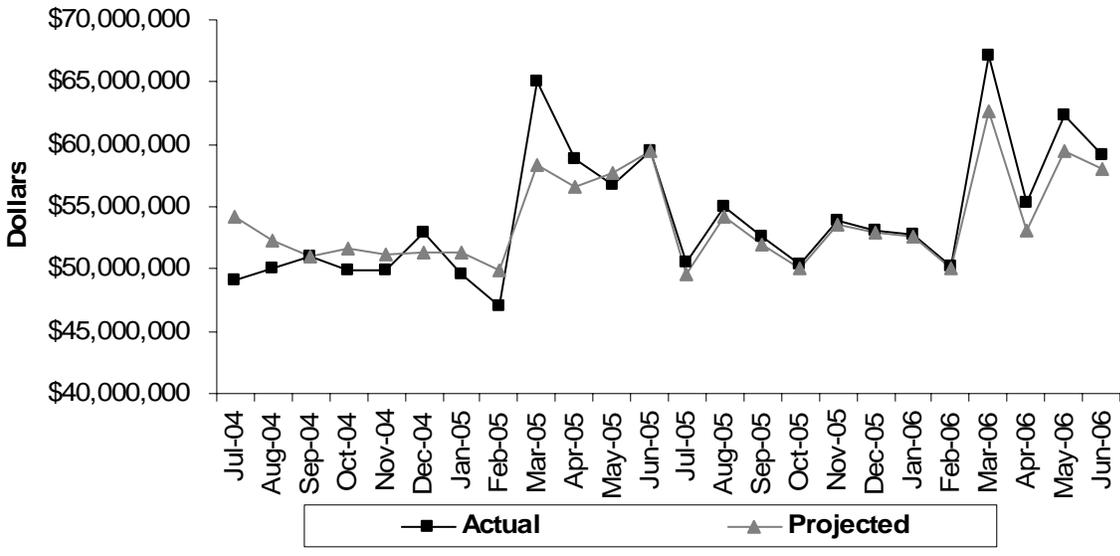
Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support

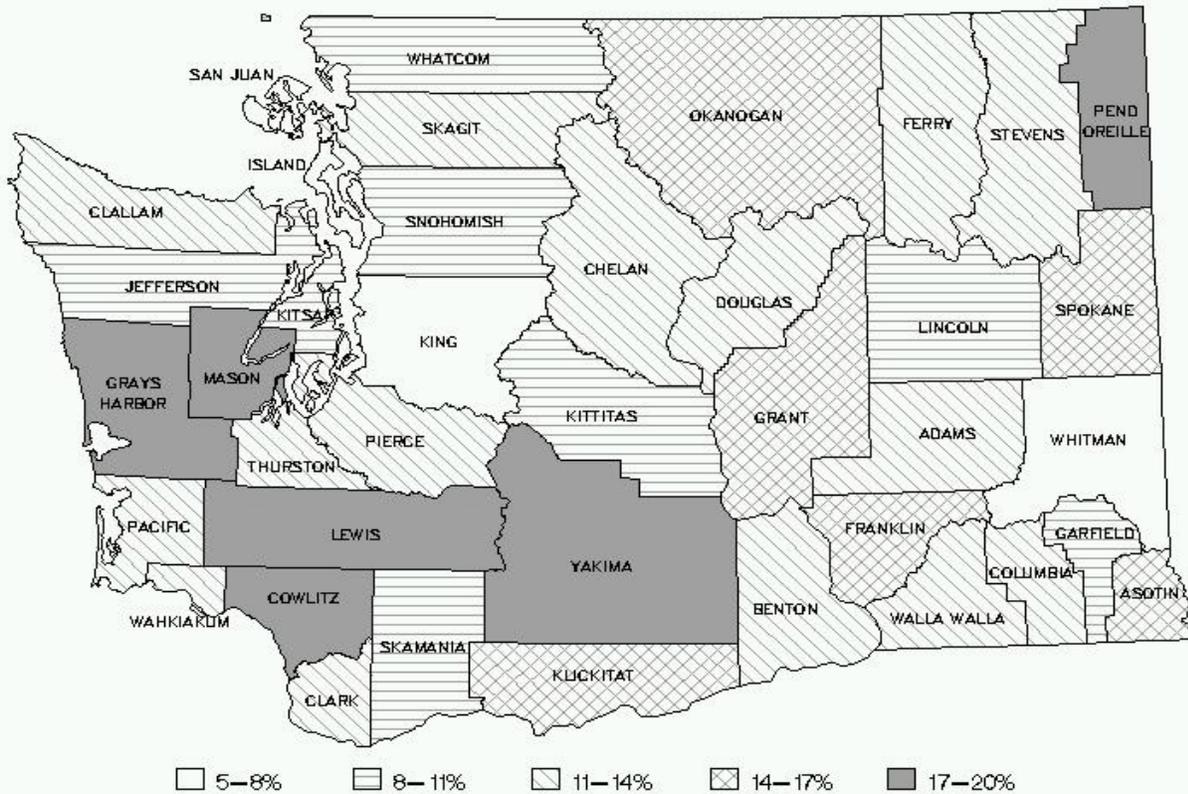
Child Support Collections Actual and Projected - July 2004 to June 2006

Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support

Percentage of Residents Served by DCS – June 30, 2006

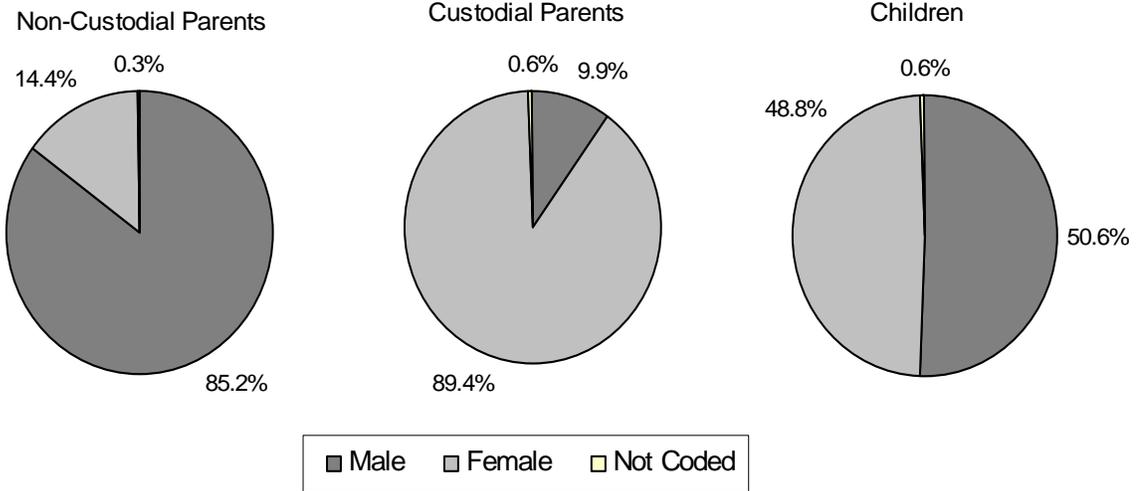


The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS "clients" in a county as of the end of June 2006 by the OFM 2006 county population estimates.

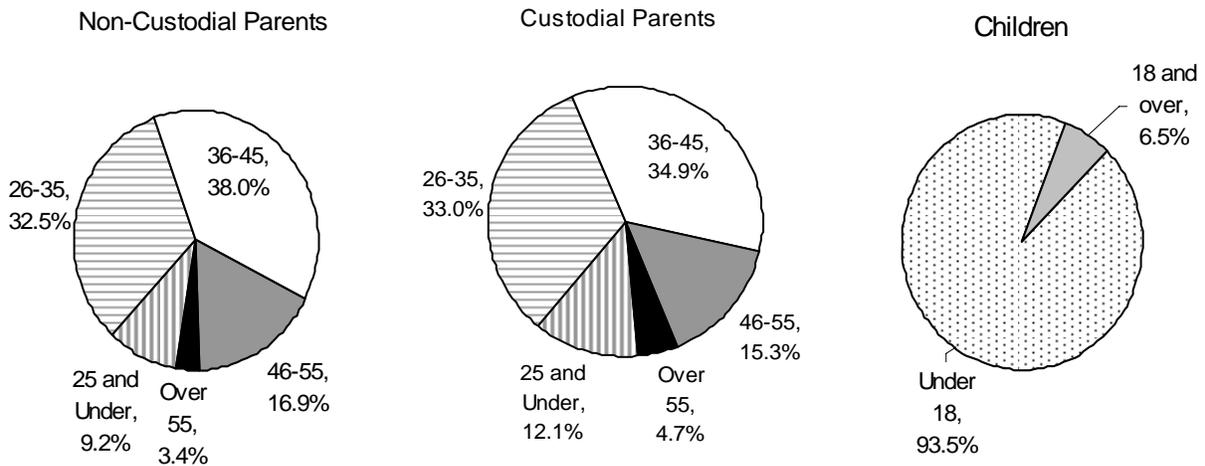
County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	2,382	17,300	13.77%	Lewis	12,665	72,900	17.37%
Asotin	3,297	21,100	15.63%	Lincoln	1,033	10,200	10.13%
Benton	20,298	160,600	12.64%	Mason	9,249	53,100	17.42%
Chelan	8,057	70,100	11.49%	Okanogan	6,187	39,800	15.55%
Clallam	9,074	67,800	13.38%	Pacific	2,753	21,500	12.80%
Clark	46,087	403,500	11.42%	Pend Oreille	2,276	12,300	18.50%
Columbia	499	4,100	12.17%	Pierce	102,738	773,500	13.28%
Cowlitz	17,839	96,800	18.43%	San Juan	895	15,700	5.70%
Douglas	3,949	35,700	11.06%	Skagit	13,390	113,100	11.84%
Ferry	1,023	7,500	13.64%	Skamania	872	10,600	8.23%
Franklin	9,207	64,200	14.34%	Snohomish	68,598	671,800	10.21%
Garfield	251	2,400	10.46%	Spokane	63,443	443,800	14.30%
Grant	11,632	80,600	14.43%	Stevens	5,561	42,100	13.21%
Grays Harbor	13,793	70,400	19.59%	Thurston	30,076	231,100	13.01%
Island	5,555	77,200	7.20%	Wahkiakum	438	3,900	11.23%
Jefferson	2,753	28,200	9.76%	Walla Walla	6,723	57,900	11.61%
King	139,718	1,835,300	7.61%	Whatcom	16,384	184,300	8.89%
Kitsap	24,689	243,400	10.14%	Whitman	2,286	42,800	5.34%
Kittitas	3,175	37,400	8.49%	Yakima	41,682	231,800	17.98%
Klickitat	2,790	19,800	14.09%	State Total	713,317	6,375,600	11.19%

Child Support

Gender of Client Types



Age Distribution of Client Types



DCS Client Characteristics – June 30, 2006

<u>Type Client</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Not Coded</u>	<u>Under 18</u>	<u>18 & over</u>	<u>25 & Under</u>	<u>26-35</u>	<u>36-45</u>	<u>46-55</u>	<u>Over 55</u>
Custodial Parents	9.9%	89.4%	0.6%			12.1%	33.0%	34.9%	15.3%	4.7%
Non-Custodial Parents	85.2%	14.4%	0.3%			9.2%	32.5%	38.0%	16.9%	3.4%
Children	50.6%	48.8%	0.6%	93.5%	6.5%					

General Assistance Program

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General Assistance Program

General Assistance Program

General Assistance provides cash assistance to adults who cannot work and do not have dependent children. This section describes the General Assistance program separated into three main categories:

1. **General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U).** The GA-U program is designed for those who are not employable.
2. **General Assistance-Expedited Medicaid (GA-X).** The GA-X program supports clients with pending applications for SSI, the federal Supplemental Security Income.
3. **General Assistance-Other.** Other General Assistance programs include Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Institutionalized (GA-I), and Regular (GA-R).

Highlights:

- The average monthly Combined General Assistance caseload increased 8.2% in SFY 2006 (27,664 cases) from SFY 2005 (25,566 cases).
- The average payment per case in SFY 2006 was \$308.38, compared to \$308.35 in SFY 2005.
- The average monthly GA-U Only caseload increased 11.2% in SFY 2006 (13,995 cases), from SFY 2005 (12,587 cases).
- The average monthly GA-X Only caseload increased 3% in SFY 2006 (11,286 cases), from SFY 2005 (10,958 cases).
- Most GA-U only recipients are male (59.1%), and white (67.7%). The median age for GA-U only recipients is 44 years.
- Most GA-X only recipients are male (55.3%), and white (73.4%). The median age for GA-X only recipients is 44 years.
- Most GA-Aged, Blind, Disabled recipients are female (61.6%) and over 65 years old (80.5%). The median age for GA-Aged, Blind, and Disabled recipients is 70 years old.

General Assistance Program

Selected Combined General Assistance Program Characteristics SFY 2005 and SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2005 (July 2004 – June 2005)	SFY 2006 (July 2005 – June 2006)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	25,566 (24,014 – 26,960)	27,664 (26,852 – 28,645)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	25,919 (24,334 – 27,332)	28,044 (27,216 – 29,033)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.5%	0.5%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,725,461	4,826,555
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$308.35 (\$306.79 - \$309.98)	\$308.38 (\$306.60 - \$309.78)

¹ OFM, 2006 Population Trends for Washington State

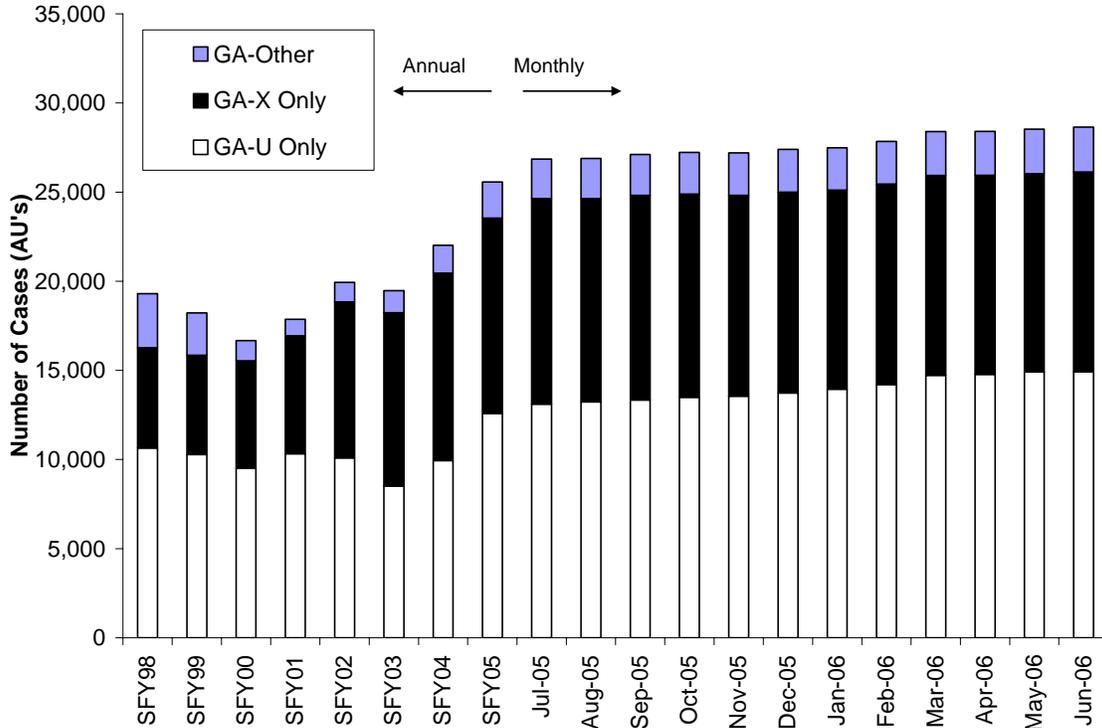
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: The combined GA caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Expedited Medicaid (GA-X), Regular (GA-R) and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA-I and GA-K).

General Assistance Program

Combined General Assistance Caseload SFY 1998 – SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	26,852	27,216	\$8,305,198.93	\$2,395,801.15	\$309.30
August	26,884	27,250	\$8,290,154.45	\$2,829,171.48	\$308.37
September	27,114	27,497	\$8,335,611.78	\$2,566,501.28	\$307.43
October	27,220	27,623	\$8,398,817.26	\$1,914,571.69	\$308.55
November	27,206	27,587	\$8,421,252.45	\$1,908,265.16	\$309.54
December	27,397	27,782	\$8,445,494.79	\$3,193,758.91	\$308.26
January	27,487	27,850	\$8,427,400.50	\$2,185,765.64	\$306.60
February	27,839	28,221	\$8,624,064.80	\$2,575,937.42	\$309.78
March	28,391	28,772	\$8,712,178.10	\$2,602,285.72	\$306.86
April	28,404	28,792	\$8,772,134.67	\$2,386,741.02	\$308.83
May	28,527	28,908	\$8,829,816.76	\$2,824,990.69	\$309.52
June	28,645	29,033	\$8,809,992.42	\$14,453.39	\$307.56
Mo. Avg	27,664	28,044	\$8,531,009.74	\$2,283,186.96	\$308.38

Note: The combined GA caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Expedited Medicaid (GA-X), Regular (GA-R) and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA-I and GA-K).

General Assistance Program

Selected General Assistance –Unemployable (GA-U) Program Characteristics SFY 2005 and SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2005 (July 2004 – June 2005)	SFY 2006 (July 2005 – June 2006)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	12,587 (11,472 – 13,427)	13,995 (13,107 – 14,918)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	12,633 (11,523 – 13,474)	14,033 (13,137 – 14,961)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.3%	0.3%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,725,461	4,826,555
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$297.56 (\$294.73 - \$300.37)	\$299.11 (\$296.38 - \$301.97)

¹ OFM, 2006 Population Trends for Washington State

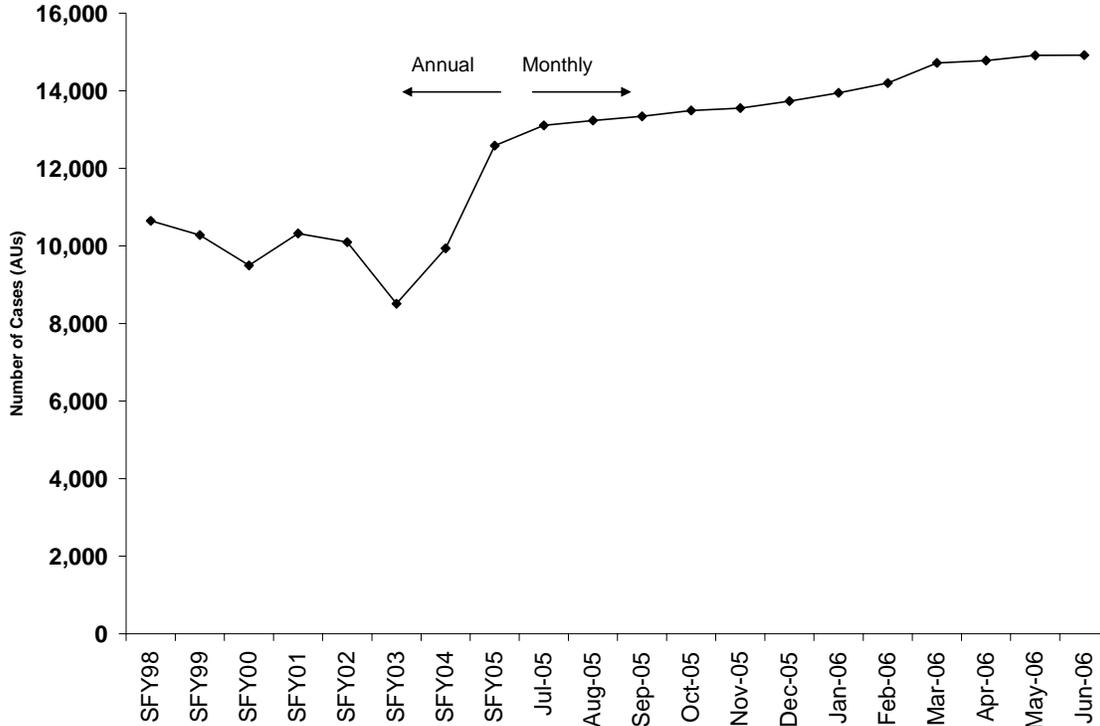
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: The GA-Unemployable (GA-U) caseload includes General Assistance for Unemployable (GA-U) only. It does NOT include Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), Expedited Medicaid (GA-X), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA-I and GA-K).

General Assistance Program

GA-Unemployable (GA-U) Caseload SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	13,107	13,137	\$3,920,469.07	\$6,371.98	\$299.11
August	13,234	13,266	\$3,944,637.86	\$8,413.39	\$298.07
September	13,341	13,387	\$3,961,471.11	\$9,960.54	\$296.94
October	13,493	13,540	\$4,035,606.41	\$7,528.17	\$299.09
November	13,554	13,592	\$4,078,481.21	\$12,099.27	\$300.91
December	13,732	13,766	\$4,101,581.51	\$11,678.83	\$298.69
January	13,947	13,981	\$4,133,622.13	\$12,591.60	\$296.38
February	14,199	14,236	\$4,284,468.50	\$4,604.32	\$301.74
March	14,717	14,755	\$4,373,833.04	\$14,982.39	\$297.20
April	14,779	14,819	\$4,441,722.39	\$13,009.99	\$300.54
May	14,913	14,954	\$4,503,238.88	\$10,165.38	\$301.97
June	14,918	14,961	\$4,451,041.53	\$8,819.20	\$298.37
Mo. Avg.	13,995	14,033	\$4,185,847.80	\$10,018.76	\$299.11

Note: The GA-Unemployable (GA-U) caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U) only. It does NOT include Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), Expedited Medicaid (GA-X), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA-I and GA-K).

General Assistance Program

Selected General Assistance – X Only Program Characteristics SFY 2005 and SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2005 (July 2004 – June 2005)	SFY 2006 (July 2005 – June 2006)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	10,958 (10,612 – 11,433)	11,286 (11,118 – 11,531)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	10,974 (10,622 – 11,455)	11,305 (11,134 – 11,553)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.2%	0.2%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,725,461	4,826,555
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$320.99 (\$320.10 - \$321.67)	\$320.47 (\$319.61 - \$321.18)

¹ OFM, 2006 Population Trends for Washington State

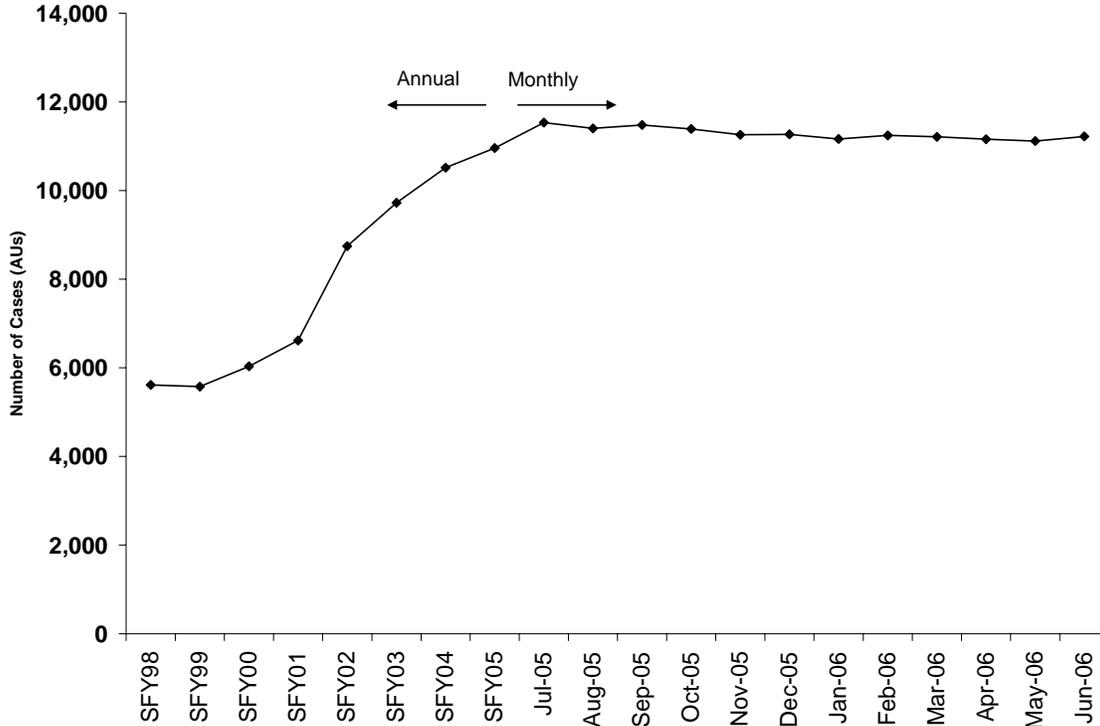
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: GA-X is restricted to General Assistance for Expedited Medicaid Only (GA-X). It does not include general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA-I and GA-K).

General Assistance Program

GA-X Only Caseload SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	11,531	11,553	\$3,703,505.78	\$2,389,429.17	\$321.18
August	11,403	11,427	\$3,655,713.91	\$2,820,758.09	\$320.59
September	11,477	11,496	\$3,673,104.82	\$2,556,540.74	\$320.04
October	11,390	11,409	\$3,643,206.89	\$1,907,043.52	\$319.86
November	11,256	11,277	\$3,608,157.09	\$1,896,165.89	\$320.55
December	11,268	11,289	\$3,608,892.85	\$3,182,080.08	\$320.28
January	11,164	11,181	\$3,568,176.15	\$2,173,174.04	\$319.61
February	11,244	11,262	\$3,604,123.76	\$2,571,333.10	\$320.54
March	11,210	11,226	\$3,592,566.39	\$2,587,303.33	\$320.48
April	11,156	11,171	\$3,579,030.62	\$2,373,731.03	\$320.82
May	11,118	11,134	\$3,568,336.87	\$2,814,825.31	\$320.95
June	11,219	11,235	\$3,598,289.43	\$5,634.19	\$320.73
Mo. Avg.	11,286	11,305	\$3,616,925.38	\$2,273,168.21	\$320.47

Note: GA-X is restricted to General Assistance for Expedited Medicaid Only (GA-X). It does NOT include general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA-I and GA-K).

General Assistance Program

Selected General Assistance – Other Program Characteristics SFY 2005 and SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2005 (July 2004 – June 2005)	SFY 2006 (July 2005 – June 2006)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	2,021 (1,831 – 2,178)	2,383 (2,214 – 2,508)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	2,316 (2,092 – 2,498)	2,712 (2,531 – 2,842)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,725,461	4,826,555
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.2
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$307.01 (\$304.21 - \$310.49)	\$305.60 (\$302.67 - \$308.09)

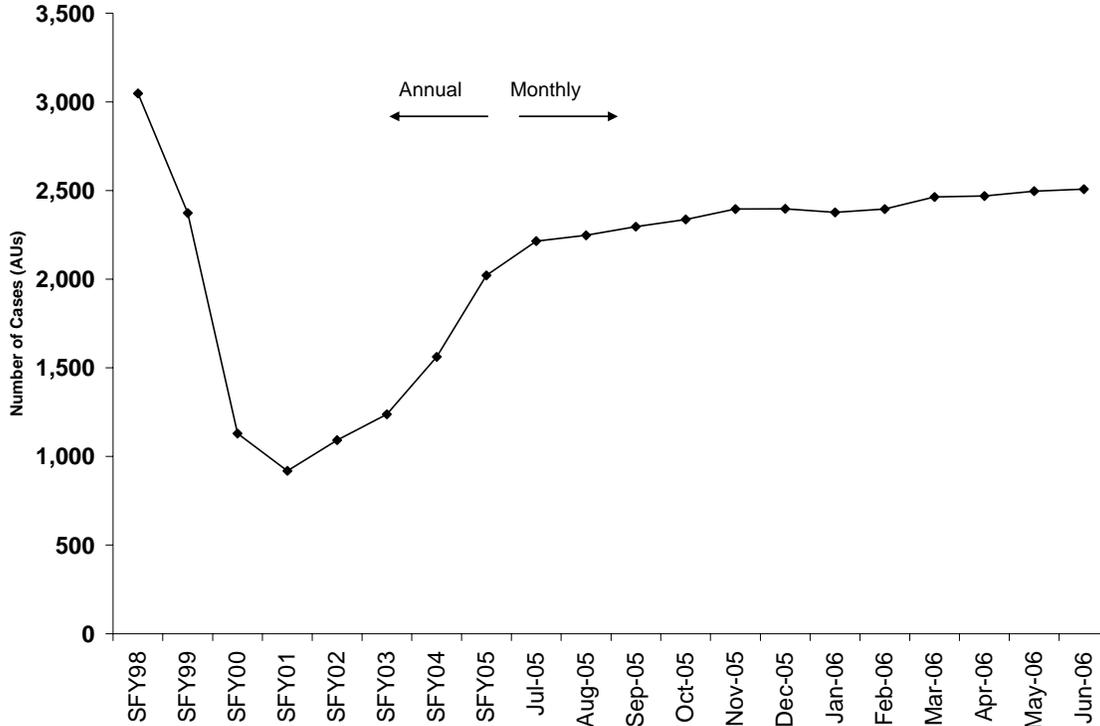
¹ OFM, 2006 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: GA-Other includes Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA-I and GA-K). It does not include General Assistance for Unemployable (GA-U) or Expedited Medical (GA-X).

General Assistance Program

GA-Other Caseload SFY 1998 - SFY 2006 Source: ESA-ACES Data



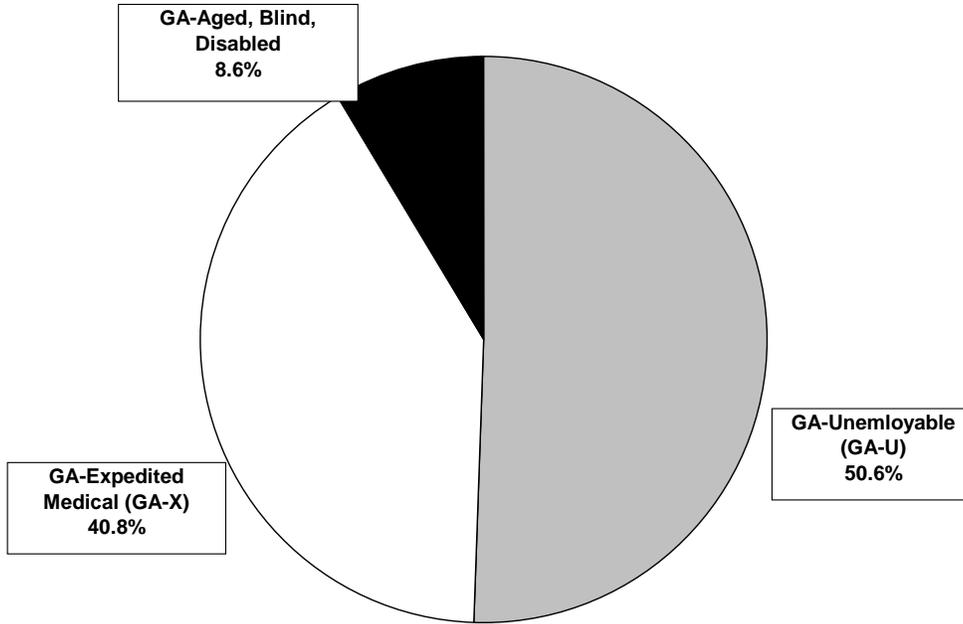
SFY 2006	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	2,214	2,531	\$681,224.08	\$0.00	\$307.69
August	2,247	2,564	\$689,802.68	\$0.00	\$306.99
September	2,296	2,624	\$701,035.85	\$0.00	\$305.33
October	2,337	2,680	\$720,003.96	\$0.00	\$308.09
November	2,396	2,725	\$734,614.15	\$0.00	\$306.60
December	2,397	2,729	\$735,020.43	\$0.00	\$306.64
January	2,376	2,697	\$725,602.22	\$0.00	\$305.39
February	2,396	2,727	\$735,472.54	\$0.00	\$306.96
March	2,464	2,799	\$745,778.67	\$0.00	\$302.67
April	2,469	2,807	\$751,381.66	\$0.00	\$304.33
May	2,496	2,824	\$758,241.01	\$0.00	\$303.78
June	2,508	2,842	\$760,661.46	\$0.00	\$303.29
Mo. Avg.	2,383	2,712	\$728,236.56	\$0.00	\$305.60

Note: GA-Other includes Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Disabled (GA-I and GA-K). It does not include General Assistance for Unemployable (GA-U) or Expedited Medicaid (GA-X).

General Assistance Program

Combined General Assistance Caseload by Program Type SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Combined GA Caseload	GA-U Only		GA-X Only		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	26,852	13,107	48.8%	11,531	42.9%	2,214	8.2%
August	26,884	13,234	49.2%	11,403	42.4%	2,247	8.4%
September	27,114	13,341	49.2%	11,477	42.3%	2,296	8.5%
October	27,220	13,493	49.6%	11,390	41.8%	2,337	8.6%
November	27,206	13,554	49.8%	11,256	41.4%	2,396	8.8%
December	27,397	13,732	50.1%	11,268	41.1%	2,397	8.7%
January	27,487	13,947	50.7%	11,164	40.6%	2,376	8.6%
February	27,839	14,199	51.0%	11,244	40.4%	2,396	8.6%
March	28,391	14,717	51.8%	11,210	39.5%	2,464	8.7%
April	28,404	14,779	52.0%	11,156	39.3%	2,469	8.7%
May	28,527	14,913	52.3%	11,118	39.0%	2,496	8.7%
June	28,645	14,918	52.1%	11,219	39.2%	2,508	8.8%
Mo. Avg.	27,664	13,995	50.6%	11,286	40.8%	2,383	8.6%

Note: U Only includes General Assistance for Unemployable (GA-U); X only includes general assistance for Expedited Medicaid (GA-X); Other includes general assistance for Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA-I and GA-K).

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload Exiting to SSI or Some Other Program SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2006	Total Combined GA Adults	During Subsequent Month Being Reported					
		Adults Remaining On GA		Adults Moving From GA to SSI		Adults Moving From GA to Other Programs ¹ or Exiting	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	27,216	25,070	92.1%	656	2.4%	1,490	5.5%
August	27,250	25,180	92.4%	604	2.2%	1,466	5.4%
September	27,497	25,422	92.5%	562	2.0%	1,513	5.5%
October	27,623	25,480	92.2%	604	2.2%	1,539	5.6%
November	27,587	25,601	92.8%	544	2.0%	1,442	5.2%
December	27,782	25,631	92.3%	567	2.0%	1,584	5.7%
January	27,850	26,021	93.4%	490	1.8%	1,339	4.8%
February	28,221	26,249	93.0%	619	2.2%	1,353	4.8%
March	28,772	26,618	92.5%	604	2.1%	1,550	5.4%
April	28,792	26,684	92.7%	612	2.1%	1,496	5.2%
May	28,908	26,712	92.4%	653	2.3%	1,543	5.3%
June	29,033	26,804	92.3%	582	2.0%	1,647	5.7%
Mo. Avg.	28,044	25,956	92.6%	591	2.1%	1,497	5.3%

Note: Left of the vertical line are clients who received GA during the month being reported. Anything to the right of the vertical line, the client received during the subsequent month.

¹ Other programs include TANF, Diversion Cash Assistance, Refugee Cash Assistance, and Alcohol/Drug Treatment.

GA-U, GA-X, and GA-Other Clients on Assistance 12 or More Consecutive Months SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	% of GA-U Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	% of GA-X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	% of GA- Other Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months
July	14.8%	36.0%	55.1%
August	15.0%	36.0%	55.6%
September	15.4%	36.1%	55.7%
October	15.8%	36.2%	56.4%
November	16.2%	36.5%	55.6%
December	16.4%	36.8%	55.2%
January	16.4%	37.3%	55.6%
February	16.4%	37.7%	55.6%
March	16.6%	37.8%	54.7%
April	16.7%	39.0%	54.2%
May	16.8%	39.4%	53.8%
June	16.9%	39.1%	54.2%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Clarkston	96	0.3%	96	0.3%
Colfax Branch Office	50	0.2%	50	0.2%
Mattawa	10	0.0%	11	0.0%
Moses Lake	384	1.3%	389	1.3%
Newport	126	0.4%	126	0.4%
Okanogan	329	1.1%	330	1.1%
Othello	32	0.1%	33	0.1%
Republic	70	0.2%	72	0.2%
Spokane North	700	2.4%	702	2.4%
Spokane Southwest	824	2.9%	829	2.9%
Spokane Valley	678	2.4%	685	2.4%
Tri County – Colville	244	0.9%	244	0.8%
Wenatchee	570	2.0%	576	2.0%
Region 1 Call Center	72	0.3%	71	0.2%
Region 1 Total	4,185	14.6%	4,214	14.5%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	85	0.3%	85	0.3%
Kennewick	647	2.3%	658	2.3%
Pasco	382	1.3%	392	1.4%
Sunnyside	163	0.6%	167	0.6%
Walla Walla	197	0.7%	200	0.7%
Wapato	250	0.9%	254	0.9%
Yakima	840	2.9%	850	2.9%
Region 2 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	2,564	9.0%	2,606	9.0%
Region 3				
Alderwood	893	3.1%	908	3.1%
Bellingham	814	2.8%	820	2.8%
Everett	1,018	3.6%	1,029	3.5%
Friday Harbor	13	0.0%	13	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	451	1.6%	458	1.6%
Oak Harbor	121	0.4%	123	0.4%
Skykomish Valley	439	1.5%	445	1.5%
Smokey Point	669	2.3%	678	2.3%
Region 3 Total	4,418	15.4%	4,474	15.4%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 4				
Auburn	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Belltown	1,938	6.8%	1,947	6.7%
Capitol Hill	816	2.8%	827	2.8%
Federal Way	1,011	3.5%	1,031	3.6%
King Eastside	708	2.5%	750	2.6%
King North	1,267	4.4%	1,282	4.4%
King South	734	2.6%	749	2.6%
Rainier	483	1.7%	493	1.7%
Renton	723	2.5%	741	2.6%
White Center	1,142	4.0%	1,156	4.0%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	8,827	30.8%	8,981	30.9%
Region 5				
Bremerton	1,053	3.7%	1,056	3.6%
Lakewood	687	2.4%	694	2.4%
Northwest WorkFirst	919	3.2%	927	3.2%
Pierce South	606	2.1%	611	2.1%
Puyallup	629	2.2%	636	2.2%
Region 5 Total	3,894	13.6%	3,924	13.5%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	370	1.3%	370	1.3%
Chehalis	443	1.5%	445	1.5%
Columbia River	827	2.9%	847	2.9%
Forks	63	0.2%	63	0.2%
Goldendale	104	0.4%	104	0.4%
Kelso	344	1.2%	344	1.2%
Long Beach	67	0.2%	67	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	808	2.8%	812	2.8%
Port Angeles	319	1.1%	319	1.1%
Port Townsend	111	0.4%	112	0.4%
Shelton	407	1.4%	408	1.4%
South Bend	43	0.2%	43	0.1%
Stevenson	42	0.1%	42	0.1%
White Salmon	75	0.3%	76	0.3%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	4,023	14.0%	4,052	14.0%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload by Home & Community Services (HCS) Offices

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Offices				
Aberdeen	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Alderwood	33	0.1%	35	0.1%
Bellingham	21	0.1%	21	0.1%
Bremerton	20	0.1%	22	0.1%
Chehalis	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Clarkston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colville	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Ellensburg	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Everett	48	0.2%	49	0.2%
Holgate	241	0.8%	254	0.9%
Kelso	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
Moses Lake	13	0.0%	14	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	11	0.0%	12	0.0%
Oak Harbor	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Okanogan	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Pacific	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Pasco	35	0.1%	45	0.2%
Port Angeles	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Skykomish	8	0.0%	8	0.0%
Smokey Point	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
Spokane	60	0.2%	71	0.2%
Sunnyside	5	0.0%	6	0.0%
Tacoma	71	0.2%	73	0.3%
Toppenish-Wapato	8	0.0%	8	0.0%
Tumwater	24	0.1%	24	0.1%
Vancouver	42	0.1%	45	0.2%
Walla Walla	8	0.0%	9	0.0%
Wenatchee	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Yakima-Ellensburg	16	0.1%	16	0.1%
HCS Office Total	734	2.6%	783	2.7%
State Total	28,645	100.0%	29,033	100.0%

Note: A number of Basic Food Program cases received services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of an Economic Services Administration Community Services Division (CSD) Community Service Office (CSO).

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload by County of Residence

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	32	0.1%	33	0.1%
Asotin	92	0.3%	92	0.3%
Benton	692	2.3%	709	2.3%
Chelan	442	1.6%	446	1.6%
Clallam	386	1.5%	386	1.5%
Clark	868	3.3%	891	3.3%
Columbia	14	0.0%	14	0.0%
Cowlitz	346	1.4%	346	1.4%
Douglas	139	0.4%	141	0.4%
Ferry	69	0.2%	71	0.2%
Franklin	375	1.3%	387	1.3%
Garfield	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Grant	415	1.3%	422	1.3%
Grays Harbor	387	1.1%	387	1.1%
Island	154	0.5%	156	0.5%
Jefferson	115	0.4%	116	0.4%
King	9,086	33.3%	9,256	33.4%
Kitsap	1,072	3.5%	1,077	3.5%
Kittitas	90	0.3%	89	0.3%
Klickitat	179	0.5%	180	0.5%
Lewis	443	1.5%	445	1.5%
Lincoln	31	0.1%	31	0.1%
Mason	406	1.3%	407	1.3%
Okanogan	322	1.1%	323	1.1%
Pacific	111	0.4%	111	0.4%
Pend Oreille	128	0.5%	128	0.5%
Pierce	2,892	9.7%	2,919	9.7%
San Juan	23	0.1%	23	0.1%
Skagit	426	1.4%	434	1.4%
Skamania	39	0.1%	39	0.1%
Snohomish	3,110	11.2%	3,153	11.2%
Spokane	2,304	7.4%	2,329	7.4%
Stevens	249	0.9%	249	0.9%
Thurston	829	2.7%	833	2.7%
Wahkiakum	13	0.0%	13	0.0%
Walla Walla	206	0.6%	210	0.6%
Whatcom	835	2.7%	841	2.7%
Whitman	51	0.2%	51	0.2%
Yakima	1,269	4.4%	1,290	4.4%
State Total	28,645	100.0%	29,033	100.0%

General Assistance Program

General Assistance Program Client Demographics June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	GA-U Only ²		GA-X Only ²		Other ²	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	14,961	100%	11,235	100%	2,842	100%
Gender						
Female	6,112	40.9%	5,025	44.7%	1,752	61.6%
Male	8,849	59.1%	6,210	55.3%	1,090	38.4%
Race						
White	10,125	67.7%	8,244	73.4%	849	29.9%
Hispanic	956	6.4%	661	5.9%	434	15.3%
Black	1,659	11.1%	1,057	9.4%	105	3.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	446	3.0%	192	1.7%	1,022	36.0%
Native American	606	4.1%	394	3.5%	38	1.3%
Unknown	1,169	7.8%	687	6.1%	394	13.9%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	1,785	11.9%	1,308	11.6%	190	6.7%
Married	859	5.7%	457	4.1%	1,019	35.9%
Never Married	7,180	48.0%	5,504	49.0%	477	16.8%
Divorced	4,614	30.8%	3,636	32.4%	229	8.1%
Widowed	415	2.8%	272	2.4%	869	30.6%
Unknown	108	0.7%	58	0.5%	58	2.0%
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	14,023	93.7%	10,916	97.2%	617	21.7%
Resident Alien	919	6.1%	309	2.8%	2,219	78.1%
U.S. National	19	0.1%	10	0.1%	6	0.2%
INS Entry Status						
Born in U.S.	14,022	93.7%	10,918	97.2%	596	21.0%
Amerasian	9	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%
Asylee	19	0.1%	10	0.1%	13	0.5%
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	9	0.1%	4	0.0%	3	0.1%
Deportation Withheld	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Non-Refugee	651	4.4%	201	1.8%	1,991	70.1%
Refugee	248	1.7%	102	0.9%	234	8.2%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	0	0.0%	30	0.3%	68	2.4%
19 – 20 Years Old	422	2.8%	286	2.5%	29	1.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	2,177	14.6%	1,626	14.5%	59	2.1%
30 – 39 Years Old	2,772	18.5%	2,025	18.0%	58	2.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	5,252	35.1%	4,091	36.4%	124	4.4%
50 – 55 Years Old	2,832	18.9%	2,154	19.2%	100	3.5%
56 – 59 Years Old	989	6.6%	689	6.1%	60	2.1%
60 – 64 Years Old	516	3.4%	334	3.0%	57	2.0%
65+ Years Old	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,287	80.5%
Mean Age of Adults	42.7 Years Old		42.7 Years Old		67.6 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	44.0 Years Old		44.0 Years Old		70.0 Years Old	

General Assistance Program

General Assistance Program Client Demographics (continued)

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	GA-U Only ²		GA-X Only ²		Other ²	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	14,961	100%	11,235	100%	2,842	100%
Incapacity						
Emotional	6,009	40.2%	7,534	67.1%	156	5.5%
Mental	49	0.3%	89	0.8%	4	0.1%
Physical	8,398	56.1%	3,482	31.0%	391	13.8%
Other¹	505	3.4%	130	1.2%	1,554	54.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	737	25.9%
Avg. Months on Assistance Since July 1997	13.9 Months		25.9 Months		25.4 Months	

¹ Approved based on age or disability reasons

² The general assistance caseload is broken into three categories:

1. U Only includes General Assistance for Unemployable only (GA-U)
2. X Only includes General Assistance for Expedited Medicaid only (GA-X)
3. Other includes General Assistance for Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GA-I and GA-K)

Length of stay reflects total cumulative months receiving General Assistance as a program, including all types of GA assistance. They need not be consecutive.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

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TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF and WorkFirst

The exhibits in this section summarize the TANF and WorkFirst caseload trends for SFY 2006.

In the following exhibits, we include both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases, unless otherwise noted.

Highlights:

- Washington's TANF/WorkFirst average monthly caseload decreased 2.6% to 55,514 in SFY 2006 from a monthly average of 57,014 in SFY 2005.
- The average payment per case in SFY 2006 was \$425.28.
- Child-only cases increased to 38.1% of the total TANF caseload in SFY 2006, compared to 37.1% in SFY 2005.
- Single-parent cases declined to 52.9% in SFY 2006 as a percent of the total TANF caseload compared to 53.7% SFY 2005.
- Two-parent cases declined to 8.7% of the TANF caseload in SFY 2006 compared to 9.1% in SFY 2005.
- In SFY 2006, 12.0% of TANF cases with adults were in sanction status, compared to 14.4% in SFY 2005.
- In SFY 2005, 5,083 adults exited TANF with 18.2% returning after 6 months and 17.8% returning after 12 months. In SFY 2004, 5,331 adults exited TANF with 19.6% returning after 6 months and 18.3% returning after 12 months.
- In June 2006, the majority of TANF adult clients were female (81.9%), white (60.3%), and not married (80.5%). The median age was 29.0 years.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Selected TANF/SFA Program Characteristics SFY 2005 and SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

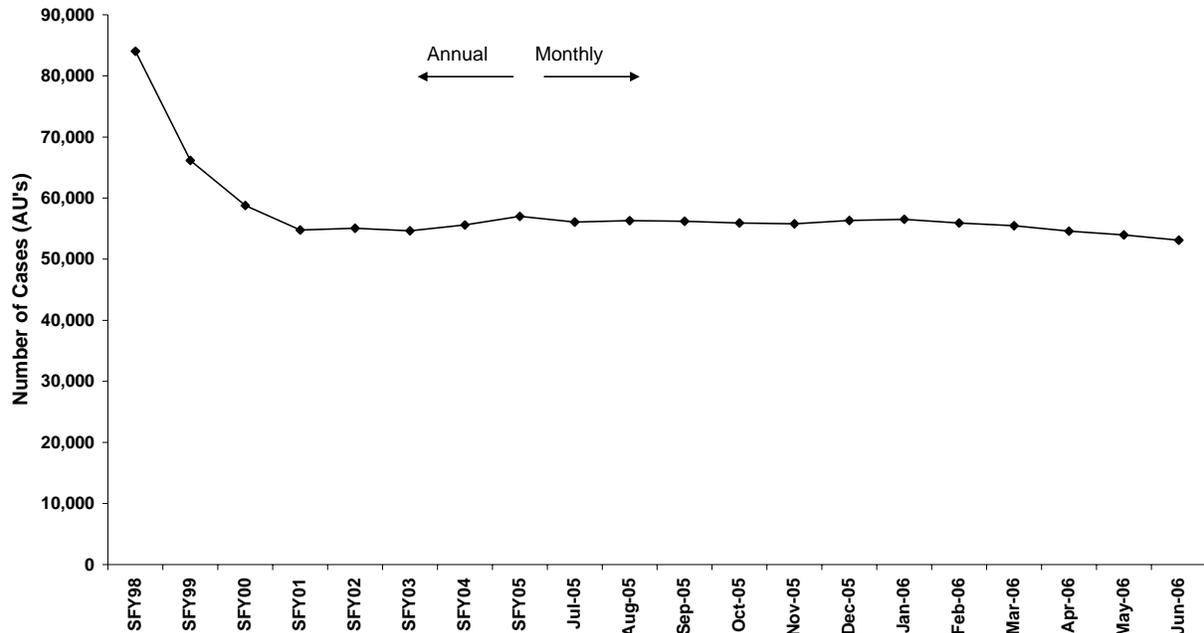
	SFY 2005 (July 2004 – June 2005)	SFY 2006 (July 2005 – June 2006)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	57,014 (55,495 – 58,644)	55,514 (53,118 – 56,519)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	137,920 (135,248 – 141,317)	132,576 (125,417 – 135,809)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	41,032 (40,524 – 41,901)	39,223 (36,745 – 41,029)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	96,890 (94,433 – 99,417)	93,360 (88,678 – 95,311)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	2.2%	2.1%
State Population¹	6,256,400	6,375,600
Children as a Percent of Recipients	70.3%	70.4%
Average Persons Per Case	2.4	2.4
Average Children Per Case	1.7	1.7
Average Children Per Adult	2.4	2.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$422.65 (\$420.78 - \$424.72)	\$425.28 (\$422.48 - \$433.79)

¹ OFM 2006 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload SFY 1998 - SFY 2006 Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	56,071	135,220	\$23,554,556.01	\$127,424.42	\$420.08
August	56,299	135,119	\$23,764,473.06	\$160,312.18	\$422.11
September	56,198	135,809	\$23,804,438.14	\$174,512.37	\$423.58
October	55,903	134,644	\$23,699,477.83	\$204,970.38	\$423.94
November	55,781	133,736	\$23,500,337.78	\$148,613.63	\$421.30
December	56,327	134,655	\$23,770,074.33	\$169,611.07	\$422.00
January	56,519	134,924	\$23,768,743.57	\$127,854.31	\$420.54
February	55,902	132,956	\$23,878,283.07	\$126,500.72	\$427.15
March	55,481	131,556	\$23,690,540.77	\$149,764.78	\$427.00
April	54,586	129,269	\$23,492,475.49	\$98,577.12	\$430.38
May	53,980	127,608	\$23,340,186.04	\$131,113.43	\$432.39
June	53,118	125,417	\$23,042,123.42	\$126,737.49	\$433.79
Mo. Avg.	55,514	132,576	\$23,608,809.13	\$145,499.33	\$425.28

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload Receiving Federal TANF only, Mixed Federal and SFA, and SFA only SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	TOTAL	Federal ONLY		Mixed Federal & SFA		SFA ONLY	
	Caseload Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	56,071	55,129	98.3%	553	1.0%	389	0.7%
August	56,299	55,360	98.3%	571	1.0%	368	0.7%
September	56,198	55,354	98.5%	534	1.0%	310	0.6%
October	55,903	55,080	98.5%	519	0.9%	304	0.5%
November	55,781	55,297	99.1%	273	0.5%	211	0.4%
December	56,327	55,843	99.1%	278	0.5%	206	0.4%
January	56,519	56,026	99.1%	295	0.5%	198	0.4%
February	55,902	55,396	99.1%	295	0.5%	211	0.4%
March	55,481	54,964	99.1%	305	0.5%	212	0.4%
April	54,586	54,074	99.1%	302	0.6%	210	0.4%
May	53,980	53,469	99.1%	300	0.6%	211	0.4%
June	53,118	52,597	99.0%	305	0.6%	216	0.4%
Mo. Avg	55,514	54,882	98.9%	378	0.7%	254	0.5%

	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case
July	942	\$266,287.73	\$282.68
August	939	\$269,331.16	\$286.83
September	844	\$245,093.76	\$290.40
October	823	\$243,729.01	\$296.15
November	484	\$154,888.62	\$320.02
December	484	\$146,851.18	\$303.41
January	493	\$144,531.97	\$293.17
February	506	\$151,155.38	\$298.73
March	517	\$154,877.73	\$299.57
April	512	\$149,561.83	\$292.11
May	511	\$156,524.02	\$306.31
June	521	\$150,508.16	\$288.88
Mo. Avg	631	\$186,111.71	\$296.52

Note: SFA is Washington State's State Family Assistance for legal immigrants and others ineligible for TANF. Some households have a member receiving federal TANF assistance and a member receiving family assistance through the state; these cases are considered mixed Federal TANF and SFA cases and are rolled into the combined SFA only caseload (SFA Only + Mixed Federal TANF/SFA Caseload) number.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Clarkston	281	0.5%	656	0.5%
Colfax Branch Office	133	0.3%	301	0.2%
Mattawa	106	0.2%	261	0.2%
Moses Lake	1,040	2.0%	2,551	2.0%
Newport	176	0.3%	380	0.3%
Okanogan	435	0.8%	991	0.8%
Othello	338	0.6%	757	0.6%
Republic	78	0.1%	199	0.2%
Spokane North	2,069	3.9%	4,928	3.9%
Spokane Southwest	724	1.4%	1,555	1.2%
Spokane Valley	1,264	2.4%	2,917	2.3%
Tri County – Colville	355	0.7%	842	0.7%
Wenatchee	729	1.4%	1,596	1.3%
Region 1 Call Center	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Region 1 Total	7,729	14.6%	17,936	14.3%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	253	0.5%	605	0.5%
Kennewick	1,341	2.5%	3,142	2.5%
Pasco	961	1.8%	2,326	1.9%
Sunnyside	1,133	2.1%	3,037	2.4%
Walla Walla	541	1.0%	1,307	1.0%
Wapato	1,276	2.4%	3,406	2.7%
Yakima	2,629	4.9%	6,322	5.0%
Region 2 Call Center	13	0.0%	31	0.0%
Region 2 Total	8,147	15.3%	20,176	16.1%
Region 3				
Alderwood	825	1.6%	1,869	1.5%
Bellingham	1,297	2.4%	2,952	2.4%
Everett	1,540	2.9%	3,841	3.1%
Friday Harbor	13	0.0%	26	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	1,049	2.0%	2,380	1.9%
Oak Harbor	216	0.4%	461	0.4%
Skykomish Valley	363	0.7%	736	0.6%
Smokey Point	898	1.7%	1,894	1.5%
Region 3 Total	6,201	11.7%	14,159	11.3%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 4				
Auburn	1,006	1.9%	2,582	2.1%
Belltown	259	0.5%	558	0.4%
Capitol Hill	635	1.2%	1,543	1.2%
Federal Way	1,315	2.5%	3,246	2.6%
King Eastside	876	1.6%	1,986	1.6%
King North	923	1.7%	2,265	1.8%
King South	1,487	2.8%	4,053	3.2%
Rainier	1,284	2.4%	3,274	2.6%
Renton	1,315	2.5%	3,107	2.5%
White Center	2,129	4.0%	5,168	4.1%
Region 4 Call Center	7	0.0%	16	0.0%
Region 4 Total	11,236	21.2%	27,798	22.2%
Region 5				
Bremerton	1,527	2.9%	3,367	2.7%
Lakewood	2,315	4.4%	5,623	4.5%
Pierce North	1,668	3.1%	4,099	3.3%
Pierce South	2,065	3.9%	4,966	4.0%
Puyallup	1,542	2.9%	3,337	2.7%
Region 5 Total	9,117	17.2%	21,392	17.1%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	1,095	2.1%	2,289	1.8%
Chehalis	1,022	1.9%	2,326	1.9%
Columbia River	3,271	6.2%	7,645	6.1%
Forks	226	0.4%	522	0.4%
Goldendale	206	0.4%	516	0.4%
Kelso	1,505	2.8%	3,370	2.7%
Long Beach	90	0.2%	187	0.1%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	1,708	3.2%	3,764	3.0%
Port Angeles	486	0.9%	1,049	0.8%
Port Townsend	167	0.3%	377	0.3%
Shelton	635	1.2%	1,303	1.0%
South Bend	130	0.2%	267	0.2%
Stevenson	71	0.1%	153	0.1%
White Salmon	76	0.1%	188	0.1%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	10,688	20.1%	23,956	19.1%
State Total	53,118	100.0%	125,417	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence June 2006

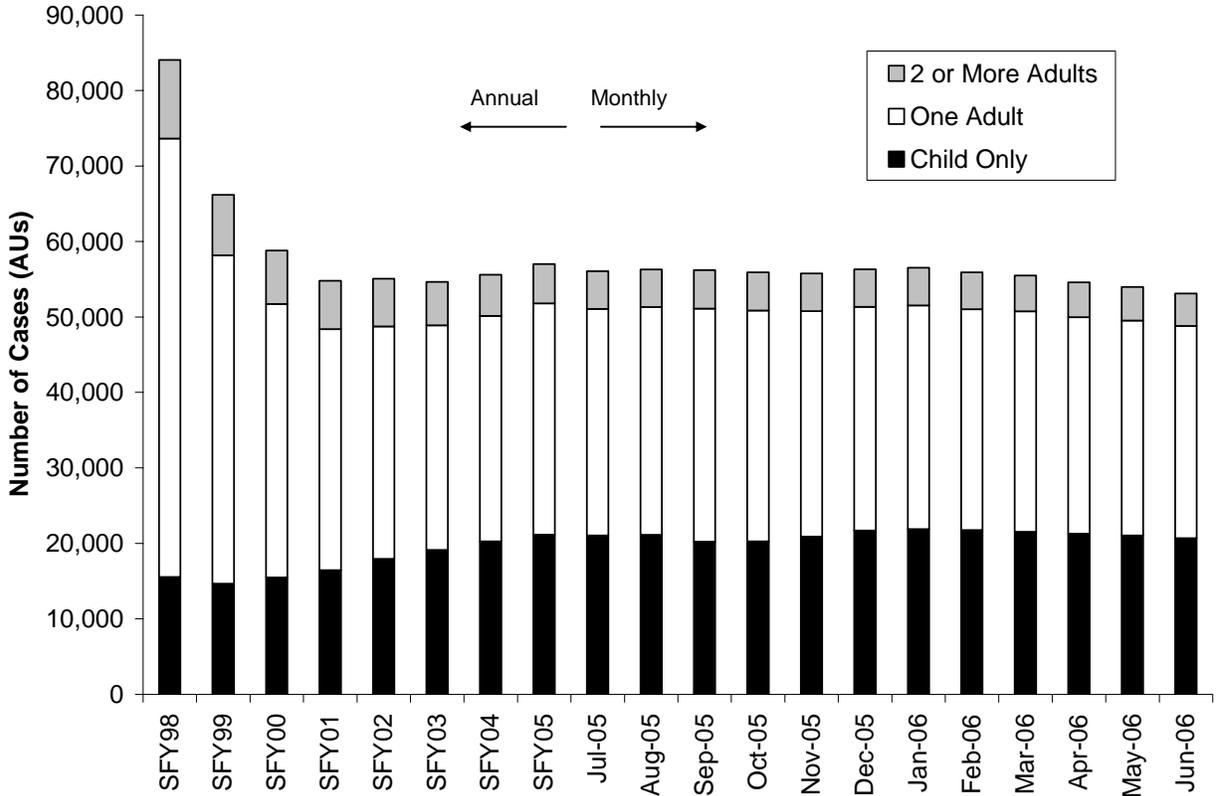
Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	317	0.6%	695	0.6%
Asotin	268	0.5%	628	0.5%
Benton	1471	2.8%	3447	2.7%
Chelan	548	1.0%	1200	1.0%
Clallam	705	1.3%	1554	1.2%
Clark	3263	6.1%	7639	6.1%
Columbia	33	0.1%	71	0.1%
Cowlitz	1484	2.8%	3312	2.6%
Douglas	209	0.4%	456	0.4%
Ferry	71	0.1%	181	0.1%
Franklin	944	1.8%	2283	1.8%
Garfield	10	0.0%	23	0.0%
Grant	1173	2.2%	2883	2.3%
Grays Harbor	1124	2.1%	2357	1.9%
Island	260	0.5%	566	0.5%
Jefferson	167	0.3%	377	0.3%
King	11243	21.2%	27809	22.2%
Kitsap	1526	2.9%	3359	2.7%
Kittitas	252	0.5%	603	0.5%
Klickitat	281	0.5%	700	0.6%
Lewis	1004	1.9%	2286	1.8%
Lincoln	47	0.1%	96	0.1%
Mason	634	1.2%	1294	1.0%
Okanogan	398	0.7%	915	0.7%
Pacific	221	0.4%	456	0.4%
Pend Oreille	176	0.3%	381	0.3%
Pierce	7561	14.2%	17947	14.3%
San Juan	22	0.0%	44	0.0%
Skagit	996	1.9%	2260	1.8%
Skamania	67	0.1%	145	0.1%
Snohomish	3626	6.8%	8338	6.6%
Spokane	4025	7.6%	9329	7.4%
Stevens	350	0.7%	837	0.7%
Thurston	1732	3.3%	3859	3.1%
Wahkiakum	28	0.1%	66	0.1%
Walla Walla	531	1.0%	1297	1.0%
Whatcom	1291	2.4%	2933	2.3%
Whitman	137	0.3%	311	0.2%
Yakima	4923	9.3%	12480	10.0%
State Total	53,118	100.0%	125,417	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Adults SFY 1998 – SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

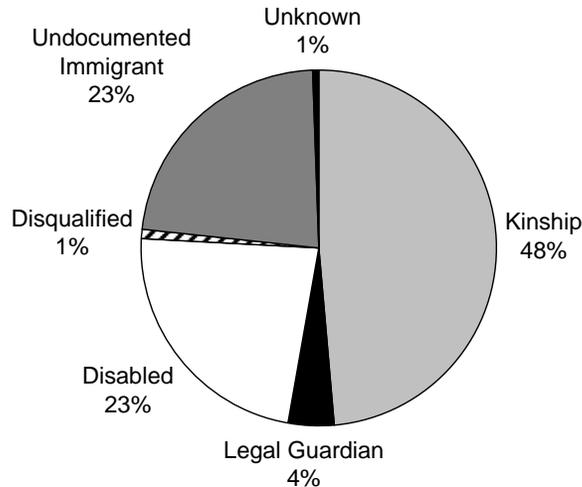


SFY 2006	Total Caseload	Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	56,071	21,035	37.5%	30,009	53.5%	5,027	9.0%
August	56,299	21,143	37.6%	30,173	53.6%	4,983	8.9%
September	56,198	20,251	36.0%	30,856	54.9%	5,091	9.1%
October	55,903	20,275	36.3%	30,591	54.7%	5,037	9.0%
November	55,781	20,904	37.5%	29,861	53.5%	5,016	9.0%
December	56,327	21,724	38.6%	29,621	52.6%	4,982	8.8%
January	56,519	21,899	38.7%	29,613	52.4%	5,007	8.9%
February	55,902	21,759	38.9%	29,269	52.4%	4,874	8.7%
March	55,481	21,540	38.8%	29,202	52.6%	4,739	8.5%
April	54,586	21,286	39.0%	28,666	52.5%	4,634	8.5%
May	53,980	21,034	39.0%	28,481	52.8%	4,465	8.3%
June	53,118	20,690	39.0%	28,104	52.9%	4,324	8.1%
Mo. Avg.	55,514	21,128	38.1%	29,537	53.2%	4,848	8.7%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Only Caseload, by Major Caretaker Groups June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Caretaker	Number of Cases	Percent
Kinship	10,051	48.6%
Legal Guardian	857	4.1%
Disabled	4,770	23.1%
Disqualified	177	0.9%
Undocumented Immigrant	4,724	22.8%
Unknown	111	0.5%
Total Child Only Cases	20,690	100.0%

Kinship caregiver. Some parents are unable to care for their children due to their own substance abuse, mental health, or other problems. Often, grandparents or other relatives step in to provide the needed care, even though they have no legal responsibility to do so. Unless these relative caregivers are willing and able to get licensed as foster parents (a much more expensive program for the state), a TANF child-only grant may be the only way they can afford to care for these children. As long as the child has no income or assets of their own that would disqualify them, the relative caregiver can receive TANF on the child's behalf. Relative caregivers need not have legal custody of the child to receive TANF. They need only show that the child lives with them most of the time and that they are currently the child's primary care giver.

Legal guardian. Sometimes, in the absence of the parent, a relative or other concerned adult will seek legal guardianship of a child. As with relative caregivers without this legal status, guardians may receive TANF on behalf of an otherwise eligible child.

Disabled parents. Disabled parents who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) will not qualify for TANF because federal law does not allow them to receive both. Their minor children will still be eligible for TANF, as long as the household meets financial eligibility criteria.

Otherwise disqualified parents. Some parents may be disqualified from receiving TANF because of fleeing a felony conviction, a probation or parole violation, or fraudulent receipt of public assistance. Their minor children will still be eligible for TANF, as long as the household meets financial eligibility criteria. Fleeing felons and probation or parole violators can restore their TANF eligibility by complying with the law. The court determines the period of ineligibility for those convicted of fraud.

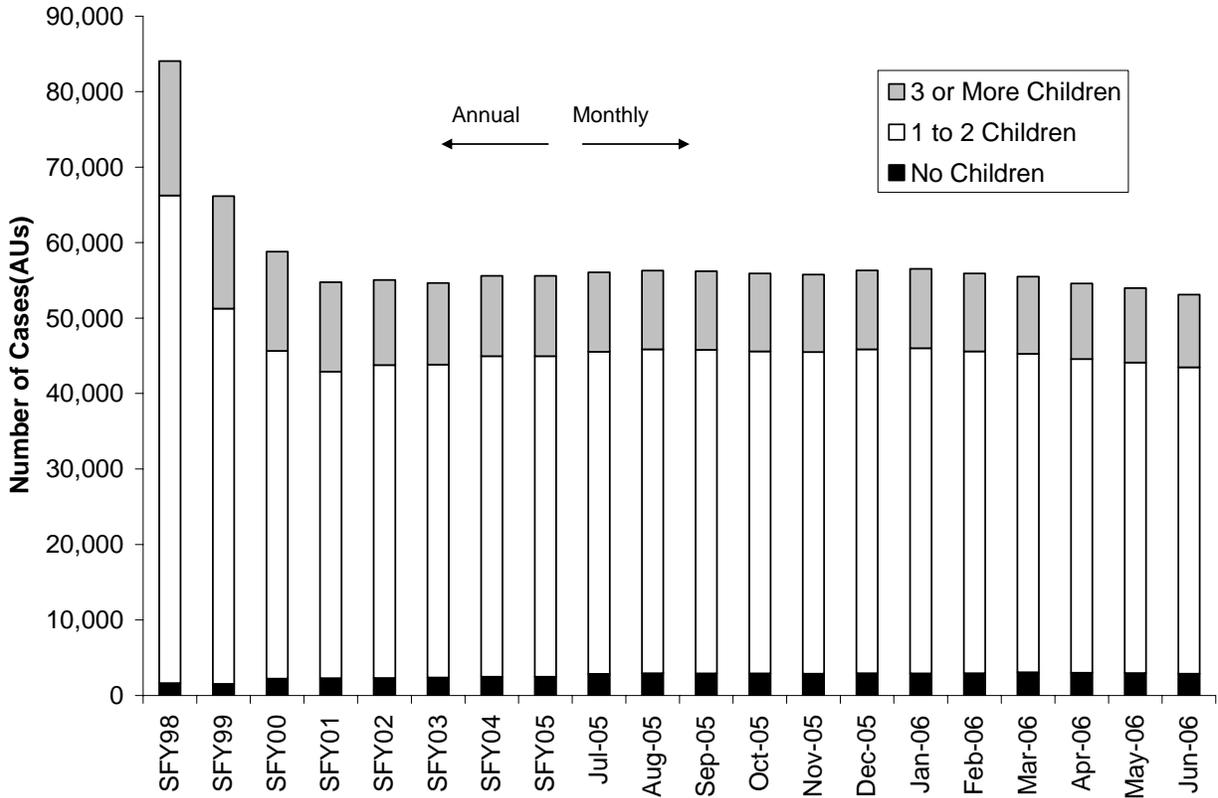
Undocumented immigrants. Children in households headed by undocumented immigrants may be U.S. citizens and therefore eligible for TANF benefits if the household, including non-recipient adults, meets financial eligibility criteria. Undocumented immigrant parents may apply for TANF on behalf of their citizen children, but they receive no continuing benefits (cash, food, or medical) for themselves.

Unknown. Caretaker is defined using the child's relationship to the head of household member. Unknown cases are those in which the child's relationship to the head of household member is not defined.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Total Caseload	No Children ¹		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	56,071	2,872	5.1%	42,662	76.1%	10,537	18.8%
August	56,299	2,943	5.2%	42,902	76.2%	10,454	18.6%
September	56,198	2,921	5.2%	42,874	76.3%	10,403	18.5%
October	55,903	2,918	5.2%	42,685	76.4%	10,300	18.4%
November	55,781	2,895	5.2%	42,609	76.4%	10,277	18.4%
December	56,327	2,940	5.2%	42,927	76.2%	10,460	18.6%
January	56,519	2,934	5.2%	43,059	76.2%	10,526	18.6%
February	55,902	2,951	5.3%	42,634	76.3%	10,317	18.5%
March	55,481	3,067	5.5%	42,218	76.1%	10,196	18.4%
April	54,586	3,009	5.5%	41,584	76.2%	9,993	18.3%
May	53,980	2,969	5.5%	41,148	76.2%	9,863	18.3%
June	53,118	2,894	5.4%	40,578	76.4%	9,646	18.2%
Mo. Avg.	55,514	2,943	5.3%	42,323	76.2%	10,248	18.5%

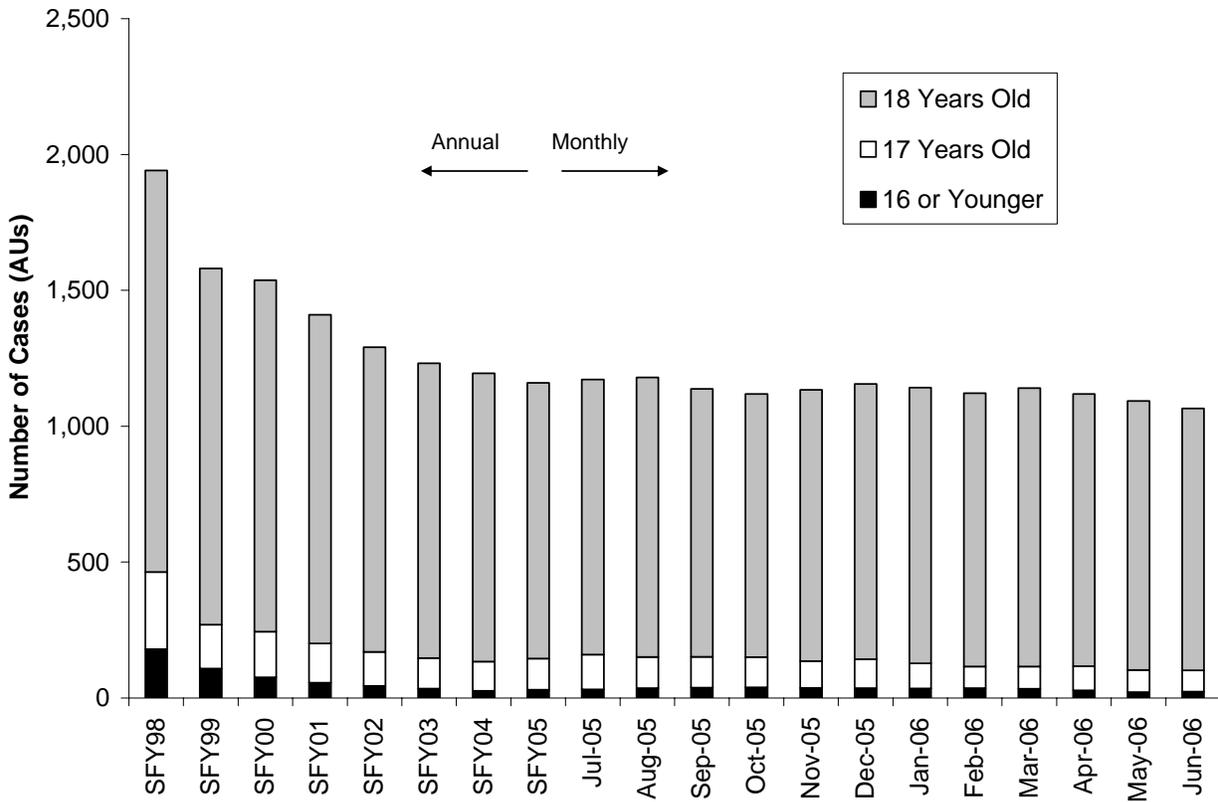
Note:

¹ In cases in which the only children eligible for TANF already receive SSI, the child will not receive a TANF payment but the parent does receive a TANF payment. Also, a pregnant woman with no child is eligible for TANF.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload with Teen Head of Household SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



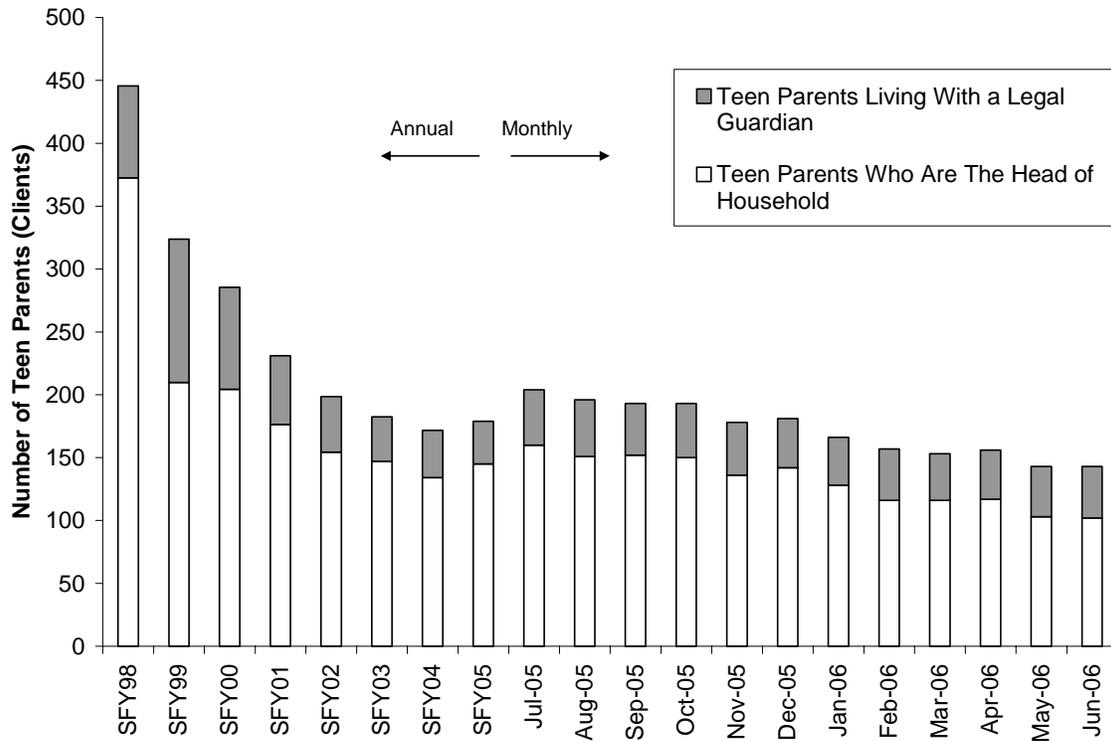
SFY 2006	Adult Caseload	Head of Household is 16 Years Old or Less		Head of Household is 17 Years Old		Head of Household is 18 Years Old	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	35,036	31	0.1%	129	0.4%	1,012	2.9%
August	35,156	36	0.1%	115	0.3%	1,029	2.9%
September	35,947	38	0.1%	114	0.3%	985	2.7%
October	35,628	39	0.1%	111	0.3%	969	2.7%
November	34,877	37	0.1%	99	0.3%	998	2.9%
December	34,603	36	0.1%	107	0.3%	1,013	2.9%
January	34,620	35	0.1%	93	0.3%	1,014	2.9%
February	34,143	36	0.1%	80	0.2%	1,006	2.9%
March	33,941	34	0.1%	82	0.2%	1,024	3.0%
April	33,300	28	0.1%	89	0.3%	1,002	3.0%
May	32,946	22	0.1%	81	0.2%	990	3.0%
June	32,428	23	0.1%	79	0.2%	964	3.0%
Mo. Avg.	34,385	33	0.1%	98	0.3%	1,001	2.9%

Note: Numbers reflect households where the head of household member is a teen parent living independently from their formal legal guardian.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Teen Parents under Age 18 SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



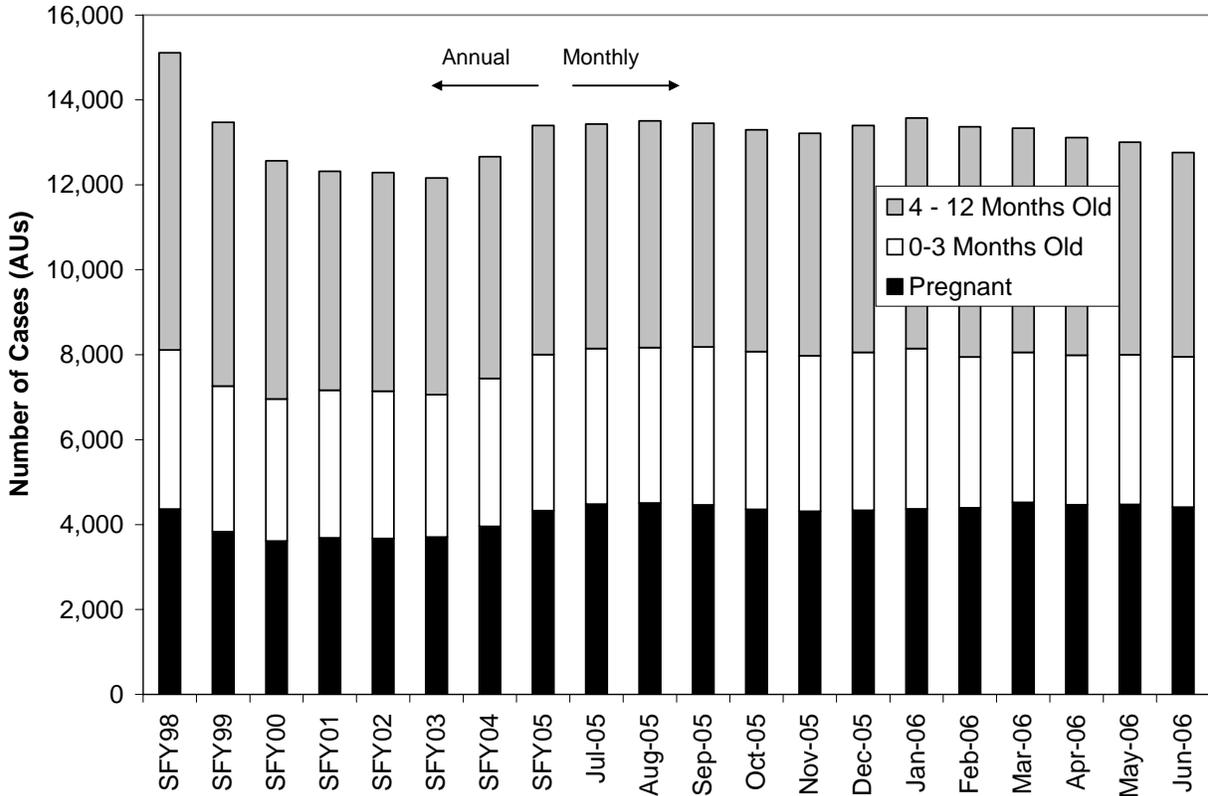
SFY 2006	Total Teen Parents Under Age 18		Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian		Teen Parents Under 18 Living As the Head of Household	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	204	78.4%	160	78.4%	44	21.6%
August	196	77.0%	151	77.0%	45	23.0%
September	193	78.8%	152	78.8%	41	21.2%
October	193	77.7%	150	77.7%	43	22.3%
November	178	76.4%	136	76.4%	42	23.6%
December	181	78.5%	142	78.5%	39	21.5%
January	166	77.1%	128	77.1%	38	22.9%
February	157	73.9%	116	73.9%	41	26.1%
March	153	75.8%	116	75.8%	37	24.2%
April	156	75.0%	117	75.0%	39	25.0%
May	143	72.0%	103	72.0%	40	28.0%
June	143	71.3%	102	71.3%	41	28.7%
Mo. Avg.	172	76.2%	131	76.2%	41	23.8%

Note: Teen parents are defined based on the client's head of household relationship code. If the client is coded as a "CP" (child parent), the child is considered to be living under legal guardianship while caring for their own child. If the client is coded as a "SE" (head of household), the client is considered to be the head of household member on the Assistance Unit. Numbers do not reflect spouses or other members who are living in the same AU. Numbers only differentiate clients coded as a CP or an SE.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload with Pregnant Women and Children 12 Months or Younger SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Adult Caseload	Pregnant ¹		0 – 3 Month Old Child		4 – 12 Month Old Child	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	35,036	4,480	12.8%	3,665	10.5%	5,286	15.1%
August	35,156	4,506	12.8%	3,659	10.4%	5,340	15.2%
September	35,947	4,463	12.4%	3,717	10.3%	5,273	14.7%
October	35,628	4,359	12.2%	3,713	10.4%	5,226	14.7%
November	34,877	4,311	12.4%	3,668	10.5%	5,236	15.0%
December	34,603	4,333	12.5%	3,722	10.8%	5,343	15.4%
January	34,620	4,370	12.6%	3,774	10.9%	5,431	15.7%
February	34,143	4,393	12.9%	3,552	10.4%	5,423	15.9%
March	33,941	4,522	13.3%	3,533	10.4%	5,275	15.5%
April	33,300	4,468	13.4%	3,521	10.6%	5,123	15.4%
May	32,946	4,474	13.6%	3,525	10.7%	5,004	15.2%
June	32,428	4,410	13.6%	3,540	10.9%	4,811	14.8%
Mo. Avg.	34,385	4,424	12.9%	3,632	10.6%	5,231	15.2%

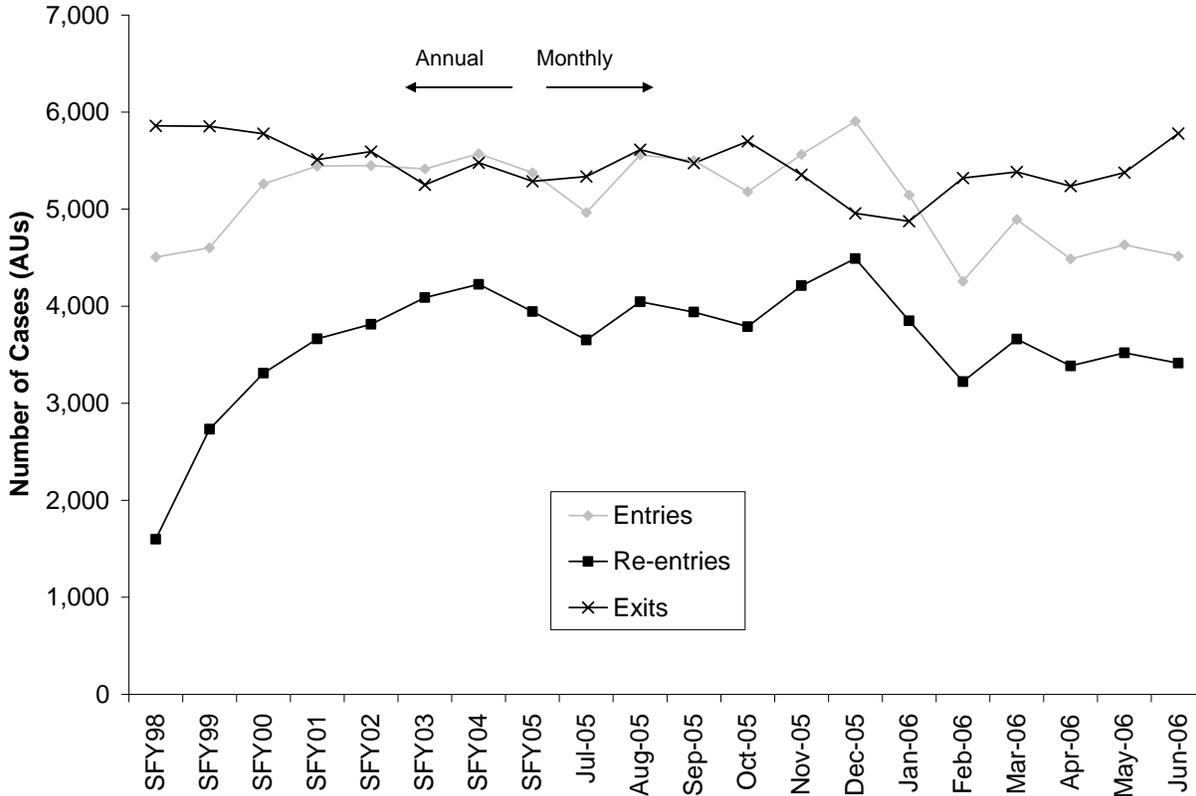
Note: Cases are unduplicated across groups. If a case has multiple young children or a pregnant recipient and a young child, the case category reflects the youngest child. Adults include teen parents.

¹ Pregnant women were identified using pregnancy status data entered in ACES.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Cases Entering, Re-Entering, and Exiting SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



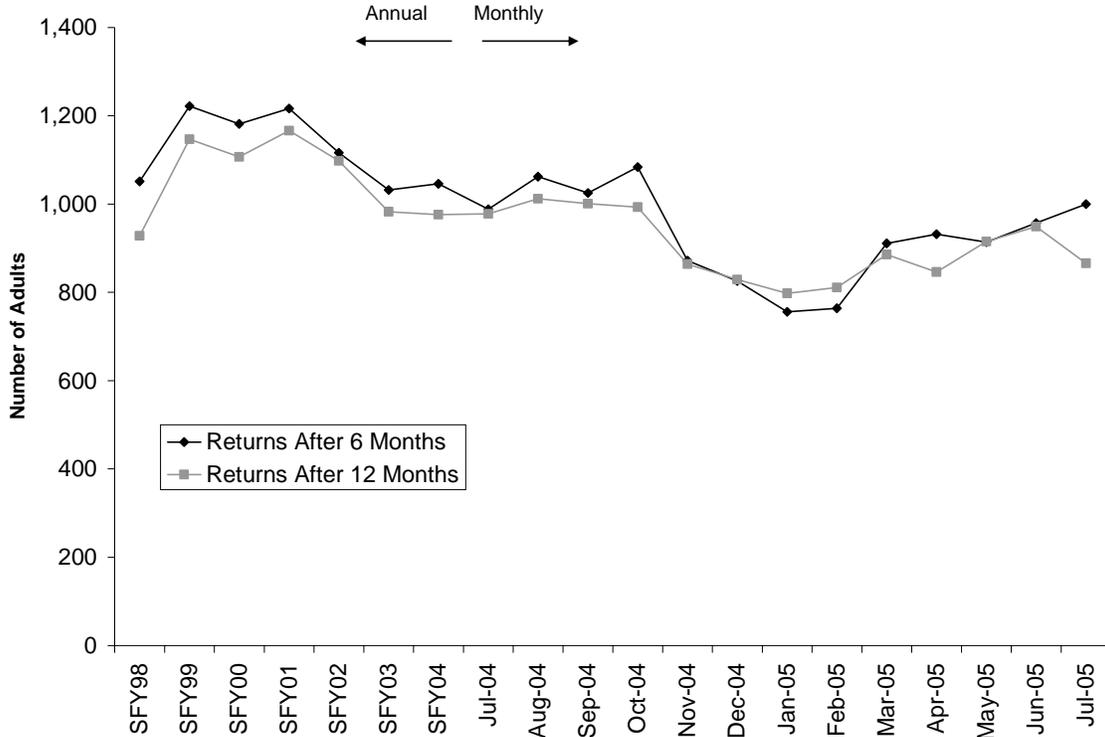
SFY 2006	Caseload	Entries		Re-Entries		Exits	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	56,071	4,964	8.9%	3,652	6.5%	5,335	9.5%
August	56,299	5,559	9.9%	4,046	7.2%	5,613	10.0%
September	56,198	5,501	9.8%	3,940	7.0%	5,474	9.7%
October	55,903	5,178	9.3%	3,788	6.8%	5,698	10.2%
November	55,781	5,563	10.0%	4,211	7.5%	5,354	9.6%
December	56,327	5,906	10.5%	4,490	8.0%	4,955	8.8%
January	56,519	5,144	9.1%	3,850	6.8%	4,874	8.6%
February	55,902	4,257	7.6%	3,223	5.8%	5,321	9.5%
March	55,481	4,894	8.8%	3,661	6.6%	5,383	9.7%
April	54,586	4,486	8.2%	3,384	6.2%	5,238	9.6%
May	53,980	4,633	8.6%	3,518	6.5%	5,377	10.0%
June	53,118	4,515	8.5%	3,414	6.4%	5,779	10.9%
Mo. Avg.	55,514	5,050	9.1%	3,765	6.8%	5,367	9.7%

Note: Entries are defined as cases that were not on TANF the month prior to what is reported. Exits are defined as cases that received a benefit in the month reported, but not in the subsequent month. Re-entries are defined as cases that received a benefit in the month reported, but not in the subsequent month AND have received TANF at least one month before re-entering TANF.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Adults Returning to TANF/SFA 6 Months and 12 Months after Exit Data Available For Those Exiting Through SFY 2005

Source: OFM



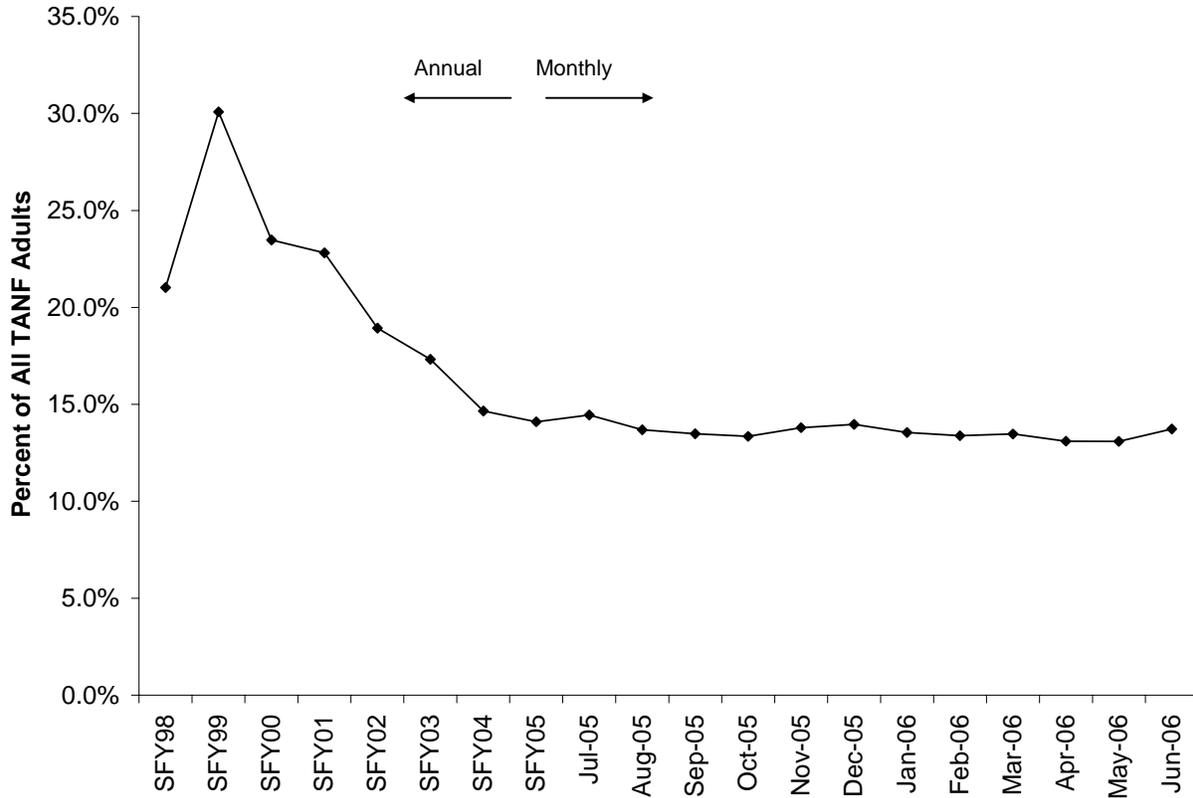
SFY 2005	Adults Exiting	Return After 6 Months		Return After 12 Months	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July 2004	5,384	988	18.4%	978	18.2%
August	5,617	1,062	18.9%	1,012	18.0%
September	5,221	1,025	19.6%	1,001	19.2%
October	5,321	1,084	20.4%	993	18.7%
November	4,970	872	17.5%	864	17.4%
December	4,687	826	17.6%	829	17.7%
January 2005	4,187	756	18.1%	798	19.1%
February	4,742	764	16.1%	811	17.1%
March	5,122	911	17.8%	886	17.3%
April	5,187	932	18.0%	846	16.3%
May	5,201	914	17.6%	915	17.6%
June 2005	5,351	957	17.9%	949	17.7%

Note: Table shows the number of adults who have returned on the sixth month and on the 12th month after exiting. For example, of all the adults exiting in July 2004 (5,384), 988 or 18.4 percent of them returned and received TANF on the sixth month after July, in this case receiving TANF in January 2005. Likewise, of the 5,384 adults exiting in July 2004, 978 of them or 18.2 percent returned and were receiving TANF on the 12th month after July, in this case June 2005. The latest fiscal year available is SFY 2005 since we needed all of SFY 2006 to know what percent returned after 12 months.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Employed TANF/SFA Adults SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



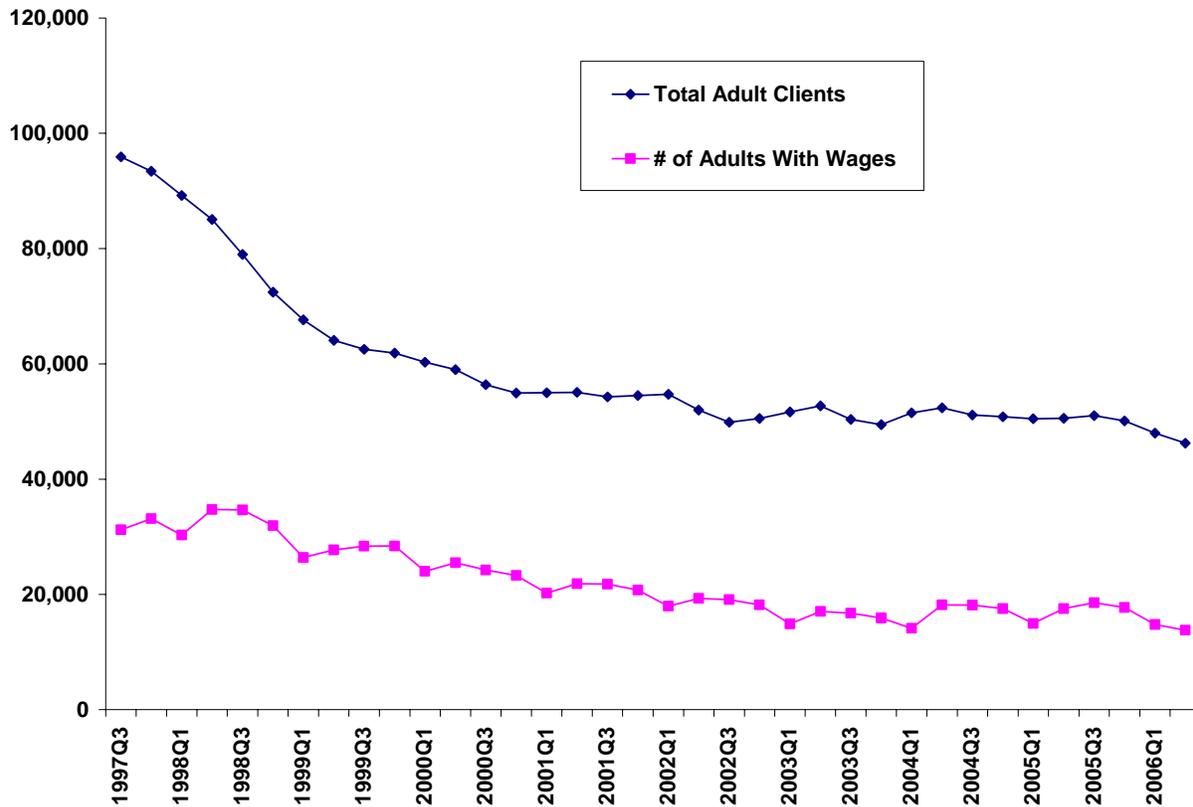
SFY 2006	TANF Adults	Employed Number	Employed Percent
July	40,056	5,787	14.4%
August	40,132	5,492	13.7%
September	41,029	5,531	13.5%
October	40,649	5,427	13.4%
November	39,875	5,501	13.8%
December	39,573	5,527	14.0%
January	39,615	5,367	13.5%
February	39,010	5,221	13.4%
March	38,668	5,210	13.5%
April	37,926	4,970	13.1%
May	37,399	4,895	13.1%
June	36,745	5,046	13.7%
Mo. Avg.	39,223	5,331	13.6%

Note: Employment is identified using data in the ACES system.
Adults include teen parents.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data and ESD-UI Wage Data



Quarter	Total Adult Clients	# With Quarterly Wages		Total Quarterly Wages	Total Quarterly Wages/Hr.
		Number	Percent		
2003Q1	51,666	14,898	28.8%	\$1,637	\$9.22
2003Q2	52,712	17,025	32.3%	\$1,725	\$9.25
2003Q3	50,360	16,736	33.2%	\$1,728	\$9.30
2003Q4	49,456	15,888	32.1%	\$1,760	\$9.39
2004Q1	51,487	14,109	27.4%	\$1,586	\$9.41
2004Q2	52,380	18,173	34.7%	\$1,801	\$9.62
2004Q3	51,131	18,129	35.5%	\$1,865	\$9.69
2004Q4	50,833	17,548	34.5%	\$1,926	\$9.70
2005Q1	50,464	14,951	29.6%	\$1,722	\$9.75
2005Q2	50,552	17,549	34.7%	\$1,887	\$9.75
2005Q3	50,997	18,554	36.4%	\$1,939	\$9.79
2005Q4	50,081	17,727	35.4%	\$1,942	\$9.86
2006Q1	47,981	14,778	30.8%	\$1,803	\$9.95
2006Q2	46,245	13,786	29.8%	\$1,794	\$9.82

Note:

TANF Adult clients are matched with the Employment Security Department (ESD) Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data file by Social Security Number. Numbers reflect TANF adult clients who are employed and received wages of more than \$5.00 for any length of time during a quarter.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Cases with Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	TANF Cases With Adults	Total Cases Sanctioned	% of Cases Sanctioned	TANF Adults	TANF Adults Sanctioned	% of TANF Adults Sanctioned
July	35,036	5,165	14.7%	40,056	5,911	14.8%
August	35,156	5,153	14.7%	40,132	5,862	14.6%
September	35,947	5,191	14.4%	41,029	5,918	14.4%
October	35,628	5,096	14.3%	40,649	5,803	14.3%
November	34,877	4,962	14.2%	39,875	5,642	14.1%
December	34,603	4,682	13.5%	39,573	5,302	13.4%
January	34,620	4,608	13.3%	39,615	5,217	13.2%
February	34,143	4,072	11.9%	39,010	4,620	11.8%
March	33,941	3,308	9.7%	38,668	3,773	9.8%
April	33,300	2,721	8.2%	37,926	3,116	8.2%
May	32,946	2,328	7.1%	37,399	2,646	7.1%
June	32,428	2,209	6.8%	36,745	2,499	6.8%
Mo. Avg.	34,385	4,125	12.0%	39,223	4,692	12.0%

TANF/SFA Cases with Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status By Consecutive Months in Sanctioned Status SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Total Cases Sanctioned	First Month		Second Month		Third Month or More	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	5,165	1,205	23.3%	877	17.0%	3,083	59.7%
August	5,153	1,215	23.6%	850	16.5%	3,088	59.9%
September	5,191	1,252	24.1%	824	15.9%	3,115	60.0%
October	5,096	1,116	21.9%	862	16.9%	3,118	61.2%
November	4,962	1,202	24.2%	731	14.7%	3,029	61.0%
December	4,682	1,015	21.7%	827	17.7%	2,840	60.7%
January	4,608	1,025	22.2%	719	15.6%	2,864	62.2%
February	4,072	712	17.5%	695	17.1%	2,665	65.4%
March	3,308	524	15.8%	420	12.7%	2,364	71.5%
April	2,721	526	19.3%	325	11.9%	1,870	68.7%
May	2,328	500	21.5%	341	14.6%	1,487	63.9%
June	2,209	569	25.8%	339	15.3%	1,301	58.9%
Mo. Avg.	4,125	905	21.9%	651	15.8%	2,569	62.3%

Note: Total cases sanctioned reflect all TANF cases in Sanction status. A sanctioned case in sanction three or more months is considered a long-term sanctioned case.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Caseload by Primary Language June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	All TANF Cases		% of Non-English Cases
	Number	Percent	
English Language Codes	45,882	86.4%	
EN English	45,835	86.3%	
SL Sign Language	30	0.1%	
LP Large Print	16	0.0%	
BR Braille	1	0.0%	
Non-English Language Codes	7,831	13.7%	
SP Spanish	5,181	9.8%	66.2%
RU Russian	672	1.3%	8.6%
SM Somali	388	0.7%	5.0%
VI Vietnamese	335	0.6%	4.3%
CA Cambodian	167	0.3%	2.1%
AR Arabic	128	0.2%	1.6%
TI Tigrigna	34	0.1%	0.4%
FA Farsi	32	0.1%	0.4%
OM Oromo	30	0.1%	0.4%
OT Other	29	0.1%	0.4%
SA Samoan	29	0.1%	0.4%
AM Amharic	29	0.1%	0.4%
KO Korean	27	0.1%	0.3%
UK Ukranian	23	0.0%	0.3%
LA Laotian	22	0.0%	0.3%
HM Hmong	20	0.0%	0.3%
SC Serbo-Croatian	15	0.0%	0.2%
TA Tagalog	14	0.0%	0.2%
PJ Punjabi	8	0.0%	0.1%
RO Romanian	7	0.0%	0.1%
CH Chinese	6	0.0%	0.1%
FR French	5	0.0%	0.1%
SI Swahili	4	0.0%	0.1%
MI Mien	4	0.0%	0.1%
DA Dari	3	0.0%	0.0%
AL Albanian	3	0.0%	0.0%
HI Kindi	2	0.0%	0.0%
SD Sudanese	2	0.0%	0.0%
TH Thai	2	0.0%	0.0%
UR Urdu	2	0.0%	0.0%

Other: Each of the following languages have one case. Turkish, Tongan, Visayan, Pashto, Persian, Portugese, Cebuano, Haitian Creole, Hebrew, Fijian, Hungarian, Ilacano, Indonesian

Note: Primary Language Code is based on the language in which the Assistance Unit requested their materials to be sent.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	125,417	100%	36,745	100%	88,678	100%
Gender						
Female	74,551	59.4%	30,082	81.9%	44,474	50.2%
Male	50,866	40.6%	6,663	18.1%	44,204	49.8%
Race						
White	62,891	50.1%	22,167	60.3%	40,725	45.9%
Hispanic	23,802	19.0%	4,121	11.2%	19,683	22.2%
Black	15,958	12.7%	4,977	13.5%	10,983	12.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,293	3.4%	1,327	3.6%	2,966	3.3%
Native American	5,071	4.0%	1,708	4.6%	3,364	3.8%
Unknown	13,402	10.7%	2,445	6.7%	10,957	12.4%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	5,003	4.0%	5,003	13.6%	N/A	N/A
Married	7,165	5.7%	7,165	19.5%	N/A	N/A
Never Married	19,356	15.4%	19,356	52.7%	N/A	N/A
Divorced	4,866	3.9%	4,866	13.2%	N/A	N/A
Widowed	217	0.2%	217	0.6%	N/A	N/A
Unknown	138	0.1%	138	0.4%	N/A	N/A
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	117,683	93.8%	32,937	89.6%	84,752	95.6%
Resident Alien	7,503	6.0%	3,725	10.1%	3,778	4.3%
U.S. National	231	0.2%	83	0.2%	148	0.2%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	83,823	66.8%	32	0.1%	83,792	94.5%
17 Years Old	3,280	2.6%	85	0.2%	3,196	3.6%
18 Years Old	2,457	2.0%	1,025	2.8%	1,435	1.6%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,466	2.8%	3,215	8.7%	252	0.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	14,785	11.8%	14,782	40.2%	3	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	10,614	8.5%	10,614	28.9%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	5,681	4.5%	5,681	15.5%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	943	0.8%	943	2.6%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	245	0.2%	245	0.7%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	100	0.1%	100	0.3%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	23	0.0%	23	0.1%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Adults	31.3 Years Old		31.3 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old		N/A	

- Average months on Assistance since July 1997 (all 36,745 adults) = 28.2
- Median months on Assistance since July 1997 (all 36,745 adults) = 20.0

Note: Adults and children are defined based on the client's head of household relationship code. Adults under the age of 18 include teen head of household members, a teen spouse to the head of household member, one coded as an aunt or uncle, and an unmarried teen sharing the child with the head of household member. Examples of overage children are those who remain under legal guardianship or are a biological child, a dependent sibling, a niece/nephew, a foster child, a dependent first cousin, or a grandchild.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Demographics

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Children		Children in Child Only Cases	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	88,678	100%	33,626	100%
Gender				
Female	44,474	50.2%	17,156	51.0%
Male	44,204	49.8%	16,470	49.0%
Race				
White	40,725	45.9%	13,897	41.3%
Hispanic	19,683	22.2%	11,154	33.2%
Black	10,983	12.4%	3,097	9.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,966	3.3%	1,046	3.1%
Native American	3,364	3.8%	1,235	3.7%
Unknown	10,957	12.4%	3,197	9.5%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	84,752	95.6%	33,124	98.5%
Resident Alien	3,778	4.3%	419	1.2%
U.S. National	148	0.2%	83	0.2%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	83,792	94.5%	31,149	92.6%
17 Years Old	3,196	3.6%	1,587	4.7%
18 Years Old	1,435	1.6%	752	2.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	255	0.3%	138	0.4%
Mean Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		9.1 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		9.0 Years Old	

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

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TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

The exhibits in this section summarize TANF cases that have been extended beyond the 60 month time limit. Federal law allows states to extend TANF benefits beyond the 60-month time limit for up to 20 percent of the caseload based on hardship or family violence. States can also show reasonable cause to exceed the 20 percent cap based on the number of families experiencing family violence. The first month cases were extended in Washington State was August 2002.

In the following exhibits, we include both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases, unless otherwise noted.

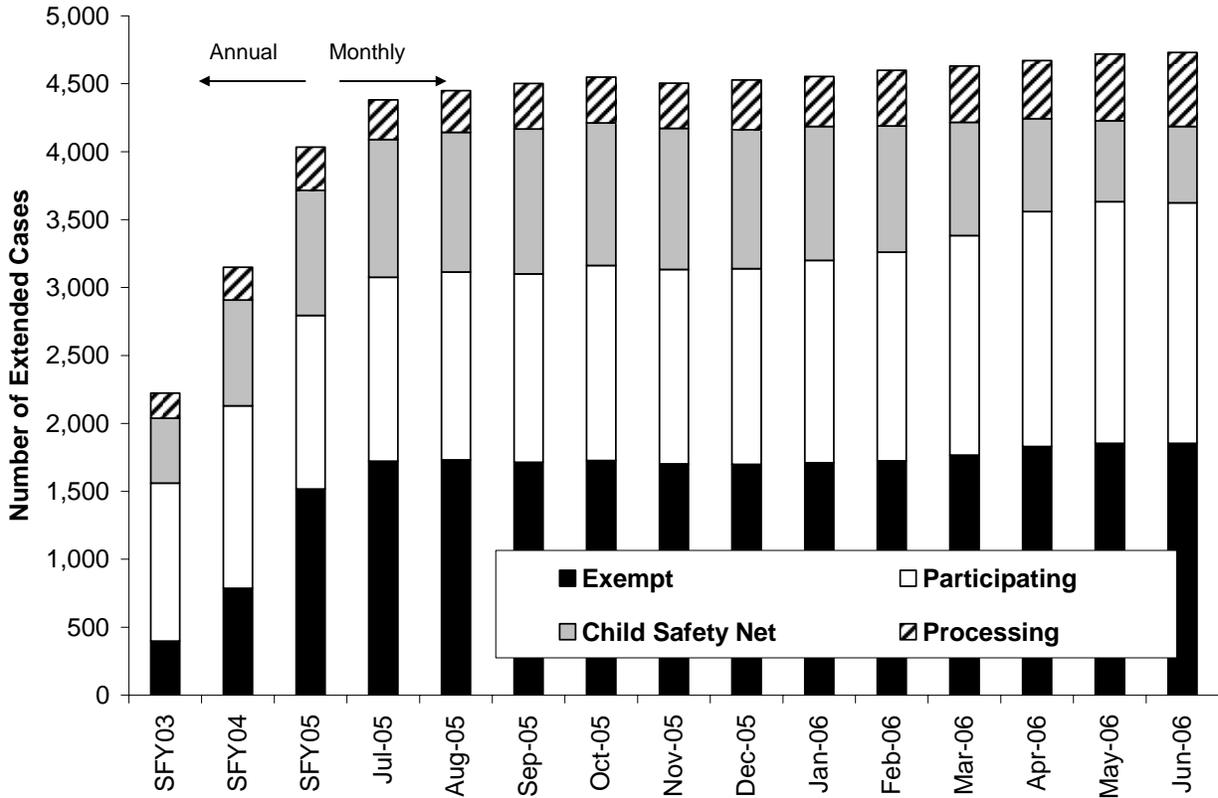
Highlights:

- In June 2006, a total of 4,730 TANF cases were extended beyond their 60-month time limit. 1,853 (39.2%) of the cases were extended due to an exemption, 1,771 (37.4%) were participating, 562 (11.9%) received a Child SafetyNet Payment, and 544 (11.5%) were in processing.
- As of June 2006, Washington reached 41.4% of the annual allowable federal cap on extensions. The annual allowable federal cap is defined as 20% of the average monthly TANF caseload in Federal Fiscal Year 2005. It is calculated by dividing 4,730 (the number of extended cases in June 2006) by 11,434 (20% of 57,170).
- Through June 2006, 13.3% of all TANF adults had reached 61 or more months on assistance.
- In June 2006, most adults who were extended beyond the 60-month time limit were female (91.3%), white (55.8%), and not married (85.1%). The median age was 34 years.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended Beyond 60 Month Time-Limit By Extension Categories August 2002 – June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Extended Cases	Exempt		Participating		Child Safety Net		Processing ¹	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	4,382	1,722	39.3%	1,354	30.9%	1,014	23.1%	292	6.7%
August	4,449	1,732	38.9%	1,382	31.1%	1,028	23.1%	307	6.9%
September	4,502	1,714	38.1%	1,386	30.8%	1,066	23.7%	336	7.5%
October	4,548	1,726	38.0%	1,437	31.6%	1,049	23.1%	336	7.4%
November	4,504	1,703	37.8%	1,430	31.7%	1,038	23.0%	333	7.4%
December	4,527	1,699	37.5%	1,440	31.8%	1,023	22.6%	365	8.1%
January	4,553	1,711	37.6%	1,488	32.7%	986	21.7%	368	8.1%
February	4,599	1,725	37.5%	1,535	33.4%	929	20.2%	410	8.9%
March	4,631	1,766	38.1%	1,617	34.9%	833	18.0%	415	9.0%
April	4,671	1,830	39.2%	1,730	37.0%	684	14.6%	427	9.1%
May	4,719	1,853	39.3%	1,778	37.7%	597	12.7%	491	10.4%
June	4,730	1,853	39.2%	1,771	37.4%	562	11.9%	544	11.5%

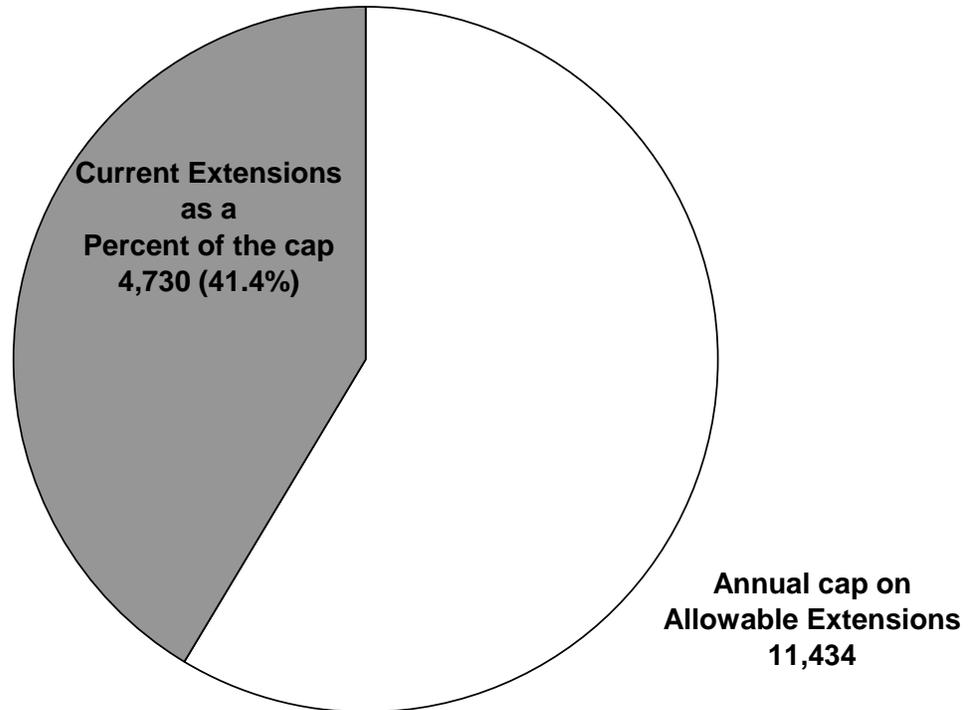
Note:

¹ Processing reflects clients who are being reviewed for categorization into one of the three hardship extension categories as of the month the data was pulled from ACES.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended As a Percent of Allowable Extensions June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



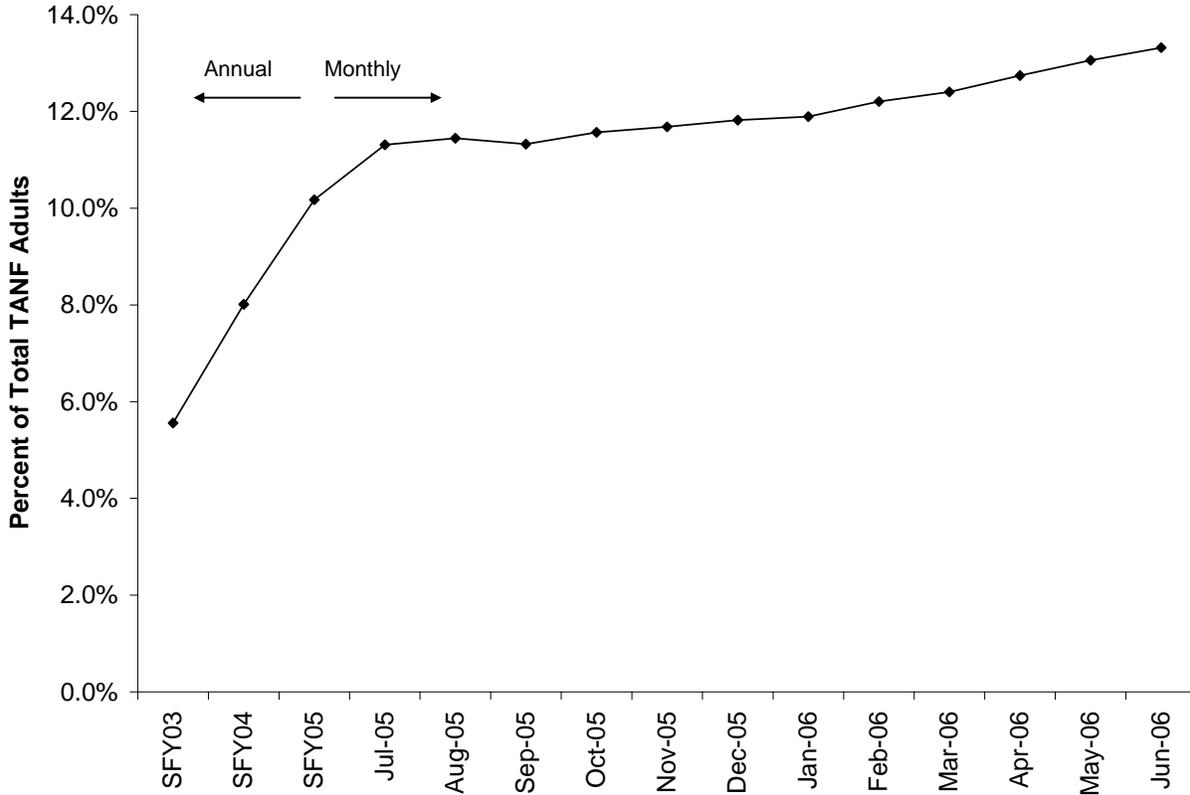
Notes:

The federal cap definition: 20% of the average monthly TANF caseload in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2005 as of November 15, 2005 (11,434). The average monthly TANF caseload includes child-only cases. It is calculated by dividing 4,730 (the number of extended cases in June 2006) by 11,434 (20% of 57,170).

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Adults on Assistance 61 or More Months As a Percent Of Total TANF Adults August 2002 – June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Total TANF Adults	Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months	
		Number	Percent
July	40,056	4,531	11.3%
August	40,132	4,594	11.4%
September	41,029	4,646	11.3%
October	40,649	4,703	11.6%
November	39,875	4,658	11.7%
December	39,573	4,677	11.8%
January	39,615	4,711	11.9%
February	39,010	4,761	12.2%
March	38,668	4,796	12.4%
April	37,926	4,832	12.7%
May	37,399	4,883	13.1%
June	36,745	4,894	13.3%

Note: The number of adults on assistance 61 or more months is higher than the number of cases in extension due to more than one member in a household who has reached 61 or more months.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By DSHS Region and CSO June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Clarkston	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Colfax Branch Office	6	0.1%	6	0.1%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	75	1.6%	76	1.6%
Newport	15	0.3%	16	0.3%
Okanogan	22	0.5%	24	0.5%
Othello	12	0.3%	13	0.3%
Republic	12	0.3%	13	0.3%
Spokane North	193	4.1%	200	4.1%
Spokane Southwest	61	1.3%	62	1.3%
Spokane Valley	111	2.3%	112	2.3%
Tri County – Colville	27	0.6%	28	0.6%
Wenatchee	36	0.8%	37	0.8%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	575	12.2%	592	12.1%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	9	0.2%	10	0.2%
Kennewick	71	1.5%	74	1.5%
Pasco	51	1.1%	53	1.1%
Sunnyside	105	2.2%	110	2.2%
Walla Walla	43	0.9%	43	0.9%
Wapato	53	1.1%	55	1.1%
Yakima	225	4.8%	232	4.7%
Region 2 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	557	11.8%	577	11.8%
Region 3				
Alderwood	56	1.2%	59	1.2%
Bellingham	80	1.7%	84	1.7%
Everett	145	3.1%	150	3.1%
Friday Harbor	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	44	0.9%	45	0.9%
Oak Harbor	9	0.2%	9	0.2%
Skykomish Valley	12	0.3%	15	0.3%
Smokey Point	36	0.8%	39	0.8%
Region 3 Total	383	8.1%	402	8.2%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 4				
Auburn	111	2.3%	114	2.3%
Belltown	22	0.5%	22	0.4%
Capitol Hill	107	2.3%	111	2.3%
Federal Way	162	3.4%	169	3.5%
King Eastside	73	1.5%	77	1.6%
King North/Ballard	105	2.2%	108	2.2%
King South/Kent	200	4.2%	213	4.4%
Rainier	227	4.8%	236	4.8%
Renton	151	3.2%	156	3.2%
White Center	298	6.3%	305	6.2%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	1,456	30.8%	1,511	30.9%
Region 5				
Bremerton	109	2.3%	110	2.2%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	280	5.9%	290	5.9%
Pierce South	235	5.0%	243	5.0%
Puyallup	271	5.7%	282	5.8%
Region 5 Call Center	95	2.0%	99	2.0%
Region 5 Total	990	20.9%	1,024	20.9%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	66	1.4%	67	1.4%
Chehalis	88	1.9%	90	1.8%
Columbia River	244	5.2%	249	5.1%
Forks	14	0.3%	14	0.3%
Goldendale	13	0.3%	15	0.3%
Kelso	111	2.3%	112	2.3%
Long Beach	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	130	2.7%	136	2.8%
Port Angeles	44	0.9%	46	0.9%
Port Townsend	11	0.2%	11	0.2%
Shelton	36	0.8%	36	0.7%
South Bend	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
Stevenson	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
White Salmon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	769	16.3%	788	16.1%
State Total	4,730	100.0%	4,894	100.0%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By County of Residence June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	11	0.2%	12	0.2%
Asotin	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
Benton	76	1.6%	79	1.6%
Chelan	30	0.6%	31	0.6%
Clallam	58	1.2%	60	1.2%
Clark	245	5.2%	250	5.1%
Columbia	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
Cowlitz	110	2.3%	111	2.3%
Douglas	6	0.1%	6	0.1%
Ferry	11	0.2%	12	0.2%
Franklin	49	1.0%	50	1.0%
Garfield	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Grant	76	1.6%	77	1.6%
Grays Harbor	70	1.5%	71	1.5%
Island	11	0.2%	12	0.2%
Jefferson	11	0.2%	11	0.2%
King	1,452	30.7%	1,507	30.8%
Kitsap	110	2.3%	111	2.3%
Kittitas	9	0.2%	10	0.2%
Klickitat	13	0.3%	15	0.3%
Lewis	88	1.9%	90	1.8%
Lincoln	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Mason	37	0.8%	37	0.8%
Okanogan	22	0.5%	24	0.5%
Pacific	8	0.2%	8	0.2%
Pend Oreille	15	0.3%	16	0.3%
Pierce	878	18.6%	911	18.6%
San Juan	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Skagit	41	0.9%	41	0.8%
Skamania	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
Snohomish	251	5.3%	265	5.4%
Spokane	360	7.6%	369	7.5%
Stevens	28	0.6%	29	0.6%
Thurston	132	2.8%	138	2.8%
Wahkiakum	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Walla Walla	43	0.9%	44	0.9%
Whatcom	80	1.7%	84	1.7%
Whitman	6	0.1%	6	0.1%
Yakima	377	8.0%	391	8.0%
State Total	4,730	100.0%	4,894	100.0%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Demographics: Comparing All TANF Adults to TANF Adults Who Have Been on Assistance 61 or More Months June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All TANF Adults		All TANF Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	36,745	100%	4,894	100%
Gender				
Female	30,082	81.9%	4,470	91.3%
Male	6,663	18.1%	424	8.7%
Race				
White	22,167	60.3%	2,732	55.8%
Hispanic	4,121	11.2%	496	10.1%
Black	4,977	13.5%	145	3.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,327	3.6%	1,145	23.4%
Native American	1,708	4.6%	176	3.6%
Unknown	2,445	6.7%	200	4.1%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	5,003	13.6%	790	16.1%
Married	7,165	19.5%	730	14.9%
Never Married	19,356	52.7%	2,460	50.3%
Divorced	4,866	13.2%	841	17.2%
Widowed	217	0.6%	57	1.2%
Unknown	138	0.4%	16	0.3%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	32,937	89.6%	4,467	91.3%
Resident Alien	3,725	10.1%	415	8.5%
U.S. National	83	0.2%	12	0.2%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	32	0.1%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	85	0.2%	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	1,025	2.8%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,215	8.7%	0	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	14,782	40.2%	1,407	28.7%
30 – 39 Years Old	10,614	28.9%	2,076	42.4%
40 – 49 Years Old	5,681	15.5%	1,149	23.5%
50 – 55 Years Old	943	2.6%	189	3.9%
56 – 59 Years Old	245	0.7%	51	1.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	100	0.3%	19	0.4%
65 + Years Old	23	0.1%	3	0.1%
Mean Age of Adults	31.3 Years Old		35.4 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		34.0 Years Old	

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Comparing Average Number of Children on All TANF Adult Cases to Adult Cases in Extension Status June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	All Adult Cases (Assistance Units)	Adult Cases (Assistance Units) in Extension Status
TOTAL	36,745	4,894
Average # of Children on Assistance in the Household	2.2 Children	2.3 Children
Range of # of Children on Assistance in the Household	(0 – 11)	(0 – 11)

Note:

Several TANF cases may have no children on the AU. For example, cases in which the only children eligible for TANF already receive SSI do not receive a TANF payment but the parent does receive a TANF payment. Also, in cases in which a pregnant woman with no child is eligible for TANF.

Other Programs

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Other Programs

Other Programs

AREN

CEAP

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)

SSP

WTAP

This section describes other programs not already discussed in previous sections. It includes: Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), State Supplementation Payment (SSP), and Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP).

Highlights:

- The average monthly AREN caseload decreased to 1,185 in SFY 2006, compared to 1,194 in SFY 2005.
- In June 2006, 2.1% of TANF families received AREN payments, compared to 2.1% in June 2005.
- The majority of AREN recipients in June 2006 were female (60.7%), and White (52.7%). Only 9.4% of adults were married. The median age for an adult was 29.0 years.
- The average monthly CEAP caseload decreased to 21 cases in SFY 2006 compared to 25 cases in SFY 2005. A total of 256 cases received CEAP in SFY 2006.
- The majority of CEAP adult recipients in SFY 2006 were female (70.8%) and Undocumented Aliens (90.1%). The median age for an adult was 33.0 years.
- The average monthly caseload for DCA increased in SFY 2006 (620 cases), compared to SFY 2005 (501 cases).
- The average monthly DCA payment per case increased to \$1,378.45 in SFY 2006 compared to \$1,365.75 in SFY 2005.
- The majority of DCA adult recipients were female (72.3%) and white (64.8%). Only 31.8% of adults were married. The median age for an adult was 29.0 years.

Other Programs

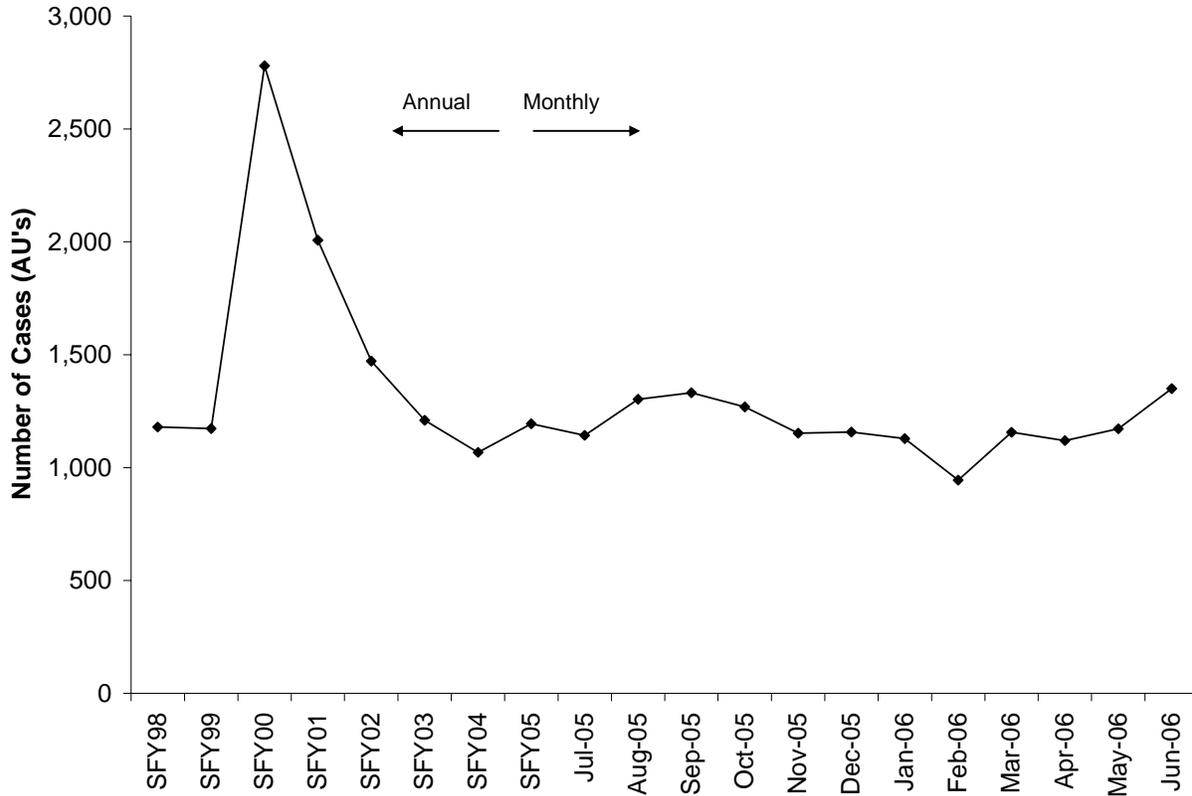
Other Programs Continued

- The average monthly Refugee Cash Assistance caseload decreased in SFY 2006 (392 cases), compared to SFY 2005 (421 cases).
- Refugee Cash Assistance cases in June 2006 were from Somalia (30.2%), Russia (16.7%), or Ukraine (15.9%).
- The majority of Refugee Cash Assistance adult recipients in June 2006 were male (52.1%). Only 32.6% of adults were married. The median age of adults was 29.0 Years.
- State administration of the State Supplementation program began in October 2002. As of January 2004, ESA added approximately 25,000 aged and blind individuals to the SSP caseload as part of an agreement with the Social Security Administration. In June 2006, the SSP caseload was 30,234 cases.
- In June 2006, adult recipients were predominantly female (65.2%) and about half were white (49.5%). The median age of an SSP recipient was 72.0 years old.
- The annual total of WTAP cases in SFY 2006 was 168,164 cases, compared to a total of 167,884 cases in SFY 2005.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload SFY 1998 - SFY 2006

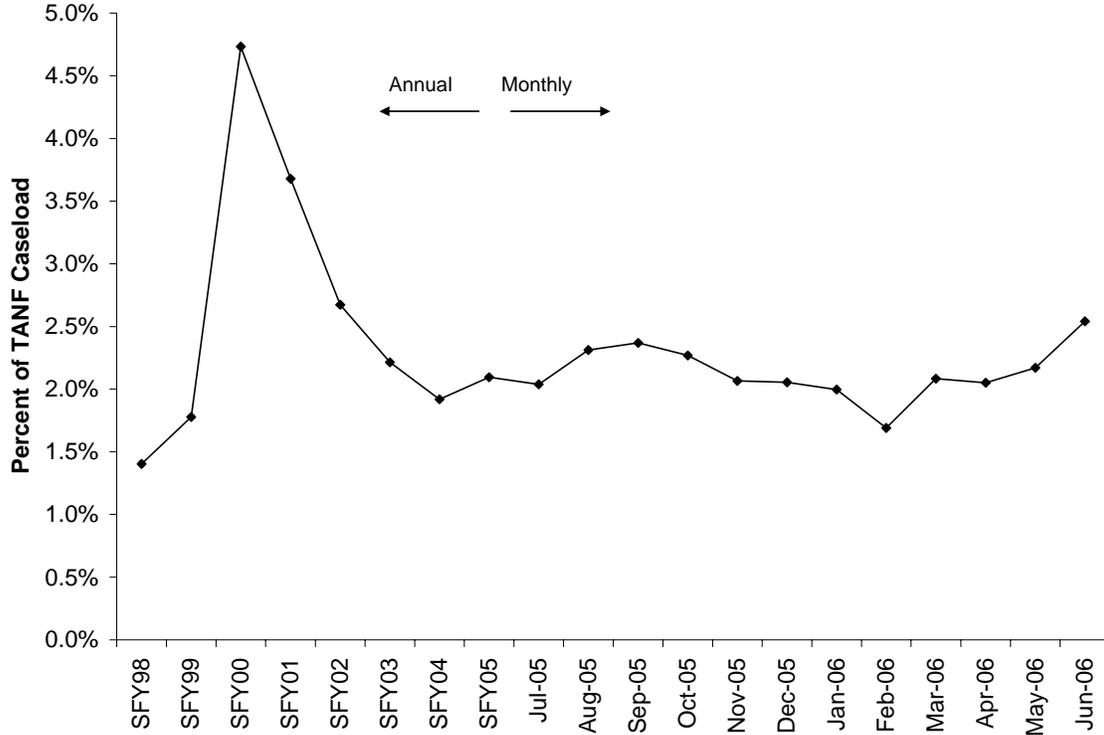
Source: ESA-ACES Data



	SFY01	SFY02	SFY03	SFY04	SFY05	SFY06
July	3,079	1,624	1,365	1,008	1,161	1,143
August	2,405	1,663	1,410	1,006	1,312	1,302
September	2,196	1,320	1,408	1,084	1,279	1,331
October	2,227	1,586	1,490	1,081	1,291	1,268
November	1,942	1,408	1,182	938	1,167	1,152
December	2,017	1,483	1,346	1,074	1,290	1,157
January	1,899	1,650	1,367	922	1,155	1,128
February	1,607	1,294	820	912	915	945
March	1,690	1,382	893	1,126	1,126	1,156
April	1,623	1,406	1,073	1,234	1,204	1,120
May	1,777	1,478	1,081	1,174	1,191	1,172
June	1,621	1,364	1,084	1,248	1,242	1,350
Monthly Avg.	2,007	1,472	1,210	1,067	1,194	1,185

Other Programs

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload SFY 1998 - SFY 2006 Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload		Total AREN Expenditures
		Number	Percent	
July	56,071	1,143	2.0%	\$619,037
August	56,299	1,302	2.3%	\$727,697
September	56,198	1,331	2.4%	\$738,224
October	55,903	1,268	2.3%	\$699,461
November	55,781	1,152	2.1%	\$638,420
December	56,327	1,157	2.1%	\$647,201
January	56,519	1,128	2.0%	\$601,124
February	55,902	945	1.7%	\$526,413
March	55,481	1,156	2.1%	\$632,377
April	54,586	1,120	2.1%	\$602,042
May	53,980	1,172	2.2%	\$617,916
June	53,118	1,350	2.5%	\$737,388
Monthly Avg.	55,514	1,185	2.1%	\$648,942

Note: In February 2003, as a result of a policy change, the AREN payment standard was changed from a \$1,500 annual payment to a \$750 annual payment.

Other Programs

Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Type SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

AREN Case Type	AREN Cases	
	Number	Percent
Prevent Eviction	481	40.6%
Utility Shut-off	315	26.6%
Homeless	231	19.5%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	153	12.9%
No Fuel For Heating or Cooking	28	2.4%
Obtain New Housing – Domestic Violence	20	1.7%
Exception to Policy	20	1.7%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	16	1.4%
Housing Due to Natural Disaster	1	0.1%
Clothing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
No Food	0	0.0%
Utility Repair	0	0.0%
Monthly Avg.	1,185	100.0%

Note: Numbers are based on the average monthly caseload by type. Several cases received more than one type of AREN. Therefore, the sum of AREN cases by type will sum to more than the monthly average of unduplicated cases that received AREN.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by Region and CSO June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Clarkston	7	0.5%	20	0.5%
Colfax Branch Office	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	29	2.1%	93	2.4%
Newport	6	0.4%	12	0.3%
Okanogan	2	0.1%	6	0.2%
Othello	2	0.1%	6	0.2%
Republic	3	0.2%	10	0.3%
Spokane North	117	8.7%	329	8.3%
Spokane Southwest	33	2.4%	84	2.1%
Spokane Valley	43	3.2%	137	3.5%
Tri County – Colville	12	0.9%	37	0.9%
Wenatchee	5	0.4%	19	0.5%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	260	19.3%	755	19.2%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	19	1.4%	51	1.3%
Kennewick	24	1.8%	72	1.8%
Pasco	6	0.4%	17	0.4%
Sunnyside	22	1.6%	68	1.7%
Walla Walla	12	0.9%	41	1.0%
Wapato	10	0.7%	33	0.8%
Yakima	90	6.7%	290	7.4%
Region 2 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	183	13.6%	572	14.5%
Region 3				
Alderwood	13	1.0%	38	1.0%
Bellingham	28	2.1%	89	2.3%
Everett	41	3.0%	121	3.1%
Mt. Vernon	14	1.0%	39	1.0%
Oak Harbor	5	0.4%	14	0.4%
Skykomish Valley	6	0.4%	20	0.5%
Smokey Point	21	1.6%	62	1.6%
Region 3 Total	128	9.5%	383	9.7%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by Region and CSO (continued) June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 4				
Auburn	45	3.3%	130	3.3%
Belltown	8	0.6%	20	0.5%
Burien	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Capitol Hill	21	1.6%	76	1.9%
Federal Way	46	3.4%	140	3.6%
King Eastside	12	0.9%	33	0.8%
King North/Ballard	26	1.9%	77	2.0%
King South/Kent	32	2.4%	96	2.4%
Rainier	19	1.4%	58	1.5%
Renton	25	1.9%	72	1.8%
White Center	53	3.9%	135	3.4%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	287	21.3%	837	21.2%
Region 5				
Bremerton	18	1.3%	54	1.4%
Lakewood	77	5.7%	219	5.6%
Pierce South	63	4.7%	179	4.5%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	62	4.6%	177	4.5%
Puyallup	26	1.9%	80	2.0%
Region 5 Total	246	18.2%	709	18.0%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	21	1.6%	62	1.6%
Chehalis	20	1.5%	48	1.2%
Columbia River	90	6.7%	265	6.7%
Forks	3	0.2%	8	0.2%
Goldendale	5	0.4%	14	0.4%
Kelso	32	2.4%	92	2.3%
Long Beach	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	37	2.7%	106	2.7%
Port Angeles	20	1.5%	49	1.2%
Port Townsend	4	0.3%	9	0.2%
Shelton	7	0.5%	17	0.4%
South Bend	2	0.1%	3	0.1%
Stevenson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Salmon	5	0.4%	12	0.3%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	246	18.2%	685	17.4%
State Total	1,350	100.0%	3,941	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by County of Residence

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	2	0.1%	6	0.2%
Asotin	7	0.5%	20	0.5%
Benton	26	1.9%	83	2.1%
Chelan	4	0.3%	12	0.3%
Clallam	22	1.6%	56	1.4%
Clark	89	6.6%	263	6.7%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	31	2.3%	88	2.2%
Douglas	1	0.1%	7	0.2%
Ferry	3	0.2%	10	0.3%
Franklin	8	0.6%	19	0.5%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	30	2.2%	96	2.4%
Grays Harbor	26	1.9%	72	1.8%
Island	5	0.4%	14	0.4%
Jefferson	5	0.4%	11	0.3%
King	283	21.0%	828	21.0%
Kitsap	17	1.3%	52	1.3%
Kittitas	19	1.4%	51	1.3%
Klickitat	9	0.7%	24	0.6%
Lewis	20	1.5%	50	1.3%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	7	0.5%	17	0.4%
Okanogan	2	0.1%	6	0.2%
Pacific	2	0.1%	3	0.1%
Pend Oreille	6	0.4%	12	0.3%
Pierce	224	16.6%	640	16.2%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	14	1.0%	39	1.0%
Skamania	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Snohomish	86	6.4%	255	6.5%
Spokane	191	14.1%	545	13.8%
Stevens	14	1.0%	42	1.1%
Thurston	37	2.7%	108	2.7%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	12	0.9%	41	1.0%
Whatcom	28	2.1%	90	2.3%
Whitman	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Yakima	118	8.7%	377	9.6%
State Total	1,350	100.0%	3,941	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	3,941	100%	1,482	100%
Gender				
Female	2,392	60.7%	1,142	77.1%
Male	1,549	39.3%	340	22.9%
Race				
White	2,077	52.7%	901	60.8%
Hispanic	535	13.6%	161	10.9%
Black	696	17.7%	251	16.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	118	3.0%	40	2.7%
Native American	107	2.7%	46	3.1%
Unknown	408	10.4%	83	5.6%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	185	4.7%	185	12.5%
Married	371	9.4%	371	25.0%
Never Married	731	18.5%	731	49.3%
Divorced	188	4.8%	188	12.7%
Widow	3	0.1%	3	0.2%
Unknown	4	0.1%	4	0.3%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	3,757	95.3%	1,386	93.5%
Resident Alien	181	4.6%	96	6.5%
U.S. National	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	2,370	60.1%	1	0.1%
17 Years Old	66	1.7%	4	0.3%
18 Years Old	48	1.2%	26	1.8%
19 – 20 Years Old	129	3.3%	123	8.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	633	16.1%	633	42.7%
30 – 39 Years Old	460	11.7%	460	31.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	206	5.2%	206	13.9%
50 – 55 Years Old	24	0.6%	24	1.6%
56 – 59 Years Old	4	0.1%	4	0.3%
60 – 64 Years Old	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
65 + Years Old	2,370	60.1%	1	0.1%
Mean Age of Children	7.5 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	6.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	31.0 Years Old		31.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected CEAP Program Characteristics SFY 2005 and SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)	SFY06 (July 05 – June 06)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	25 (9 – 70)	21 (5 – 64)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	85 (27 – 244)	72 (19 – 233)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	36 (9 – 108)	29 (6 – 93)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	50 (16 – 136)	43 (13 – 140)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population¹	6,256,400	6,375,600
Children as a Percent of Recipients	58.1%	59.4%
Average Persons Per Case	3.4	3.4
Average Children Per Case	2.0	2.0
Average Children Per Adult	1.4	1.5
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$520.71 (\$97.11 - \$3,687.21)	\$507.11 (\$404.17 - \$6,085.29)

Note:

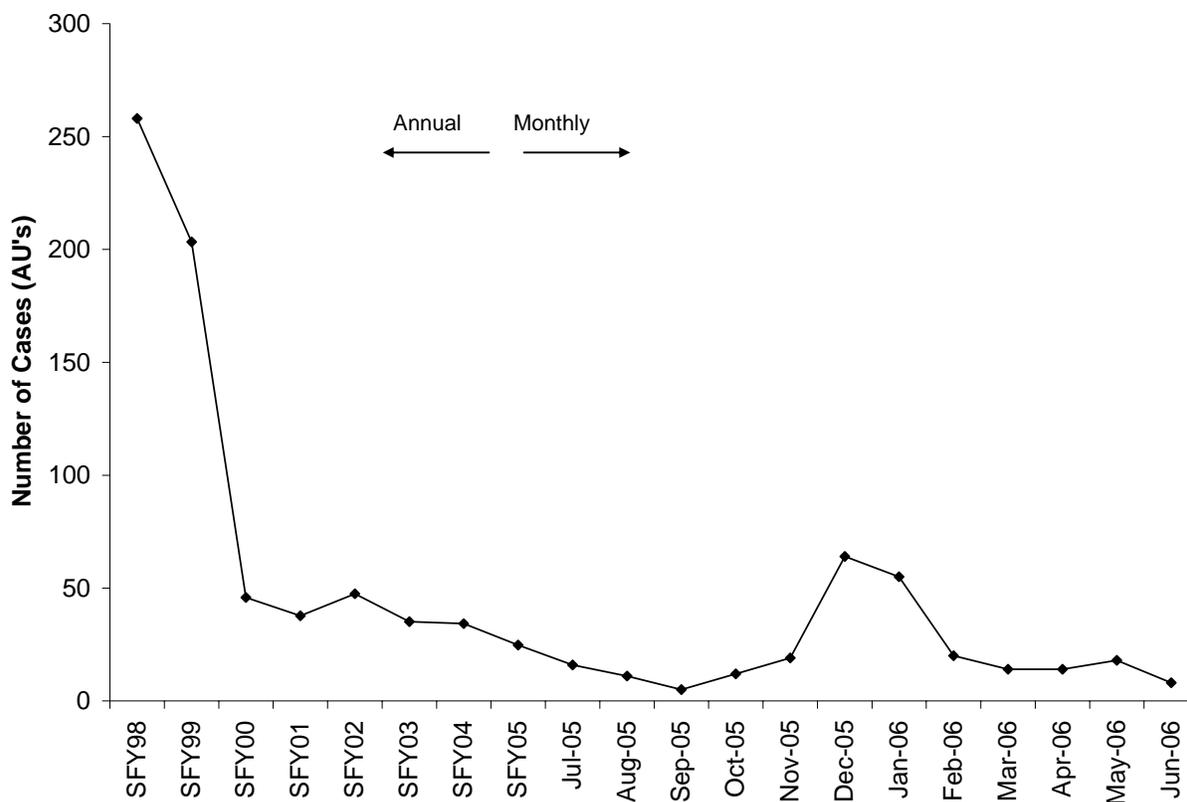
¹ OFM, 2006 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments not adjusted for refunds

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload SFY 1998 - SFY 2006¹

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Average Payment Per Case
July	16	40	\$7,769.00	\$0.00	\$485.56
August	11	32	\$4,750.00	\$0.00	\$431.82
September	5	19	\$3,151.00	\$0.00	\$630.20
October	12	35	\$5,066.38	\$0.00	\$422.20
November	19	60	\$10,278.00	\$0.00	\$540.95
December	64	233	\$37,842.00	\$0.00	\$591.28
January	55	223	\$30,783.40	\$0.00	\$559.70
February	20	71	\$10,772.00	\$0.00	\$538.60
March	14	47	\$7,422.00	\$0.00	\$530.14
April	14	37	\$6,640.00	\$0.00	\$474.29
May	18	48	\$7,275.00	\$0.00	\$404.17
June	8	24	\$3,811.00	\$0.00	\$476.38
Avg. Mo.	21	72	\$11,296.65	\$0.00	\$507.11
Annual Unduplicated	256	869	\$135,559.78		

¹ In SFY 2000, a large portion of the CEAP budget was transferred to the Department of Community Trade and Economic Development and new eligibility requirements were legislated.

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by Region and CSO SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number During Year	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Clarkston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colfax Branch Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mattawa	9	3.5%	25	2.9%
Moses Lake	16	6.3%	53	6.1%
Newport	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	3	1.2%	9	1.0%
Othello	30	11.7%	130	15.0%
Republic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane North	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane Southwest	1	0.4%	1	0.1%
Spokane Valley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wenatchee	5	2.0%	15	1.7%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	64	25.0%	233	26.8%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kennewick	17	6.6%	62	7.1%
Pasco	40	15.6%	140	16.1%
Sunnyside	86	33.6%	247	28.4%
Walla Walla	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
Wapato	14	5.5%	62	7.1%
Yakima	1	0.4%	6	0.7%
Region 2 Call Center	5	2.0%	10	1.2%
Region 2 Total	164	64.1%	529	60.9%
Region 3				
Alderwood	4	1.6%	13	1.5%
Bellingham	6	2.3%	18	2.1%
Everett	7	2.7%	25	2.9%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	5	2.0%	19	2.2%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	22	8.6%	75	8.6%

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by Region and CSO (continued) SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number During Year	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 4				
Auburn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Belltown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burien	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Capitol Hill	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Federal Way	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King Eastside	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King North/Ballard	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King South/Kent	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rainier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Renton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5				
Bremerton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce South	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Puyallup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chehalis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia River	2	0.8%	11	1.3%
Forks	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale	1	0.4%	5	0.6%
Kelso	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Bend	2	0.8%	7	0.8%
Stevenson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Salmon	1	0.4%	9	1.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	6	2.3%	32	3.7%
State Total	256	100.0%	869	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by County of Residence SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number During Year	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	30	11.7%	119	13.7%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	26	10.2%	80	9.2%
Chelan	4	1.6%	11	1.3%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	2	0.8%	11	1.3%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	40	15.6%	140	16.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	25	9.8%	89	10.2%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kitsap	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	2	0.8%	14	1.6%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	2	0.8%	7	0.8%
Okanogan	3	1.2%	9	1.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	5	2.0%	19	2.2%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	11	4.3%	38	4.4%
Spokane	1	0.4%	1	0.1%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
Whatcom	6	2.3%	18	2.1%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	97	37.9%	307	35.3%
State Total	256	100.0%	869	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics SFY 2006 Total Cases

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	869	100%	353	100%
Gender				
Female	493	56.7%	250	70.8%
Male	376	43.3%	103	29.2%
Race				
White	53	6.1%	19	5.4%
Hispanic	647	74.5%	278	78.8%
Black	4	0.5%	1	0.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Native American	2	0.2%	1	0.3%
Unknown	162	18.6%	54	15.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	42	11.9%	42	11.9%
Married	176	49.9%	176	49.9%
Never Married	120	34.0%	120	34.0%
Divorced	5	1.4%	5	1.4%
Widowed	8	2.3%	8	2.3%
Unknown	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	57	6.6%	12	3.4%
Resident Alien	15	1.7%	9	2.5%
Undocumented Alien	762	87.7%	318	90.1%
Unknown	35	4.0%	14	4.0%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	482	55.5%	3	0.8%
17 Years Old	27	3.1%	5	1.4%
18 Years Old	12	1.4%	7	2.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	23	2.6%	15	4.2%
21 – 29 Years Old	100	11.5%	98	27.8%
30 – 39 Years Old	137	15.8%	137	38.8%
40 – 49 Years Old	64	7.4%	64	18.1%
50 – 55 Years Old	18	2.1%	18	5.1%
56 – 59 Years Old	5	0.6%	5	1.4%
60 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65 + Years Old	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
Unknown	482	55.5%	3	0.8%
Mean Age of Children	10.6 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	11.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	34.0 Years Old		34.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	33.0 Years Old		33.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2005 and SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2005 (July 2004 - June 2005)	SFY 2006 (July 2005 - June 2006)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	501 (389 – 574)	620 (404 – 721)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,627 (1,252 – 1,873)	1,980 (1,326 – 2,320)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	666 (532 – 762)	814 (544 – 924)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	962 (720 – 1,112)	1,166 (782 – 1,396)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Population¹	6,256,400	6,375,600
Children as a Percent of Recipients	59.1%	58.9%
Average Persons Per Case	3.2	3.2
Average Children Per Case	1.9	1.9
Average Children Per Adult	1.4	1.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$1,365.75 (\$1,293.99 - \$1,361.92)	\$1,378.45 (\$1,361.93 - \$1,394.06)

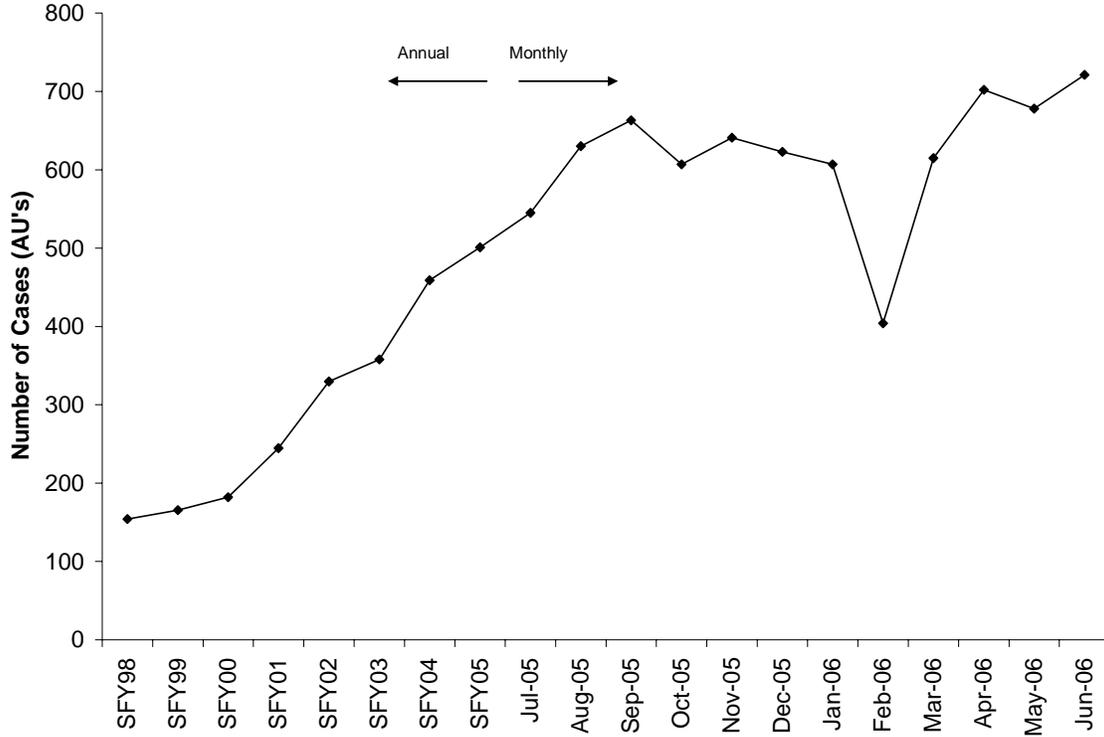
¹ OFM, 2006 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments not adjusted for refunds

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Caseload SFY 1998 to SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Average Payment Per Case
July	545	1,789	\$744,507.75	\$433.22	\$1,366.07
August	630	2,043	\$858,013.29	\$796.18	\$1,361.93
September	663	2,060	\$909,001.20	\$225.06	\$1,371.04
October	607	1,949	\$829,179.01	\$549.25	\$1,366.03
November	641	2,042	\$876,254.51	\$571.76	\$1,367.01
December	623	2,029	\$862,940.10	\$1,521.44	\$1,385.14
January	607	1,941	\$837,594.25	\$216.76	\$1,379.89
February	404	1,326	\$555,484.65	\$57.74	\$1,374.96
March	615	1,936	\$856,019.38	\$375.80	\$1,391.90
April	702	2,229	\$973,972.09	\$400.00	\$1,387.42
May	678	2,100	\$945,172.27	\$1,755.00	\$1,394.06
June	721	2,320	\$1,002,028.38	\$50.00	\$1,389.78
Mo. Avg.	620	1,980	\$854,180.57	\$579.35	\$1,378.45

Note: Diversion Cash Assistance cases first appeared in the ACES database in November 1997.

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by Region and CSO June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Clarkston	5	0.7%	14	0.6%
Colfax Branch Office	7	1.0%	23	1.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	16	2.2%	56	2.4%
Newport	1	0.1%	4	0.2%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane North	21	2.9%	83	3.6%
Spokane Southwest	12	1.7%	36	1.6%
Spokane Valley	33	4.6%	101	4.4%
Tri County – Colville	1	0.1%	4	0.2%
Wenatchee	18	2.5%	59	2.5%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	114	15.8%	380	16.4%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	4	0.6%	16	0.7%
Kennewick	3	0.4%	9	0.4%
Pasco	7	1.0%	18	0.8%
Sunnyside	7	1.0%	27	1.2%
Walla Walla	7	1.0%	23	1.0%
Wapato	6	0.8%	23	1.0%
Yakima	18	2.5%	67	2.9%
Region 2 Call Center	1	0.1%	4	0.2%
Region 2 Total	53	7.4%	187	8.1%
Region 3				
Alderwood	13	1.8%	43	1.9%
Bellingham	11	1.5%	37	1.6%
Everett	4	0.6%	12	0.5%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	13	1.8%	40	1.7%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	3	0.4%	9	0.4%
Smokey Point	14	1.9%	47	2.0%
Region 3 Total	58	8.0%	188	8.1%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by Region and CSO (continued) June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 4				
Auburn	14	1.9%	45	1.9%
Belltown	6	0.8%	19	0.8%
Burien	21	2.9%	51	2.2%
Capitol Hill	3	0.4%	7	0.3%
Federal Way	27	3.7%	84	3.6%
King Eastside	12	1.7%	37	1.6%
King North/Ballard	14	1.9%	38	1.6%
King South/Kent	25	3.5%	83	3.6%
Rainier	7	1.0%	24	1.0%
Renton	10	1.4%	26	1.1%
White Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	139	19.3%	414	17.8%
Region 5				
Bremerton	30	4.2%	88	3.8%
Lakewood	30	4.2%	97	4.2%
Pierce South	21	2.9%	62	2.7%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	37	5.1%	128	5.5%
Puyallup	25	3.5%	89	3.8%
Region 5 Total	143	19.8%	464	20.0%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	12	1.7%	45	1.9%
Chehalis	17	2.4%	65	2.8%
Columbia River	112	15.5%	336	14.5%
Forks	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale	1	0.1%	4	0.2%
Kelso	14	1.9%	49	2.1%
Long Beach	3	0.4%	9	0.4%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	32	4.4%	107	4.6%
Port Angeles	10	1.4%	32	1.4%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelton	4	0.6%	17	0.7%
South Bend	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
Stevenson	2	0.3%	4	0.2%
White Salmon	6	0.8%	16	0.7%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	214	29.7%	687	29.6%
State Total	721	100.0%	2,320	100.0%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by County of Residence June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	5	0.7%	14	0.6%
Benton	4	0.6%	15	0.6%
Chelan	11	1.5%	41	1.8%
Clallam	10	1.4%	32	1.4%
Clark	112	15.5%	336	14.5%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	14	1.9%	49	2.1%
Douglas	6	0.8%	16	0.7%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	8	1.1%	22	0.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	17	2.4%	58	2.5%
Grays Harbor	13	1.8%	47	2.0%
Island	1	0.1%	4	0.2%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	137	19.0%	411	17.7%
Kitsap	30	4.2%	88	3.8%
Kittitas	3	0.4%	11	0.5%
Klickitat	7	1.0%	20	0.9%
Lewis	18	2.5%	67	2.9%
Lincoln	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Mason	3	0.4%	15	0.6%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	4	0.6%	12	0.5%
Pend Oreille	1	0.1%	4	0.2%
Pierce	114	15.8%	379	16.3%
San Juan	1	0.1%	5	0.2%
Skagit	11	1.5%	31	1.3%
Skamania	2	0.3%	4	0.2%
Snohomish	35	4.9%	115	5.0%
Spokane	65	9.0%	218	9.4%
Stevens	1	0.1%	4	0.2%
Thurston	32	4.4%	106	4.6%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	7	1.0%	23	1.0%
Whatcom	11	1.5%	37	1.6%
Whitman	7	1.0%	23	1.0%
Yakima	30	4.2%	111	4.8%
State Total	721	100.0%	2,320	100.0%

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Client Demographics June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	2,320	100%	924	100%
Gender				
Female	1,374	59.2%	668	72.3%
Male	946	40.8%	256	27.7%
Race				
White	1,401	60.4%	599	64.8%
Hispanic	261	11.3%	97	10.5%
Black	300	12.9%	104	11.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	52	2.2%	25	2.7%
Native American	36	1.6%	19	2.1%
Unknown	270	11.6%	80	8.7%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	104	4.5%	104	11.3%
Married	294	12.7%	294	31.8%
Never Married	410	17.7%	410	44.4%
Divorced	114	4.9%	114	12.3%
Widowed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	2	0.1%	2	0.2%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	2,250	97.0%	872	94.4%
Resident Alien	69	3.0%	51	5.5%
U.S. National	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	1,359	58.6%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	29	1.3%	2	0.2%
18 Years Old	12	0.5%	2	0.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	43	1.9%	43	4.7%
21 – 29 Years Old	434	18.7%	434	47.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	330	14.2%	330	35.7%
40 – 49 Years Old	99	4.3%	99	10.7%
50 – 55 Years Old	13	0.6%	13	1.4%
56 – 59 Years Old	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
60 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	6.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	30.9 Years Old		30.9 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2005 and SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

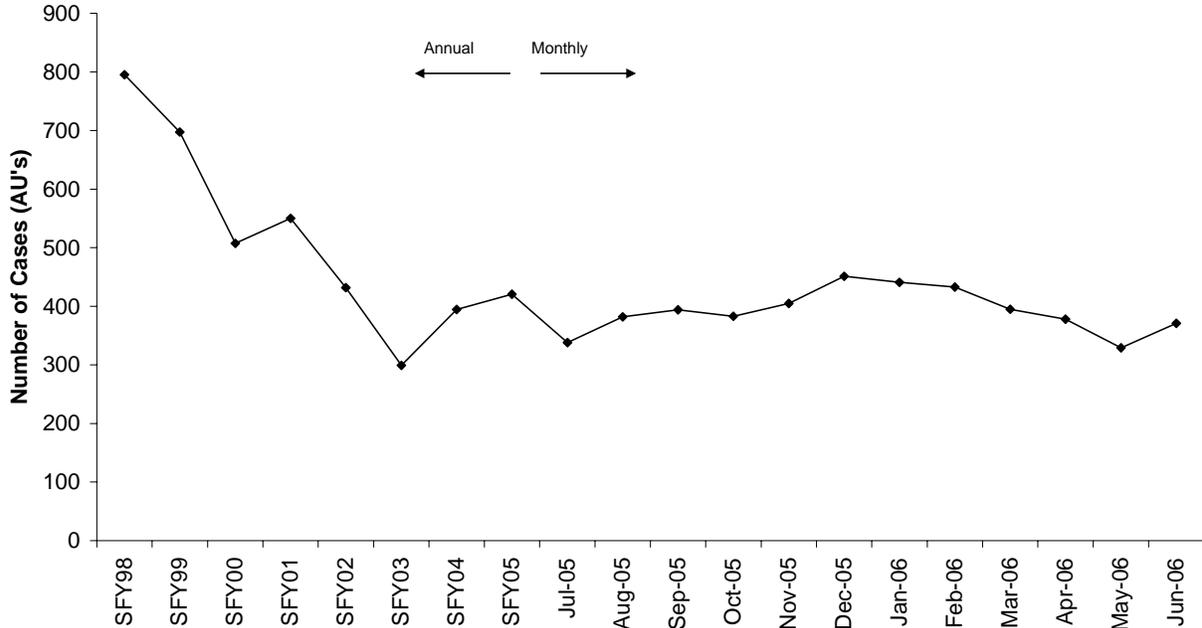
	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)	SFY06 (July 05 – June 06)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	421 (340 – 481)	392 (329 – 451)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	476 (387 – 544)	456 (377 – 533)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population¹	6,256,400	6,375,600
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,725,461	4,826,555
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.2
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$326.04 (\$316.47 - \$335.10)	\$329.57 (\$322.94 - \$332.91)

¹ OFM, 2006 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments not adjusted for refunds

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Caseload SFY 1998 - SFY 2006 Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Average Payment Per Case
July	338	396	\$106,248.28	\$962.99	\$314.34
August	382	443	\$117,765.56	\$879.21	\$308.29
September	394	459	\$125,392.66	\$1,347.60	\$318.26
October	383	439	\$131,394.66	\$254.60	\$343.07
November	405	476	\$132,469.75	\$265.00	\$327.09
December	451	533	\$147,730.41	\$190.00	\$327.56
January	441	523	\$150,142.41	\$142.00	\$340.46
February	433	504	\$148,975.00	\$863.00	\$344.05
March	395	457	\$133,618.00	\$837.00	\$338.27
April	378	432	\$124,022.64	\$165.00	\$328.10
May	329	377	\$112,385.64	\$314.50	\$341.60
June	371	432	\$118,830.64	\$531.80	\$320.30
Mo. Avg.	392	456	\$129,081.30	\$562.73	\$329.57

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by Country of Origin

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Cases
Afghanistan	2	0.5%
Belarius	6	1.6%
Chile	1	0.3%
Cuba	6	1.6%
Egypt	1	0.3%
Ethiopia	15	4.0%
Eritrea	6	1.6%
Estonia	1	0.3%
Gambia	1	0.3%
Georgia	1	0.3%
Germany	1	0.3%
Iran	27	7.3%
Iraq	1	0.3%
Kazakhstan	1	0.3%
Kenya	3	0.8%
Kyrgystan	1	0.3%
Liberia	3	0.8%
Lithuania	1	0.3%
Mexico	1	0.3%
Moldovia	17	4.6%
Other	5	1.3%
Philippines	1	0.3%
Russia	62	16.7%
Saudi Arabia	1	0.3%
Singapore	2	0.5%
Somalia	112	30.2%
Sudan	10	2.7%
Uganda	2	0.5%
Ukraine	59	15.9%
Uzbekistan	2	0.5%
Vietnam	19	5.1%
Statewide Total	371	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by Region and CSO June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Clarkston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colfax Branch Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	4	1.1%	4	0.9%
Newport	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane North	11	3.0%	13	3.0%
Spokane Southwest	10	2.7%	11	2.5%
Spokane Valley	7	1.9%	7	1.6%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wenatchee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	32	8.6%	35	8.1%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kennewick	14	3.8%	16	3.7%
Pasco	5	1.3%	6	1.4%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wapato	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	19	5.1%	22	5.1%
Region 3				
Alderwood	11	3.0%	16	3.7%
Bellingham	8	2.2%	10	2.3%
Everett	20	5.4%	25	5.8%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	2	0.5%	3	0.7%
Region 3 Total	41	11.1%	54	12.5%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by Region and CSO (continued) June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 4				
Auburn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Belltown	3	0.8%	3	0.7%
Burien	53	14.3%	56	13.0%
Capitol Hill	5	1.3%	6	1.4%
Federal Way	21	5.7%	27	6.3%
King Eastside	19	5.1%	23	5.3%
King North/Ballard	15	4.0%	19	4.4%
King South/Kent	46	12.4%	52	12.0%
Rainier	39	10.5%	41	9.5%
Renton	43	11.6%	48	11.1%
White Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	244	65.8%	275	63.7%
Region 5				
Bremerton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lakewood	4	1.1%	6	1.4%
Pierce South	10	2.7%	12	2.8%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	6	1.6%	9	2.1%
Puyallup	2	0.5%	3	0.7%
Region 5 Total	22	5.9%	30	6.9%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chehalis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia River	13	3.5%	16	3.7%
Forks	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	13	3.5%	16	3.7%
State Total	371	100.0%	432	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by County of Residence June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	14	3.8%	16	3.7%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	13	3.5%	16	3.7%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	5	1.3%	6	1.4%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	4	1.1%	4	0.9%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	244	65.8%	275	63.7%
Kitsap	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	22	5.9%	30	6.9%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	33	8.9%	44	10.2%
Spokane	28	7.5%	31	7.2%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	8	2.2%	10	2.3%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	371	100.0%	432	100.0%

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Client Demographics June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients/Adults	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	432	100%
Gender		
Female	207	47.9%
Male	225	52.1%
Race		
White	153	35.4%
Hispanic	16	3.7%
Black	112	25.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	36	8.3%
Native American	0	0.0%
Unknown	115	26.6%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	26	6.0%
Married	141	32.6%
Never Married	224	51.9%
Divorced	8	1.9%
Widowed	20	4.6%
Unknown	13	3.0%
Citizenship		
Resident Alien	432	100.0%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	31	7.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	63	14.6%
21 – 29 Years Old	130	30.1%
30 – 39 Years Old	60	13.9%
40 – 49 Years Old	51	11.8%
50 – 55 Years Old	29	6.7%
56 – 59 Years Old	25	5.8%
60 – 64 Years Old	22	5.1%
65 + Years Old	21	4.9%
Mean Age of Adults	35.2 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected SSP Program Characteristics SFY 2005 and SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2005 (July 2004 – June 2005)	SFY 2006 (July 2005 – June 2006)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	29,364 (29,102 – 29,618)	29,989 (29,740 – 30,234)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	29,364 (29,102 – 29,618)	29,989 (29,740 – 30,234)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population¹	6,256,400	6,375,600
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,725,461	1
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$49.60 (\$45.97 - \$88.73)	\$51.01 (\$46.00 - \$105.26)

¹ OFM, 2006 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments not adjusted for refunds

NOTE: The Social Security Act requires the state of Washington to maintain a State Supplemental Program (SSP) because WA operated a state-funded assistance program prior to the implementation of the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program in 1974. Washington is also required to tell the Social Security Administration (SSA) each year how the program will be managed through an annual State Plan agreement. Since the inception of SSP, Washington has paid SSA to administer the program.

The 2002 Legislature redirected the funding for SSP effective July 1, 2002. Funding for SSP was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) and the Economic Services Administration (ESA). ESA was given \$4.8 million of the \$28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who have an SSI ineligible spouse and grandfathered in SSI recipients, also called MIL clients.

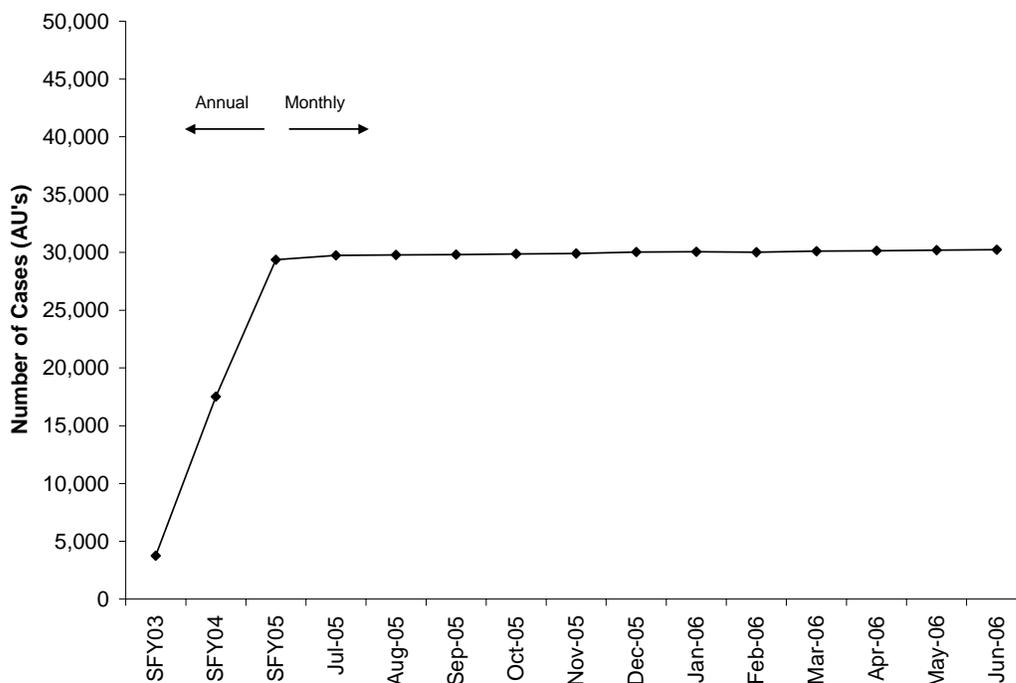
SSA managed the reduced program July 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002. State administration of SSP began in October 2002.

Numbers reported here represent the number of cases managed by (ESA). As of January 2004, ESA added approximately 25,000 aged and blind individuals to the SSP caseload, as part of our 2004 State Plan agreement with (SSA).

Other Programs

SSP Caseload SFY 2003 - SFY 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2006	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	29,740	29,740	\$1,368,121.05	\$46.00
August	29,772	29,772	\$1,369,590.01	\$46.00
September	29,807	29,807	\$1,371,245.45	\$46.00
October	29,864	29,864	\$1,373,683.45	\$46.00
November	29,906	29,906	\$1,376,623.45	\$46.03
December	30,029	30,029	\$3,182,507.50	\$105.98
January	30,052	30,052	\$1,382,606.76	\$46.01
February	30,016	30,016	\$1,380,893.72	\$46.01
March	30,106	30,106	\$1,385,116.26	\$46.01
April	30,146	30,146	\$1,387,106.49	\$46.01
May	30,195	30,195	\$1,389,865.39	\$46.03
June	30,234	30,234	\$1,390,466.39	\$45.99
Mo. Avg.	29,989	29,989	\$1,529,819.83	\$51.01

Note: Please refer to note on page 29 for changes made to the SSP program.

Washington is required to expend the same amount of state supplement monies each year. Adjustments to the SSP payment amount are made as needed to balance the SSP budget.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by Region and CSO June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Clarkston	74	0.2%	74	0.2%
Colfax Branch Office	30	0.1%	30	0.1%
Mattawa	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
Moses Lake	164	0.5%	164	0.5%
Newport	47	0.2%	47	0.2%
Okanogan	122	0.4%	122	0.4%
Othello	45	0.1%	45	0.1%
Republic	40	0.1%	40	0.1%
Spokane North	344	1.1%	344	1.1%
Spokane Southwest	187	0.6%	187	0.6%
Spokane Valley	313	1.0%	313	1.0%
Tri County – Colville	114	0.4%	114	0.4%
Wenatchee	198	0.7%	198	0.7%
Region 1 Call Center	43	0.1%	43	0.1%
Region 1 Total	1,731	5.7%	1,731	5.7%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
Kennewick	232	0.8%	232	0.8%
Pasco	167	0.6%	167	0.6%
Sunnyside	199	0.7%	199	0.7%
Walla Walla	133	0.4%	133	0.4%
Wapato	198	0.7%	198	0.7%
Yakima	392	1.3%	392	1.3%
Region 2 Call Center	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
Region 2 Total	1,368	4.5%	1,368	4.5%
Region 3				
Alderwood	485	1.6%	485	1.6%
Bellingham	399	1.3%	399	1.3%
Everett	387	1.3%	387	1.3%
Friday Harbor	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	183	0.6%	183	0.6%
Oak Harbor	65	0.2%	65	0.2%
Skykomish Valley	97	0.3%	97	0.3%
Smokey Point	157	0.5%	157	0.5%
Region 3 Total	1,779	5.9%	1,779	5.9%

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by Region and CSO (continued)

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 4				
Auburn	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Belltown	263	0.9%	263	0.9%
Burien	402	1.3%	402	1.3%
Capitol Hill	327	1.1%	327	1.1%
Federal Way	409	1.4%	409	1.4%
King Eastside	547	1.8%	547	1.8%
King North/Ballard	388	1.3%	388	1.3%
King South/Kent	304	1.0%	304	1.0%
Rainier	503	1.7%	503	1.7%
Renton	305	1.0%	305	1.0%
White Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Call Center	1,745	5.8%	1,745	5.8%
Region 4 Total	5,198	17.2%	5,198	17.2%
Region 5				
Bremerton	368	1.2%	368	1.2%
Lakewood	395	1.3%	395	1.3%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	445	1.5%	445	1.5%
Pierce South	520	1.7%	520	1.7%
Puyallup	279	0.9%	279	0.9%
Region 5 Total	2,007	6.6%	2,007	6.6%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	163	0.5%	163	0.5%
Chehalis	173	0.6%	173	0.6%
Columbia River	877	2.9%	877	2.9%
Forks	30	0.1%	30	0.1%
Goldendale	35	0.1%	35	0.1%
Kelso	224	0.7%	224	0.7%
Long Beach	42	0.1%	42	0.1%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	388	1.3%	388	1.3%
Port Angeles	93	0.3%	93	0.3%
Port Townsend	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
Shelton	103	0.3%	103	0.3%
South Bend	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
Stevenson	19	0.1%	19	0.1%
White Salmon	12	0.0%	12	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Region 6 Total – Without WASHCAP	2,231	7.4%	2,231	7.4%
WASHCAP	6,946	23.0%	6,946	23.0%
Region 6 Total – With WASHCAP	9,177	30.4%	9,177	30.4%

Note: The WASHCAP office is part of Region 6 but includes cases from around the state who receive assistance from this office.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by Home Community Service Office (HCS)

June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Offices				
Aberdeen	93	0.3%	93	0.3%
Alderwood	257	0.9%	257	0.9%
Bellingham	244	0.8%	244	0.8%
Bremerton	186	0.6%	186	0.6%
Chehalis	62	0.2%	62	0.2%
Clarkston	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
Colville	80	0.3%	80	0.3%
Ellensburg	20	0.1%	20	0.1%
Everett	446	1.5%	446	1.5%
Holgate	3457	11.4%	3457	11.4%
Kelso	110	0.4%	110	0.4%
Moses Lake	152	0.5%	152	0.5%
Mt. Vernon	87	0.3%	87	0.3%
Oak Harbor	21	0.1%	21	0.1%
Okanogan	60	0.2%	60	0.2%
Pacific	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
Pasco	272	0.9%	272	0.9%
Port Angeles	66	0.2%	66	0.2%
Puyallup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish	88	0.3%	88	0.3%
Smokey Point	80	0.3%	80	0.3%
Spokane	810	2.7%	810	2.7%
Sunnyside	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
Tacoma	1109	3.7%	1109	3.7%
Toppenish-Wapato	54	0.2%	54	0.2%
Tumwater	181	0.6%	181	0.6%
Vancouver	611	2.0%	611	2.0%
Walla Walla	95	0.3%	95	0.3%
Wenatchee	85	0.3%	85	0.3%
Yakima-Ellensburg	148	0.5%	148	0.5%
HCS Office Total	8,974	29.7%	8,974	29.7%
State Total	30,234	100.0%	30,234	100.0%

Note: A number of SSP cases received services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of a Community Services Division (CSD) Community Service Office.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by County of Residence June 2006

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	81	0.3%	81	0.3%
Asotin	129	0.4%	129	0.4%
Benton	433	1.4%	433	1.4%
Chelan	284	0.9%	284	0.9%
Clallam	232	0.8%	232	0.8%
Clark	1,863	6.2%	1,863	6.2%
Columbia	31	0.1%	31	0.1%
Cowlitz	396	1.3%	396	1.3%
Douglas	108	0.4%	108	0.4%
Ferry	46	0.2%	46	0.2%
Franklin	321	1.1%	321	1.1%
Garfield	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
Grant	389	1.3%	389	1.3%
Grays Harbor	354	1.2%	354	1.2%
Island	126	0.4%	126	0.4%
Jefferson	72	0.2%	72	0.2%
King	11,422	37.8%	11,422	37.8%
Kitsap	724	2.4%	724	2.4%
Kittitas	59	0.2%	59	0.2%
Klickitat	87	0.3%	87	0.3%
Lewis	313	1.0%	313	1.0%
Lincoln	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
Mason	168	0.6%	168	0.6%
Okanogan	250	0.8%	250	0.8%
Pacific	135	0.4%	135	0.4%
Pend Oreille	87	0.3%	87	0.3%
Pierce	3,519	11.6%	3,519	11.6%
San Juan	20	0.1%	20	0.1%
Skagit	352	1.2%	352	1.2%
Skamania	35	0.1%	35	0.1%
Snohomish	2,614	8.6%	2,614	8.6%
Spokane	2,077	6.9%	2,077	6.9%
Stevens	206	0.7%	206	0.7%
Thurston	702	2.3%	702	2.3%
Wahkiakum	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Walla Walla	244	0.8%	244	0.8%
Whatcom	801	2.6%	801	2.6%
Whitman	71	0.2%	71	0.2%
Yakima	1,434	4.7%	1,434	4.7%
State Total	30,234	100.0%	30,234	100.0%

Other Programs

SSP Client Demographics, June 2006

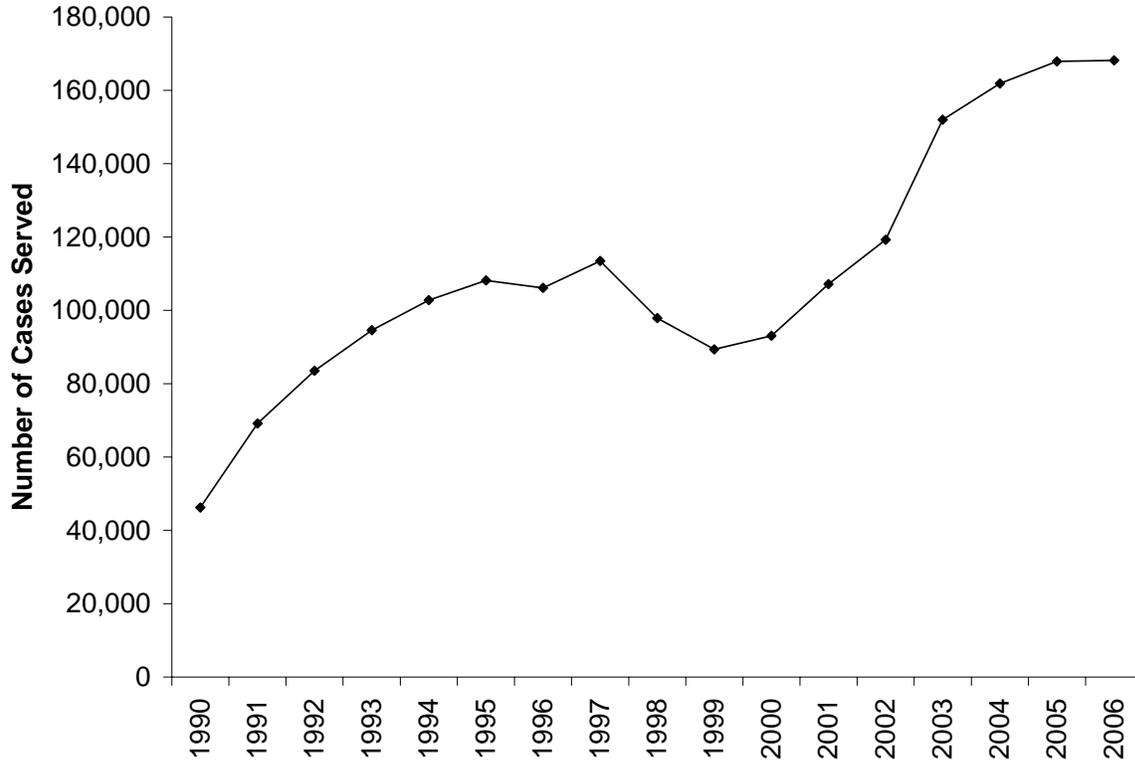
Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients/Adults	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	30,234	100%
Gender		
Female	19,721	65.2%
Male	10,513	34.8%
Race		
White	14,965	49.5%
Black	2,161	7.1%
Hispanic	1,159	3.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,585	25.1%
Native American	571	1.9%
Unknown	3,793	12.5%
Marital Status		
Separated	2,110	7.0%
Married	11,084	36.7%
Never Married	5,137	17.0%
Divorced	3,981	13.2%
Widow	6,274	20.8%
Unknown	1,648	5.5%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	20,229	66.9%
Resident Alien	9,768	32.3%
U.S. National	237	0.8%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	64	0.2%
17 Years Old	6	0.0%
18 Years Old	20	0.1%
19-20 Years Old	42	0.1%
21 – 29 Years Old	395	1.3%
30 – 39 Years Old	607	2.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	943	3.1%
50 – 55 Years Old	762	2.5%
56 – 59 Years Old	509	1.7%
60 – 64 Years Old	622	2.1%
65 + Years Old	26,264	86.9%
Mean Age of Adults	70.7 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	72.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Washington Telephone Assistance Program Caseload SFY 1990 to SFY 2006

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)



State Fiscal Year	Cases Served
1990	46,242
1991	69,133
1992	83,509
1993	94,577
1994	102,765
1995	108,193
1996	106,145
1997	113,450
1998	97,888
1999	89,384
2000	93,078
2001	107,159
2002	119,238
2003	151,972
2004	161,884
2005	167,884
2006	168,164

Other Programs

Washington Telephone Assistance Program Caseload By County of Residence SFY 2006

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)

	Number of Cases Participating	Number of Cases Eligible	Percent Participating
Adams	613	2,433	25.2%
Asotin	875	3,025	28.9%
Benton	1,837	8,092	22.9%
Chelan	2,481	10,143	24.5%
Clallam	2,037	6,836	29.8%
Clark	8,096	32,167	24.8%
Columbia	9	14	64.3%
Cowlitz	3,412	12,831	26.6%
Douglas	0	0	0.0%
Ferry	374	1,320	28.3%
Franklin	1,700	6,405	26.5%
Garfield	13	27	48.2%
Grant	2,729	9,620	28.4%
Grays Harbor	2,674	8,877	30.1%
Island	786	3,552	22.1%
Jefferson	599	2,118	28.3%
King	30,294	125,260	30.6%
Kitsap	4,351	13,240	32.3%
Kittitas	234	2,150	10.9%
Klickitat	322	2,212	14.6%
Lewis	2,780	9,504	29.3%
Lincoln	1	10	10.0%
Mason	1,382	5,095	27.1%
Okanogan	1,583	5,881	26.9%
Pacific	465	2,726	17.1%
Pend Oreille	386	1,435	26.9%
Pierce	20,980	65,522	32.0%
San Juan	80	217	36.9%
Skagit	2,588	12,114	21.4%
Skamania	57	832	6.9%
Snohomish	11,487	45,828	25.1%
Spokane	16,022	48,537	33.0%
Stevens	1,631	4,917	33.2%
Thurston	22,353	51,906	43.1%
Wahkiakum	0	9	0.0%
Walla Walla	1,332	4,609	28.9%
Whatcom	4,550	16,966	26.8%
Whitman	499	2,195	22.7%
Yakima	7,989	42,055	19.0%
Unknown	563	4,006	14.1%
State Total	168,164	575,073	29.2%

Note:

Percents are calculated as the number participating divided by the number eligible within each county.

Expenditures

	PAGE
Expenditure Introduction and Overview.....	1
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Expenditures

Expenditures Introduction

This section presents expenditures of ESA's programs. The information is divided into sub-sections:

- Expenditures Overview
- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst Program
- Administrative Expenditures

Each sub-section begins with a brief narrative.

State expenditures for programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and most child care assistance, are affected by block grants. Block grants place a "lid" on the amount of federal funding available.

Federal law requires states to maintain "historic levels of spending" for the programs consolidated in the TANF block grant. This state spending is known as Maintenance of Effort (MOE). Failure to spend state dollars at that level can result in a reduced block grant payment and require increases in state spending. States must spend at least 75% of what they had historically spent on these programs, based on their 1994 spending levels.

Expenditures Overview

This section summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 2003-2005 biennium and projects expenditures for the 2005-2007 biennium.

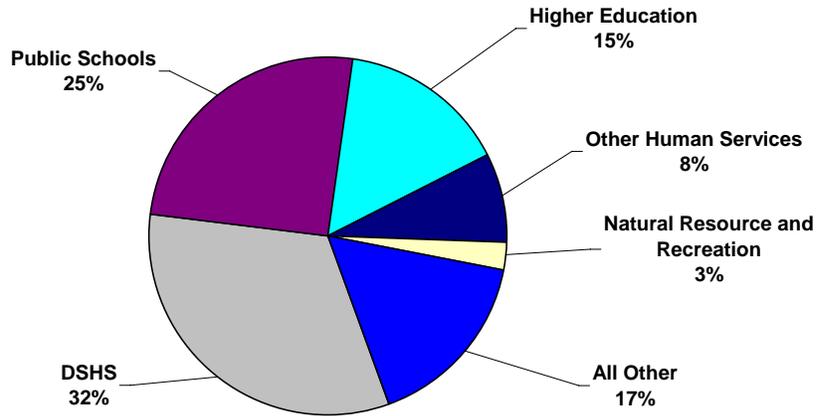
General Fund-State expenditures for DSHS are projected to be 30% of the total statewide General Fund-State expenditures.

ESA (including child support services) is expected to be 13% of the total DSHS General Fund-State spending during the 2005-07 biennium.

Expenditures

State Budget Overview – All Funds 2005-07 Biennium (including Supplemental)

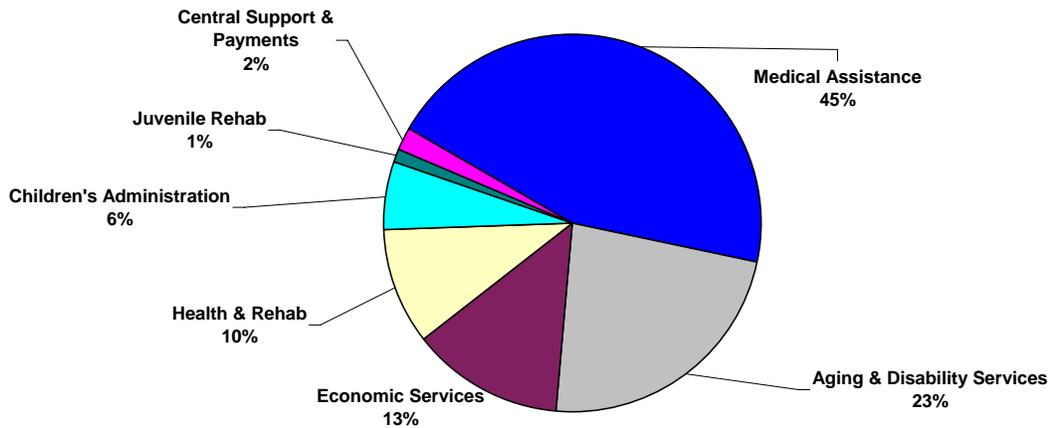
Source: ESA Fiscal Services



¹ Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds 2005-07 Biennium (including Supplemental)

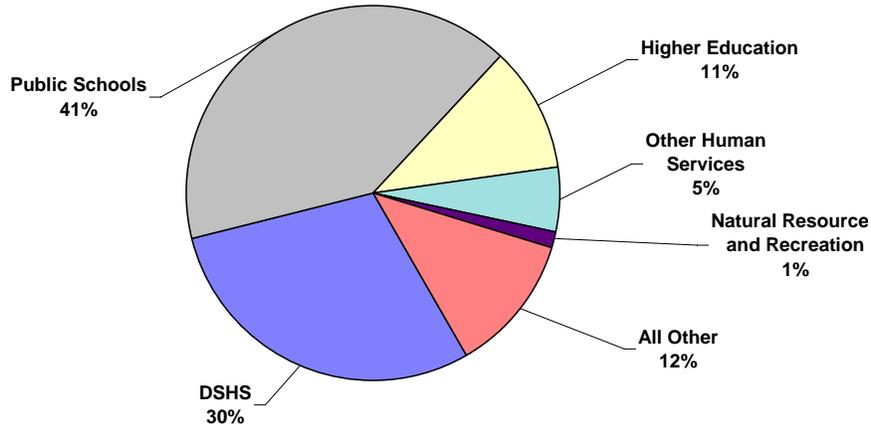
Source: ESA Fiscal Services



Expenditures

State Budget Overview – General Fund State 2005-07 Biennium (including Supplemental)

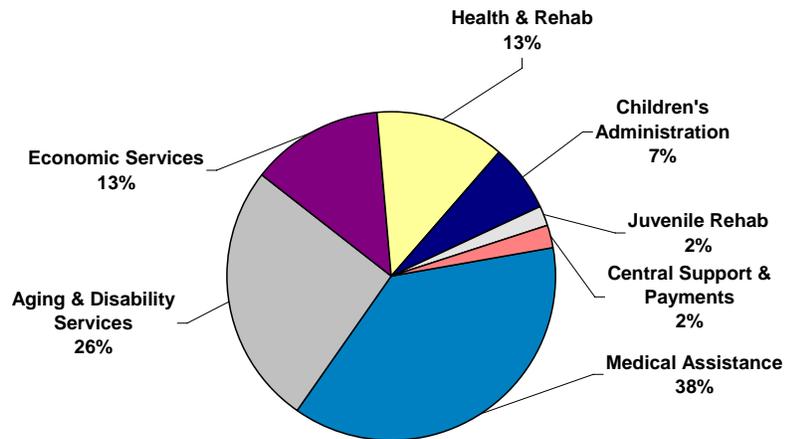
Source: ESA Fiscal Services



Note: All Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

DSHS Budget Overview – General Fund State 2005-07 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office



Expenditures

Economic Services Administration Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

		CHANGE FY03-05 TO FY05-07			
		Actual FY03-05	Actual/Projected FY05-07	Amount	Percent
GRANT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS					
	STATE	414.8	483.5	68.7	16.6%
	TOTAL	629.5	634.1	4.6	0.7%
CHILD CARE					
	STATE	119.6	136.0	16.4	13.7%
	TOTAL	554.5	559.3	4.8	0.9%
WORKFIRST					
	STATE	31.6	29.3	(2.3)	-7.3%
	TOTAL	185.3	171.8	(13.5)	-7.3%
REFUGEE CONTRACTED SERVICES					
	STATE	3.2	7.6	4.4	137.5%
	TOTAL	21.6	21.5	(0.1)	-0.5%
ACES ¹					
	STATE	22.6	17.2	(5.4)	-23.9%
	TOTAL	39.1	43.6	4.5	11.5%
DCS HQ ²					
	STATE	39.8	62.5	22.7	57.0%
	TOTAL	126.2	272.1	145.9	115.6%
DCS FIELD SERVICES					
	STATE	11.2	-	(11.2)	100.0%
	TOTAL	125.3	-	(125.3)	100.0%
CLIENT SERVICES AND SUPPORT					
	STATE	161.0	217.6	56.6	35.2%
	TOTAL	287.1	395.1	108.0	37.6%
STATEWIDE PROGRAM SUPPORT					
	STATE	89.8	54.9	(34.9)	-38.9%
	TOTAL	185.1	144.5	(40.6)	-21.9%
OTHER CLIENT SERVICES					
	STATE	15.3	18.5	3.2	20.9%
	TOTAL	22.2	24.5	2.3	10.4%
DASA TREATMENT					
	STATE	6.2	5.7	(0.5)	-8.1%
	TOTAL	6.2	5.7	(0.5)	-8.1%
SPECIAL PROJECTS ³					
	STATE	1.0	0.0	(1.0)	-100.0%
	TOTAL	1.9	0.0	(1.9)	-100.0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES					
	STATE	916.1	1,032.8	116.7	12.7%
	TOTAL	2,184.0	2,272.2	88.2	4.0%

¹ ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

² Beginning in the 2005-07 biennium, ESA collapsed the DCS budget units. All expenditures/projections for DCS are included in the HQ line item.

³ Special Projects are funding for those items being accomplished by another program; such as JAS/JFS Year 2000, SPSS Year 2000, WorkFirst Evaluation, Reporting Requirements, and National Case/New Hire Registry as well as some of the Food Stamp Accuracy projects.

Expenditures

Cash Grant Assistance

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for cash grant assistance programs:

- TANF Assistance (One and Two Parent Families, General Assistance for Pregnant Women, and General Assistance For Legal Guardians)
- Diversion Cash Assistance
- Child Support Recoveries
- General Assistance (including GA-X)
- CEAP, SSI/SSP, SSI Special Needs, Refugee Assistance
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	FY03 – 05 Actuals ¹		FY05 – 07 Actual/Projections ²	
	State	Total	State	Total
TANF Assistance³				
First Year	145,493.6	284,505.2	173,185.1	285,754.1
Second Year	144,936.3	291,738.6	173,218.2	284,308.4
Biennium	290,429.9	576,243.8	346,403.3	570,062.5
Child Support Recoveries⁴				
First Year	(37,992.3)	(75,984.7)	(37,787.1)	(75,574.3)
Second Year	(36,309.5)	(72,619.0)	(36,699.0)	(75,097.0)
Biennium	(74,301.8)	(148,603.7)	(74,486.1)	(150,671.3)
Diversion Cash Assistance				
First Year	6,707.6	6,707.6	10,206.7	10,206.7
Second Year	8,060.7	8,060.7	5,257.6	5,257.6
Biennium	14,768.3	14,768.3	15,464.3	15,464.3
Refugee Assistance				
First Year	0.0	1,543.9	0.0	1,548.6
Second Year	0.0	1,655.4	0.0	1,585.0
Biennium	0.0	3,199.3	0.0	3,133.6
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants				
First Year	3,453.4	3,453.4	4,533.7	4,533.7
Second Year	4,138.0	4,138.0	4,547.0	4,547.0
Biennium	7,591.4	7,591.4	9,080.7	9,080.7
GA-U + GA-X				
First Year	59,990.3	59,990.3	73,911.0	73,911.0
Second Year	57,772.0	57,772.0	78,303.3	78,303.3
Biennium	117,762.3	117,762.3	152,214.3	152,214.3
CEAP				
First Year	220.4	220.4	139.1	139.1
Second Year	152.9	152.9	97.0	97.0
Biennium	373.3	373.3	236.1	236.1
SSI/SSP				
First Year	39,877.0	39,877.0	18,596.1	18,596.1
Second Year	17,568.8	17,568.8	15,436.0	15,436.0
Biennium	57,445.8	57,445.8	34,032.1	34,032.1
SSI/Special Needs				
First Year	433.2	433.2	292.2	292.2
Second Year	295.9	295.9	296.0	296.0
Biennium	729.1	729.1	588.2	588.2
Total				
First Year	218,183.2	320,746.3	243,076.8	319,407.2
Second Year	196,615.1	308,763.3	240,456.1	314,733.3
Biennium	414,798.3	629,509.6	483,532.9	634,140.5

¹ First and second year 03-05 Biennium are actuals based on FRS run dated Nov 2, 2005

² SFY06 actuals are based on a FastTrack report dated October 17, 2006; SFY07 estimates are based on allotments including SFY06 Supplemental.

³ TANF Assistance includes Single Parent Families, Two Parent Families and General Assistance for Pregnant Women (GA-S)

⁴ Child Support Recoveries are collections that offset State and Federal monies

Expenditures

State Grant Assistance Expenditures Over Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	Actuals 03-05	Projection 05-07	Numeric Change	Percent Change
TANF Assistance	576,243.8	570,062.5	(6,181.3)	-1.07%
Child Support Recoveries	(148,603.7)	(150,671.3)	(2,067.6)	1.39%
Diversion Cash Assistance	14,768.3	15,464.3	696.0	4.71%
Food Assistance For Legal Immigrants	7,591.4	9,080.7	1,489.3	19.62%
General Assistance	117,762.3	152,214.3	34,452.0	29.26%
CEAP	373.3	236.1	(137.2)	-36.75%
SSI – SSP	57,445.8	34,032.1	(23,413.7)	-40.76%
SSI – Special Needs	729.1	588.2	(140.9)	-19.33%
Total	626,310.3	631,006.9	4,696.6	0.75%

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the change columns indicate a decline.

Expenditures

Budget Funding Stream and Match Rates, Total Annual Budget (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Avg. Monthly SFY06 Persons	Avg. Monthly SFY06 Cases	Funding	Actuals 03-05	Actual/ Projections 05-07
TANF Assistance			Total	\$576.2	\$570.1
			State	\$290.4	\$346.4
Refugee Cash Assistance			Total	\$3.2	\$3.1
Food Assistance ¹			State	\$7.6	\$9.1
General Assistance			State	\$117.8	\$152.2
CEAP			State	\$0.4	\$0.2
SSP			State	\$57.4	\$34.0

Summary of Grant Assistance Program Participation Budget Funding Stream (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Funding	Funding Stream
TANF Assistance	Federal State	TANF Block Grant Maintenance of Effort (MOE)
Refugee Cash Assistance	Federal	Office of Refugee Resettlement
Food Assistance ¹	State	General Fund State
GA-U + GA-X	State	General Fund State
CEAP	State	General Fund State
SSP	State	General Fund State

¹ The General Fund State dollars represent that portion of the caseload that is in the state food assistance program. The remaining caseload is funded through direct federal benefits.

Expenditures

WorkFirst

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for the WorkFirst Program. The table presents:

1. Child care expenditures
2. Client support service costs (i.e., costs for services provided directly to clients such as transportation, tuition and books) and
3. Direct services reflecting state service delivery by DSHS and Employment Security Department and non-state third-party delivery.

Expenditures

WorkFirst Program Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	2003-2005 BIENNIUM ACTUALS ¹			2005-2007 BIENNIUM PROJECTED ²		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
First Year:						
WCCC ³	\$220,043.8	\$57,267.3	\$277,311.1	\$207,072.5	\$66,635.0	\$273,707.5
DASA ⁴ Treatment	-	\$3,076.0	\$3,076.0	-	\$3,187.4	\$3,187.4
ESD ⁵ Contract	\$31,470.3	-	\$31,470.3	\$21,125.3	-	\$21,125.3
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$11,646.5	-	\$11,646.5	\$9,002.0	-	\$9,002.0
Other WorkFirst Activities ⁶	\$36,045.8	\$11,113.6	\$47,159.4	\$33,791.4	\$14,385.9	\$48,177.3
Total:	\$299,206.4	\$71,456.9	\$370,663.3	\$270,991.2	\$84,208.3	\$355,199.5
Second Year:						
WCCC	\$214,802.8	\$62,362.1	\$277,164.9	\$245,956.5	\$70,392.0	\$316,348.5
DASA Treatment	-	\$3,076.0	\$3,076.0	-	\$2,606.0	\$2,606.0
ESD Contract	\$29,602.2	-	\$29,602.2	\$31,968.0	-	\$31,968.0
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$9,795.3	-	\$9,795.3	\$5,317.0	-	\$5,317.0
Other WorkFirst Activities	\$35,101.5	\$14,400.0	\$49,501.5	\$35,556.3	\$15,000.0	\$50,556.3
Total:	\$289,301.8	\$79,838.1	\$369,139.9	\$318,797.8	\$87,998.0	\$406,795.8
Biennium Total:						
WCCC	\$434,846.6	\$119,629.4	\$554,476.0	\$453,029.0	\$137,027.0	\$590,056.0
DASA Treatment	-	\$6,152.0	\$6,152.0	\$0.0	\$5,793.4	\$5,793.4
ESD Contract	\$61,072.5	-	\$61,072.5	\$53,093.3	\$0.0	\$53,093.3
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$21,441.8	-	\$21,441.8	\$14,319.0	\$0.0	\$14,319.0
Other WorkFirst Activities	\$71,147.3	\$25,513.6	\$96,660.9	\$69,347.7	\$29,385.9	\$98,733.6
Total:	\$588,508.2	\$151,295.0	\$739,803.2	\$589,789.0	\$172,206.3	\$761,995.3

¹ 03-05 Biennium actuals from FasTrack report dated 11/2/05

² SFY06 actuals are based on a FastTrack report dated 10/17/06; SFY07 estimates are based on initial allotments not yet adjusted to reflect OFM WorkFirst Spending Plan. Projections are subject to change based on final approval of the Workfirst Spending Plan and Approved/Adjusted Allotments

³ WCC Working Connections Child Care

⁴ DASA Drug, Alcohol and Substance Abuse

⁵ ESD Employment Security Department

⁶ Other Workfirst activities include the Community Jobs Program and other programs in Community Trade and Economic Development, programs within the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges, Tribal TANF MOE payments, as well as other small programs in ESA

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures and Staffing Levels For Selected Biennia¹ (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	2003-2005 BIENNIUM			2005-2007 BIENNIUM		
	State	Total	FTE'S	State	Total	FTE'S
DCS HQ²						
First Year	19.0	62.2	212.2	33.2	133.8	1,158.3
Second Year	20.8	63.9	221.7	33.4	140.1	1,247.0
Biennium	39.8	126.1	216.9	66.6	273.9	1,202.6
DCS Field Services²						
First Year	5.9	63.0	935.0	-	-	-
Second Year	5.3	62.3	933.6	-	-	-
Biennium	11.2	125.3	934.3	-	-	-
Client Services and Support³						
First Year	77.7	145.8	2,813.8	112.0	197.8	2,707.5
Second Year	81.8	147.7	2,790.0	105.7	171.9	2,714.2
Biennium	159.5	293.5	2,801.9	217.7	369.7	2,710.9
Statewide Program Support						
First Year	44.2	91.3	377.1	19.8	52.8	386.9
Second Year	45.6	93.8	379.3	39.0	91.7	205.1
Biennium	89.8	185.1	378.2	58.8	144.5	296.0
ACES⁴						
First Year	10.3	18.9	38.6	9.1	19.5	37.4
Second Year	12.3	20.2	39.1	11.2	24.1	44.0
Biennium	22.6	39.1	38.8	20.3	43.6	40.7
Special Projects						
First Year	1.0	2.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Second Year	0.9	1.5	20.3	-	0.0	-
Biennium	1.9	3.5	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total						
First Year	158.1	383.2	4,393.0	174.1	403.9	4,291.3
Second Year	166.7	389.4	4,384.1	189.3	427.8	4,210.3
Biennium	324.8	772.6	4,388.5	363.4	831.7	4,250.8

¹ 2003-05 Actuals per FasTrack report dated 11/2/05. First year 05-07 actuals are based on FasTrack report dated 10/17/06. Second year 05-07 projections are based on current allotments.

² Beginning with the 2005-07 biennium, ESA collapsed the Division of Child support (DCS) budget units. All projections for DCS are included in Headquarters.

³ Client Services and Support includes all regional and local offices except for the Division of Child Support.

⁴ ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

Appendix 1 Contacts

DSHS Secretary	Robin Arnold-Williams (360) 902-7800 robina@dshs.wa.gov
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ESA Assistant Secretary	Deborah Marley (360) 902-7808 marledl@dshs.wa.gov
ESA Deputy Assistant Secretary	Sam Senn (360) 902-7784 senns2@dshs.wa.gov

ESA Divisions

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Child Support	Dave Stillman, Director (360) 664-5052 dstillman@dshs.wa.gov
Community Services	John Clayton, Director (360) 725-4889 claytjl@dshs.wa.gov
Employment and Assistance Programs	Duane French, Director (360) 725-4600 frencdm@dshs.wa.gov
Operations Support	Rob St. John, Director (360) 664-4410 stjohrk@dshs.wa.gov

ESA Programs

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance	(Currently Vacant) Administrator Unit Secretary: Deann D’Onofrio (360) 725-4636 donodm@dshs.wa.gov
State Tribal Relations	Sarah Sotomish, Administrator (360) 725-4661 sotomsc@dshs.wa.gov

Appendix 1 Contacts

ESA Data Resources

ESA Management Accountability and
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Child Support and Public Assistance

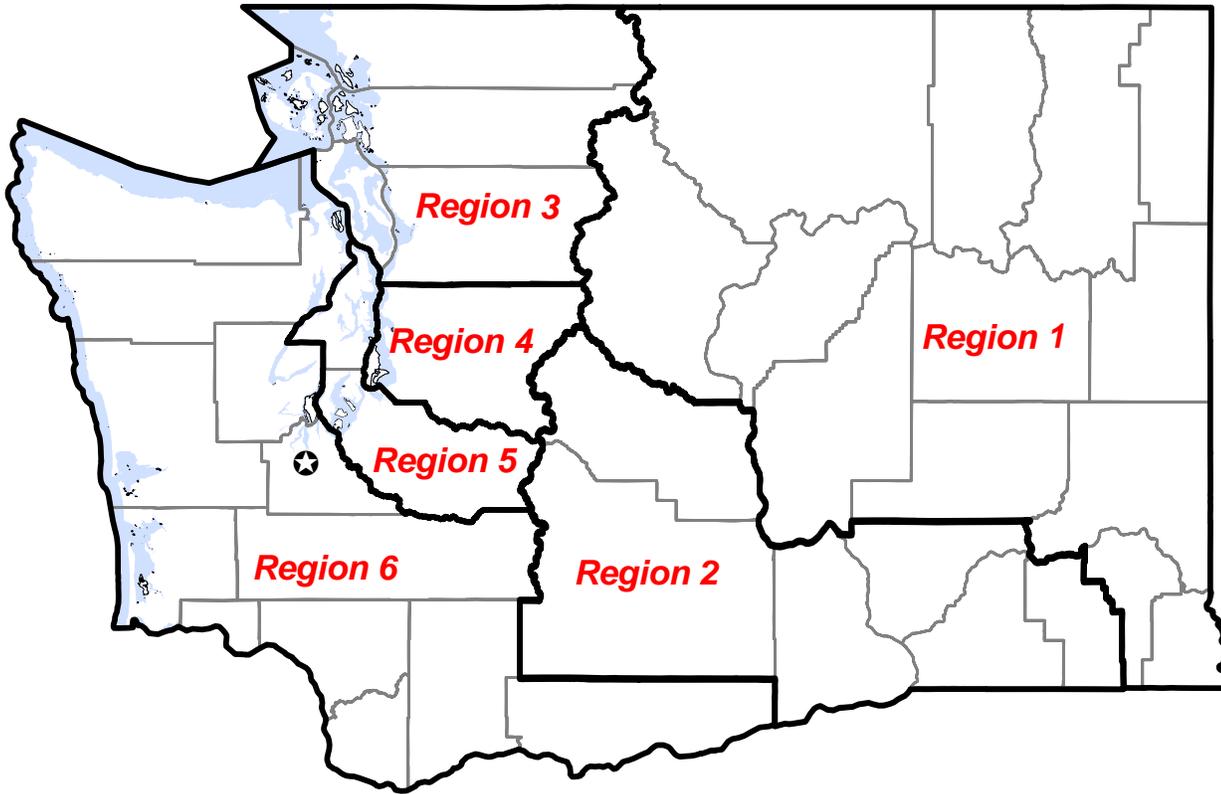
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Child Care – transferred to Department of Early
Learning - July 1, 2006

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Appendix 2 DSHS Regional Map

ESA provides services through its local Community Services Offices (CSOs) and local Division of Child Support Offices located in six regions. The counties within each DSHS region are as follows:



Counties in Each DSHS Region

Region 1	Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman
Region 2	Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Kittitas, Walla Walla, and Yakima
Region 3	Island, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, and Whatcom
Region 4	King
Region 5	Pierce and Kitsap
Region 6	Clark, Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ACES	Automated Client Eligibility System
ADATSA	Alcohol, Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act
AREN	Additional Requirements Emergent Need, Emergency assistance program
AU	Assistance Unit (i.e., family)
CARD	Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database
CEAP	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program
CSC	Customer Service Center
CSD	Community Services Division (ESA)
CSO	Community Services Office (ESA)
CTED	Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development
DEL	Department of Early Learning (Effective July 1, 2006)
DEAP	Division of Employment and Assistance Programs (ESA)
DCCEL	Division of Child Care and Early Learning (Formerly ESA, now DEL)
DCA	Diversion Cash Assistance
DCS	Division of Child Support (ESA)
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
ESA	Economic Services Administration
ESD	Employment Security Department
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer (direct deposit)
ESD	Employment Security Department
FAP	Food Assistance Program
FCS	Food and Consumer Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30)
FRS	Financial Reporting System
FS E&T	Food Stamp Employment and Training
FSP	Federal Food Stamp Program
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent (the equivalent of one full-time staff)
FY	Fiscal Year (used in reference to the state and federal fiscal years)
GA-U	General Assistance-Unemployable
GA-X	General Assistance – Expedited Medicaid
JAS	JOBS Automated System

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LPA	Local Planning Areas
MOE	Maintenance of Effort
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990
OPADA	Office of Public Assistance and Data Analysis
OSD	Operations Support Division
RIA	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ESA)
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SBCTC	State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
SFA	State Family Assistance
SFY	State Fiscal Year (July 1 through June 30)
SPF	Single-Parent Families (TANF-R cases)
SSA	Social Security Administration
STRU	State Tribal Relations Unit (ESA)
SSI/SSP	Supplemental Security Income/State Supplement Program
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (the block grant created in 1996 by federal welfare reform, P. L. 104-193, which consolidated former AFDC, JOBS, and CEAP funding)
Title IV-A	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
Title IV-D	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding child support collection and enforcement.
Title IV-E	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding children's services, including some foster care programs
USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WASHCAP	Washington State Combined Application Project
WCCC	Working Connections Child Care
WFCM	WorkFirst Case Manager
WDC	Workforce Development Councils (formerly Private Investment Councils or PICs)
WIA	Workforce Investment Act
WPLEX	WorkFirst Post-Employment Labor Exchange
WtW	Welfare to Work
WTAP	Washington Telephone Assistance Program

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer



Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT)

Electronic Funds Transfer - Direct Deposit (EFT)

What EBT does:

- EBT – Electronic Benefits Transfer
- Delivers cash and food assistance benefits through a magnetic stripe debit card
- Enables clients to access food benefits through Point of Sale (POS) devices and cash benefits through Automated Teller Machines (ATM) and at retailer option, through POS devices in food retail stores

Who EBT serves:

- Clients who receive federal or state food assistance benefits, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), General Assistance (GA), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) cash benefits

How EBT was done:

- In 1996, Washington joined the Western States Electronic Benefits Transfer Alliance (WSEA) comprised of Washington, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, and Idaho to conduct a joint competitive procurement for EBT services. Nevada later joined the alliance
- In 1996, Citibank EBT Services selected as the successful vendor for WSEA
- In 1997, Washington stakeholders participated in EBT workgroups to solicit their input. Stakeholders included food retailers, client advocates, tribal members, disability community, financial institutions, federal agencies, and state staff representing the union, field operations, and headquarters
- In 1998, business and technical requirements for Washington's EBT system were developed in association with Citicorp, ACES and stakeholders

EBT Time frames:

- April 1998 - Washington signed EBT contract with Citicorp, Inc.
- March 1999 - EBT Pilot started in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Clark, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties
- June 1999 - first of six regional rollouts began in Region 1
- November 1999 - statewide implementation of EBT completed
- October 2002 - Federal Food Stamp rules require EBT in all states
- June 2004 –Completion of nationwide implementation of EBT

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

What EFT does:

- EFT – Electronic Funds Transfer
- At client's request, cash benefits are deposited directly into their personal checking/savings account instead of being deposited into an EBT cash account.

Who EFT serves:

- Clients eligible to receive cash benefits via EBT, and who have or are willing to open a savings or checking account. EFT is an optional method clients may choose for receiving their cash benefits

How EFT was done:

- EBT Steering Committee pursued EFT through the State Treasurer's Office as more cost effective than procuring the service from Citicorp, Inc.
- June 1999 - a workgroup with staff from the EBT Unit, ACES, and State Treasurer's Office met to determine business and technical requirements

EFT Time frames:

- January 2000 - the EFT Pilot started in two Pierce County offices, Pierce West Community Service Office and Pierce North Community Service Office
- May 2000 - all EBT cash assistance clients statewide given option to use EFT

Reprocurement of WSEA EBT Services

- December 2001 - To ensure EBT services continued without interruption, the Western States EBT Alliance (WSEA) states developed and published a second-tier Request for Proposal. The Territory of Guam, unable to attract a bidder due to its small caseload, joined the WSEA in this procurement
- May 2002 - Citicorp Electronic Financial Services (CEFS) was announced as the successful second- tier vendor
- Washington's first tier contract expired April 28, 2003. Washington exercised the two, one-year extension options under the initial contract
- January 2004 - CEFS sold to J. P. Morgan Electronic Financial Services

New Contract with J.P. Morgan Electronic Financial Services (EFS)

- March 2005 - Washington signed a new 7-year contract with J. P. Morgan EFS through April 2012
- Internet Web Browser application was made available to clients for obtaining their own EBT account information at www.ebtaccount.jpmorgan.com
- June 2006 - New Mexico and Wyoming joined the WSEA

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Federal Welfare Legislative History

2006 **The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005**, P. L. 109-171, is enacted on February 8, 2006. The TANF program is extended at the FY 2004 level through FY 2010. Makes appropriations and extends the National Random Sample Study of Child Welfare through FY 2010. Revises the formula for the caseload reduction credit with respect to work participation rates and includes families receiving assistance under separate state programs in the calculation of work participation rates. Directs the Secretary to promulgate regulations for determining whether activities may be counted as work activities, how to count and verify reported hours of work, and work-eligible individuals. Provides for a state penalty for failure to establish or comply with work participation verification procedures.

Replaces incentive bonuses to states for a decrease in the illegitimacy rate with healthy marriage promotion and responsible fatherhood grants. Limits the use of funds for: (1) demonstration projects designed to test the effectiveness of tribal governments or consortia in coordinating the provision of child welfare services to tribal families at risk of child abuse or neglect; and (2) activities promoting responsible fatherhood. Makes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010.

Child Care - Makes appropriations for FY2006-FY2010 for entitlement grants to states for child care.

Child Support - Modifies the rule requiring assignment of support rights as a condition of receiving TANF. Revises requirements for the distribution of arrearages with respect to families that formerly received TANF. Declares that states shall not be required to pay the federal government the federal share of amounts collected on behalf of a family: (1) that formerly received TANF, to the extent that the state pays (passes through) the amount to the family; or (2) that currently receives assistance, to the extent of a certain portion passed through to the family. Revises requirements for use of the tax refund intercept program to collect past-due child support on behalf of children who are not minors. Reduces from \$5,000 to \$2,500 the amount of a child support arrearage triggering referral for passport denial of the parent responsible for the arrearage. Requires that all child support orders include a provision for medical support for children to be provided by either or both parents, and be enforced. Provides for a mandatory annual fee of \$25 for each case of successful child support collection for a family that has never received TANF, if the state collects more than \$500.

2002 **Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002**, P. L. 107-171, is enacted on May 13 making changes to the **Food Stamp Program** and providing program funding through fiscal year 2007. **Title IV: Nutrition Programs - Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 - Subtitle A: Food Stamp Program** - Amends the **Food Stamp Act of 1977** to exclude from income for food stamp program purposes: (1) legally-obligated child support payments made by a household member on behalf of a person not a member of such household—states can continue to provide a child support deduction, rather than this exclusion—this deduction must be determined before computing the excess shelter expense deduction; and (2) income for program purposes deferred educational and veterans' educational assistance, State complementary assistance payments, and certain medical assistance not included as income under specified provisions of titles IV and XIX of the Social Security Act.

Revises and increases the standard deduction by tying it to the Federal poverty income guideline, according to household size and indexed for inflation. Authorizes states to give a homeless household with some shelter expenses a \$143 monthly deduction rather than an excess shelter expense deduction. Also revises: (1) utility allowances; (2) eligibility certification provisions; and (3) quality control provisions.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Requires states with a program website to make on-line applications available in each language in which printed applications are available; reduces household reporting requirements; and provides high performance bonus payments beginning in FY 2003 to the six States with the highest or most improved performance. States are authorized to provide up to five months of transitional program benefits to households moving from the temporary assistance for needy families program (TANF). Employment and training program funding allocations are extended through FY 2006 and allocates additional FY 2002 through 2006 amounts to States that ensure availability of specified work opportunities.

Repeals: (1) the 80 percent set-aside for able-bodied adults without dependents; (2) the maintenance-of-effort requirement to access new unmatched funds; and (3) the limits on the amount States are reimbursed for each work slot offered. Increases from \$25 to \$50 the monthly cap on the amount States may reimburse participants for transportation and other work expenses for FY 2002 through 2009.

Amends the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996** to make all legal immigrant children, regardless of U.S. entry date, eligible for the supplemental security income (SSI) and food stamp programs, beginning in FY 2004. Also makes: (1) qualified aliens who have resided in the U.S. for 5 years, and (2) blind or disabled aliens who lawfully reside in the U.S. and receive disability cash or medical benefits, eligible for food stamps.

- 1997** **Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997**, P. L. 105-33, is enacted on August 5 making changes and implementing numerous technical corrections to the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, P.L. 104-193. The BBA: (1) establishes the Welfare-to-Work Block Grant; (2) limits the amount of TANF funds that can be transferred to Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) to 10% of the TANF block grant and removes the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG; (3) increases from 20% to 30% of individuals in all families (and in 2-parent families) the limitation on the number of persons who may be treated as engaged in work by reason of participation in a vocational education program, or (for teen heads of households) maintenance of satisfactory school attendance; and (4) extends from 5 to 7 years the refugee/asylee eligibility period for SSI/Medicaid eligibility, includes Cuban and Haitian entrants in this category, and provides a 5-year food stamp eligibility for these aliens. Technical corrections: (1) revises computation method for out-of-wedlock reduction bonuses; (2) modifies the MOE requirements for the Contingency Fund; (3) revises work requirements so that a family with a disabled parent is not treated as a 2-parent family, allows the minimum work requirement for a 2-parent family to be shared between both parents with a 55 hour per week minimum, caretaker of a child under age 6 meets work requirements if working 20 hours per week, and allows 12 weeks of job search to count as work during any period a state meets the contingency fund definition of "needy state"; (4) TANF penalties are modified so that the penalty amount is now 5% in the first year, and increasing by 2% per year up to 21% maximum; and (5) the drug felon disqualification rule is modified to apply to convictions for conduct that occurred after 8/22/96.
- 1996** **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, P.L. 104-193, is signed into law on August 22 giving states choices in how to structure their welfare programs. Federal funding is provided in the form of the **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)** block grant, and is fixed at the same level for five years. TANF replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and ends the entitlement status of welfare benefits. PRWORA provides new federal child care funds, reauthorizes the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), and requires these combined funds to be administered as a unified program under the **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**. PRWORA also allows states to transfer up to 30% of the TANF block grant into the CCDBG and the Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), but limits the amount transferable to SSBG to 10% of the TANF block grant and requires that \$2 be transferred to the CCDBG for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG. In this first major overhaul of welfare in 60 years, welfare receipt is limited to 5 years. The law contains strong work requirements and

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penalties for states that fail to meet them, i.e., 5% of the TANF grant for failure to meet work participation rates with the amount increasing in subsequent years by up to an additional 2% up to a limit of 21%. In addition, there is a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement requirements, and supports for families moving from welfare to work, including at least one year of transitional Medicaid when a family leaves welfare for work.

- 1990 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990**, P.L. 101-508, is enacted on November 5. Children are not considered members of AFDC assistance units when determining eligibility for AFDC benefits, and their income and resources are not counted toward family income and resource limits when they are recipients of Title IV-E, state, or local: (1) foster care maintenance payments or a combination of these types of payments; or, (2) adoption support payments or a combination of these types of payments, and the inclusion of the adopted child in the assistance unit would result in lower benefits for the family. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is considered an exempt resource during the month of receipt and the following month by the AFDC and GA-U Programs. Any EITC remaining in the second month following the month of receipt applies towards the Resource Ceiling. States have the option of specifying which categories of families must report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). Excludes the income and resources of a child receiving State or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC. Amends the AFDC program to provide child care to low-income families not receiving AFDC benefits when the state determines there is a need for care in order to work and the family is at risk of becoming dependent upon the AFDC program.
- 1989 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1989**, P.L. 101-239, becomes law on December 19 and amends the **Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984**, P.L. 98-378, to permanently extend the provision to continue a family's Medicaid (Title XIX) eligibility when the family becomes ineligible for AFDC due to the collection or increased collection of child support under Part D of Title IV (Child Support and Establishment of Paternity) of the Social Security Act. Establishes a new AFDC quality control system which imposes penalties on states based upon a sliding scale which reflects the degree to which a state's AFDC error rate exceeds the national average. Also takes into account overpayments and underpayments in determining error rates and establishes a Quality Control Review Panel for dispute resolution between states and the Federal government.
- 1988 Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988**, P.L. 100-485, is enacted on October 13 and targets services for those most likely to become long-term welfare recipients. The act creates the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program, which focuses on education and training, and provides child care and medical assistance to recipients for 12 months after they leave AFDC with employment. Makes changes to the 6-out-of-13 work quarter requirement for AFDC-E and to the "principal wage earner" criteria. Increases the child care disregard to \$175 per child/per month (\$200 for a child under age 2), the work expense disregard to \$90, and disregards EITC. Establishes state option to require that unmarried minor parents must live with a parent, legal guardian or other adult relative, or in an adult-supervised living arrangement to be eligible for AFDC. States must now revise their need and payment standards every 3 years and may create wage supplementation and community work experience programs. Strengthens child support enforcement collection activities, including changes to the \$50 pass-through payment rules and mandatory wage-withholding. Establishes paternity establishment performance standards for states and mandates annual reports to Congress.
- 1986 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985**, P.L. 99-272, enacted on April 7, formally establishes the two-parent AFDC-Employable (AFDC-E) program which was previously known as AFDC-Unemployed Father. Provides that certain education or training programs may qualify as quarters of work for AFDC eligibility purposes.

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1984 Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA) of 1984, P.L. 98-369, enacted on July 18, institutes significant changes to the AFDC program. The 185% of Need eligibility test is created, the \$75 work expense deduction is applied to both full- and part-time employment, the \$30 + 1/3 earned income disregard is limited to 4 months followed by a \$30 disregard for 8 months, and the term "earned income" is defined to mean gross income before deductions. Burial plots, funeral arrangements, and real property which a family is making a good faith effort to sell are excluded as resources. Retrospective budgeting is made mandatory for monthly reporting households but optional for other cases, monthly reporting is made mandatory for families with a recent work history or earned income, EITC is declared to be an excluded income, and women in the third trimester of pregnancy are excluded from participation in the WIN program. Lump sum income ineligibility rules are changed to allow recalculation of the period of ineligibility when an event occurs that would have changed the family's need for that month, the money becomes unavailable, or the family incurs medical expenses which offset the lump sum. Overpayment recovery is waived when the debt is exceeded by the cost of recovery, aliens become ineligible for 3 years when their sponsor is a public or private agency, and information disclosure to law enforcement is permitted when the AFDC recipient is a fugitive felon. Establishes the \$50 child support pass-through payment and the exclusion of the earned income of a full-time child for 6 months for purposes of the AFDC gross income test.

Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, P.L. 98-378, signed into law on August 16, provides 4 months of continued Medicaid eligibility for families that lose AFDC eligibility because of the collection or increased collection of child support.

1983 Social Security Amendments of 1983, P.L. 98-21, becomes law on April 20 and amends Title IV to exclude from the definition of "income," any support or maintenance assistance furnished to a family based on need, including home energy assistance.

Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984, P.L. 98-181, becomes law on November 30 and declares that utility payments made by persons living in federally-assisted low-income housing projects are to be considered rental payments for purposes of determining eligibility and payment amount under the AFDC program.

1982 Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), P.L. 97-300, enacted on October 13 and establishes participation targets for AFDC recipients, ages 16 and older, in Adult and Youth programs and provides earnings disregards for child participants.

Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982, P.L. 97-248, is enacted on September 3 and amends AFDC eligibility to allow rounding benefits down to the next lower whole dollar, eliminate payment of benefits for a whole month when eligibility is determined later in the month, and not consider a parent absent from the home due to active duty in a uniformed service. States are now allowed to require employment search as an eligibility criteria and may prorate need and payment standards for children living with other non-applying individuals.

1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981, P.L. 97-35, is signed into law on August 13 and allows welfare-to-work demonstration projects to begin in many states. States may require welfare recipients to go into training, job search, or unpaid work experience in exchange for their AFDC grants. Revises method for determining earned income by changing the order in which the work expense, child care, and \$30 & 1/3 disregards are applied in order to maximize the amount of countable income to be deducted from the grant. Eliminates payments for work-related child care expenses and implements a new child care expense deduction to be deducted from earned income. The \$30 & 1/3 earned income disregard is restricted to 4 months and the recipient must be off AFDC for 12 months before being eligible to receive the disregard again. Prohibits grant payments below \$10, institutes the "principal wage earner" concept for eligibility determinations thereby replacing references to "mother" and "father" in compliance with *Westcott v. Califano*. Permits AFDC

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

payments to a pregnant woman (with no other eligible child) during her last month of pregnancy or within the following three-month period if the child would be eligible for AFDC. Now determines monthly eligibility based upon the resources at hand during the month and the monthly benefit amount based upon the income and resources of the prior month.

- 1979** U.S. Supreme Court Decision *Westcott v. Califano* rules in June that Section 407 of the Social Security Act regarding unemployed fathers is unconstitutional because of the discriminatory nature of the gender distinction. The court extends benefits of the AFDC-Unemployed Father program to similarly situated unemployed mothers, thereby removing the gender distinction.
- 1970** Federal regulations require states to guard against payments to ineligible welfare applicants. States must monitor their active AFDC caseloads, compute errors made in determining eligibility, and pay penalties for high error rates.
- 1967** Amendments to the Social Security Act establishes the **Work Incentive Program (WIN)**, which adds employment services to AFDC, and directs states to emphasize work rather than welfare.
- 1963** Medicaid and Food Stamp programs are created; AFDC recipients are automatically eligible for both programs.
- 1961** Amendments to the Social Security Act lead to a new emphasis on social services. Families with two parents can now receive AFDC based upon the unemployment of the father (AFDC-Unemployed Father). Welfare caseloads begin to grow, for both one- and two-parent families.
- 1935** The Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program (later known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children or AFDC) is created as part of Social Security Act. AFDC supports poor children whose parents are dead, absent, or incapacitated.

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Washington State Legislative History

- 2006** **Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1290** is enacted requiring expedited eligibility determinations and timely access to medical assistance for persons with mental disorders being released from confinement. Additionally, it required collaboration with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), the Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Social Security Administration (SSA) to develop processes and procedures for coordination. DSHS was directed to phase in the new procedures on a statewide basis and continue to evaluate funding needs as the program is implemented.
- Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2394** is enacted which requires the Department of Social and Health Services to start assessing WorkFirst parents for financial literacy during the comprehensive evaluation effective January 1, 2007. The Bill directs DSHS to offer referrals to financial literacy services available in the local communities to all WorkFirst parents to assist them in becoming self-sufficient and financially stable.
- 2005** **Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5213** is enacted exercising the state option to exempt individuals convicted of a drug-related felony from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) ban on receipt of benefits. The statutorily mandated effective date is September 1, 2005.
- 2004** **Senate Bill 6411** requires the Department to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004. In addition, Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony are removed effective July 2004. The restriction prohibiting fleeing felons from receiving Basic Food still applies.
- 2003** **Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624** is signed into law on May 7 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) which was scheduled to expire on June 30. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1 the program is expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS is directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.
- 1999** **WorkFirst Study - 3000 Washington Families** begins. The 5-year longitudinal study is based on a sample of 3,000 WorkFirst clients, and is conducted by the Employment Security Department, University of Washington, and Washington State University.
- 1997** **Engrossed House Bill (EHB) 3901, the Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF)**, is signed into law on April 17. It establishes the **WorkFirst** program in Washington State and replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The Success Through Employment Program (STEP) Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed and replaced with a five-year lifetime limit for cash assistance. The earned income exemption is increased to 50% of gross wages, overpayments due to retrospective budgeting are eliminated, and the 100% of Need test is eliminated. The vehicle equity limit is raised to \$5,000, a vehicle used to transport a disabled individual is totally exempt, and savings accounts up to \$3,000 are allowed. Pregnant teen and teen parent requirements for education go into effect. Diversion services as an alternative to cash assistance are implemented. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced with a 25% grant reduction and eligibility review cycles are extended from six to twelve months.
- 1995** As required by E2SHB 2798, **Success Through Employment Program (STEP)** waiver application submitted to Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on January 30. Proposed project start date is July 1, 1995, end date is June 30, 2005, and project area is statewide. Waiver requests permission to establish length of stay grant reductions and elimination of the 100-hour rule.

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1994 Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2798, Welfare System Reform, is enacted on April 2 and addresses the issues of lengthy stays on welfare, lack of access to vocational education and training, inadequate emphasis on employment by the social welfare system, and teen pregnancy as obstacles to achieving economic independence. DSHS is instructed to: (1) reduce AFDC grants by 10 percent per year for some families that received welfare for 48 out of 60 months; (2) waive the 100-hour rule for AFDC recipients; (3) train staff to emphasize the expectation that recipients will enter employment; and (4) determine the most appropriate living situation for unmarried pregnant teens who receive public assistance. Target populations include applicants and recipients who have received AFDC for 36 of the preceding 60 months, custodial parents under the age of 24 who have not completed high school or who have little or no work experience, and families in which the youngest child is within 2 years of being ineligible for AFDC because of age. The department must seek approval from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for implementation of the time limit provisions, waiver of the 100-hour rule for recipients, and statewide implementation (known as the STEP Waiver). The Employment Partnership Program (EPP) is modified to allow contracting out to public or private nonprofit organizations. In addition, authority to establish wage subsidy projects to enable AFDC grants to be paid as wage subsidies is moved from the Employment Security Department to DSHS. Establishes authority for a child's irrevocable trust account, with a limit of \$4,000, for future educational use. DSHS is directed to actively develop mechanisms to refer disabled persons currently receiving AFDC to the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.

1993 House Bill (HB) 1197 instructs DSHS to: (1) "segment" the AFDC population; (2) match services to the needs of each segment; (3) focus AFDC on employment; and (4) seek federal waivers that allow families to keep more of their earnings from employment while receiving AFDC.

The Urban Institute's final evaluation of the **Family Independence Program (FIP)** found that participants worked *less*, stayed on welfare *longer*, and returned to welfare *sooner* than AFDC participants. However, the evaluation found that providing cash rather than Food Stamps saved state administrative costs without apparently increasing risk to nutrition.

1990 Washington implements the federal **Family Support Act of 1988**, P.L. 100-485, establishing the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program. Participation is voluntary for welfare recipients.

1987 Family Independence Program (FIP), a 5-year welfare reform demonstration, begins. FIP provides: (1) financial incentives to obtain education, training, and employment; (2) cash rather than Food Stamps; (3) social services during FIP participation; and (4) childcare and medical coupons for 12 months after exiting, if the recipient leaves FIP with employment. The Urban Institute of Washington D.C. is hired as the outside evaluator of the FIP demonstration.

Family Income Study begins. The 5-year longitudinal study is based on a sample of 2000 AFDC clients and low-income families, and is conducted by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy and Washington State University.

Appendix 6 Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

Changes in Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996* that created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program thereby replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) programs. Under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D Child Support program to be eligible for TANF funds.

On April 17, 1997, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* thereby creating the WorkFirst program, Washington State's TANF program. The WorkFirst program went into effect in August 1997. These two federal and state laws resulted in major program and funding changes.

Program and Policy Changes

1. Welfare ceased to be an entitlement (as it was under AFDC and JOBS); instead, participation in TANF has a five-year limit. The five-year limit will affect the first clients in Washington in August, 2002.
2. The Economic Services Administration of DSHS works with three partner agencies to provide services to WorkFirst clients.
3. Native American Tribes were granted an option in the federal law to operate their own TANF program, including cash grants and employment and training. The tribes apply to the federal government, and if certified, they receive federal funds. The state identifies and negotiates funding for each tribe. Currently nine Tribes have elected to operate their own programs.
4. Federal assistance to some legal immigrants was barred or restricted. The State Family Assistance (SFA) and Food Assistance Program (FAP) were created by the Legislature to help legal immigrants.
5. Child care subsidy programs for welfare and low-income families were consolidated into the Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) program. Child care requires a co-payment.

(See Appendix 8 for a chronological listing of the detailed changes.)

Funding Changes

1. The TANF block grant replaced Title IV-A (AFDC and CEAP) and IV-F (JOBS) entitlement-based federal funding.
2. The Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) consolidates child care funding formerly provided to the State through the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and Title IV-A of the Social Security Act.
3. A requirement to spend an amount of state dollars, known as the Maintenance of Effort (MOE), replaced previous federal requirements to match a percentage of program costs with state funds. There is a MOE requirement for TANF and the CCDF block grant. Federal matching funds still exist in Food Stamps, Medicaid and one CCDF child care funding stream.
5. Total funds available to the General Assistance program were lidded with instructions in the law to limit eligibility factors to control costs.

Appendix 6 Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

Funding Details

TANF Block Grant

Washington's TANF block grant was initially **\$404,331,754** per year. The amount of the block grant is based on the amount of the Title IV-A and Title IV-F funds, AFDC Assistance, Emergency Assistance (EA), JOBS, and AFDC administration claimed by Washington State in FFY 1994, plus a portion of the increase of FFY 1995 EA over FFY 1994 EA.

The block grant amount is lowered by penalties or awards to Tribes electing to operate a Tribal TANF program. Since the initial grant award of **\$404,331,754**, Washington's TANF grant amount was reduced by **\$20,698,823** in Tribal TANF awards, to **\$383,632,931**.

Additionally, in FFY 2005, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) awarded Washington \$9,032,128 in TANF High Performance Bonus Award funds.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

HHS set the MOE requirement for the TANF block grant based on the State's 1994 expenditures for the AFDC, EA, AFDC-related child care, transitional child care, At-Risk Child Care, and JOBS programs. In general, states must spend state funds in an amount equal to at least **80%** of the amount spent on these programs in FFY 1994; however, if a state meets the required work participation rates, then it only needs to expend **75%** of the amount spent in FFY 1994.

For FFY 2005, Washington MOE spending is 75% of the FFY 1994 spending level, or **\$272,060,824**. This amount was reduced for Tribal TANF programs operating in the state to **\$258,133,303**.

HHS also set the MOE requirement for the CCDF block grant based on state expenditures in FFY 1994. The CCDF MOE amount is **\$38,707,605**. This amount is anticipated to be the same for FFY 2006.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Child Support Federal Legislative History

2006 P.L. 109-171, **Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA)**, makes major funding and program changes to the child support and TANF programs. Significant provisions of the DRA include the elimination of pre-assistance assignment no longer requiring families to assign all of their past-due support rights to the state when they receive TANF, requirements that all child support orders include a provision that either or both parents must provide medical support and IV-D agencies impose an annual fee of \$25 fee on cases where the custodial has never received TANF and at least \$500 has been collected.

In addition, the DRA also creates a new federal grants program available for fatherhood and marriage initiatives.

2005 P.L. 109-8, **Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005** (effective October 17, 2005), contains several provisions which allow child support to continue to be enforced even if a debtor has filed bankruptcy. Child support claims are given priority. Proceedings related to child support for income withholding, license suspension, credit bureau reporting, tax refund intercepts, and enforcement of medical obligations are exempt from automatic stay provisions. Bankruptcy trustees are required to notify the claim holder and the child support agency of the debtor's last known address.

1999 P.L. 106-113, **Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000**, contained several provisions affecting child support. Section 454A of the Social Security Act is amended by requiring State child support automated data processing and information retrieval systems to disclose to Private Industry Councils certain information on noncustodial parents for the purpose of contacting them regarding their participation in the welfare-to-work program. The Act also provided that if a State plan would be disapproved for failure to establish a disbursement unit for child support payments, but the State had submitted, by April 1, 2000, a corrective compliance plan acceptable to the Secretary, then the Secretary shall not disapprove the State plan for spousal and child support (but the amount otherwise payable to the State will be reduced as a penalty).

The Act also required the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, to submit a report to Congress on the feasibility of lowering the threshold amount of an individual's support arrearage, from \$5,000 to \$2,500, before the Secretary of State must refuse to issue a passport to such an individual.

P.L. 106-169, the **Foster Care Independence Act of 1999**, narrowed the hold harmless provision for State share distribution of collected child support.

1998 P.L. 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 (CSPIA)**, generally provided for an alternative penalty procedure for States that fail to meet Federal child support data processing requirements, and it reformed Federal incentive payments for effective child support performance. The law also required the creation of a Medical Support Working Group to identify any impediments to effective enforcement of medical support and to recommend appropriate remedies. [The Medical Support Working Group's report was issued in August of 2000.].

P.L. 105-306 included technical amendments to CSPIA that reduced, by 20%, the penalty for State failure to meet the deadline for compliance with child support data processing and information

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

retrieval requirements. This law also amended the effective date for State enactment of certain medical support requirements.

P.L. 105-187, the **Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act**, established felony violations for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.

P.L. 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998**, provides penalties for failure to meet data processing requirements, reforms incentive payments, and provides penalties for violating inter-jurisdictional adoption requirements. Incentive payments are based on paternity establishment, order establishment, current support collected, cases paying past due support, and cost effectiveness and on a percentage of collections. Incentive payments must be reinvested in the state's child support program.

Public Law 105-187, the **Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998**, establishes felony violations for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.

1997

P.L. 105-33, the **Balanced Budget Act of 1997**, made a number of amendments to the Social Security Act, including creating the Children's Health Insurance Program in Title XXI to help provide medical coverage to children of working poor families, who are not eligible for private health insurance and who are earning too much to receive Medicaid. The Balanced Budget Act also amended section 454 of the Social Security Act regarding cooperation/good cause, and the FPLS language in section 453 to clarify the authority permitting certain re-disclosures of wage and claim information. Also, this Act authorized, for the first time, the direct funding of Tribal support programs, with Congress giving OCSE greater flexibility in providing direct funding for such programs and requiring OCSE to promulgate regulations before issuing grants directly to Tribes.

P.L. 105-34, the **Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997**, amended the Social Security Act by requiring, beginning October 1, 1999, that the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders include the names and Social Security Numbers of children on whose behalf child support is owed, and that such information also be included in State case registries. Furthermore, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have access to the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders for the purpose of administering the tax provisions that grant tax benefits based on support or residence of a child.

P.L. 105-89, the **Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997**, made the Federal Parent Locator Service available to child welfare services for enforcement of custody and support orders.

1996

Title III of the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA)** of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) abolished Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and established Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Each state must operate a **Title IV-D child support program** to be eligible for TANF funds. States had to comply with numerous changes in child support services.

1995

Public Law 104-35 extends the deadline two years for states to have an automated data processing and information retrieval system. The 90 percent match was not extended.

1994

Public Law 103-432, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1994**, requires states to periodically report debtor parents to consumer reporting agencies.

Public Law 103-403, the **Small Business Administration Amendments of 1994**, renders delinquent child support payers ineligible for small business loans.

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Public Law 103-394, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994**, does not stay a paternity, child support or alimony proceeding. Child support and alimony are made priority claims.

Public Law 103-383, the **Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act**, requires states to enforce other states administrative and court orders.

- 1993** Public Law 103-66, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993**, required states to establish paternity on 75 percent of the children in their caseload instead of 50 percent. States had to adopt civil procedures for voluntary acknowledgement of paternity. The law also required states to adopt laws to ensure the medical compliance in orders.
- 1992** Public Law 102-537, the **Ted Weiss Child Support Enforcement Act of 1992**, amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act to include child support delinquencies in credit reporting.
- Public Law 102-521, the **Child Support Recovery Act of 1992**, imposed a federal criminal penalty for the willful failure to pay child support in interstate cases.
- 1990** Public Law 101-508, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990**, permanently extended the federal provision for IRS tax refund offsets for child and spousal support.
- 1989** Public Law 101-239, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989**, made permanent the requirement that Medicaid continue for four months after termination from AFDC.
- 1988** Public Law 100-485, the **Family Support Act of 1988**, emphasized the duties of parents to work and support their children, underscoring the importance of child support as the first line of defense against welfare dependence. States were required to: 1) develop mandatory support guidelines; 2) meet paternity standards; 3) respond to requests for services within specified time periods; 5) develop an automated tracking system; 6) provide immediate wage withholding; 8) have parents furnish Social Security number when a birth certificate is issued; and 9) notify AFDC recipients of monthly collections.
- 1987** Public Law 100-203, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987**, required states to provide services to families with an absent parent who receives Medicaid and have them assign their support rights to the state.
- 1986** Public Law 99-509, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986**, included an amendment that prohibited retroactive modification of child support awards.
- 1984** Public Law 98-378, the **Child Support Amendments of 1984**, expanded federal oversight to increase uniformity among states. States were required to enact statutes to improve enforcement. Federal Financial Participation (FFP) rates were adjusted to encourage reliance on performance-based incentives. Audit provisions were altered to evaluate a state's effectiveness. States were required to improve their interstate enforcement. States were mandated to provide equal services for AFDC and non-AFDC families alike.
- Public Law 98-369, the **Tax Reform Act of 1984**, included two tax provisions for alimony and child support.
- 1982** Public Law 97-253, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982**, allowed access to information obtained under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.

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Public Law 97-252, the **Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act**, authorized military retirement or retainer pay to be treated as property.

Public Law 97-248, the **Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982**, included several provisions affecting IV-D, including reducing the FFP and incentives. In addition, Congress repealed the mandatory non-AFDC collection fee retroactive to 1981, making it an option. States were allowed to collect spousal support for non-AFDC cases. Military personnel were required to make allotments from their pay if delinquent.

1981 Public Law 97-35, the **Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981**, amended IV-D in five ways: 1) IRS was authorized to withhold tax refunds for delinquent child support; 2) IV-D agencies were required to collect spousal support for AFDC families; 3) IV-D agencies were required to collect fees from parents delinquent in child support; 4) obligations assigned to the state were no longer dischargeable in bankruptcy proceedings; and 5) states were required to withhold a portion of unemployment for delinquent support.

1980 Public Law 96-272, the **Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980**, amended the Social Security Act as follows: 1) FFP for non-AFDC was made permanent; 2) states could receive incentives on interstate AFDC collections; and 3) states had to claim expenditures within two years.

Public Law 96-265, the **Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980**, increased federal matching funds to 90 percent for automated systems. Matching funds were made available for court staff. IRS was authorized to collect arrearages for non-AFDC families. IV-D agencies were allowed access to wage data.

1978 Public Law 95-598, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978**, repealed section 456(b) of the Social Security Act (42 USC §656(b)), which had barred the discharge in bankruptcy of assigned child support arrears. (Public Law 97-35 in 1981 restored this section.)

1977 Public Law 95-142, the **Medicare-Medicaid Antifraud and Abuse Amendments of 1977**, enabled states to require Medicaid applicants to assign the state their rights to medical support. Incentives were made for states securing collections on behalf of other states.

Public Law 95-30 amended section 454 of the Social Security Act, including garnishment of federal employees, bonding employees who handle cash and changing incentive rates.

1976 Public Law 94-566 required state employment agencies to provide addresses of obligated parents to state child support agencies.

1974 Public Law 93-647, the **Social Security Amendments of 1974**, created **Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, the child support program**. The program was designed for cost recovery of state and federal outlays on public assistance and for cost avoidance to help families leave welfare and to help families avoid turning to public assistance.

1967 Public Law 90-248, the **Social Security Amendments of 1967**, allowed states access to IRS for addresses of obligated parents. Each state was required to establish a single child support unit for AFDC children. States were required to work cooperatively.

Appendix 7

Child Support Federal Legislative History

- 1965** Public Law 89-97, the **Social Security Amendments of 1965**, allowed welfare agencies to obtain addresses and employers of obligated parents from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
- 1950** Public Law 81-734, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1950**, added section 402(a)(11) to the Social Security Act (42 USC 602(a)(11)). The law required state welfare agencies to notify law enforcement officials when providing AFDC to a child. The Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA) was approved.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2006

June 2006

1. WorkFirst parents begin going through a new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). The Comprehensive Evaluation is a multi-part evaluation conducted by WorkFirst partner agencies to identify a parent's strengths, participation options and best pathway to employment. Primary objectives of the Comprehensive Evaluation include:
 - a. Increased parent involvement in developing their plan for participation, resulting in more parent buy-in and better results.
 - b. Better information about parents' skills and abilities and quicker placement in an employment pathway.
 - c. More objective case management decision making based on clearer program criteria.
 - d. More consistency in how the WorkFirst program operates across the state through stronger program standards.
2. WAC changes for the new Non-Compliance Sanction for WorkFirst are filed on June 1, 2006 with a September 2006 effective date (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). Under the new sanction policy, a family will lose its WorkFirst cash grant after six months of sanction for refusal to participate in WorkFirst activities. The six-month count for families in sanction status begins September 1, 2006.
3. Sanctioned WorkFirst parents are no longer automatically assigned protective payees. Protective payees continue to be available for teen parents and to help those families who have difficulty managing their cash grants.
4. Child Safety Net Payments for parents who have been on WorkFirst over 60 months and are not in compliance with WorkFirst work requirements are no longer issued to a protective payee but issued directly to the family.
5. In accordance with the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, federal rules requiring states to begin verifying citizenship for those receiving Medicaid go into effect.

May 2006

1. Education and training changes for WorkFirst go into effect (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). These changes allow more parents to engage in full-time education/training and to combine more types of activities with education/training.

April 2006

1. Utility standards for the Basic Food Program and the Washington State Combined Application Program (WASHCAP) change to partially offset the increase in energy costs.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. Positive prevention strategies for WorkFirst go into effect (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). WorkFirst parents and applicants are informed about alternatives to WorkFirst cash assistance and linked to other services that can meet their needs, including:
 - (a) Child Support;
 - (b) Basic Food;
 - (c) Medical Assistance;
 - (d) Unemployment Benefits;
 - (e) Child Care assistance; and
 - (f) Diversion Cash Assistance.

March 2006

1. The Washington State Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2394, which requires the Department of Social and Health Services to start assessing WorkFirst parents for financial literacy during the comprehensive evaluation effective January 1, 2007. The legislation directs DSHS to offer referrals to financial literacy services available in the local communities to all WorkFirst parents to help them become self-sufficient and financially stable.

February 2006

1. On February 8, 2006, President Bush signed into law S. 1932, the federal Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, that reauthorized the TANF program for an additional five years. The DRA contains significant changes that will impact the state's TANF program, WorkFirst, and child support enforcement. Interim final federal regulations for TANF are issued in July 2006 with an October 1, 2006 effective date.

Key changes to TANF and child support include:

- a. Requires the federal Administration for Children and Families to define work activities for TANF.
- b. Redefines which adults are required to participate in WorkFirst activities.
- c. Recalibrates the TANF caseload reduction credit, replacing the FFY 1995 base year with a base year of FFY 2005.
- d. Establishes TANF work verification requirements for states, under which states may now lose up to five percent of the TANF federal block grant for failure to comply.
- e. Disallows states from using federal child support performance incentive funds to draw down federal matching funds, effective October 1, 2007.
- f. Requires states to charge families that have never received TANF-funded assistance an annual fee of \$25 if the state collects at least \$500 in support.
- g. Requires states to pursue medical insurance from custodial parents in appropriate cases where the insurance is not provided by the non-custodial parent, and to recover unpaid co-pays, deductibles and medical costs.
- h. Gives states the option to pass through to TANF families up to \$100 per month in child support for one child and up to \$200 per month in child support for two or more children, and to disregard that assistance to the family as income for TANF. States can choose to make this change effective October 1, 2008.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- i. Limits the amount of child support that TANF recipients must assign to the state. Effective October 1, 2009 or one year earlier (at state option), the allowable assignment will be limited to the amount of child support due to the custodial parent for each month that TANF is received by the family (limited to the total amount of TANF expended). Past due (unpaid) child support will no longer be assigned to the state.

January 2006

1. Court order from the WASHCAP lawsuit (*Chamberlain v. DSHS*) is implemented. Approximately 41,500 low-income aged, blind, and disabled residents who participated in WASHCAP will share \$2.7 million in food benefits to comply with the Thurston County Superior Court ruling.
2. In accordance with Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1290 (passed by the 2005 Legislature), new expedited medical determinations procedures are phased in selected areas of the state to help jail and prison inmates and psychiatric hospital patients with serious disorders get immediate access to Medicaid and other medical assistance programs upon their release from confinement. The following Community Services Offices (CSOs) are working in partnership with local jails, prisons, institutions and Regional Support Networks to do speedy medical eligibility determinations: Spokane Southwest CSO; Spokane Central CSO; Yakima CSO; Kennewick CSO; Sky Valley CSO; Everett CSO; Mt. Vernon CSO; Bellingham CSO; Oak Harbor CSO; Belltown CSO; Bremerton CSO; Pierce North CSO; Olympia CSO; and Columbia River CSO.

December 2005

1. Governor Gregoire's WorkFirst Re-examination Workgroup, established to craft recommendations that will improve the WorkFirst program and achieve financial sustainability, presents final recommendations which are endorsed by the Governor. The Governor issues the following program and policy directives:
 - a. Increase the use of positive prevention strategies to determine whether services other than WorkFirst cash assistance will meet the need of parents. Examples of these services are child support, medical, Basic Food, and Diversion Cash Assistance. The department is directed to complete an upfront screening of all new and returning WorkFirst applicants and to help parents access alternative supports. This change was implemented in **April 2006**.
 - b. Expand education and training opportunities to allow more parents to engage in full-time education/training. This change was implemented in **May 2006**.
 - c. Complete a cross partner agency evaluation of all WorkFirst parents to identify strengths, participation options, and best pathway to employment. This process is called the Comprehensive Evaluation (CE), and was implemented in **June 2006**.
 - d. Implement a non-compliance sanction policy that will end WorkFirst cash assistance for families refusing to participate in program activities for six consecutive months. The six-month count for families in sanction status began **September 1, 2006**.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

November 2005

1. Families receiving Basic Food at the time they transition off from WorkFirst and Tribal TANF to self-sufficiency are automatically eligible for Transitional Food Assistance (TFA), which is five months of Basic Food benefits after the TANF cash grant ends. TFA is not available to the following families: (1) families in which someone is in sanction (for not complying with work requirements or child support collection requirements), and (2) families whose TANF cash grant ends because the family moved out of state. During the five-month TFA period:
 - a. The family will not have to report any changes in their household;
 - b. The TFA benefit will be based on the family's circumstances in the last month they were on WorkFirst but will be adjusted to exclude the TANF grant; and
 - c. The benefit level is frozen for the five-month period.
2. Child care subsidy rates for licensed providers raised 6.47%.

October 2005

1. Annual updates to WASHCAP standards and Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard go into effect.

September 2005

1. Felons with drug convictions can now receive TANF. Senate Bill (E2SSB) 5213 (Chapter 714, Laws of 2005) exercises the state option to exempt individuals convicted of a drug-related felony from the TANF ban on the receipt of benefits.

July 2005

1. WPLEX (Washington Post-Employment Labor Exchange) is eliminated after WorkFirst budget reductions mandate changes to client services that are provided by ESD.
2. New EBT (Electronic Benefit Transfer) features allow clients to see their account information online 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Using their EBT card and Personal Identification Number (PIN), clients can:
 - a. see current EBT cash/food balances;
 - b. see 180 days of EBT transactions;
 - c. download an online statement of transactions to their PC;
 - d. change their PIN in "real time"; and
 - e. send and receive messages to/from EBT customer services representatives.

June 2005

1. EJAS system is modified to record actual hours of work participation replacing the time-block model in use.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

March 2005

1. Columbia Legal Services (CLS) is verbally upheld in WASHCAP lawsuit. Emergency rule filing is rendered void by Superior Court and Department is directed to restore benefits to WASHCAP class of recipients for period of January 1, 2005 through March 22, 2005.

February 2005

1. DSHS is sued by Columbia Legal Services (CLS) over WASHCAP emergency rule filing. CLS asserts that the Department did not have sufficient justification to file an emergency rule change.

January 2005

1. WASHCAP rules are amended by emergency adoption to maintain cost-neutrality as required by FNS. Changes are:
 - a. The benefit calculation uses the limited utility allowance (LUA) instead of the standard utility allowance (SUA).
 - b. The opt-out rule is changed to allow people to opt-out of the program based on their shelter expenses or if they make the request prior to January 1, 2005. The provision to opt-out when Basic Food benefits would be greater than WASHCAP benefits is removed.

October 2004

1. Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard go into effect.
2. Simplified reporting changes go into effect for cash, medical and Basic Food. Senate Bill 6411 (Chapter 54, Laws of 2004) requires the Department to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004.

July 2004

1. New maximum child care subsidy rates for Spokane County in effect until July, 2005.
2. Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony are removed as mandated by Senate Bill 6411 (Chapter 24, Laws of 2004). The fleeing felons provisions still apply to Basic Food.

May 2004

1. Categorical Eligibility (CE) is expanded to eliminate resource requirements for most Basic Food applicants and recipients. Changes in federal regulations now allow states to use non-cash services paid for with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to make people categorically eligible for Basic Food. Assistance Units (AU) that are categorically eligible for Basic Food do not have to meet the resource or net income requirement for Basic Food.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- a. Households that currently have CE status will not be affected by the change. Most AUs who meet *any* of the following criteria are categorically eligible:
 - (1) An AU where all persons receive General Assistance (GA), Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
 - (2) An AU where any person receives TANF, State Family Assistance, or Diversion Cash Assistance;
or
 - (3) AUs that meet the gross income limit for Basic Food.
 - b. Circumstances when a household that meets CE criteria cannot be categorically eligible for Basic Food include:
 - (1) The head of household of the Basic Food AU failed to meet work requirements;
 - (2) Anyone in the AU is disqualified for an Intentional Program Violation (IPV); or
 - (3) Anyone in the AU is a disqualified drug-felon (*through 6/30/04*).
 - c. Households that meet the new CE requirements do not have to meet the resource or net income limits for Basic Food. However, CE households will still have to meet other Basic Food eligibility requirements.
 - d. A person who is ineligible for Basic Food for a reason other than income or resources will not be made eligible due to the AU's CE status. An example of this is an ineligible fleeing felon.
2. Changes to sanction policies go into effect. The graduated three-level process is replaced by a single process. When a WorkFirst recipient refuses to engage in work and work activities, a penalty equal to the greater of either 40% or the non-compliant person's pro-rata share is deducted from the grant and the grant is sent to a protective payee until the sanction is lifted.
 3. Revised WACs for WCCC filed.

April 2004

1. AREN payment policy is revised to allow multiple payments within a 12-month period but are capped at a total of \$750. Exception to rules are still granted at state-office level and must be related to health and safety.
2. New background checks not needed for WCCC when the results are less than 90 days old and the BCCU letter stated "No Record".

January 2004

1. Changes to WorkFirst Post-60-Month policies take effect:
 - a. "Playing by the Rules" is changed to "Full-Time Participation": after 60 months, participation consists of working or preparing for work full-time (including Community Jobs, pre-approved educational/training activities, or a combination of work-related activities); barrier removal activities will be approved only in addition to full-time preparation if the client is considered to be 'playing by the rules.'
 - b. Temporary Hardship Exemption: Clients who have reached 60 months on TANF and beyond who are unable to participate in full-time work-related activities may meet the criteria for a TANF Hardship Extension and be exempt from participation. The criteria for a hardship extension approval are based on verification of the issue, severity, duration, and impact on client's ability to function in the workplace.
 - c. Changes to Child SafetyNet (CSN): clients have the opportunity to return to full-time participation and full grant status, but must fully participate for 12 weeks before the CSN status is lifted.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. Need Standards for Cash Assistance are updated to reflect annual cost-of-living adjustments.

December 2003

1. Changes to Basic Food eligibility requirements for strikers and those attending institution of higher education at least half-time go into effect:
 - a. Striker eligibility—the definition of strike now includes expiration of a collective bargaining agreement and eligibility is determined using the greater of the striker's income before the strike or the striker's current income.
 - b. Student eligibility—for students attending an institute of higher education, employment for 20 hours a week must be *paid employment*; self-employed students can be eligible if they work at least 20 hours a week and earn at least as much as they would earn working 20 hours a week at the federal minimum wage; students must be responsible for *more than half* of a dependent's care; and a student is eligible for Basic Food based entirely on work study, only while they are working and receiving money through the work study program.

November 2003

1. Changes to client reporting requirements, verification, and interview requirements for the Basic Food program go into effect:
 - a. Change Reporting/Income Budgeting—the threshold for reporting changes in unearned income increased from \$25 to \$50; job changes only need to be reported if there is a change in income; and changes in income that are expected to last at least 1 month beyond the date reported require an adjustment to the AU income estimate.
 - b. Verification—clients no longer need to verify income when the change is \$50 or less; medical expenses if they have changed by \$25 or less; and unchanged child support paid to someone outside the AU.
 - c. Interview Requirements—clients can have a telephone interview if they have trouble attending an in-office interview; interviews are required at initial application and every 12 months; and staff can use a desk review if the AU had an interview within the last 12 months.
2. SSI recipients who are blind or age 65 and older, begin receiving State Supplemental Payments (SSP). These two groups of SSI recipients increase the number receiving the ESA SSP to about 30,000.

October 2003

1. Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard go into effect.

September 2003

1. ESSB 2252 changes the burden of proof from the department to the recipient for continuing GA benefits based on incapacity.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

August 2003

1. Client monthly co-pay for WTAP participation increases from \$4 to \$8.

July 2003

1. Post-employment services for post-TANF families are reduced from 24 months to 12 months.
2. Support services changes:
 - a. Services for post-TANF families are reduced from 12 months to 6 months;
 - b. Car repairs are reduced from \$500 to \$250 per year;
 - c. Clothing payments are reduced from \$200 to \$75 per year;
 - d. Liability insurance no longer available except via ETR; and
 - e. ESD no longer authorizes support services for relocation, diapers, or personal hygiene (this is only done by DSHS and OTED).
3. Discontinued employment supports paid for by GA program funds, known as the WorkPlus program. This use of program funds was authorized by the legislature in July 2001.
4. Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM), a component of WTAP, becomes effective. DSHS begins development of an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.

June 2003

1. WTAP rate changes go into effect limiting the amount a telephone company can be reimbursed out of the WTAP fund for monthly services to a maximum of \$19.
2. Completed background checks required for in-home and relative providers prior to start date of subsidy payments, ending the practice of backdating benefits to the date the original request was received upon approval through the background check process.

May 2003

1. Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 is signed into law on May 7 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) which was scheduled to expire on June 30. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1 the program is expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS is directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.
2. AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) are reinstated on a limited basis and must be approved at the state-office level. Only those relating to health and safety are granted.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

April 2003

1. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, P.L. 107-171, restores federal food stamp benefits to certain legal immigrants. Beginning in April, these families begin receiving federal Food Stamp benefits and no longer receive state-funded Food Assistance benefits (formerly known as FAP).
2. Community and Technical colleges no longer eligible for an enhanced rate for consumers who are enrolled in the Families-That-Work program or at Extended Hour Care sites.

March 2003

1. The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) co-pay increases by \$25 for families with co-payments of \$25 or more.
2. Elimination of the Non-Standard Bonus for care prior to 6 a.m., after 6 p.m., and weekends.

February 2003

1. The Early Exit Bonus (sometimes called the transitional work expense) is eliminated. The second early exit bonus of \$500 can only be authorized for persons who received their first \$500 payment on or before 1/31/2003.
2. AREN payments are reduced from \$1,500 to \$750 per 12-month period and all AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) are eliminated.

January 2003

1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) COLA increases by 1.4%.

October 2002

1. Replaced the \$134 standard deduction for food assistance to a tiered deduction based on the number of individuals in the food assistance household. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171) requires that this standard be adjusted each year. No households receive a deduction less than \$134.
2. Expanded eligibility for federal food stamp benefits to blind or disabled immigrants who receive disability-related cash or medical benefits. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
3. Changed the countable resource limit for food assistance households that include a disabled individual from \$2,000 to \$3,000. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
4. Implemented annual adjustment to multiple standards for food assistance for FFY 2003. The following standards were updated: Gross income limit, net income limit, maximum allotment, utility allowances, and the maximum shelter excess shelter deduction.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

5. Removed exemption of all homeless individuals from Able Bodied Adult Without Dependent (ABAWD) Food Stamp Employment & Training Program requirements. Homeless clients must meet requirements or be exempt for a reason other than homelessness.
6. Adopted food assistance treatment of time-loss income as unearned income for cash to make policy consistent in both programs. Time-loss benefits were counted as earned income for cash in certain situations.
7. Department assumed state administration of SSI State Supplement Program. This program was previously administered by Social Security Administration. The state legislature mandated that the department assume administration of this program to reduce the administrative costs of the program.

August 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented TANF time limit extensions in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies: The Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges and tribal governments. ESA conducts case staffings and extends benefits for families who need more than sixty months of TANF cash aid due to age, disability or inability to become self-sufficient. Parents who refuse to participate in WorkFirst after 60 months on TANF do not receive money. To ensure that children are not penalized for their parents' choices, ESA provides Child SafetyNet Payments to a third party contractor to pay rent, utilities, and items for the children in the home.
2. Economic Services Administration (ESA) implemented the WorkFirst Improvement Initiative in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies and tribes. The initiative increases accountability for clients and staff ensuring active engagement and progression through full-time participation requirements, close monitoring, daily sign-in at job search activities, a strengthened sanction policy, and monthly reporting by contractors.
3. Implemented graduated sanctions for TANF/SFA clients who fail to participate in WorkFirst activities without good cause. Clients graduate to the next sanction level by remaining in sanction status or by returning to sanction status. After three months of sanction, it takes four weeks (instead of two) to cure the sanction. WorkFirst sanctions have three levels:
 - a. remove the person(s) share of the grant;
 - b. the reduced grant in the 1st-level sanction will be sent to a protective payee every month until the client cooperates and leaves sanction status; and
 - c. the grant is reduced by the person(s) share or forty percent, whichever is more.The grant continues to be sent to a protective payee until the client participates in WorkFirst activities.

July 2002

1. Restricted eligibility for the SSI State Supplement program to SSI recipients who have an ineligible spouse based on Social Security Administration (SSA) criteria and individuals who SSA considers as Mandatory Income Level (MIL) clients. Beginning July 1, 2002, ESA pays about 5,200 people an SSP. About 100,000 SSI recipients payments ended June 30, 2002. The current SSP amount for an individual with an ineligible spouse is \$70 per month. MIL recipients payments vary based upon the amount of the payment they received in January 1974 when states converted from state programs for the aged, blind, and disabled to the Federal SSI program. MIL rates vary between \$0.74 and \$199.50 per month.
2. Change in required background checks to include any individuals sixteen years of age or older who are residing with a provider when child care occurs outside of the WCCC child's home.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

June 2002

1. With the passing of HB-1144, a one-time exemption from full-time participation is allowed in the WorkFirst program. Recipients who have a child between the ages of four months and 12-months may be exempt only once from full-time participation, however, part-time participation is required, up to 20 hours, until the child reaches 12 months. Full-time participation is required with each subsequent child.
2. Adopted criteria for extending eligibility for TANF/SFA clients beyond the 60-month limit established under PRWORA.
 - a. The following individuals are exempt from participating in WorkFirst activities:
 - (1) older caretaker relatives;
 - (2) adults with chronic and severe disability including facilitated applicants for SSI or other federal disability benefits;
 - (3) clients caring for a child with special needs; and
 - (4) clients caring for an adult with disabilities.
 - b. The following adults are extended beyond the 60-month time limit:
 - (1) those participating in WorkFirst activities;
 - (2) those that were impacted by family violence and are participating in approved family violence activities;
 - (3) those resolving barriers to employment; and
 - (4) those caring for an infant less than four months old.
 - c. Families beyond the 60-month limit where the adults are not participating in WorkFirst activities receive a child safety net payment for only the children's needs. The department assigns a protective payee to manage these benefits.

May 2002

1. Adopted policy of using Kelly Blue Book online as the only source to determine a vehicle's value when determining resource eligibility for cash or food assistance benefits. Clients retain right to provide information from other sources if they disagree with the value of the vehicle.

April 2002

1. Decreased the income eligibility level for Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC) from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%.
2. A family's portion of the child care cost or co-payment also changed. For family income from 0 to 82% of the FPL, the co-payment increased from \$10 to \$15 per month. Families with income over 82% through 137.5% of the FPL, the co-payment increased from \$20 to \$25 per month. Families with income over 137.5% to 200% of the FPL experienced a \$5 per month increase in co-payment following the application of the co-payment formula. The WCCC program grew beyond expectations causing a budget shortfall. The changes were implemented in an attempt to reduce the deficit.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

March 2002

1. Migrated the JAS system to a web enabled system called e-JAS. E-JAS provides a 24/7 interactive and collaborative online case management tool that integrates employability screening, evaluation, assessment, case staffing, referrals, case notes, information exchange, support services payments and caseload/management reporting functions for the WorkFirst, Food Stamps Employment and Training, Teen parent barrier removal and Protective Payee programs. E-JAS users expand from two state agencies (DSHS) Community Services Division staff (Case Managers, Social Workers and supervisors) and Employment Security Department Counselors) to include the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges WorkFirst staff, Office of Trade and Economic Development Community Jobs partners, Contractors and Tribal Staff.
2. Legislative direction of the State Supplemental Payment (SSP) program changed when about \$21.3 million of the original \$28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) was transferred to the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), leaving the Economic Services Administration with approximately \$7.6 million for SSP. The final budget bill included specific language regarding how the State should distribute SSP and who would receive payments. Within this change, the Legislature directed ESA to pay SSP to Mandatory Income Level (MIL) (a small number of people who have been receiving SSI continuously since 1974) and SSI recipients with a spouse ineligible for SSI benefits.

February 2002

1. Implemented new federal regulations replacing income received under Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) income with the new Workforce Investment Act (WIA). WIA income is treated the same as JTPA income.
2. Implemented new rules regarding the earned income of a child. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant women, we do not count the earnings of a child if the child is in school, age seventeen or younger, not married, and not emancipated. For cash assistance, we do not count the earnings of a child if the child is in school and meets the age and attendance requirements to be considered a dependent child.

January 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented three No Wrong Door (NWD) start-up sites to provide a seamless access system for clients receiving services from multiple DSHS administrations and community based organizations. NWD integrates services through coordinated agency efforts and a single decision point. The start-up sites include one primary site in Seattle, and two volunteer sites in Puyallup and Spokane. All sites focus on long-term TANF recipients (30-60 months on TANF). ESA will begin expanding NWD to be incorporated into all community services offices by November 2003.
2. Implemented new federal regulations regarding Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps. "Spouse" is now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. We no longer consider unmarried people as spouses when they present themselves to the community as married. Ineligible ABAWDs are now considered ineligible AU members instead of non-household members. Live-in attendants are now optional members of the AU.
3. Child care subsidy rates are set at the 58th percentile of the 2000 Market Rate Survey.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

December 2001

1. Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) implemented on a statewide basis. WASHCAP is a 5-year demonstration project approved by FNS and partnered with SSA.
 - a. Clients must be:
 - (1) eligible for SSI money;
 - (2) at least age 18;
 - (3) unemployed; and
 - (4) living alone or purchasing and preparing food separately from others in the household.
 - b. Client benefits:
 - (1) the SSI application and interview with SSA acts as the application and interview for WASHCAP food assistance;
 - (2) twenty-four month food assistance certification periods;
 - (3) recertified by SSA when SSI is re-determined;
 - (4) all changes are reported to SSA;
 - (5) SSA notifies DSHS of client changes via the State Data Exchange System in an overnight reporting process.

Program administration is easier than the regular food assistance program because of automatic opening and closing features programmed into the ACES system and triggered by the SDX system.

2. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamp regarding the treatment of the income and resources of certain ineligible members. For drug-related and fleeing felons, we count all of the client's income, expenses, and resources to the eligible members of the AU. For ineligible ABAWDs, ineligible aliens, and clients ineligible for not providing their social security numbers, we count all of the client's resources, and count a prorated share of the client's income and expenses.

October 2001

1. Implemented a new standard deduction for households with self-employment income. These households are automatically eligible to receive a business expense deduction of \$100. If the household has expenses greater than \$100, they must itemize and verify these expenses to receive a deduction equal to their expenses.

August 2001

1. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps regarding the recoupment of overpayments. With this change: administrative overpayments will be collected through an automatic allotment reduction equal to the greater of 10% of the allotment or \$10 per month; households not currently receiving food assistance will not have an overpayment established if the claim is less than \$125 unless discovered through federal quality control review; and all overpayments must be established (or disposed of) no later than the last day of the calendar quarter after the quarter in which the overpayment was discovered.
2. Added flexibility to interview requirements for all programs. A face-to-face interview is only required once every 12 months. This face-to-face requirement can be waived if the household is applying for medical only or if they meet hardship criteria.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

3. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps regarding the recertification process. Households now have up to 30 days after their certification period ends to complete the recertification process. Benefits may be prorated in the first month of the new certification period if the household is late in reapplying for benefits.
4. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps that exclude any vehicle that has an equity value less than \$1,500.

July 2001

1. The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) is created in ESA.

March 2001

1. In settlement of the *Hagen v. DSHS* lawsuit, the Department uses TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who are standing in *loco parentis*. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stand in *loco parentis* constitute eligible families for the purpose of TANF assistance.

October 2000

1. Economic Services Administration began the first set of contracts with community organizations providing after-school, evening, and weekend programs for middle school children whose parents are working or in training with the goal of reducing the number of teen parents.

August 2000

1. Expanded categorical eligibility for Food Stamps to include households that lose eligibility for TANF due to excess earnings (for 24 months after grant termination) and households that receive Diversion Cash Assistance (month of receipt and following 3 months). For these cases, categorical eligibility means that the household is exempt from the Food Stamp gross income test (130% of Federal Poverty Level) and Food Stamp resource standards.
2. Restricted eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (TANF, SFA and RCA) to:
 - a. require that family must be eligible for ongoing grant;
 - b. cap benefits at \$1,500; and
 - c. limit eligibility to once every 12 months.

These policy changes were implemented to control AREN program expenditures.

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

July 2000

1. Began using TANF funds for children living with legal guardians (GA-H program) to comply with proviso in 1999 budget bill. GA-H program is folded into the TANF program and ceases to exist as a separate program.
2. Effective July 14, aliens who are Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) are eligible for the state-funded food assistance program (FAP).

June 2000

1. Increased employment and training requirements for Food Stamp recipients who are able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD). Enhanced tracking mechanisms were implemented to better monitor each of these clients' job search progress.
2. Implemented changes in federal law that ensure asylees receive refugee cash aid and medical assistance for up to eight months from the date their application for asylum is granted. (Formerly, the eight months of aid were reduced by months of pending asylee status.)

May 2000

1. On May 1, the Family Medical Project initiative began to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended, between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999. The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle is operational.
2. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is implemented statewide. Clients who have a bank account now have the option of having their monthly cash assistance benefits deposited directly into their account.

April 2000

1. Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW) is created and implemented. VIEW is a TANF screening and evaluation system for WorkFirst case managers to use to identify and document WorkFirst clients' barriers to employment and to make appropriate referrals for services.
2. A new medical coverage group, Family Medical Project, is promoted in ACES. Individuals who were terminated from TANF cash assistance from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following cash termination are reinstated as of May 1, 2000.

March 2000

1. TANF Early Exit Bonuses implemented (Bonuses are a once-in-a-lifetime \$1,000 support service payment to employed TANF clients, with low cash grants, who voluntarily exit TANF). The bonus is paid to cover work expenses and allow clients to "bank" months of TANF use for times of greater need.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

January 2000

1. TANF intensive services implemented statewide.
2. Implemented "prospective" income budgeting policy for cash and food assistance. Eligibility is now determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months ("retrospective" budgeting).
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increases benefits by 2.4%.
4. Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income eliminated.
5. Change in upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies to 225% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted) from 175% of Federal Poverty level (adjusted).
6. Reduction in co-payment formula for families using subsidized child care, particularly those with income over 135% Federal Poverty Level (unadjusted).

November 1999

1. Authorize an overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level.
2. Begin phasing in the intensive services model, which provides DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model requires more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services.
3. Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits are now issued using the Quest card.

October 1999

1. Implement Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pathway statewide (i.e., Phase 2).
2. Change the participation report in the JAS management information system to collect more information about those who are receiving alternative services and redefine what counts as participating in the WorkFirst program.
3. Implemented the Children with Special Needs Initiative statewide (i.e., Phase 2).

September 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot site at the King Eastside CSO.
2. Division of Child Support (DCS) awarded federal grant to develop Internet-based lien registry. State and local government agencies and private businesses will be able to check if a claimant owes a child support debt and can voluntarily notify DCS.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

August 1999

1. Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent is eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25. Associated qualifying parent requirements are eliminated.
2. The 185% of Need test is eliminated.
3. The Striker provision (a person on strike on the last day of the month is retroactively ineligible to the first of the month and an overpayment established) is eliminated.
4. Simplified the guidelines for support services and increased the upper limit for how much support services a client can receive.
5. Implemented Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative (phasing in services for WorkFirst clients raising children with special needs).
6. Expanded age limits for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.
7. Expanded SFA eligibility to pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF due to a conviction for a drug-related felony or misrepresentation of residence.
8. ESA field staff began an audit of all TANF cash terminations to determine if medical benefits should continue. An agreement was reached between MAA and Columbia Legal Services to reinstate medical benefits to individuals who exited TANF from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following termination of their cash assistance was terminated. In addition to audits, several enhancements to the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) were initiated to ensure clients eligible for continued medical benefits receive them.

July 1999

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00.
2. State law changes WorkFirst participation exemption criteria from parents with a child under 12 months of age to parents with a child under three months of age. Establishes the Pregnancy-to-Employment pathway to meet the parenting and employment needs of parents with infants, who are no longer exempt from WorkFirst participation, and former GA-S participants, who have been moved into the TANF program.
3. CEAP funds transferred to the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (DCTED) as part of a plan to deal with homeless issues and settle the "Homeless Lawsuit". Limited CEAP eligibility to clients who are not eligible for any other cash assistance program.
4. Removed cap for Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments.
5. TANF eligibility review cycle decreased from twelve to six months in order to transition cases to Prospective Budgeting.
6. Expanded Family Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility to non-citizens who are legally admitted into the country in order to escape domestic violence.
7. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project completed.
8. Working Connections Child Care begins requiring criminal background check for exempt providers, i.e., providers that either provide child care for a child in the child's own home or are a close relative of the child.

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

June 1999

1. Phase I implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative.
2. Working Connections Automated Program (WCAP) pilot begins.
3. Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) begins in Region 1.
4. Implement SSA on-line Access (SOLQ) statewide through ACES.
5. Implement the Community Jobs Program statewide and change the earnings disregard from 20% to 50%.

May 1999

1. Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status for more than three months now required.
2. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project starts, looking at long-term GAU cases and testing ways of shortening the time between GAU approval and the filing of the SSI application.
3. First phase of LEP Pathway contracts become effective.
4. GA-S clients are folded into the WorkFirst program and become subject to TANF 60-month time limit and work requirements.
5. Established the requirements for post-employment services in the Washington Administrative Code.
6. Changed hourly requirements for college work study (from 20 to 16 hours a week) for a deferral from job search.
7. Clarified that mandatory WorkFirst participants may be required to participate for up to 40 hours a week in working, looking for work or preparing for work in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC).
8. On May 1, the Family Medical Project initiative began (to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999). The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle is operational.

April 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot sites at the Vancouver and Spokane Southwest CSOs.

March 1999

1. Project Access pilot started in King County. Using a \$36,000 grant from Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), providing community services voice-mail to the homeless and local telephone service in community service sites such as shelters and food distribution centers.
2. "Most Wanted" Internet website began posting photos of selected persons owing child support debt.

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

February 1999

1. Established the Re-employ Washington Workers program, administered by the Employment Security Department. The program offers enhanced job search activities and bonuses for early re-employment to non-TANF, low-income families.

January 1999

1. Washington State Minimum Wage increased to \$5.70 per hour.
2. Changed eligibility for the community jobs program to pay for actual number of hours worked with a 20% earnings disregard and to screen out fewer clients from the program.
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increased benefits by 1.3%.

November 1998

1. Based on a change in federal law, expanded eligibility for federal Food Stamps to certain minor, elderly, or disabled non-citizens.

October 1998

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

September 1998

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.
2. Authorized an overall child care rate increase.
3. Established special rates for non-standard hour child care.
4. Authorized a \$250 one-time bonus for licensed child care providers who agree to provide infant care.

July 1998

1. Legislature renews authorization for Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) for five years (through June 30, 2003).
2. Fleeing felon disqualification applied to General Assistance programs. Person is not eligible for General Assistance benefits for any month in which they are fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony or for breaking a condition of probation or parole.

April 1998

1. Complete phase-in of the Integrated Child Care System.

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

March 1998

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$9.25 to \$7.00.

February 1998

1. Due to a court injunction, stopped enforcing the residency requirement (grant payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months) for non-immigrants.

November 1997

1. Residency requirements go into effect for those applying for WorkFirst. Payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months
2. WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan implemented.
3. TANF recipients are allowed to establish "Individual Development Accounts."
4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) becomes available for TANF-eligible applicants.
5. Under the Consolidated Assistance Units rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker will be placed in the same assistance unit.
6. WorkFirst self-employment implemented.
7. Phase-in of four programs into the Integrated Child Care System begins.
8. Quality Assurance TANF data reporting requirements began.
9. Pilot program initiated to eliminate 100-hour rule for TANF applicants. Rule will be waived on an exception to policy basis for one year to determine fiscal impact.
10. Adult parent of teen parent's child ineligible for TANF if department determines living situation is inappropriate.
11. Child care subsidy rates set at 59th percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.

October 1997

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project begins in Region 4. The pilot project at the Belltown CSO is named Partnership with Adults for Community Enhancement (PACE). Recipients, sorted by physical impairments or mental disorder, are provided contracted job development and placement services and related work supports.

September 1997

1. As of September 1, certain legal immigrants are no longer eligible for federal food stamps. The state implemented the Food Assistance Program for eligible legal immigrants to receive state-funded food stamps. Eligibility and employment & training requirements are the same as for the federal food stamp program.
2. General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP) project in Region 3 ended.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

August 1997

1. Changes to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program were made to complete implementation of P. L. 104-193, the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA), requirements and to begin implementing state welfare reform legislation, the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (EHB 3901), signed into law in April. Changes include:
 - a. A five-year time limit for cash assistance;
 - b. Exemption of 50% of gross earned income from consideration when determining benefit level;
 - c. Elimination of establishment of overpayments due to retrospective budgeting;
 - d. Elimination of the 100% needs test;
 - e. Increased allowable equity of \$5,000 for a client's automobile;
 - f. Exemption of client savings accounts of up to \$3,000;
 - g. Pregnant Teen and Teen Parent requirements for education (teen must be pursuing high school completion or GED) go into effect;
 - h. Diversion Services provided directly or through referral to other agencies as an alternative to WorkFirst Cash Assistance;
 - i. A vehicle used to transport disabled individual is exempt without regard to value;
 - j. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced by 25% grant reduction penalty and determination of DCS non-cooperation to be made by the IV-D agency (under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D child support program to be eligible for TANF funds);
 - k. Eligibility review cycle extended from six to twelve months;
 - l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction modified to add an exception for clients who participate in or have completed treatment;
 - m. Temporary disqualification of caretaker relative for failure to make timely report of a child's absence from home;
 - n. Teen parent requirements for appropriate living situation are amended by state law to further restrict eligibility beyond TANF requirements, a living situation is not appropriate if a minor parent is under age 16 and resides with the adult parent of his/her child ("child rape" situations); and
 - o. Certain categories of aliens are denied TANF benefits.
2. State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA), program for legal immigrants implemented.
3. AREN component of TANF is broadened so that clients no longer need an eviction or utility shut-off notice in order to qualify for a payment. Also, the AREN payment was no longer limited to the grant payment standard for the family size. Effect was to allow some clients with income (earned or unearned) that exceeded the grant standard to retain eligibility because of the increase in the need (e.g., the payment standard plus the amount requested for AREN).

July 1997

1. License suspension program (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement implemented.
2. Quality Assurance began Phase I implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.
3. 100-hour rule permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

May 1997

1. Changes to the TANF program were made to continue implementation of P. L. 104-194 and requirements under existing state law. Changes include:
 - a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud);
 - b. Ten year disqualification for individuals convicted of misrepresenting residence to obtain assistance in two or more states; and
 - c. Lifetime disqualification for individuals convicted of drug-related felonies.

April 1997

1. Naturalization Facilitation for aged, blind or disabled SSI recipients at risk of losing SSI due to non-citizenship began.
2. On April 17, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (TANF) legislation (EHB-3901) which established the WorkFirst Program. This program replaces the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed.

February 1997

1. An unmarried minor parent who does not reside in an appropriate living situation, as determined by the DSHS, is ineligible for TANF (implementation of the TANF requirements).

January 1997

1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program on January 10 when the TANF State Plan was submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services. The following TANF program changes were implemented in January as a result of the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (P. L. 104-193) and existing state law that was no longer superseded by federal law:
 - a. Upon the request of a law enforcement officer, the DSHS will furnish the address of any TANF recipient who is a fugitive felon or probation or parole violator or has information that is necessary for the conduct of the officer's official duties.
 - b. Personal property of great sentimental value is exempt without regard to ceiling value.
 - c. Non-recurring lump sum income in the form of compensatory awards or related settlements that are not used to repair or replace damaged, destroyed or stolen property or to pay medical bills are treated as resources on the first of the month following receipt. Recipients may reduce the value of the award prior to the first of the month as long as the resource is not transferred for less than adequate consideration.

For lump sums that are not compensatory awards or related settlements, that portion of the award equal to the difference between the \$1,000 non-exempt resource ceiling and the client's existing non-exempt resources will be considered exempt. If the remaining balance of the lump sum is:

- (1) Less than the payment standard, the amount will be deducted from the recipient's grant.
- (2) In excess of one month's grant payment less than two month's payment, the recipient's grant will be suspended.

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- (3) In excess of two month's payment, the recipient is ineligible for two months and must reapply for assistance at the end of the period of ineligibility.
- d. Fleeing felons are ineligible for TANF. A person is no longer eligible if fleeing from the law to avoid prosecution or imprisonment or violating a condition of probation or parole.
2. The shelter deduction is increased from \$247 to \$250.
3. The following Food Stamp Program changes are the result of the Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P. L. 104-193):
 - a. Children 21 years of age or younger living with a parent must be included in the food stamp household with the parent.
 - b. Fleeing felons are ineligible for the food stamp program. A person is no longer eligible for the food stamp program when fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony and breaking a condition of parole or probation.
 - c. The 20% work expense deduction from earned income is eliminated when a household fails without good cause to report earnings in a timely manner resulting in an over issuance.
 - d. Immigrant eligibility changed so that many non-citizens who previously qualified do not qualify for food stamps. The following non-citizens are eligible:
 - (1) Immigrants residing in the United States who:
 - (A) Are veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage,
 - (B) Are active duty personnel of the armed forces,
 - (C) Are spouses or unmarried dependents of these veterans or active duty personnel, or
 - (D) Have worked and earned money in 40 qualifying quarters.
 - (2) For five years after obtaining the designated alien status:
 - (A) Refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA),
 - (B) Asylees admitted under section 208 of the INA, or
 - (C) Aliens whose deportation has been withheld under section 243(h) of the INA.
4. The energy disregard for cash grants was eliminated. In the past a part of the cash grant was disregarded as energy assistance. This amount is now being counted as income. The grant remains the same, but each cash assistance household will lose between \$25 and \$30 in food stamp benefits.
5. Food stamp households that are late reapplying for food stamp benefits (after the certification period has expired), will have the food stamp benefits prorated from the date of application.
6. High school students age 18 and over will have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.
7. Food stamp benefits will not increase when income is decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.
8. New penalties are required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They are:
 - a. One month for the first time and correct the violation,
 - b. Three months for the second time and correct the violation, and
 - c. Six months for the third time and correct the violation.
9. Fraud penalties are stiffer. People who knowingly break a food stamp rule will be barred from the food stamp program for 12 months for the first offense and 24 months for the second offense.
10. People who are found guilty of buying, selling or trading food stamps for illegal drugs will be barred for two years. People convicted of buying, selling or trading food stamps of \$500 or more are barred for life.

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11. People who are found guilty of giving false information about their identity or where they live to get duplicate benefits will be barred for 10 years.
12. Able bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD) are eligible for food stamp benefits for no more than three months out of a 36 month period unless working or participating in a work program at least twenty hours a week, or participating in a Workfare program.
13. The definition of a homeless person is revised to limit homelessness to 90 days while temporarily residing in the home of another.
14. The homeless shelter standard is eliminated.
15. The SSI state supplement payment standards were increased when the state returned to the "payment level method" for determining the amount of the state supplement. This was done in anticipation of a drop in SSI case load due to 1996 Welfare Reform legislation. However, under *the Balanced Budget Act of 1997*, most recipients will remain on SSI. Therefore, the state changed to the "Total Expenditure Method" for determining the state supplement amount.

November 1996

1. Governor Mike Lowry presented Washington's proposed Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) State Plan for public review and comment.
2. The ACES On-line Manuals System was implemented statewide. Policy and Procedural manuals as well as the ACES User Manual are now available electronically to all ACES users.

October 1996

1. The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project begins. The Alderwood, Smokey Point, Sky Valley and Everett CSOs establish working agreements with community employment services agencies to test an inter-agency assessment tool and determine the services, time and costs needed to help long-term (recipient for six months or more and not suitable to apply for SSI) GA-U recipients become employable.
2. The vehicle resource limit for the food stamp program is raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650.
3. The standard deduction is frozen at \$134.

August 1996

1. On August 22, 1996 President Clinton signed the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA) into law. Title IV of the Social Security Act is re-written to repeal the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and replace it with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The entitlement to public assistance is ended, states receive block grants and are given flexibility to design their own assistance programs. A five-year lifetime limit on receipt of public assistance is established along with stringent work participation requirements.

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July 1996

1. Administration of most cases for persons receiving long term care services is transferred to Home and Community Services, Aging and Adult Services. General Assistance-Unemployable WAC is amended to waive the requirement for medical documentation to establish incapacity for these cases.

May 1996

1. The definition of student is expanded to include an adult student who has parental control of a child eleven years of age or under when neither the child's natural or adoptive or step-parent nor the adult's spouse resided in the household.
2. DSHS received waiver approval from Food and Consumer Services to eliminate the telephone interview for food stamp benefits at the time of the desk review for Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). A face-to-face interview is required every 12 months for the Food Stamp Program.
3. Added a new description to inaccessible resources. Resources are inaccessible if when sold, the resources would net the household less than one-half of the applicable resource limit.

March 1996

1. *Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996*, P. L. 104-121, provides for the termination of disability benefits to persons receiving Title II benefits when disability is based on drug addiction or alcoholism. Disability benefits are denied to any person filing for benefits based on drug addiction or alcoholism or whose case was adjudicated on or after March 29, 1996.

December 1995

1. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is changed effective December 1, to allow AFDC recipient households the option of including or excluding the child of unmarried parents when the child is living with both parents. This change was made in response to the state court of appeals decision in *Sams v. DSHS*.
2. Unmarried, two-parent AFDC applicants are offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits at the time of financial interview. Those applicants choosing not to complete an affidavit are then referred to the Division of Child Support for paternity establishment.
3. The Food Stamp Standard Deduction is reduced from \$138 to \$134.
4. Implemented the *Garcia* decision from the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. An intentional program violation disqualification shall be implemented the first of the month following the date the person receives written notification of the Administrative Disqualification Hearing for both recipients and non-recipients.

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

October 1995

1. The Food Stamp Program changed as follows:
 - a. Thrifty Food Plan amounts and Basis of Issuance tables were increased.
 - b. Gross, net and 165% of Income Standards increased.
 - c. Standard deduction increased to \$138.
 - d. Homeless shelter deduction increased to \$143.
 - e. The maximum shelter deduction increased to \$247.
 - f. Standard Utility Allowance increased to \$220.
 - g. The Telephone Standard increased to \$29.
 - h. The vehicle fair market value limit increased to \$4,600.
2. Cooperation with Quality Control (QC) is made an eligibility factor for AFDC. AFDC grants must be terminated for families that refuse to cooperate in the Quality Control review process.
3. Refugees are eligible for extended Refugee Medical Assistance through the eighth month after entry into the United States, regardless of their Refugee Cash Assistance status.

September 1995

1. Need standards for grant recipients are raised to reflect annual cost of living adjustment. AFDC grant Payment Standards remain unchanged and are now equal to 43.6% of the Need Standards.

August 1995

1. The Department suspends retrospectively budgeted Food Stamp households for one month when the household receives an extra periodic income. Retrospective budgeting means budgeting income from a past month to determine benefits for a future month, e.g., earned income received in January is reported to the Department in February and is then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.

July 1995

1. The Department adds a non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance.
2. Mandatory verification for household composition, shelter, and utility costs is added.
3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is amended, as required by the Legislature, to require the DSHS to notify the parent with whom a child last resided when the child is approved for AFDC while living with a nonparental relative. The parent is also informed of the availability of Family Reconciliation Services and that they have the right to request their child's address. The Department is obligated to disclose the child's address to the parent provided there are no allegations of child abuse or neglect.
4. Public Law 103-286 exempts payments made to victims of Nazi persecution when determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits or services.
5. As a result of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Settlement Act, funds paid from a trust fund established through the act are disregarded.
6. Bank accounts jointly owned by AFDC recipients and SI recipients may be excluded as a resource for AFDC if the account was considered by Social Security Administration Disability Office (SSADO) in determining SSI eligibility.