

Economic Services Administration

E S A Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2011

A reference for programs, caseloads and expenditures



December 2011



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
Post Office Box 45070, Olympia, Washington 98504-5070

January 6, 2012

Dear Colleagues,

I am pleased to present the 2011 Economic Services Administration (ESA) Program Briefing Book. This book is a reference guide to our programs, client demographics, caseloads, and expenditures. It highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2011, July 2010 through June 2011, and also provides historical data on our programs.

You can find this book online at: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/esbriefingbook.shtml#esa>. Due to budget considerations, we are no longer printing a hard copy of this book.

The Great Recession has had an unprecedented impact on our state's economy, and as a result, on programs that serve low-income families, children and individuals. At the same time, the length and depth of the recession has resulted in a greater demand for many of these programs and services.

Few programs that rely solely or in part on state funding were immune to cuts. During State Fiscal Year 2011, which is the period of time covered by this year's Briefing Book, major reductions were made to cash assistance programs like WorkFirst (Washington's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program) and Disability Lifeline. These reductions include:

- 15% ratable reduction in cash grants for TANF, State Family Assistance and Refugee Cash Assistance programs, effective February 1, 2011.
- New limits on who qualifies for a TANF time limit extension after 60 months, starting in February 2011.
- 21% ratable reduction in cash grants for the Disability Lifeline program effective January 1, 2011, with an additional 25% reduction effective April 1, 2011.

These reductions and others that occurred in SFY 2011 are described in Appendix 8, *Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month*, of this Briefing Book.

We are committed to providing you with accurate and useful information. If you have any questions about ESA or this year's Briefing Book, please feel free to contact Dori Shoji at (360) 725-4353 or dori.shoji@dshs.wa.gov. We are also looking at how we can modify this book to better serve you, and we welcome any ideas and suggestions you may have on this. Please send your comments and suggestions to: esabriefingbook@dshs.wa.gov.

Very truly yours,

David Stillman, Assistant Secretary
Economic Services Administration

Table of Contents

The Economic Services Administration's (ESA) 2011 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) 2011, the period of July 2010 through June 2011. It also provides you with historical trends.

The briefing book is arranged in the following categories:

Introduction to ESA

ESA Program Descriptions

Basic Food

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2. Geographical Maps
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4. Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer
5. Federal Welfare Legislative History and State Welfare History
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Introduction

Who ESA Serves

Nearly one out of every four Washington citizens turns to ESA every day for assistance. ESA serves low-income families, children, pregnant women, people with disabilities, older adults, and refugees and immigrants. ESA also provides services to families seeking child care, medical services, child support and/or paternity establishment.

In September 2011, the Department provided food assistance benefits to over 569,000 households with issuance of over \$140 million. This is a 185% increase from the number of households participating in September 2008. In the last 12 months, the Department issued over \$1.6 billion in Basic Food benefits to help feed Washington residents. According to a USDA study, these benefits represent an overall economic impact of \$2.99 billion to the state.

The Administration also provides cash and work-related assistance to more than 61,000 households to help them achieve self-sufficiency.

In State Fiscal Year 2011, ESA collected almost \$523 million in debts owed to the Department, and nearly \$679 million in child support, serving an average of 343,000 children per month.

ESA Service Areas

ESA's Community Services Division (CSD) provides direct client services to the public through a network of 58 local Community Services Offices – 40 full service offices, 13 branch offices, five outstations, and a single statewide Contact Center. The Division of Child Support (DCS) consists of a headquarters office and nine district offices around the state. A map of ESA's three service delivery regions and offices can be found in Appendix 2.

ESA Partnerships

ESA works collaboratively with community partners to implement programs and initiatives that help vulnerable adults, children and families meet their basic needs and achieve economic self-sufficiency. For example:

- Employment and training services are provided by a combination of CSD staff, the Employment Security Department, colleges, community action agencies, and nonprofit agencies.
- Local Community Services Offices work with a variety of community-based organizations, such as food banks, Basic Food outreach contractors, and other organizations advocating for children and families to ensure eligible individuals receive food benefits.
- WorkFirst services are provided through regional contracts with community-based and other organizations that offer services to clients with limited English proficiency.
- Electronic benefits are available to clients through participating grocery retailers and ATMs through a contract with JPMorgan, the primary contractor for Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) services.
- Consistent with the Centennial Accord and DSHS Administrative Policy 7.01, ESA staff work on a government-to-government basis with Washington tribes.
- Clients are able to complete an online application through the Washington Connection website, available in offices of more than 600 community partners around the state.

How to Access ESA Services

Local telephone books list the Community Services Offices (CSOs) and the Child Support Offices in the Government Section (look under State, Social and Health Services Department). A list of services and contact information is available at: www.dshs.wa.gov or www.access.wa.gov.

Introduction

Community Services Division

- Most client-related services can be done by phone at 1-877-501-2233, or online at: www.washingtonconnection.org. These services include obtaining benefit status information, conducting an interview for food or cash benefits, renewing program benefits, reporting changes and accessing the Answer Phone system.
- If you want to do your business in person, you can locate an office or get additional contact information at: www.washingtonconnection.org.
- Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) applications are done by phone at 1-877-501-2233, or online at: www.washingtonconnection.org. CSOs will refer WCCC applications received at the office (over the counter, by mail, etc.) to the unit processing these applications.
- Constituent-related services are available by phone at 1-800-865-7801

Division of Child Support

- You can locate your local DCS office, get additional information, pay your child support, and apply for child support services at www.childsupportonline.wa.gov
- Most client-related services are available by phone at 1-800-442-5437
- Constituent-related services are available by phone at 1-800-457-6202

Program Descriptions

ESA Programs

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

- Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)
- Basic Food Program
- Basic Food Employment and Training (BF E&T)
- Child Support Services
- Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) / Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)
- Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid (DL-X) ¹
- Disability Lifeline – Other (DL-Other) ¹
- Disability Lifeline – Unemployable (DL-U) ¹
- Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
- Medical Assistance Programs
- Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)
- Office of Financial Recovery (OFR)
- Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)
- Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)
- State Family Assistance (SFA)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- United States Repatriate
- Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)
- Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
- WorkFirst (WF)

¹ Note: Effective March 29, 2010, the General Assistance Program was replaced by the Disability Lifeline Program, see E2SHB-2782.

Program Descriptions

Title	Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)
Brief Description	Provides cash payment in addition to the cash grant 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 to 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	Payments may be used to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prevent eviction or foreclosure; 2. secure housing if homeless or domestic violence victim; 3. secure or prevent shut-off of utilities related to health and safety; or 4. repair damage to a 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	Basic Food Program
Brief Description	This is Washington State's version of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps. SNAP provides food assistance to low-income individuals and families
Legal Authorization	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, Public Law 110-246 (7 USC 2011-2036)
Funding Source	Food benefits provided to our customers are 100% USDA federal funding. The state's administrative cost for the program is funded by both federal and state funds.
Population Served	Households with incomes at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL. 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 (USDA), 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 state c. 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 Disability Lifeline. c. The household has gross income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level d. Any member receives or is 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 only need to meet the net income standard to be entitled to medical deductions. 5. Persons with disabilities have the value of one vehicle 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	Basic Food Program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Disqualified for (i) intentional program violation, (ii) failure to provide a Social Security Number, or (iii) not participating in work requirements. d. 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 E.

EFFECTIVE 10-1-2009					
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F*
Number of eligible AU members	Maximum Gross Monthly Income-CE Households	Maximum Gross Monthly Income-Non-CE Households	Maximum Net Monthly Income (applies to Non-CE Households only)	Maximum Allotment	165% of the Poverty Level
1	\$1805	\$1174	\$903	\$200	\$1490
2	2429	1579	1215	367	2004
3	3052	1984	1526	526	2518
4	3675	2389	1838	668	3032
5	4299	2794	2150	793	3547
6	4922	3200	2461	952	4061
7	5545	3605	2773	1052	4575
8	6169	4010	3085	1202	5089
9	6792	4416	3397	1352	5604
10	7415	4822	3709	1502	6119
Each Additional Member	624	406	312	150	+515 ¹

¹ These standards were updated in October 2011. The new standards are available at: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/manuals/eaz/sections/Stds4FoodAsst.shtml>

Program Descriptions

WAC 388-478-0060 What are the income limits and maximum benefit amounts for Basic Food?

If your assistance unit (AU) meets all other eligibility requirements for Basic Food, your AU must have income at or below the limits in columns B and C to get Basic Food, unless you meet one of the exceptions listed below. The maximum monthly food assistance benefit your AU could receive is listed in column D.

EFFECTIVE 10-1-2011

Column A Number of eligible AU members	Column B Maximum Gross Monthly Income	Column C Maximum Net Monthly Income	Column D Maximum Allotment	Column E 165% of the Poverty Level*
1	\$1,180	\$908	\$200	\$1,498
2	1,594	1,226	367	2,023
3	2,008	1,545	526	2,548
4	2,422	1,863	668	3,074
5	2,836	2,181	793	3,599
6	3,249	2,500	952	4,124
7	3,663	2,818	1,052	4,649
8	4,077	3,136	1,202	5,175
9	4,491	3,455	1,352	5,701
10	4,905	3,744	1,502	6,227
Each Additional Member	+414	+319	+150	+526

Exceptions:

1. If your AU is categorically eligible under [WAC 388-414-0001](#), your AU does not have to meet the gross or net income standards in columns B and C. We do budget your AU's income to decide the amount of Basic Food your AU will receive.
2. If your AU includes a member who is sixty years of age or older or has a disability, your income must be at or below the limit in column C only.
3. If you are sixty years of age or older and cannot buy and cook your own meals because of a permanent disability, we use column E to decide if you can be a separate AU.
4. If your AU has zero income, your benefits are the maximum allotment in column D based on the number of eligible members in your AU.

* The 165% FPL standard applies to persons who are both elderly and disabled, **and** cannot cook their own meals. These persons can be in a separate assistance unit if the other people who would normally be in the AU have combined income at or under the 165% standard. The person's spouse must **always** be in the AU if living with the client.

Program Descriptions

Title	Basic Food Employment and Training (BF E&T)
Brief Description	The Washington State Basic Food Employment and Training (BFE&T) program provides job search, job search training, self directed job search, educational services, skills training, and other employment opportunities to Basic Food recipients not participating in the state's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
Legal Authorization	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, Public Law 110-246. The Basic Food Program is Washington state's version of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
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 projects within King, and portions of Grant, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Snohomish, Skagit, Spokane, and Whatcom Counties.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provided on a voluntary basis to Basic Food recipients living in and around King, Grant, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Snohomish, Skagit, Spokane, and Whatcom Counties, who are ages 16 through 59 and want to work. 2. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) EC Trigger Notice 2011-13, effective April 10, 2011, indicated that Washington met the extended benefit compensation qualifications. Washington requested to extend the current ABAWD waiver. The state received approval from FNS Western Region Office (SNAP 10-6-WA-Waivers, June 9, 2011) to exempt Washington residents from ABAWD time limits through September 30, 2012.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Basic Food program applicants or recipients who are not receiving TANF. 2. Individuals receiving benefits under the state-funded Food Assistance Program (FAP) for SNAP-ineligible, legal immigrants are <u>not eligible</u> for BFE&T. 3. For ABAWDs, the 3-month limit does not apply through September 2012 due to the FY 2011 U.S. Department of Labor Trigger Notice 2011-13 for extended unemployment benefits.
Services	<p>Employment and training services include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job search 2. Job search training 3. Basic skills or vocational education 4. Referral to job openings 5. Support services
Linkages	Same as those for the TANF program. In addition specified contractors in King, Snohomish, Skagit, and Whatcom counties, also provide job search activities in addition to basic education and vocational training services.

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) 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); Chapters 26.23.and 74.20A RCW; Chapter 388-14A WAC.
Funding Source	<p>Funded by federal matching funds, state funds, and additional annual federal performance incentive award funding. The basic federal matching rate is 66%.</p> <p>The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), enacted by Congress in February 2009, temporarily restores states' ability to claim the federal match for incentive funds earned from October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2010.</p> <p>Source of IV-D funds for SFY 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State Funds: \$36.4 million (23%) ○ Federal Matching Funds: \$87.2 million (67%) ○ Federal Performance Incentive Award: \$13.9 million (10%)
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 do not now, but in the past received TANF(or AFDC) or Title IV-E Foster Care services) 3. Never Assistance (Individuals who have never received TANF (or AFDC) or Title IV-E Foster Care services and have made application for Title IV-D services. Includes non-IV-A Medicaid only, state-only 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. Establishment or modification of child support orders 2. Enforcing or modifying court orders for child support or spousal maintenance 3. Full enforcement or collection services 4. Responsible parent locate services 5. Support order modification or adjustment 6. Medical enforcement, including collection of co-pays, deductibles, and unreimbursed, uninsured medical costs 7. Paternity establishment 8. Payment processing services only (receiving and distributing payments)

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Electronic funds transfer/electronic data interchange for employers 10. Electronic funds transfer and other payment options for noncustodial parents 11. Electronic funds transfer and other disbursement options for custodial parents 12. Tribal support services 13. Employer information and assistance 14. Cooperation with the IV-D agencies of other governments, including other states, other countries and Indian tribes 15. Other services allowed by the state plan and applicable state and federal law
<p>Linkages</p>	<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. Health Care Authority—Medicaid Cost Recovery 9. Department of Early Learning 10. DSHS Office of Indian Policy 11. Department of Health 12. Department of Corrections 13. Employment Security Department 14. Department of Labor and Industries 15. Department of Revenue 16. Department of Licensing 17. Department of Veterans Affairs 18. Internal Revenue Service 19. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 20. U.S. Department of Justice 21. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service 22. U.S. Department of Defense 23. Hospitals 24. Community Based Organizations

Program Descriptions

Title	<p>Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)</p> <p>Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)</p> <p>(Note: DCAP is paid through CEAP)</p>
Brief Description	<p>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.</p> <p>Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) a cash program made available when a disaster is declared by the Governor. It is paid through the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) and is designed to provide cash assistance to individuals and families who face an emergency and do not have the money to meet their basic needs.</p> <p><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></p>
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.660, Family Emergency Assistance Program §301(6), Chapter 181, Laws of 2008 (SB 6950)
Funding Source	100% State – Non-MOE
Population Served	<p>Women in any stage of pregnancy or families with dependent children who are ineligible to receive benefits from any of the following programs, including families who have stopped receiving their TANF grant within the last six months due to a WorkFirst sanction:</p> <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) <p>In the event of a disaster, declared by the Governor:</p> <p>Individuals or families (with or without children) living in the affected area who are not eligible for any of the above programs (1-4) and otherwise meet eligibility requirements</p>
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 for a household with shelter cost 4. Payment is limited to payment maximums for individual emergent need items or the TANF payment standard for a household with shelter cost, whichever is lower
Services	Provides for specific emergent needs such as food, shelter, clothing, minor medical

Program Descriptions

Title	<p>Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)</p> <p>Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)</p> <p>(Note: DCAP is paid through CEAP)</p>
	<p>care, utilities, household maintenance, job-related transportation or clothing, and transportation for a minor, not in foster care, to the home of a relative or approved caregiver.</p>
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	<p>Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid (DL-X)</p> <p>(Note: Effective March 29, 2010, the General Assistance program was replaced by the Disability Lifeline program.)</p>
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who appear likely to meet federal disability criteria 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 (GF-S) cash benefits, which may be recovered from retroactive payment (interim assistance) when SSI eligibility is approved. Medicaid benefits are funded with 50% federal match (FFP).
Population Served	Adults 18 to 65 years old, who appear likely to meet federal SSI disability criteria 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 DL-U. 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, case management, and referral services are the same as those provided to DL-U 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 DL-U 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	<p>Disability Lifeline – Other</p> <p>(Note: Effective March 29, 2010, the General Assistance program was replaced by the Disability Lifeline program.)</p>
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who are related to Medicaid. (DL-A and DL-D also includes individuals who are ineligible for Medicaid due to their immigration status – individuals who are ineligible for Medicaid receive Medical Care Services).
Legal Authorization	Medicaid eligibility authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 1396 (a)(10)(A)(ii). Cash assistance authorized by RCW 74.04.005(6).
Funding Source	<p>100% General Fund- State (GF-S) cash benefits.</p> <p>Medicaid benefits are funded with 50% federal match (FFP).</p> <p>(MCS benefits were funded with 100% state funds until Dec'10. The state is now eligible to receive federal matching funds based on the bridge waiver).</p>
Population Served	Adults who are aged, blind, disabled, 18 years old, or institutionalized.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet the same financial criteria as DL-U. 2. Recipients must be unemployable due to age or disability. 3. 18 year olds must be incapacitated. 4. For applicants, disability means the person must have an impairment that prevents employment for 12 continuous months or longer from date of application. 5. Disability is determined by the DSHS Division of Disability Determination Services (DDDS) using SSI disability or blindness criteria. 6. Recipients may not be eligible for SSI or Medicaid due to citizenship status.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Cash assistance, ongoing additional requirements benefits, case management, and referral services are the same as those provided to DL-U recipients. 5. Medicaid (Categorical Needy Medical coverage) 6. SSI facilitation services are available for those who meet SSI citizenship criteria.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The same as for the DL-U program.

Program Descriptions

Title	<p>Disability Lifeline – Unemployable (DL-U)</p> <p>(Note: Effective March 29, 2010, the General Assistance program was replaced by the Disability Lifeline program.)</p>
Brief Description	Provides cash and limited medical assistance for low-income adults without dependents who are unemployable due to physical or mental health impairment.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.005 (5); RCW 74.09.035
Funding Source	100% State (as of January 2011, we are eligible to receive federal matching funds under the bridge waiver)
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"> 7. Recipients must meet income and resource limits. 8. Recipients must be unemployable due to intellectual disabilities, mental health, or physical impairment. For applicants, the impairment must prevent employment for at least 90 days from date of application. 9. A person is ineligible for DL-U when incapacitated primarily 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 DL-U may be assigned a protective payee and are required to participate in alcohol or drug treatment as a condition of eligibility. 10. 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. 11. Beginning September 1, 2010, benefits are limited to a maximum of 24 out of any 60 month period unless the recipient is: aged 65 or older; blind; or likely to meet federal SSI disability standards. <p><i>[Note: In August 2010, a lawsuit was filed in Federal district court and a temporary restraining order was granted on October 13, 2010 to stop the implementation of time limits. Time limits are suspended indefinitely pending resolution of the lawsuit.]</i></p>
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

Program Descriptions

Title	Disability Lifeline – Unemployable (DL-U) (Note: Effective March 29, 2010, the General Assistance program was replaced by the Disability Lifeline program.)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Regional Support Networks / community mental health agencies3. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation4. Social Security Administration5. Food banks6. Housing shelters7. Long-term or congregate care facilities8. Naturalization Assistance Services9. Veterans Administration

Program Descriptions

Title	<p>Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)</p> <p>(Note: The Diversion Cash Assistance payment was reduced to \$ 1,250 per a 12-month period effective October 1, 2010, and reinstated to \$1500 effective July 1, 2011)</p>
Brief Description	Provides an emergency cash benefit of \$1500, limited to a 30-day period every 12 months to families that met eligibility criteria for TANF or SFA but do not need ongoing monthly cash assistance.
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	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
Brief Description	Provides food assistance for legal immigrants who are not eligible for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.120 Immigrants-food assistance
Funding Source	100% State
Population Served	Legal immigrants ineligible for the federal SNAP program under federal welfare reform enacted in August 1996
Eligibility	With the exception of citizenship and alien rules, the state program mirrors the federal SNAP program
Services	Same as for federal SNAP: <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 federal SNAP: <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	Medical Assistance Program
Brief Description	Provides state and federally funded medical assistance to low-income families, children, pregnant women, persons with disabilities, older adults, refugees, and qualified immigrants.
Legal Authorization	Title XIX Social Security Act Title IV Immigration & Nationality Act RCW 74.09 Medical care
Funding Source	Funded by general state funds and Title 19 federal medical funds.
Population Served	Low-income families, children, pregnant women, persons with disabilities, older adults, refugees, and federally qualified aliens.
Eligibility	<p>Each medical program has different eligibility requirements. In general, most recipients will be low income and have no other medical coverage available. Specific program eligibility varies based on program relatability such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Families who are eligible for TANF but choose not to receive cash benefits can receive family medical 2. Pregnancy, disability, or refugee immigration status 3. Infants up to one year of age born to women who received Medicaid at the time of birth 4. Families who lose eligibility for TANF due to increased earnings or child support collections 5. Children with family incomes not exceeding 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) 6. Emergency medical for Immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their alien status 7. Aged, blind, and disabled persons who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or who are eligible to receive SSI 8. Disabled persons who are working and who do not receive SSI 9. Refugees who do not qualify for cash assistance 10. Long-term care services for children and families 11. Low income Medicare beneficiaries
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children's Medicaid 2. TANF-Related Medicaid 3. Pregnancy Medicaid 4. Newborn Medicaid 5. Post-TANF Transitional Medicaid 6. Alien Emergency Medical

Program Descriptions

Title	Medical Assistance Program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. SSI Medicaid 8. SSI-Related Medicaid 9. Medicare Savings Programs 10. Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities 11. Refugee Medical Assistance 12. Long-term Care
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. DSHS Online Services Application 10. Dental coverage 11. Apple Health for Kids program 12. State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) 13. Children and family services 14. Community medical centers 15. Senior outreach 16. Maternity and Infants

Program Descriptions

Title	Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)
Brief Description	Payments to meet a need beyond the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, which are necessary to enable a person to continue living independently.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08.283
Funding Source	100% General Fund-State
Population Served	Aged, blind or disabled clients, pregnant women, refugees, and families
Eligibility	A person must be receiving cash benefits from one of the following programs: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), including Tribal TANF; State Family Assistance (SFA); Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA); Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD); or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). A Social Services worker must also determine that the person has an essential need for an item or service in order to live independently.
Services	Cash payments for restaurant <i>or</i> home-delivered meals, food for service animals, basic telephone service, or laundry.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community charitable or social services agencies 2. Home and Community Services Offices

Program Descriptions

Title	Office of Financial Recovery (OFR)
Brief Description	The Office of Financial Recovery (OFR) is the non-child support collection arm of the Department of Social and Health Services. Department programs and partners use recovered funds to decrease poverty, increase accountability, improve safety and health status, and increase educational and employment success to support people and communities in reaching their potential. OFR manages eleven (11) general programs that recover revenues, collect overpayments and/or bill and collect fees. The eleven categories include: Medicaid drug rebate, developmental disabilities, venter recovery, mental health, supplemental security income, estate recovery, client recovery, food assistance overpayment, medical premium recovery, juvenile rehabilitation, and time loss.
Legal Authorization	RCW 43.20B
Funding Source	Mixed; State and Federal
Population Served	Department agencies and programs and the Health Care Authority
Eligibility	OFR does not provide services to individuals
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Billing services 6. Accounting and reconciliation of debts owed to the Department and partners 7. Debt establishment 8. Debt enforcement
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health Care Authority 2. All Department Administrations (ADSA, CA, ESA, JRA) 3. Department of Labor and Industries 4. US Department of Treasury 5. Social Security Administration 6. Private Insurance Companies 7. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)
Brief Description	Provides cash and medical assistance for newly arrived refugees.
Legal Authorization	CFR 400.45 – 400.69 and 400.93 – 400.107, Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA), Pub. L. No. 108-193; and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-118.
Funding Source	Federal: 100%
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees or asylees authorized by the federal government to immigrate to 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 whose immigration status allows them access to refugee benefits under federal law
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees, asylees, Cubans/Haitian entrants, Amerasians, victims of human trafficking and their eligible family members, and Iraqi/Afghani Special Immigrants 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 asylees, victims of human trafficking, and Iraqis or Afghans who do not become Special Immigrants until after they enter the U.S., eligibility expires eight months after the date their 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 to bring them into the U.S.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance for food, clothing, and shelter 2. Medical assistance 3. Health screening
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

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)
	10. Other local agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)
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; 45 CFR Part 400, 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. Legal immigrants including refugees, asylees, Amerasians, Cuban/Haitian entrants, Iraqi and Afghani special immigrants, and victims of human trafficking 2. Must meet low-income financial criteria
Services	<p>Administered by the Department's Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA), this program provides the following services through contracts with community-based agencies, voluntary refugee resettlement 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 as a Second Language training 4. Health screening 5. Information and referral services 6. Case management services 7. Refugee foster care 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

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)
	and utility assistance agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	State Family Assistance (SFA)
Brief Description	Provides state-funded 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 federal citizenship and alien status eligibility requirements 2. Children under 21 years of age attending 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 because they misrepresented their residence in order to receive TANF benefits in two or more states at the same time
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Recipients must meet all other TANF eligibility criteria. 3. Immigrants must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Qualified aliens ineligible for TANF because of the five-year period of ineligibility or b. Lawfully present non-qualified aliens residing indefinitely in the State of Washington and the Department of Homeland Security is not taking steps to enforce their departure. 3. Children ages 19 and 20 are in high school or a GED program full-time 4. Like TANF, benefits have a five-year time limit with limited time limit extensions.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with state payment standards for food, clothing and shelter 2. Adult immigrant recipients of SFA are not eligible for medical assistance. However, adult SFA recipients may be eligible for Alien Emergency Medical program if they have a medical emergency that meets certain eligibility requirements. SFA recipients are eligible for WorkFirst services. 3. Additional Requirements for 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 state-funded supplemental cash payment to some recipients of federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability benefits 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) – persons who received state aged, blind or disabled cash assistance in 1973 and were converted to receiving federal SSI in January 1974. 2. SSI recipients whose spouse is not eligible for SSI in their own right. 3. Developmentally disabled persons 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. Must be eligible for SSI as determined by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and meet the criteria described above. 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 for the aged, blind, or 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 an eligible person who is residing in a medical institution is \$27.28 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 Assistance for 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), as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, Public Law 104-193; the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997, Public Law 105-33; and the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, Public Law 109-171; and RCW Chapters 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), 74.08 (Eligibility Generally —Standards of Assistance), 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and 74.12 (TANF), as amended by the Washington Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act, ESHB-3901.
Funding Source	Funded by a federal block grant (Title IV-A of the Social Security Act) 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 an additional \$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 state 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. 7. 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.

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
	<p>8. 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. If a WorkFirst individual refuses to engage in work or work-related activities required by the state, the state will apply a penalty. The family's grant is reduced by one person's share or 40%, whichever is more, and may be terminated after 4 months of non-compliance.</p> <p>9. Non-needy relatives and other non-parent adults applying for or receiving child-only TANF on behalf of needy children must pass an income means test to receive this assistance. Caregivers with income over 300% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) based on family size will not qualify; caregivers with income at or under 300% of FPL will receive a full or partial grant.</p>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with state payment standards for food, clothing, and shelter 2. Medical assistance 3. WorkFirst services 4. Additional Requirements—Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as obtaining housing or preventing eviction or utility shut-off 5. SSI Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring a SSA Title II or Title XVI application

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
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. Quinault 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 four tribes: Nisqually, Skokomish, Puyallup, and Squaxin Island – Started September 2004 h. Tulalip Tribes – Started March 2005 i. Nooksack Tribe – Started May 2005 j. Lummi Nation - Started July 2007 k. Upper Skagit Tribe - Started July 2007 7. ESA Community Services Division State Tribal Relations Unit

Program Descriptions

Title	United States Repatriate
Brief Description	A federal program providing social services and a cash loan for food, housing, medical, or transportation needs to help a 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 reimbursed from 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 3. Social services to help person connect to programs, establish housing or otherwise meet ongoing needs
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 2. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or other public assistance programs, if eligible 3. Food assistance 4. Children's Administration when repatriate is an unaccompanied minor 5. U.S. State Department and Administration for Children and Families (ACF) for program policy and coordination 6. International Social Services is contracted by ACF to refer eligible people and process claims for reimbursement.

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)
Brief Description	A simplified food benefits program for certain SSI recipients that delivers food benefits through an automated interface between Social Security Administration (SSA) and DSHS. A client's application for SSI also acts as the application for food benefits. Clients who receive WASHCAP are certified for up to 36 months.
Legal Authorization	7 CFR 273.23 and 7 CFR 273.2 (b),(c), and (k) and 7 CFR 273.9 (d) and 7 CFR 273.10(d) and (e) Sections 5(e) and 8(c) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 RCW 74.04.050, 74.04.055, 74.04.057, 74.04.500, 74.04.510, 74.08.090
Funding Source	100% Federal - United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
Population Served	SSI recipients who : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are at least 18 years of age; and 2. Live alone or are considered a single household by the Social Security Administration; or 3. Live with others but buy and cook food separately; and 4. Do not have earned income when they apply for SSI.
Eligibility	Must meet criteria listed in "Population Served" above. Clients are <u>ineligible</u> if they: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Live in an institution; 2. Are under 18; 3. Live with their spouse; 4. Are under 22 and live with their parents who receive Basic Food benefits; 5. Begin working after they are approved for WASHCAP and have earned income for more than three consecutive months; 6. Live with others and do not buy and cook food separately; or 7. Are ineligible for Basic Food under WAC 388-400-0040.
Services	WASHCAP clients receive monthly food benefits via Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to their Washington Quest card. They also receive Categorically Eligible medical assistance as SSI recipients. This client population is served by the WASHCAP Central Unit within the Community Services Division (CSD).
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security Administration 2. Nutrition education programs 3. Low-income housing

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Food banks5. Community Medical Centers6. Senior outreach7. Charitable agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
Brief Description	Provides low-income households with waivers and discounts on telephone fees or a community service voice mailbox.
Legal Authorization	47 CFR Part 54, Subpart E RCW 80.36.410 – RCW 80.36.475 Washington Telephone Assistance Program
Funding Source	Mix of federal Universal Service Funds and state excise tax funds. Up to a 14-cent excise tax on all wire phone lines supplies the state 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: Basic Food or State Food Assistance; TANF or State Family Assistance; Disability Lifeline (formerly General Assistance); State Supplemental Payment (SSP); specific types of Medical Assistance; Community Options Program Entry System (COPES); chore services; 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 for WTAP lasts through the end of the fiscal year in which the client loses eligibility for public assistance. Clients eligible through Community Voice Mail are eligible for one additional fiscal year.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A waiver of deposit for local service 2. A one-time-per-address 50% discount on connection fees 3. A reduction in the monthly flat fee for telephone services
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 Commerce 6. Department of Revenue 7. Other public assistance programs

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
Brief Description	Provides support services and activities to current and former Temporary Assistance to Needy Families/State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA) clients and certain low-income families so they can find jobs, keep jobs, get better jobs and become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Title IV-A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602-619), as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, Public Law 104-193; the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997, Public Law 105-33; and the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, Public Law 109-171; and RCW Chapters 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), 74.08 (Eligibility Generally —Standards of Assistance), 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and 74.12 (TANF), as amended by the Washington Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act, ESHB-3901.
Funding Source	Funded by a federal block grant (Title IV-A of the Social Security Act) and 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. Information about the WorkFirst program 2. Comprehensive Evaluation 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. Equal Access (EA) 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 which are both program requirements 8. Support services that include funding for transportation, work clothing,

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
	<p style="text-align: center;">professional fees and testing</p> <p>Services While Working</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training) 2. Re-employment services following job loss <p>Services While Looking for Work</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment service supports (e.g., help with transportation) 2. Employment services (e.g., job leads, and access to resource rooms, phone banks, and job fairs) 3. Job preparation (e.g., employment competencies, work skills assessment and employment workshops) 4. Part-time language training for limited-English proficient participants in job search 5. 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short-term subsidized employment, Community Jobs, for participants who leave job search without finding unsubsidized work 2. A changing mixture of subsidized or unpaid work, job search, treatment, education, training, and/or other services
<p>Linkages</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment Security Department 2. Department of Commerce 3. State Board for Technical and Community Colleges 4. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Investment Act 5. 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

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
	<p>September 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">h. Tulalip Tribes – Started March 2005i. Nooksack Tribe – Started May 2005j. Lummi Nation - Started July 2007k. Upper Skagit Tribe - Started July 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none">6. Community programs7. ESA State Tribal Relations Office8. Refugee and Immigrant community-based organizations9. 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.

The Basic Food Program is comprised of the federally funded Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps) and the state-funded Food Assistance Program for legal immigrants (FAP). FAP is for individuals who are legal immigrants and meet federal income requirements but do not meet federal immigrant eligibility criteria for SNAP.

Program caseloads are broken into three types:

- a. SSI - recipients who also received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Administration (SSA) benefits
- b. Public Assistance Food Stamps (PAFS) - recipients who also received a cash assistance grant
- c. Non-Assistance Food Stamps (NAFS) – recipients who only received food assistance

Highlights:

- The average monthly Basic Food Program caseload increased 17.1%, from 458,116 cases in SFY 2010 to 536,602 cases in SFY 2011. More individuals and families may have qualified for and enrolled in this program due to the ongoing effect of increasing the program's income limit from 130% to 200% FPL in October 2008, continuing economic downturn, and exhaustion of other financial sources such as personal savings or unemployment benefits.
- Washington State received a \$2.9 million High Performance Bonus for payment accuracy in June 2010 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for having one of the best accuracy rates in the nation. Washington's federal Food Stamp Program error rate was 3.3% for Federal Fiscal Year 2010.
- The proportion of the state's population that received Basic Food increased from 13.5% in SFY 2010 to 15.4% in SFY 2011.
- A majority of cases (70.9%) in SFY 2011 received Basic Food and did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percent of cases in SFY 2011 that received other forms of public assistance averaged 15.1%, and the percent of cases that received SSI averaged 14.1%.
- In June 2011, slightly over one-half of Basic Food recipients were female (53.1%) and about half were white (52.8%). This is a slight downward trend from the previous year. More adults were never married (48.3%) than were married or separated. The median age of adults was 37 years old.

Basic Food Program

Selected Basic Food Characteristics¹ SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	458,116 (412,176 - 500,033)	536,602 (505,609 - 559,885)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	910,040 (826,022 – 982,082)	1,039,171 (990,777 – 1,073,568)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	535,250 (482,274 – 583,737)	623,241 (589,886 – 648,656)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	374,790 343,748 – 398,345)	415,930 (400,891 – 424,912)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population²	13.5%	15.4%
State Population	6,733,250	6,767,900
Children as a Percent of Recipients	41.2%	40.0%
Average Persons Per Case	2.0	1.9
Average Children Per Case	.08	.08
Average Children Per Adult	0.7	0.7
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)³	\$244.69 (\$242.30 - \$248.53)	\$245.82 (\$242.20 - \$249.94)

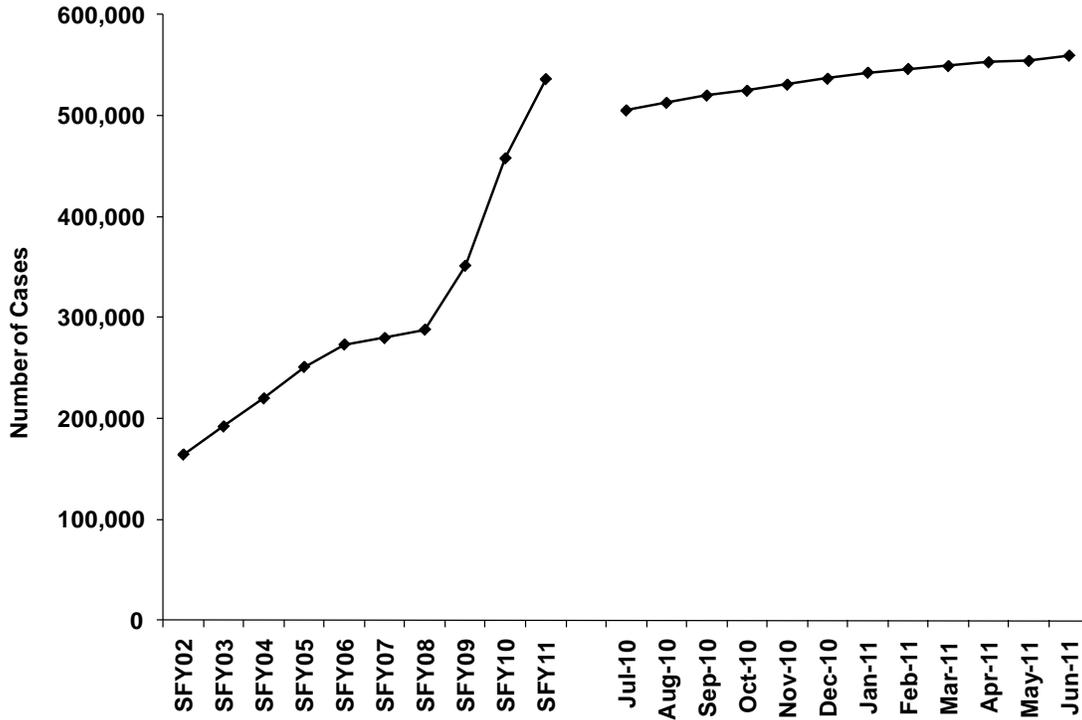
¹ Numbers include both the federally funded Basic Food Program (SNAP) and state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

² OFM 2011 Population Trends for Washington State.

³ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload¹ SFY 2002 - SFY 2011 Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	164,504	SFY07	279,963
SFY03	192,323	SFY08	288,267
SFY04	220,120	SFY09	351,600
SFY05	251,337	SFY10	458,116
SFY06	273,538	SFY11	536,602

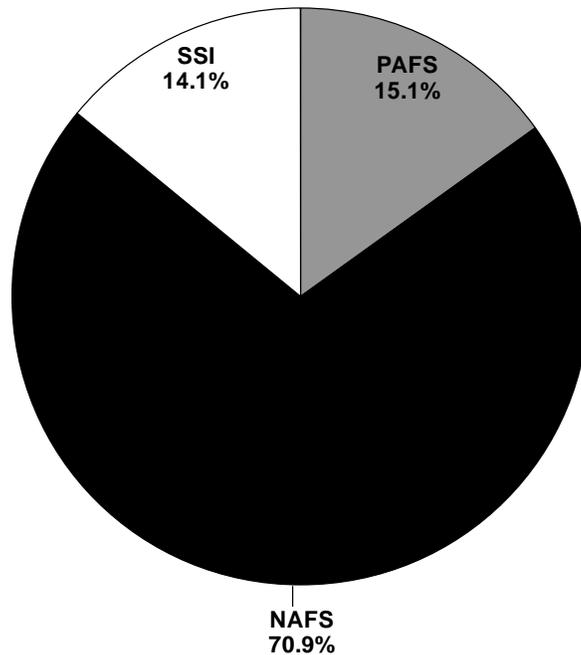
SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	505,609	990,777	\$122,456,426	\$242.20
August	513,080	1,003,781	\$124,754,490	\$243.15
September	520,326	1,014,812	\$126,290,969	\$242.72
October	525,107	1,020,353	\$128,427,538	\$244.57
November	531,125	1,030,729	\$129,868,727	\$244.52
December	537,001	1,040,711	\$131,819,672	\$245.47
January	542,959	1,051,032	\$133,177,667	\$245.28
February	546,638	1,054,365	\$136,298,646	\$249.34
March	549,533	1,059,727	\$137,352,820	\$249.94
April	553,283	1,064,163	\$137,129,120	\$247.85
May	554,677	1,066,031	\$137,414,294	\$247.74
June	559,885	1,073,568	\$137,917,853	\$246.33
Mo. Avg.	536,602	1,039,171	\$131,909,018	\$245.82

¹ Numbers include both the federally funded Basic Food Program (SNAP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload by Type¹, SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

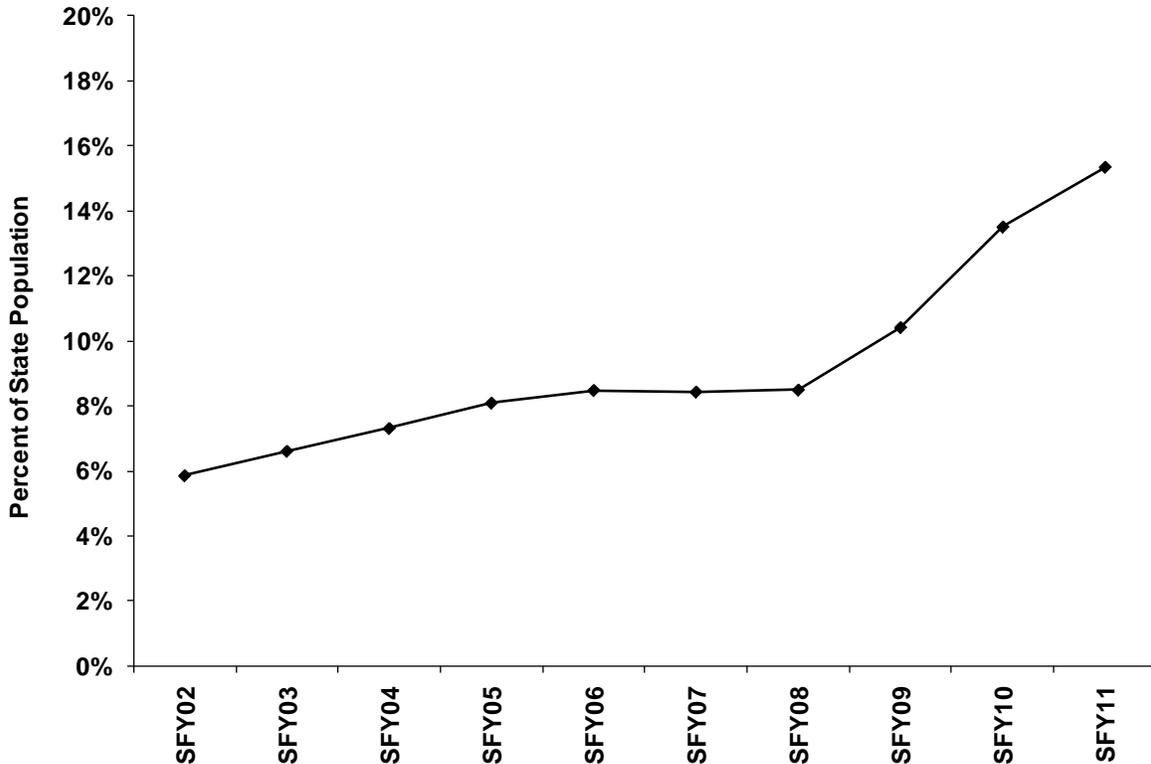


SFY 2011	Caseload	PAFS		NAFS		SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	505,609	81,459	16.1%	351,627	69.5%	72,523	14.3%
August	513,080	82,730	16.1%	357,306	69.6%	73,044	14.2%
September	520,326	82,712	15.9%	363,820	69.9%	73,794	14.2%
October	525,107	83,422	15.9%	367,381	70.0%	74,304	14.2%
November	531,125	84,530	15.9%	371,913	70.0%	74,682	14.1%
December	537,001	85,972	16.0%	375,689	70.0%	75,340	14.0%
January	542,959	86,478	15.9%	380,666	70.1%	75,815	14.0%
February	546,638	85,394	15.6%	385,001	70.4%	76,243	13.9%
March	549,533	72,982	13.3%	399,753	72.7%	76,798	14.0%
April	553,283	77,288	14.0%	398,761	72.1%	77,234	14.0%
May	554,677	74,808	13.5%	402,286	72.5%	77,583	14.0%
June	559,885	73,320	13.1%	408,385	72.9%	78,180	14.0%
Mo. Avg.	536,602	80,925	15.1%	380,216	70.9%	75,462	14.1%

¹ 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 (SNAP) and the state- funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Average Monthly Basic Food Participants¹ as a Percent of State Population² SFY 2002 - SFY 2011



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Participating Persons	Statewide Population	Percent of State Population
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%
2007	547,596	6,488,000	8.4%
2008	560,046	6,587,600	8.5%
2009	695,095	6,668,200	10.4%
2010	910,040	6,733,250	13.5%
2011	1,039,171	6,767,900	15.4%

Source: *Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report* from the ACES Data Warehouse

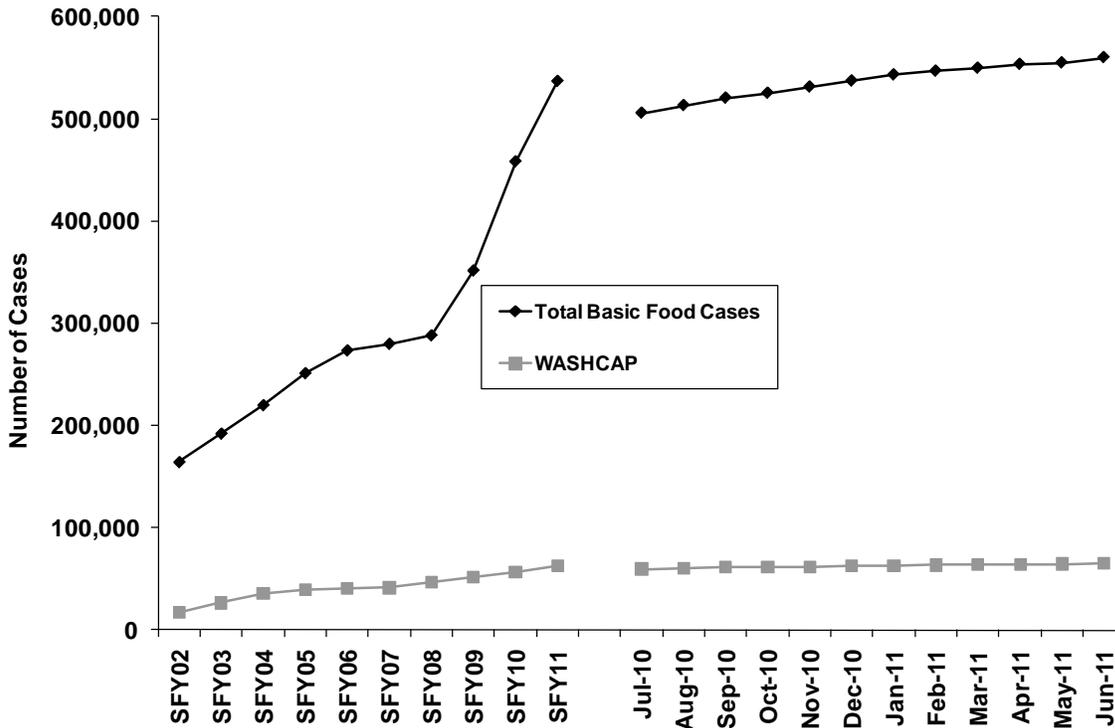
¹ Numbers include both the federally funded Basic Food Program (SNAP) and state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Program (FAP).

² OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through WASHCAP¹ SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	17,520	SFY07	41,324
SFY03	26,659	SFY08	47,106
SFY04	35,776	SFY09	52,100
SFY05	39,377	SFY10	56,457
SFY06	40,636	SFY11	62,659

SFY 2011	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	505,609	59,662	11.8%	\$8,371,574	\$140.32
August	513,080	60,694	11.8%	\$8,520,379	\$140.38
September	520,326	61,212	11.8%	\$8,623,263	\$140.88
October	525,107	61,733	11.8%	\$9,265,385	\$150.09
November	531,125	61,975	11.7%	\$9,304,841	\$150.14
December	537,001	62,597	11.7%	\$9,435,545	\$150.73
January	542,959	63,003	11.6%	\$9,469,120	\$150.30
February	546,638	63,458	11.6%	\$9,549,479	\$150.49
March	549,533	63,758	11.6%	\$9,616,895	\$150.83
April	553,283	64,222	11.6%	\$9,664,226	\$150.48
May	554,677	64,590	11.6%	\$9,720,278	\$150.49
June	559,885	65,008	11.6%	\$9,788,457	\$150.57
Mo. Avg.	536,602	62,659	11.7%	\$9,277,454	\$147.97

¹ WASHCAP cases consist of strictly one client; therefore, the number of WASHCAP clients is equal to the number of WASHCAP cases.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP¹ SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2011	TOTAL	SNAP ONLY		BOTH SNAP & FAP		FAP ONLY	
	Caseload	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	505,609	495,623	98.0%	6,791	1.3%	3,195	0.6%
August	513,080	502,930	98.0%	6,914	1.3%	3,236	0.6%
September	520,326	510,059	98.0%	6,973	1.3%	3,294	0.6%
October	525,107	514,763	98.0%	6,973	1.3%	3,371	0.6%
November	531,125	520,624	98.0%	7,080	1.3%	3,421	0.6%
December	537,001	526,266	98.0%	7,239	1.3%	3,496	0.7%
January	542,959	532,068	98.0%	7,345	1.4%	3,546	0.7%
February	546,638	537,155	98.3%	6,061	1.1%	3,422	0.6%
March	549,533	539,067	98.1%	7,015	1.3%	3,451	0.6%
April	553,283	543,712	98.3%	6,261	1.1%	3,310	0.6%
May	554,677	545,034	98.3%	6,291	1.1%	3,352	0.6%
June	559,885	550,111	98.3%	6,328	1.1%	3,446	0.6%
Mo. Avg.	536,602	526,451	98.1%	6,773	1.3%	3,378	0.6%

SFY 2011	FAP Caseload ²	State Expenditures on FAP Cases	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case
July	9,986	\$1,595,373.08	\$159.76
August	10,150	\$1,603,059.80	\$157.94
September	10,267	\$1,632,841.99	\$159.04
October	10,344	\$1,641,104.11	\$158.65
November	10,501	\$1,667,172.51	\$158.76
December	10,735	\$1,716,496.60	\$159.90
January	10,891	\$1,733,076.91	\$159.13
February	9,483	\$1,671,632.07	\$176.28
March	10,466	\$1,659,171.14	\$158.53
April	9,571	\$1,570,714.51	\$164.11
May	9,643	\$1,578,364.99	\$163.68
June	9,774	\$1,599,859.83	\$163.69
Mo. Avg.	10,151	\$1,639,072.30	\$161.47

¹ SNAP is the federal Food Stamp Program. FAP 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.

² FAP caseload includes mixed SNAP and FAP cases as well as FAP-only cases.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	42,272	7.6%	87,617	8.2%
Clarkston CSO	2,364	0.4%	4,820	0.4%
Colfax CSO	1,321	0.2%	2,856	0.3%
Colville CSO	3,965	0.7%	8,953	0.8%
Ellensburg CSO	2,657	0.5%	5,107	0.5%
Goldendale CSO	1,042	0.2%	2,134	0.2%
Kennewick CSO	17,766	3.2%	42,319	3.9%
Mattawa CSO	26	0.0%	47	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	8,386	1.5%	19,621	1.8%
Newport CSO	1,055	0.2%	2,248	0.2%
Okanogan CSO	4,332	0.8%	9,011	0.8%
Othello CSO	1,725	0.3%	4,485	0.4%
Pomeroy Outstation	18	0.0%	52	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	74	0.0%	185	0.0%
Republic CSO	1,169	0.2%	2,511	0.2%
Sunnyside CSO	6,671	1.2%	17,557	1.6%
Walla Walla CSO	4,634	0.8%	9,672	0.9%
Wapato CSO	6,058	1.1%	14,863	1.4%
Wenatchee CSO	8,056	1.4%	17,713	1.6%
White Salmon CSO	819	0.1%	1,802	0.2%
Yakima CSO	16,337	2.9%	35,952	3.3%
Region Total	130,746	23.4%	289,524	27.0%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	10,981	2.0%	21,839	2.0%
Auburn CSO	2,152	0.4%	4,983	0.5%
Bellingham CSO	15,090	2.7%	28,386	2.6%
Belltown CSO	8,263	1.5%	10,049	0.9%
Capitol Hill CSO	7,720	1.4%	11,494	1.1%
Everett CSO	15,402	2.8%	30,877	2.9%
Federal Way CSO	15,959	2.9%	34,160	3.2%
King Eastside CSO	11,277	2.0%	22,061	2.1%
King North CSO	12,518	2.2%	20,315	1.9%
King South CSO	12,119	2.2%	27,221	2.5%
Mt Vernon CSO	11,319	2.0%	23,346	2.2%
Oak Harbor CSO	2,763	0.5%	5,667	0.5%
Rainier CSO	8,905	1.6%	19,120	1.8%
Renton CSO	11,429	2.0%	23,017	2.1%
Sky Valley CSO	5,289	0.9%	10,392	1.0%
Smokey Point CSO	11,017	2.0%	22,929	2.1%
White Center CSO	17,112	3.1%	34,940	3.3%
Region Total	179,316	32.0%	350,797	32.7%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office (continued) June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	7,428	1.3%	14,273	1.3%
Bremerton CSO	14,800	2.6%	28,858	2.7%
Chehalis CSO	8,100	1.4%	16,491	1.5%
Columbia River CSO	32,146	5.7%	70,441	6.6%
Forks CSO	1,008	0.2%	2,097	0.2%
Friday Harbor Outstation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	11,634	2.1%	23,342	2.2%
Lakewood CSO	16,052	2.9%	33,832	3.2%
Long Beach CSO	1,255	0.2%	2,094	0.2%
Olympia CSO	17,282	3.1%	32,950	3.1%
Pierce North CSO	13,760	2.5%	25,103	2.3%
Pierce South CSO	16,662	3.0%	33,701	3.1%
Port Angeles CSO	4,142	0.7%	7,867	0.7%
Port Townsend CSO	2,482	0.4%	4,338	0.4%
Puyallup Valley CSO	16,515	2.9%	34,902	3.3%
Shelton CSO	5,355	1.0%	10,522	1.0%
South Bend CSO	948	0.2%	1,905	0.2%
Stevenson CSO	778	0.1%	1,605	0.1%
Region Total	170,347	30.4%	344,321	32.1%
Customer Service Center	3,118	0.6%	9,137	0.9%
WASHCAP¹	53,545	9.6%	53,548	5.0%
Medical Eligibility Service	48	0.0%	93	0.0%
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	135	0.0%	346	0.0%

¹ The WASHCAP office is a Statewide Customer Service Call Center (CSC) and includes cases from around the state that receive assistance from this office. Not all WASHCAP clients receive service from the WASHCAP office.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office (continued) June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 1				
Clarkston HCS Office	142	0.0%	157	0.0%
Colville HCS Office	393	0.1%	420	0.0%
Ellensburg HCS	123	0.0%	134	0.0%
Moses Lake HCS Office	541	0.1%	615	0.1%
Okanogan HCS Office	261	0.0%	283	0.0%
Spokane HCS Office	1,955	0.3%	2,219	0.2%
Sunnyside HCS Office	167	0.0%	194	0.0%
Tri-Cities HCS Office	735	0.1%	841	0.1%
Walla Walla HCS Office	325	0.1%	358	0.0%
Wapato HCS	123	0.0%	135	0.0%
Wenatchee HCS Office	283	0.1%	308	0.0%
Yakima HCS Office	563	0.1%	603	0.1%
Region Total	5,611	1.0%	6,267	0.6%
HCS Region 2				
Alderwood HCS Office	505	0.1%	597	0.1%
Bellingham HCS Office	418	0.1%	483	0.0%
Everett HCS Office	1,026	0.2%	1,201	0.1%
Holgate HCS Office	6,756	1.2%	7,939	0.7%
Mt Vernon HCS Office	329	0.1%	365	0.0%
Oak Harbor HCS	130	0.0%	138	0.0%
Skykomish HCS Office	319	0.1%	350	0.0%
Smokey Point HCS	383	0.1%	425	0.0%
Region Total	9,866	1.8%	11,498	1.1%
HCS Region 3				
Aberdeen HCS Office	344	0.1%	377	0.0%
Bremerton HCS Office	615	0.1%	657	0.1%
Chehalis HCS Office	305	0.1%	324	0.0%
Kelso HCS	417	0.1%	455	0.0%
Lacey HCS Office	787	0.1%	858	0.1%
Pacific County HCS	196	0.0%	215	0.0%
Port Angeles HCS	335	0.1%	355	0.0%
Puyallup HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tacoma HCS Office	2,311	0.4%	2,642	0.2%
Vancouver HCS	1,843	0.3%	2,154	0.2%
Region Total	7,153	1.3%	8,037	0.7%
State Total	559,885	100.0%	1,073,568	100.0%

Basic Food Program

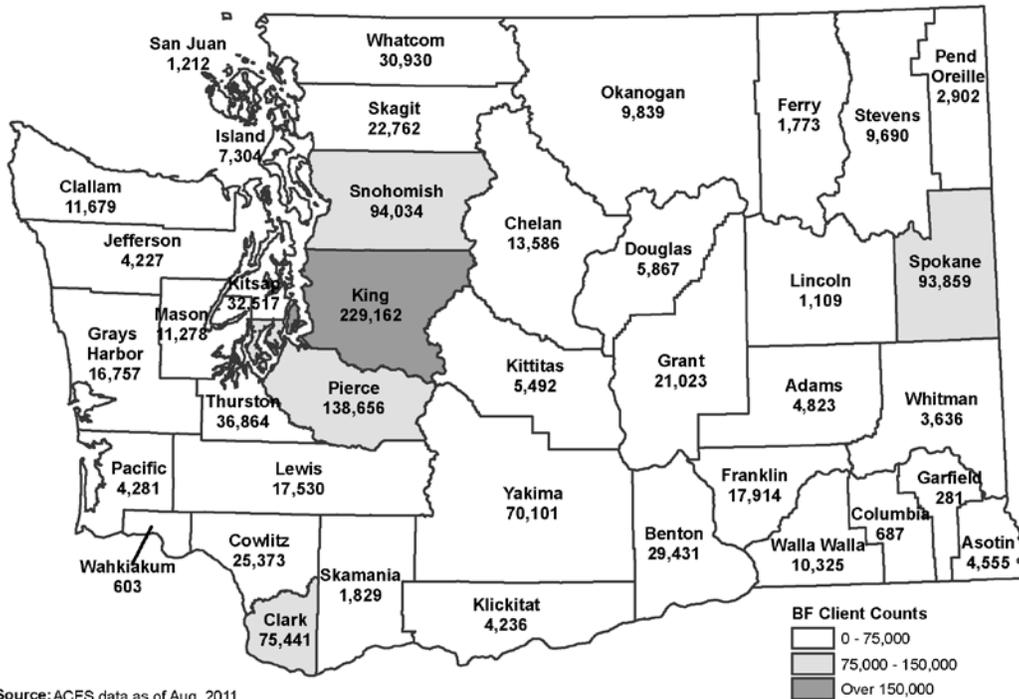
Basic Food Caseload by County of Residence June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percentage of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percentage of Statewide Clients
Adams	1,940	0.3%	4,823	0.4%
Asotin	2,350	0.4%	4,555	0.4%
Benton	13,551	2.4%	29,431	2.7%
Chelan	6,743	1.2%	13,586	1.3%
Clallam	6,560	1.2%	11,679	1.1%
Clark	36,437	6.5%	75,441	7.0%
Columbia	372	0.1%	687	0.1%
Cowlitz	13,497	2.4%	25,373	2.4%
Douglas	2,628	0.5%	5,867	0.5%
Ferry	968	0.2%	1,773	0.2%
Franklin	7,425	1.3%	17,914	1.7%
Garfield	122	0.0%	281	0.0%
Grant	9,631	1.7%	21,023	2.0%
Grays Harbor	9,445	1.7%	16,757	1.6%
Island	3,801	0.7%	7,304	0.7%
Jefferson	2,555	0.5%	4,227	0.4%
King	127,826	22.8%	229,162	21.3%
Kitsap	17,910	3.2%	32,517	3.0%
Kittitas	2,974	0.5%	5,492	0.5%
Klickitat	2,176	0.4%	4,236	0.4%
Lewis	9,243	1.7%	17,530	1.6%
Lincoln	482	0.1%	1,109	0.1%
Mason	6,152	1.1%	11,278	1.1%
Okanogan	5,030	0.9%	9,839	0.9%
Pacific	2,550	0.5%	4,281	0.4%
Pend Oreille	1,518	0.3%	2,902	0.3%
Pierce	72,762	13.0%	138,656	12.9%
San Juan	699	0.1%	1,212	0.1%
Skagit	11,625	2.1%	22,762	2.1%
Skamania	958	0.2%	1,829	0.2%
Snohomish	49,645	8.9%	94,034	8.8%
Spokane	48,623	8.7%	93,859	8.7%
Stevens	4,755	0.8%	9,690	0.9%
Thurston	20,361	3.6%	36,864	3.4%
Wahkiakum	321	0.1%	603	0.1%
Walla Walla	5,269	0.9%	10,325	1.0%
Whatcom	17,471	3.1%	30,930	2.9%
Whitman	1,879	0.3%	3,636	0.3%
Yakima	31,631	5.6%	70,101	6.5%
Statewide Total	559,885	100.0%	1,073,568	100.0%

Basic Food Program

Number of Basic Food Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2011

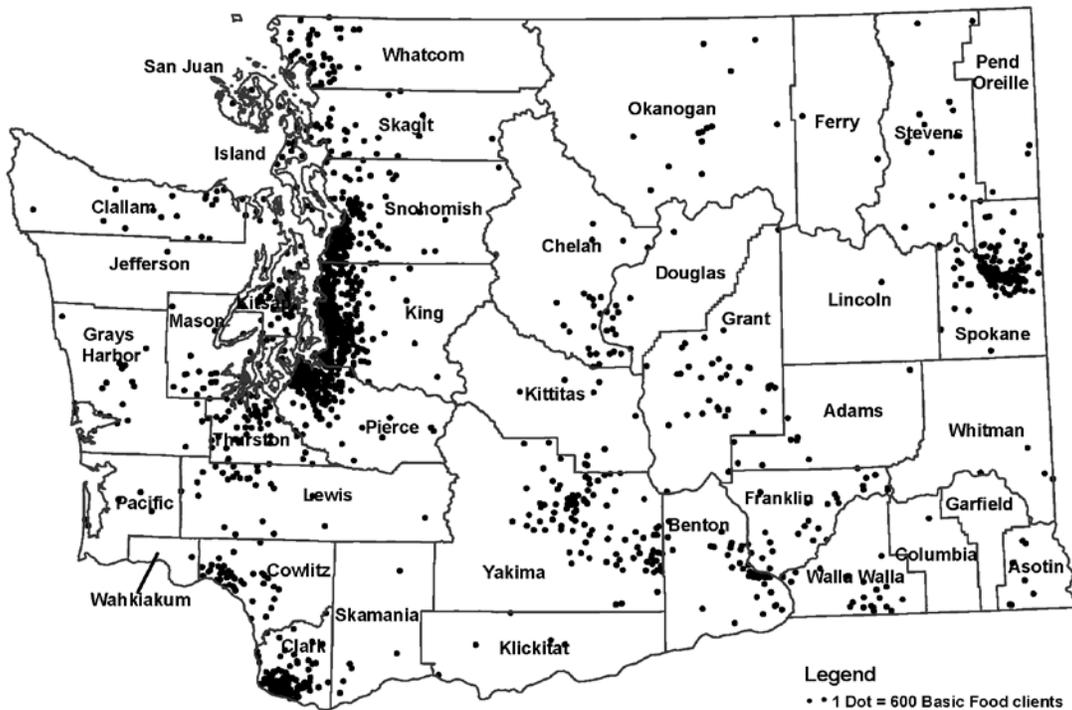


Source: ACES data as of Aug. 2011

Note: If a client is found to be in more than one county during the month (due to transition), then the client would be counted in each county they are found in.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

Number of Basic Food Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2011



Source: ACES data as of Sep. 2011

Note: If a client is found to be in more than one zip area during the month (due to transition), then the client would be counted in each zip area they are found in.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Error Rate Federal Fiscal Year October through September FFY 1995 through FFY 2010¹

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

Federal Fiscal Year	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	Lower Bound ²	Tolerance ³	Difference ⁴
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
2006	2.5	2.6	2.0	6.0	3.4
2007	2.9	2.9	1.9	5.6	2.7
2008	3.8	3.9	3.3	5.0	1.1
2009	1.8	1.8	1.1	4.4	2.6
2010	3.1	3.3	2.5	3.8	1.3

Information about 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 U.S. Department of Agriculture which administers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). 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 two 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.

The USDA Secretary determines 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.

¹ Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2011 data is not yet available.

² Calculation of the lower bound began in FFY 2003 when the new bonus and penalty system went into effect as it is used in the determination of potential sanction.

³ The tolerance level is a federally determined threshold that 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.

⁴ 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.

Basic Food Program

**Basic Food Client Demographics
June 2011**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,073,568	100.0%	648,656	100.0%	424,912	100.0%
Gender						
Female	570,121	53.1%	361,488	55.7%	208,633	49.1%
Male	503,447	46.9%	287,168	44.3%	216,279	50.9%
Race						
White	567,089	52.8%	397,864	61.3%	169,225	39.8%
Hispanic	167,248	15.6%	66,240	10.2%	101,008	23.8%
Black	78,954	7.4%	52,153	8.0%	26,801	6.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	54,421	5.1%	38,287	5.9%	16,134	3.8%
Native American	31,114	2.9%	21,246	3.3%	9,868	2.3%
Unknown	16,30%	16.3%	72,866	11.2%	101,876	24.0%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	53,264	5.0%	52,949	8.2%	315	0.1%
Married	146,346	13.6%	145,775	22.5%	571	0.1%
Never Married	736,920	68.6%	313,364	48.3%	423,556	99.7%
Divorced	107,674	10.0%	107,611	16.6%	63	0.0%
Widowed	22,749	2.1%	22,745	3.5%	4	0.0%
Unknown	6,615	0.6%	6,212	1.0%	403	0.1%
Citizenship¹						
U.S. Citizen	998,389	93.0%	587,027	90.5%	411,362	96.8%
Resident Alien	74,189	6.9%	60,905	9.4%	13,284	3.1%
U.S. National	990	0.1%	724	0.1%	266	0.1%
Age						
< 1 Year Old	27,909	2.6%	0	0.0%	27,909	6.6%
1 – 5 Years Old	151,271	14.1%	0	0.0%	151,271	35.6%
6 – 10 Years Old	118,930	11.1%	0	0.0%	118,930	28.0%
11 – 15 Years Old	94,550	8.8%	0	0.0%	94,550	22.3%
16 – 17 Years Old	32,252	3.0%	0	0.0%	32,252	7.6%
18 – 20 Years Old	52,912	4.9%	52,912	8.2%	0	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	163,670	15.2%	163,670	25.2%	0	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	139,508	13.0%	139,508	21.5%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	116,266	10.8%	116,266	17.9%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	60,674	5.7%	60,674	9.4%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	31,086	2.9%	31,086	4.8%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	28,518	2.7%	28,518	4.4%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	56,022	5.2%	56,022	8.6%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	7.4		Median Age of Children		7.0	
Mean Age of Adults	39.9		Median Age of Adults		37.0	

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 24 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food WASHCAP Client Demographics June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL¹	65,008	100.0%
Gender		
Female	36,967	56.9%
Male	28,041	43.1%
Race		
White	43,245	66.5%
Hispanic	3,497	5.4%
Black	5,852	9.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,570	8.6%
Native American	2,203	3.4%
Unknown	4,641	7.1%
Marital Status		
Separated	7,971	12.3%
Married	189	0.3%
Never Married	30,777	47.3%
Divorced	18,022	27.7%
Widowed	6,926	10.7%
Unknown	1,123	1.7%
Citizenship²		
U.S. Citizen	59,128	91.0%
Resident Alien	5,811	8.9%
U.S. National	69	0.1%
Age³		
18 – 20 Years Old	950	1.5%
21 – 29 Years Old	6,164	9.5%
30 – 39 Years Old	6,419	9.9%
40 – 49 Years Old	11,227	17.3%
50 – 55 Years Old	10,818	16.6%
56 – 59 Years Old	7,284	11.2%
60 – 64 Years Old	6,852	10.5%
65+ Years Old	15,293	23.5%
Mean Age of Clients	53.2	
Median Age of Clients	54.0	

¹ Numbers include both the federally funded Basic Food Program (SNAP) and state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Program (FAP).

² See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 24 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

³ Individuals 18 years and older are eligible for WASHCAP

Child Support Program

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Child Support Program

Child Support Program

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

- **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)
- **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 also 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.

Cost avoidance, one of the indirect benefits of the child support enforcement program, is referred to as reductions in public expenditures in cash assistance, food stamps and Medicaid for custodial families. Washington state studies have shown that a dependable stream of child support income for custodial parents and medical insurance coverage for children help custodial families increase levels of financial stability and independence, and consequently, leads to less reliance on public safety net programs and greater family self-sufficiency.

Child Support Program continued

Child Support Program

Highlights

- Washington State's Child Support Program served about 1 out of every 10 state residents during SFY 2011.
- The Child Support Program served an average of 342,644 children per month during SFY 2011.
- The average monthly child support caseload increased from 356,436 in SFY 2010 to 364,535 in SFY 2011, a 2.3% increase.
- Within this caseload, average monthly Current Assistance cases decreased 2.7% from 60,304 in SFY 2010 to 58,705 in SFY 2011; Former Assistance cases increased 3.6% from 178,488 to 184,832; and Never Assistance cases increased 2.9% from 117,644 to 120,997.
- Most (85.2%) non-custodial parents are male with an average age of 38.5 years, while most (88.3%) custodial parents are female with an average age of 38.6 years.
- Total collections for SFY 2011 were \$679.1 million; about \$27.1 million more than projected.
- In SFY 2011, child support cost avoidance was \$31.6 million (a 0.8% increase over SFY 2010) for the Basic Food program and \$14.0 million (an 18.3% decrease over SFY 2010) for the TANF program. These equal about 7% of the \$638 million government expenditure on these two programs for DCS custodial parents and children in the same year.
- In calendar year 2010, the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) reported 28,341 births to an unmarried mother. Of these births, DOH reports that 22,724 (80.2%) of the unmarried parents collectively signed and filed WA State Paternity Affidavit forms with DOH. The vast majority of these Affidavits were signed at the hospital as a result of Washington State's Paternity Affidavit Program.

**Child Support Program
Child Support Incentive Scorecard**

FFY2010¹ and FFY2011²

Source: Division of Child Support

MEASURE	GOAL NEEDED TO OBTAIN 100% FUNDING	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM INCENTIVE REACHED		ESTIMATED INCENTIVE PAYMENT (\$MILLIONS) ³	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Paternity Establishment Percentage	80%	101.4%	101.6%	100%	100%	\$3.29	\$3.35
Support Order Establishment	80%	89.5%	89.8%	100%	100%	\$3.29	\$3.35
Current Collections	80%	65.8%	64.7%	75%	74%	\$2.47	\$2.51
Arrearage Collections	80%	62.9%	61.5%	72%	71%	\$1.78	\$1.81
Cost- Effectiveness	\$5.00	\$4.43	\$4.68	80%	90%	\$2.22	\$2.26
INCENTIVE TOTALS				85.4%	87.0%	\$13.05	\$13.27

¹ FFY 2010 data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) 2009 Preliminary Report.

² FFY 2011 data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.

³ DCS incentive payments for FFY10 are based on DCS actual FFY10 performance and OCSE FFY10 preliminary performance results for all other states. DCS incentive payments for FFY11 are based on DCS actual FFY11 performance and OCSE FFY10 preliminary performance results for all other states. In addition, it is assumed that federal incentive pool will change from \$502 million to \$510.9 million in FFY11. Data source: ESA Fiscal Services Office.

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

PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT PERCENTAGE: Number of Children in the Caseload in the FY or as of the End of the FY 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.

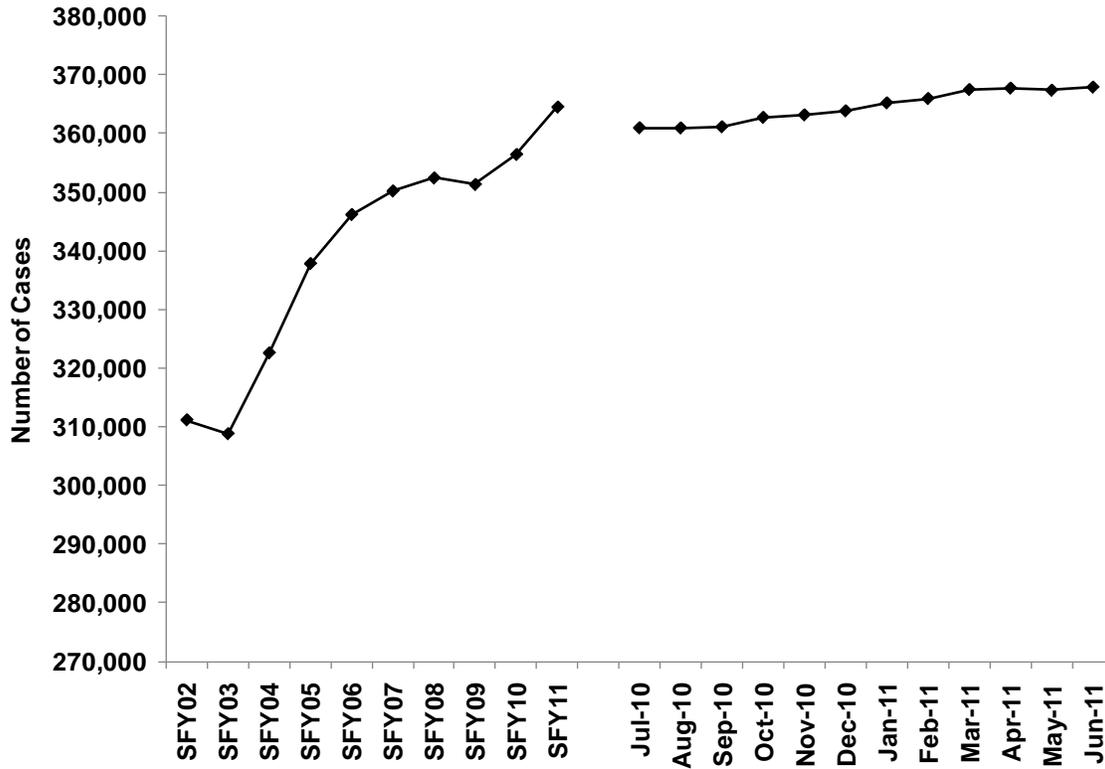
ARREARAGE COLLECTIONS: Number of IV-D Cases Paying Toward Arrears divided by Number of IV-D Cases with Arrears Due.

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

Child Support Program

Child Support Caseload¹ SFY 2002 through SFY 2011

Source: Division of Child Support



Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	311,127	SFY07	350,206
SFY03	308,760	SFY08	352,422
SFY04	322,564	SFY09	351,315
SFY05	337,810	SFY10	356,436
SFY06	346,184	SFY11	364,535

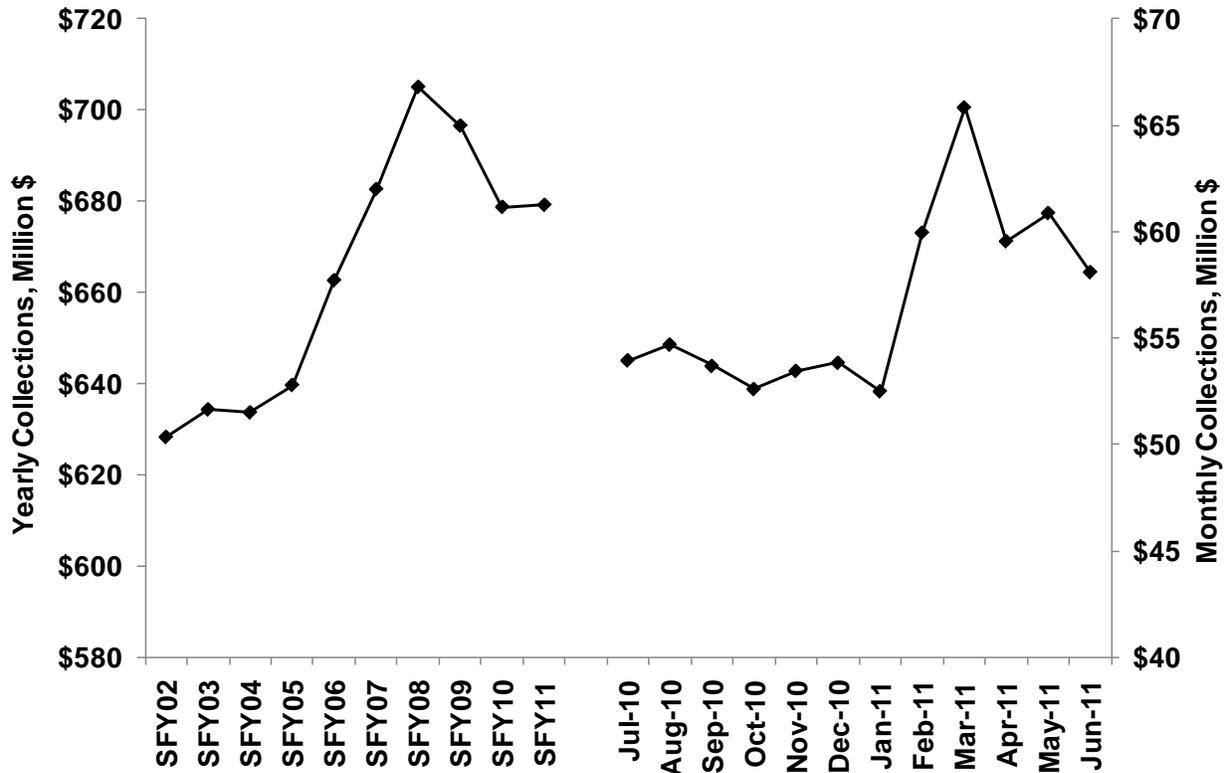
SFY 2011	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Caseload
July	62,044	179,122	119,788	360,954
August	62,485	178,906	119,531	360,922
September	62,587	179,050	119,483	361,120
October	63,655	179,044	120,030	362,729
November	63,726	179,429	120,003	363,158
December	63,458	180,162	120,230	363,850
January	58,404	186,019	120,789	365,212
February	51,644	193,069	121,239	365,952
March	55,640	189,704	122,150	367,494
April	54,777	190,385	122,575	367,737
May	53,783	190,798	122,797	367,378
June	52,260	192,299	123,349	367,908
Mo. Avg.	58,705	184,832	120,997	364,535

¹ Case counts are unduplicated.

Child Support Program

Child Support Collections SFY 2002 – SFY 2011

Source: Division of Child Support



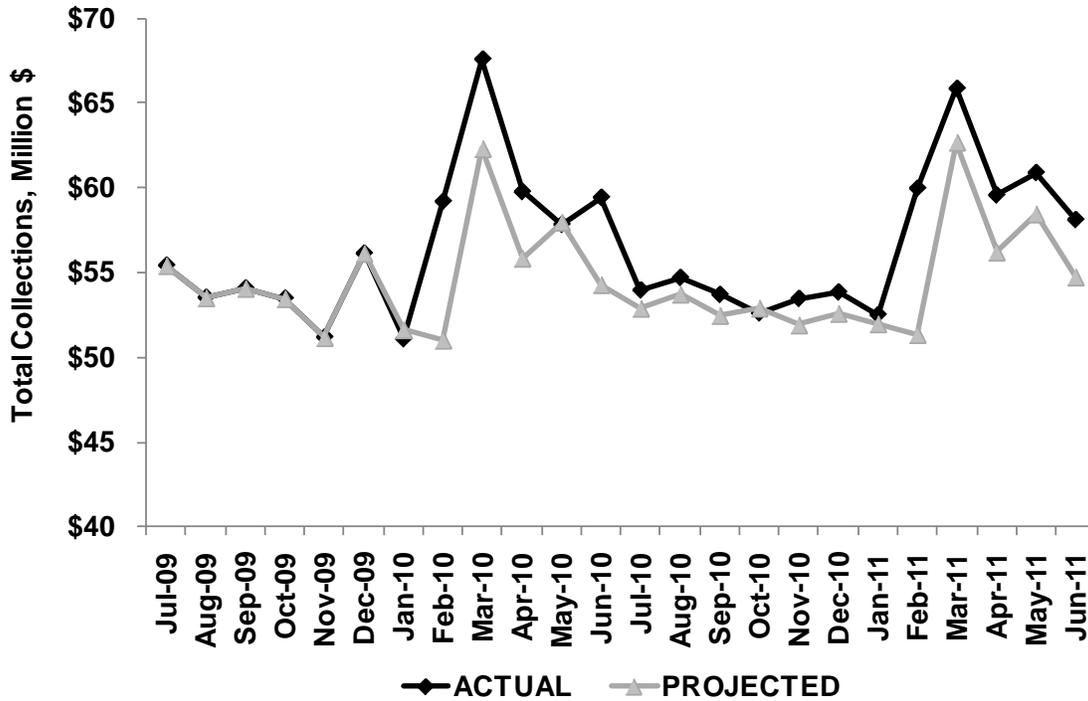
Year	Collections	Year	Collections
SFY02	\$628,199,101	SFY07	\$682,569,955
SFY03	\$634,240,288	SFY08	\$704,983,914
SFY04	\$633,591,434	SFY09	\$696,497,265
SFY05	\$639,591,288	SFY10	\$678,663,012
SFY06	\$662,571,225	SFY11	\$679,114,124

SFY 2011	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Collections
July	\$3,796,902	\$20,573,847	\$29,584,805	\$53,955,554
August	\$3,966,517	\$20,644,781	\$30,085,320	\$54,696,617
September	\$3,985,604	\$20,082,328	\$29,626,317	\$53,694,249
October	\$3,953,100	\$19,734,924	\$28,916,905	\$52,604,929
November	\$3,854,405	\$19,665,052	\$29,940,479	\$53,459,936
December	\$3,931,850	\$19,743,638	\$30,164,558	\$53,840,045
January	\$3,785,114	\$19,117,235	\$29,600,537	\$52,502,885
February	\$5,034,658	\$23,554,519	\$31,371,995	\$59,961,172
March	\$5,073,907	\$26,728,034	\$34,044,811	\$65,846,752
April	\$4,012,424	\$23,380,574	\$32,167,905	\$59,560,903
May	\$3,622,750	\$24,282,073	\$32,978,380	\$60,883,203
June	\$3,351,445	\$22,675,338	\$32,081,096	\$58,107,879
Total	\$48,368,675	\$260,182,343	\$370,563,106	\$679,114,124

Child Support Program

Child Support Collections Actual and Projected – July 2009 to June 2011

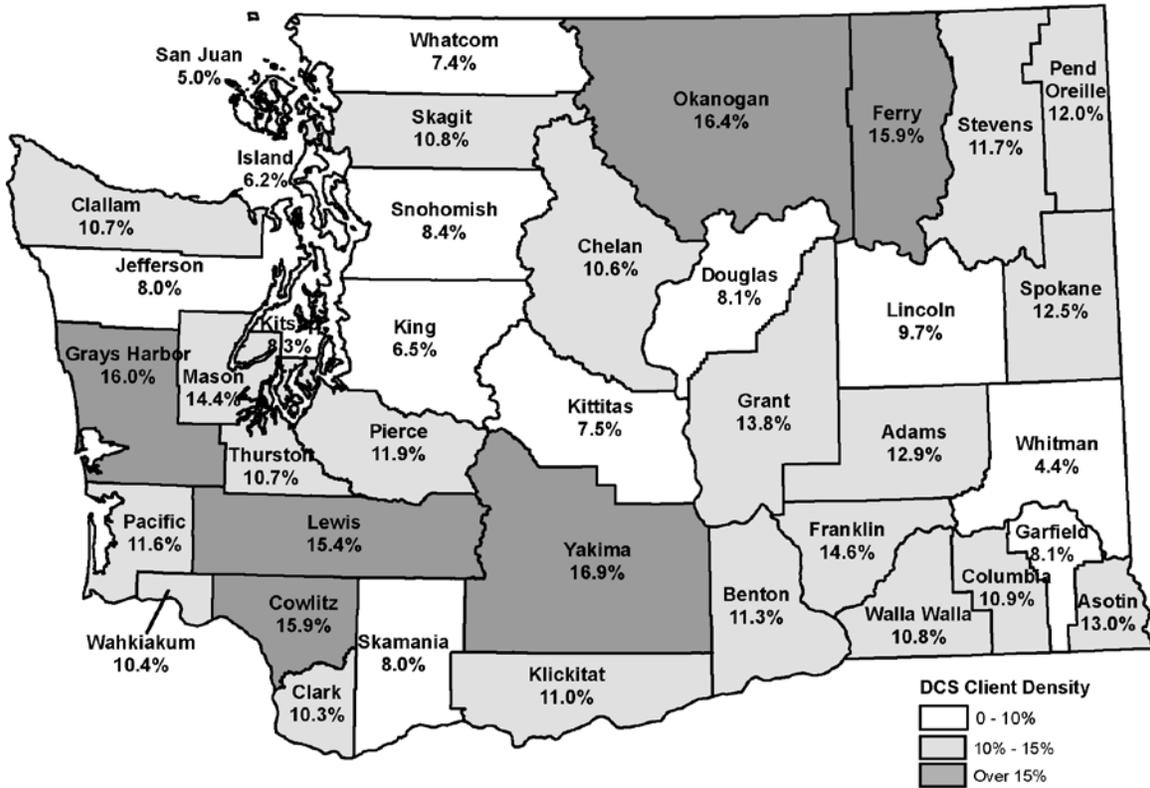
Source: Division of Child Support



	<u>SFY2010</u>		<u>SFY2011</u>	
	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected
July	\$55,417,137	\$55,411,863	\$53,955,554	\$52,906,551
August	\$53,525,340	\$53,521,298	\$54,696,617	\$53,735,633
September	\$54,073,908	\$54,073,865	\$53,694,249	\$52,487,701
October	\$53,472,820	\$53,475,195	\$52,604,929	\$52,918,115
November	\$51,186,735	\$51,186,729	\$53,459,936	\$51,928,281
December	\$56,127,240	\$56,127,185	\$53,840,045	\$52,608,073
January	\$51,080,828	\$51,647,411	\$52,502,885	\$51,995,967
February	\$59,188,538	\$51,033,240	\$59,961,172	\$51,365,785
March	\$67,576,101	\$62,273,664	\$65,846,752	\$62,651,700
April	\$59,760,502	\$55,839,393	\$59,560,903	\$56,201,013
May	\$57,830,749	\$57,959,347	\$60,883,203	\$58,441,774
June	\$59,423,113	\$54,294,294	\$58,107,879	\$54,743,557
Total	\$678,663,012	\$656,843,484	\$679,114,124	\$651,984,152

Child Support Program

Percentage of Residents Served by DCS During June 2011



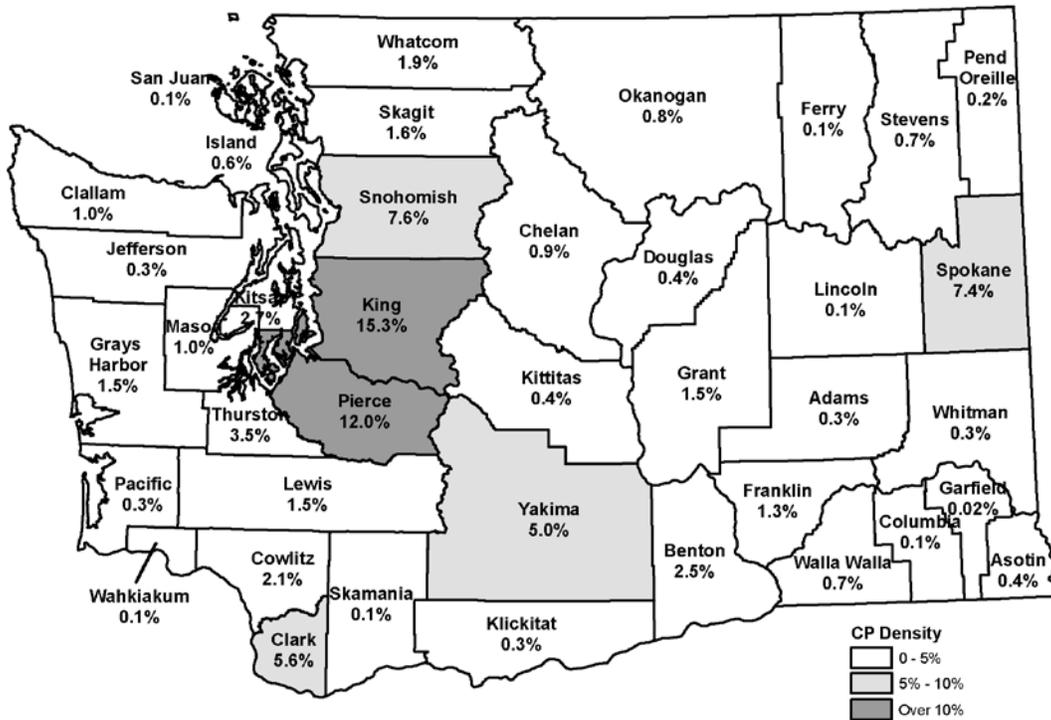
Note: The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS clients in a county during June 2011 by the OFM 2011 County Population estimates.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	2,437	18,950	12.9%	Lewis	11,674	76,000	15.4%
Asotin	2,815	21,650	13.0%	Lincoln	1,030	10,600	9.7%
Benton	20,030	177,900	11.3%	Mason	8,824	61,100	14.4%
Chelan	7,685	72,700	10.6%	Okanogan	6,742	41,200	16.4%
Clallam	7,690	71,600	10.7%	Pacific	2,419	20,900	11.6%
Clark	44,131	428,000	10.3%	Pend Oreille	1,554	13,000	12.0%
Columbia	445	4,100	10.9%	Pierce	95,330	802,150	11.9%
Cowlitz	16,371	102,700	15.9%	San Juan	799	15,900	5.0%
Douglas	3,126	38,650	8.1%	Skagit	12,709	117,400	10.8%
Ferry	1,205	7,600	15.9%	Skamania	891	11,150	8.0%
Franklin	11,780	80,500	14.6%	Snohomish	60,259	717,000	8.4%
Garfield	182	2,250	8.1%	Spokane	59,031	472,650	12.5%
Grant	12,466	90,100	13.8%	Stevens	5,100	43,600	11.7%
Grays Harbor	11,692	72,900	16.0%	Thurston	27,071	254,100	10.7%
Island	4,858	78,800	6.2%	Wahkiakum	417	4,000	10.4%
Jefferson	2,419	30,050	8.0%	Walla Walla	6,323	58,800	10.8%
King	126,214	1,942,600	6.5%	Whatcom	14,911	202,100	7.4%
Kitsap	21,024	253,900	8.3%	Whitman	1,988	44,800	4.4%
Kittitas	3,091	41,300	7.5%	Yakima	41,436	244,700	16.9%
Klickitat	2,252	20,500	11.0%	State Total	660,421	6,767,900	9.8%

Child Support Program

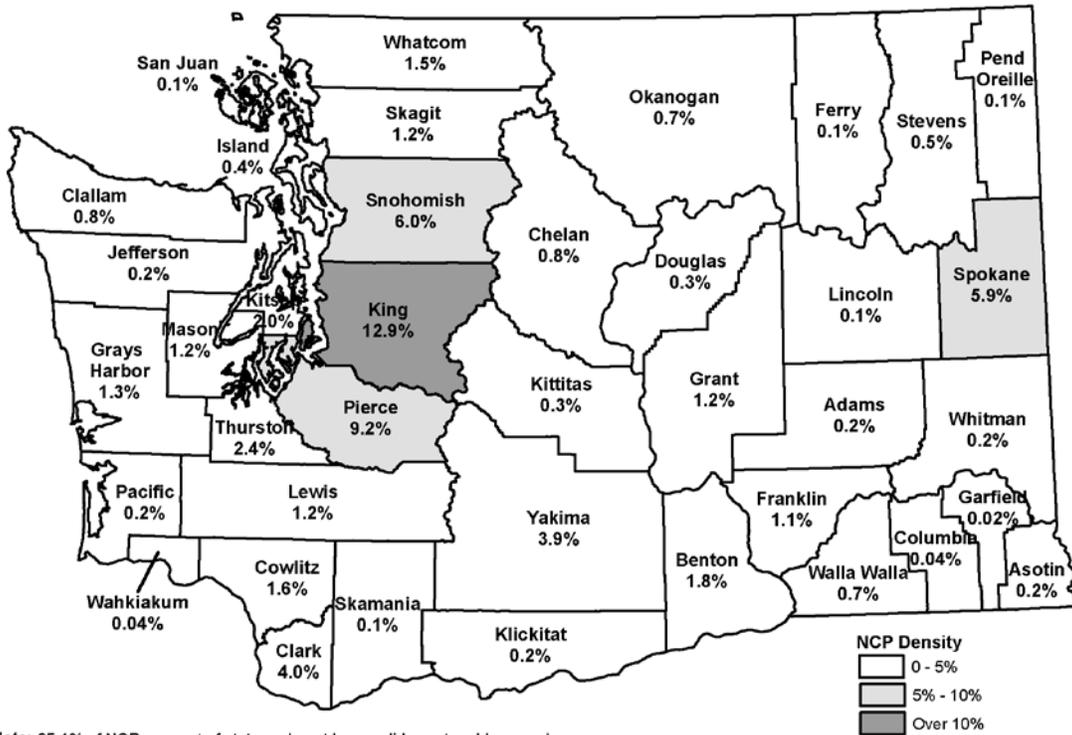
Percentage of Custodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2011



Note: 17.7% of CPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2011



Note: 35.1% of NCPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

Child Support Program

Child Support Client Demographics June 2011

Source: Division of Child Support SEMS (Support Enforcement Management System)

Characteristic	Non-Custodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	277,485	100.0%	293,247	100.0%	342,266	100.0%
Gender						
Female	40,209	14.5%	258,940	88.3%	173,402	50.7%
Male	236,429	85.2%	31,356	10.7%	168,295	49.2%
Unknown	847	0.3%	2,951	1.0%	569	0.2%
Age of Parents						
< 26 Years Old	25,232	9.1%	33,579	11.5%		
26 – 35 Years Old	90,486	32.6%	95,355	32.5%		
36 – 45 Years Old	96,775	34.9%	93,788	32.0%		
46 – 55 Years Old	50,858	18.3%	48,982	16.7%		
55+ Years Old	10,231	3.7%	18,030	6.1%		
Age of Children						
< 6 Year Old					89,377	26.1%
6 – 10 Years Old					92,506	27.0%
11 – 15 Years Old					103,645	30.3%
16 – 18 Years Old					47,598	13.9%
18+ Years Old					8,727	2.5%
Mean Age	38.5 Years Old		38.6 Years Old		10.2 Years Old	
Median Age	38.0 Years Old		37.4 Years Old		10.3 Years Old	

Child Support Program

Child Support Cost Avoidance for Basic Food and TANF SFY2011

Source: DCS SEMS, ESA-ACES, ESD wage data

SFY11	<u>Basic Food</u>			<u>TANF</u>		
	Average CR ¹ Basic Food Expenditure	Average CI ² Basic Food Expenditure	Total Basic Food Savings	Average CR ¹ TANF Expenditure	Average CI ² TANF Expenditure	Total TANF Savings
July	\$96.1	\$152.6	\$2,586,520	\$22.8	\$54.2	\$1,315,521
August	\$97.3	\$155.7	\$2,648,096	\$22.4	\$54.6	\$1,334,288
September	\$97.4	\$156.4	\$2,632,816	\$21.9	\$52.8	\$1,267,654
October	\$98.6	\$158.2	\$2,607,939	\$24.5	\$60.2	\$1,457,806
November	\$98.2	\$159.0	\$2,630,484	\$23.8	\$59.7	\$1,451,052
December	\$97.9	\$159.2	\$2,615,364	\$23.6	\$60.0	\$1,455,529
January	\$97.8	\$160.1	\$2,653,403	\$23.1	\$59.3	\$1,447,791
February	\$104.6	\$163.8	\$2,647,060	\$19.4	\$41.5	\$832,953
March	\$105.3	\$165.2	\$2,696,540	\$18.3	\$39.9	\$826,319
April	\$103.1	\$163.1	\$2,700,893	\$17.2	\$39.0	\$853,400
May	\$104.1	\$162.9	\$2,645,154	\$15.9	\$37.9	\$867,852
June	\$104.8	\$161.6	\$2,525,380	\$15.2	\$37.0	\$858,673
Total	-	-	\$31,589,649	-	-	\$13,968,838

¹ CR: Custodial parents with regular child support payments. Regular child support payments are defined as summed monthly order amount more than \$0 and summed total arrearage debt less than twice the summed monthly order amount.

² CI: Custodial parents without regular child support payments.

Child Support Cost Avoidance for Medicaid SFY2009¹

Source: DCS SEMS, ESA-ACES, ESD wage data

SFY09 ¹	Total CP ² Medicaid Savings	Total Child Medicaid Savings	Total Medicaid Savings
July	\$2,498,138	\$4,110,436	\$6,608,575
August	\$2,469,901	\$4,022,962	\$6,492,863
September	\$2,693,780	\$2,004,216	\$4,697,995
October	\$2,629,581	\$3,246,220	\$5,875,802
November	\$2,619,539	\$3,327,380	\$5,946,919
December	\$2,748,968	\$3,324,786	\$6,073,754
January	\$2,943,175	\$2,640,070	\$5,583,245
February	\$2,359,578	\$2,426,677	\$4,786,255
March	\$2,521,881	\$3,373,917	\$5,895,798
April	\$2,352,855	\$3,264,598	\$5,617,454
May	\$2,245,923	\$3,274,339	\$5,520,261
June	\$2,336,603	\$2,261,609	\$4,598,211
Total	\$30,419,921	\$37,277,211	\$67,697,132

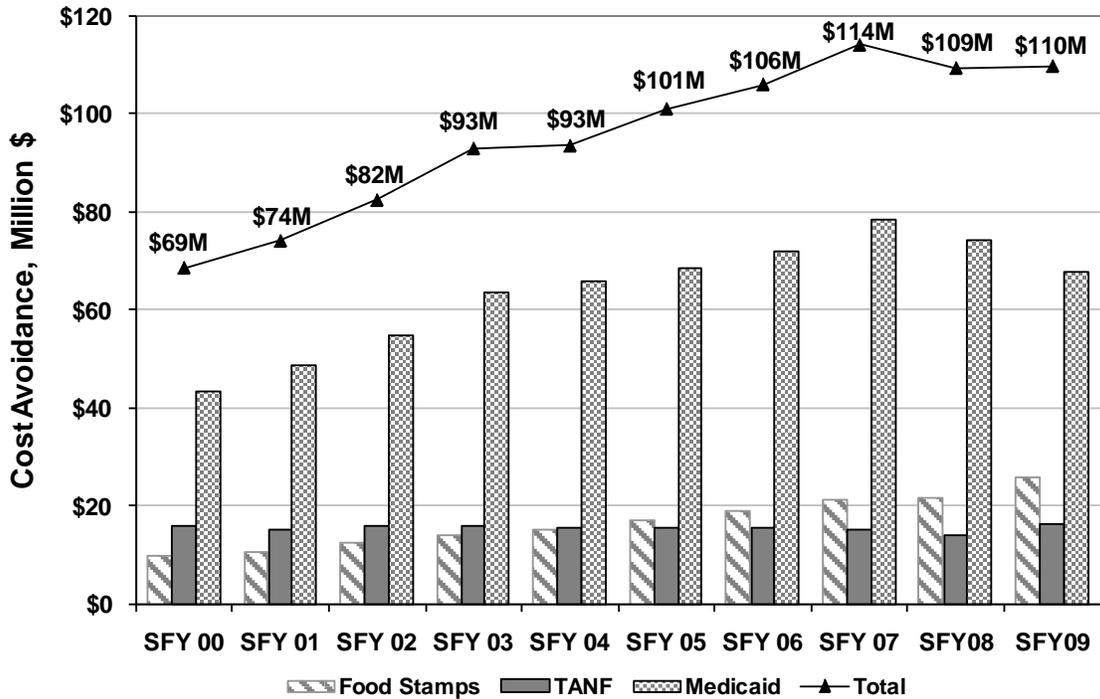
¹ Medicaid expenditure data after SFY09 is not available at this time

² CP: custodial parents

Child Support Program

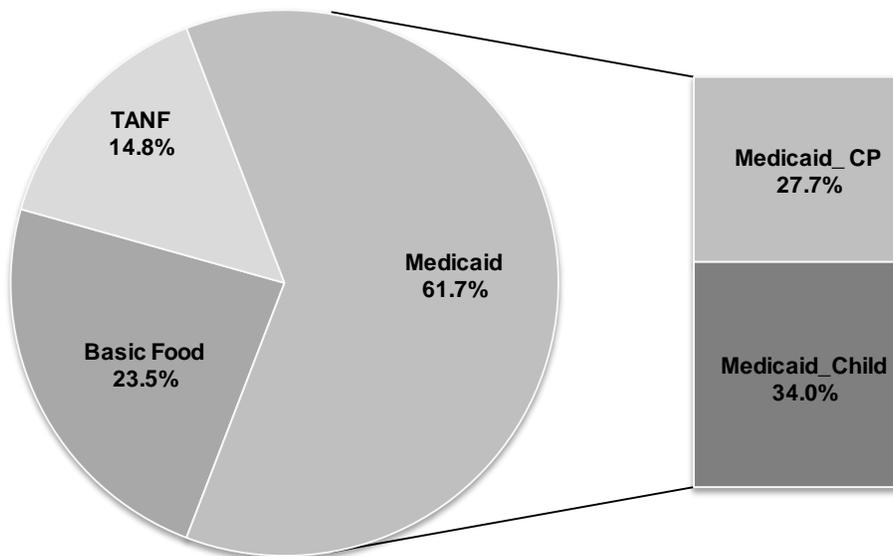
Child Support Cost Avoidance, Millions SFY 2000 - SFY 2009

Source: Data sources of cost avoidance estimates include:
DCS SEMS data, CSDB data, and ESD wage data.



Sources of \$110 Million in Child Support Cost Avoidance SFY 2009

Source: Data sources of cost avoidance estimates include
DCS SEMS data, CSDB data, and ESD wage data.



Voluntary Paternity Affidavits and Genetic Testing

Voluntary Paternity Affidavit Program Background

The Washington State Paternity Affidavit Program began July 1989 as a partnership between the Washington State Division of Child Support (DCS) and the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). The program provides cooperative unmarried parents an opportunity to sign a Paternity Affidavit at the child's birth or shortly thereafter. Most Paternity Affidavits are signed at a birthing hospital. Based on its success of increasing paternity establishments using the voluntary affidavit and its cost effectiveness, Washington's program was soon recognized as a national best practice. In the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the U.S. Congress required that every state implement a voluntary paternity establishment program based on Washington State's model.

Legal Requirements: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act (PRWORA) of 1996 forms the basis of federal law. 45CFR 303.5 (g) provides the applicable federal regulations. RCW 70.58.080 and RCW 26.26 are the applicable state laws.

A hospital, midwife, or other entity must provide an opportunity for unmarried parents to sign a Paternity Affidavit at the time of the child's birth. The parents are entitled to both a written statement of their rights and responsibilities (on the back of the Paternity Affidavit) and oral notice (a short video, 1-800 line). Upon receipt of a properly completed and notarized Paternity Affidavit, DOH must name the father on the birth certificate.

Effects of the Paternity Affidavit: A properly filed Paternity Affidavit creates a legal finding of paternity immediately. Paternity for a child of unmarried parents must be determined before a child support order can be established for financial and medical obligations. The determination of paternity created by the Paternity Affidavit also makes a child eligible to participate in any available social security, veterans', life insurance and health insurance benefits.

Results: The signed Paternity Affidavit allows DCS to establish a child support obligation quickly and at low cost. Usually, DCS obtains a child support order in 90 days or less from the date DOH files the Paternity Affidavit. DCS administrative costs total less than \$200 per case. That compares with an average \$1,350 each time DCS must establish paternity in court. As a result of the Paternity Affidavit Program, DCS saves the taxpayers more than \$13,000,000 yearly. In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2011, 24,932 paternities were established, 73.7 percent by Paternity Affidavit, compared to 74.5 percent in SFY 2010.

Bright Start Background

More than 15 years after Washington State created its Paternity Affidavit Program, hospitals generated 70 percent of the voluntary Paternity Affidavits in the state, establishing paternity for nearly half of all births to unmarried mothers. The program was a big success; however, variations in performance continued to persist across the state. By looking at individual birthing hospitals in terms of affidavits filed with DOH, it was clear that DCS needed to renew efforts with hospitals to increase the number of Paternity Affidavits.

In the grant announcements from the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) for 2005, there was a priority area for "Reducing Intervention and Use of Adversarial or Formal

Child Support Program

Proceedings while Increasing Financial Security for Children Born Out of Wedlock.” E-MAPS (ESA Management Audit and Performance Statistics) applied for and received the grant, Bright Start, for DCS. The three-year grant began August 1, 2005. E-MAPS received approval for an additional year, using existing funding. Bright Start continued as a grant through July 31, 2009.

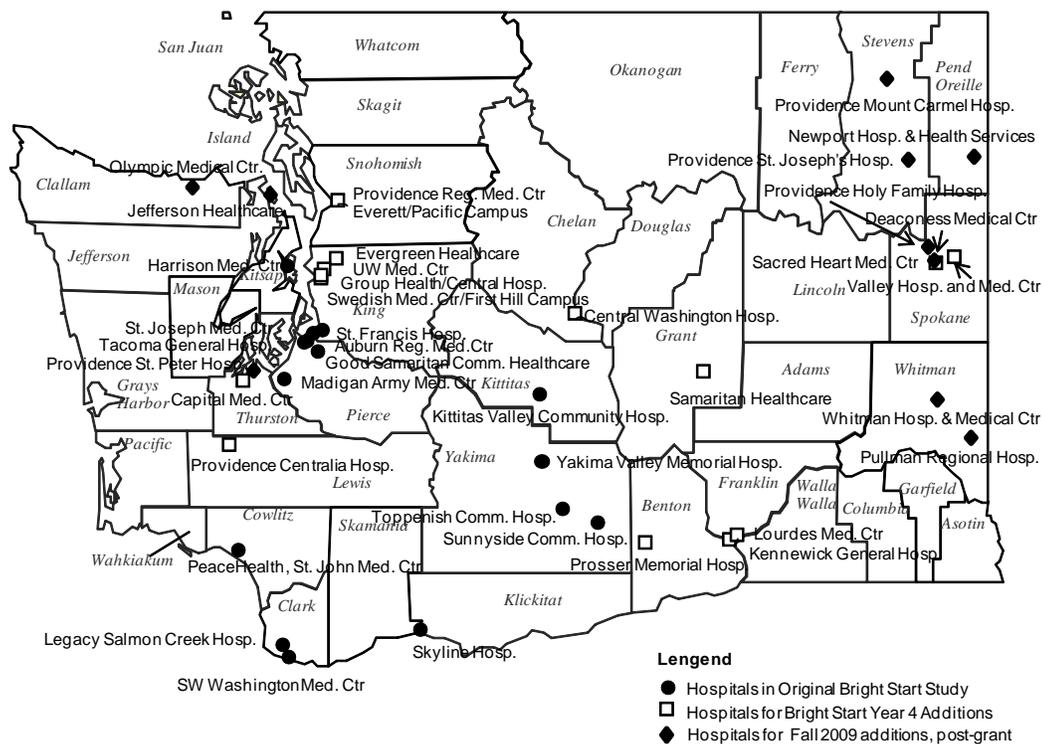
A major focus of Bright Start was to re-engage with hospital administrators and key hospital staff. The statewide Paternity Coordinator visited every Bright Start hospital, meeting with administrators and conducted staff trainings on Bright Start and on the Paternity Affidavit.

There are two successful strategies from the demonstration grant that previous were not part of the usual child support program. First, the grant permitted DCS to pay for Notary Public training at hospitals. There is a shortage of trained notaries at hospitals to affirm paternity signatures on the Paternity Affidavit, which is required by state law. The notary training of additional hospital staff increases the access to notaries at all times of the day and on weekends, thereby increasing the number of Paternity Affidavits filed with DOH from the hospitals.

Second, Bright Start offers unmarried parents no-cost genetic testing in a non-judicial setting. With Bright Start voluntary paternity testing, hospital staff can offer an application for genetic testing to unmarried parents uncertain of paternity.

Bright Start Sites: The first three years the project operated in 15 hospitals in eight counties, covering four of the state’s ten field offices. These hospitals were selected to represent an urban/rural mix and a range of paternity establishment performance. In August 2008, 14 low-performing hospitals were added to the demonstration for a total of 29 Bright Start hospitals. In the fall of 2009, eleven additional hospitals were added. (See map)

Bright Start Hospitals



Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS - Oct. 28, 2010

Child Support Program

Results: Bright Start hospitals improved their relative performance in the area of signed Paternity Affidavits by 7 percent compared to a 4 percent increase in non-Bright Start hospitals. Previously low-performing Bright Start hospitals showed the greatest gains during the demonstration. Findings indicate that relationships with key hospital staff assure that every unmarried mother and possible father are offered an opportunity to sign a Paternity Affidavit. In addition, improved notary coverage, particularly on the weekends, has contributed to the increased affidavits. The offer to pay an average of \$220 per notary is a cost-effective way to demonstrate to hospitals that DCS is committed to the affidavit program and is willing to share in its costs.

Genetic testing complements the Paternity Affidavit Program. The mothers and possible fathers receive their results within 4-6 weeks of the date of application. Bright Start received around 395 applications for genetic testing for the period July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011. Bright Start was able to provide genetic testing on two thirds of these applications. The others were closed because the parties did not meet the requirements (they had already signed a paternity affidavit, were married, one or both were minors, did not cooperate, or otherwise requested closure). Of the men tested, 78 percent were found to be the father. Hospital staff have embraced the service and see it as filling a critical gap for couples who are unsure of the paternity of their newborn.

Bright Start Transition to DCS Voluntary Paternity Testing: Bright Start has gotten the attention of OCSE as a possible model for other states. OCSE extended the grant an additional year (8/08-7/09) to obtain more research findings. A final report by the evaluators came out in October 2009.

Notary training at hospitals and genetic testing of parents outside the child support caseload are not covered by federal child support funding. OSCE approved the use of incentive funding for Bright Start after July 31, 2009 to allow DCS to fund Notaries Public in the state's birthing hospitals and provide no-cost genetic testing.

DCS began expanding services to the remaining 40 birthing hospitals in the fall of 2009. Currently, 40 of the 67 birthing hospitals in the State are participating. The program is now officially called the DCS Voluntary Paternity Testing Program (VPTP).

Disability Lifeline Program

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Disability Lifeline Program

Disability Lifeline (formerly General Assistance)

Disability Lifeline (DL) provides cash assistance to adults who cannot work and do not have dependent children. There are three DL groups:

1. **DL-Unemployable (DL-U)** is designed for persons who meet financial requirements and have a physical or mental incapacity that prevents employment for at least three (3) months.
2. **DL-Expedited Medicaid (DL-X)** provides full scope categorically needy (CN) medical benefits to those who appear to meet SSI disability criteria.
3. **DL-Other Types** include Aged (DL-A), Blind (DL-B), and Disabled (DL-D) which offers state-funded or full scope CN medical benefits to persons who are 65 or older or disabled, institutionalized (DL-I), and under age 19 (DL-R).

Highlights:

- The average monthly combined DL caseload decreased 1.1% to 37,856 cases in SFY 2011 from 38,269 cases in SFY 2010. The average monthly caseload for:
 1. DL-U increased slightly to 20,606 in SFY 2011 from 20,501 in SFY 2010;
 2. DL-X decreased 8.2% in SFY 2011 (12,296 cases), from SFY 2010 (13,390 cases)
 3. DL-Other programs increased 13.2% in SFY 2011 (4,954 cases), from SFY 2010 (4,378 cases)
- In June 2011, most DL-U recipients were male (61.3%), and most recipients were white (64.8%). The median age for DL-U only recipients was 42 years.
- In June 2011, most DL-X recipients were male (57.6%), and most recipients were white (68.1%). The median age for DL-X only recipients was 44 years.
- In June 2011, most DL-Other Types recipients were female (61.1%). The majority of recipients were either Asian/Pacific Islanders (30.2%) or White (28.3%). The median age for DL-Other recipients was 69 years.

Disability Lifeline Program

Selected Combined Disability Lifeline Program¹ Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	38,269 (37,287- 39,359)	37,856 (34,951- 39,564)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	38,738 (37,762 – 39,842)	38,378 (35,484 – 40,092)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.7%	0.7%
State Population Age 18 and Over ²	5,149,729	5,193,198
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ³	\$307.72 (\$306.37 - \$309.40)	\$263.48 (\$180.24 - \$311.88)

¹ The combined DL caseload includes Disability Lifeline for Unemployable (DL-U), Aged (DL-A), Blind (DL-B), Disabled (DL-D), Expedited Medicaid (DL-X), Regular (DL-R) and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (DL-I and DL-K).

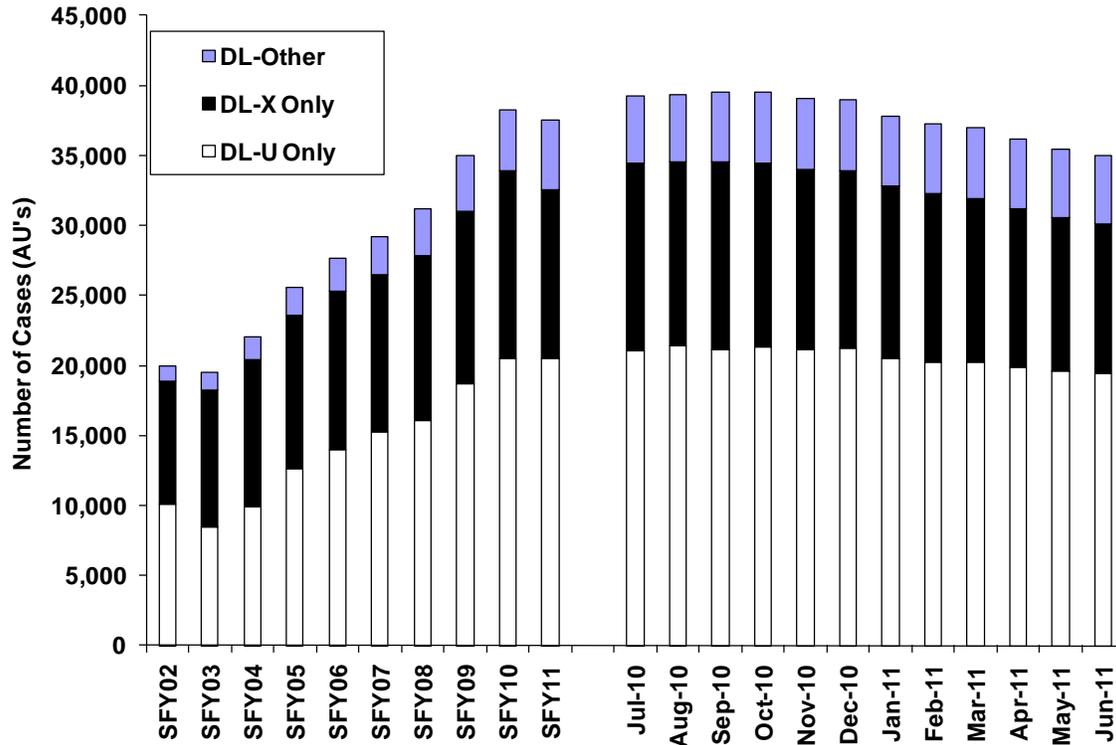
² OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

³ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

Disability Lifeline Program

Combined Disability Lifeline Caseload SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	19,921	SFY07	29,220
SFY03	19,472	SFY08	31,172
SFY04	22,012	SFY09	34,992
SFY05	25,566	SFY10	38,269
SFY06	27,664	SFY11	37,856

SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Case
July	39,216	39,720	\$12,062,587.78	\$307.59
August	39,359	39,875	\$12,144,467.09	\$308.56
September	39,499	40,018	\$12,186,790.88	\$308.53
October	39,564	40,092	\$12,252,760.88	\$309.69
November	39,100	39,620	\$12,194,683.84	\$311.88
December	38,977	39,500	\$12,150,025.77	\$311.72
January	37,775	38,293	\$9,259,617.73	\$245.13
February	37,261	37,784	\$9,162,256.44	\$245.89
March	36,996	37,522	\$9,029,954.77	\$244.08
April	36,164	36,686	\$6,538,905.33	\$180.81
May	35,414	35,940	\$6,413,238.20	\$181.09
June	34,951	35,484	\$6,299,475.83	\$180.24
Mo. Avg.	37,856	38,378	\$9,974,563.71	\$263.48

Disability Lifeline Program

Selected Disability Lifeline – Unemployable (DL-U) Program Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	20,501 (19,552 – 21,437)	20,606 (19,457 – 21,386)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	20,545 (19,595 – 21,487)	20,645 (19,496 – 21,430)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.4%	0.4%
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	5,149,729	5,193,198
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$300.53 (\$298.13 – \$303.30)	\$258.01 (\$176.68 – \$306.71)

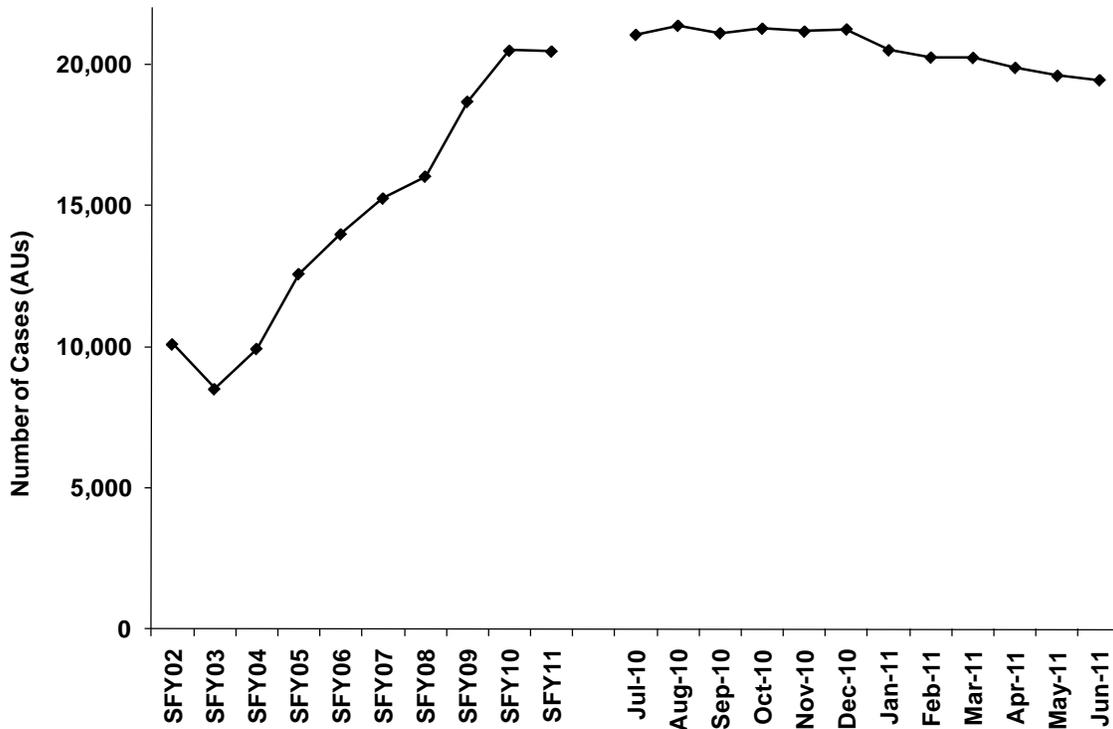
¹ OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments not adjusted for refunds.

Disability Lifeline Program

DL-U Only Caseload SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Case
July	21,063	21,104	\$6,320,704.03	\$300.09
August	21,386	21,430	\$6,455,649.67	\$301.86
September	21,119	21,161	\$6,379,664.94	\$302.08
October	21,282	21,323	\$6,449,316.77	\$303.04
November	21,179	21,221	\$6,495,822.13	\$306.71
December	21,256	21,299	\$6,517,799.81	\$306.63
January	20,518	20,559	\$4,950,935.03	\$241.30
February	20,259	20,300	\$4,913,180.84	\$242.52
March	20,247	20,287	\$4,855,636.03	\$239.82
April	19,894	19,926	\$3,533,809.05	\$177.63
May	19,611	19,638	\$3,487,474.58	\$177.83
June	19,457	19,496	\$3,437,646.31	\$176.68
Mo. Avg.	20,606	20,645	\$5,316,469.93	\$258.01

Disability Lifeline Program

Selected Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid (DL-X) Program Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	13,390 (13,110 – 13,594)	12,296 (10,645 – 13,422)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	13,398 (13,118 – 13,604)	12,301 (10,652 – 13,426)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.2%	0.2%
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	5,149,729	5,193,198
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$321.33 (\$320.39 - \$321.99)	\$276.06 (\$187.75 - \$323.70)

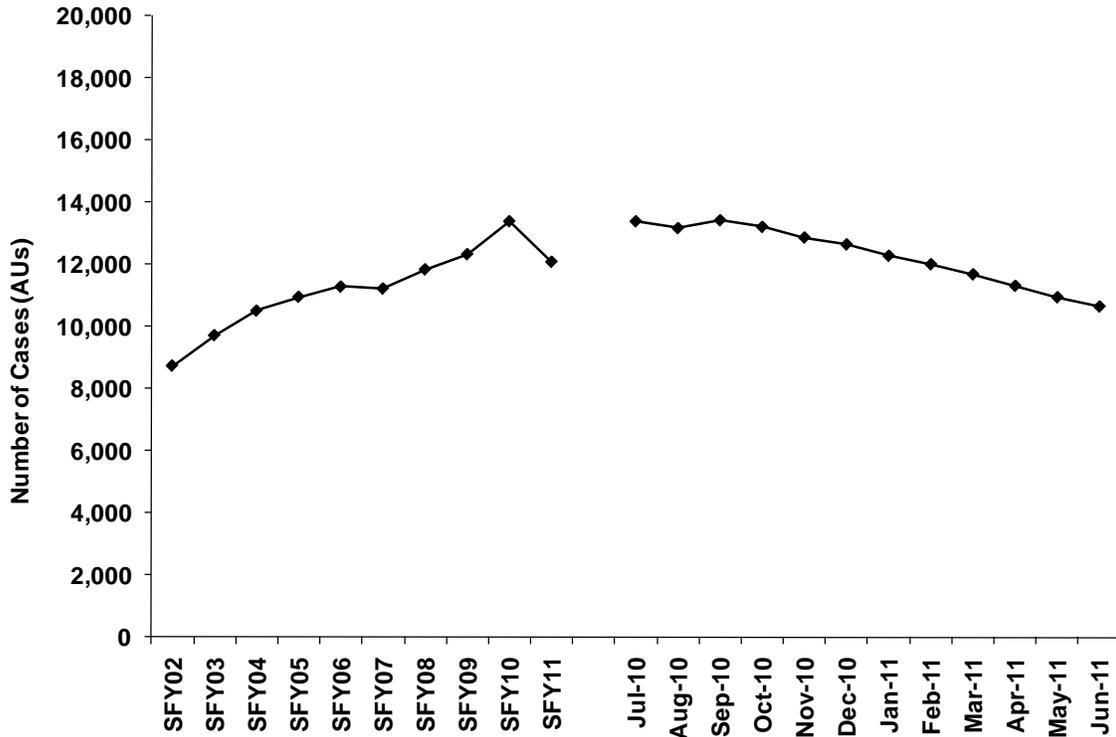
¹ OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Disability Lifeline Program

DL-X Only Caseload SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	8,746	SFY07	11,224
SFY03	9,724	SFY08	11,842
SFY04	10,514	SFY09	12,329
SFY05	10,958	SFY10	13,390
SFY06	11,286	SFY11	12,296

SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Case
July	13,386	13,390	\$4,318,751.01	\$322.63
August	13,167	13,171	\$4,246,658.61	\$322.52
September	13,422	13,426	\$4,325,027.32	\$322.23
October	13,208	13,212	\$4,270,584.44	\$323.33
November	12,864	12,868	\$4,164,126.34	\$323.70
December	12,643	12,648	\$4,087,849.23	\$323.33
January	12,279	12,283	\$3,119,461.36	\$254.05
February	12,005	12,008	\$3,054,522.61	\$254.44
March	11,681	11,685	\$2,966,403.17	\$253.95
April	11,310	11,319	\$2,123,475.23	\$187.75
May	10,943	10,950	\$2,057,253.88	\$188.00
June	10,645	10,652	\$1,998,688.40	\$187.76
Mo. Avg.	12,296	12,301	\$3,394,400.13	\$276.06

Disability Lifeline Program

Selected Disability Lifeline – Other Types Program Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	4,378 (4,176 – 4,654)	4,954 (4,767 – 5,078)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	4,797 (4,585 – 5,105)	5,434 (5,229 – 5,558)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	5,149,729	5,193,198
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$299.75 (\$297.33 - \$301.82)	\$255.07 (\$177.75 - \$304.13)

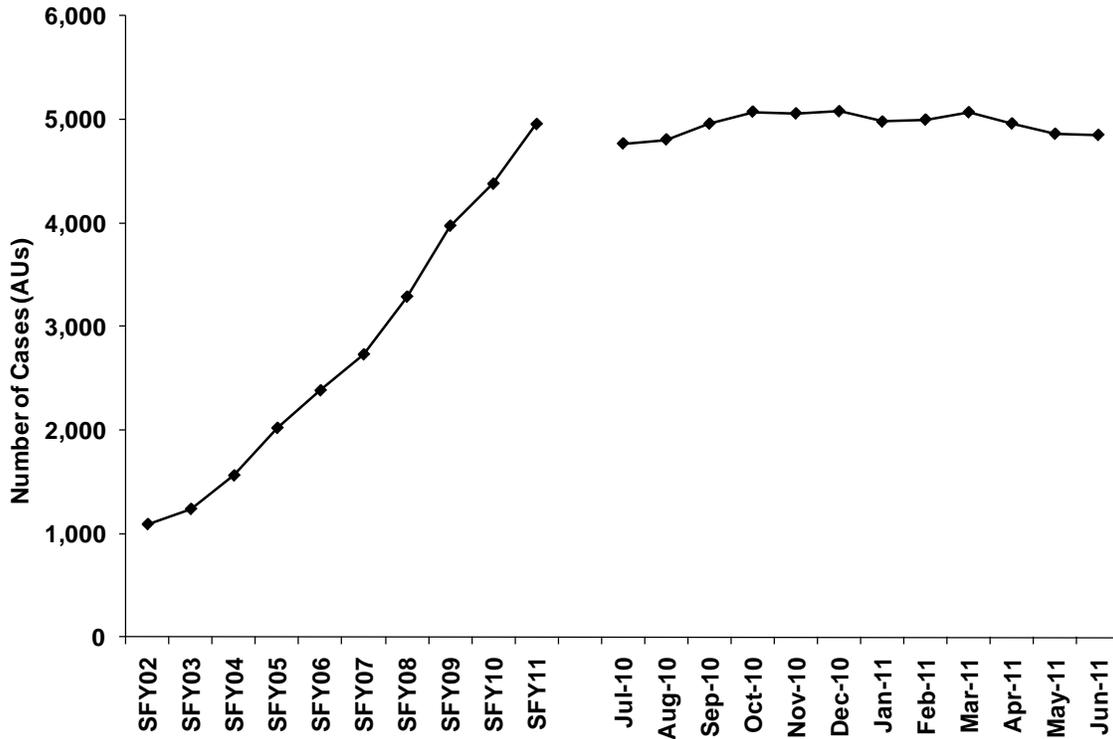
¹ OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments not adjusted for refunds.

Disability Lifeline Program

DL-Other Types Caseload SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



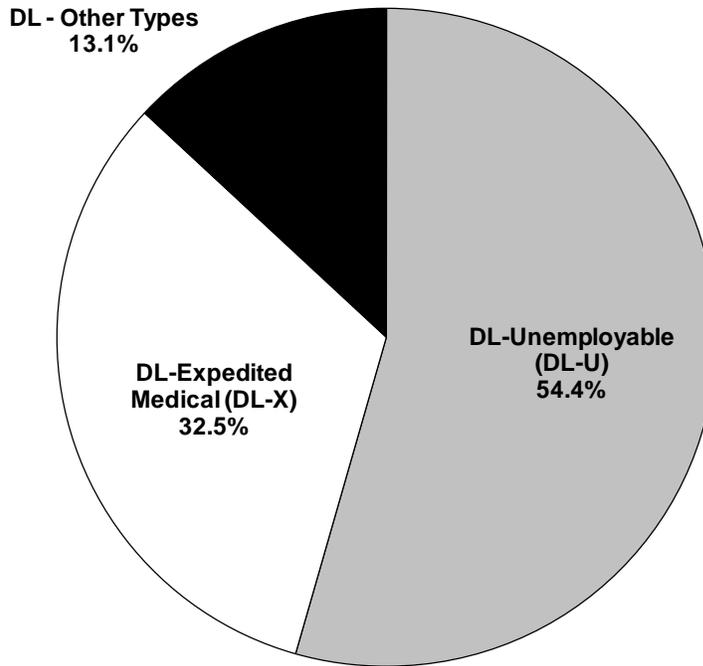
Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	1,092	SFY07	2,731
SFY03	1,239	SFY08	3,288
SFY04	1,562	SFY09	3,972
SFY05	2,021	SFY10	4,378
SFY06	2,383	SFY11	4,954

SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Case
July	4,767	5,229	\$1,423,132.74	\$298.54
August	4,806	5,275	\$1,442,158.81	\$300.07
September	4,958	5,437	\$1,482,098.62	\$298.93
October	5,074	5,558	\$1,532,859.67	\$302.10
November	5,057	5,532	\$1,534,735.37	\$303.49
December	5,078	5,557	\$1,544,376.73	\$304.13
January	4,978	5,451	\$1,189,221.34	\$238.90
February	4,997	5,479	\$1,194,552.99	\$239.05
March	5,068	5,552	\$1,207,915.57	\$238.34
April	4,960	5,445	\$881,621.05	\$177.75
May	4,860	5,352	\$868,509.74	\$178.71
June	4,849	5,336	\$863,141.12	\$178.00
Mo. Avg.	4,954	5,434	\$1,263,693.65	\$255.07

Disability Lifeline Program

Combined Disability Lifeline Caseload by Program Type SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2011	Combined DL Caseload	DL-U Only		DL-X Only		DL-Other Types	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	39,216	21,063	53.7%	13,386	34.1%	4,767	12.2%
August	39,359	21,386	54.3%	13,167	33.5%	4,806	12.2%
September	39,499	21,119	53.5%	13,422	34.0%	4,958	12.6%
October	39,564	21,282	53.8%	13,208	33.4%	5,074	12.8%
November	39,100	21,179	54.2%	12,864	32.9%	5,057	12.9%
December	38,977	21,256	54.5%	12,643	32.4%	5,078	13.0%
January	37,775	20,518	54.3%	12,279	32.5%	4,978	13.2%
February	37,261	20,259	54.4%	12,005	32.2%	4,997	13.4%
March	36,996	20,247	54.7%	11,681	31.6%	5,068	13.7%
April	36,164	19,894	55.0%	11,310	31.3%	4,960	13.7%
May	35,414	19,611	55.4%	10,943	30.9%	4,860	13.7%
June	34,951	19,457	55.7%	10,645	30.5%	4,849	13.9%
Mo. Avg.	37,856	20,606	54.4%	12,296	32.5%	4,954	13.1%

Disability Lifeline Program

DL-U Caseload Exiting to DL-X or Some Other Program SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

During Subsequent Month Being Reported

SFY 2011	Total DL-U Adults ¹	Adults Remaining On DL-U		Adults Moving From DL-U to DL-X		Adults Moving From DL-U to Other Programs ² or Exiting	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	21,104	18,798	89.1%	747	3.5%	1,366	6.5%
August	21,430	18,631	86.9%	1,087	5.1%	1,477	6.9%
September	21,161	18,724	88.5%	766	3.6%	1,483	7.0%
October	21,323	18,924	88.7%	673	3.2%	1,521	7.1%
November	21,221	19,063	89.8%	568	2.7%	1,418	6.7%
December	21,299	18,533	87.0%	634	3.0%	1,914	9.0%
January	20,559	18,181	88.4%	569	2.8%	1,630	7.9%
February	20,300	17,766	87.5%	572	2.8%	1,709	8.4%
March	20,287	17,650	87.0%	678	3.3%	1,752	8.6%
April	19,926	17,461	87.6%	602	3.0%	1,604	8.0%
May	19,638	17,076	87.0%	689	3.5%	1,627	8.3%
June	19,496	17,103	87.7%	536	2.7%	1,610	8.3%
Mo. Avg.	20,645	18,159	88.0%	677	3.3%	1,593	7.7%

DL-X Caseload Exiting to SSI or Some Other Program SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

During Subsequent Month Being Reported

SFY 2011	Total DL-X Adults	Adults Remaining On DL-X		Adults Moving From DL-X to SSI		Adults Moving From DL-X to Other Programs or Exiting	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	13,390	12,188	91.0%	651	4.9%	551	4.1%
August	13,171	12,048	91.5%	591	4.5%	532	4.0%
September	13,426	12,215	91.0%	647	4.8%	564	4.2%
October	13,212	11,977	90.7%	637	4.8%	598	4.5%
November	12,868	11,835	92.0%	501	3.9%	532	4.1%
December	12,648	11,449	90.5%	503	4.0%	696	5.5%
January	12,283	11,239	91.5%	510	4.2%	534	4.3%
February	12,008	10,844	90.3%	538	4.5%	626	5.2%
March	11,685	10,415	89.1%	549	4.7%	721	6.2%
April	11,319	10,129	89.5%	557	4.9%	633	5.6%
May	10,950	9,756	89.1%	528	4.8%	666	6.1%
June	10,652	9,477	89.0%	525	4.9%	650	6.1%
Mo. Avg.	12,301	11,131	90.5%	561	4.6%	609	4.9%

¹ Left of the vertical line are clients who received DL-U or DL-X during the month being reported. Anything to the right of the vertical line, the client received during the subsequent month.

² Other programs include SSI, TANF, Diversion Cash Assistance, Refugee Cash Assistance, and Alcohol/Drug Treatment.

Disability Lifeline Program

Combined DL Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	2,932	8.4%	2,953	8.3%
Clarkston CSO	87	0.2%	88	0.2%
Colfax CSO	44	0.1%	45	0.1%
Colville CSO	293	0.8%	294	0.8%
Ellensburg CSO	135	0.4%	135	0.4%
Goldendale CSO	86	0.2%	86	0.2%
Kennewick CSO	1,050	3.0%	1,078	3.0%
Mattawa CSO	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	476	1.4%	483	1.4%
Newport CSO	125	0.4%	125	0.4%
Okanogan CSO	255	0.7%	255	0.7%
Othello CSO	28	0.1%	28	0.1%
R2 Processing Center	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Republic CSO	104	0.3%	104	0.3%
Sunnyside CSO	198	0.6%	203	0.6%
Walla Walla CSO	230	0.7%	233	0.7%
Wapato CSO	154	0.4%	159	0.4%
Wenatchee CSO	525	1.5%	533	1.5%
White Salmon CSO	59	0.2%	59	0.2%
Yakima CSO	934	2.7%	942	2.7%
Region Total	7,721	22.1%	7,809	22.0%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	1,025	2.9%	1,053	3.0%
Auburn CSO	88	0.3%	88	0.2%
Bellingham CSO	1,149	3.3%	1,159	3.3%
Belltown CSO	2,033	5.8%	2,042	5.8%
Capitol Hill CSO	787	2.3%	813	2.3%
Everett CSO	1,275	3.6%	1,291	3.6%
Federal Way CSO	1,034	3.0%	1,059	3.0%
King Eastside CSO	1,122	3.2%	1,196	3.4%
King North CSO	1,455	4.2%	1,486	4.2%
King South CSO	1,046	3.0%	1,063	3.0%
Mt Vernon CSO	610	1.7%	617	1.7%
Oak Harbor CSO	130	0.4%	132	0.4%
Rainier CSO	853	2.4%	866	2.4%
Renton CSO	1,096	3.1%	1,124	3.2%
Sky Valley CSO	370	1.1%	376	1.1%
Smokey Point CSO	992	2.8%	999	2.8%
White Center CSO	1,305	3.7%	1,327	3.7%
Region Total	16,370	46.8%	16,691	47.0%

Disability Lifeline Program

Combined DL Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office (continued) June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	537	1.5%	538	1.5%
Bremerton CSO	1,229	3.5%	1,229	3.5%
Chehalis CSO	569	1.6%	572	1.6%
Columbia River CSO	920	2.6%	930	2.6%
Forks CSO	50	0.1%	51	0.1%
Friday Harbor Outstation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	507	1.5%	508	1.4%
Lakewood CSO	908	2.6%	916	2.6%
Long Beach CSO	122	0.3%	122	0.3%
Olympia CSO	1,257	3.6%	1,267	3.6%
Pierce North CSO	1,107	3.2%	1,115	3.1%
Pierce South CSO	820	2.3%	829	2.3%
Port Angeles CSO	260	0.7%	263	0.7%
Port Townsend CSO	140	0.4%	141	0.4%
Puyallup Valley CSO	1,042	3.0%	1,051	3.0%
Shelton CSO	337	1.0%	338	1.0%
South Bend CSO	59	0.2%	60	0.2%
Stevenson CSO	73	0.2%	73	0.2%
Region Total	9,937	28.4%	10,003	28.2%
Customer Service Center	34	0.1%	35	0.1%
WASHCAP	8	0.0%	8	0.0%

Disability Lifeline Program

Combined DL Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office¹ (continued) June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 1				
Clarkston HCS Office	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Colville HCS Office	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Ellensburg HCS	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Moses Lake HCS Office	22	0.1%	24	0.1%
Okanogan HCS Office	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Spokane HCS Office	104	0.3%	117	0.3%
Sunnyside HCS Office	10	0.0%	12	0.0%
Tri-Cities HCS Office	39	0.1%	41	0.1%
Walla Walla HCS Office	5	0.0%	6	0.0%
Wapato HCS	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Wenatchee HCS Office	23	0.1%	24	0.1%
Yakima HCS Office	21	0.1%	22	0.1%
Region Total	233	0.7%	255	0.7%
HCS Region 2				
Alderwood HCS Office	40	0.1%	41	0.1%
Bellingham HCS Office	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
Everett HCS Office	40	0.1%	42	0.1%
Holgate HCS Office	313	0.9%	337	0.9%
Mt Vernon HCS Office	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
Oak Harbor HCS	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Skykomish HCS Office	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
Smokey Point HCS	15	0.0%	15	0.0%
Region Total	451	1.3%	478	1.3%
HCS Region 3				
Aberdeen HCS Office	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Bremerton HCS Office	23	0.1%	24	0.1%
Chehalis HCS Office	8	0.0%	8	0.0%
Kelso HCS	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Lacey HCS Office	23	0.1%	25	0.1%
Pacific County HCS	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Port Angeles HCS	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Puyallup HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tacoma HCS Office	74	0.2%	77	0.2%
Vancouver HCS	51	0.1%	53	0.1%
Region Total	197	0.6%	205	0.6%
State Total	34,951	100.0%	35,484	100.0%

¹ A number of General Assistance 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).

Disability Lifeline Program

Combined DL Caseload by County of Residence June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	46	0.1%	47	0.1%
Asotin	85	0.2%	86	0.2%
Benton	765	2.2%	783	2.2%
Chelan	429	1.2%	433	1.2%
Clallam	313	0.9%	317	0.9%
Clark	968	2.8%	980	2.8%
Columbia	16	0.0%	16	0.0%
Cowlitz	500	1.4%	501	1.4%
Douglas	124	0.4%	127	0.4%
Ferry	77	0.2%	77	0.2%
Franklin	359	1.0%	372	1.0%
Garfield	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Grant	482	1.4%	491	1.4%
Grays Harbor	558	1.6%	559	1.6%
Island	175	0.5%	178	0.5%
Jefferson	139	0.4%	140	0.4%
King	11,075	31.7%	11,346	32.0%
Kitsap	1,260	3.6%	1,261	3.6%
Kittitas	138	0.4%	138	0.4%
Klickitat	155	0.4%	155	0.4%
Lewis	560	1.6%	563	1.6%
Lincoln	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
Mason	340	1.0%	341	1.0%
Okanogan	243	0.7%	244	0.7%
Pacific	181	0.5%	182	0.5%
Pend Oreille	149	0.4%	150	0.4%
Pierce	3,969	11.4%	4,007	11.3%
San Juan	32	0.1%	33	0.1%
Skagit	570	1.6%	575	1.6%
Skamania	79	0.2%	79	0.2%
Snohomish	3,789	10.8%	3,848	10.8%
Spokane	2,958	8.5%	2,990	8.4%
Stevens	316	0.9%	317	0.9%
Thurston	1,293	3.7%	1,305	3.7%
Wahkiakum	15	0.0%	15	0.0%
Walla Walla	235	0.7%	239	0.7%
Whatcom	1,168	3.3%	1,178	3.3%
Whitman	54	0.2%	55	0.2%
Yakima	1,310	3.7%	1,330	3.7%
Statewide Total	34,951	100.0%	35,484	100.0%

Disability Lifeline Program

Disability Lifeline Program¹ Client Demographics June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	DL-U Only		DL-X Only		DL-Other Types	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	19,496	100.0%	10,652	100.0%	5,336	100.0%
Gender						
Female	7,542	38.7%	4,518	42.4%	3,261	61.1%
Male	11,954	61.3%	6,134	57.6%	2,075	38.9%
Race						
White	12,633	64.8%	7,249	68.1%	1,511	28.3%
Hispanic	1,345	6.9%	628	5.9%	822	15.4%
Black	2,293	11.8%	1,248	11.7%	324	6.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	612	3.1%	239	2.2%	1,611	30.2%
Native American	681	3.5%	390	3.7%	64	1.2%
Unknown	1,932	9.9%	898	8.4%	1,004	18.8%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	2,048	10.5%	1,058	9.9%	390	7.3%
Married	910	4.7%	320	3.0%	1568	29.4%
Never Married	11,221	57.6%	5,937	55.7%	1,230	23.1%
Divorced	4,786	24.5%	3,079	28.9%	628	11.8%
Widowed	394	2.0%	192	1.8%	1414	26.5%
Unknown	137	0.7%	66	0.6%	106	2.0%
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	18,359	94.2%	10,395	97.6%	1,581	29.6%
Resident Alien	1,129	5.8%	253	2.4%	3,746	70.2%
U.S. National	8	0.0%	4	0.0%	9	0.2%
Immigrant Status						
Born in U.S.	18,182	93.3%	10,283	96.5%	1,464	27.4%
Amerasian	11	0.1%	3	0.0%	13	0.2%
Asylee	33	0.2%	7	0.1%	24	0.4%
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	13	0.1%	9	0.1%	2	0.0%
Deportation Withheld	4	0.0%	1	0.0%	7	0.1%
Non-Refugee	917	4.7%	235	2.2%	3,521	66.0%
Refugee	335	1.7%	113	1.1%	288	5.4%
Special Immigrant	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	17	0.3%
Age						
18 Years Old	0	0.0%	22	0.2%	81	1.5%
19 – 20 Years Old	669	3.4%	243	2.3%	45	0.8%
21 – 29 Years Old	3,759	19.3%	1,752	16.4%	174	3.3%
30 – 39 Years Old	3,931	20.2%	2,088	19.6%	218	4.1%
40 – 49 Years Old	6,054	31.1%	3,503	32.9%	425	8.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	3,274	16.8%	2,086	19.6%	431	8.1%
56 – 59 Years Old	1,169	6.0%	651	6.1%	207	3.9%
60 – 64 Years Old	638	3.3%	307	2.9%	188	3.5%
65+ Years Old	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	3,567	66.8%
Mean Age of Adults	40.6 Years Old		41.7 Years Old		64.4 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	42.0 Years Old		44.0 Years Old		69.0 Years Old	

Disability Lifeline Program

Disability Lifeline Program Client Demographics (continued) June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	DL-U Only		DL-X Only		DL-Other Types	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	19,496	100.0%	10,652	100.0%	5,336	100.0%
Incapacity²						
Emotional	10,701	54.9%	7,918	74.3%	416	7.8%
Mental Retardation	49	0.3%	61	0.6%	10	0.2%
Physical Impairment	8,216	42.1%	2,544	23.9%	912	17.1%
Other	530	2.7%	129	1.2%	3,998	74.9%
Avg. Months on Assistance since July 1997³	16.2 Months		31.2 Months		31.2 Months	

¹ The Disability Lifeline caseload is broken into three groups:

- A. U Only includes Disability Lifeline for Unemployable only (DL-U)
- B. X Only includes Disability Lifeline for Expedited Medicaid only (DL-X)
- C. Other Types includes Disability Lifeline for Aged (DL-A), Blind (DL-B), Disabled (DL-D), Regular (DL-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (DL-I and DL-K)

² Incapacity types are as follows:

- A. Emotional – Mental Health Impairment
- B. Mental – Mental Retardation (clinical term)
- C. Physical – Physical Impairment
- D. Other – Aged, Blind, Disabled
- E. Unknown – Incapacity determined without a Progressive Evaluation Process

³ Length of stay reflects total cumulative months receiving Disability Lifeline as a program, including all types of Disability Lifeline. They need not be consecutive.

Medical Assistance Program

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Medical Assistance Program

Medical Assistance Program

This section summarizes medical-only cases. These cases do not include cash-related medical and are also known as Non-Grant Medical Assistance Programs.

Highlights:

- The average monthly Medical Assistance caseload in SFY 2011 was 629,265, a 32,865 or 5.2% increase from SFY 2010 596,400.
- Examples of the average monthly composition of the Medical Assistance caseload in SFY 2011 include:

Children's Medicaid, a monthly average of 227,206 (or 36.1%)

- SSI Medicaid, a monthly average of 114,847 (or 18.3%)
- Medicare Savings Program, a monthly average of 97,887 (or 15.5%)
- TANF-related Medicaid, a monthly average of 48,663 (or 7.7%)
- Pregnancy Medicaid, a monthly average of 29,463 (or 4.6%)

Medical Assistance Program

Non-Grant Medical Assistance Program Caseload by Categories¹ SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Program Type	Description	Avg. Monthly Caseload ²
Children's Medicaid	Children of low-income families (or non-needy relatives) under one year of age. Family income cannot exceed 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).	227,206
SSI Medicaid	Aged, blind and disabled persons who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The Social Security Administration determines eligibility for SSI using income rules based on Title XVI of the Social Security Act.	114,847
Medicare Savings Program	Programs pay Medicare premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles for low-income Medicare beneficiaries. Income limits vary depending on program from 100% of FPL to 200% of FPL.	97,887
TANF-Related Medicaid	Families eligible for TANF who choose not to receive any cash benefits. Native Americans on Tribal TANF receive TANF-related medical authorized by CSD field staff.	48,663
Pregnancy Medicaid	Low-income pregnant women. Categorically Needy (CN) income limit is 185% of the FPL.	29,463
Newborn Medicaid	Automatic coverage for infants up to one year of age born to women who received Medicaid at the time of birth.	25,024
Post Pregnancy Family Planning Extension	Up to 10 months of automatic family planning coverage when the pregnancy ends.	26,203
SSI-Related Medicaid	Low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons who do not receive SSI cash benefits.	23,958
Post-TANF Transitional Medicaid	Families automatically eligible for coverage when they leave TANF or TANF-related Medicaid due to increased earnings or child support collections.	23,297

¹ Only largest categories are displayed.

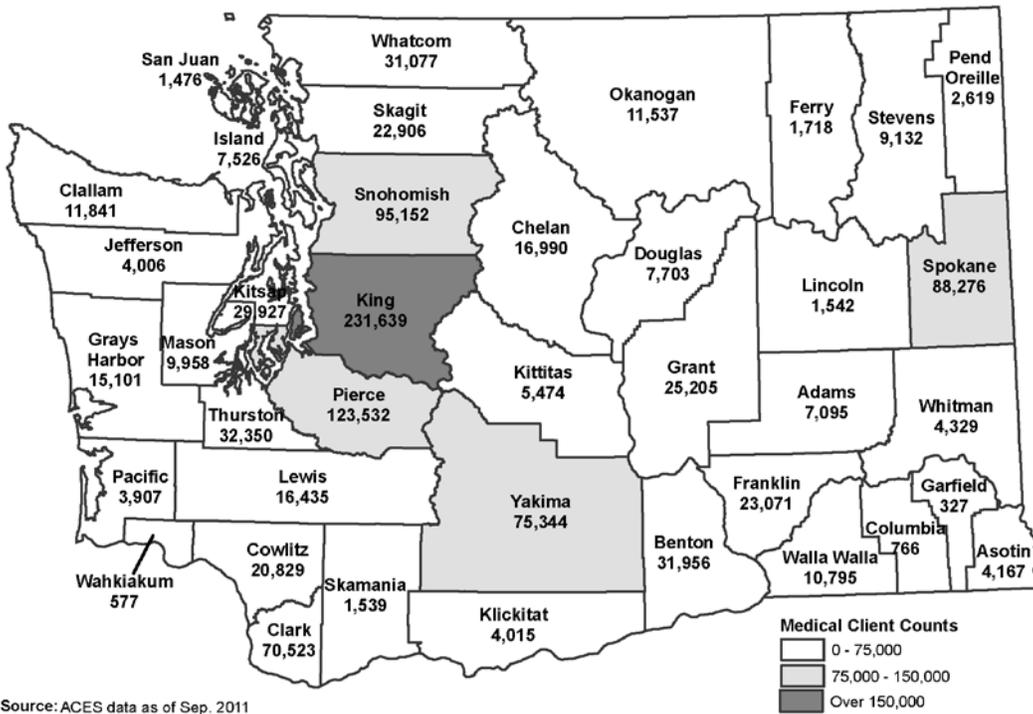
² Caseload numbers are statewide. WASHCAP numbers are included.

Medical Assistance Program

Long Term Care	Medical assistance to our most vulnerable populations, such as developmentally disabled individuals, adults and children inpatient psychiatric care, families in need of nursing home assistance, and hospice.	14,043
Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities	Disabled persons who are working and who do not receive SSI. Premium amounts are based on income. Income cannot exceed 220% of the FPL.	1,665
Alien Emergency Medicaid	Federally funded program for immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their alien status. Coverage is limited to emergency medical condition.	380
Refugee Medical Assistance	Refugees who do not qualify for cash assistance. Eligibility ends after the first eight months of residency in the U.S.	188

Medical Assistance Program

Number of Medical Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2011

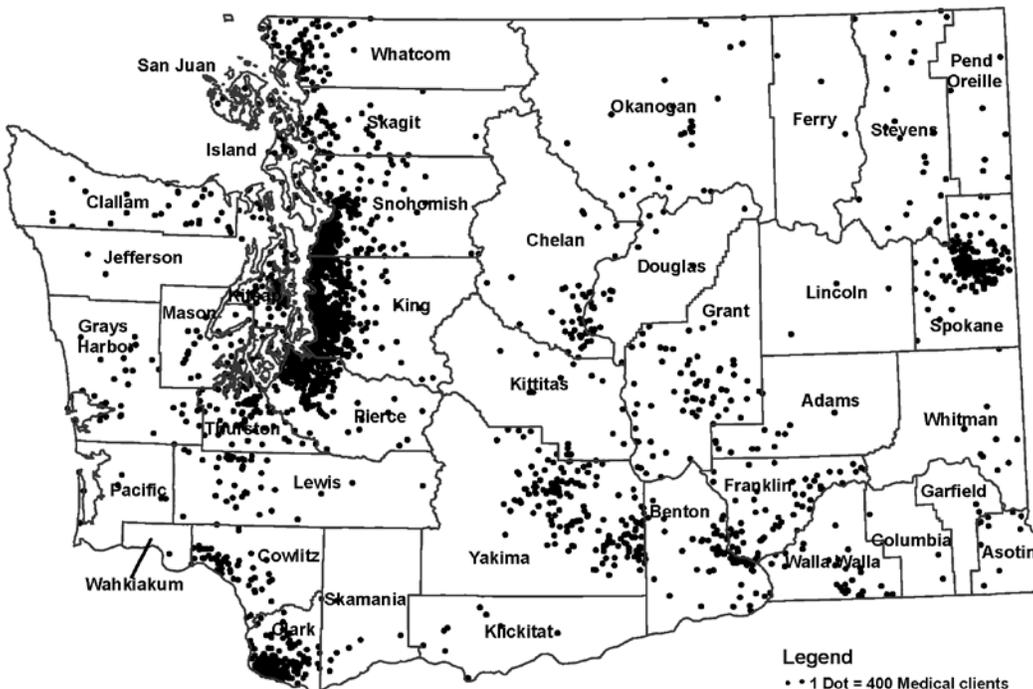


Source: ACES data as of Sep. 2011

Note: If a client is found to be in more than one county during the month (due to transition), then the client would be counted in each county they are found in.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

Number of Medical Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2011



Source: ACES data as of Sep. 2011

Note: If a client is found to be in more than one zip area during the month (due to transition), then the client would be counted in each zip area they are found in.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

The Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) provides an array of services to refugees and legal immigrants in Washington State. Refugees receive resettlement services as soon as they arrive in the state to help them integrate smoothly and quickly into American society. Services available to refugees and legal immigrants include job skills training, job search and employment placement assistance, job retention services, English as a Second Language (ESL) training, resettlement assistance workshops, and help becoming U.S. citizens.

Compared to prior Briefing Book reports, this year's report:

- Uses a different data methodology to capture better information about clients who received Limited English Proficient (LEP) Pathway services. This program provides employment and ESL services to refugees and other eligible immigrants.
- Introduces a number of new data elements, including: total number of LEP Pathway recipients; number of LEP Pathway recipients receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or State Family Assistance (SFA) benefits; number of non-TANF/SFA LEP Pathway recipients; and number of employed LEP Pathway recipients.
- Includes updated Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) information to provide better data about the types and numbers of RRA services provided in SFY 2011.
- Reflects major program reductions that took place in SFY 2011 due to the impact of the Great Recession on the state budget. For example, because of the state's continuing financial crisis, the Department of Social and Health Services made the difficult decision to eliminate state-funded Naturalization Services effective December 1, 2010 as part of its 6.3 percent across-the-board reductions. Funding for these services was, however, partially restored in July 2011 for SFY 2012.

The data in this chapter now focuses on clients who receive LEP Pathway, RRA, and Naturalization services. The chapter no longer includes data on TANF/SFA clients who did not receive an LEP Pathway service or on clients who only received health screening services. It is important to note that some client data in prior Briefing Books was based on outdated ORIA program codes, and this data has been eliminated from this year's Briefing Book.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

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Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Programs

This section summarizes data on selected Limited English Proficient (LEP) individuals being served by ESA's Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA).

ORIA provides services to refugees and other immigrants to help them become self-sufficient and adjust to life in the United States. Data provided in this section are for RIA clients who receive services through the following programs:

- LEP Pathway Program – provides employment services including job skills training, job search and employment placement assistance. The program also provides work experience and community service placements, and English as a Second Language (ESL) classes.
- Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) – provides home management workshops and information and referral to services such as health care, school enrollment for children, subsidized housing, elder services, and transportation.
- Naturalization Services (NS) –prepares low-income refugees and legal immigrants for U.S. citizenship testing.

Highlights

Overall, the number of clients receiving RIA services in SFY 2011 went down from SFY 2010. This was largely due to program changes related to budget reductions in this time period.

- The Naturalization Services program ended on December 1, 2010 due to budget reductions. Funding was partially restored in July 2011 for SFY 2012.
- The average monthly number of RIA clients decreased by 28.7%, from 4,216 clients in SFY 2010 to 3,006 in SFY 2011.
- About 40.9% of RIA clients have resided in the U.S. for one year or less, and 36.8% have resided in the U.S. between two and five years.
- In June 2011, 54.14% of RIA clients were female, and 34.1% of all RIA clients were between the ages of 30 and 39.
- An average of 1,701 (or 75%) adult RIA LEP Pathway clients received TANF/SFA services each month in SFY 2011.
- An average of 1,487 (or 65.6%) adult RIA LEP Pathway clients received ESL services each month in SFY 2011.
- An average of 166 (or 7.3%) of RIA LEP Pathway clients were employed each month in SFY 2011.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

Selected RIA Program Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 ¹ (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of RIA Clients Per Month (Range)	4,216 (3,580 – 4,630)	3,006 (1,860 – 4,151)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Per Month (Range)	- (Not reported)	2,273 (1,718 – 2,725)
Average Number of TANF/SFA LEP Pathway Clients Per Month (Range)	- (Not reported)	1,701 (1,275 – 1,986)
Average number of ESL LEP Pathway Clients Per Month (Range)	- (Not reported)	1,487 (1,166 – 1,763)
Average Number of RIA Clients Receiving Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Service Per Month (Range)	798 (508 – 1,004)	457 (261 - 667)
Average Number of RIA Clients Who Received Naturalization Services² Per Month (Range)	876 (352 – 1,259)	1,322 (1,080 – 1,510)
Average Number of Employed LEP Pathway Clients Per Month (Range)	- (Not reported)	166 (101 – 230)

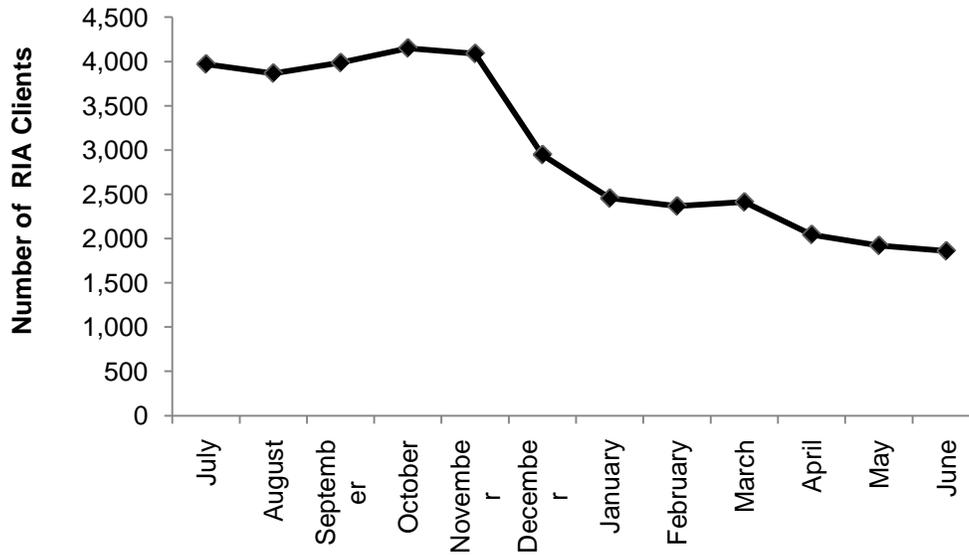
¹ Data was restructured to show only clients receiving LEP Pathway, Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) and Naturalization Services. These clients include TANF and non-TANF clients, and also some clients who did not receive public assistance during SFY 2011.

² The Naturalization Services program ended on December 1, 2010 due to budget reductions. Funding was partially restored in July 2011 for SFY 2012.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA Clients SFY 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

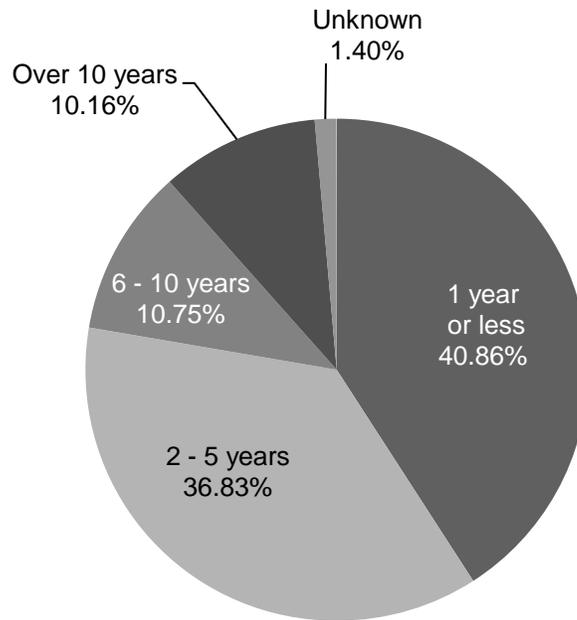


SFY 2011	Clients
July	3,970
August	3,867
September	3,986
October	4,151
November	4,089
December	2,947
January	2,455
February	2,366
March	2,412
April	2,045
May	1,921
June	1,860
Mo. Avg.	3,006

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA Clients Length of Stay in U.S. June 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data



June 2011	Caseload	
	Number	Percent
One year or less	760	40.86%
2 – 5 years	685	36.83%
6 – 10 years	200	10.75%
Over 10 years	189	10.16%
Unknown	26	1.40%
Total	1,860	100.00%

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA Client Demographics June 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Total	1,860	100%
Gender		
Female	1,007	54.14%
Male	853	45.86%
Immigrant Status¹		
Amerasian	2	0.1%
Asylee	68	3.7%
Battered Alien	3	0.2%
Citizen of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	33	1.8%
Conditional Entrant	1	0.1%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	2	0.1%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	515	27.7%
Non-Refugee	33	1.8%
Parolee Paroled One Year or More	77	4.1%
Permanent Residing Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) ²	41	2.2%
Refugee	1,038	55.8%
Temporary Protected Status Individuals	1	0.1%
Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries	19	1.0%
Victim of Human Trafficking	2	0.1%
Unknown	25	1.3%
Age		
16-20 years	43	2.3%
21-29 years	415	22.3%
30-39 years	635	34.1%
40-49 years	474	25.5%
50-55 years	176	9.5%
56-59 years	49	2.6%
60-64 years	37	2.0%
65+ years	31	1.7%
Mean Age of Adults	37 years	
Median Age of Adults	37 years	

¹ See page 24-25 of this section for Immigrant Status definitions.

² Data was restructured to show only clients receiving LEP Pathway, Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) and Naturalization services. The current data more accurately reflects client demographics in these programs.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA Clients by Region June 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

Region	Number	Percent
Region 1	97	5.2%
Region 2	1,040	55.9%
Region 3	97	5.2%
Unknown	626	33.7%
Total	1,860	100.0%

Note: Regional information is generally available for RIA clients who received public assistance through DSHS. The “unknown” data above shows the number of clients whose region could not be identified because they did not receive public assistance in June 2011.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA Clients by Country of Origin, June 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

Country	Number	Percent
Bhutan	126	6.8%
Cambodia Kampuchea	22	1.2%
Congo	15	0.8%
Eritrea	72	3.9%
Ethiopia	102	5.5%
Iran	24	1.3%
Iraq	131	7.0%
Kazakhstan	13	0.7%
Kenya	13	0.7%
Marshall Islands	49	2.6%
Mexico	81	4.4%
Moldova	66	3.5%
Myanmar (Burma)	147	7.9%
Nepal	22	1.2%
Russia	93	5.0%
Somalia	366	19.7%
Sudan	15	0.8%
Ukraine	160	8.6%
Vietnam	30	1.6%
Countries or U.S. Territories with 10 or less clients ¹	189	10.1%
Other countries ²	65	3.5%
Unknown ³	59	3.2%
Total	1,860	100.0%

¹ Afghanistan, Albania, American Samoa, Argentina, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Belarus (Belorussia), Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Congo, Democratic Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lithuania, Malaysia, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Martin, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Western Samoa, Yemen and Zaire.

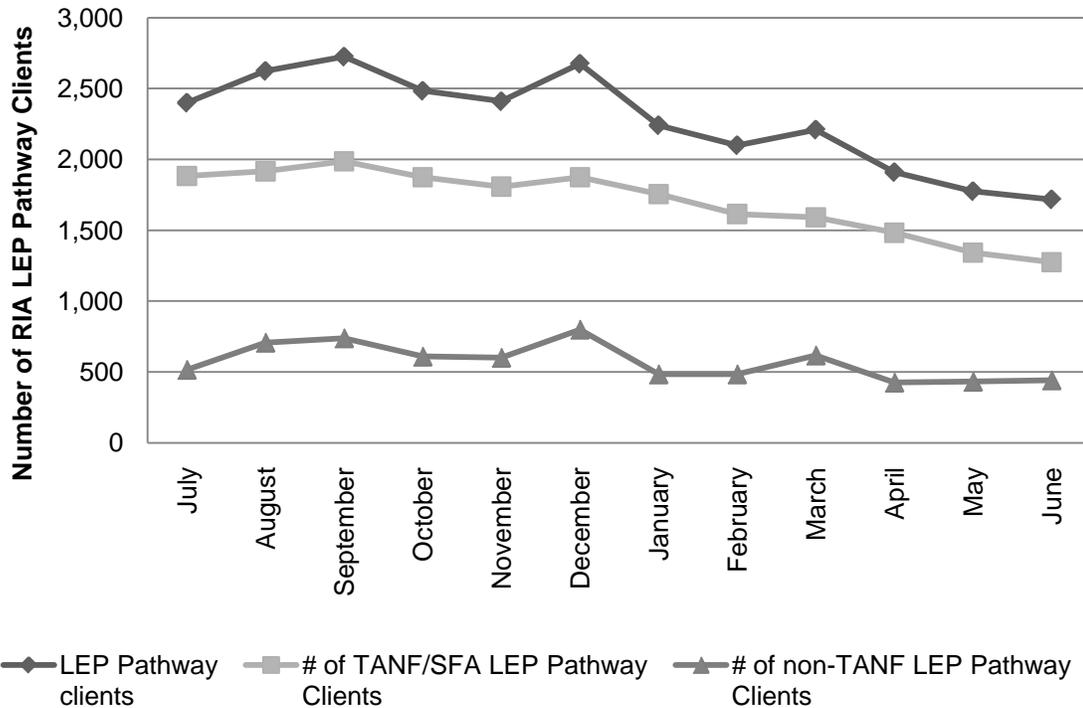
² Country of origin identified as "other" in ACES.

³ DSHS does not collect country of origin information from non-public assistance clients who receive a RIA service only.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA LEP Pathway Services Adult Clients SFY 2011

Sources: ESA-ACE, eJAS and MAPPER Data



SFY 2011	RIA Clients	LEP Pathway Clients				
		Total	TANF/SFA	Percent	Non-TANF	Percent
July	3,970	2,400	1,883	78.5%	517	21.5%
August	3,867	2,624	1,916	73.0%	708	27.0%
September	3,986	2,725	1,986	72.9%	739	27.1%
October	4,151	2,484	1,874	75.4%	610	24.6%
November	4,089	2,410	1,808	75.0%	602	25.0%
December	2,947	2,675	1,875	70.1%	800	29.9%
January	2,455	2,241	1,756	78.4%	485	21.6%
February	2,366	2,100	1,615	76.9%	485	23.1%
March	2,412	2,210	1,592	72.0%	618	28.0%
April	2,045	1,910	1,483	77.6%	427	22.4%
May	1,921	1,776	1,343	75.6%	433	24.4%
June	1,860	1,718	1,275	74.2%	443	25.8%
Mo. Avg.	3,006	2,273	1,701	75.0%	572	25.0%

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program
RIA LEP Pathway Services TANF/SFA Adult Clients
By Language
June 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

Language¹	Number	Percent
Amharic	31	2.43%
Arabic	59	4.63%
Burmese	73	5.73%
English	266	20.86%
Farsi	10	0.78%
French	12	0.94%
Oromo	12	0.94%
Russian	147	11.53%
Somali	195	15.29%
Spanish	53	4.16%
Swahili	10	0.78%
Tigrigna	36	2.82%
Vietnamese	27	2.12%
Languages with 10 or less clients	39	3.06%
Other Language	134	10.51%
Unknown	171	13.41%
Total	1,275	100.0%

¹ Self-reported data from ACES.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA LEP Pathway Services Adult Client Demographics June 2011 & Annual Unduplicated

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

ESL Level ¹	June 2011	Percent	Annual Unduplicated	Percent
Level 1	385	22.4%	906	12.8%
Level 2	280	16.3%	682	9.6%
Level 3	256	14.9%	680	9.6%
Level 4	200	11.6%	623	8.8%
Level 5	75	4.4%	366	5.2%
Level 6	15	0.9%	125	1.8%
Level 7	1	0.1%	15	0.2%
Not Tested ²	506	29.5%	3,707	52.2%
Total	1,718	100.0%	7,104	100.0%

Immigrant Status ³	June 2011	Percent	Annual Unduplicated	Percent
Amerasian	1	0.1%	5	0.1%
Asylee	54	3.1%	276	3.9%
Battered Alien	3	0.2%	10	0.1%
Citizen of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	33	1.9%	126	1.8%
Conditional Entrant	1	0.1%	3	0.0%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	2	0.1%	3	0.0%
Deportation Withheld	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	484	28.2%	1,883	26.5%
Non-Refugee	33	1.9%	125	1.8%
Parolee Paroled 1 Year or More	77	4.5%	163	2.3%
Permanent Residing Under Color of Law	41	2.4%	199	2.8%
Refugee	942	54.8%	4,084	57.5%
Temporary Protected Status Individuals	1	0.1%	2	0.0%
Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries	19	1.1%	58	0.8%
Spouse or Child of a U.S. Citizen Whose Visa Petition has been Approved and has a Pending Application for Adjustment of Status	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Victim Of Human Trafficking	2	0.1%	3	0.0%
Unknown	25	1.5%	159	2.2%

¹ English as a Second Language (ESL) proficiency levels are based on Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS) standards. CASAS is used to assess language proficiency levels in four areas – speaking, listening, reading, and writing. ESL level 1 indicates the client's English proficiency skills are at the low end of the scale; higher ESL levels indicate higher English proficiencies.

² Data is unavailable because these clients: 1) recently enrolled in services, or 2) tested below ESL level 1. The latter category includes pre-literate individuals who do not speak, read or write English.

³ See page 24-25 of this section for Immigrant Status definitions.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA LEP Pathway Services Adults by Region June 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

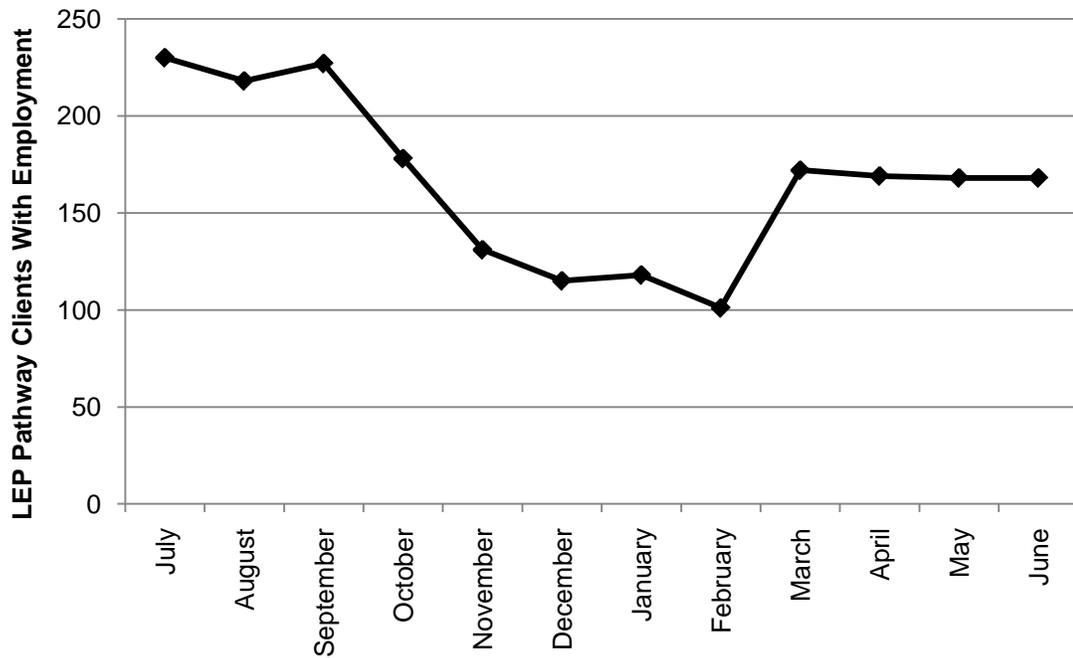
Region	Number	Percent
Region 1	97	5.6%
Region 2	1,040	60.5%
Region 3	97	5.6%
Unknown	484	28.2%
Total	1,718	100.0%

Note: Regional information is generally available for RIA clients who received public assistance through DSHS. The “unknown” data above shows the number of clients whose region could not be identified because they did not receive public assistance in June 2011.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA LEP Pathway Adults with Employment SFY 2011

Sources: ESA ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

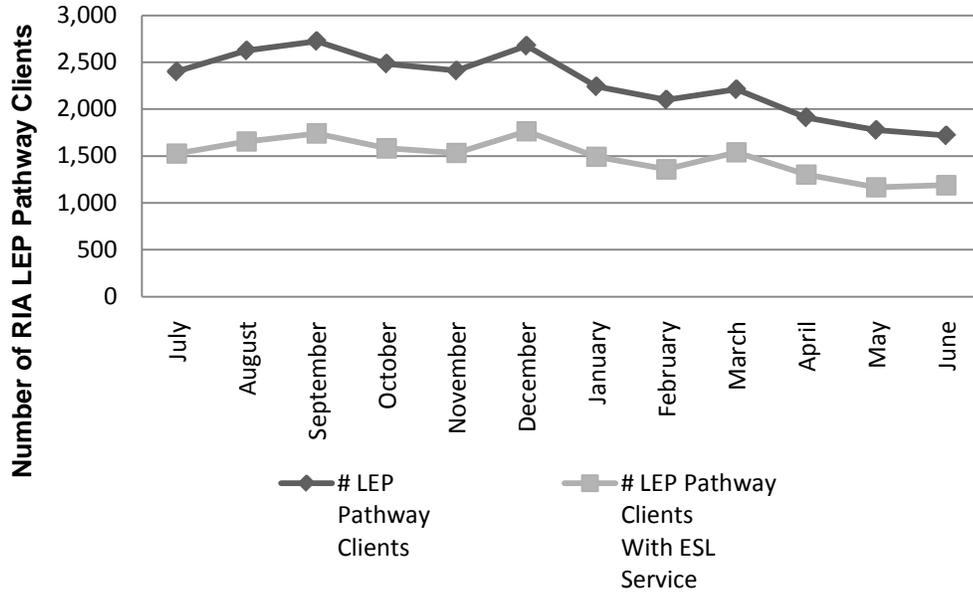


SFY 2011	RIA LEP Pathway Adults	RIA LEP Pathway Adults with Employment	
		Number	Percent
July	2,400	230	9.58%
August	2,624	218	8.31%
September	2,725	227	8.33%
October	2,484	178	7.17%
November	2,410	131	5.44%
December	2,675	115	4.30%
January	2,241	118	5.27%
February	2,100	101	4.81%
March	2,210	172	7.78%
April	1,910	169	8.85%
May	1,776	168	9.46%
June	1,718	168	9.78%
Mo. Avg.	2,273	166	7.31%

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA LEP Pathway English as Second Language (ESL) Adult Clients SFY 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data



SFY 2011	RIA LEP Pathway Clients	RIA ESL Adult Clients in LEP Pathway	
		Number	Percent
July	2,400	1,525	63.5%
August	2,624	1,655	63.1%
September	2,725	1,741	63.9%
October	2,484	1,582	63.7%
November	2,410	1,532	63.6%
December	2,675	1,763	65.9%
January	2,241	1,492	66.6%
February	2,100	1,358	64.7%
March	2,210	1,538	69.6%
April	1,910	1,301	68.1%
May	1,776	1,166	65.7%
June	1,718	1,188	69.2%
Mo. Avg.	2,273	1,487	65.6%

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA ESL LEP Pathway Client Demographics June 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,188	100.0%
Gender		
Female	707	59.5%
Male	481	40.5%
ESL level		
Level 1	368	31.0%
Level 2	264	22.2%
Level 3	221	18.6%
Level 4	173	14.6%
Level 5	66	5.6%
Level 6	12	1.0%
Not tested¹	84	7.1%
Age		
16 – 20 years	13	1.1%
21 – 29 years	238	20.0%
30 – 39 years	420	35.4%
40 – 49 years	347	29.2%
50 – 55 years	120	10.1%
56 – 59 years	30	2.5%
60 – 64 years	17	1.4%
65+ years	3	0.3%
Mean Age of Adults	38 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	38 Years Old	

¹ Data is unavailable because these clients: 1) just enrolled in services, or 2) tested below ESL level 1. The latter category includes pre-literate individuals who do not speak, read or write English.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA LEP Pathway ESL Clients by Region June 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

Region	Number	Percent
Region 1	91	7.66%
Region 2	945	79.55%
Region 3	88	7.41%
Unknown	64	5.39%
Total	1,188	100.00%

Note: Regional information is generally available for RIA clients who received public assistance through DSHS. The “unknown” data above shows the number of clients whose region could not be identified because they did not receive public assistance in June 2011.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA LEP Pathway ESL Clients by Primary Language June 2011

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

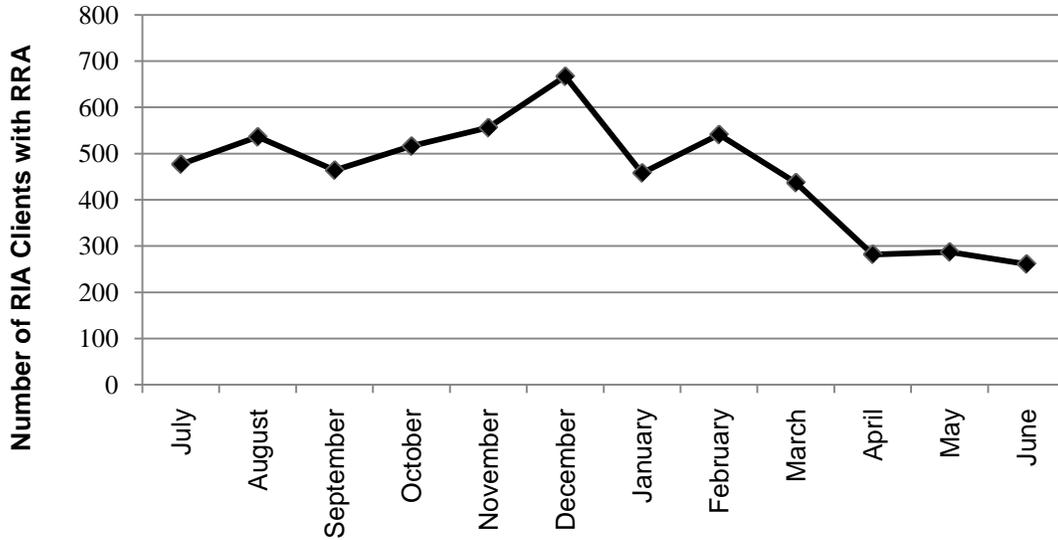
Primary Language¹	Number	Percent
Amharic	25	2.10%
Arabic	70	5.89%
Burmese	75	6.31%
Cambodian (Khmer)	6	0.51%
Chinese	5	0.42%
English	268	22.56%
Farsi	12	1.01%
French	12	1.01%
Haitian-Creole	1	0.08%
Hindi	1	0.08%
Ilocano	1	0.08%
Laotian	1	0.08%
Oromo	13	1.09%
Romanian	3	0.25%
Russian	160	13.47%
Samoan	1	0.08%
Somali	182	15.32%
Spanish	58	4.88%
Swahili	11	0.93%
Tagalog	3	0.25%
Thai	1	0.08%
Tigrigna	34	2.86%
Trukese	2	0.17%
Turkish	1	0.08%
Ukrainian	6	0.51%
Urdu	2	0.17%
Vietnamese	25	2.10%
Other Language	145	12.21%
Unknown	64	5.39%
Total	1,188	100.00%

¹ Based on self-reported information in ACES.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**RIA Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Clients
SFY 2011**

Source: ESA ACES and MAPPER Data

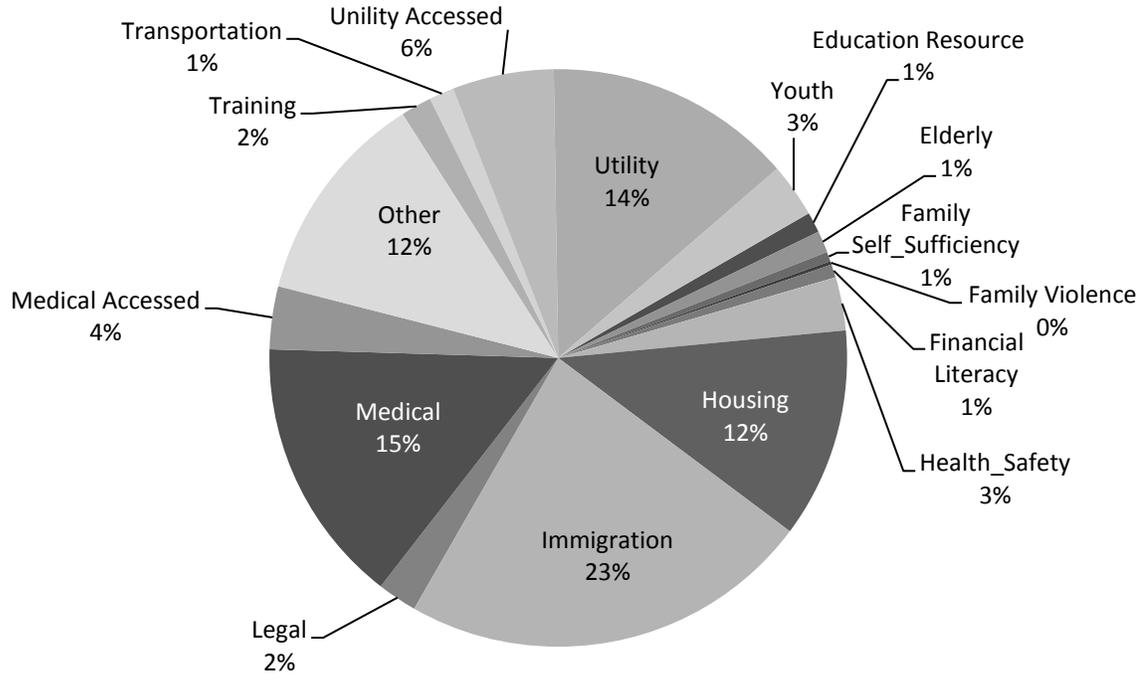


SFY 2011	RIA Clients	RIA Clients with RRA	
		Number	Percent
July	3,970	477	12.0%
August	3,867	536	13.9%
September	3,986	464	11.6%
October	4,151	516	12.4%
November	4,089	556	13.6%
December	2,947	667	22.6%
January	2,455	458	18.7%
February	2,366	541	22.9%
March	2,412	437	18.1%
April	2,045	282	13.8%
May	1,921	287	14.9%
June	1,860	261	14.0%
Mo. Avg.	3,006	457	15.2%

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA RRA Services Provided SFY 2011

Source: ESA MAPPER Data



RRA Service Type	Number of Services	Percent
Education Resource Workshop	71	1.1%
Elderly	76	1.2%
Family Self Sufficiency Workshops	34	0.5%
Family Violence Workshops	12	0.2%
Financial Literacy Workshops	46	0.7%
Health Safety	187	3.0%
Housing	733	11.7%
Immigration	1,441	23.1%
Legal	138	2.2%
Medical	935	15.0%
Medical Accessed ¹	220	3.5%
Other ²	747	12.0%
Training	109	1.7%
Transportation	87	1.4%
Utility ³	868	13.9%
Utility Accessed ⁴	353	5.7%
Youth	189	3.0%
Total	6,246	100.0%

¹ Assist individuals and families in applying for or enrolling in SSI or the state-funded Disability Lifeline program.

² This includes all other referrals for services not specified in the table above.

³ Provider helps individuals and families submit applications for energy assistance.

⁴ Provider demonstrates that individuals or families were successfully enrolled in an energy assistance program.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA RRA Clients by Region June 2011 & Annual Unduplicated

Source: MAPPER Data

	June 2011	Percent	Annual Unduplicated	Percent
Region 1	6	2%	643	19.7%
Region 2	218	84%	2,202	67.6%
Region 3	37	14%	411	12.6%
Total	261	100%	3,256	100.0%

Note: Data above shows number of clients served by RRA service providers by region. Clients generally live in the same region as their service provider.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA Clients Who Received Naturalization Services (NS) SFY 2011

Source: ESA ACES and MAPPER Data

SFY 2011	RIA Clients	RIA Clients Who Received NS ¹	Submitted Naturalization Application (N-400)	Clients Who Naturalized ²	Outreach Clients ³ Who Naturalized	Outreach Clients who had Pre-Screening Service
July	3,970	1,421	323	499	124	67
August	3,867	1,080	249	153	23	46
September	3,986	1,114	267	151	21	40
October	4,151	1,483	411	424	97	83
November	4,089	1,510	712	137	27	93
December⁴	2,947	0	0	0	0	0
January	2,455	0	0	0	0	0
February	2,366	0	0	0	0	0
March	2,412	0	0	0	0	0
April	2,045	0	0	0	0	0
May	1,921	0	0	0	0	0
June	1,860	0	0	0	0	0
Mo. Avg.	3,006	1,322	392	273	58	66
Total Unduplicated		3,808	1,962	1,364	292	352

¹ Naturalization Services (NS): Assistance with completion and submittal of the application for Naturalization, payment of the Naturalization application fee and required finger printing fees, fee waiver requests, citizen training and instruction, including classes in American history and civics, English language training needed for the citizenship test, and assistance in obtaining test exemptions when appropriate.

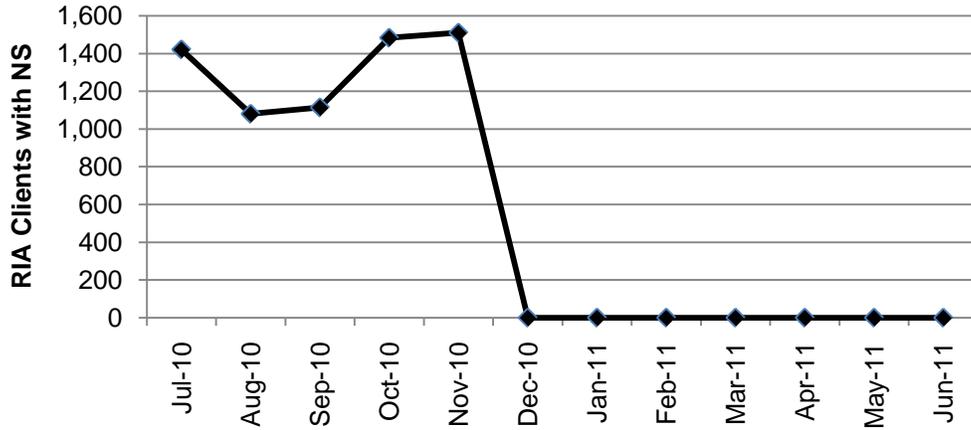
² Naturalized: U.S. citizenship is conferred.

³ Outreach reach clients are aged (65 years or older), blind or disabled (ABD) refugees who entered the U.S. on or after August 22, 1996 because they are only eligible to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for 7 years from their date of entry unless they naturalize. Outreach clients also include certain ABD legal immigrants without enough work quarters to qualify for federal benefits such as SSI.

⁴ The Naturalization Services program ended on December 1, 2010 due to budget reductions. Funding was partially restored in July 2011 for SFY 2012. For this reason, there is missing program data for the period December 2010 through June 2011.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program
RIA Clients Who Received Naturalization Services (NS)
SFY 2011

Source: ESA ACES and MAPPER Data



SFY 2011	Clients Who Received NS
July	1,421
August	1,080
September	1,114
October	1,483
November	1,510
December¹	0
January	0
February	0
March	0
April	0
May	0
June	0
Mo. Avg.	1,322

¹ The Naturalization Services program ended on December 1, 2010 due to budget reductions. Funding was partially restored in July 2011 for SFY 2012. For this reason, there is missing program data for the period December 2010 through June 2011.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program
RIA Naturalization Services Clients Demographics
November 2010

Source: ESA ACES and MAPPER Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,510	100%
Gender		
Female	932	61.7%
Male	565	37.4%
Unknown	13	0.9%
Immigrant Status¹		
Amerasian	1	0.0%
Asylee	18	1.2%
Citizen of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	2	0.1%
Conditional Entrant	1	0.0%
Lawful Permanent Resident	903	60.1%
Parolee Paroled One Year or More	26	1.7%
Permanent Residing Under Color Of Law (PRUCOL)	6	0.4%
Refugee	515	34.1%
Unknown	38	2.5%
Age		
16 – 20 years	65	4.3%
21 – 29 years	216	14.3%
30 – 39 years	287	19.0%
40 – 49 years	228	15.1%
50 – 55 years	126	8.3%
56 – 59 years	60	4.0%
60 – 64 years	121	8.0%
65+ years	407	27.0%
Mean Age of Adults	53 years	
Median Age of Adults	58 years	

¹ See page 24-25 of this section for Immigrant Status definitions.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

RIA Naturalization Services Clients by Country of Origin November 2010

Country	Number	Percent
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13	1.0%
Cambodia Kampuchea	24	1.8%
Chile	29	2.1%
China	44	3.2%
Eritrea	18	1.3%
Ethiopia	32	2.3%
Korea (North)	12	0.9%
Korea (South)	62	4.6%
Kyrgyzstan	15	1.1%
Laos	25	1.8%
Mexico	43	3.2%
Moldova	64	4.7%
Other Country	21	1.5%
Philippines	26	1.9%
Russia	327	24.0%
Somalia	157	11.5%
Sudan	13	1.0%
Ukraine	278	20.4%
Uzbekistan	17	1.2%
Vietnam	105	7.7%
Unknown	37	2.7%
Countries with 10 or less clients	148	9.8%
Total	1,510	100%

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

Glossary Definitions of Immigration Status

Amerasian – U.S. Citizen-fathered child born in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia or Thailand after 1950 and before Oct 22, 1982.

Asylee – A person granted protection from removal from the U.S. by the Department of Homeland Security who is unable or unwilling to return to his or her home country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a social group .

Battered Alien– A qualified immigrant based on the fact that she or he was battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by a spouse or parent or another member of the household, or is the parent or child of an individual who has been so abused.

Citizen of Marshall Islands/Micronesia – These individuals are not U.S. citizens or nationals but they may enter the U.S. as non-immigrants without visas and may stay without a time restriction. They may work, travel and apply for permanent residency status in the U.S. during their stay. Admission to the U.S. is not guaranteed and the U.S. has the right to set terms and conditions on the stay.

Conditional Entrant - An individual who is admitted to the U.S. under a provision of the pre-1980 immigration law because of persecution or fear of persecution in his or her home country.

Cuban / Haitian Entrant – A national of Cuba or Haiti who was paroled in the U.S., whether the parole document expressly stated “Cuban/Haitian entrant” or not, or was granted any other special status. Includes nationals of these countries who are in the U.S. under a variety of circumstances, including persons paroled on any basis, those involved in deportation proceedings, asylum applicants, those granted adjustment to lawful permanent resident status under the Cuban Adjustment Act, Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act, or Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act, or those granted “special status” under the Refugee Education Assistance Act.

Deportation Withheld –The formal removal of an alien from the United States when the alien has been found removable for violating the immigration laws. Deportation is ordered by an immigration judge without any punishment being imposed or contemplated.

Lawful Permanent Resident – A person who has been granted the legal right to live and work in the United States and travel outside the United States without interference.

Parolee – An alien allowed entry to the United States by the Department of Homeland Security for urgent medical or humanitarian reasons or other emergencies.

Permanently Residing Under Color of Law – Noncitizens who are not considered "qualified aliens" under federal law, who are residing in the United States indefinitely, and USCIS is aware of their presence but is not taking steps to enforce their departure.

Refugee - Noncitizen given permission to live in the U.S. because he or she was persecuted, or has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, nationality, religion, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group, in his or her home country.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Individuals – The Secretary of Homeland Security may designate a foreign country for TPS due to conditions in the country that temporarily prevent the country's nationals from returning safely, or in certain circumstances, where the country is unable to handle the return of its nationals adequately. During a designated period,

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

individuals who are TPS beneficiaries or who are found preliminarily eligible for TPS upon initial review of their cases are not removeable from the U.S., may obtain work authorization and may be granted authorization to travel. TPS does not lead to permanent residency status but in TPS individuals may apply for nonimmigrant status, file for an adjustment to his or her immigration status and apply for other immigration benefit or protection to which he or she is eligible to receive.

Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries – Lawful temporary residents under the amnesty program of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA), including those admitted under Sections 210 ("special agricultural workers") and 245A of the INA.

Victim of Human Trafficking - Individuals who are or were subject to a form of modern-day slavery in which traffickers lure them with false promises of employment and a better life. Traffickers often take advantage of poor, unemployed individuals who lack access to social safety nets. There are two types of immigration relief provided to victims of human trafficking and other crimes: (1) T Nonimmigrant status (T visa) and (2) U nonimmigrant status (U visa). Victims of severe forms of human trafficking are eligible for a T visa. The T nonimmigrant visa allows victims to remain in the United States to assist in the investigation or prosecution of human traffickers. Once a T nonimmigrant visa is granted, a victim can apply for permanent residence after three years. U nonimmigrant status provides immigration protection to crime victims who have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse as a result of the crime. The U visa allows victims to remain in the U.S. and assist law enforcement authorities in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

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TANF and WorkFirst

TANF/WorkFirst Program

This section summarizes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and WorkFirst caseload for SFY 2011. Unless otherwise noted, both federally funded TANF and state-funded State Family Assistance (SFA) cases are reported in this section.

In February 2011, Washington State modified its time limit extension criteria to limit the number of families that qualified for an extension beyond 60 months. In addition, a 15% grant reduction was imposed.

Highlights:

- Washington State's TANF/SFA average monthly caseload increased 1.1% to 65,127 in SFY 2011 from a monthly average of 64,448 in SFY 2010.
- The average payment per case in SFY 2011 was \$418.25 which is \$31.09 less than the average in SFY 2010 of \$449.34.
- Child Only cases slightly increased to an average of 37.2% of the total TANF caseload in SFY2011, compared to 36.3% in SFY2010.
- The average monthly proportion of one-adult cases was slightly lower in SFY 2011 (52.6%) compared to SFY 2010 (53.5%).
- Two-adult cases slightly increased to an average of 10.2% of the TANF caseload in SFY 2011 compared to 10.1% in SFY 2010.
- An average of 5,044 (10.6%) TANF/SFA clients were employed each month in SFY 2011, compared to 5,263 (11.1%) TANF/SFA clients employed each month in SFY 2010.
- The average monthly proportion of TANF cases with adults in sanction status was 8.0% in SFY 2011, compared to 7.0% in SFY 2010.
- In June 2011, the demographics of the adult TANF clients were:
 - 78.1 % Female
 - 57.4 % White
 - 57.9 % Never Married
 - Median age was 28.0 years.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Selected TANF/SFA Program Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	64,448 (60,749 – 66,619)	65,127 (58,761 – 70,318)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	156,329 (146,884 – 161,397)	156,147 (137,123 – 171,106)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	47,545 (44,864 – 48,871)	47,562 (41,044 – 52,070)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	108,785 (102,201 – 112,526)	108,585 (96,079 – 119,037)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	2.3%	2.3%
State Population¹	6,733,250	6,767,900
Children as a Percent of Recipients	69.6%	69.5%
Average Persons Per Case	2.4	2.4
Average Children Per Case	1.7	1.7
Average Children Per Adult	2.3	2.3
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$449.34 (\$447.05 – \$451.30)	\$418.25 (\$370.24 – \$452.12)

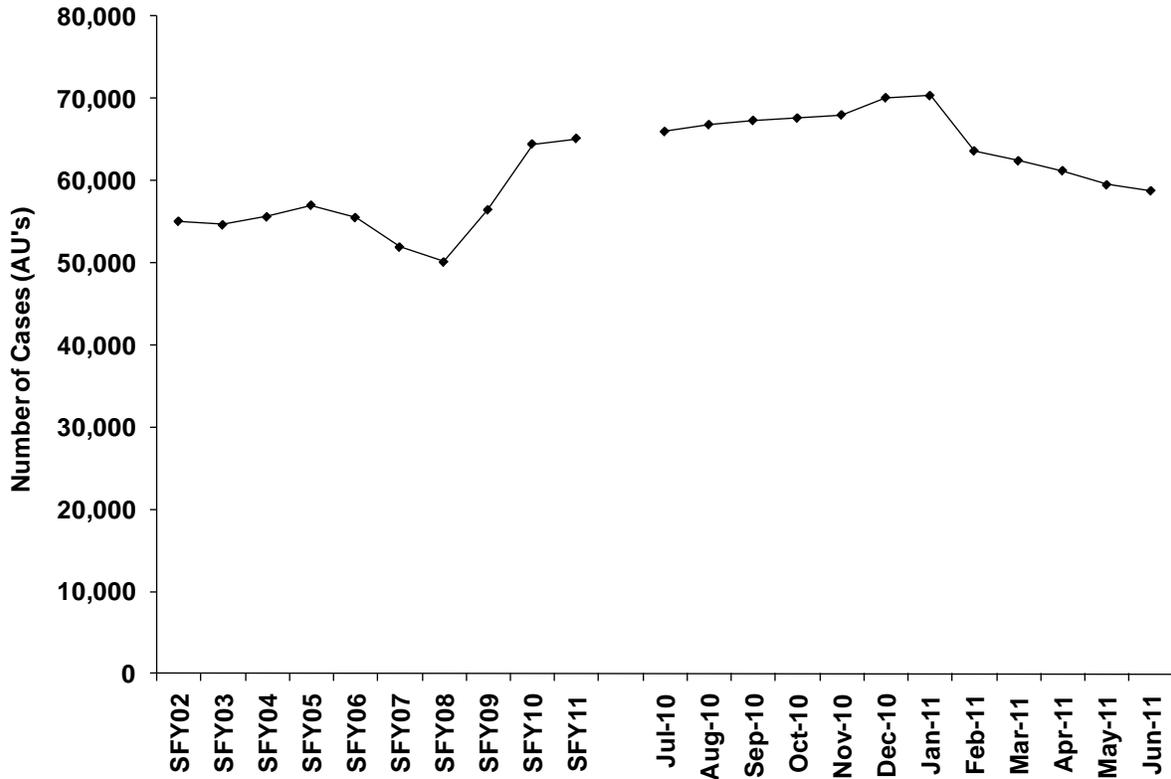
¹ OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload¹ SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	55,068	SFY07	51,933
SFY03	54,631	SFY08	50,116
SFY04	55,600	SFY09	56,456
SFY05	57,014	SFY10	64,448
SFY06	55,514	SFY11	65,127

SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	65,966	159,737	\$29,824,625.48	\$452.12
August	66,800	162,437	\$30,196,755.75	\$452.05
September	67,309	163,604	\$30,306,894.07	\$450.27
October	67,598	164,496	\$30,166,248.46	\$446.26
November	67,984	165,471	\$30,185,074.17	\$444.00
December	70,066	170,701	\$31,126,433.59	\$444.24
January	70,318	171,106	\$31,174,432.86	\$443.34
February	63,610	149,859	\$23,966,874.23	\$376.78
March	62,410	146,860	\$23,254,337.37	\$372.61
April	61,208	143,249	\$22,847,554.70	\$373.28
May	59,490	139,117	\$22,064,520.39	\$370.89
June	58,761	137,123	\$21,755,487.53	\$370.24
Mo. Avg.	65,127	156,147	\$27,239,103.22	\$418.25

¹ The state imposed a stricter time limit extension criteria and a 15% grant reduction effective February 1, 2011.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload Receiving Federal TANF only, Mixed Federal and SFA¹, and SFA only SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2011	TOTAL Caseload Number ²	Federal TANF ONLY		Mixed Federal TANF & SFA		SFA ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	65,966	64,613	97.9%	912	1.4%	478	0.7%
August	66,800	65,422	97.9%	939	1.4%	473	0.7%
September	67,309	65,913	97.9%	961	1.4%	476	0.7%
October	67,598	66,195	97.9%	962	1.4%	483	0.7%
November	67,984	66,522	97.8%	996	1.5%	512	0.8%
December	70,066	68,474	97.7%	1,090	1.6%	548	0.8%
January	70,318	68,676	97.7%	1,129	1.6%	557	0.8%
February	63,610	62,029	97.5%	1,073	1.7%	560	0.9%
March	62,410	60,834	97.5%	1,047	1.7%	573	0.9%
April	61,208	59,680	97.5%	984	1.6%	580	0.9%
May	59,490	57,998	97.5%	947	1.6%	580	1.0%
June	58,761	57,236	97.4%	965	1.6%	585	1.0%
Mo. Avg.	65,127	63,633	97.7%	1,000	1.5%	534	0.8%

SFY 2011	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case
July	1,390	\$414,086.79	\$297.90
August	1,412	\$416,689.06	\$295.11
September	1,437	\$428,517.73	\$298.20
October	1,445	\$426,833.50	\$295.39
November	1,508	\$442,956.16	\$293.74
December	1,638	\$474,696.02	\$289.80
January	1,686	\$488,994.72	\$290.03
February	1,633	\$413,099.09	\$252.97
March	1,620	\$408,144.44	\$251.94
April	1,564	\$400,083.45	\$255.81
May	1,527	\$388,427.13	\$254.37
June	1,550	\$396,842.79	\$256.03
Mo. Avg.	1,534	\$424,948.00	\$277.02

¹ SFA is the State Family Assistance for legal immigrants and others ineligible for TANF. Some households have a member receiving federal TANF 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.

² Program detail may not sum to totals because cases may be in more than one program during the month.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	4,684	8.0%	11,007	8.0%
Clarkston CSO	246	0.4%	575	0.4%
Colfax CSO	140	0.2%	314	0.2%
Colville CSO	411	0.7%	940	0.7%
Ellensburg CSO	274	0.5%	684	0.5%
Goldendale CSO	150	0.3%	366	0.3%
Kennewick CSO	2,727	4.6%	6,452	4.7%
Mattawa CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	1,264	2.2%	2,984	2.2%
Newport CSO	160	0.3%	409	0.3%
Okanogan CSO	436	0.7%	936	0.7%
Othello CSO	282	0.5%	694	0.5%
Pomeroy Outstation	4	0.0%	7	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	11	0.0%	25	0.0%
Republic CSO	74	0.1%	148	0.1%
Sunnyside CSO	1,378	2.3%	3,362	2.5%
Walla Walla CSO	513	0.9%	1,196	0.9%
Wapato CSO	1,009	1.7%	2,233	1.6%
Wenatchee CSO	997	1.7%	2,316	1.7%
White Salmon CSO	56	0.1%	123	0.1%
Yakima CSO	2,436	4.1%	5,565	4.1%
Region Total	17,252	29.4%	40,336	29.4%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	960	1.6%	2,145	1.6%
Auburn CSO	1,240	2.1%	3,131	2.3%
Bellingham CSO	1,397	2.4%	3,124	2.3%
Belltown CSO	297	0.5%	696	0.5%
Capitol Hill CSO	597	1.0%	1,447	1.1%
Everett CSO	1,956	3.3%	4,746	3.5%
Federal Way CSO	1,358	2.3%	3,223	2.4%
King Eastside CSO	1,116	1.9%	2,583	1.9%
King North CSO	891	1.5%	2,091	1.5%
King South CSO	1,961	3.3%	5,179	3.8%
Mt Vernon CSO	1,234	2.1%	2,797	2.0%
Oak Harbor CSO	263	0.4%	572	0.4%
Rainier CSO	1,231	2.1%	3,076	2.2%
Renton CSO	1,366	2.3%	3,214	2.3%
Sky Valley CSO	501	0.9%	1,144	0.8%
Smokey Point CSO	1,139	1.9%	2,645	1.9%
Walla Walla-Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Center CSO	2,282	3.9%	5,564	4.1%
Region Total	19,789	33.7%	47,377	34.6%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)
June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	1,057	1.8%	2,203	1.6%
Bremerton CSO	1,606	2.7%	3,473	2.5%
Chehalis CSO	1,021	1.7%	2,224	1.6%
Columbia River CSO	3,779	6.4%	8,907	6.5%
Forks CSO	192	0.3%	421	0.3%
Friday Harbor Outstation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	1,625	2.8%	3,644	2.7%
Lakewood CSO	2,658	4.5%	6,252	4.6%
Long Beach CSO	93	0.2%	178	0.1%
Olympia CSO	1,974	3.4%	4,386	3.2%
Pierce North CSO	1,551	2.6%	3,589	2.6%
Pierce South CSO	2,455	4.2%	5,920	4.3%
Port Angeles CSO	409	0.7%	843	0.6%
Port Townsend CSO	156	0.3%	344	0.3%
Puyallup Valley CSO	2,020	3.4%	4,563	3.3%
Shelton CSO	802	1.4%	1,769	1.3%
South Bend CSO	134	0.2%	283	0.2%
Stevenson CSO	72	0.1%	179	0.1%
Region Total	21,604	36.8%	49,178	35.9%
Customer Service Center	115	0.2%	230	0.2%
WASHCAP	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
State Total	58,761	100.0%	137,123	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

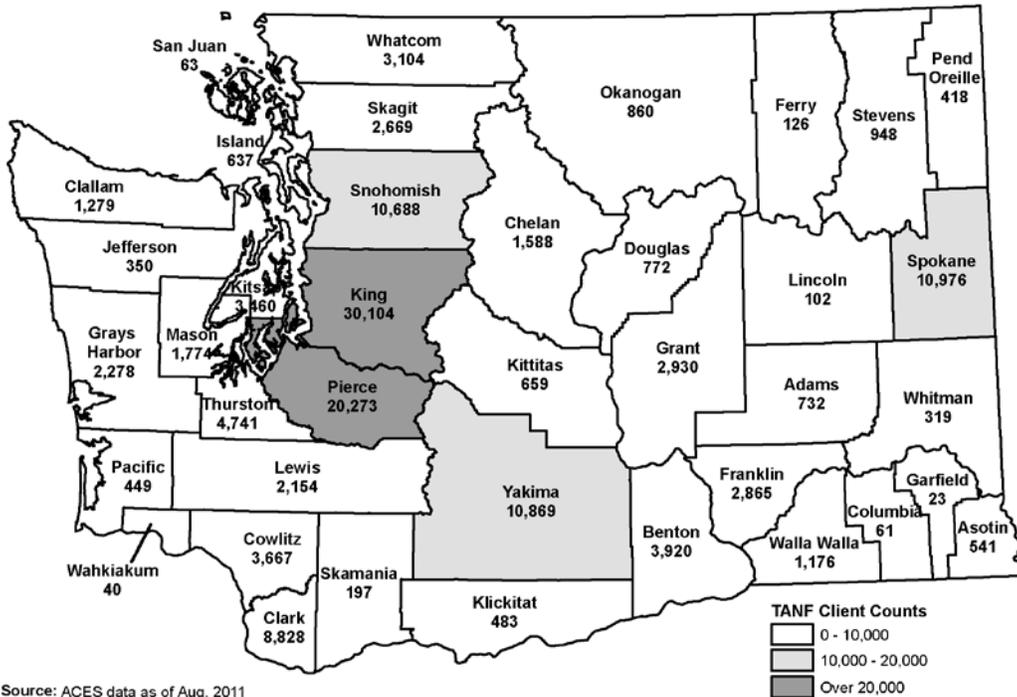
TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence
June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	308	0.5%	732	0.5%
Asotin	232	0.4%	541	0.4%
Benton	1,672	2.8%	3,920	2.9%
Chelan	692	1.2%	1,588	1.2%
Clallam	608	1.0%	1,279	0.9%
Clark	3,748	6.4%	8,828	6.4%
Columbia	26	0.0%	61	0.0%
Cowlitz	1,630	2.8%	3,667	2.7%
Douglas	328	0.6%	772	0.6%
Ferry	60	0.1%	126	0.1%
Franklin	1,206	2.1%	2,865	2.1%
Garfield	11	0.0%	23	0.0%
Grant	1,242	2.1%	2,930	2.1%
Grays Harbor	1,100	1.9%	2,278	1.7%
Island	300	0.5%	637	0.5%
Jefferson	156	0.3%	350	0.3%
King	12,310	20.9%	30,104	22.0%
Kitsap	1,606	2.7%	3,460	2.5%
Kittitas	266	0.5%	659	0.5%
Klickitat	203	0.3%	483	0.4%
Lewis	987	1.7%	2,154	1.6%
Lincoln	46	0.1%	102	0.1%
Mason	801	1.4%	1,774	1.3%
Okanogan	405	0.7%	860	0.6%
Pacific	221	0.4%	449	0.3%
Pend Oreille	166	0.3%	418	0.3%
Pierce	8,665	14.7%	20,273	14.8%
San Juan	33	0.1%	63	0.0%
Skagit	1,162	2.0%	2,669	1.9%
Skamania	77	0.1%	197	0.1%
Snohomish	4,559	7.8%	10,688	7.8%
Spokane	4,668	7.9%	10,976	8.0%
Stevens	411	0.7%	948	0.7%
Thurston	2,103	3.6%	4,741	3.5%
Wahkiakum	22	0.0%	40	0.0%
Walla Walla	506	0.9%	1,176	0.9%
Whatcom	1,392	2.4%	3,104	2.3%
Whitman	143	0.2%	319	0.2%
Yakima	4,690	8.0%	10,869	7.9%
State Total	58,761	100.0%	137,123	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Number of TANF Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2011

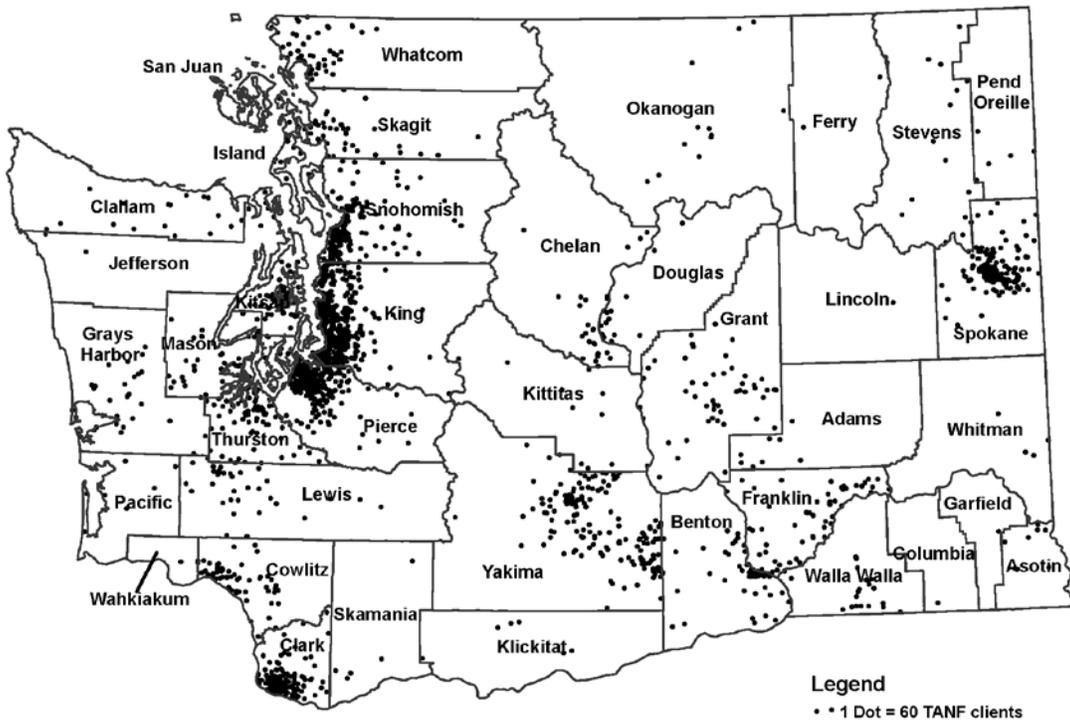


Source: ACES data as of Aug. 2011

Note: If a client is found to be in more than one county during the month (due to transition), then the client would be counted in each county they are found in.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

Number of TANF Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2011



Source: ACES data as of Sep. 2011

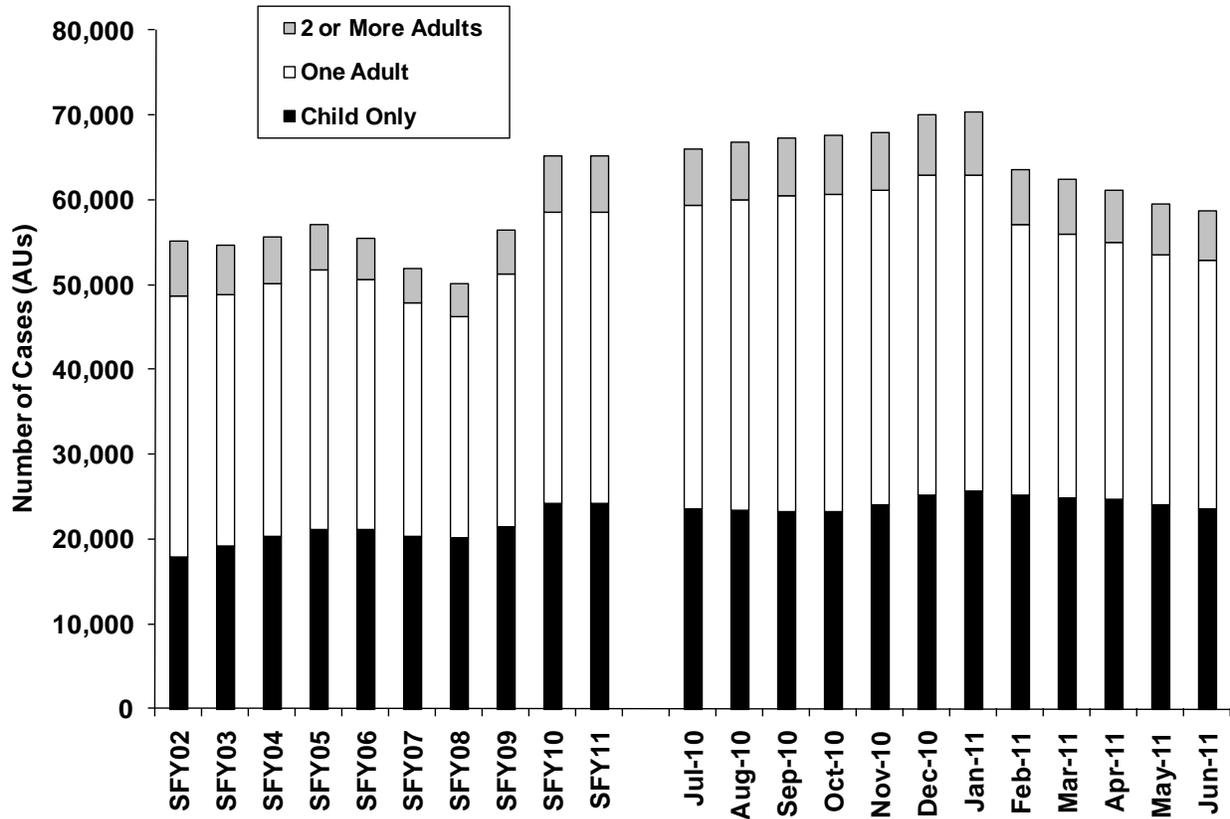
Note: If a client is found to be in more than one zip area during the month (due to transition), then the client would be counted in each zip area they are found in.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload Child Only & by Number of Adults SFY 2002 – SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

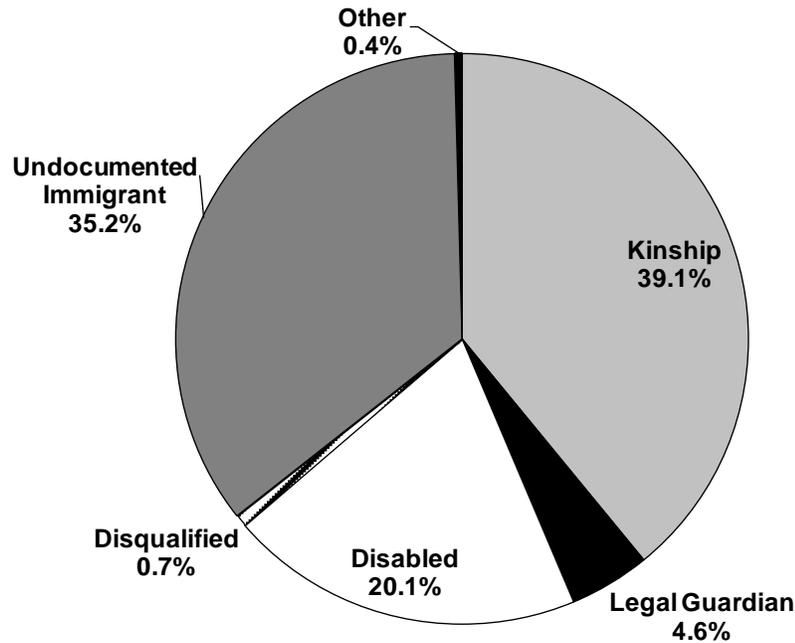


SFY 2011	Total Caseload	Child-Only Number	Child-Only Percent	1 Adult Number	1 Adult Percent	2 or More Adults Number	2 or More Adults Percent
July	65,966	23,491	35.6%	35,853	54.4%	6,622	10.0%
August	66,800	23,352	35.0%	36,629	54.8%	6,819	10.2%
September	67,309	23,293	34.6%	37,143	55.2%	6,873	10.2%
October	67,598	23,170	34.3%	37,488	55.5%	6,940	10.3%
November	67,984	23,985	35.3%	37,074	54.5%	6,925	10.2%
December	70,066	25,252	36.0%	37,608	53.7%	7,206	10.3%
January	70,318	25,588	36.4%	37,379	53.2%	7,351	10.5%
February	63,610	25,187	39.6%	31,851	50.1%	6,572	10.3%
March	62,410	24,886	39.9%	31,064	49.8%	6,460	10.4%
April	61,208	24,644	40.3%	30,365	49.6%	6,199	10.1%
May	59,490	23,972	40.3%	29,528	49.6%	5,990	10.1%
June	58,761	23,544	40.1%	29,381	50.0%	5,836	9.9%
Mo. Avg.	65,127	24,197	37.2%	34,280	52.6%	6,649	10.2%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Caretaker	Cases	Percent
Kinship¹	9,197	39.1%
Undocumented Immigrant²	8,287	35.2%
Disabled³	4,729	20.1%
Legal Guardian⁴	1,074	4.6%
Disqualified⁵	158	0.7%
Other⁶	99	0.4%
Total Child Only Cases	23,544	100%

¹ 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 caregiver.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

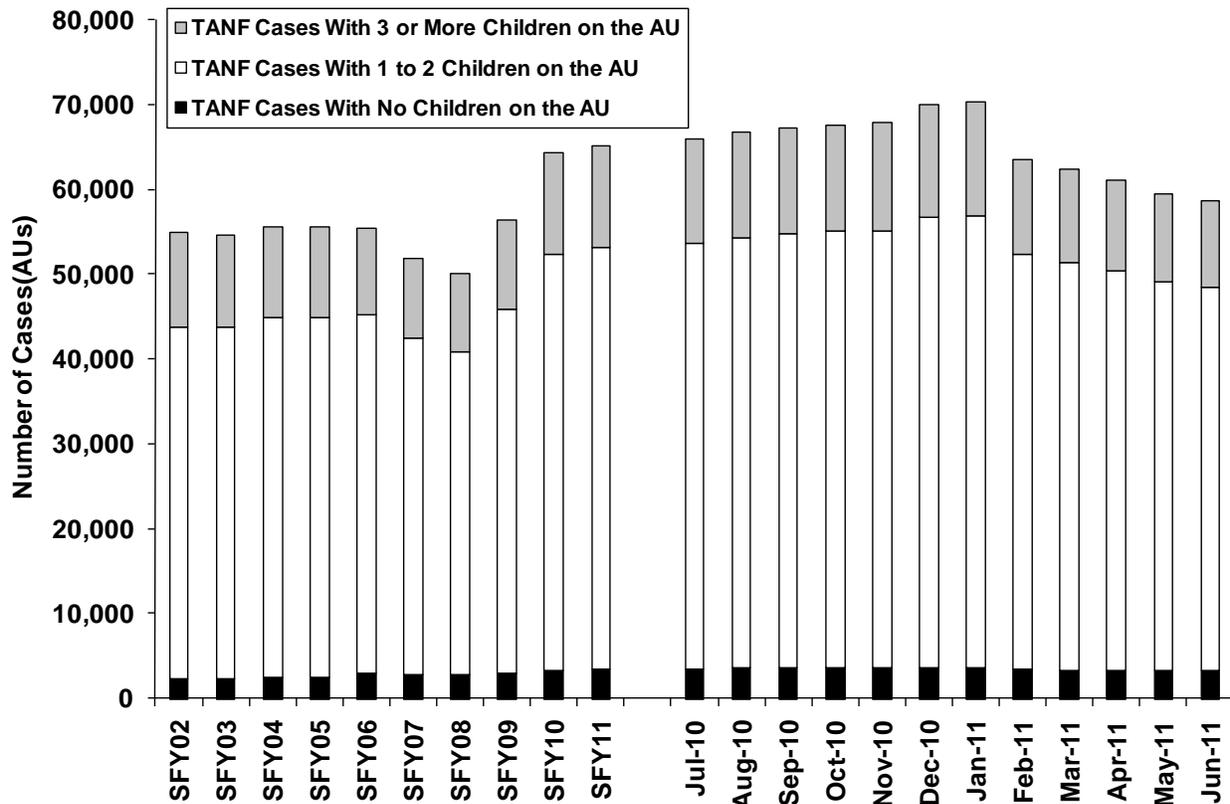
⁵ Some parents may be disqualified from receiving TANF because of fleeing a felony conviction, a probation or parole violation, or fraudulent receipt of public assistance. Their minor children will still be eligible for TANF, as long as the household meets financial eligibility criteria. Fleeing felons 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.

⁶ Caretaker is defined using the child's relationship to the head of household member. Other cases are those in which it is unknown if the head of household is either disabled, disqualified, or an undocumented immigrant.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children¹ SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

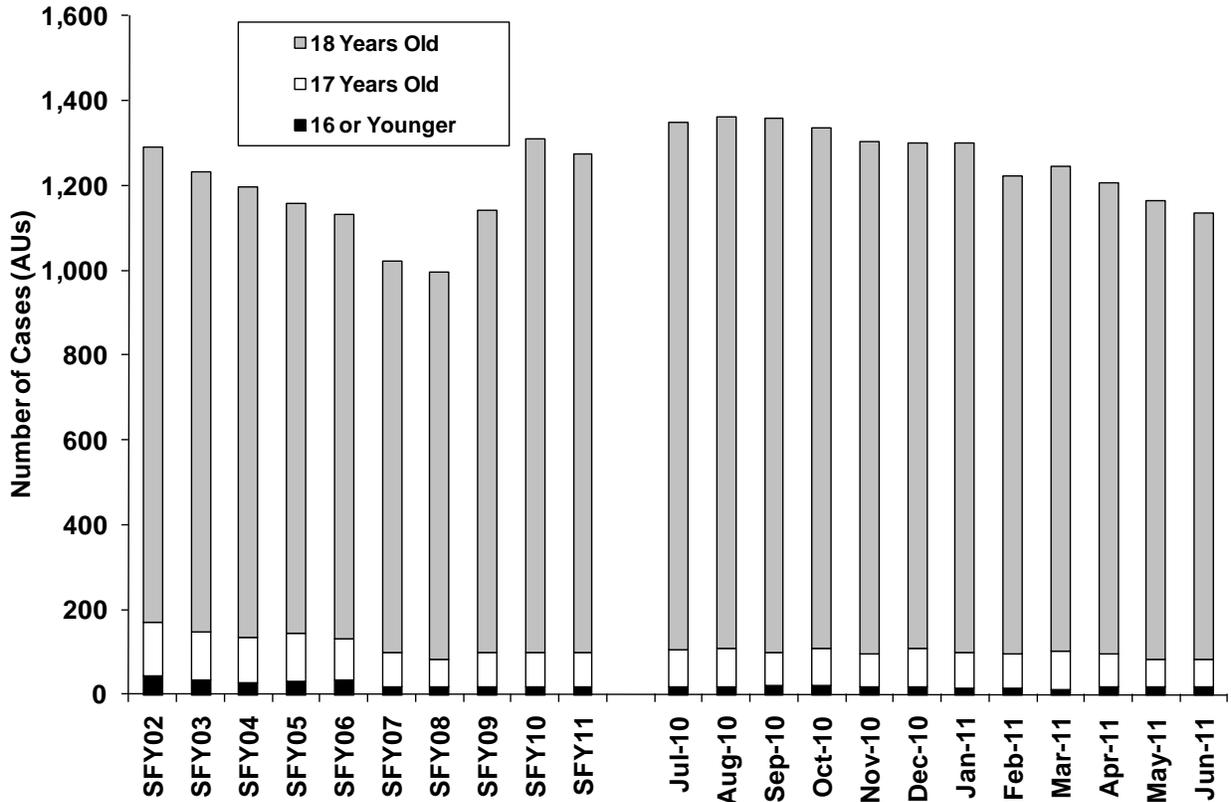


SFY 2011	Total Caseload	No Children Number	No Children Percent	1 to 2 Children Number	1 to 2 Children Percent	3 or More Children Number	3 or More Children Percent
July	65,966	3,561	5.4%	50,155	76.0%	12,250	18.6%
August	66,800	3,649	5.5%	50,638	75.8%	12,513	18.7%
September	67,309	3,724	5.5%	51,112	75.9%	12,473	18.5%
October	67,598	3,709	5.5%	51,381	76.0%	12,508	18.5%
November	67,984	3,674	5.4%	51,506	75.8%	12,804	18.8%
December	70,066	3,706	5.3%	53,010	75.7%	13,350	19.1%
January	70,318	3,723	5.3%	53,224	75.7%	13,371	19.0%
February	63,610	3,487	5.5%	48,852	76.8%	11,271	17.7%
March	62,410	3,379	5.4%	47,982	76.9%	11,049	17.7%
April	61,208	3,380	5.5%	47,088	76.9%	10,740	17.5%
May	59,490	3,300	5.5%	45,775	76.9%	10,415	17.5%
June	58,761	3,332	5.7%	45,193	76.9%	10,236	17.4%
Mo. Avg.	65,127	3,552	5.5%	49,660	76.3%	11,915	18.3%

¹ In cases in which the only children eligible for TANF already receive SSI, those children will not receive a TANF payment but the parents do receive a TANF payment. Also, pregnant women with no children are eligible for TANF.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload with Teen Head of Household¹ SFY 2002 - SFY 2011 Source: ESA-ACES Data



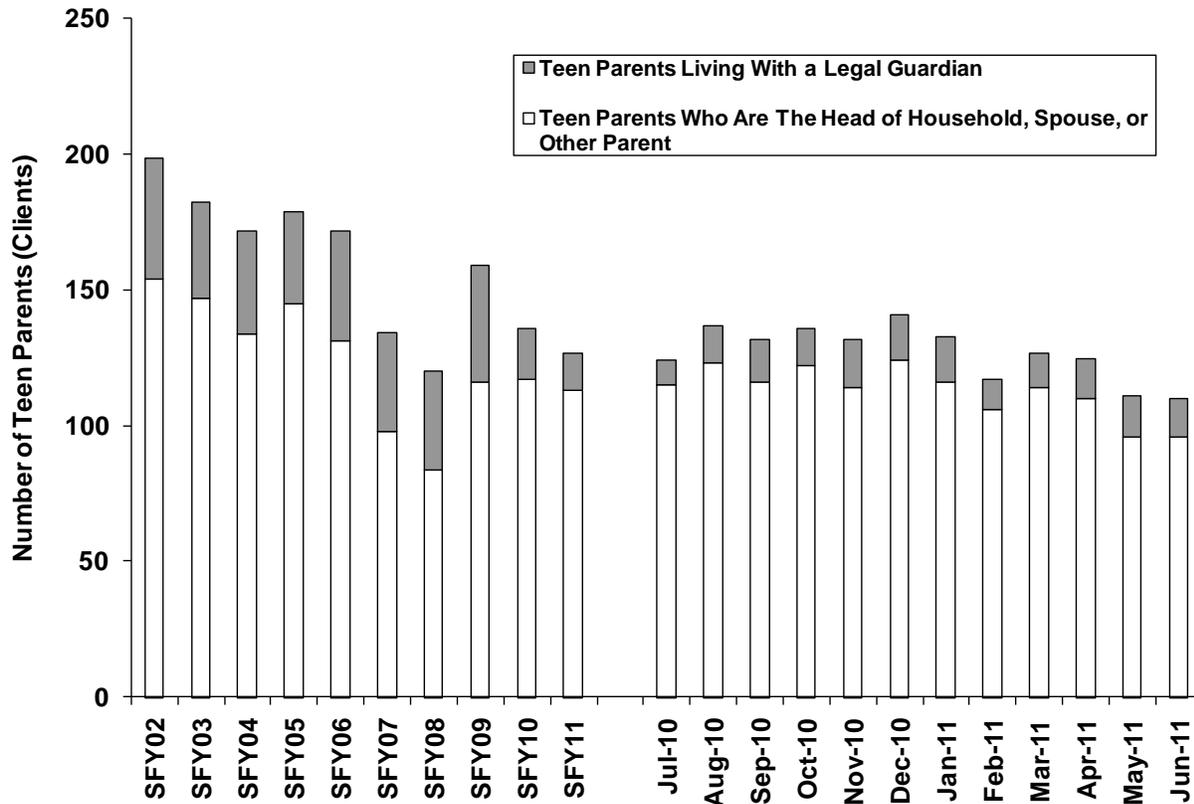
SFY 2011	Adult Caseload	Head of Household is 16 Years Old or Less		Head of Household is 17 Years Old		Head of Household is 18 Years Old	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	42,475	18	0.0%	88	0.2%	1,243	2.9%
August	43,448	19	0.0%	90	0.2%	1,253	2.9%
September	44,016	21	0.0%	79	0.2%	1,258	2.9%
October	44,428	22	0.0%	86	0.2%	1,229	2.8%
November	43,999	17	0.0%	79	0.2%	1,209	2.7%
December	44,814	18	0.0%	89	0.2%	1,193	2.7%
January	44,730	14	0.0%	85	0.2%	1,201	2.7%
February	38,423	14	0.0%	81	0.2%	1,129	2.9%
March	37,524	12	0.0%	89	0.2%	1,144	3.0%
April	36,564	18	0.0%	77	0.2%	1,112	3.0%
May	35,518	19	0.1%	62	0.2%	1,082	3.0%
June	35,217	19	0.1%	63	0.2%	1,053	3.0%
Mo. Avg.	40,930	18	0.0%	81	0.2%	1,176	3.0%

¹ Numbers reflect households where the head of household member is a teen parent living independently from their formal legal guardian.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Teen Parents¹ under Age 18 SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



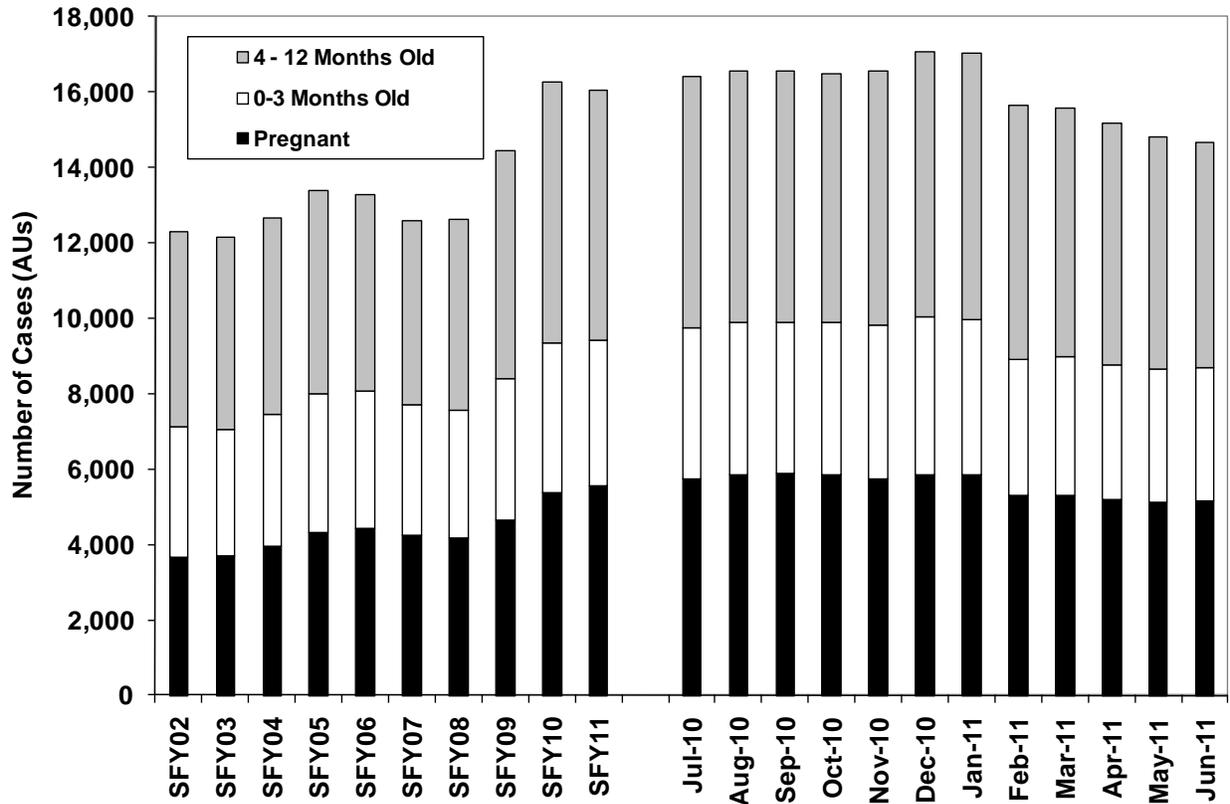
SFY 2011	Total Teen Parents Under Age 18	Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian		Teen Parents Under 18 who are the Head of Household, Spouse, or Other Parent	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	167	52	31.1%	115	68.9%
August	171	48	28.1%	123	71.9%
September	172	56	32.6%	116	67.4%
October	175	53	30.3%	122	69.7%
November	157	43	27.4%	114	72.6%
December	166	42	25.3%	124	74.7%
January	162	46	28.4%	116	71.6%
February	147	41	27.9%	106	72.1%
March	157	43	27.4%	114	72.6%
April	147	37	25.2%	110	74.8%
May	133	37	27.8%	96	72.2%
June	134	38	28.4%	96	71.6%
Mo. Avg.	157	45	28.7%	113	72.0%

¹ 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. Other teen parents are coded as a "SE" (head of household) "SP" (Spouse), or "OP" (Other Parent).

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload¹ Pregnant² Women and Women with Children 12 Months or Younger SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2011	Adult Caseload	Pregnant		0 to 3 Month Old Child		4 to 12 Month Old Child	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	42,475	5,721	13.5%	4,027	9.5%	6,661	15.7%
August	43,448	5,844	13.5%	4,041	9.3%	6,691	15.4%
September	44,016	5,884	13.4%	4,008	9.1%	6,654	15.1%
October	44,428	5,865	13.2%	4,027	9.1%	6,612	14.9%
November	43,999	5,755	13.1%	4,047	9.2%	6,764	15.4%
December	44,814	5,861	13.1%	4,171	9.3%	7,045	15.7%
January	44,730	5,856	13.1%	4,105	9.2%	7,068	15.8%
February	38,423	5,295	13.8%	3,622	9.4%	6,732	17.5%
March	37,524	5,318	14.2%	3,656	9.7%	6,586	17.6%
April	36,564	5,182	14.2%	3,595	9.8%	6,395	17.5%
May	35,518	5,124	14.4%	3,534	9.9%	6,147	17.3%
June	35,217	5,158	14.6%	3,533	10.0%	5,981	17.0%
Mo. Avg.	40,930	5,572	13.6%	3,864	9.4%	6,611	16.2%

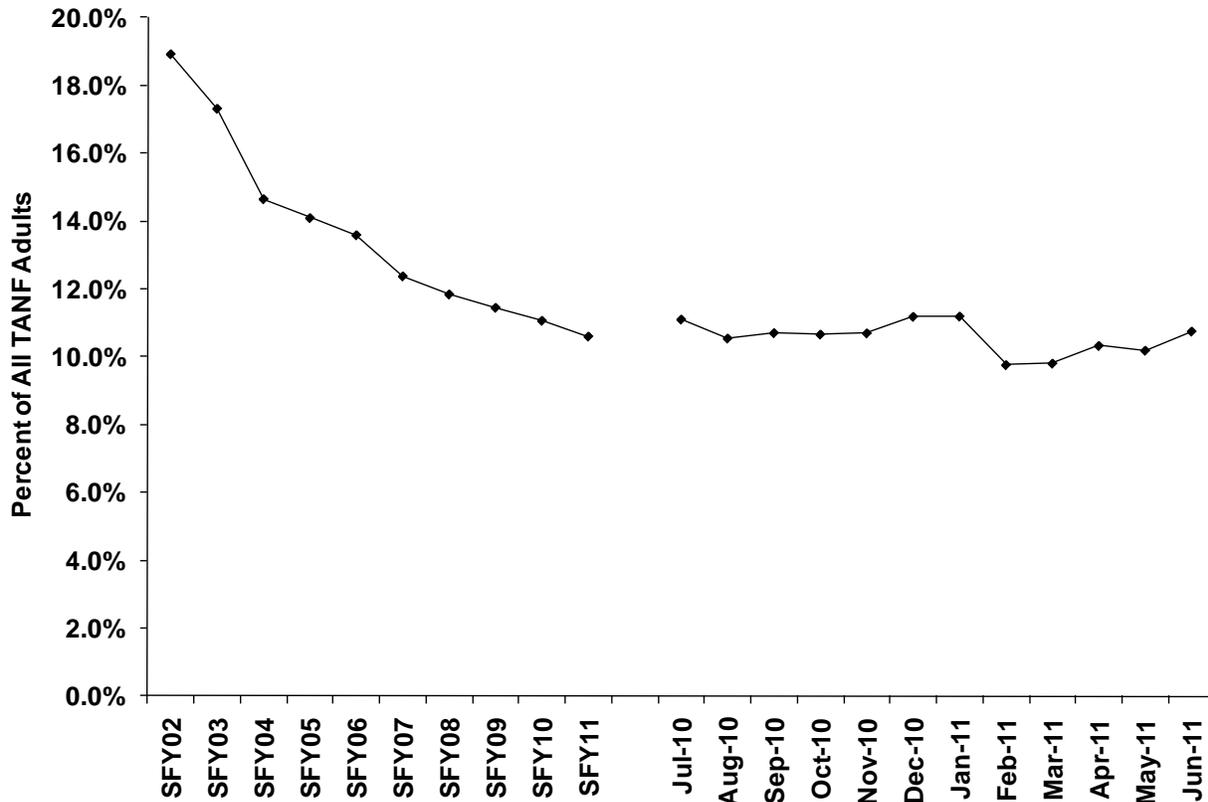
¹ Cases are unduplicated across groups. If a case has multiple young children or a pregnant recipient and a young child, the case category reflects the youngest child. Adults include teen parents.

² Pregnant women were identified using pregnancy status data entered in ACES.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Employed¹ TANF/SFA Adults² SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2011	Adults	Employed	
		Number	Percent
July	49,073	5,450	11.1%
August	50,245	5,299	10.5%
September	50,870	5,446	10.7%
October	51,344	5,475	10.7%
November	50,906	5,446	10.7%
December	51,998	5,817	11.2%
January	52,070	5,829	11.2%
February	44,985	4,392	9.8%
March	43,967	4,312	9.8%
April	42,748	4,415	10.3%
May	41,497	4,228	10.2%
June	41,044	4,413	10.8%
Mo. Avg.	47,562	5,044	10.6%

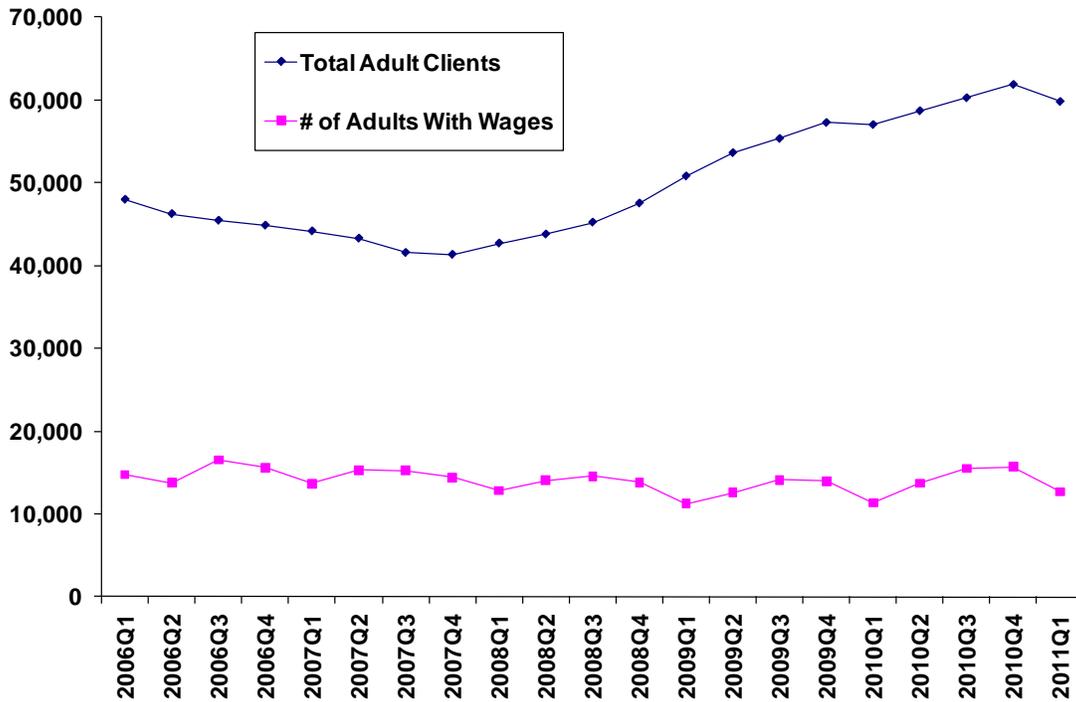
¹ Employment status is based on client's self-reported earnings from work as recorded in the ACES database. If the client reported \$5 or more earned income in the month, client is counted as employed.

² Includes teen parents.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages¹ January 2006 – March 2011

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		
2006Q1	47,981	14,778	30.8%	\$1,803	\$9.95
2006Q2	46,245	13,786	29.8%	\$1,794	\$9.82
2006Q3	45,445	16,514	36.3%	\$1,890	\$9.98
2006Q4	44,849	15,609	34.8%	\$1,941	\$10.13
2007Q1	44,152	13,667	31.0%	\$1,789	\$10.29
2007Q2	43,271	15,285	35.3%	\$1,951	\$10.26
2007Q3	41,533	15,231	36.7%	\$1,945	\$10.38
2007Q4	41,307	14,417	34.9%	\$2,003	\$10.58
2008Q1	42,680	12,830	30.1%	\$1,873	\$10.74
2008Q2	43,771	14,069	32.1%	\$1,959	\$10.69
2008Q3	45,218	14,583	32.3%	\$1,991	\$10.80
2008Q4	47,530	13,814	29.1%	\$2,057	\$10.99
2009Q1	50,804	11,245	22.1%	\$1,851	\$11.15
2009Q2	53,633	12,583	23.5%	\$1,922	\$10.98
2009Q3	55,353	14,121	25.5%	\$1,983	\$10.82
2009Q4	57,287	13,942	24.3%	\$2,068	\$10.94
2010Q1	57,039	11,325	19.9%	\$1,864	\$10.91
2010Q2	58,711	13,723	23.4%	\$1,977	\$10.87
2010Q3	60,287	15,501	25.7%	\$2,033	\$10.96
2010Q4	61,892	15,708	25.4%	\$2,106	\$11.02
2011Q1	59,828	12,670	21.2%	\$1,912	\$10.98

¹ TANF Adult clients are matched with the Employment Security Department (ESD) Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data by Social Security Number. Numbers reflect TANF adult clients who were 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 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2011	Adult Caseload	Total Cases Sanctioned	% of Cases Sanctioned	Adults	Adults Sanctioned	% of Adults Sanctioned
July	42,475	1,690	4.0%	49,073	1,800	3.7%
August	43,448	1,938	4.5%	50,245	2,047	4.1%
September	44,016	2,893	6.6%	50,870	3,079	6.1%
October	44,428	3,605	8.1%	51,344	3,873	7.5%
November	43,999	3,521	8.0%	50,906	3,748	7.4%
December	44,814	3,968	8.9%	51,998	4,212	8.1%
January	44,730	3,955	8.8%	52,070	4,180	8.0%
February	38,423	3,357	8.7%	44,985	3,547	7.9%
March	37,524	3,564	9.5%	43,967	3,757	8.5%
April	36,564	3,681	10.1%	42,748	3,892	9.1%
May	35,518	3,614	10.2%	41,497	3,804	9.2%
June	35,217	3,629	10.3%	41,044	3,822	9.3%
Mo. Avg.	40,930	3,285	8.0%	47,562	3,480	7.3%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by Primary Language¹
June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

		All Cases		% of Non-English Cases
		Number	Percent	
English Language Codes				
EN	English	48,369	82.3%	
SL	Large Print	39	0.1%	
LP	Sign Language	34	0.1%	
BR	Braille	1	0.0%	
	Total	48,443	82.4%	
Non-English Language Codes				
SP	Spanish	8,232	14.0%	79.8%
SM	Somali	435	0.7%	4.2%
RU	Russian	425	0.7%	4.1%
AR	Arabic	190	0.3%	1.8%
VI	Vietnamese	179	0.3%	1.7%
CA	Cambodian (Khmer)	92	0.2%	0.9%
BS	Burmese	84	0.1%	0.8%
TI	Tigrigna	73	0.1%	0.7%
AM	Amharic	73	0.1%	0.7%
FA	Farsi	36	0.1%	0.3%
KO	Korean	31	0.1%	0.3%
SA	Samoan	28	0.0%	0.3%
OM	Oromo	27	0.0%	0.3%
TR	Trukese	25	0.0%	0.2%
SI	Swahili	21	0.0%	0.2%
FR	French	20	0.0%	0.2%
CH	Chinese	19	0.0%	0.2%
LA	Laotian	13	0.0%	0.1%
TA	Tagalog	13	0.0%	0.1%
OT	Other Languages ²	302	0.5%	2.9%
	Total	10,318	17.6%	
	Total	58,761	100%	

¹ Primary Language Code is based on the language in which the Assistance Unit requested their materials to be sent.

² Includes all other languages with one case each

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	137,123	100.0%	41,044	100.0%	96,079	100.0%
Gender						
Female	79,787	58.2%	32,040	78.1%	47,747	49.7%
Male	57,336	41.8%	9,004	21.9%	48,332	50.3%
Race						
White	57,952	42.3%	23,542	57.4%	34,410	35.8%
Hispanic	29,756	21.7%	4,639	11.3%	25,117	26.1%
Black	13,276	9.7%	4,940	12.0%	8,336	8.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,242	3.8%	2,011	4.9%	3,231	3.4%
Native American	3,464	2.5%	1,301	3.2%	2,163	2.3%
Unknown	27,433	20.0%	4,611	11.2%	22,822	23.8%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	4,491	3.3%	4,401	10.7%	90	0.1%
Married	8,855	6.5%	8,747	21.3%	108	0.1%
Never Married	119,564	87.2%	23,771	57.9%	95,793	99.7%
Divorced	3,727	2.7%	3,706	9.0%	21	0.0%
Widowed	178	0.1%	178	0.4%	0	0.0%
Unknown	308	0.2%	241	0.6%	67	0.1%
Citizenship¹						
U.S. Citizen	128,315	93.6%	36,375	88.6%	91,940	95.7%
Resident Alien	8,631	6.3%	4,608	11.2%	4,023	4.2%
U.S. National	177	0.1%	61	0.1%	116	0.1%
Age						
< 1 Year Old	9,576	7.0%	0	0.0%	9,576	10.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	36,003	26.3%	0	0.0%	36,003	37.5%
6 – 10 Years Old	23,604	17.2%	0	0.0%	23,604	24.6%
11 – 15 Years Old	18,273	13.3%	0	0.0%	18,273	19.0%
16 – 17 Years Old	6,670	4.9%	95 ²	0.2%	6,575	6.8%
18 – 20 Years Old	7,195	5.2%	5,147	12.5%	2,048 ³	2.1%
21 – 29 Years Old	18,031	13.1%	18,031	43.9%	0	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	10,984	8.0%	10,984	26.8%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	5,264	3.8%	5,264	12.8%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	1,144	0.8%	1,144	2.8%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	243	0.2%	243	0.6%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	111	0.1%	111	0.3%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	25	0.0%	25	0.1%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Adults	30.0 Years Old		Median Age of Adults		28.0 Years Old	

- **Average months on Assistance since July 1997 (all adults) = 23.5**
- **Median months on Assistance since July 1997 (all adults) = 17.0**

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 24 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

² 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, or a teen spouse to the head of household member.

³ Examples of over-age 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 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Children		Children in Child Only Cases	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	96,079	100.0%	40,536	100.0%
Gender				
Female	47,747	49.7%	20,387	50.3%
Male	48,332	50.3%	20,149	49.7%
Race				
White	34,410	35.8%	11,470	28.3%
Hispanic	25,117	26.1%	16,996	41.9%
Black	8,336	8.7%	2,596	6.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,231	3.4%	907	2.2%
Native American	2,163	2.3%	984	2.4%
Unknown	22,822	23.8%	7,583	18.7%
Citizenship¹				
U.S. Citizen	91,940	95.7%	40,098	98.9%
Resident Alien	4,023	4.2%	383	0.9%
U.S. National	116	0.1%	55	0.1%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	9,576	10.0%	1,972	4.9%
1 – 5 Years Old	36,003	37.5%	12,841	31.7%
6 – 10 Years Old	23,604	24.6%	11,371	28.1%
11 – 15 Years Old	18,273	19.0%	9,532	23.5%
16 – 17 Years Old	6,575	6.8%	3,693	9.1%
18 – 20 Years Old	2,048	2.1%	1,127	2.8%
Mean Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		8.2 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	6.0 Years Old		8.0 Years Old	

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 24 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

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Other Programs

AREN

This section describes other programs not already discussed in other sections. It includes: Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program¹ (CEAP), Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR), Office of Financial Recovery (OFR), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), State Supplemental Payment (SSP), and Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP).

CEAP

DCA

OAR

OFR

RCA

SSP

WTAP

Highlights:

- The average monthly AREN caseload decreased to 707 cases in SFY 2011, compared to 1,050 cases in SFY 2010.
- The average monthly CEAP¹ caseload decreased to 27 cases in SFY 2011 compared to 38 cases in SFY 2010. A total of 324 cases received CEAP in SFY 2011.
- The average monthly DCA caseload decreased to 560 cases in SFY 2011, compared to 685 cases in SFY 2010.
- The average monthly OAR caseload decreased to 319 cases in SFY 2011, compared to 330 cases in SFY 2010.
- The total OFR collections increased from \$507.1 million in SFY2010 to \$523.0 million in SFY2011, a 3.1% increase.
- In SFY2011, nearly 80% of OFR collections came from three of the eleven programs: Medicaid drug rebate (36.6%), developmental disabilities (24.3%), and venter overpayments (17.3%).
- The average monthly RCA caseload decreased to 464 cases in SFY 2011, compared to 605 cases in SFY 2010.
- The average monthly SSP caseload increased to 33,237 cases in SFY 2011, compared to 32,526 cases in SFY 2010.
- The annual total of WTAP cases decreased to 121,295 cases in SFY 2011 from a total of 132,450 cases in SFY 2010.

¹ CEAP ran out of funds as of February 2011. A new WAC change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2011 for the start of the new fiscal year and will suspend again once funds become depleted.

Other Programs

Selected AREN Program Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	1,050 (779 – 1,230)	707 (427 – 1,156)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	3,090 (2,1920 – 3,706)	2,044 (1,200 – 3,327)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	1,133 (821 – 1,354)	755 (446 – 1,250)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	1,957 (1,371 – 2,252)	1,289 (754 – 2,077)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population ¹	6,733,250	6,767,900
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	63.3%	63.1%
Average Persons Per Case	2.9	2.9
Average Children Per Case	1.9	1.8
Average Children Per Adult	1.7	1.7
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$541.63 (\$523.05 – \$ 557.60)	\$503.05 (\$451.30 – \$ 555.53)

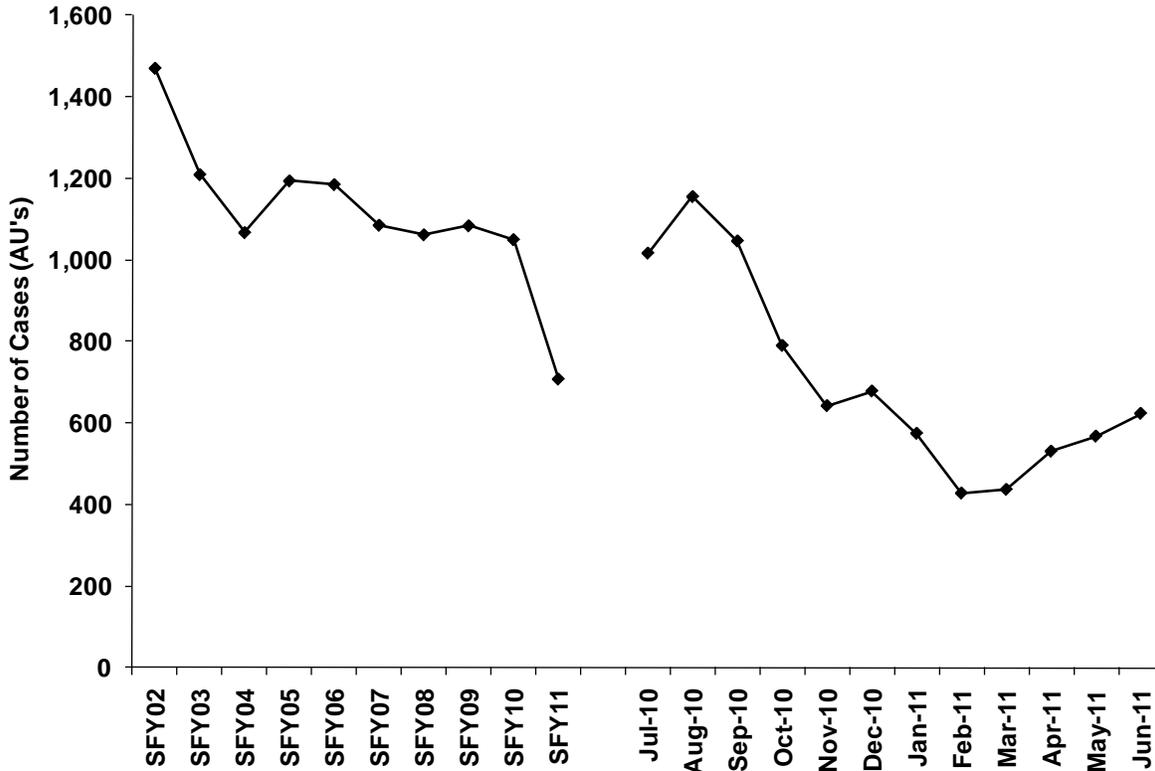
¹ OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

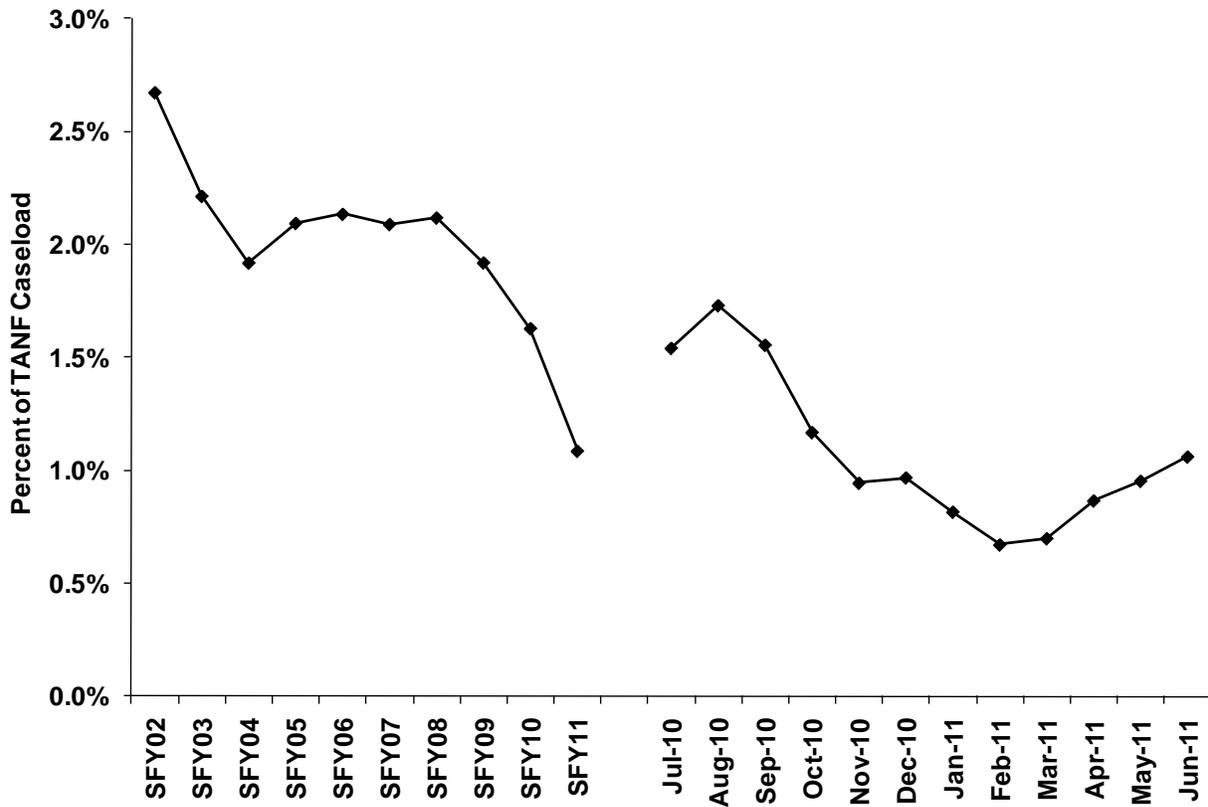


Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	1,472	SFY07	1,086
SFY03	1,210	SFY08	1,062
SFY04	1,067	SFY09	1,084
SFY05	1,194	SFY10	1,050
SFY06	1,185	SFY11	707

SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	1,017	3,024	\$564,976	\$555.53
August	1,156	3,327	\$632,527	\$547.17
September	1,047	3,102	\$569,594	\$544.02
October	790	2,264	\$381,471	\$482.87
November	642	1,917	\$315,380	\$491.25
December	678	1,962	\$326,923	\$482.19
January	574	1,604	\$259,048	\$451.30
February	427	1,200	\$202,633	\$474.55
March	436	1,247	\$209,114	\$479.62
April	530	1,515	\$256,671	\$484.28
May	567	1,570	\$263,876	\$465.39
June	623	1,793	\$287,210	\$461.01
Mo. Avg.	707	2,044	355,785	\$503.05

Other Programs

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload SFY 2002 - SFY 2011 Source: ESA-ACES Data

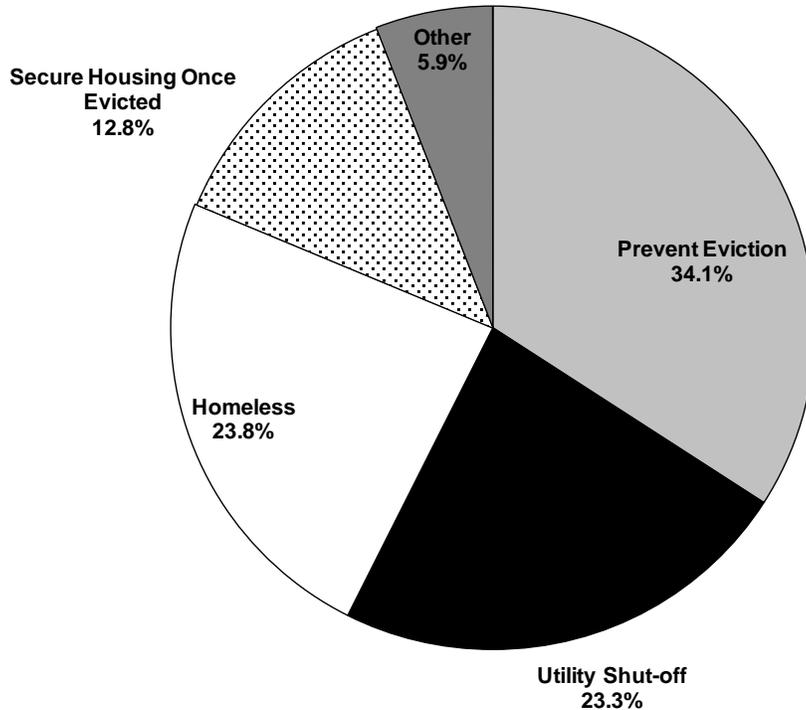


SFY 2011	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload		Total AREN Expenditures
		Number	Percent	
July	65,966	1,017	1.5%	\$564,976
August	66,800	1,156	1.7%	\$632,527
September	67,309	1,047	1.6%	\$569,594
October	67,598	790	1.2%	\$381,471
November	67,984	642	0.9%	\$315,380
December	70,066	678	1.0%	\$326,923
January	70,318	574	0.8%	\$259,048
February	63,610	427	0.7%	\$202,633
March	62,410	436	0.7%	\$209,114
April	61,208	530	0.9%	\$256,671
May	59,490	567	1.0%	\$263,876
June	58,761	623	1.1%	\$287,210
Mo. Avg.	65,127	707	1.1%	\$355,785

Other Programs

Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type¹ SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



AREN Case Type	AREN Cases	
	Number	Percent
Prevent Eviction	249	34.1%
Utility Shut-off	170	23.3%
Homeless	174	23.8%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	94	12.8%
No Fuel For Heating or Cooking	13	1.8%
Obtain New Housing – Domestic Violence	11	1.5%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	12	1.6%
Exception to Rule ²	7	0.9%
Housing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.1%
Clothing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
No Food	0	0.0%
Utility Repair	0	0.0%
Total Cases	730	100.0%

¹ Numbers are based on the average monthly caseload by type. A number of cases received more than one type of AREN. Therefore, the sum of AREN cases by type was greater than the monthly average of unduplicated cases that received AREN.

² ETR (Exception to Rule), formerly ETP (Exception to Policy), is detailed in WAC 388-440-0001.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	75	12.0%	221	12.3%
Clarkston CSO	2	0.3%	6	0.3%
Colfax CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colville CSO	4	0.6%	13	0.7%
Ellensburg CSO	7	1.1%	23	1.3%
Goldendale CSO	3	0.5%	11	0.6%
Kennewick CSO	8	1.3%	16	0.9%
Mattawa CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	6	1.0%	17	0.9%
Newport CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello CSO	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
R2 Processing Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic CSO	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Sunnyside CSO	15	2.4%	49	2.7%
Walla Walla CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wapato CSO	2	0.3%	4	0.2%
Wenatchee CSO	4	0.6%	12	0.7%
White Salmon CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima CSO	16	2.6%	48	2.7%
Region Total	144	23.1%	426	23.8%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	10	1.6%	33	1.8%
Auburn CSO	6	1.0%	14	0.8%
Bellingham CSO	9	1.4%	25	1.4%
Belltown CSO	14	2.2%	36	2.0%
Capitol Hill CSO	14	2.2%	46	2.6%
Everett CSO	24	3.9%	75	4.2%
Federal Way CSO	11	1.8%	29	1.6%
King Eastside CSO	14	2.2%	34	1.9%
King North CSO	15	2.4%	44	2.5%
King South CSO	9	1.4%	35	2.0%
Mt Vernon CSO	8	1.3%	21	1.2%
Oak Harbor CSO	2	0.3%	4	0.2%
Rainier CSO	12	1.9%	35	2.0%
Renton CSO	5	0.8%	13	0.7%
Sky Valley CSO	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Smokey Point CSO	12	1.9%	29	1.6%
White Center CSO	26	4.2%	73	4.1%
Region Total	192	30.8%	548	30.6%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	13	2.1%	29	1.6%
Bremerton CSO	7	1.1%	22	1.2%
Chehalis CSO	2	0.3%	7	0.4%
Columbia River CSO	55	8.8%	162	9.0%
Forks CSO	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
Friday Harbor Outstn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	24	3.9%	66	3.7%
Lakewood CSO	68	10.9%	206	11.5%
Long Beach CSO	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Olympia CSO	25	4.0%	60	3.3%
Pierce North CSO	23	3.7%	70	3.9%
Pierce South CSO	32	5.1%	98	5.5%
Port Angeles CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Townsend CSO	2	0.3%	3	0.2%
Puyallup Valley CSO	27	4.3%	76	4.2%
Shelton CSO	2	0.3%	6	0.3%
South Bend CSO	2	0.3%	3	0.2%
Stevenson CSO	3	0.5%	7	0.4%
Region Total	287	46.1%	819	45.7%
State Total	623	100.0%	1,793	100.00%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by County of Residence June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	2	0.3%	5	0.3%
Asotin	2	0.3%	6	0.3%
Benton	6	1.0%	14	0.8%
Chelan	4	0.6%	12	0.7%
Clallam	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
Clark	54	8.7%	159	8.9%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	22	3.5%	60	3.3%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Franklin	2	0.3%	2	0.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	5	0.8%	15	0.8%
Grays Harbor	13	2.1%	29	1.6%
Island	2	0.3%	4	0.2%
Jefferson	2	0.3%	3	0.2%
King	128	20.5%	359	20.0%
Kitsap	8	1.3%	25	1.4%
Kittitas	7	1.1%	23	1.3%
Klickitat	3	0.5%	11	0.6%
Lewis	2	0.3%	5	0.3%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	2	0.3%	6	0.3%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	3	0.5%	6	0.3%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	148	23.8%	446	24.9%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	8	1.3%	21	1.2%
Skamania	4	0.6%	10	0.6%
Snohomish	49	7.9%	147	8.2%
Spokane	76	12.2%	225	12.5%
Stevens	3	0.5%	10	0.6%
Thurston	24	3.9%	61	3.4%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	9	1.4%	25	1.4%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	33	5.3%	100	5.6%
State Total	623	100.0%	1,793	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,793	100.0%	639	100.0%
Gender				
Female	1,069	59.6%	487	76.2%
Male	724	40.4%	152	23.8%
Race				
White	779	43.4%	341	53.4%
Hispanic	217	12.1%	59	9.2%
Black	350	19.5%	134	21.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	74	4.1%	25	3.9%
Native American	33	1.8%	16	2.5%
Unknown	340	19.0%	64	10.0%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	71	4.0%	71	11.1%
Married	142	7.9%	140	21.9%
Never Married	1,510	84.2%	360	56.3%
Divorced	57	3.2%	56	8.8%
Widow	6	0.3%	6	0.9%
Unknown	7	0.4%	6	0.9%
Citizenship¹				
U.S. Citizen	1,667	93.0%	569	89.0%
Resident Alien	119	6.6%	67	10.5%
U.S. National	7	0.4%	3	0.5%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	117	6.5%	0	0.0%
1-5 Years Old	466	26.0%	0	0.0%
6-10 Years Old	291	16.2%	0	0.0%
11-15 Years Old	179	10.0%	0	0.0%
16-17 Years Old	83	4.6%	0	0.0%
18-20 Years Old	62	3.5%	44	6.9%
21-29 Years Old	263	14.7%	263	41.2%
30-39 Years Old	207	11.5%	207	32.4%
40-49 Years Old	104	5.8%	104	16.3%
50-55 Years Old	20	1.1%	20	3.1%
56-59 Years Old	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
Mean Age of Children	6.6 Years Old			
Median Age of Children	5.0 Years Old			
Mean Age of Adults	31 Years Old			
Median Age of Adults	30 Years Old			

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 24 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

Selected CEAP¹ Program Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	38 (19 - 65)	27 (0 - 82)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	120 (54 – 209)	86 (0 – 260)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	49 (24 – 88)	34 (0 – 106)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	72 (30 – 121)	52 (0 – 160)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population²	6,733,250	6,767,900
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	60%	61%
Average Persons Per Case	3.2	3.2
Average Children Per Case	1.9	1.9
Average Children Per Adult	1.5	1.5
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)³	\$ 493.77 (\$446.78 - \$532.82)	\$ 468.04 (\$0 - \$497.89)

¹ CEAP ran out of funds as of February 1, 2011. A new WAC change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2011 for the start of the new fiscal year and will suspend again once funds become depleted.

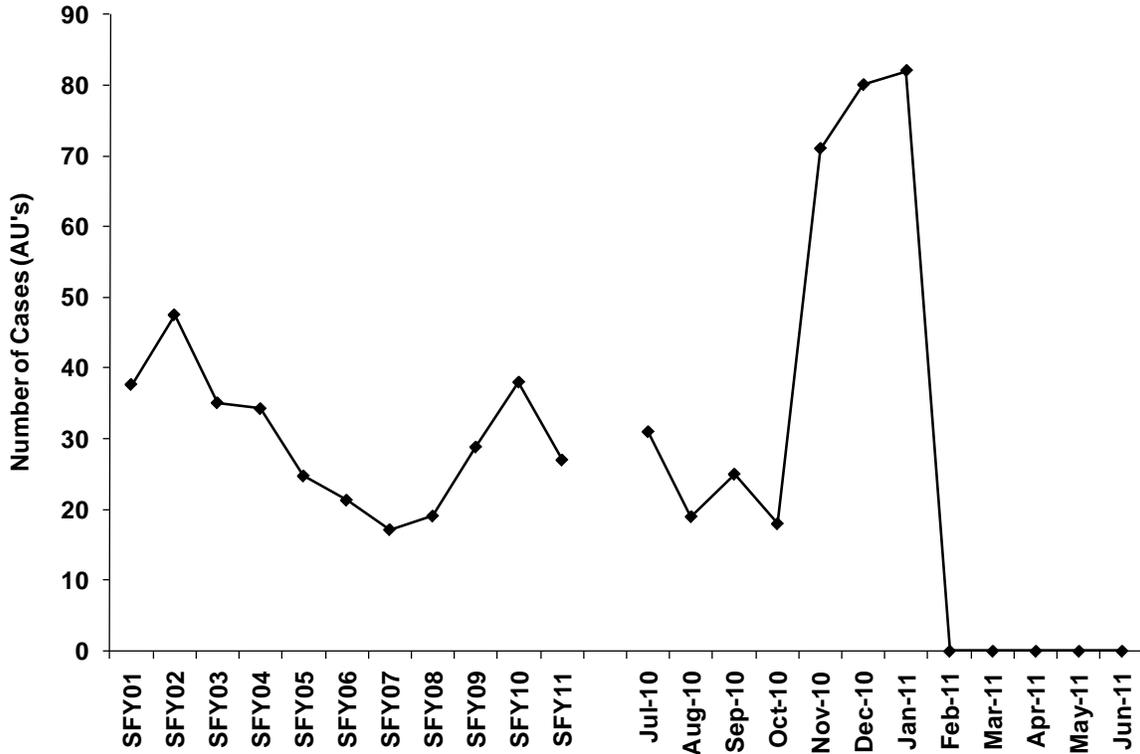
² OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State.

³ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	48	SFY07	17
SFY03	35	SFY08	19
SFY04	34	SFY09	29
SFY05	25	SFY10	38
SFY06	21	SFY11	27

SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	31	120	\$14,298.65	\$461.25
August	19	58	\$7,922.25	\$416.96
September	25	71	\$11,678.88	\$467.16
October	18	50	\$6,928.77	\$384.93
November	71	222	\$32,251.10	\$454.24
December	80	255	\$39,831.14	\$497.89
January	82	260	\$38,738.59	\$472.42
February	0	0	\$0.00	--
March	0	0	\$0.00	--
April	0	0	\$0.00	--
May	0	0	\$0.00	--
June	0	0	\$0.00	--
Avg. Mo.	27	86	\$12,637.45	\$468.04
Annual Unduplicated	324	1,030	151,649.38	

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	23	7.1%	64	6.2%
Clarkston CSO	2	0.6%	9	0.9%
Colfax CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colville CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ellensburg CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kennewick CSO	16	4.9%	55	5.3%
Mattawa CSO	2	0.6%	10	1.0%
Moses Lake CSO	9	2.8%	33	3.2%
Newport CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello CSO	4	1.2%	13	1.3%
R2 Processing Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sunnyside CSO	32	9.9%	110	10.7%
Walla Walla CSO	6	1.9%	16	1.6%
Wapato CSO	4	1.2%	15	1.5%
Wenatchee CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Salmon CSO	1	0.3%	10	1.0%
Yakima CSO	2	0.6%	8	0.8%
Region Total	101	31.2%	343	33.3%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	6	1.9%	18	1.7%
Auburn CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Bellingham CSO	11	3.4%	29	2.8%
Belltown CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Capitol Hill CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.5%
Everett CSO	11	3.4%	31	3.0%
Federal Way CSO	2	0.6%	9	0.9%
King Eastside CSO	3	0.9%	8	0.8%
King North CSO	8	2.5%	25	2.4%
King South CSO	6	1.9%	25	2.4%
Mt Vernon CSO	16	4.9%	57	5.5%
Oak Harbor CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rainier CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Renton CSO	3	0.9%	7	0.7%
Sky Valley CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.5%
Smokey Point CSO	2	0.6%	6	0.6%
White Center CSO	2	0.6%	6	0.6%
Region Total	76	23.5%	237	23.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)
SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	4	1.2%	9	0.9%
Bremerton CSO	35	10.8%	111	10.8%
Chehalis CSO	2	0.6%	6	0.6%
Columbia River CSO	58	17.9%	179	17.4%
Forks CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Friday Harbor Outstn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	8	2.5%	25	2.4%
Lakewood CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Long Beach CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia CSO	14	4.3%	45	4.4%
Pierce North CSO	5	1.5%	14	1.4%
Pierce South CSO	8	2.5%	20	1.9%
Port Angeles CSO	3	0.9%	9	0.9%
Port Townsend CSO	2	0.6%	7	0.7%
Puyallup Valley CSO	7	2.2%	23	2.2%
Shelton CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Bend CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stevenson CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region Total	147	45.4%	450	43.7%
State Total	324	100.0%	1,030	100.00%

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by County of Residence SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	4	1.2%	14	1.4%
Asotin	2	0.6%	9	0.9%
Benton	8	2.5%	26	2.5%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	4	1.2%	11	1.1%
Clark	57	17.6%	177	17.2%
Columbia	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Cowlitz	8	2.5%	25	2.4%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	10	3.1%	36	3.5%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	12	3.7%	44	4.3%
Grays Harbor	4	1.2%	9	0.9%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	0.6%	7	0.7%
King	28	8.7%	91	8.9%
Kitsap	34	10.5%	103	10.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	1	0.3%	10	1.0%
Lewis	3	0.9%	8	0.8%
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	21	6.5%	65	6.3%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	16	5.0%	57	5.5%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	21	6.5%	60	5.8%
Spokane	23	7.1%	64	6.2%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	13	4.0%	43	4.2%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	5	1.5%	13	1.3%
Whatcom	11	3.4%	29	2.8%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	35	10.8%	124	12.1%
State Total	324	100.0%	1,030	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,030	100.0%	411	100.0%
Gender				
Female	609	59.1%	301	73.2%
Male	421	40.9%	110	26.8%
Race				
White	408	39.6%	179	43.6%
Hispanic	322	31.3%	123	29.9%
Black	78	7.6%	31	7.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	19	1.8%	8	1.9%
Native American	42	4.1%	23	5.6%
Unknown	161	15.6%	47	11.4%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	43	4.2%	43	10.5%
Married	130	12.6%	129	31.4%
Never Married	825	80.1%	207	50.4%
Divorced	24	2.3%	24	5.8%
Widow	3	0.3%	3	0.7%
Unknown	5	0.5%	5	1.2%
Citizenship¹				
U.S. Citizen	727	70.6%	280	68.1%
Resident Alien	12	1.2%	10	2.4%
U.S. National	2	0.2%	1	0.2%
Undocumented Alien	287	27.9%	118	28.7%
Unknown	2	0.2%	2	0.5%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	13	1.3%	0	0.0%
1-5 Years Old	191	18.5%	0	0.0%
6-10 Years Old	171	16.6%	0	0.0%
11-15 Years Old	166	16.1%	0	0.0%
16-17 Years Old	64	6.2%	2	0.5%
18-20 Years Old	27	2.6%	13	3.2%
21-29 Years Old	154	15.0%	152	37.0%
30-39 Years Old	141	13.7%	141	34.3%
40-49 Years Old	82	8.0%	82	20.0%
50-55 Years Old	14	1.4%	14	3.4%
56-59 Years Old	6	0.6%	6	1.5%
60-64 Years Old	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
Mean Age of Children	8.7 Years Old			
Median Age of Children	8.0 Years Old			
Mean Age of Adults	33.0 Years Old			
Median Age of Adults	33.1 Years Old			

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 24 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

Selected DCA Program Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	685 (510 - 777)	560 (290 - 933)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	2,201 (1,654 – 2,535)	1,782 (909 – 2,977)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	922 (699 – 1,047)	752 (401 – 1,243)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	1,280 (955 – 1,489)	1,029 (508 – 1,743)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Population¹	6,733,250	6,767,900
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	58.2%	57.7%
Average Persons Per Case	3.2	3.2
Average Children Per Case	1.9	1.8
Average Children Per Adult	1.4	1.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$1,423.64 (\$1,408.27 – \$1,436.75)	\$1,201.55 (\$961.80 – \$1,440.70)

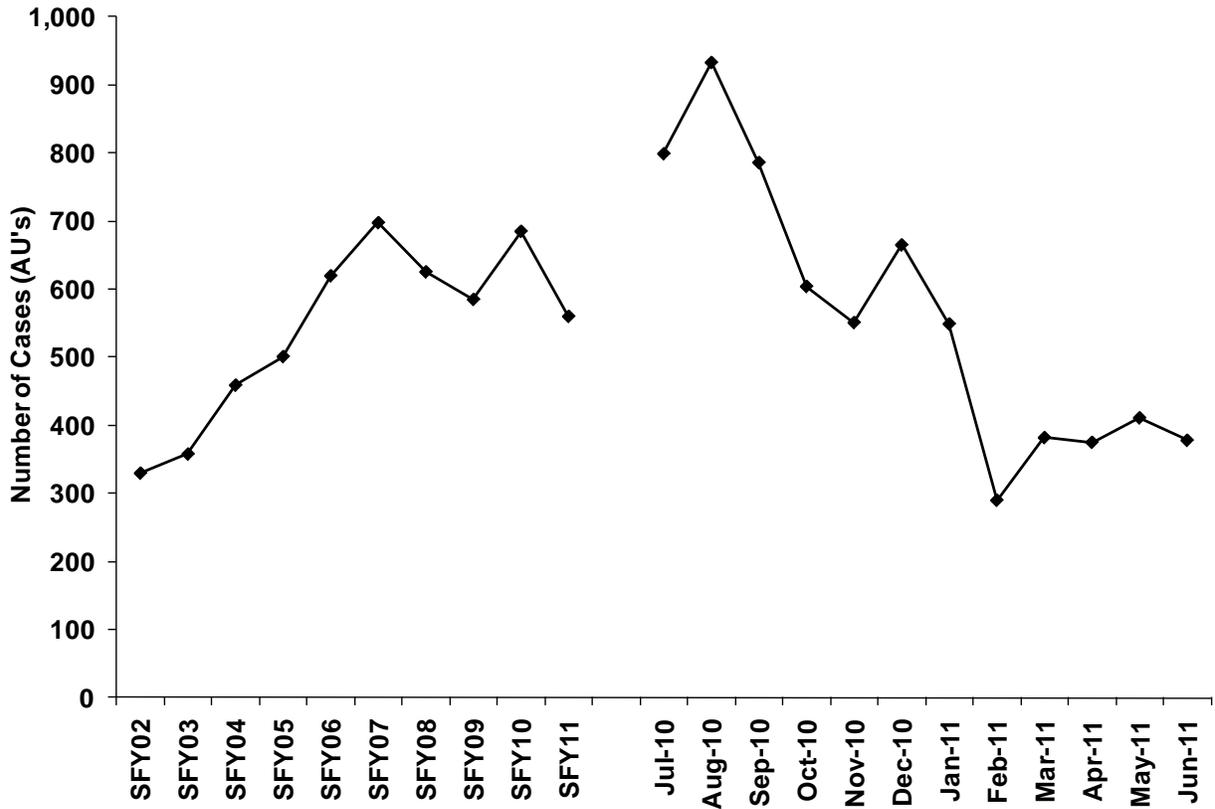
¹ OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

DCA Caseload SFY 2002 – SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	799	2,528	\$1,151,120.96	\$1,440.70
August	933	2,977	\$1,336,698.66	\$1,432.69
September	786	2,499	\$1,103,493.44	\$1,403.94
October	604	1,894	\$728,672.40	\$1,206.41
November	551	1,772	\$660,321.97	\$1,198.41
December	665	2,159	\$783,971.50	\$1,178.90
January	549	1,797	\$532,521.61	\$969.98
February	290	909	\$281,473.11	\$970.60
March	382	1,182	\$370,055.08	\$968.73
April	375	1,141	\$364,188.99	\$971.17
May	411	1,308	\$398,331.92	\$969.18
June	378	1,213	\$363,559.38	\$961.80
Mo. Avg.	560	1,782	\$672,867.00	\$1,201.55

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	56	14.8%	179	14.8%
Clarkston CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colfax CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colville CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.2%
Ellensburg CSO	3	0.8%	7	0.6%
Goldendale CSO	4	1.1%	15	1.2%
Kennewick CSO	8	2.1%	28	2.3%
Mattawa CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Newport CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pomeroy Outstation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sunnyside CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.2%
Walla Walla CSO	8	2.1%	29	2.4%
Wapato CSO	3	0.8%	11	0.9%
Wenatchee CSO	2	0.5%	6	0.5%
White Salmon CSO	3	0.8%	11	0.9%
Yakima CSO	3	0.8%	9	0.7%
Region Total	93	24.6%	303	25.0%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	6	1.6%	16	1.3%
Auburn CSO	3	0.8%	13	1.1%
Bellingham CSO	13	3.4%	49	4.0%
Belltown CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Capitol Hill CSO	2	0.5%	6	0.5%
Everett CSO	14	3.7%	50	4.1%
Federal Way CSO	5	1.3%	16	1.3%
King Eastside CSO	6	1.6%	20	1.6%
King North CSO	7	1.9%	23	1.9%
King South CSO	4	1.1%	12	1.0%
Mt Vernon CSO	4	1.1%	16	1.3%
Oak Harbor CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rainier CSO	5	1.3%	20	1.6%
Renton CSO	5	1.3%	11	0.9%
Sky Valley CSO	3	0.8%	6	0.5%
Smokey Point CSO	9	2.4%	25	2.1%
White Center CSO	6	1.6%	18	1.5%
Region Total	93	24.6%	303	25.0%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	8	2.1%	28	2.3%
Bremerton CSO	7	1.9%	26	2.1%
Chehalis CSO	8	2.1%	30	2.5%
Columbia River CSO	81	21.4%	251	20.7%
Forks CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Friday Harbor Outstn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	7	1.9%	23	1.9%
Lakewood CSO	18	4.8%	47	3.9%
Long Beach CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia CSO	14	3.7%	42	3.5%
Pierce North CSO	9	2.4%	21	1.7%
Pierce South CSO	22	5.8%	76	6.3%
Port Angeles CSO	2	0.5%	9	0.7%
Port Townsend CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Puyallup Valley CSO	9	2.4%	32	2.6%
Shelton CSO	2	0.5%	6	0.5%
South Bend CSO	2	0.5%	7	0.6%
Stevenson CSO	3	0.8%	9	0.7%
Region Total	192	50.8%	607	50.0%
State Total	378	100.0%	1,213	100.0%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by County of Residence June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	5	1.3%	17	1.4%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	2	0.5%	9	0.7%
Clark	81	21.4%	252	20.8%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	6	1.6%	20	1.6%
Douglas	2	0.5%	6	0.5%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	3	0.8%	12	1.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Grays Harbor	9	2.4%	31	2.6%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	46	12.2%	148	12.2%
Kitsap	6	1.6%	21	1.7%
Kittitas	3	0.8%	7	0.6%
Klickitat	8	2.1%	28	2.3%
Lewis	7	1.9%	27	2.2%
Lincoln	2	0.5%	4	0.3%
Mason	2	0.5%	6	0.5%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	2	0.5%	7	0.6%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	58	15.3%	176	14.5%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	4	1.1%	16	1.3%
Skamania	3	0.8%	9	0.7%
Snohomish	32	8.5%	97	8.0%
Spokane	53	14.0%	173	14.3%
Stevens	2	0.5%	5	0.4%
Thurston	14	3.7%	42	3.5%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	8	2.1%	29	2.4%
Whatcom	13	3.4%	49	4.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	6	1.6%	20	1.6%
State Total	378	100.0%	1,213	100.0%

Other Programs

DCA Client Demographics

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,213	100.0%	497	100.0%
Gender				
Female	722	59.5%	354	71.2%
Male	491	40.5%	143	28.8%
Race				
White	669	55.2%	305	61.4%
Hispanic	125	10.3%	43	8.7%
Black	117	9.6%	50	10.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	53	4.4%	22	4.4%
Native American	19	1.6%	11	2.2%
Unknown	230	19.0%	66	13.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	47	3.9%	47	9.5%
Married	154	12.7%	152	30.6%
Never Married	949	78.2%	235	47.3%
Divorced	61	5.0%	61	12.3%
Widowed	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
Unknown	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
Citizenship¹				
U.S. Citizen	1,156	95.3%	460	92.6%
Resident Alien	57	4.7%	37	7.4%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	69	5.7%	0	0.0%
1-5 Years Old	263	21.7%	0	0.0%
6-10 Years Old	191	15.7%	0	0.0%
11-15 Years Old	136	11.2%	0	0.0%
16-17 Years Old	47	3.9%	0	0.0%
18-20 Years Old	41	3.4%	31	6.2%
21-29 Years Old	213	17.6%	213	42.9%
30-39 Years Old	178	14.7%	178	35.8%
40-49 Years Old	59	4.9%	59	11.9%
50-55 Years Old	13	1.1%	13	2.6%
56-59 Years Old	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
60-64 Years Old	2	0.2%	2	0.4%
Mean Age of Children	6.9 Years Old			
Median Age of Children	6.0 Years Old			
Mean Age of Adults	31.0 Years Old			
Median Age of Adults	30.0 Years Old			

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 24 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

Selected OAR Program Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	330 (326 - 332)	319 (302 - 330)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	339 (335 - 342)	326 (308 - 338)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	329 (326 - 332)	316 (298 - 327)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	10 (5-13)	11 (6-14)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population ¹	6,733,250	6,767,900
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	2.9%	3.4%
Average Persons Per Case	1	1
Average Children Per Case	0	0
Average Children Per Adult	0	0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$51.46 (\$46.79 – \$57.26)	\$46.68 (\$45.24 – \$48.16)

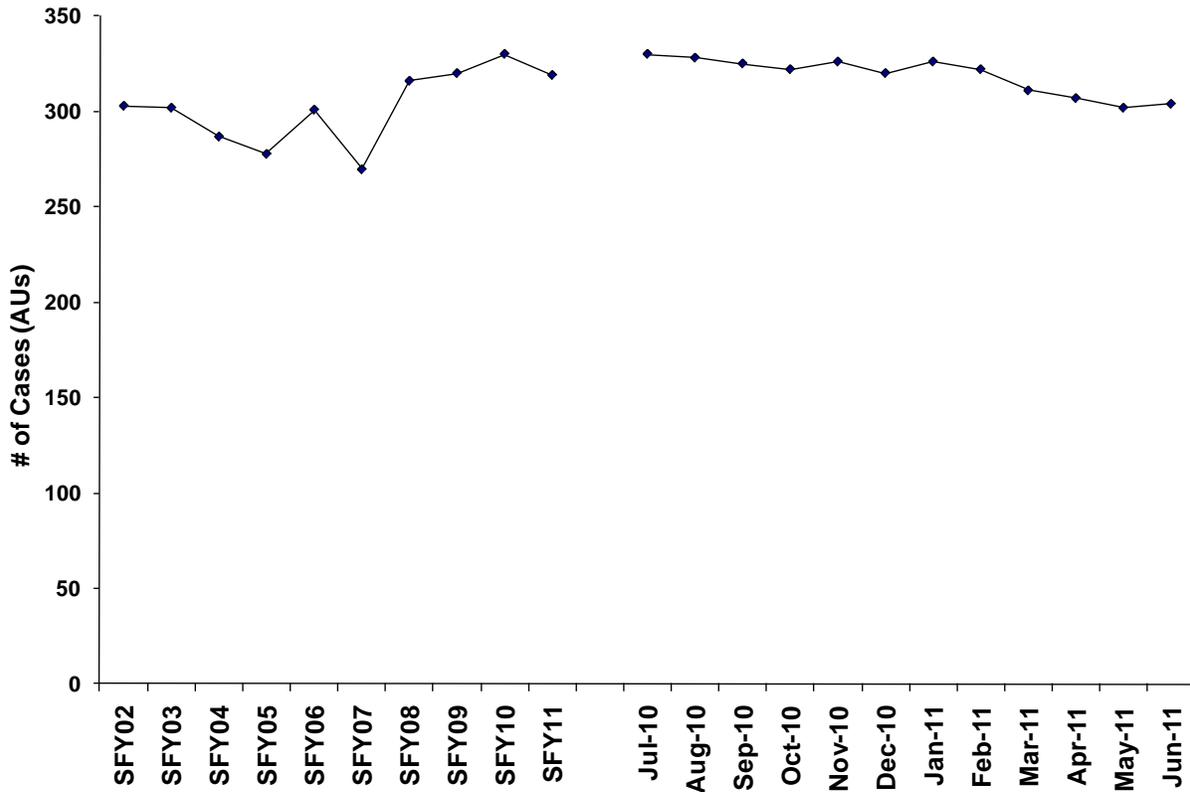
¹ OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

OAR Caseload SFY 2002 - SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



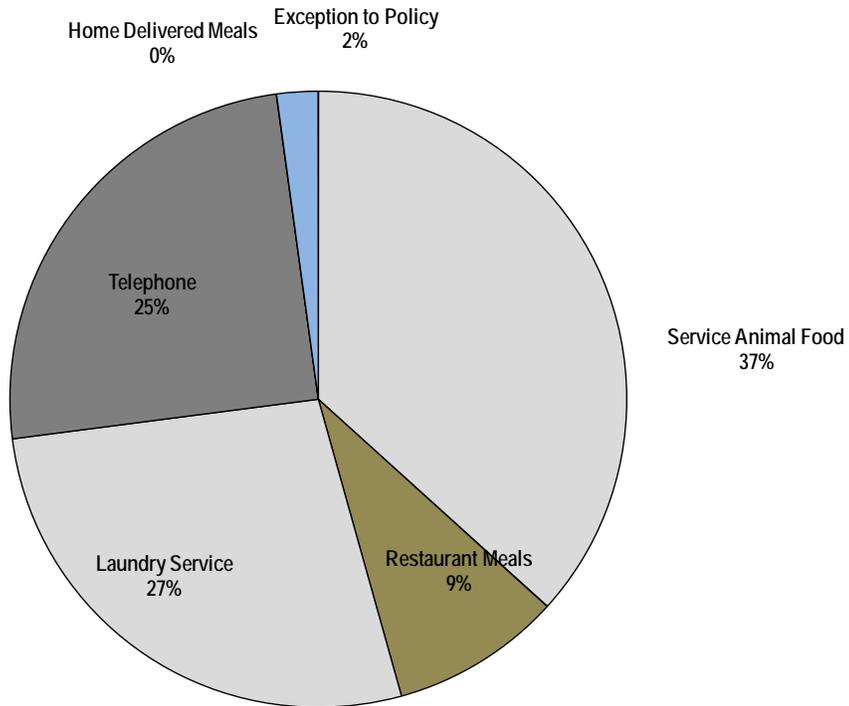
Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	303	SFY07	270
SFY03	302	SFY08	316
SFY04	287	SFY09	320
SFY05	278	SFY10	330
SFY06	301	SFY11	319

SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Total Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	331	338	\$15,791.95	\$47.85
August	330	336	\$15,797.84	\$48.16
September	331	333	\$15,374.31	\$47.31
October	329	329	\$15,121.82	\$46.96
November	332	333	\$15,330.64	\$47.03
December	329	329	\$14,555.11	\$45.48
January	326	335	\$15,501.70	\$47.55
February	330	331	\$15,104.39	\$46.91
March	327	317	\$14,515.08	\$46.67
April	332	309	\$14,068.26	\$45.82
May	332	308	\$13,662.01	\$45.24
June	330	316	\$13,864.23	\$45.61
Mo. Avg.	319	326	\$14,808.67	\$46.68

Other Programs

Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type¹ SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data



OAR Case Type	OAR Cases	
	Number	Percent
Service Animal Food	152	36.7%
Laundry Service	113	27.3%
Telephone	103	24.9%
Restaurant Meals	37	8.9%
Exception to Policy ²	9	2.2%
Home Delivered Meals	0	0.0%
Total Cases	414	100%

¹ Numbers are based on the average monthly caseload by type. Several cases received more than one type of OAR. Therefore, the sum of OAR cases by type may sum to more than the monthly average of unduplicated cases that received OAR.

² ETR (Exception to Rule), formerly ETP (Exception to Policy), is detailed in WAC 388-440-0001.

Other Programs

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	9	3.0%	12	3.8%
Clarkston CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colfax CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colville CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ellensburg CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kennewick CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mattawa CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Newport CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Sunnyside CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wapato CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wenatchee CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Salmon CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region Total	11	3.6%	14	4.4%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Auburn CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Bellingham CSO	3	1.0%	9	2.8%
Belltown CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Capitol Hill CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Everett CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Federal Way CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King Eastside CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King North CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King South CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt Vernon CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Oak Harbor CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rainier CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Renton CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sky Valley CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smokey Point CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Center CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Region Total	11	3.6%	17	5.4%

Other Programs

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office¹ (continued) June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Bremerton CSO	3	1.0%	3	0.9%
Chehalis CSO	2	0.7%	5	1.6%
Columbia River CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Forks CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Friday Harbor Outstn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Lakewood CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Long Beach CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia CSO	8	2.6%	8	2.5%
Pierce North CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce South CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Port Angeles CSO	4	1.3%	4	1.3%
Port Townsend CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Puyallup Valley CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Shelton CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Bend CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stevenson CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region Total	25	8.2%	28	8.9%
HCS Region 1				
Clarkston Hcs Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colville Hcs Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ellensburg Hcs	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Moses Lk Hcs Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan Hcs Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane Hcs Office	13	4.3%	13	4.1%
Sunnyside Hcs Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tri-Cities Hcs Ofc	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla Hcs Ofc	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Wapato				
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wenatchee HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region				
Total	15	4.9%	15	4.7%

¹ A number of OAR 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

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office (continued) June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 2				
Alderwood HCS Office	23	7.6%	23	7.3%
Bellingham HCS Ofc	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Everett HCS Office	77	25.3%	77	24.4%
Holgate HCS Office	6	2.0%	6	1.9%
Mt Vernon HCS Office	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Oak Harbor HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish HCS Office	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Smokey Point HCS	6	2.0%	6	1.9%
Region Total	116	38.2%	116	36.7%
HCS Region 3				
Aberdeen HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bremerton HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chehalis HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso HCS	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Lacey HCS Office	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pacific County HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Angeles HCS	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Puyallup HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tacoma HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vancouver HCS	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Region Total	6	2.0%	6	1.9%
WASHCAP¹	120	39.5%	120	38.0%
State Total	304	100.0%	316	100.0%

¹ The WASHCAP office is part of the Statewide Customer Service Call Center (CSC).

Other Programs

OAR Caseload by County of Residence June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	8	2.6%	8	2.5%
Clark	9	3.0%	9	2.8%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	3	1.0%	3	0.9%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Franklin	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Grays Harbor	9	3.0%	9	2.8%
Island	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Jefferson	3	1.0%	3	0.9%
King	24	7.9%	24	7.6%
Kitsap	13	4.3%	13	4.1%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	2	0.7%	5	1.6%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	3	1.0%	3	0.9%
Okanogan	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pacific	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pend Oreille	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pierce	17	5.6%	17	5.4%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	8	2.6%	8	2.5%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	130	42.8%	130	41.1%
Spokane	39	12.8%	42	13.3%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	6	2.0%	12	3.8%
Wahkiakum	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Walla Walla	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Whatcom	11	3.6%	11	3.5%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	6	2.0%	6	1.9%
State Total	304	100.0%	316	100.0%

Other Programs

OAR Client Demographics

June 2011

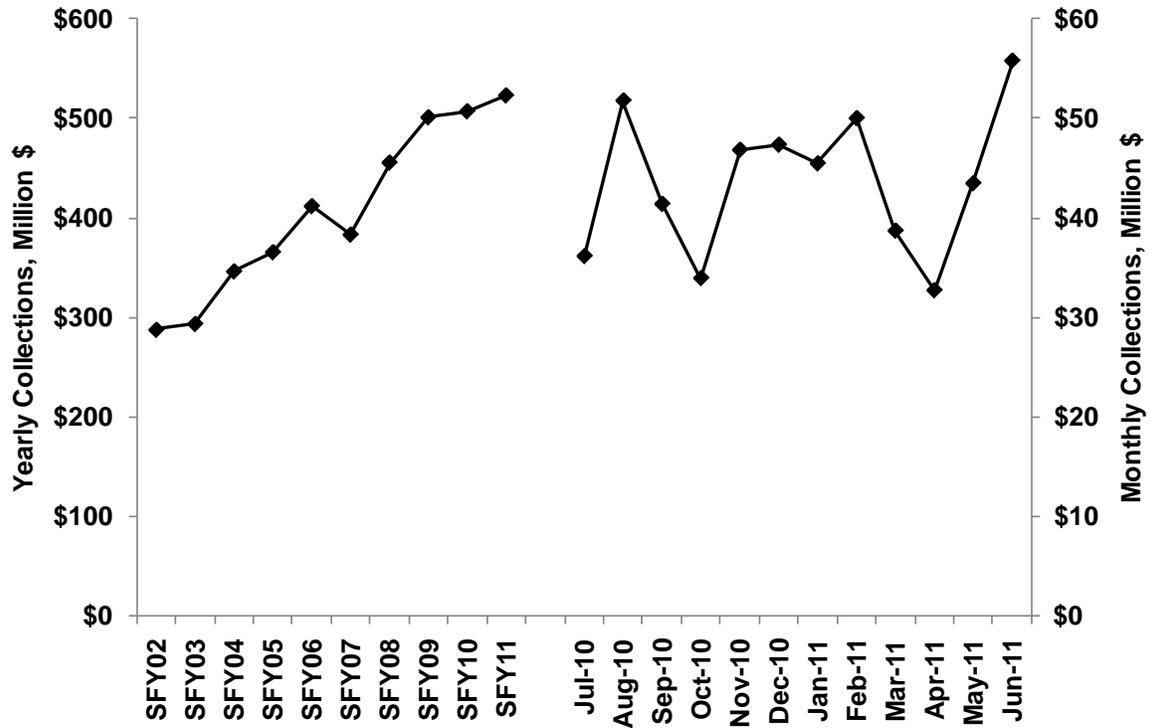
Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	316	100%
Gender		
Female	222	70.3%
Male	94	29.7%
Race		
White	245	77.5%
Hispanic	18	5.7%
Black	6	1.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	5.7%
Native American	8	2.5%
Unknown	21	6.6%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	26	8.2%
Married	44	13.9%
Never Married	114	36.1%
Divorced	92	29.1%
Widowed	35	11.1%
Unknown	5	1.6%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	272	86.1%
Resident Alien	44	13.9%
Age		
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1-5 Years Old	5	1.6%
6-10 Years Old	6	1.9%
11-15 Years Old	3	0.9%
16-17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18-20 Years Old	1	0.3%
21-29 Years Old	11	3.5%
30-39 Years Old	27	8.5%
40-49 Years Old	46	14.6%
50-55 Years Old	47	14.9%
56-59 Years Old	30	9.5%
60-64 Years Old	38	12.0%
65+ Years Old	102	32.3%
Mean Age of Adults	58.1 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	58.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

OFR Total Collections SFY2002 – SFY2011

Source: Office of Financial Recovery

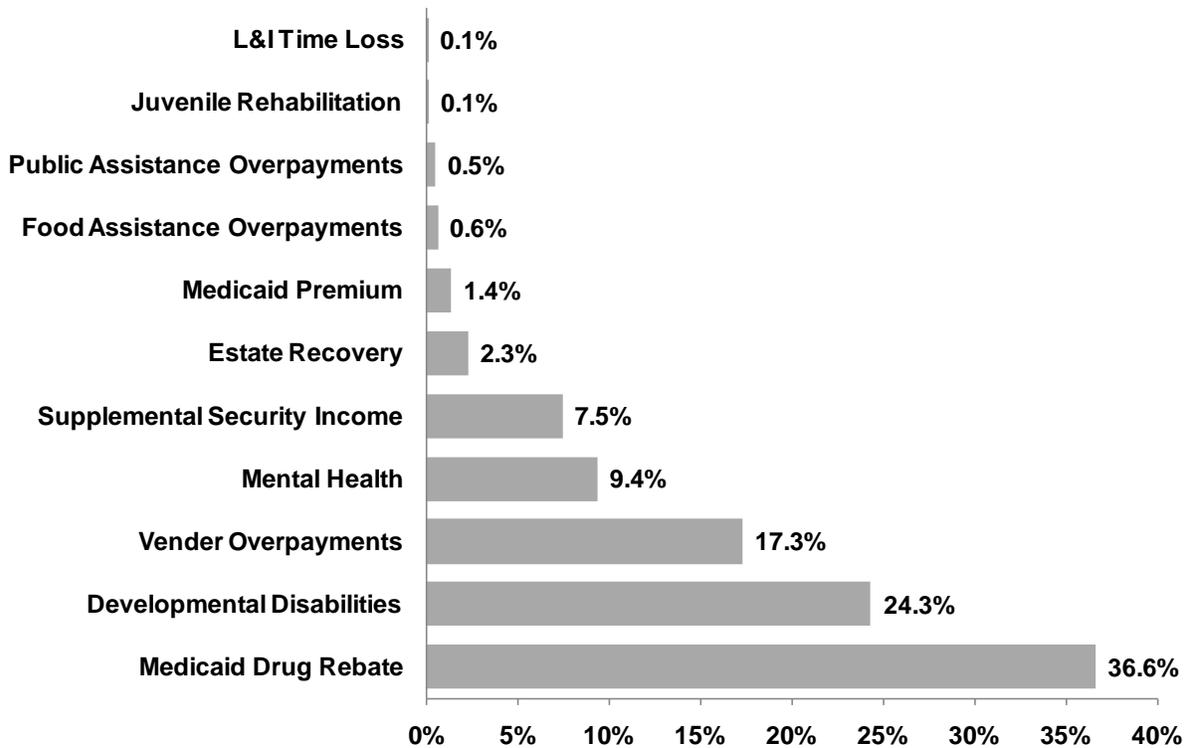


Year	Total Collections	Year	Total Collections
SFY02	\$287,842,100	SFY07	\$383,371,727
SFY03	\$293,790,698	SFY08	\$455,621,170
SFY04	\$346,440,101	SFY09	\$501,094,673
SFY05	\$365,748,404	SFY10	\$507,122,495
SFY06	\$411,945,972	SFY11	\$523,043,246

Other Programs

OFR Total Collections By Program SFY2011

Source: Office of Financial Recovery



<u>Program</u>	<u>SFY2009</u>	<u>SFY2010</u>	<u>SFY2011</u>
Public Assistance Overpayments	\$3,062,418	\$2,906,127	\$2,629,816
L&I Time Loss	\$534,967	\$488,518	\$493,995
Vender Overpayments	\$15,978,085	\$14,128,904	\$90,372,789
Estate Recovery	\$3,424,770	\$3,086,963	\$11,912,764
Food Assistance Overpayments	\$91,463,274	\$89,341,616	\$3,238,113
Medicaid Premium	\$3,993,932	\$5,911,940	\$7,227,135
Medicaid Drug Rebate	\$160,917,367	\$162,711,585	\$191,362,695
Supplemental Security Income	\$30,188,593	\$43,953,380	\$38,975,330
Juvenile Rehabilitation	\$967,830	\$863,106	\$647,580
Developmental Disabilities	\$139,507,401	\$135,439,926	\$127,215,422
Mental Health	\$51,056,036	\$48,290,430	\$48,967,607
Total	\$501,094,673	\$507,122,495	\$523,043,246

Other Programs

Selected RCA Program Characteristics SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

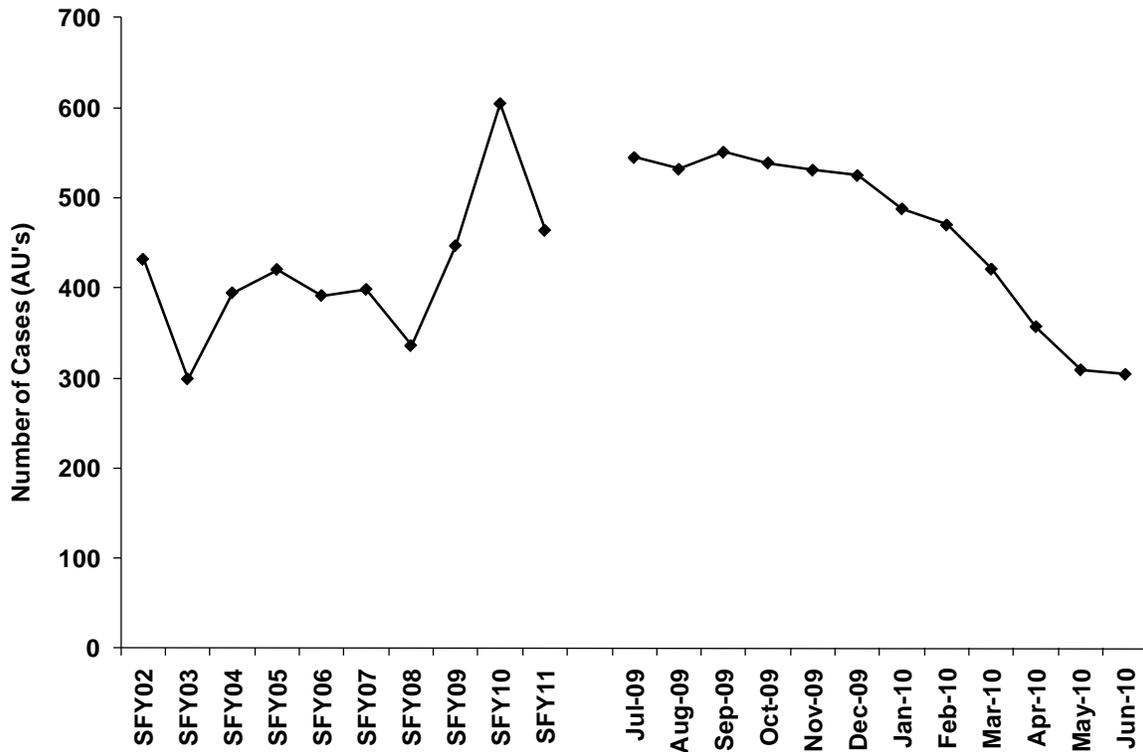
	SFY10 (July 09 – June 10)	SFY11 (July 10 – June 11)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	605 (520 - 648)	464 (304 - 551)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	687 (592 - 744)	515 (333 - 612)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population ¹	6,733,250	6,767,900
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	5,149,729	5,19,318
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$337.46 (\$331.60 - \$343.05)	\$322.12 (\$276.88 - \$345.32)

¹ OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

RCA Caseload SFY 2002 - SFY 2011 Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY02	432	SFY07	398
SFY03	299	SFY08	336
SFY04	395	SFY09	447
SFY05	421	SFY10	605
SFY06	392	SFY11	464

SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	545	608	\$185,296.28	\$339.99
August	532	593	\$176,257.28	\$331.31
September	551	612	\$183,507.54	\$333.04
October	539	603	\$181,873.54	\$337.43
November	531	585	\$178,836.94	\$336.79
December	525	584	\$181,286.94	\$345.31
January	488	539	\$168,517.94	\$345.32
February	470	513	\$135,426.94	\$288.14
March	421	467	\$123,275.26	\$292.82
April	357	398	\$105,663.00	\$295.97
May	309	341	\$89,466.72	\$289.54
June	304	333	\$84,172.00	\$276.88
Mo. Avg.	464	515	\$149,465.03	\$322.12

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by Country of Origin June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Country	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Cases
Afghanistan	1	0.3%
Argentina	1	0.3%
Armenia	2	0.6%
Azerbaijan	1	0.3%
Belorussia	1	0.3%
Bhutan	15	4.5%
Bulgaria	4	1.2%
Burma	15	4.5%
Cameroon	1	0.3%
Congo	2	0.6%
Cuba	5	1.5%
Egypt	1	0.3%
Ethiopia	31	9.3%
El Salvador	1	0.3%
Eritrea	41	12.3%
Gambia, The	4	1.2%
Georgia	2	0.6%
Guatemala	1	0.3%
Iran	42	12.6%
Iraq	44	13.2%
Kazakhstan	1	0.3%
Kenya	4	1.2%
Kyrgyzstan	9	2.7%
Laos	2	0.6%
Liberia	1	0.3%
Malaysia	2	0.6%
Mexico	2	0.6%
Moldovia	10	3.0%
Mongolia	2	0.6%
Nepal	11	3.3%
Pakistan	1	0.3%
Russia	5	1.5%
Rwanda	1	0.3%
Saint Martin	2	0.6%
Somalia	38	11.4%
Thailand	3	0.9%
Uganda	1	0.3%
Ukraine	9	2.7%
Vietnam	1	0.3%
Other Country	13	3.9%
Total	333	100%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	17	5.6%	19	5.7%
Clarkston CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Colfax CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colville CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ellensburg CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kennewick CSO	13	4.3%	18	5.4%
Mattawa CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Newport CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pomeroy Outstation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sunnyside CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wapato CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wenatchee CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Salmon CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region Total	32	10.5%	39	11.7%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	12	3.9%	14	4.2%
Auburn CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bellingham CSO	2	0.7%	3	0.9%
Belltown CSO	7	2.3%	7	2.1%
Capitol Hill CSO	7	2.3%	7	2.1%
Everett CSO	10	3.3%	12	3.6%
Federal Way CSO	4	1.3%	6	1.8%
King Eastside CSO	22	7.2%	26	7.8%
King North CSO	27	8.9%	27	8.1%
King South CSO	60	19.7%	66	19.8%
Mt Vernon CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Oak Harbor CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rainier CSO	23	7.6%	24	7.2%
Renton CSO	17	5.6%	18	5.4%
Sky Valley CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smokey Point CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Walla Walla-Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Center CSO	49	16.1%	50	15.0%
Region Total	242	79.6%	262	78.7%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bremerton CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chehalis CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia River CSO	11	3.6%	13	3.9%
Forks CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Friday Harbor Outstn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lakewood CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Long Beach CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pierce North CSO	3	1.0%	3	0.9%
Pierce South CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Port Angeles CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Townsend CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Puyallup Valley CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Shelton CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Bend CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stevenson CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region Total	19	6.3%	21	6.3%
Statewide Customer Serv. Call Cntr				
Customer Svc Cntr	11	3.6%	11	3.3%
Hq Cust Serv Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mobile Cso East	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mobile Cso West	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region Total	11	3.6%	11	3.3%
State Total	304	100.0%	333	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by County of Residence June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	13	4.3%	18	5.4%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	12	3.9%	14	4.2%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	223	73.4%	238	71.5%
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	7	2.3%	7	2.1%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	27	8.9%	31	9.3%
Spokane	17	5.6%	19	5.7%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	2	0.7%	3	0.9%
Whitman	2	0.7%	2	0.6%
Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	304	100.0%	333	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Client Demographics

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients/Adults	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	333	100%
Gender		
Female	132	39.6%
Male	201	60.4%
Race		
White	39	11.7%
Hispanic	34	10.2%
Black	69	20.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	26	7.8%
Unknown	165	49.5%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	16	4.8%
Married	64	19.2%
Never Married	226	67.9%
Divorced	4	1.2%
Widowed	9	2.7%
Unknown	14	4.2%
Citizenship¹		
Resident Alien	333	100.0%
Age		
18 Years Old	9	2.7%
19 – 20 Years Old	43	12.9%
21 – 29 Years Old	131	39.3%
30 – 39 Years Old	69	20.7%
40 – 49 Years Old	20	6.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	10	3.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	20	6.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	14	4.2%
65 + Years Old	17	5.1%
Mean Age of Adults	33.7Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	28.0 Years Old	

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 24 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

Selected SSP Program Characteristics¹ SFY 2010 and SFY 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2010 (July 2009 – June 2010)	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	32,526 (32,161 – 32,907)	33,237 (32,926 – 33,523)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	32,526 (32,161 – 32,907)	33,237 (32,926 – 33,523)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population²	6,733,250	6,767,900
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over³	5,149,729	5,193,198
Average Persons Per Case	1	1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)⁴	\$48.58 (\$46 – 76.92)	\$47.23 (\$46 – 60.63)

¹ The Social Security Act requires the state of Washington to maintain a State Supplemental Program (SSP) because Washington operated a state-funded assistance program prior to the implementation of the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program in 1974. Washington State 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 State has paid SSA to administer the program.

The 2002 Washington State 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 the 2004 State Plan agreement with SSA.

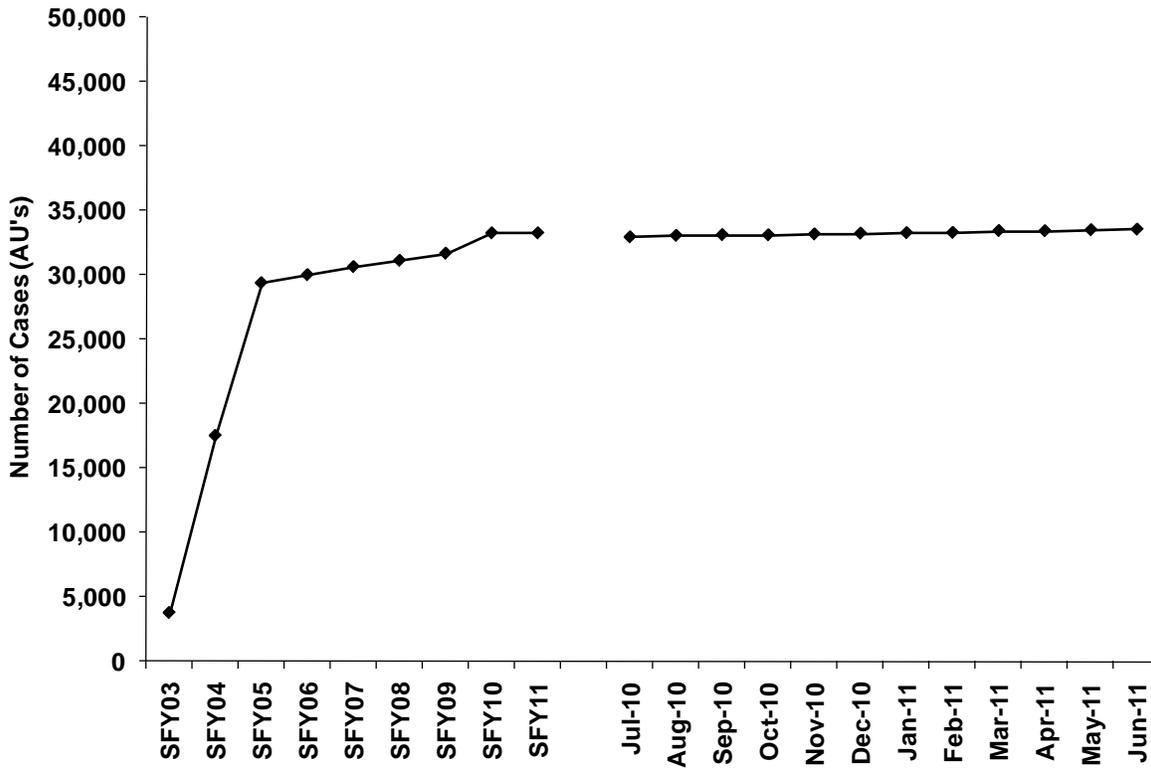
² OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

³ OFM, 2011 Population Trends for Washington State

⁴ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload¹ SFY 2003 - SFY 2011 Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2011	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	32,926	32,926	\$1,515,187.28	\$46.02
August	33,039	33,039	\$1,519,887.30	\$46.00
September	33,095	33,095	\$1,522,589.10	\$46.01
October	33,085	33,085	\$1,522,082.96	\$46.01
November	33,152	33,152	\$1,525,118.96	\$46.00
December	33,211	33,211	\$2,013,577.42	\$60.63
January	33,251	33,250	\$1,529,541.68	\$46.00
February	33,270	33,270	\$1,530,691.68	\$46.01
March	33,414	33,414	\$1,537,545.68	\$46.02
April	33,400	33,400	\$1,536,666.69	\$46.01
May	33,478	33,478	\$1,540,574.39	\$46.02
June	33,523	33,523	\$1,542,184.39	\$46.00
Mo. Avg.	33,237	33,237	\$1,569,637.29	\$47.23

¹ Please refer to note on page 37 for changes made to the SSP program. Washington State is required to expend the same amount of state supplemental monies each year. Adjustments to the SSP payment amount are made as needed to balance the SSP budget.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	759	2.3%	759	2.3%
Clarkston CSO	48	0.1%	48	0.1%
Colfax CSO	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
Colville CSO	86	0.3%	86	0.3%
Ellensburg CSO	31	0.1%	31	0.1%
Goldendale CSO	31	0.1%	31	0.1%
Kennewick CSO	354	1.1%	354	1.1%
Mattawa CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	127	0.4%	127	0.4%
Newport CSO	42	0.1%	42	0.1%
Okanogan CSO	107	0.3%	107	0.3%
Othello CSO	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
Pomeroy Outstation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic CSO	37	0.1%	37	0.1%
Sunnyside CSO	180	0.5%	180	0.5%
Walla Walla CSO	119	0.4%	119	0.4%
Wapato CSO	161	0.5%	161	0.5%
Wenatchee CSO	173	0.5%	173	0.5%
White Salmon CSO	19	0.1%	19	0.1%
Yakima CSO	319	1.0%	319	1.0%
Region Total	2,652	7.9%	2,652	7.9%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	431	1.3%	431	1.3%
Auburn CSO	16	0.0%	16	0.0%
Bellingham CSO	347	1.0%	347	1.0%
Belltown CSO	297	0.9%	297	0.9%
Capitol Hill CSO	337	1.0%	337	1.0%
Everett CSO	302	0.9%	302	0.9%
Federal Way CSO	444	1.3%	444	1.3%
King Eastside CSO	782	2.3%	782	2.3%
King North CSO	501	1.5%	501	1.5%
King South CSO	347	1.0%	347	1.0%
Mt Vernon CSO	186	0.6%	186	0.6%
Oak Harbor CSO	65	0.2%	65	0.2%
Rainier CSO	561	1.7%	561	1.7%
Renton CSO	424	1.3%	424	1.3%
Sky Valley CSO	93	0.3%	93	0.3%
Smokey Point CSO	156	0.5%	156	0.5%
White Center CSO	563	1.7%	563	1.7%
Region Total	5,852	17.5%	5,852	17.5%

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office (continued) June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	141	0.4%	141	0.4%
Bremerton CSO	289	0.9%	289	0.9%
Chehalis CSO	138	0.4%	138	0.4%
Columbia River CSO	660	2.0%	660	2.0%
Forks CSO	23	0.1%	23	0.1%
Friday Harbor Outstn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	164	0.5%	164	0.5%
Lakewood CSO	316	0.9%	316	0.9%
Long Beach CSO	40	0.1%	40	0.1%
Olympia CSO	329	1.0%	329	1.0%
Pierce North CSO	327	1.0%	327	1.0%
Pierce South CSO	454	1.4%	454	1.4%
Port Angeles CSO	68	0.2%	68	0.2%
Port Townsend CSO	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
Puyallup Valley CSO	246	0.7%	246	0.7%
Shelton CSO	82	0.2%	82	0.2%
South Bend CSO	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
Stevenson CSO	14	0.0%	14	0.0%
Region Total	3,343	10.0%	3,343	10.0%
Customer Svc Cntr	200	0.6%	200	0.6%
WASHCAP ¹	9,105	27.2%	9,105	27.2%
Medical Elig Det Svc	7	0.0%	7	0.0%

¹ The WASHCAP office is part of the Statewide Customer Service Call Center (CSC).

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office¹ (continued)

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 1				
Clarkston Hcs Office	40	0.1%	40	0.1%
Colville Hcs Office	77	0.2%	77	0.2%
Ellensburg Hcs	38	0.1%	38	0.1%
Moses Lk Hcs Office	146	0.4%	146	0.4%
Okanogan Hcs Office	59	0.2%	59	0.2%
Spokane Hcs Office	911	2.7%	911	2.7%
Sunnyside Hcs Office	70	0.2%	70	0.2%
Tri-Cities Hcs Ofc	327	1.0%	327	1.0%
Walla Walla Hcs Ofc	93	0.3%	93	0.3%
Wapato HCS	50	0.1%	50	0.1%
Wenatchee HCS Office	97	0.3%	97	0.3%
Yakima HCS Office	173	0.5%	173	0.5%
Region Total	2,081	6.2%	2,081	6.2%
HCS Region 2				
Alderwood HCS Office	375	1.1%	375	1.1%
Bellingham HCS Ofc	224	0.7%	224	0.7%
Everett HCS Office	614	1.8%	614	1.8%
Holgate HCS Office	5,355	16.0%	5,355	16.0%
Mt Vernon HCS Office	96	0.3%	96	0.3%
Oak Harbor HCS	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
Skykomish HCS Office	150	0.4%	150	0.4%
Smokey Point HCS	88	0.3%	88	0.3%
Region Total	6,938	20.7%	6,938	20.7%
HCS Region 3				
Aberdeen HCS Office	61	0.2%	61	0.2%
Bremerton HCS Office	172	0.5%	172	0.5%
Chehalis HCS Office	65	0.2%	65	0.2%
Kelso HCS	94	0.3%	94	0.3%
Lacey HCS Office	269	0.8%	269	0.8%
Pacific County HCS	51	0.2%	51	0.2%
Port Angeles HCS	87	0.3%	87	0.3%
Puyallup HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tacoma HCS Office	1,452	4.3%	1,452	4.3%
Vancouver HCS	1,094	3.3%	1,094	3.3%
Region Total	3,345	10.0%	3,345	10.0%
State Total	33,523	100.0%	33,523	100.0%

¹ 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 (CSO).

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by County of Residence June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	71	0.2%	71	0.2%
Asotin	121	0.4%	121	0.4%
Benton	583	1.7%	583	1.7%
Chelan	309	0.9%	309	0.9%
Clallam	245	0.7%	245	0.7%
Clark	2,145	6.4%	2,145	6.4%
Columbia	21	0.1%	21	0.1%
Cowlitz	412	1.2%	412	1.2%
Douglas	97	0.3%	97	0.3%
Ferry	48	0.1%	48	0.1%
Franklin	313	0.9%	313	0.9%
Garfield	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Grant	373	1.1%	373	1.1%
Grays Harbor	378	1.1%	378	1.1%
Island	159	0.5%	159	0.5%
Jefferson	96	0.3%	96	0.3%
King	13,031	38.9%	13,031	38.9%
Kitsap	716	2.1%	716	2.1%
Kittitas	72	0.2%	72	0.2%
Klickitat	102	0.3%	102	0.3%
Lewis	331	1.0%	331	1.0%
Lincoln	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
Mason	193	0.6%	193	0.6%
Okanogan	241	0.7%	241	0.7%
Pacific	136	0.4%	136	0.4%
Pend Oreille	83	0.2%	83	0.2%
Pierce	3,810	11.4%	3,810	11.4%
San Juan	17	0.1%	17	0.1%
Skagit	414	1.2%	414	1.2%
Skamania	40	0.1%	40	0.1%
Snohomish	3,013	9.0%	3,013	9.0%
Spokane	2,213	6.6%	2,213	6.6%
Stevens	222	0.7%	222	0.7%
Thurston	821	2.4%	821	2.4%
Wahkiakum	12	0.0%	12	0.0%
Walla Walla	272	0.8%	272	0.8%
Whatcom	870	2.6%	870	2.6%
Whitman	68	0.2%	68	0.2%
Yakima	1,444	4.3%	1,444	4.3%
State Total	33,523	100.0%	33,523	100.0%

Other Programs

SSP Client Demographics

June 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

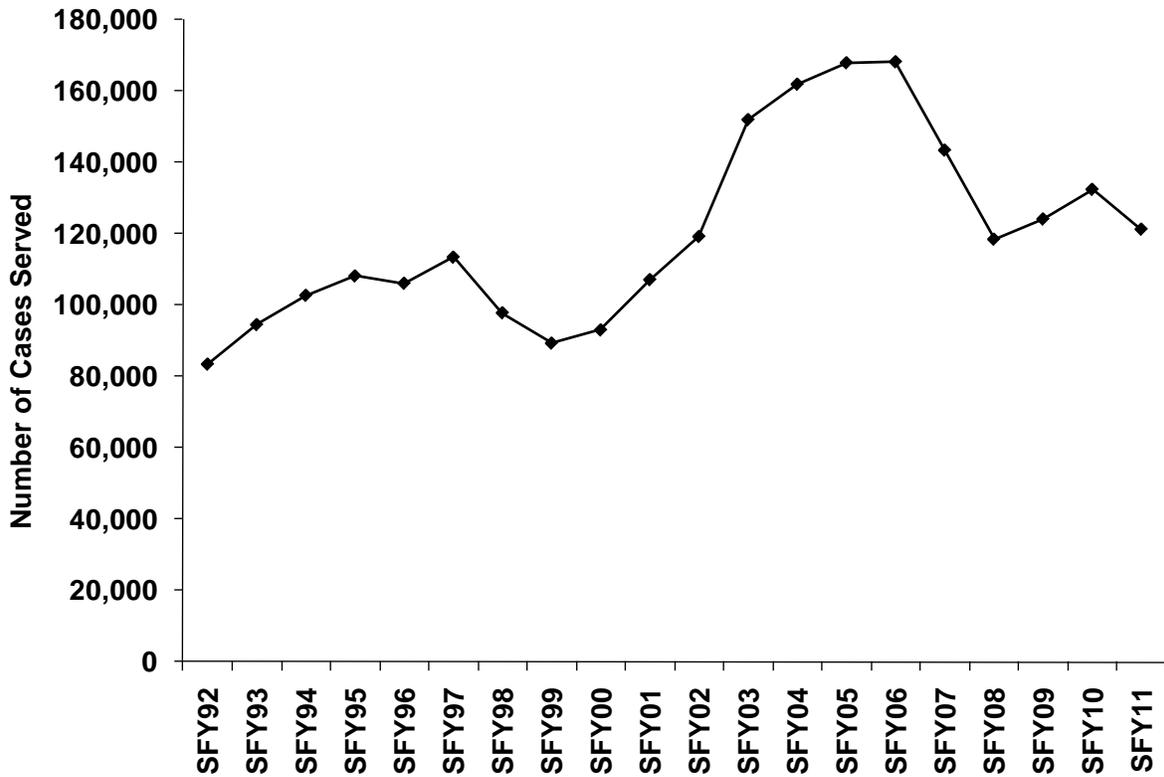
Characteristic	All Clients/Adults	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	33,523	100.0%
Gender		
Female	21,659	64.50%
Male	11,864	35.50%
Race		
White	15,522	46.3%
Hispanic	2,676	8.0%
Black	1,444	4.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,364	25.0%
Native American	637	1.9%
Unknown	4,880	14.6%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	2,551	7.6%
Married	11,595	34.6%
Never Married	6,138	18.3%
Divorced	5,139	15.3%
Widow	6,887	20.5%
Unknown	1,213	3.6%
Citizenship¹		
U.S. Citizen	25,020	74.6%
Resident Alien	8,389	25.0%
U.S. National	114	0.3%
Age		
1 – 5 Years Old	13	0.0%
6 – 10 Years Old	10	0.0%
11 – 15 Years Old	21	0.1%
16 – 17 Years Old	7	0.0%
18 – 20 Years Old	58	0.2%
21 – 29 Years Old	319	1.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	558	1.7%
40 – 49 Years Old	739	2.2%
50 – 55 Years Old	699	2.1%
56 – 59 Years Old	508	1.5%
60 – 64 Years Old	627	1.9%
65+ Years Old	29,964	89.4%
Mean Age of Adults	72.1 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	73.0 Years Old	

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 24 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

WTAP Caseload SFY 1992 to SFY 2011

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)



<u>SFY</u>	<u>Cases Served</u>
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
2007	143,419
2008	118,486
2009	124,146
2010	132,450
2011	121,295

Other Programs

WTAP Caseload By County of Residence¹ SFY 2011

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)

County	Number of Cases Participating	Number of Cases Eligible	Percent ² Participating
Adams	542	2,475	21.90%
Asotin	652	4,075	16.00%
Benton	3,848	31,155	12.35%
Chelan	1,827	14,623	12.49%
Ciallam	1,914	11,007	17.39%
Clark	7,480	59,268	12.62%
Columbia	0	0	0.00%
Cowlitz	2,987	19,777	15.10%
Ferry	458	1,978	23.15%
Franklin	0	2	0.00%
Garfield	0	0	0.00%
Grant	2,205	13,972	15.78%
Grays Harbor	1,981	14,157	13.99%
Island	530	5,872	9.03%
Jefferson	804	4,169	19.29%
King	30,536	211,392	14.45%
Kitsap	3,862	29,460	13.11%
Kittitas	258	5,261	4.90%
Klickitat	377	3,539	10.65%
Lewis	2,564	14,783	17.34%
Mason	1,504	9,284	16.20%
Okanogan	1,673	8,616	19.42%
Pacific	536	3,811	14.06%
Pend Oreille	510	2,423	21.05%
Pierce	13,416	113,646	11.81%
Skagit	2,353	20,329	11.57%
Skamania	28	1,224	2.29%
Snohomish	8,291	81,265	10.20%
Spokane	12,347	78,826	15.66%
Stevens	1,824	6,661	27.38%
Thurston	4,197	32,863	12.77%
Walla Walla	1,362	8,812	15.46%
Whatcom	3,966	29,606	13.40%
Whitman	417	3,884	10.74%
Yakima	6,045	47,467	12.74%
Unknown	1	17	5.88%
State Total	121,295	895,699	13.54%

¹ No data is available for Douglas, Lincoln, San Juan and Wahkiakum counties because the CSOs in those counties were closed for the reporting period.

² Percents are calculated as the number participating divided by the number eligible within each county.

Expenditures

	PAGE
Overview and Introduction	1
Budget Overview – All Funds 2009-11 Biennium (Including Supplemental)	2
Budget Overview – General Fund State 2009-11 Biennium (Including Supplemental)	3
Economic Services Administration Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures	4
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Total Grant Expenditures for Selected Biennia	7
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Expenditures

DSHS Budget Overview

General Fund-State appropriations for DSHS were 34.9% of the total statewide General Fund-State appropriations for the 2009-2011 biennium.

General Fund-State appropriations for ESA (including the Division of Child Support and Office of Financial Recoveries) were 13.0% of the total DSHS General Fund-State appropriations for the 2009-2011 biennium.

Expenditure Introduction

This section summarizes Economic Services Administration's (ESA) expenditure data for the 2009-2011 biennium and projected expenditures for the 2011-2013 biennium. The information is divided into sub-sections:

- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst Program
- Administrative Expenditures

Each sub-section begins with a brief narrative.

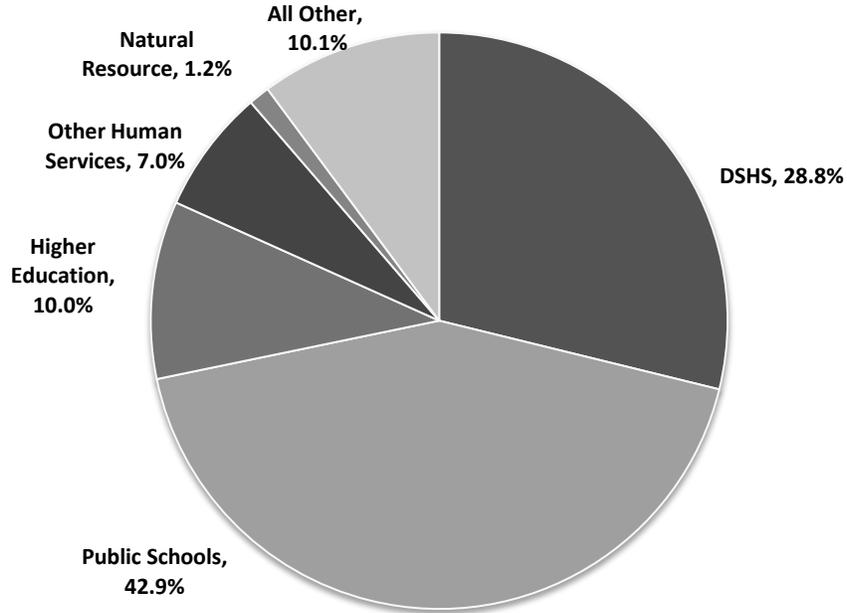
State expenditures for programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and most child care assistance, are affected by block grants. Block grants place a "lid" on the amount of federal funding available.

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 federal block grant payment and require increases in state spending. States must spend at least 75% of what they spent historically on these programs, based on their 1994 spending levels.

Expenditures

DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds 2009-11 Biennium (including Supplemental)

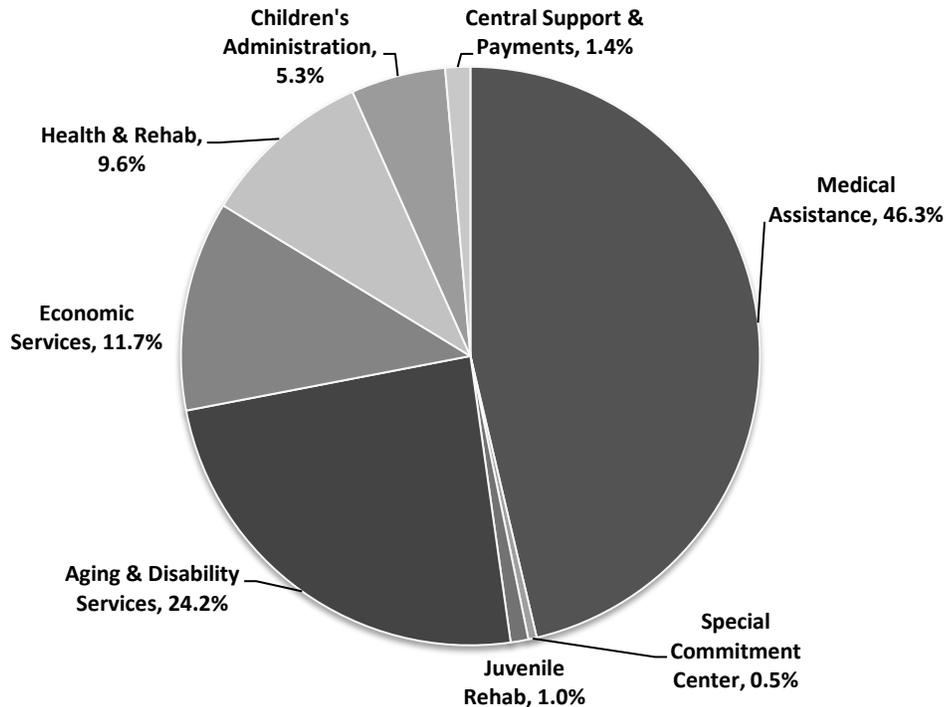
Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management



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

DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds 2009-11 Biennium (including Supplemental)

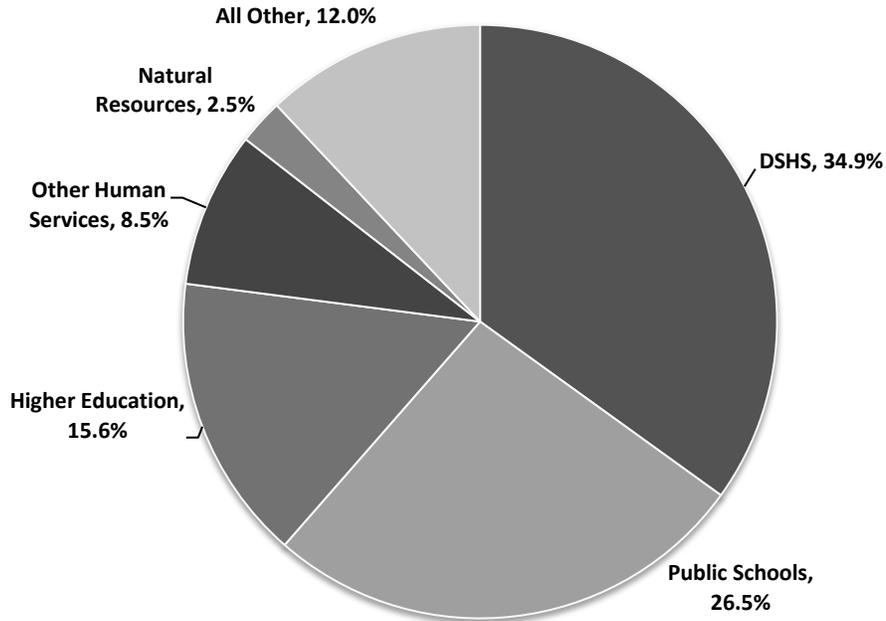
Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management



Expenditures

State Budget Overview – General Fund State 2009-11 Biennium (including Supplemental)

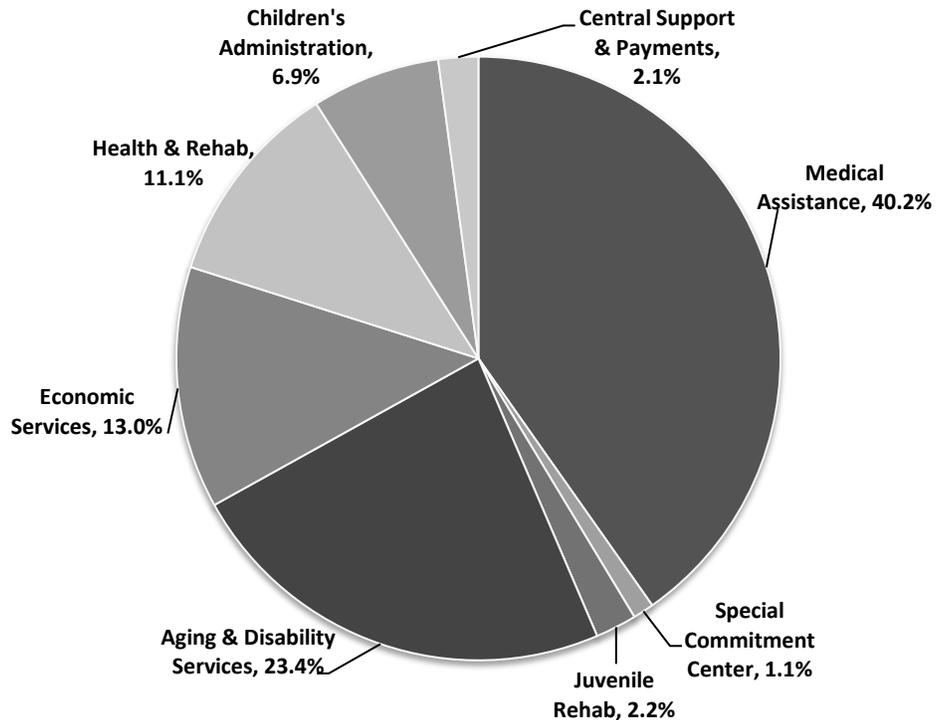
Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management



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

DSHS Budget Overview – General Fund State 2009-11 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management



Expenditures

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

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

		Actual 09-11 Biennium ¹	Projected 11-13 Biennium ²	CHANGE 09-11 to 11-13	
				Amount	Percent
CASH GRANT PROGRAMS					
	STATE	\$490.9	\$277.1	\$(213.8)	(43.6)%
	TOTAL	\$854.7	\$516.9	\$(337.8)	(39.5)%
CHILD CARE					
	STATE	\$122.4	\$150.5	\$28.1	23.0%
	TOTAL	\$451.9	\$414.3	\$(37.6)	(8.3)%
WORKFIRST CONTRACTED SRVCS					
	STATE	\$115.1	\$83.1	\$(32.0)	(27.8)%
	TOTAL	\$201.8	\$183.2	\$(18.6)	(9.2)%
REFUGEE CONTRACTED SERVICES					
	STATE	\$7.5	\$8.0	\$0.5	6.7%
	TOTAL	\$28.9	\$30.2	\$1.3	4.5%
OTHER CLIENT SERVICES					
	STATE	\$25.7	\$16.7	\$(9.0)	(35.0)%
	TOTAL	\$32.9	\$30.1	\$(2.8)	(8.5)%
SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS					
	STATE	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.1	33.3%
	TOTAL	\$33.7	\$40.5	\$6.8	20.2%
ADMINISTRATIVE					
	STATE	\$389.0	\$422.7	\$33.7	8.7%
	TOTAL	\$908.6	\$947.3	\$38.7	4.3%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES					
	STATE	\$1,150.9	\$985.5	\$(192.4)	(16.7)%
	TOTAL	\$2,512.5	\$2,162.5	\$(350.0)	(13.9)%

¹ 09-11 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY10 & SFY11.

² 11-13 Projections based on the CFC October 2011 Forecast, May 2011 WorkFirst Spending Plan; and official appropriation authority.

Expenditures

Cash Grant Assistance

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

- TANF Assistance
- Child Support Recoveries
- Refugee Cash Assistance
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
- Diversion Cash Assistance
- Disability Lifeline (formerly General Assistance), including DL-X. Program ended 10/31/2011
- Age, Blind, and Disabled Program (ABD) and Pregnant Women's Assistance Program (PWA). Program began 11/1/2011
- CEAP, SSI/SSP, SSI Special Needs

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

	09-11 Biennium Actuals ¹		11-13 Biennium Projections ²	
	State	Total	State	Total
TANF ASSISTANCE				
FIRST YEAR	\$145,647.1	\$348,901.2	\$100,474.5	\$257,627.0
SECOND YEAR	\$118,466.6	\$326,479.0	\$96,450.1	\$247,308.0
BIENNIUM	\$264,113.7	\$675,380.2	\$196,924.7	\$504,935.0
CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERIES³				
FIRST YEAR	\$(19,740.4)	\$(38,819.5)	\$(34,567.3)	\$(69,134.5)
SECOND YEAR	\$(32,597.4)	\$(65,216.4)	\$(35,608.6)	\$(71,217.2)
BIENNIUM	\$(52,337.8)	\$(104,035.9)	\$(70,175.9)	\$(140,351.7)
DIVERSION CASH ASSISTANCE				
FIRST YEAR	\$11,790.3	\$11,790.3	\$8,502.0	\$8,502.0
SECOND YEAR	\$7,993.5	\$7,993.5	\$8,502.0	\$8,502.0
BIENNIUM	\$19,783.8	\$19,783.8	\$17,004.0	\$17,004.0
REFUGEE CASH ASSIST				
FIRST YEAR	0.0	\$2,414.8	0.0	\$1,000.0
SECOND YEAR	0.0	\$1,814.1	0.0	\$1,000.0
BIENNIUM	0.0	\$4,228.9	0.0	\$2,000.0
FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR LEGAL IMMIGRANTS				
FIRST YEAR	\$16,747.6	\$16,747.6	\$21,159.8	\$21,159.8
SECOND YEAR	\$19,926.8	\$19,926.8	\$12,123.1	\$12,123.1
BIENNIUM	\$36,674.4	\$36,674.4	\$33,282.9	\$33,282.9
DL (GA) - CASH ASSISTANCE⁴				
FIRST YEAR	\$92,233.5	\$92,233.5	\$23,494.5	\$23,494.5
SECOND YEAR	\$91,646.8	\$91,646.8	0.0	0.0
BIENNIUM	\$183,880.3	\$183,880.3	\$23,494.5	\$23,494.5
ABD & PWA - CASH ASSISTANCE⁵				
FIRST YEAR			\$13,085.7	\$13,085.7
SECOND YEAR			\$24,788.5	\$24,788.5
BIENNIUM	0.0	0.0	\$37,874.2	\$37,874.2
CEAP				
FIRST YEAR	\$224.6	\$224.6	\$155.2	\$155.2
SECOND YEAR	\$155.2	\$155.2	\$155.2	\$155.2
BIENNIUM	\$379.8	\$379.8	\$310.4	\$310.4
SSI/SSP				
FIRST YEAR	\$18,883.6	\$18,883.6	\$19,008.4	\$19,008.4
SECOND YEAR	\$19,133.2	\$19,133.2	\$19,008.4	\$19,008.4
BIENNIUM	\$38,016.8	\$38,016.8	\$38,016.8	\$38,016.8
SSI / SPECIAL NEEDS				
FIRST YEAR	\$210.1	\$210.1	\$184.2	\$184.2
SECOND YEAR	\$184.2	\$184.2	\$184.2	\$184.2
BIENNIUM	\$394.3	\$394.3	\$368.4	\$368.4
TOTAL				
FIRST YEAR	\$265,996.4	\$452,586.2	\$151,497.1	\$275,082.3
SECOND YEAR	\$224,908.9	\$402,116.4	\$125,602.9	\$241,852.2
BIENNIUM	\$490,905.3	\$854,702.6	\$277,100.0	\$516,934.5

¹ 09-11 Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY10) and Second Year (SFY11).

² 11-13 Projections based on the CFC October 2011 Forecast & the May 2011 WorkFirst Spending Plan.

³ Child Support Recoveries are collections that offset State and Federal expenditures.

⁴ Disability Lifeline (formerly General Assistance) is net of DL-X Recoveries. Programs ended on 10/31/2011.

⁵ Aged, Blind, and Disabled (ABD) & Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) is net of ABD Recoveries. Programs began on 11/01/2011.

Expenditures

Total Grant Expenditures For Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

	Actuals 09-11 ¹	Projections 11-13 ²	Change From 09-11 To 11-13 Amount	Percent
TANF Assistance	\$675,380.2	\$504,935.0	(\$170,445.2)	(25.2)%
Child Support Recoveries	(\$104,035.9)	(\$140,351.7)	(\$36,315.8)	34.9%
Diversion Cash Assistance	\$19,783.8	\$17,004.0	(\$2,779.8)	(14.1)%
Refugee Cash Assistance	\$4,228.9	\$2,000.0	(\$2,228.9)	(52.7)%
Food Assistance For Legal Immigrants (FAP)³	\$36,674.4	\$33,282.9	(\$3,391.5)	(9.3)%
Disability Lifeline (formerly General Assistance)⁴	\$183,880.3	\$23,494.5	(\$160,385.8)	(87.2)%
ABD & PWA⁵		\$37,874.2	\$37,874.2	
CEAP	\$379.8	\$310.4	(\$69.4)	(18.3)%
SSI - SSP	\$38,016.8	\$38,016.8	-	0.00%
SSI - Special Needs	\$394.3	\$368.4	(\$25.9)	(6.6)%
Total	\$854,702.6	\$516,934.5	(\$337,768.1)	(39.5)%

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

¹ 09-11 Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY10) and Second Year (SFY11).

² 11-13 Projections based on the CFC October 2011 Forecast & the May 2011 WorkFirst Spending Plan.

³ General Fund State figures represent the portion of the Basic Food caseload that is in the Food Assistance Program for legal immigrants. The remaining caseload is funded through direct federal benefits.

⁴ Disability Lifeline is net of DL-X Recoveries. (Program ended on 10/31/2011.)

⁵ Aged, Blind, & Disabled and Pregnant Women's Assistance is net of ABD Recoveries. (Program began on 11/01/2010.)

Expenditures

Budget Funding Streams For Selected Biennia (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

Program	Funding	Biennium Actuals 09-11 ¹	Biennium Projections 11-13 ²
TANF Assistance	Total	\$675.4	\$504.9
	State	\$264.1	\$196.9
Refugee Cash Assistance	Federal	\$4.2	\$2.0
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants	State	\$36.7	\$33.3
Disability Lifeline (formerly GA)	State	\$183.9	\$23.5
Aged, Blind, Disabled & Pregnant Women Assistance	State		\$37.8
CEAP	State	\$0.4	\$0.3
SSI/SSP	State	\$38.0	\$38.0

Summary of Grant Assistance Program Participation Budget Funding Stream

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

Program	Funding	Funding Stream
TANF Assistance	Federal	TANF Block Grant
	State	Maintenance of Effort (MOE)
Refugee Cash Assistance	Federal	Office of Refugee Resettlement
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants	State	General Fund State
Disability Lifeline (Formerly GA)	State	General Fund State
Aged, Blind, Disabled & Pregnant Women Assistance	State	General Fund-State
CEAP	State	General Fund State
SSI/SSP	State	General Fund State

¹ 09-11 Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY10) and Second Year (SFY11).

² 11-13 Projections based on the CFC October 2011 Forecast & the May 2011 WorkFirst Spending Plan.

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)
3. Direct services reflecting state service delivery by DSHS and Employment Security Department and non-state third-party delivery.

Expenditures

WorkFirst Program Expenditures For Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

	09-11 BIENNIUM ACTUAL ¹			11-13 BIENNIUM PROJECTED ²		
	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL
First Year:						
Child Care ³	\$170,734.3	\$54,076.7	\$224,811.0	\$127,037.0	\$72,516.0	\$199,553.0
ESD Contract ⁴	\$13,888.1	\$16,274.0	\$30,162.1	\$11,425.0	\$6,522.0	\$17,947.0
SBCTC Contract ⁵	\$11,541.2	\$12,047.0	\$23,588.2	\$11,814.0	\$6,744.0	\$18,558.0
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$28,967.1	\$0.0	\$28,967.1	\$16,304.0	\$9,306.0	\$25,610.0
Tribal TANF (MOE) ⁶	\$0.0	\$12,656.3	\$12,656.3	\$0.0	\$12,911.0	\$12,911.0
DSHS Local Contracts ⁷	\$8,521.4	\$3,595.7	\$12,117.1	\$7,174.0	\$4,095.0	\$11,269.0
Total:	\$233,652.1	\$98,649.7	\$332,301.8	\$173,754.0	\$112,094.0	\$285,848.0
Second Year:						
Child Care ¹⁷	\$158,849.4	\$68,277.7	\$227,127.1	\$136,690.0	\$78,026.0	\$214,716.0
ESD Contract ¹⁸	\$2,830.3	\$20,750.5	\$23,580.8	\$14,400.0	\$8,220.0	\$22,620.0
SBCTC Contract ¹⁹	\$9,158.8	\$12,944.4	\$22,103.2	\$14,350.0	\$8,192.0	\$22,542.0
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$9,218.0	\$17,100.0	\$26,318.0	\$17,469.0	\$9,972.0	\$27,441.0
Tribal TANF (MOE) ²⁰	\$0.0	\$12,701.6	\$12,701.6	\$0.0	\$12,911.0	\$12,911.0
DSHS Local Contracts ²¹	\$2,413.7	\$7,109.5	\$9,523.2	\$7,268.0	\$4,149.0	\$11,417.0
Total:	\$182,470.2	\$138,883.7	\$321,353.9	\$190,177.0	\$121,470.0	\$311,647.0
Biennium Total:						
Child Care ¹⁷	\$329,583.7	\$122,354.4	\$451,938.1	\$263,727.0	\$150,542.0	\$414,269.0
ESD Contract ¹⁸	\$16,718.4	\$37,024.5	\$53,742.9	\$25,825.0	\$14,742.0	\$40,567.0
SBCTC Contract ¹⁹	\$20,700.0	\$24,991.4	\$45,691.4	\$26,164.0	\$14,936.0	\$41,100.0
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$38,185.1	\$17,100.0	\$55,285.1	\$33,773.0	\$19,278.0	\$53,051.0
Tribal TANF (MOE) ²⁰	\$0.0	\$25,357.9	\$25,357.9	\$0.0	\$25,822.0	\$25,822.0
DSHS Local Contracts ²¹	\$10,935.1	\$10,705.2	\$21,640.3	\$14,442.0	\$8,244.0	\$22,686.0
Total:	\$416,122.3	\$237,533.4	\$653,655.7	\$363,931.0	\$233,564.0	\$597,495.0

¹ 09-11 Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY10) and Second Year (SFY11).

² 11-13 Projections reflect approved WorkFirst Spending Plan for First Year (SFY12) and Second Year (SFY13).

³ Child Care includes Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidy, collective bargaining agreement; and other child care contracts.

⁴ ESD is the Employment Security Department

⁵ SBCTC is the State Board of Community & Technical Colleges

⁶ Tribal TANF represents the state maintenance of effort (MOE).

⁷ DSHS Local Contracts include support services such as, domestic violence service, drug & alcohol treatment, English as a Second Language (ESL), and transportation services.

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures For Selected Biennia (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

	09-11 Biennium Actuals ¹			11-13 Biennium Projected ²		
	State	Total	FTE'S	State	Total	FTE'S
Community Service Division³						
First Year	\$138.5	\$234.6	2,766.3	\$136.6	\$235.6	2,758.4
Second Year	\$120.1	\$212.5	2,438.9	\$139.8	\$241.0	2,757.9
Biennium	\$258.6	\$447.1	2,602.6	\$276.4	\$476.6	2,758.2
ACES⁴						
First Year	\$12.2	\$22.6	36.6	\$13.2	\$24.1	36.4
Second Year	\$12.6	\$23.1	36.2	\$13.5	\$24.6	36.4
Biennium	\$24.8	\$45.7	36.4	\$26.7	\$48.7	36.4
Statewide Program Support⁵						
First Year	\$12.4	\$16.9	128.9	\$14.3	\$19.3	175.4
Second Year	\$10.6	\$17.5	160.4	\$14.6	\$19.8	175.4
Biennium	\$23.0	\$34.4	144.6	\$28.9	\$39.1	175.4
Division of Child Support⁶						
First Year	\$32.6	\$139.8	1,074.4	\$40.2	\$139.3	1,145.3
Second Year	\$37.8	\$133.2	973.0	\$39.3	\$139.2	1,145.2
Biennium	\$70.4	\$273.0	1,023.7	\$79.5	\$278.5	1,145.3
Office of Financial Recovery⁷						
First Year	\$3.6	\$5.6	70.8	\$3.3	\$6.6	87.5
Second Year	\$2.6	\$5.6	62.1	\$3.3	\$6.6	88.0
Biennium	\$6.2	\$11.2	66.5	\$6.6	\$13.2	87.8
Division of Disability Determination						
First Year	\$2.5	\$44.3	305.8	\$2.4	\$45.9	365.0
Second Year	\$2.8	\$50.6	333.5	\$2.2	\$45.4	365.0
Biennium	\$5.3	\$94.9	319.7	\$4.6	\$91.3	365.0
Special Projects⁸						
First Year	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.0
Second Year	\$0.6	\$2.3	0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.0
Biennium	\$0.6	\$2.3	0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.0
Total						
First Year	\$201.8	\$463.7	4,382.8	\$210.0	\$470.7	4,568.0
Second Year	\$187.2	\$444.9	4,004.1	\$212.7	\$476.6	4,567.9
Biennium	\$389.0	\$908.6	4,193.5	\$422.7	\$947.3	4,568.0

¹ 09-11 Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY10) and Second Year (SFY11).

² 11-13 Projections reflect official appropriations for First Year (SFY12) and Second Year (SFY13). Projections do not reflect anticipated reductions that will occur in the supplemental budget processes.

³ Community Service Division includes all regional and headquarter offices.

⁴ ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

⁵ Statewide Program Support includes Office of Assistant Secretary, Information Technology, Finance and Performance Management, Quality Assurance, and general overhead.

⁶ Division of Child Support includes all district and headquarter offices.

⁷ Office of Financial Recovery organizationally transferred to ESA in SFY11. SFY10 expenditures are reflected in Program 110.

⁸ Special Projects include the Benefit Portal and SSI Transition contract in SFY11.

Appendix 1
Contacts

DSHS/ESA Contacts

DSHS Secretary	Susan Dreyfus (360) 902-7800 susan.dreyfus@dshs.wa.gov
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Disability Determination Services	Duane French, Director (360) 664-7350 duane.french@ssa.gov
Finance and Performance Management	Sue Breen, Director (360) 725-4515 sue.breen@dshs.wa.gov
Information Technology Integration and Services	Ira Feuer, Director (360) 664-4866 ira.feuer@dshs.wa.gov
Program Integrity and Quality Assurance	Barbara Bucsko, Director (360) 725-4540 barbara.bucsko@dshs.wa.gov

ESA Programs

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance	Tom Medina, Chief (360) 725-4636 tom.medina@dshs.wa.gov
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Appendix 1
Contacts

ESA Data Resources

ESA Data Analysis and Research

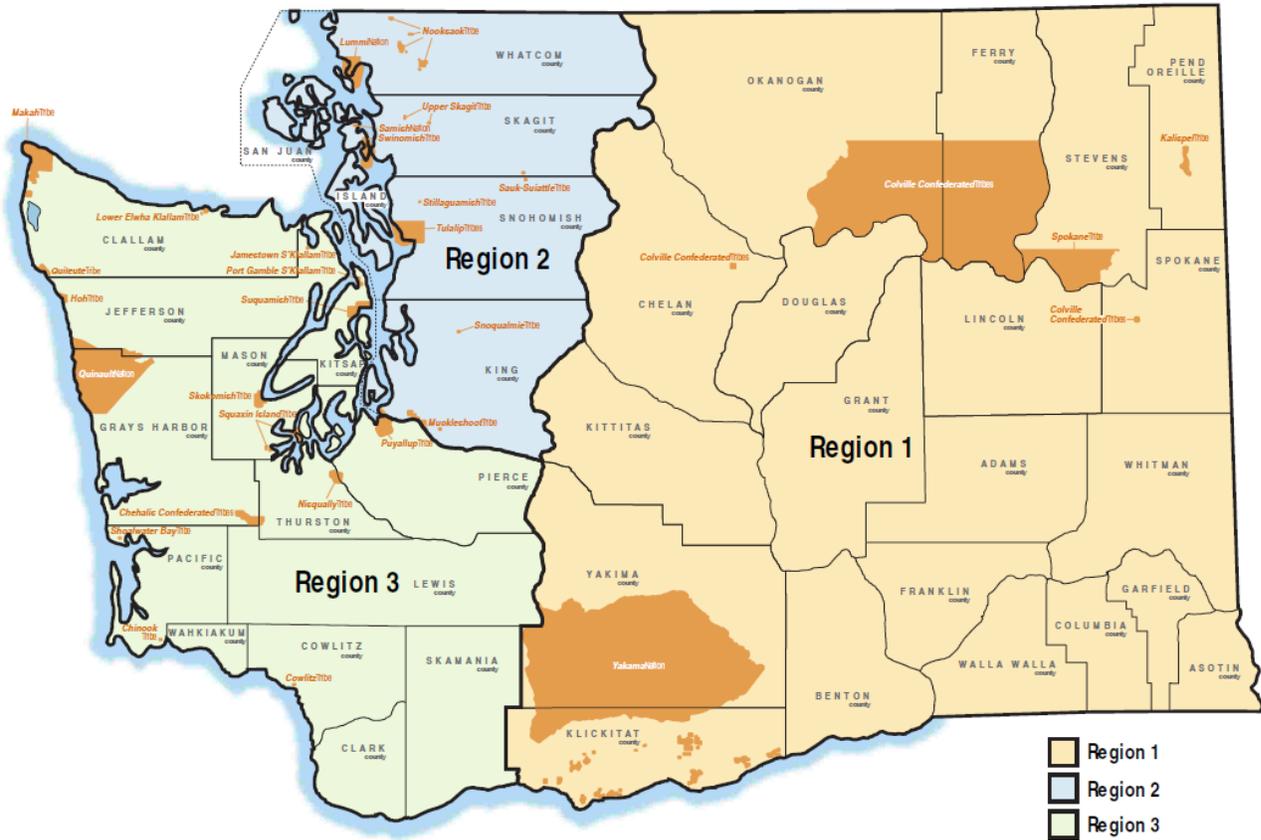
**Dori Shoji, Senior Policy
Advisor**

(360) 725-4353

dori.shoji@dshs.wa.gov

Appendix 2 Geographical Maps

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

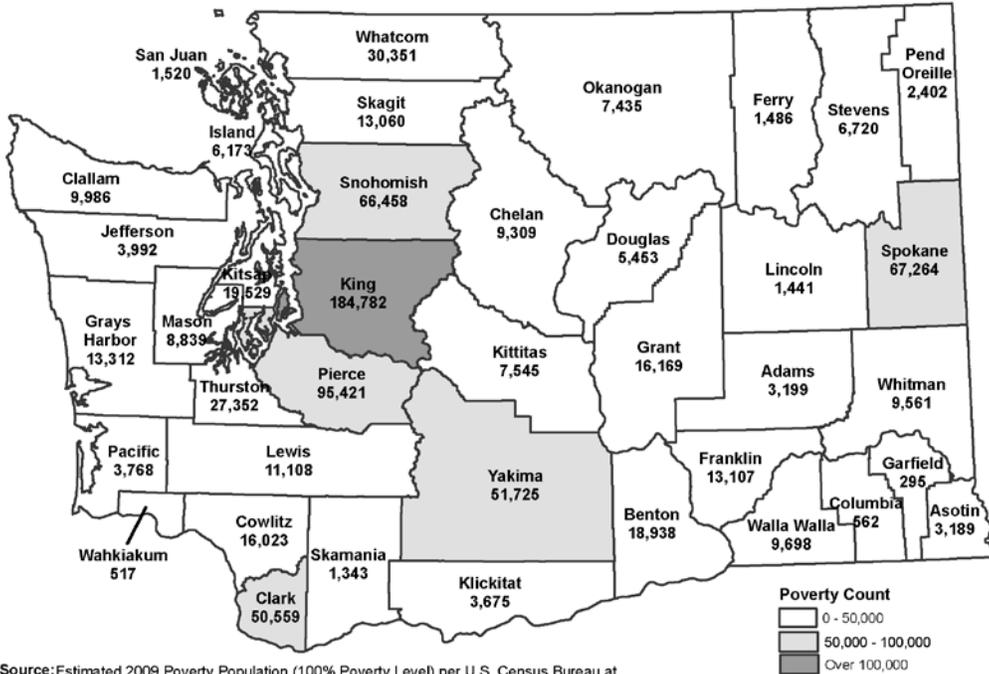


Counties in Each DSHS Region

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

Appendix 2 Geographical Maps

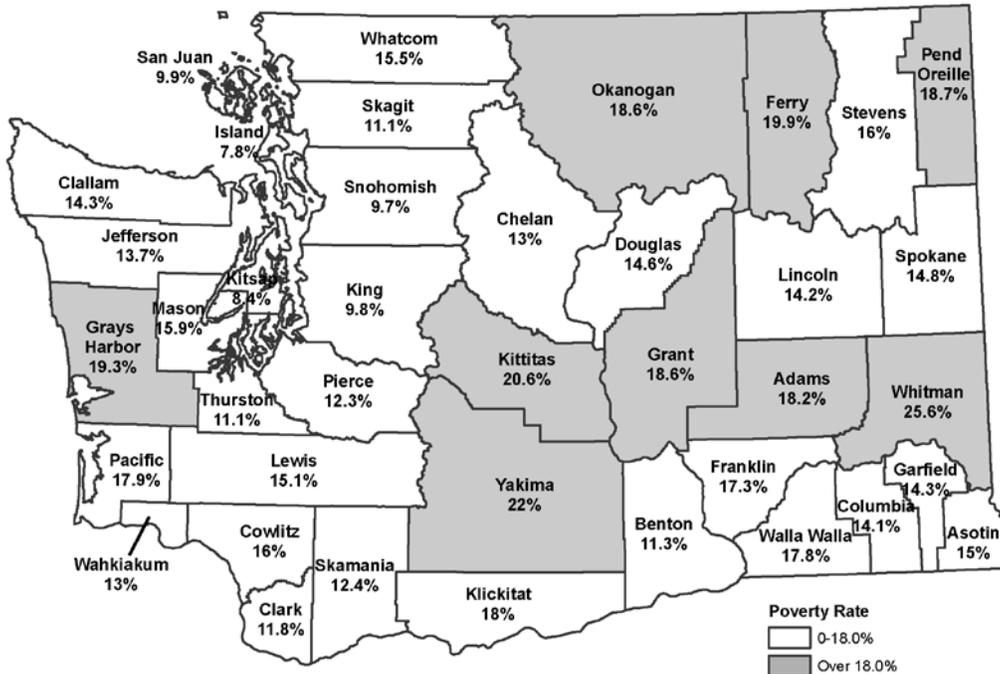
Number of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2009



Source: Estimated 2009 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/county.html>.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

Percentage of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2009



Note: State Percentage in Poverty = 12.3%

Source: Estimated 2009 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/county.html>.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2011

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ACES	Automated Client Eligibility System
ADATSA	Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act
AREN	Additional Requirements for Emergent Need
AU	Assistance Unit (i.e., group of people who live together and whose income or resources may be counted in determining eligibility and benefit amounts)
BF E&T	Basic Food Employment and Training
BFP	Basic Food Program
CARD	Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database
CE	Comprehensive Evaluation
CEAP	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program
CN	Categorically Needy
CC	Contact Center
CSD	Community Services Division
CSO	Community Services Office
DEL	Department of Early Learning
DCA	Diversion Cash Assistance
DCAP	Disaster Cash Assistance Program (<i>see CEAP</i>)
DCS	Division of Child Support
DL-U	Disability Lifeline – Unemployable (<i>formerly General Assistance – Unemployable</i>)
DL-X	Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid (<i>formerly General Assistance – Expedited Medicaid</i>)
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
ESA	Economic Services Administration
ESD	Employment Security Department
ESL	English as a Second Language
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer (direct deposit)
ESD	Employment Security Department
FAP	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants
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)

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

FRS	Financial Reporting System
FS E&T	Food Stamp Employment and Training
FSP	Federal Food Stamp Program (<i>Formally renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program</i>)
FTE	Full-time Equivalent (<i>the equivalent of one full-time staff</i>)
FY	Fiscal Year (<i>used in reference to state and federal fiscal years</i>)
GA-U	General Assistance-Unemployable (<i>Historical reference; replaced by Disability Lifeline program in March 2010</i>)
GA-X	General Assistance – Expedited Medicaid (<i>Historical reference; replaced by Disability Lifeline program in March 2010</i>)
eJAS	Electronic JOBS Automated System
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LPA	Local Planning Areas
MOE	Maintenance of Effort
OAR	Ongoing Additional Requirements
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990
OFR	Office of Financial Recovery
OSD	Operations Support Division (ESA)
RCA	Refugee Cash Assistance
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RIA	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ESA)
RRA	Refugee Resettlement Assistance
SBCTC	State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
SFY	State Fiscal Year (July 1 through June 30)
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI/SSP	Supplemental Security Income/State Supplement Program
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (<i>the block grant created in 1996 by federal welfare reform, P. L. 104-193, which consolidated former AFDC, JOBS and CEAP funding</i>)
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

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

TMA	Transitional Medical Assistance
TRO	Temporary Restraining Order
USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WCAP	Working Connections Automated Program
WASHCAP	Washington State Combined Application Project
WCCC	Working Connections Child Care
WFCM	WorkFirst Case Manager
WDC	Workforce Development Councils (<i>formerly Private Investment Councils or PICs</i>)
WIA	Workforce Investment Act
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), Disability Lifeline (DL)¹, 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 started Pilots 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

What EFT does:

- EFT – Electronic Funds Transfer

¹ Effective November 2011, the Disability Lifeline (DL) will be discontinued.

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and 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 who receive federal or state cash assistance benefits, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Disability Lifeline (GA), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), State Supplemental Payment (SSP), 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 (EFS)
- April 2009 – WSEA awarded the EBT Request for Proposal to the successful bidder, J. P. Morgan EFS

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
- June 2007 – New Mexico decided not to participate with WSEA as an alliance
- October 2007 – Nebraska joined the WSEA
- June 2008 – Amendment to the March 2005 contract was signed by J. P. Morgan EFS and the State of Washington to accept the contract extension for an additional 2 years, from May 2012 – April 2014.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Federal Welfare Legislative History

2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). PL 111-5 was enacted on February 17, 2009. An economic stimulus bill designed to address the nation's economic crisis, this Act provided funding under Title II, Assistance for Unemployed Workers and Struggling Families, in several key areas: (1) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - provided a 13.6 percent increase in maximum benefits (Basic Food), which equated to a \$24 increase for a one-person household; (2) Unemployment Benefits - provided an extension of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation program through December 31, 2009; (3) Medical Assistance – provided an extension for Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA) through December 31, 2010; (4) TANF – established a TANF Emergency Contingency Fund to provide additional funds to states that experience an increase in: (a) their TANF caseload and expenditures, (b) short-term non-recurring benefits, or (c) subsidized employment programs. States were eligible to receive 80% of the increase in expenditures between FFY 2007 or FFY 2008 (whichever is less) and FFY 2009. Funding was made available for FFY 2009 and 2010 and was limited 50% of the combined annual TANF awards for the two-year period. Modified the TANF carry-forward rules to allow states to carry forward unexpended TANF and emergency contingency funds to the next year without the requirement to spend them on assistance. Modified the caseload reduction credit calculation to use FFY 2007 or 2008 or the prior year (whichever is most advantageous to the state); and (5) SSI, SSA & RR Benefits – made a one-time \$250 payment to recipients.

2008 Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill), PL 110-234, was enacted on May 22, 2008. The Farm Bill renamed the Food Stamp Program as "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program" (SNAP). The Food Stamp Act of 1977 is now called the "Food and Nutrition Act of 2008".

Key changes to SNAP program eligibility and benefit levels included increases in the Standard Deduction (from \$134 to \$144) and a \$16 increase in the minimum benefit for one- and two-person households. It also removed the cap on the dependent care deduction, excluded combat pay as income, excluded retirement and educational accounts as a resource and instituted annual resource limit adjustments to keep pace with inflation. It established state options to expand simplified reporting (to migrant/seasonal farm workers, homeless and elderly disabled households) and to provide transitional benefits for state-funded assistance programs. In addition, it established new types of disqualifications for fraud.

Key administrative changes included: a State option to allow telephonic signature; a requirement for FNS to develop standards and establish state data collection and reporting requirements related to a state's major changes in program design; and new federal match requirements for automated systems related to systemic errors, access and payment accuracy. It also made changes to the Food Stamp Employment & Training program (more time to expend allocations, added job retention services as an allowable employment and training activity and eased participation restrictions for volunteers). In addition, states that have a nutrition education program must notify food stamp applicants and participants of the availability of nutrition education "to the maximum extent practicable". DSHS contracts with Washington State University and the Washington State Department of Health to provide Nutrition Education services.

2006 The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, P L 109-171, was enacted on February 8, 2006. The TANF program was extended at the FY 2004 funding level through FY 2010. Made appropriations and extended the National Random Sample Study of Child Welfare through FY 2010. Revised the formula for the caseload reduction credit with respect to work participation rates and included families receiving assistance under separate state programs in the calculation of work participation rates. Directed 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. Provided for a state penalty for failure to establish or comply with work participation verification procedures.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Replaced incentive bonuses to states for a decrease in the illegitimacy rate with healthy marriage promotion and responsible fatherhood grants. Limited 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. Made appropriations for FY2006-FY2010.

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

Child Support - Modified the rule requiring assignment of support rights as a condition of receiving TANF. Revised requirements for the distribution of arrearages with respect to families that formerly received TANF. Declared 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. Revised requirements for use of the tax refund intercept program to collect past-due child support on behalf of children who are not minors. Reduced 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. Required that all child support orders include a provision for medical support for children to be provided by either or both parents, and be enforced. Provided 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.

2004 Social Security Protection Act of 2004, PL 108-203, was enacted on March 2, 2004 providing for a temporary extension to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) claimants of the system under which the Social Security Administration withholds past-due Social Security Disability Insurance benefits to pay claimants' attorney fees. This change affected how the department receives and processes the reimbursement of interim assistance, that is, General Assistance or other state funds-only benefits paid to or on behalf of SSI claimants.

2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, P L 107-171, was 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** - Amended 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.

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

Required states with a program website to make on-line applications available in each language in which printed applications are available; reduced household reporting requirements; and provided 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.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Repealed: (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. Increased 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.

Amended 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 made: (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**, PL 105-33, was enacted on August 5 making changes and implementing numerous technical corrections to the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, PL 104-193. The BBA: (1) established the Welfare-to-Work Block Grant; (2) limited 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 removed the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG; (3) increased 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) extended from 5 to 7 years the refugee/asylee eligibility period for SSI/Medicaid eligibility, included Cuban and Haitian entrants in this category, and provided a 5-year food stamp eligibility for these aliens. Technical corrections: (1) revised computation method for out-of-wedlock reduction bonuses; (2) modified the MOE requirements for the Contingency Fund; (3) revised work requirements so that a family with a disabled parent is not treated as a 2-parent family, allowed 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 work, and allowed 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 were 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 was modified to apply to convictions for conduct that occurred after 8/22/96.
- 1996** **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, PL 104-193, was signed into law on August 22 giving states choices in how to structure their welfare programs. Federal funding was 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 replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and ends the entitlement status of welfare benefits. PRWORA provided new federal child care funds, reauthorized the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), and required these combined funds to be administered as a unified program under the **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**. PRWORA also allowed states to transfer up to 30% of the TANF block grant into the CCDBG and the Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), but limited the amount transferable to SSBG to 10% of the TANF block grant and required 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 was limited to 5 years. The law contained strong work requirements and 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 was 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.

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- 1990 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990**, PL 101-508, was 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) was 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 now have the option of specifying which categories of families must report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). Excluded the income and resources of a child receiving State or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC. Amended 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**, PL 101-239, became law on December 19 and amended 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. Established a new AFDC quality control system which imposed 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 took into account overpayments and underpayments in determining error rates and established a Quality Control Review Panel for dispute resolution between states and the Federal government.
- 1988 Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988**, PL 100-485, was enacted on October 13 and targets services for those most likely to become long-term welfare recipients. The act created the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program, which focused on education and training, and provides child care and medical assistance to recipients for 12 months after they leave AFDC with employment. Made changes to the 6-out-of-13 work quarter requirement for AFDC-E and to the "principal wage earner" criteria. Increased 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. Established 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. With the enactment of FSA of 1988, states must now revise their need and payment standards every 3 years and may create wage supplementation and community work experience programs. Strengthened child support enforcement collection activities, including changes to the \$50 pass-through payment rules and mandatory wage-withholding. Established paternity establishment performance standards for states and mandates annual reports to Congress.
- 1986 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985**, PL 99-272, enacted on April 7, formally established the two-parent AFDC-Employable (AFDC-E) program which was previously known as AFDC-Unemployed Father. Provided that certain education or training programs may qualify as quarters of work for AFDC eligibility purposes.
- 1984 Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA) of 1984**, PL 98-369, enacted on July 18, instituted significant changes to the AFDC program. The 185% of Need eligibility test was created, the \$75 work expense deduction is applied to both full- and part-time employment, the \$30 + 1/3 earned income disregard was limited to 4 months followed by a \$30 disregard for 8 months, and the term "earned income" was 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 was made mandatory for monthly reporting

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

households but optional for other cases, monthly reporting was made mandatory for families with a recent work history or earned income, EITC was 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 were 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 was waived when the debt is exceeded by the cost of recovery, aliens became ineligible for 3 years when their sponsor is a public or private agency, and information disclosure to law enforcement was permitted when the AFDC recipient is a fugitive felon. Established 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, PL 98-378, signed into law on August 16, provided 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**, PL 98-21, became law on April 20 and amended 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, PL 98-181, became law on November 30 and declared 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)**, PL 97-300, enacted on October 13 and established participation targets for AFDC recipients, ages 16 and older, in Adult and Youth programs and provided earnings disregards for child participants.

Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982, PL 97-248, was enacted on September 3 and amended AFDC eligibility to allow rounding benefits down to the next lower whole dollar, eliminated payment of benefits for a whole month when eligibility is determined later in the month, and required states to not consider a parent absent from the home due to active duty in a uniformed service. With this Act, 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**, PL 97-35, was signed into law on August 13 and allowed welfare-to-work demonstration projects to begin in many states. States may now require welfare recipients to go into training, job search, or unpaid work experience in exchange for their AFDC grants. Revised 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. Eliminated payments for work-related child care expenses and implemented a new child care expense deduction to be deducted from earned income. The \$30 & 1/3 earned income disregard was restricted to 4 months and the recipient must be off AFDC for 12 months before being eligible to receive the disregard again. Prohibited grant payments below \$10, instituted the "principal wage earner" concept for eligibility determinations, thereby replacing references to "mother" and "father" in compliance with *Westcott v. Califano*. Permitted AFDC 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. OBRA 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.

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- 1979** U.S. Supreme Court Decision *Westcott v. Califano* ruled 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 extended benefits of the AFDC-Unemployed Father program to similarly situated unemployed mothers, thereby removing the gender distinction.
- 1970** Federal regulations required 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 established the Work Incentive Program (WIN), which added employment services to AFDC, and directed states to emphasize work rather than welfare.
- 1963** Medicaid and Food Stamp programs were created; AFDC recipients were automatically eligible for both programs.
- 1961** Amendments to the Social Security Act led to a new emphasis on social services. Families with two parents were now able to receive AFDC based upon the unemployment of the father (AFDC-Unemployed Father). Welfare caseloads began 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) was created as part of Social Security Act. AFDC supported poor children whose parents were dead, absent, or incapacitated.

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Washington State Legislative History

2011 Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5921 was enacted to make fundamental reforms to the WorkFirst program. This legislation: (1) suspended work participation for parents of one child under age 2 or 2 children under age 6 from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012; (2) created a legislative-executive task force to oversee implementation of the WorkFirst TANF redesign; (3) established an income eligibility of 300% of FPL for non-parental Child-Only TANF and established a sliding scale benefit standard for a child when the caregiver's income is above 200% but below 300% of FPL; (4) prohibited the department from counting SSI income when determining TANF eligibility; (5) imposed the 60-month time limit on all parents of children who receive Child-Only TANF, provided this was "consistent with federal funding requirements and makes hardship extensions available to these parents effective September 1, 2011; (6) allowed the department to implement a permanent disqualification for adults who have been terminated due to a WorkFirst noncompliance sanction three or more times since March 1, 2007; (7) added voluntary service at a licensed child care, preschool or elementary school where the parent's child is enrolled as an allowable work activity and allowed parenting or life skills education; (8) made it a condition of eligibility for child care subsidy programs that the applicant or recipient must seek child support enforcement services from the DSHS Division of Child Support, unless DSHS finds that the applicant or recipient has good cause not to cooperate; (9) required DSHS and DEL to develop a plan for monitoring WCCC attendance, to be implemented by January 2013, and conduct an assessment of current subsidized child care eligibility, reporting on both to the Legislature by December 31, 2011; (10) required the department, in consultation with its EBT contractor and others, to strategize how to help recipients maintain bank accounts, increase their financial literacy and financial management skills, and minimize their ATM fee costs with report due to Legislature by December 1, 2011; (11) required the department, in its EBT contracts, to require that any surcharge or transaction fee be disclosed to clients at the point of transaction; (12) expanded prohibitions on use of EBT cards, limits use of card to recipients, forbade sale of cards, and made violators subject to a possible civil penalty. Required certain businesses to disable ATMs and point-of-sale machines by January 1, 2012; (13) established an Office of Fraud and Accountability (OFA) in the Secretary's office, with responsibility to: conduct independent investigations, refer to law enforcement when appropriate, maximize overpayment collections; recommend new policies and procedures to mitigate the risk of fraud and abuse; analyze alternatives to the cash benefit delivery system; determine appropriate deployment of investigative resources; and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2011; and (14) the department was directed to establish an incentive pilot that would give staff who work directly with clients an additional eight hours of paid leave for helping clients reach outcomes to be determined by the department. While the Governor vetoed section 3 of the bill regarding competitive performance-based contracting, the Governor directed the Department of Social and Health Services and the WorkFirst Subcabinet to act on the Legislature's direction in 2ESHB 1087 to competitively contract all work activities under the 1997 law.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 2082 was enacted to make fundamental reforms to the Disability Lifeline program. The key provisions include: (1) All components of the Disability Lifeline program were terminated effective October 31, 2011; (2) the Aged, Blind, or Disabled Assistance (ABD), Pregnant Women Assistance, and Essential Needs and Housing Support programs were created effective November 1, 2011. (To be eligible for the ABD program, a person must be aged 65 or older, be blind by SSI standards, or likely to meet the SSI disability standard); (3) individuals who are eligible for Medical Care Services (MCS) will be referred to the Essential Needs and Housing Support program (no cash grant is provided under this program); (4) the Department of Commerce was required to provide services under the Essential Needs and Housing Support program; (5) individuals who are eligible for the Aged, Blind, or Disabled Assistance and Pregnant Women Assistance programs will now be eligible for cash assistance and medical benefits; (6) ESHB 2082 allowed the Health Care Authority (HCA) to freeze new MCS enrollments and establish a waiting list if it appears that continued enrollment will result in MCS expenditures exceeding the appropriated level for a particular fiscal year; and (7) DSHS is now required to review the cases of all persons who have received

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Medical Care Services benefits for 12 months and annually thereafter to determine whether they meet the standards for the ABD program.

Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1267 amended the state version of the Uniform Parentage Act and clarified and expanded the rights and obligations of state registered domestic partners and other couples related to parentage. The bill uses non-gender-specific terminology and refers to a "parent" instead of "mother" or "father," and "person" instead of "woman" or "man." An exception, based on the child support program's state plan under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, was made for the paternity acknowledgment process, which provided that the mother of a child and a man claiming to be the genetic father of a child may sign an acknowledgment of paternity with intent to establish the man's paternity. This bill became effective July 22, 2011.

2010 Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2684 was enacted to establish an opportunity employment and education center within the Seattle Community College District, which will house various educational and social services providers in order to integrate access to benefit programs and services. The bill also required the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) to make recommendations on the location of an additional center by December 1, 2010. The center must provide services including Basic Food; TANF and WorkFirst; general assistance; and SSI facilitation. This bill became effective June 10, 2010.

Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2782 was enacted containing three distinct provisions: (1) Required the creation of an "Opportunity Portal," a web-based universal application / benefit portal that is designed to make it easier for low-income families and individuals to apply for and access a broad array of services and benefits. Creation of the "Opportunity Portal" is contingent upon the state securing private funding by December 2010. (2) Required the expansion of the Basic Food Employment and Training program to three additional community colleges or community-based locations and increased capacity at existing locations, subject to federal approval. Recipients of Basic Food, unless exempt, are required to participate in the program which included job search workshops and assistance with job placement. (3) Required the Department to end the General Assistance program and create the Disability Lifeline program. Major changes to the program included a new name; implementing time limits of 24 months out of 60 months, effective September 1, 2010 through June 13, 2013; creating a housing voucher program that will be administered by the Department of Commerce; requiring the development and use of a new assessment tool which must be used to determine whether Division of Vocational Rehabilitation programs could assist Disability Lifeline recipients in returning to work; requiring the department as part of the application process to ask the applicant if they ever served in the US military and if so, the department must confer with the state or federal Department of Veterans Affairs to determine whether the applicant is eligible for any benefits or programs offered to veterans; and requiring the department to contract with a managed health care system or other qualified entity to operate a project aimed at screening and quickly transitioning individuals with a disability who are likely to qualify for federal disability benefits into the Disability Lifeline Expedited Program, now known as GA-X. The pilot was to begin in King, Pierce and Spokane counties by July 1, 2010 and be expanded statewide by October 1, 2011. This bill became effective March 29, 2010

Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 3141 was enacted requiring a 12 month child care authorization period for children in the Working Connections Child Care program who are enrolled in the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP), Head Start, and Early Head Start. The change was effective July 1, 2010. The Governor vetoed other sections of the bill, including the section requiring a proposal for implementing three pathways for WorkFirst, Washington's TANF program, which focused on employment, education and training and disability support. With the signing of the bill, the Governor directed the WorkFirst Subcabinet to develop a redesign plan for WorkFirst that meets the needs of WorkFirst families to obtain employment and achieve family self-sufficiency. The target date for completing the TANF Redesign plan was December 2010. This bill became effective June 10, 2010.

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Substitute House Bill (SHB) 3016 was enacted to clarify certain sections of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) dealing with modification of child support orders to provide that the department is required by federal law to review and modify child support orders regardless of whether the family receives public assistance and is already authorized to do so in other sections of the RCW, but is now specifically authorized to take such actions in these sections. In addition, the bill allowed for telephonic appearances by parties to an action to modify or adjust a child support order. This bill became effective June 10, 2010.

Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 2603 was enacted requiring a state agency to furnish a small business with a copy of any state statute or rule that it has failed to follow before the agency can impose a fine, civil penalty, or administrative penalty for noncompliance. This bill required the department to revise its forms used for noncompliance actions in order to provide small businesses with copies of the state statutes for which it may impose penalties for noncompliance. This bill became effective June 10, 2010.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6893 suspended the child support pass-through effective May 1, 2011.

2009 House Bill (HB) 1270 was enacted allowing DSHS and HCA to adopt electronic signatures for online applications for benefits. This provision became effective July 26, 2009.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6024 was enacted which eliminates the 45-day processing timeframe for General Assistance applications filed by a person confined in a correctional facility or institution. The provision became effective November 1, 2009.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2071 allowed the department to continue to decide whether education and training (including higher education) for a WorkFirst recipient is appropriate. SHBS 2071 encouraged the department to make more use of education and training opportunities, but referred to moving the recipient into full-time WorkFirst activities as quickly as possible; giving the department the latitude to make the decision on what would be the best activity for the recipient. Required DSHS to describe services available to the recipient either during or after WorkFirst to enable the recipient to not only obtain and keep employment, but advance in the workplace and increase wage earning potential over time. This bill became effective July 26, 2009.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1244, the operating budget required the department to make the following changes: (1) in regions with high numbers of GA-U clients, coordination with local workforce development councils to expedite access to worker retraining programs; (2) identify GA-U clients who would be eligible for federal disability benefits if they become a naturalized citizen, and give them priority to naturalization services funded through the Department; (3) work with the Washington State Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) to develop a process for referring GA-U clients who may be eligible for veteran's services; (4) outstation DVA staff in selected Community Services Offices in King and Pierce counties to facilitate applications for veteran's services; (5) intensively evaluate persons who have received GA-U for more than 12 months. For those with an impairment that would not qualify for federal disability benefits, expedite referrals to services that can eliminate or minimize barriers to employment, like mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and vocational rehabilitation services that are available through the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; (6) implement 50% earned income disregard for GA – same as TANF; and (7) ten additional SSI Facilitators.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1845 implemented federal regulations concerning medical child support obligations. All child support orders must require both parents to provide medical support for any child named in the order. Medical support consists of health insurance coverage and cash medical support, which consists of a parent's proportionate share of uninsured medical expenses and, if the obligated parent does not provide

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health insurance coverage, may include a monthly payment toward the premium paid by the other parent or the state for coverage for the child. The court may waive the coverage requirement for one parent under appropriate circumstances; the requirement to contribute a parent's proportionate share of uninsured medical expenses may not be waived for either parent. This bill became effective October 1, 2009.

2008 Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 2687, the operating budget, was enacted effective July 1, 2008. Section 207 of the budget: (1) provided a 3% grant increase to TANF/CEAP households for increased housing costs; (2) increased the gross income limit for Basic Food eligibility to 200% FPL; and (3) provided five additional SSI Facilitators for the General Assistance program.

Senate Bill (SB) 6950 provided a limited waiver or suspension of statutory obligations during officially declared emergencies. Section 201 expanded eligibility for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) benefits to individuals without children during a Governor-declared state of emergency. Provided the foundation for the Disaster Cash Assistance Program.

2007 Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5244 was enacted authorizing statutory changes needed to implement child support provisions of the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. These included limiting child support assignment to the months that the family received TANF and "pass through" to the family of up to \$100 per month for one child and \$200 per month for two or more children – "pass through" must be disregarded as income for the TANF program. Both these provisions become effective October 1, 2008. The bill also requires DSHS to pursue enforcement of medical support against either or both parents.

Second Substitute Senate Bill (2SSB) 6016 was enacted allowing a parent to be exempt from WorkFirst participation requirements while a child is under 12 months old, but limiting the exemption to 12 months in the parent's lifetime (the federal limit). The bill allowed DSHS to require the parent to participate in part-time mental health, alcohol or drug treatment, domestic violence services, or parenting education or skills training during the exemption period if indicated by an assessment. Parenting skills training may now include voluntary home visitation services, if available.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5830 directed DSHS to work with the Washington Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (WCPCAN), Department of Health, Department of Early Learning, and Family Policy Council to coordinate or consolidate home visitation services for children and families. These services must now address risk-factors for child abuse and neglect and poor education outcomes for children, including family poverty and lack of parental education and job skills.

Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 1088 required DSHS to collaborate with county juvenile court administrators and the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration to conduct expedited medical determinations and restore medical assistance on release for youth confined in a JRA or county-run juvenile detention facility. Youth to be served are any who received medical assistance prior to entering the institution or detention facility or who are "likely to be eligible upon release."

Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 1201 provided Medicaid coverage to individuals between the ages of 18 and 21 who age out of foster care or an out-of-home placement at age 18. Required DSHS to help youth approaching age 21 apply for the Basic Health Plan.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5093 was enacted as part of the Governor's plan for all children in Washington State to have health care coverage by 2010 and to improve access. Required DSHS to: simplify and streamline application and review processes to avoid breaks in coverage; expand coverage to include children in families at higher income levels and to cover children not eligible for Medicaid; charge premiums or make unsubsidized coverage available to children in higher income families; participate with the Department of

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Early Learning, Department of Health, local public schools and others, in education and outreach efforts; and develop a feasibility study and implementation plan for an online medical assistance application integrated with the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES). Allowed DSHS to freeze enrollment for non-Medicaid-eligible children and for children in higher income families. The SFY 2008 budget provided ESA with funding for increased workload and to out-station eligibility workers in support of outreach efforts.

Pathway to Engagement Budget Proviso required DSHS to collaborate with community partners and represented staff to identify additional services for WorkFirst parents in sanction status and families whose WorkFirst cash benefits have ended as a result of a non-compliance sanction. Services must be complementary to services already provided by DSHS, voluntary for parents, and delivered through performance-based contracts with community-based organizations.

WorkFirst Career Services Budget Proviso authorized DSHS to establish a post-TANF work transition program.

2006 Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1290 was 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 was 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 directed 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.

Medicaid Treatment Child Care (MTCC) Budget Proviso required DSHS to contract for MTCC services and authorize care for eligible children referred by TANF caseworkers and public health nurses.

2005 Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5213 was 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 was September 1, 2005.

2004 Senate Bill 6411 required 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 were removed effective July 2004. The restriction prohibiting fleeing felons from receiving Basic Food is still applicable.

2003 Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 was 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 was expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS was 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 began. The 5-year longitudinal study was based on a sample of 3,000 WorkFirst clients, and was conducted by the Employment Security Department, University of Washington, and Washington State University.

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- 1997** **Engrossed House Bill (EHB) 3901, the Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF)**, was signed into law on April 17. It established the **WorkFirst** program in Washington State and replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The Success Through Employment Program (STEP) Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit was repealed and replaced with a five-year lifetime limit for cash assistance. The earned income exemption was 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 was 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 went into effect. Diversion services as an alternative to cash assistance were implemented. DCS non-cooperation sanction was replaced with a 25% grant reduction and eligibility review cycles are extended from six to twelve months. Various child support enforcement remedies required by PRWORA were adopted. The bill created the DCS license suspension program for delinquent child support obligors, and provided for license suspension as a sanction for a person who, or entity which, fails to comply with a DCS withholding notice, lien or subpoena.
- 1995** As required by E2SHB 2798, **Success Through Employment Program (STEP)** waiver application was submitted to Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on January 30. Proposed project start date was July 1, 1995, end date June 30, 2005, and project area was statewide. The waiver requested permission to establish length of stay grant reductions and elimination of the 100-hour rule.
- 1994** **Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2798, Welfare System Reform**, was enacted on April 2 and addressed 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 was 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 included 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 was directed to 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) was 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 was moved from the Employment Security Department to DSHS. Established authority for a child's irrevocable trust account, with a limit of \$4,000, for future educational use. DSHS was 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** instructed 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 implemented the federal **Family Support Act of 1988**, P.L. 100-485, establishing the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program. Participation was voluntary for welfare recipients.

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1987 Family Independence Program (FIP), a 5-year welfare reform demonstration, began. FIP provided: (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. was hired as the outside evaluator of the FIP demonstration.

Family Income Study began. The 5-year longitudinal study was based on a sample of 2000 AFDC clients and low-income families, and was 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

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.

On August 5, 1997, President Clinton signed into law the *Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997* which made numerous technical corrections to PRWORA. Funding and spending requirements included: (1) limiting 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 removing the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG; (2) modification of the MOE requirements for the Contingency Fund; and (3) TANF work participation penalties were modified so that the penalty amount is 5% in the first year, and increasing by 2% per year up to 21% maximum.

On February 8, 2006 President Bush signed into law the *Deficit Reduction Act of 2005* reauthorizing the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program with a renewed focus on work, program integrity and strengthening families through healthy marriage promotion and responsible fatherhood. Work activities were defined along with how to count and verify reported hours. The reauthorization was scheduled to expire on September 30, 2010.

On February 17, 2009 President Obama signed into law the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009*. This bill provided funding in several key areas: (1) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - provided a 13.6 percent increase in the maximum benefits (Basic Food). (2) TANF – made numerous changes to the TANF program by establishing a TANF Emergency Contingency Fund to provide additional funds to states that experience an increase in: (a) their TANF caseload and expenditures, (b) short-term non-recurring benefits, or (c) subsidized employment programs. States are eligible to receive 80% of the increase in expenditures between FFY 2007 or FFY 2008 (whichever is less) and FFY 2009. Funding was available for FFY 2009 and 2010 and was limited to 50% of the combined annual TANF awards for the 2 year period. (3) Modified the TANF carry-forward rules to allow states to carry forward unexpended TANF and emergency contingency funds to the next year without the requirement to spend them on assistance.

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 affected 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 eleven 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.

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

(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) consolidated 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.

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 was 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 **\$23,786,786** in Tribal TANF awards, to **\$380,544,968**.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

The TANF program has a cost-sharing requirement referred to as Maintenance of Effort (MOE). States must expend state funds equal to the amount of the State's 1994 expenditures for the AFDC, EA, AFDC-related child care, transitional child care, At-Risk Child Care, and JOBS programs. HHS has set the amount at \$362,747,765. This amount is reduced when Tribal TANF programs are operating in the state. In FFY 2011, the base MOE level was reduced by \$21,340,405, for Tribal TANF programs operating in the state, to \$341,407,360.

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 as adjusted for Tribal TANF programs; however, if a state meets the required work participation rates, then it only needs to expend **75%** of the amount spent in FFY 1994 as adjusted for Tribal TANF programs.

For FFY 2011, Washington MOE spending is 80% of the adjusted FFY 1994 spending level, or **\$273,125,888**.

Similar to the TANF block grant, the TANF Contingency Fund has a MOE requirement based on the State's 1994 expenditures except these expenditures cannot include those made for child care and separate state programs. This MOE level, equal to 100% of the historic amount, is set by HHS at \$312,193,104.

Appendix 6
Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding
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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** for FFY 2011.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

2011 Public Law (PL) 111-291, the **Claims Resolution Act of 2010**, made changes to employer reporting requirements. Under this new provision, employers are now required to report, among other elements, the date that an employee first performs services for pay.

PL 112-40, the **Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011**, amended 42 U.S.C. 653a(a)(2) to provide a definition of the term “newly-hired employee,” a term which was not previously defined in the federal laws concerning employer reporting.

2009 PL 111-5, the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)**, temporarily restored states’ ability to claim federal matching funds for federal performance incentives earned. States could request matching funds from October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2010.

2006 PL 109-171, the **Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA)**, made major funding and program changes to the child support and TANF programs. Significant provisions of the DRA included 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 that states may enforce medical support obligations against the custodial parent. Additionally, states were also required to provide services to collect co-pays, deductibles, and un-reimbursed medical expenses collected on behalf of a child. IV-D agencies must impose an annual fee of \$25 fee on cases where the custodial has never received TANF and at least \$500 has been collected. States were also allowed to choose to pass through support to families on public assistance, eliminate pre-1997 and post-1997 assignments, and eliminate the distribution exception to intercepted IRS collections, in order for more money to go directly to families. The DRA also eliminated states’ ability to claim federal matching funds for performance incentives earned.

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

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

1999 PL 106-113, the **Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000**, contained several provisions affecting child support. Section 454A of the Social Security Act was 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

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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.

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

1998

PL 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.]

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

PL 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998**, provided penalties for failure to meet data processing requirements, reformed incentive payments, and provided penalties for violating inter-jurisdictional adoption requirements. Incentive payments were 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 had to be reinvested in the state's child support program.

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

1997

PL 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.

PL 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.

PL 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 (PL 104-193) abolished Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and established

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Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Each state was required to 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** PL 104-35 extended the deadline two years for states to have an automated data processing and information retrieval system. The 90 percent match was not extended.
- 1994** PL 103-432, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1994**, required states to periodically report debtor parents to consumer reporting agencies.
- PL 103-403, the **Small Business Administration Amendments of 1994**, rendered delinquent child support payers ineligible for small business loans.
- PL 103-394, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994**, did not stay a paternity, child support or alimony proceeding. Child support and alimony were made priority claims.
- PL 103-383, the **Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act**, required states to enforce other states administrative and court orders.
- 1993** PL 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** PL 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.
- PL 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** PL 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** PL 101-239, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989**, made permanent the requirement that Medicaid continue for four months after termination from AFDC.
- 1988** PL 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** PL 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** PL 99-509, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986**, included an amendment that prohibited retroactive modification of child support awards.

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- 1984** PL 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.
- PL 98-369, the **Tax Reform Act of 1984**, included two tax provisions for alimony and child support.
- 1982** PL 97-253, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982**, allowed access to information obtained under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.
- PL 97-252, the **Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act**, authorized military retirement or retainer pay to be treated as property.
- PL 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** PL 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** PL 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.
- PL 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** PL 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. (PL 97-35 in 1981 restored this section.)
- 1977** PL 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.
- PL 95-30 amended section 454 of the Social Security Act, including garnishment of federal employees, bonding employees who handle cash and changing incentive rates.

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- 1976** PL 94-566 required state employment agencies to provide addresses of obligated parents to state child support agencies.
- 1974** PL 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** PL 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.
- 1965** PL 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** PL 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 (URESAs) was approved.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2011

May 2011

1. The grant maximum for cash assistance was reduced from \$941 to \$726 per month. The change would reduce TANF, State Family Assistance, and Refugee Cash Assistance grants for most families with more than five household members. The change was necessary due to a budget shortfall and increased demand for services by families affected by the economic recession.
2. Child support pass-through payments to custodial parents receiving TANF were suspended May 1, 2011, as required under SSB 6893 that was passed by the Washington State Legislature in 2010.

April 2011

1. The full Pregnancy-to-Employment assessment for the other parent in a two-parent household was eliminated. A partial assessment is required after the child is born.
2. State Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits were reduced to 50% of the federal SNAP benefit amount. This reduction was not applied to benefit issuances due to *Pimentel v. Dreyfus* Temporary Restraining Order/Preliminary Injunction.
3. Maximum Disability Lifeline grants were reduced by 25%, from \$266 to \$197 for one person.

March 2011

1. In an effort to achieve cost savings and align participation requirements with the federal TANF standard, participation requirements for single parents with a child under age six were reduced from 32 to 20 hours per week. The 20 hours per week participation requirement must be in a core activity. Parents would be allowed to voluntarily participate full-time. Full-time activities include Community Jobs and Vocational Education.
2. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) changes:
 - a. Waiting List – With the exceptions noted below, families applying for WCCC with income at or below 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) would be placed on a waiting list. Program openings would be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Families would be notified when there are openings in the program and would have 10 days to begin the application process.

The following groups receive priority access to WCCC and would not be included in the waiting list:

- i. All TANF families;
- ii. Families with pending TANF due to curing a WorkFirst sanction; and
- iii. Families with verifiable special needs child.

- b. Copayment Increase – Copays for families with income above 82% of the FPL increase as follows:

Income level:	Copayment:	Change:
At or below 82% of FPL	\$15	No change
Above 82% up to 137.5% FPL	\$65	\$10 increase
Above 137.5% through 175% FPL	The dollar amount equal to subtracting 147.5% of the FPL from countable income,	\$10 increase plus an increase in multiplying from 44% to 50%

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

multiplying by 50%, then adding
\$65

3. In response to a budget shortfall, the Department implemented emergency rules to count federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) when determining TANF eligibility and benefit levels. The emergency rules were challenged in federal court. The plaintiffs' motion for a temporary restraining order was orally granted on February 28, 2011, and an order entered shortly thereafter. During the month of March 2011, the Department reinstated benefits for approximately 8,250 families affected by this change. Subsequent legislation in 2011 (ESSB 5921 Section 5) prohibits DSHS from including SSI income when determining TANF eligibility and benefit levels.

February 2011

1. In December 2010, DSHS adopted a rule-making order to eliminate the Food Assistance Program for legal immigrants (FAP) on February 1, 2011. FAP provides state-funded food assistance to approximately 13,700 individuals who are residing in Washington legally but do not meet the requirements for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Washington's Basic Food program) because of their immigration status. Roughly 68% of these individuals live in "mixed" households, where some family members are eligible for and receive federal food benefits. On January 20, 2011, legal services filed a lawsuit in federal court to stop DSHS from ending FAP. On January 27, 2011, the court granted legal services' motion for a temporary restraining order and required DSHS to continue providing FAP benefits. This was later followed by a preliminary injunction that barred DSHS from terminating or reducing FAP benefits. The State Legislature passed Supplemental Budget ESHB 1086, which reduces FAP benefits to 50% of the benefit levels for the SNAP program. Benefit rule changes under this legislation were to be implemented April 1, 2011; however, the preliminary injunction also prevented implementation of this reduction. Currently, the preliminary injunction is on appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.
2. TANF time limit hardship extension changes take effect. Revised hardship extensions are granted for parents or needy relative caregivers:
 - a. Approved for WorkFirst exemption due to age, disability or because of a need to stay home to care for a disabled family member or required to apply for SSI; or
 - b. Participating in a family violence service plan developed by someone trained in family violence; or
 - c. With an open child welfare case with a state or tribal government and it is the first time any child in the home has been involved in dependency considerations or action; or
 - d. Employed 32 hours or more per week; or
 - e. Recipient needy relative caregivers over age 55.
2. TANF time limit hardship extension changes took effect. Revised hardship extensions were granted for parents or needy relative caregivers:
 - a. Approved for WorkFirst exemption due to age, disability or because of a need to stay home to care for a disabled family member or required to apply for SSI; or
 - b. Participating in a family violence service plan developed by someone trained in family violence; or
 - c. Who have an open child welfare case with a state or tribal government and it is the first time any child in the home has been involved in dependency considerations or action; or
 - d. Employed 32 hours or more per week; or
 - e. Recipient needy relative caregivers over the age of 55.
3. In response to budget reductions, TANF 15% grant reduction took effect. This change also reduced payment standards for Refugee Cash Assistance, State Family Assistance, Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program, and the Maximum Earned Income and Grant Maximum payment standards.

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4. Temporary Suspension of Working Connections Child Care Field Trip Fee Reimbursement: In response to budget reductions, licensed or certified child care centers will no longer be able to bill for field trip fees. The change did not affect licensed or certified family home child care providers.

January 2011

1. Disability Lifeline: Effective January 1, 2011, ESA implemented a reduction of 21.4% to the average grant for Disability Lifeline clients (formerly General Assistance). About 41,000 clients, who are eligible for the program due to physical or psychological incapacities, will be affected by the reduction. The reductions were needed to meet the Governor's mandate for 6.3% across the board spending cuts and to offset anticipated savings lost due to the *Elkins vs. Dreyfus* Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) (see page A8-5).
2. Disability Lifeline – Vocational Rehabilitation Assessment Tool was implemented. When a determination is made that a person is likely to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services, the individual must participate with DVR in order to remain eligible for the monthly stipend and housing voucher or cash grant. If the person refuses to participate, the department must terminate the cash stipend and housing voucher or cash grant, but cannot terminate medical coverage.
3. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Reduction: Effective January 1, 2011, DCA maximum payment amount decreased from \$1,250 to \$1,000 in a 12-month period. This reduction was approved by the Legislature during the 2010 Special Session. The reduction was temporary and expected to end June 30, 2011 as it was not proposed to be carried over into the next biennium.
4. Working Connections Child Care: Changing the income limit for Working Connections Childcare (WCCC) to 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) began in October 2010 and was anticipated to be phased in over six months. Effective January 1, 2011, the new income limit was applied to all remaining households exceeding 175% of FPL.
5. Tribal TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Funding Reduction: Effective January 1, 2011 state MOE funding for Tribal TANF programs was reduced by 6.3% in response to the Governor's Across-the-Board budget reduction directive.
6. WorkFirst Funding for Children's Administration: Effective January 1, 2011 WorkFirst funding used to support the delivery of child welfare services was reduced by 6.3% in response to the Governor's Across-the-Board budget reduction directive.

December 2010

1. Naturalization: The Department eliminated the Naturalization program which was projected to serve approximately 4,200 clients in 2010. The program provided assistance, such as help paying fees and preparation for the Naturalization test, to individuals who receive public assistance, but have not yet attained citizenship. Although the Naturalization program included a proviso for a small portion of the funding, the majority of the program funding was provided by the state's General Fund.
2. Refugee Services: The Department reduced contracts with community-based agencies that provide employment placement, English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) training, job skills training, job search workshops, and job retention services for refugees and legal immigrants with limited English proficiencies who receive TANF or Refugee Cash Assistance, and those who have resided in the United States for less than five years but do not receive assistance. The reductions were effective December 1, 2010 and limited services available to this population.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

3. TANF Two-Parent Participation Change: An additional participation option was added to allow both parents in a qualifying family to split the 35 hour per week requirement.

October 2010

1. On August 12, 2010, the Governor announced the details of a plan to keep the WorkFirst budget in balance. Faced with a \$51 million shortfall, difficult decisions had to be made to ensure a balanced budget and protect the safety net for vulnerable families and children. The following changes were effective October 1, 2010:
 - a. Eliminated Services
 - i. Post TANF/SFA Services – All support services and tuition assistance for clients who no longer receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or State Family Assistance (SFA) were eliminated. Staff no longer provide clients with post-TANF support services or post-TANF tuition assistance once a client has exited the program.
 - ii. Sanction Review Panel – The Sanction Review Panel (SRP) was eliminated.
 - b. Suspended Services
The Career Services Program (CSP) administered by the Employment Security Department was suspended.
 - c. Reduction in Services
 - i. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) -The maximum Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) allotment was reduced to \$1,250 from \$1,500 in a 12 month period.
 - ii. Working Connections Childcare (WCCC) - Income limit for (WCCC) was reduced to 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The new income limit was used to determine eligibility:
 - When the current authorization period ends for families with open WCCC cases.
 - For new WCCC applications submitted on or after October 1, 2010.
 - iii. Reduce Partner Agency Funding and Expenditures:
 - a. DSHS staffing program support costs were reduced by 6%
 - b. Education and training expenditures and funding to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges were reduced by 10%
 - c. Employment services expenditures and funding to Employment Security Department were reduced by 2.1%
 - d. Funding for Supported Works programs operated by the Department of Commerce was reduced by 9.8%. This eliminated the Supported Works programs once funding was exhausted in December 2010.
 - d. Participation Requirement Change
Two-Parent Participation - Two-parent households were now able to coordinate their activities to meet WorkFirst participation requirements. The parents are required to engage in at least 35 hours per week of WorkFirst activities (30 hours core/5 hours of core or non-core). One parent in a qualifying two-parent household could opt out of participation as long as the participating parent is engaged in at least 35 hours per week. Effective December 1, an additional option was added to allow both parents in a qualifying family to split the 35 hour per week requirement.
 - e. AREN Change
Additional Requirements (AREN) - Rules for AREN did not change but reinforced. In accordance with

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

WAC 388-436-0002, prior to issuance of funds for utility assistance, a client must apply for local community resources and submit written verification from the community provider that utility assistance is not available.

For the link to LIHEAP funds available in local communities, please refer to:
<http://www.liheapwa.org/Page.aspx?nid=12>

As of October 2010, AREN requests beyond \$500 and up to the \$750 program limit now require referral to a supervisor or designee for approval.

2. *Elkins v. Dreyfus* – Disability Lifeline time limits are stopped.
 - a. A lawsuit was filed in August 2010 against the Department regarding the implementation of the time limits for the Disability Lifeline (DL) program. The plaintiffs sought an injunction to stop any termination of benefits and to reinstate October benefits for those terminated from the program. On October 13, 2010, a federal District Court judge issued a temporary restraining order, prohibiting the Department from terminating Disability Lifeline clients due to time limits and ordering the Department to reinstate benefits for persons previously terminated for time limits. The court found that plaintiffs were likely to succeed in their claims that they did not receive adequate notice of termination and that the Department's disability review process did not determine whether the plaintiffs met the SSI disability standard prior to termination, as required under the statute. It was determined that the Department did not have the resources to complete the full five-step sequential evaluation process for SSI disability for all clients subject to the time limits and was unable to implement the policy under the current statutory language. Therefore, the Department reinstated benefits for all affected clients and did not implement time limits before the disability lifeline program was eliminated in October 2011.
 - b. The Department revised the estimated ratable reduction that was scheduled to take effect January 1, 2011. The revised reduction was increased from approximately 11.83% to grant payment standards for Disability Lifeline clients (formerly General Assistance) to 23.85% due to the effect of the TRO. About 41,000 clients, who were eligible for the program due to a temporary incapacity, would be affected by the reduction.

September 2010

1. Governor Gregoire announced that all state agencies had to reduce their budgets by 6.3%. ESA must achieve a reduction target of about \$36.56 million in General Fund-State savings between October 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011.
2. Disability Lifeline – time limits took effect. By September, case reviews had to occur for all clients who had been on assistance for at least 12-19 months. A client could be terminated, due to the time limits, unless the case had been reviewed to determine whether client is likely to be eligible for SSI.

July 2010

1. CEAP eligibility was expanded to include families who had been terminated due to NCS and who were participating for 4 consecutive weeks before they could qualify for TANF/SFA.
2. Disability Lifeline (DL) changes mandated by E2SHB 2782 began July 6:
 - a. Chemical dependency treatment is a condition of eligibility for all DL recipients who are assessed as chemically dependent;
 - b. Training for chemical dependency treatment, vocational rehabilitation services and sanction policy becomes available;

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- c. Case reviews must be completed by July, 2010 when a client has been on assistance for at least 20 months; and
 - d. Early SSI Transition Project began in King, Pierce and Spokane counties – the Department contracted with a managed health care system, Community Health Plan of Washington (CHPW), to operate a project intended to quickly transition Disability Lifeline recipients to Medicaid and SSI. Under the project, CHPW would:
 - i. Starting 09/01/2010, help recipients identified as potentially disabled to file and pursue applications for Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
 - ii. Starting 11/01/2010, schedule and perform incapacity evaluations when medical evidence was not already available.
3. NCS Termination Policy was changed so that families were terminated after four consecutive months of sanction. Prior policy was to terminate after six months of sanction. In addition:
- a. Parents who are terminated for non-compliance sanction must comply with program requirements for four consecutive weeks before they can receive a TANF grant, regardless of the length of time between termination and reapplication.
 - b. All parents who exited TANF while they were in sanction status must come back in sanction when they reapply, regardless of the length of time they have been off TANF.
 - c. The process was streamlined by eliminating one case staffing, giving parents one comprehensive case staffing before sanction occurred, and effective October 1, 2010, eliminating the panel that reviewed cases prior to termination.
4. Career Services Program (CSP) eligibility changes took effect. In response to budget reductions, CSP no longer enrolled Basic Food Assistance parents. Basic Food Assistance parents enrolled in CSP prior to July 1, 2010, continued to receive services and assistance for the duration of their 6 months enrollment as long as they maintained their program eligibility.
5. Effective July 1, 2010, DCS adopted rules to provide that collections from federal tax refund offset were to be applied only to support arrears, and first to arrears assigned to the state; this rule change was based on budgetary needs.

May 2010

1. General Assistance, now Disability Lifeline, medical evidence rule changes took effect:
 - a. diagnoses of impairments based on examinations performed within 12 months of the application were now accepted.
 - b. Rules clarified that the department would use only diagnoses of impairments that were independent of addiction or chemical dependency, defined as expected to persist after 90 days of abstinence, to determine incapacity.
 - c. Medical evidence request letter for physical impairments (Form 14-150) was revised to support these changes.

April 2010

1. The WorkFirst procedures for approving deferrals and exemptions for WorkFirst parents who are needed in the home to care for children and adult relatives with physical, mental or emotional disorders were changed:
 - a. Limited Children with Special Needs Public Health Nurse evaluations to an initial evaluation unless a supervisor approved a follow-up evaluation.

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- b. Condensed and consolidated two Public Health Nurse Evaluation forms into a new DSHS 10-255, Special Needs Evaluation and Engagement Recommendations form. The revised form focused on the child's care requirements, the parent's ability to participate and how long the parent was expected to be needed in the home to care for the child.
- c. Eliminated the case staffing and set new criteria for approving ZB and ZC exemptions.

March 2010

1. Effective March 29, the state legislature enacted E2SHB 2782 which replaced the General Assistance (GA) program with the Disability Lifeline (DL) program. Major changes to the program included:
 - a. time limits of 24 months out of 60 months, effective September 1, 2010 through June 13, 2013;
 - b. adding of participation in a chemical dependency treatment or vocational rehabilitation services as conditions of eligibility;
 - c. creation of a housing voucher program that would be administered by the Department of Commerce;
 - d. development and use of a new assessment tool which must be used to determine whether Division of Vocational Rehabilitation programs could assist Disability Lifeline recipients in returning to work;
 - e. as part of the application process, the department must ask if the applicant has ever served in the U.S. military. If yes, the department must then confer with the state of federal Department of Veterans Affairs or contracted veteran's affairs service officer to determine whether the applicant is eligible for any benefits or programs offered to veterans; and
 - f. the department must contract with a managed health care system or other qualified entity to operate a project aimed at screening and quickly transitioning individuals with a disability who are likely to qualify for federal disability benefits into the Disability Lifeline Expedited Programs, known as GA-X. The pilot was set to begin in King, Pierce and Spokane counties by July 1, 2010 and be expanded statewide by October 1, 2011.

November 2009

1. Most GA-U recipients began access to Medical Care Services (MCS) benefits through Community Health Plan of Washington (CHP). CHP was providing medical benefits to GA-U recipients in King and Pierce Counties since January 2005 through a managed care pilot project. A mental health component was added to the pilot in December 2007.

October 2009

1. Income rules for employed General Assistance recipients changed to a 50% earned income disregard.
2. A new Washington State Child Support Schedule was implemented. Changes included:
 - a. The presumptive minimum child support order increases to \$50 per month per child
 - b. The need standard is replaced by a "self support reserve" set at 125% of the federal poverty level
 - c. The schedule is now presumptive from the \$1,000 to \$12,000 income levels
 - d. Income from second jobs is excluded from the gross income calculation
 - e. New rules for imputing income
3. Based on requirements in the federal regulations, Child Support orders entered in Washington State must have language requiring medical support from both parents and allow for a collection of a medical premium share against one or both parents when that parent is not providing insurance. If the obligated parent is not providing health insurance for the child and the order contains a provision for allowing collection of the medical premium share, that share may be collected upon request. Each parent is responsible for a

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proportionate share of uninsured medical costs. Upon proof of expense, DCS will enforce uninsured medical costs.

4. Annual federally required standards updates for Basic Food and WASHCAP.

September 2009

1. WorkFirst participation requirements for dependent teens were eliminated.
2. Standardized WorkFirst policies and procedures were established to help parents with physical, mental and emotional conditions become employable, and for those with severe and chronic health conditions, to access federal disability benefits.

July 2009

1. General Assistance (GA) program changes were implemented as required by the 2009-2010 Operating Budget, including:
 - a. Worked with the Department of Veteran Affairs to establish a referral process to facilitate applications for veteran's services.
 - b. Implemented a plan to evaluate General Assistance Unemployable (GA-U) cases that have been on assistance for over 12 months to determine if the available medical and incapacity related evidence indicates the recipient should remain on GA-U or be referred to General Assistance Expedited Medicaid (GA-X).
 - c. Referred appropriate GA recipients to Naturalization Services.
 - d. Referred appropriate GA recipients to Workforce Development Councils in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties for worker retraining or development services.

April 2009

1. Suspended support services for parents enrolled in Career Services due to Diversion Cash Assistance.
2. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided a 13.6 percent increase in the maximum Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (Basic Food). This equated to a \$24 increase for a one person household.

February 2009

1. Expanded the Career Services program to include Non-Assistance Food Stamps (NAFS) parents who were working 30 hours per week.
2. Provided \$1 payments under the Low Income Home Energy Program (LIHEAP) to all households receiving Basic Food benefits. This joint effort between DSHS and the Department of Commerce leveraged federal LIHEAP funds to confer the highest utility deduction for Basic Food available, resulting in increased benefits for many households. The payment also reduced administrative effort related to verifying household utility costs. Washington's issuance of federal SNAP benefits increased by approximately \$3.6 million monthly or \$43.4 million on an annual basis as a result of this initiative.

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October 2008

1. Effective October 1 the Gross Income Standard for the Basic Food Program (BFP) was raised from 130% to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level for Categorically Eligible (CE) households (under BFP rules, most households are CE). An extensive marketing and outreach campaign was implemented to inform potentially eligible households of the new rules. An additional 23,300 households were expected to qualify for BFP as a result of this change.
2. The Division of Child Support (DCS) began paying pass-through payments to TANF recipients beginning October 1. Recipients received up to \$100 a month of support collected for one child, and up to \$200 a month of support collected for two or more children. The pass-through payment did not affect TANF grants.
3. Effective October 1, the final federal regulations for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 went into effect. The Division of Child Support (DCS) now applied Funds intercepted from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to current support.
4. Effective October 1 the final federal regulations for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 went into effect. These final regulations expanded the types of activities that count towards participation, changed the methodology for counting job search and excused absences towards participation, and relaxed some of the participation documentation requirements.
5. Effective Oct. 1 provisions of the 2008 Farm Bill went into effect. These provisions included an increase in the standard income deduction, an increase in the minimum benefit for one and two-person households, and removal of the cap on the dependent care expense deduction.

August 2008

1. Effective August 1 ESA implemented policy changes to promote family reunification and supporting temporary placement of children with relatives. The primary changes included:
 - a. Extending eligibility for TANF cash and medical benefits from 90 to 180 days when a child is temporarily absent and is expected to return to the home within 180 days.
 - b. Providing concurrent TANF benefits for the child for up to 180 days to both the parent and another adult caregiver with whom the Division of Children and Family Services has placed the TANF child.
 - c. Allowing a child who is temporarily out of the home due to hospitalization to be added to the TANF grant.

July 2008

1. Effective July 1, the TANF, SFA, CEAP and RCA payments standards were increased by three percent.

February 2008

1. On February 12 the Division of Assistance Programs restructuring of headquarters staff was completed. The division was renamed the Community Services Division.

December 2007

1. Local Community Services Offices began referring parents in long-term WorkFirst sanction or who lost TANF benefits due to non-compliance sanction to Pathway-to Engagement contractors. These contractors helped parents re-engage with the WorkFirst program or develop exit plans for supporting themselves

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without a monthly cash grant. Pathway-to-Engagement services were mandated and funded under a proviso in the 2007-09 Biennial Operating Budget.

2. On December 10 ESA began implementing the federal Disaster Food Stamp Program (DFSP) in Grays Harbor and Lewis counties to provide emergency food benefits for storm and flood victims. Under the DFSP, the USDA Food and Nutrition Service allowed States to waive regular Food Stamp Program eligibility rules for persons in federally declared disaster areas. On December 18, the DFSP was expanded to Thurston, Mason and Pacific counties. On December 21, the program was expanded to Clallam and Kitsap counties. By January 7, over \$5.2 million in DFSP benefits had been issued to over 16,000 households. In addition, regular Basic Food Program (BFP) recipients were authorized replacement issuances for food lost during the disaster.

July 2007

1. Effective July 1 ESA and the Employment Security Department implemented a new WorkFirst Career Services program to provide services to families who left TANF and who were employed at least 30 hours per week. The program was administered primarily by ESD and provides cash payments and employment services for up to six months for eligible parents who choose to enroll. The Career Services program was a post-TANF work transition program funded under the WorkFirst program budget.
2. Effective July 1 ESA, the WorkFirst Partner agencies, and WorkFirst contractors began implementing procedures for verifying actual hours of client participation in activities that are used to determine the federal TANF participation rate. These included job search and job readiness activities, community service and work experience, and some education and training activities. Verification of actual hours of participation in these activities was required under the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
3. Effective July 22 ESA began implementing Second Substitute Senate Bill 6016, which changed the WorkFirst infant exemption by allowing parents to be exempt from participation for up to 12 months in the parent's lifetime.
4. Effective October 1 the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 required state child support agencies to charge a \$25 annual fee on each case when:
 - a. The custodian has never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Tribal TANF or Aid to Dependent Families (AFDC) funds as a custodian of minor children and
 - b. The support agency has paid \$500 in collections to the custodian on the case during the federal fiscal year (October through September).

April 2007

1. On April 16, 2007, two divisions in the DSHS Economic Services Administration – the Community Services Division and the Division of Employment and Assistance Programs – were merged into a single division: the newly defined Community Services Division. This merging brings public assistance policy development, program management, service delivery and field operations in our regional offices and Community Services Offices (CSO) all together under a single “roof”.

July 2006

1. The Department of Early Learning (DEL) came into existence July 1, 2006 as a result of Second Substitute House Bill 2964. This legislation was requested by Governor Christine Gregoire and was passed by the 2006 Washington State Legislature. The Department was formerly known as the Division of Child Care and

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Early Learning (DCCEL) and was housed within the Economic Services Administration. The newly formed Department enveloped other programs such as the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program, also known as ECEAP, which was once part of the Department of Community Trade and Economic Development, as well as the Early Reading Initiative, formerly part of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. DEL's data site can be viewed at www.del.wa.gov/data/data.shtml.

June 2006

1. WorkFirst parents began going through a new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). The Comprehensive Evaluation was 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 included:
 - 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 were 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 would 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 began September 1, 2006.
3. Sanctioned WorkFirst parents were no longer automatically assigned protective payees. Protective payees continued to be available for teen parents and to help those families who had difficulty managing their cash grants.
4. Child Safety Net Payments for parents who had been on WorkFirst over 60 months and were not in compliance with WorkFirst work requirements were 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 went into effect.

May 2006

1. Education and training changes for WorkFirst went into effect (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). These changes allowed 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) changed to partially offset the increase in energy costs.
2. Positive prevention strategies for WorkFirst went into effect (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). WorkFirst parents and applicants were informed about alternatives to WorkFirst cash assistance and linked to other services that can meet their needs, including:
 - a. Child Support;

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- 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 required 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 directed 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 contained significant changes that would impact the state's TANF program, WorkFirst, and child support enforcement. Interim final federal regulations for TANF were issued in July 2006 with an October 1, 2006 effective date. Changes to TANF and child support included:
 - 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.
 - 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. A court order from the WASHCAP lawsuit (*Chamberlain v. DSHS*) was implemented. Approximately 41,500 low-income aged, blind, and disabled residents who participated in WASHCAP were to share \$2.7 million in food benefits to comply with the Thurston County Superior Court ruling.

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2. In accordance with Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1290 (passed by the 2005 Legislature), new expedited medical determinations procedures were 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) were 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 make recommendations to improve the WorkFirst program and achieve financial sustainability, presented its final recommendations which were endorsed by the Governor. The Governor issued 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**.

November 2005

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

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September 2005

1. Felons with drug convictions could now receive TANF. Senate Bill (E2SSB) 5213 (Chapter 714, Laws of 2005) exercised 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) was eliminated after WorkFirst budget reductions mandate changes to client services that are provided by ESD.
2. New EBT (Electronic Benefit Transfer) features allowed 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 was modified to record actual hours of work participation replacing the time-block model in use.

March 2005

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

February 2005

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

January 2005

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

October 2004

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

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2. Simplified reporting changes went into effect for cash, medical and Basic Food. Senate Bill 6411 (Chapter 54, Laws of 2004) required 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 were in effect until July, 2005.
2. Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony were removed as mandated by Senate Bill 6411 (Chapter 24, Laws of 2004). The fleeing felons provisions still applied to Basic Food.

May 2004

1. Categorical Eligibility (CE) was expanded to eliminate resource requirements for most Basic Food applicants and recipients. Changes in federal regulations now allowed 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 were categorically eligible for Basic Food did not have to meet the resource or net income requirement for Basic Food.
 - a. Households that currently had CE status would not be affected by the change. Most AUs who met *any* of the following criteria were 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 went 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 were filed.

April 2004

1. AREN payment policy was revised to allow multiple payments within a 12-month period but are capped at a total of \$750. Exception to rules were still granted at state-office level and had to be related to health and safety.

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2. New background checks not needed for WCCC when the results were less than 90 days old and the BCCU letter stated "No Record".

January 2004

1. Changes to WorkFirst Post-60-Month policies took effect:
 - a. "Playing by the Rules" is changed to "Full-Time Participation": after 60 months, participation consisted 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 reached 60 months on TANF and beyond who were unable to participate in full-time work-related activities might meet the criteria for a TANF Hardship Extension and be exempt from participation. The criteria for a hardship extension approval were 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 had the opportunity to return to full-time participation and full grant status, but had to fully participate for 12 weeks before the CSN status could be lifted.
2. Need Standards for Cash Assistance were 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 went into effect:
 - a. Striker eligibility—the definition of strike now included expiration of a collective bargaining agreement and eligibility was 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 could be eligible if they worked at least 20 hours a week and earned at least as much as they would earn working 20 hours a week at the federal minimum wage; students had to be responsible for *more than half* of a dependent's care; and a student was eligible for Basic Food based entirely on work study, only while they were 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 went into effect:
 - a. Change Reporting/Income Budgeting—the threshold for reporting changes in unearned income increased from \$25 to \$50; job changes only needed to be reported if there was a change in income; and changes in income that were expected to last at least 1 month beyond the date reported required an adjustment to the AU income estimate.
 - b. Verification—clients no longer needed to verify income when the change was \$50 or less; medical expenses if they changed by \$25 or less; and unchanged child support paid to someone outside the AU.
 - c. Interview Requirements—clients could have a telephone interview if they had trouble attending an in-office interview; interviews were required at initial application and every 12 months; and staff could 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, began receiving State Supplemental Payments (SSP). These two groups of SSI recipients increased the number receiving the ESA SSP to about 30,000.

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

October 2003

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

September 2003

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

August 2003

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

July 2003

1. Post-employment services for post-TANF families were reduced from 24 months to 12 months.
2. Support services changed:
 - 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. Employment supports paid for by GA program funds, known as the WorkPlus program were discontinued. This use of program funds was authorized by the legislature in July 2001.
4. Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM), a component of WTAP, became effective. DSHS began the 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 to provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.

June 2003

1. WTAP rate changes went into effect limiting the amount a telephone company could be reimbursed out of the WTAP fund for monthly services to a maximum of \$19.
2. Completed background checks were 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 was 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 was expanded to include

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Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS was 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) were reinstated on a limited basis and must be approved at the state-office level. Only those relating to health and safety were granted.

April 2003

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

March 2003

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

February 2003

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

January 2003

1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) COLA increased 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.

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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.
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 conducted case staffings and extended 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 refused to participate in WorkFirst after 60 months on TANF did not receive money. To ensure that children were not penalized for their parents' choices, ESA provided 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 increased 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 failed to participate in WorkFirst activities without good cause. Clients graduated to the next sanction level by remaining in sanction status or by returning to sanction status. After three months of sanction, it would take four weeks (instead of two) to cure the sanction. WorkFirst sanctions had three levels:
 - a. remove the person(s) share of the grant;
 - b. the reduced grant in the 1st-level sanction was to be sent to a protective payee every month until the client cooperated and left sanction status; and
 - c. the grant was reduced by the person(s) share or forty percent, whichever was more. The grant continued to be sent to a protective payee until the client participates in WorkFirst activities.

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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 paid 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 varied 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.

June 2002

1. With the passing of HB-1144, a one-time exemption from full-time participation was allowed in the WorkFirst program. Recipients who had a child between the ages of four months and 12-months may be exempt only once from full-time participation, however, part-time participation was required, up to 20 hours, until the child reached 12 months. Full-time participation was 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 were 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 were 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 were not participating in WorkFirst activities received a child safety net payment for only the children's needs. The department assigned 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 retained right to provide information from other sources if they disagreed with the value of the vehicle.

April 2002

1. The income eligibility level for Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC) was decreased from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%.

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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.

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 expanded 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. New federal regulations were implemented replacing income received under Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) income with the new Workforce Investment Act (WIA). WIA income was treated the same as JTPA income.
2. New rules for the earned income of a child were implemented. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant women, the new rule does not count the earnings of a child if the child was in school, age seventeen or younger, not married, and not emancipated. For cash assistance, the rule does not count the earnings of a child if the child was in school and met 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 integrated services through coordinated agency efforts and a single decision point. The start-up sites included one primary site in Seattle, and two volunteer sites in Puyallup and Spokane. All sites focused on long-term TANF recipients (30-60 months on TANF). ESA began expanding NWD to be incorporated into all community services offices by November 2003.

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2. New federal regulations were implemented for Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps. "Spouse" is now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. We no longer considered unmarried people as spouses when they presented themselves to the community as married. Ineligible ABAWDs were now considered ineligible AU members instead of non-household members. Live-in attendants were now optional members of the AU.

3. Child care subsidy rates were set at the 58th percentile of the 2000 Market Rate Survey.

December 2001

1. Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) was implemented on a statewide basis. WASHCAP was a 5-year demonstration project approved by FNS and partnered with SSA.
 - a. Clients had to 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 was re-determined;
 - (4) all changes must be reported to SSA;
 - (5) SSA had to notify DSHS of client changes via the State Data Exchange System in an overnight reporting process.

Program administration was 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. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented for the treatment of the income and resources of certain ineligible members. For drug-related and fleeing felons, all of the client's income, expenses, and resources to the eligible members of the AU should now be counted. For ineligible ABAWDs, ineligible aliens, and clients ineligible for not providing their social security numbers, all of the client's resources should also be counted, as well as a prorated share of the client's income and expenses.

October 2001

1. A new standard deduction for households with self-employment income was implemented. These households were now automatically eligible to receive a business expense deduction of \$100. If the household had expenses greater than \$100, they were required to itemize and verify these expenses to receive a deduction equal to their expenses.

August 2001

1. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented for the recoupment of overpayments. With this change administrative overpayments would 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 would not have an overpayment established if the claim is less than \$125 unless discovered through federal

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quality control review; and all overpayments had to 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. New federal regulations added flexibility to interview requirements for all programs. A face-to-face interview would only be required once every 12 months. This face-to-face requirement could be waived if the household applied for medical only or if they met the hardship criteria.
3. New federal regulations for Food Stamps for the recertification process were implemented. In the new regulations, households had up to 30 days after their certification period ends to complete the recertification process. Benefits could be prorated in the first month of the new certification period if the household was late in reapplying for benefits.
4. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented that excluded any vehicle that had an equity value less than \$1,500.

July 2001

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

March 2001

1. In settlement of the *Hagen v. DSHS* lawsuit, the Department used TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who were standing in *loco parentis*. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stood in *loco parentis* constituted 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 were 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 lost eligibility for TANF due to excess earnings (for 24 months after grant termination) and households that received Diversion Cash Assistance (month of receipt and following 3 months). For these cases, categorical eligibility meant that the household was 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 was folded into the TANF program and ceased to exist as a separate program.
2. Effective July 14, aliens who were Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) were eligible for the state-funded food assistance program (FAP).

June 2000

1. Employment and training requirements were increased for Food Stamp recipients who were able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD). Enhanced tracking mechanisms were implemented to better monitor each of these clients' job search progress.
2. Changes in federal law were implemented to 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 was operational.
2. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) was implemented statewide. Clients who have a bank account now had the option of having their monthly cash assistance benefits deposited directly into their account.

April 2000

1. Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW) was created and implemented. VIEW was 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, was 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 were reinstated as of May 1, 2000.

March 2000

1. TANF Early Exit Bonuses were 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 was paid to cover work expenses and allow clients to "bank" months of TANF use for times of greater need.

January 2000

1. TANF intensive services were implemented statewide.

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. Implemented “prospective” income budgeting policy for cash and food assistance. Eligibility was now to be determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months (“retrospective” budgeting).
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increased benefits by 2.4%.
4. Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income were eliminated.
5. Upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies were changed 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. Authorized an overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level.
2. Began phasing in the intensive services model, which provided DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model required more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services.
3. Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) was implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits were now issued using the Quest card.

October 1999

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

September 1999

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

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August 1999

1. Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent was eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25. Associated qualifying parent requirements were eliminated.
2. The 185% of Need test was eliminated.
3. The Striker provision (a person on strike on the last day of the month was retroactively ineligible to the first of the month and an overpayment established) was 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. Age limits were expanded for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.
7. SFA eligibility was expanded 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. The Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold was reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00.
2. State law changed WorkFirst participation exemption criteria from parents with a child under 12 months of age to parents with a child under three months of age. It established the Pregnancy-to-Employment pathway to meet the parenting and employment needs of parents with infants, who were no longer exempt from WorkFirst participation, and former GA-S participants, who had 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.

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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 was completed.
8. Working Connections Child Care began 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.

June 1999

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

May 1999

1. Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status for more than three months was now required.
2. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project started 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 became effective.
4. GA-S clients were 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. Hourly requirements for college work study were changed from 20 to 16 hours a week for a deferral from job search.
7. New regulations clarified that mandatory WorkFirst participants might 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 became operational.

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

April 1999

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

March 1999

1. The 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. The "Most Wanted" Internet website began posting photos of selected persons owing child support debt.

February 1999

1. The Re-employ Washington Workers program was established, administered by the Employment Security Department. The program offered 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. Eligibility for the community jobs program was changed 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, eligibility for federal Food Stamps to certain minor, elderly, or disabled non-citizens was expanded.

October 1998

1. The Tribal TANF agreement with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe was finalized.

September 1998

1. The Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe was finalized.
2. An overall child care rate increase was authorized.
3. Special rates for non-standard hour child care were established.
4. A \$250 one-time bonus for licensed child care providers who agree to provide infant care was authorized.

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

July 1998

1. The Legislature renewed authorization for Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) for five years (through June 30, 2003).
2. Fleeing felon disqualification was applied to General Assistance programs. A 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 was begun.

March 1998

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

February 1998

1. Due to a court injunction, DSHS 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 went into effect for those applying for WorkFirst. Payment was to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months
2. WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan was implemented.
3. TANF recipients were allowed to establish "Individual Development Accounts."
4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) became available for TANF-eligible applicants.
5. Under the Consolidated Assistance Units rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker were to be placed in the same assistance unit.
6. WorkFirst self-employment was implemented.
7. Phase-in of four programs into the Integrated Child Care System began.
8. Quality Assurance TANF data reporting requirements began.
9. Pilot program was 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 were ineligible for TANF if department determines living situation is inappropriate.

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11. Child care subsidy rates were set at 59th percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.

October 1997

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

September 1997

1. As of September 1, certain legal immigrants were 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 were the same as for the federal food stamp program.
2. General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP) project in Region 3 ended.

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 a 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;
 - k. Teen parent requirements for appropriate living situation were 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
 - l. Certain categories of aliens were denied TANF benefits.

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2. State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA), program for legal immigrants was implemented.
3. AREN component of TANF was 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 was implemented.
2. Quality Assurance began Phase I implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.
3. 100-hour rule permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.

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 replaced the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit was 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

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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.
 - (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 were 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 was increased from \$247 to \$250.
3. The following Food Stamp Program changes were 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 were 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 was 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 was now being counted as income. The grant remained the same, but each cash assistance household would lose between \$25 and \$30 in food stamp benefits.

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5. Food stamp households that are late reapplying for food stamp benefits (after the certification period expired), would have the food stamp benefits prorated from the date of application.
6. High school students age 18 and over would have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.
7. Food stamp benefits would not increase when income is decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.
8. New penalties were required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They were:
 - 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 became stiffer. People who knowingly broke a food stamp rule would be barred from the food stamp program for 12 months for the first offense and 24 months for the second offense.
10. People found guilty of buying, selling or trading food stamps for illegal drugs would be barred for two years. People convicted of buying, selling or trading food stamps of \$500 or more would be barred for life.
11. People found guilty of giving false information about their identity or where they live to get duplicate benefits would be barred for 10 years.
12. Able bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD) were 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 was revised to limit homelessness to 90 days while temporarily residing in the home of another.
14. The homeless shelter standard was 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 were now available electronically to all ACES users.

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October 1996

1. The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project began. The Alderwood, Smokey Point, Sky Valley and Everett CSOs established 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 was raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650.
3. The standard deduction was 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 was 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 ended, states received block grants and were given flexibility to design their own assistance programs. A five-year lifetime limit on receipt of public assistance was established along with stringent work participation requirements.

July 1996

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

May 1996

1. The definition of student was 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 was to be 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, provided for the termination of disability benefits to persons receiving Title II benefits when disability is based on drug addiction or alcoholism. Disability benefits were denied to any person filing for benefits based on drug addiction or alcoholism or whose case was adjudicated on or after March 29, 1996.

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December 1995

1. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was 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 were offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits at the time of financial interview. Those applicants choosing not to complete an affidavit were then to be referred to the Division of Child Support for paternity establishment.
3. The Food Stamp Standard Deduction was 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.

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 were increased.
 - c. Standard deduction was increased to \$138.
 - d. Homeless shelter deduction was increased to \$143.
 - e. The maximum shelter deduction was 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) was 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 were 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 were 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 suspended 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.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

July 1995

1. The Department added a non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance.
2. Mandatory verification for household composition, shelter, and utility costs was added.
3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was 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 nonparent relative. The parent also must be informed of the availability of Family Reconciliation Services and that they have the right to request their child's address. The Department was 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 exempted 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 were disregarded.
6. Bank accounts jointly owned by AFDC recipients and SI recipients could be excluded as a resource for AFDC if the account was considered by Social Security Administration Disability Office (SSADO) in determining SSI eligibility.