

Economic Services Administration

E S A Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2012

A reference for programs, caseloads and expenditures



December 2012



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

December 17, 2012

Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to present the 2012 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) 2012, July 2011 through June 2012, and also provides historical data on our programs.

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

We are committed to providing you with accurate and useful information. If you have any questions about ESA or this briefing book, please feel free to contact Dori Shoji at (360) 725-4353 or dori.shoji@dshs.wa.gov.

We are also working on revising this book to better serve you, and welcome any ideas and suggestions you may have on how we can improve this briefing book. Please send your comments and suggestions to Dori at dori.shoji@dshs.wa.gov.

Very truly yours,

David Stillman, Assistant Secretary
Economic Services Administration

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The Economic Services Administration's (ESA) 2012 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) 2012, for the period from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. It also provides historical trends.

The briefing book is arranged in the following categories:

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Introduction

People Served by the Economic Services Administration (ESA)

Nearly one out of every four Washington residents turns to the Economic Services Administration (ESA) in the Department of Social and Health Services 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 June 2012, the Department of Social and Health Services provided over \$140 million in Basic Food benefits to over 590,000 households. This represents a 97% increase from the number of households receiving food assistance in June 2008.

According to a USDA study, for every \$5 spent in food assistance, about \$9.20 is generated throughout the economy, with a ripple effect. In SFY 2012, the Department issued over \$1.7 billion in Basic Food benefits, which had an estimated \$3.13 billion economic impact to local communities.

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

In SFY 2012, ESA collected about \$430 million in debts owed to the Department, and over \$686 million in child support, serving an average of 346,719 children per month.

ESA Service Areas

ESA's Community Services Division (CSD) provides direct client services to the public through a network of 53 local Community Services Offices – 38 full service offices, 14 branch offices, and a single statewide Customer Service Contact Center. Services are also provided through a variety of outstationed staff in different communities, and by two Mobile Community Services Offices. ESA's 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 staff from 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 (LEP).
- 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.

Introduction

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 Departments). A list of services and contact information is available at: www.dshs.wa.gov or www.access.wa.gov.

Community Services Division

- Most client-related services can be accomplished 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 business in person, you can locate an office or get additional contact information at: www.dshs.wa.gov/onlinecso.
- Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) applications can be completed 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)
- Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance
- Basic Food (BF)
- Basic Food Employment and Training (BF E&T)
- Child Support Services
- Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) / Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)
- Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
- Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid (DL-X) ¹
- Disability Lifeline – Other (DL-Other) ¹
- Disability Lifeline – Unemployable (DL-U) ¹
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
- Medical Assistance Programs
- Medical Care Services (MCS)
- Office of Financial Recovery (OFR)
- Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)
- Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)
- 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 Repatriation Program
- Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)
- Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
- WorkFirst (WF)

¹ Note: The Disability Lifeline program, which provided cash assistance to adults who cannot work due to an incapacity and do not have dependent children, ended on October 31, 2011. Elimination of the program was mandated by Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082. ESHB 2082 established the following new assistance programs within the Department of Social and Health Services: (1) Aged, Blind or Disabled program which provides monthly cash grants to persons who are age 65 or older, blind, or likely to meet the disability standard for the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program; and (2) Pregnant Women Assistance program which provides cash assistance to women who are pregnant and not eligible for TANF. For both programs, the maximum monthly grant is \$197 for one person.

Program Descriptions

Title	Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)
Brief Description	Provides a cash payment in addition to a 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 costs.
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 poses a health or safety risk.
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	<p>Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance</p> <p>(Note: The Disability Lifeline (DL) program ended effective November 1, 2011. Former DL recipients may be eligible for ABD cash assistance. Disability Lifeline replaced the General Assistance-Unemployable program in April 2010.)</p>
Brief Description	<p>Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who are age 65 or older, blind, or determined likely to meet federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability criteria. Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) recipients are also eligible for medical assistance through Medicaid or Medical Care Services (MCS).</p>
Legal Authorization	<p>Medicaid eligibility is 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 is authorized by RCW 74.62.030.</p>
Funding Source	<p>100% General Fund-State (GF-S) cash benefits, which may be recovered from retroactive payment (interim assistance) when SSI eligibility is approved. Medicaid and MCS benefits are funded with 50% federal match (FFP).</p>
Population Served	<p>Adults 18 years of age or older who are aged, blind or determined likely to meet federal SSI disability criteria pending a final administrative determination of disability by the Social Security Administration (SSA).</p>
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits. 2. Recipients must be age 65 or older, blind, or determined likely to meet federal SSI disability criteria based on a verified physical, mental, or intellectual impairment. 3. A person is ineligible for ABD when disabled primarily due to alcoholism or drug addiction (chemical dependency). People who have a chemical dependency in addition to a separate mental or physical impairment may qualify for ABD. 4. Recipients must follow through with the SSI application and appeal process as a condition of eligibility. 5. Recipients who are assessed as chemically dependent by a certified chemical dependency professional are required to participate in drug or alcohol treatment as a condition of eligibility.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance, case management, and referral services 2. Recipients are also eligible to receive medical assistance through the Medicaid (Categorical Needy Medical coverage) or MCS program. 3. SSI facilitation services by social service specialists trained to assist with the SSI disability application and appeal process
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alcohol/drug assessment and treatment agencies 2. Regional Support Networks / community mental health agencies 3. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation 4. Social Security Administration

Program Descriptions

Title	Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance (Note: The Disability Lifeline (DL) program ended effective November 1, 2011. Former DL recipients may be eligible for ABD cash assistance. Disability Lifeline replaced the General Assistance-Unemployable program in April 2010.)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Food banks6. Housing shelters7. Long-term or congregate care facilities8. Naturalization Assistance Services9. Veterans Administration10. Social Security offices11. 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	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 funded. 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 c. Disqualified for (i) intentional program violation, (ii) failure to provide a Social Security Number, or (iii) not participating in work

Program Descriptions

Title	Basic Food Program
	requirements; d. Disqualified if ineligible alien.
Services	Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores.
Linkages	<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

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

Program Descriptions

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 60 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 60 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.

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 10-1-2012

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	\$1,211	\$931	\$200	\$1,536
2	1,640	1,261	367	2,081
3	2,069	1,591	526	2,625
4	2,498	1,921	668	3,170
5	2,927	2,251	793	3,714
6	3,785	2,581	952	4,259
7	3,785	2,911	1,052	4,803
8	4,214	3,241	1,202	5,348
9	4,643	3,571	1,352	5,893
10	5,072	3,901	1,502	6,438
Each Additional Member	+429	+330	+150	+545

Program Descriptions

Exceptions:

- . 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.
- . If your AU includes a member who is 60 years of age or older or has a disability, your income must be at or below the limit in column C only.
- . If you are 60 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.
- . 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 through projects within King County, and portions of Clallam, Clark, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Snohomish, Skagit, Spokane, Thurston, 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 the counties named above who are ages 16 through 59 and want to work; 2. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) EC (Division of Federal Employees' Compensation) Trigger Notice 2011-52, effective January 8, 2012, indicated that Washington met the extended benefit compensation qualifications. Washington requested to extend the current Able Bodied without Dependents (ABAWD) waiver. The state received approval from FNS Western Region Office (AN 12-17, March 21, 2012) to exempt Washington residents from ABAWD time limits through September 30, 2013.
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 three-month limit does not apply through September 2013 due to the FY 2012 U.S. Department of Labor Trigger Notice 2011-52 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 6. Job retention services
Linkages	Same as those for the TANF program - In addition, specified contractors in the counties named above also provide job search activities as well as 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	Funded by federal matching funds, state funds, and additional annual federal performance incentive award funding. The basic federal matching rate is 66%. Source of IV-D funds for SFY 2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State Funds: \$39.7 million (29%) ○ Federal Matching Funds: \$82.6 million (61%) ○ 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 of 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) 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

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services
	<p style="text-align: center;">states, other countries and Indian tribes</p> <p>15. Other services allowed by the state plan and applicable state and federal law</p>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TANF/WorkFirst 2. Courts 3. Prosecuting Attorneys 4. Community Services Offices (CSOs) 5. Office of Administrative Hearings 6. DSHS Children’s Administration 7. Washington State Support Registry 8. 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 30 consecutive days only 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 Commerce (formerly 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 care, utilities, household maintenance, job-related transportation or clothing, and transportation for a minor, not in foster care, to the home of a

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>
	relative or approved caregiver.
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>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 \$1,500 effective July 1, 2011.)</p>
Brief Description	Provides an emergency cash benefit of \$1,250, limited to a 30-day period every 12 months to families that meet 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	<p>Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid (DL-X)</p> <p>(Note: Effective March 29, 2010, the General Assistance-Unemployable 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 Disability Lifeline-Unemployable (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	Disability Lifeline – Other (Note: Effective March 29, 2010, the General Assistance-Unemployable program was replaced by the Disability Lifeline program.)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who are relatable to Medicaid. (DL-Aged and DL-Disabled 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	100% General Fund- State (GF-S) cash benefits Medicaid benefits are funded with 50% federal match (FFP) (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.)
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"> 1. Cash assistance, ongoing additional requirements benefits, 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 are available for those who meet SSI citizenship criteria.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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-Unemployable 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"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits; 2. 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; 3. 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; 4. Recipients must accept available treatment or pursue services or benefits from other agencies that would enable them to become employable or reduce their need for assistance; 5. 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. 6. <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>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance; 2. On-going additional requirements (i.e., laundry, telephone, restaurant meals, home-delivered meals, and food for service animals); 3. Medical coverage through the Medical Care Services program; 4. Case management; 5. Referral for treatment or for benefits and services from other agencies; 6. Assessment for potential disability; 7. Services and support to prepare for or become employed, when funds are available.
Linkages	<p>Local and emergency services agencies including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alcohol/drug assessment and treatment agencies 2. Regional Support Networks / community mental health agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Disability Lifeline – Unemployable (DL-U) (Note: Effective March 29, 2010, the General Assistance-Unemployable program was replaced by the Disability Lifeline program.)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. 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	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, or 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 7. SSI Medicaid

Program Descriptions

Title	Medical Assistance Program
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 1. DSHS Online Services Application 2. Dental coverage 3. Apple Health for Kids program 4. State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) 5. Children and family services 6. Community medical centers 7. Senior outreach 8. Maternity and Infants

Program Descriptions

Title	<p>Medical Care Services (MCS)</p> <p>(Note: The Disability Lifeline (DL) program ended effective November 1, 2011. Former DL recipients may be eligible for MCS.)</p>
Brief Description	<p>Provides limited medical assistance to low income adults who are unable to work for at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity.</p> <p>MCS recipients may be eligible for housing assistance through the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program administered by the Department of Commerce.</p>
Legal Authorization	<p>Medical Care Services RCW 74.09.035</p> <p>Housing and Essential Needs RCW 43.185C.220</p>
Funding Source	<p>MCS is funded by general state funds and Title 19 federal medical funds.</p>
Population Served	<p>Adults 18 to 64 years of age who are unable to work at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity.</p>
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits; 2. Recipients must be unemployable due to a mental or physical incapacity; 3. A person is ineligible for MCS when incapacitated primarily by alcoholism or drug addiction (chemical dependency); 4. Recipients who are assessed as chemically dependent by a certified chemical dependency professional are required to participate in substance abuse treatment as a condition of eligibility.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited medical assistance, case management, and referral services 2. Potential Assistance with housing supports and essential needs items through the HEN program
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alcohol/drug assessment and treatment agencies 2. Regional Support Networks / community mental health agencies 3. Department of Commerce 4. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation 5. Social Security Administration 6. Food banks 7. Housing shelters 8. Long-term or congregate care facilities 9. Naturalization Assistance Services 10. Veterans Administration

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 the following general programs that recover revenues, collect overpayments and/or bill and collect fees: developmental disabilities, vendor 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, the Department of Early Learning and the Health Care Authority
Eligibility	OFR does not provide services to individuals
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Billing services 2. Accounting and reconciliation of debts owed to the Department and partners 3. Debt establishment 4. 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	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 or 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	<p>Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)</p> <p>(Note: The Disability Lifeline (DL) program ended effective November 1, 2011. Former DL recipients may be eligible for PWA.)</p>
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance to low income pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF/SFA for a reason other than a failure to cooperate with TANF program rules.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.62.030
Funding Source	Funded by general state funds.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF/SFA due to the 60-month time limit or permanent disqualification. 2. Pregnant women 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"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits; 2. Recipients must pursue federal benefits as a condition of eligibility; 3. Recipients who are assessed as chemically dependent by a certified chemical dependency professional are required to participate in substance abuse treatment as a condition of eligibility.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance, case management, and referral services 2. Recipients are also eligible to receive pregnancy medical (Categorical Needy Medical coverage)
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	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	100% Federal
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 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 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 age 21 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"> 1. Recipients must meet all other TANF eligibility criteria. 2. 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 married 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 age 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. 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

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
	<p>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> <p>10. Benefits have a five-year time limit with limited time limit extensions.</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 an SSA Title II or Title XVI application
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Food banks 3. Children and family services 4. Community medical centers 5. Charitable organizations 6. Tribal TANF programs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe – Started October 1998 b. Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe – Started October 1998 c. 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 Repatriation Program
Brief Description	A federal program providing social services and a cash loan for food, housing, medical, or transportation needs to help a U.S. 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. Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 2. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or other public assistance programs, if eligible 3. Food assistance 4. DSHS Children’s Administration when the 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 age 18; 3. Live with their spouse; 4. Are under age 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 4. Food banks 5. Community Medical Centers

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)
	6. Senior outreach 7. 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 telephone 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 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, but are not limited to funding for

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
	<p style="text-align: center;">transportation, work clothing, 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.
Linkages	<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. 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 three tribes: Nisqually, Skokomish and Squaxin Island – Started September 2004

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
	<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 <ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Community programs7. ESA State Tribal Relations Office8. Refugee and Immigrant community-based organizations9. Local Planning Areas

ABD Program

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ABD Program

Aged, Blind or Disabled Program (ABD)

ABD is a state-funded program for low-income adults without dependents who cannot work. The program was implemented on November 1, 2011 as authorized by Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082. The ABD program provides cash assistance to adults who are:

- Age 65 or older (Aged);
- Blind, based on federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) standards; or
- Likely to meet SSI disability criteria.

Highlights:

- The monthly average number of ABD clients was 19,627 in SFY 2012.
- The number of clients enrolled in ABD increased by 17% between November 2011 and June 2012, from 17,722 in November 2011 to 20,734 in June 2012.
- Average monthly ABD clients in SFY 2012 included:
 1. Aged - 3,619 persons
 2. Disabled - 1,639 persons
 3. Pending SSI - 14,356 persons.
- In June 2012, most ABD clients were male (53.9%) and most were white (56.5%). The average age of clients was 48.3 years.

ABD Program

Selected ABD Program¹ Characteristics SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2012 (November 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	19,627 (17,722 – 20,734)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.2%
State Total Population ²	6,817,770
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.4%
State Population Age 18 and Over ³	5,244,275
Average Monthly Payment Per Person (Range)	\$172.23 (\$170.83-\$173.75)

¹ [Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082](#) ended the Disability Lifeline program effective October 31, 2011. The legislation created the Aged, Blind or Disabled Cash Assistance (ABD) program effective November 1, 2011.

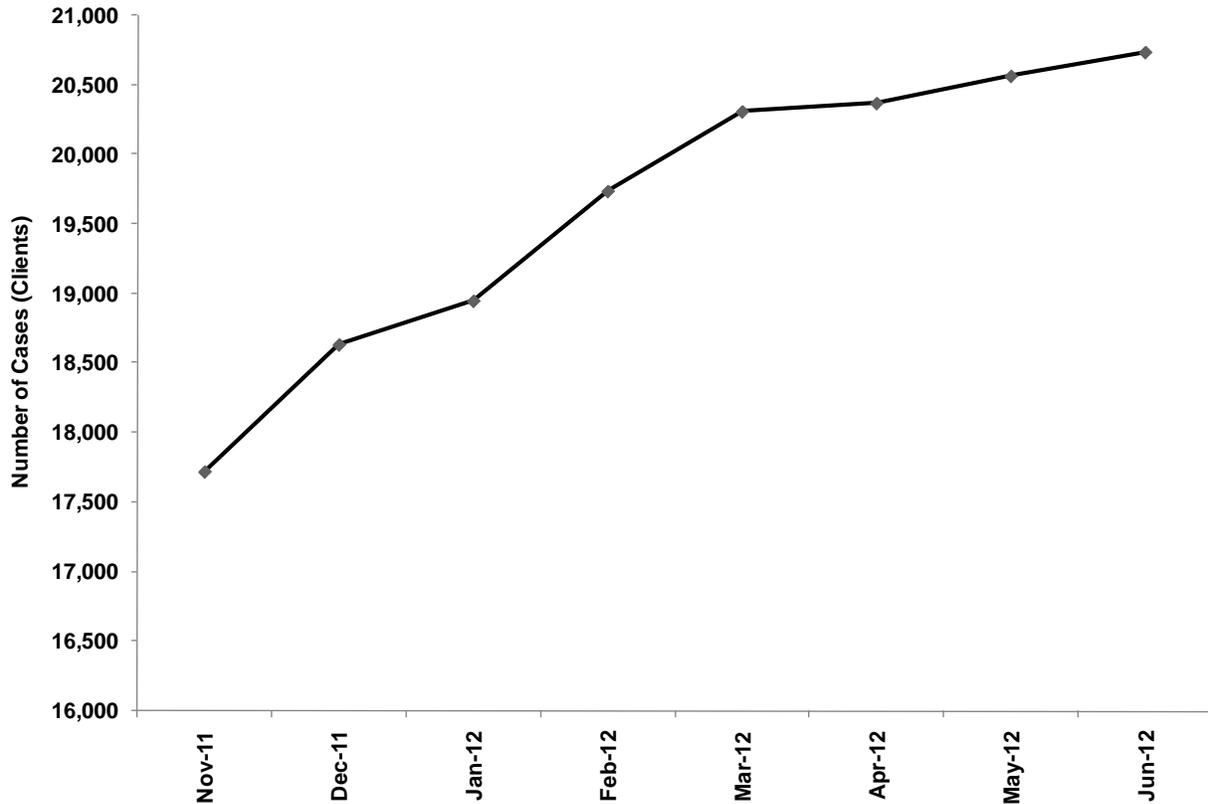
² OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State.

³ Ibid.

ABD Program

ABD Clients by Month SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY2012	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	--	--	--
August	--	--	--
September	--	--	--
October	--	--	--
November ⁴	17,722	\$ 3,079,142.55	\$ 173.75
December	18,634	\$ 3,183,172.50	\$ 170.83
January	18,948	\$ 3,240,807.93	\$ 171.04
February	19,736	\$ 3,400,549.04	\$ 172.30
March	20,308	\$ 3,491,968.93	\$ 171.95
April	20,368	\$ 3,525,420.09	\$ 173.09
May	20,563	\$ 3,555,994.08	\$ 172.93
June	20,734	\$ 3,565,033.01	\$ 171.94
Mo. Avg.	19,6272	\$ 3,380,261.02	\$ 172.23

⁴ The ABD program was implemented on November 1, 2011.

ABD Program

ABD Clients by Program Type SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2012	ABD Combined Caseload	Aged	Pending SSI	Disabled	Institutionalized
July	--	--	--	--	--
August	--	--	--	--	--
September	--	--	--	--	--
October	--	--	--	--	--
November	17,722	3,644	12,186	1,880	12
December	18,634	3,624	13,106	1,891	13
January	18,948	3,602	13,566	1,765	15
February	19,736	3,593	14,421	1,708	14
March	20,308	3,606	15,054	1,634	14
April	20,368	3,598	15,263	1,493	14
May	20,563	3,636	15,515	1,399	13
June	20,734	3,648	15,734	1,341	11
Mo. Avg.	19,627	3,619	14,356	1,639	13

ABD Program

ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, FY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

During Subsequent Month Being Reported

SFY 2012	Total ABD Adults ⁵	Adults Remaining On ABD		Adults Moving From ABD to MCS		Adults Moving From ABD to SSI/SSDI		Adults Exiting ABD ⁶	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
August	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
September	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
October	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
November	17,722	16,493	93.1%	382	2.2%	551	3.1%	590	3.3%
December	18,634	17,185	92.2%	478	2.6%	653	3.5%	688	3.7%
January	18,948	17,805	94.0%	530	2.8%	548	2.9%	481	2.5%
February	19,736	18,289	92.7%	493	2.5%	677	3.4%	617	3.1%
March	20,308	18,696	92.1%	372	1.8%	823	4.1%	637	3.1%
April	20,368	18,813	92.4%	304	1.5%	756	3.7%	628	3.1%
May	20,563	18,968	92.2%	275	1.3%	791	3.8%	660	3.2%
June	20,734	19,283	93.0%	246	1.2%	698	3.4%	636	3.1%
Mo. Avg.	19,627	18,192	92.7	385	2.0%	687	3.5%	617	3.1%

⁵ Left of the vertical line are clients who received ABD during reporting month. Columns to the right of the vertical line are programs the client received during the subsequent month.

⁶ These are adults who were not enrolled in MCS, SSI, or other cash programs in the following month.

ABD Program

ABD Clients by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	1,772	8.5%	1,772	8.5%
Clarkston CSO	42	0.2%	42	0.2%
Colfax CSO	38	0.2%	38	0.2%
Colville CSO	141	0.7%	141	0.7%
Ellensburg CSO	68	0.3%	68	0.3%
Goldendale CSO	55	0.3%	55	0.3%
Kennewick CSO	596	2.9%	596	2.9%
Mattawa CSO	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	312	1.5%	312	1.5%
Newport CSO	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Okanogan CSO	52	0.3%	52	0.3%
Othello CSO	160	0.8%	160	0.8%
Pomeroy Outstation	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	19	0.1%	19	0.1%
Republic CSO	66	0.3%	66	0.3%
Sunnyside CSO	113	0.5%	113	0.5%
Walla Walla CSO	157	0.8%	157	0.8%
Wapato CSO	82	0.4%	82	0.4%
Wenatchee CSO	300	1.4%	300	1.4%
White Salmon CSO	45	0.2%	45	0.2%
Yakima CSO	443	2.1%	443	2.1%
Region Total	4,470	21.6%	4,470	21.6%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	645	3.1%	645	3.1%
Auburn CSO	192	0.9%	192	0.9%
Bellingham CSO	631	3.0%	631	3.0%
Belltown CSO	1,279	6.2%	1,279	6.2%
Capitol Hill CSO	486	2.3%	486	2.3%
Everett CSO	739	3.6%	739	3.6%
Federal Way CSO	430	2.1%	430	2.1%
King Eastside CSO	801	3.9%	801	3.9%
King North CSO	894	4.3%	894	4.3%
King South CSO	513	2.5%	513	2.5%
Mt Vernon CSO	400	1.9%	400	1.9%
Oak Harbor CSO	81	0.4%	81	0.4%
Rainier CSO	496	2.4%	496	2.4%
Renton CSO	768	3.7%	768	3.7%
Sky Valley CSO	236	1.1%	236	1.1%
Smokey Point CSO	637	3.1%	637	3.1%
Walla Walla-Columbia	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
White Center CSO	772	3.7%	772	3.7%
Region Total	10,000	48.2%	10,000	48.2%

ABD Program

ABD Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office June 2012 (Continued)

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	286	1.4%	286	1.4%
Bremerton CSO	647	3.1%	647	3.1%
Chehalis CSO	313	1.5%	313	1.5%
Columbia River CSO	474	2.3%	474	2.3%
Forks CSO	19	0.1%	19	0.1%
Friday Harbor Outstn	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Kelso CSO	192	0.9%	192	0.9%
Lakewood CSO	634	3.1%	634	3.1%
Long Beach CSO	72	0.3%	72	0.3%
Olympia CSO	729	3.5%	729	3.5%
Pierce North CSO	486	2.3%	486	2.3%
Pierce South CSO	399	1.9%	399	1.9%
Port Angeles CSO	151	0.7%	151	0.7%
Port Townsend CSO	68	0.3%	68	0.3%
Puyallup Valley CSO	620	3.0%	620	3.0%
Shelton CSO	172	0.8%	172	0.8%
South Bend CSO	50	0.2%	50	0.2%
Stevenson CSO	40	0.2%	40	0.2%
Region Total	5,352	25.8%	5,352	25.8%
Customer Svc Cntr	11	0.1%	11	0.1%

ABD Program

ABD Clients by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office (continued) June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 1				
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
HCS REGION 1	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
HCS REGION 2	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	20	0.1%	20	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	125	0.6%	125	0.6%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	47	0.2%	47	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
WAPATO HCS	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	11	0.1%	11	0.1%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
Region Total	242	1.2%	242	1.2%
HCS Region 2				
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	32	0.2%	32	0.2%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	13	0.1%	13	0.1%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	43	0.2%	43	0.2%
HCS REGION 3	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
HCS REGION 4	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	340	1.6%	340	1.6%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
OAK HARBOR HCS	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS OFFICE	14	0.1%	14	0.1%
Region Total	479	2.3%	479	2.3%
HCS Region 3				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	21	0.1%	21	0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
HCS REGION 5	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
HCS REGION 6	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
KELSO HCS	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	70	0.3%	70	0.3%
Vancouver HCS	43	0.2%	43	0.2%
Region Total	180	0.9%	180	0.9%
State Total	20,734	100.0%	20,734	100.0%

ABD Program

ABD Clients by County of Residence June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	33	0.2%	33	0.2%
Asotin	42	0.2%	42	0.2%
Benton	425	2.0%	425	2.0%
Chelan	255	1.2%	255	1.2%
Clallam	157	0.8%	157	0.8%
Clark	510	2.5%	510	2.5%
Columbia	13	0.1%	13	0.1%
Cowlitz	184	0.9%	184	0.9%
Douglas	87	0.4%	87	0.4%
Ferry	47	0.2%	47	0.2%
Franklin	225	1.1%	225	1.1%
Garfield	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Grant	307	1.5%	307	1.5%
Grays Harbor	302	1.5%	302	1.5%
Island	107	0.5%	107	0.5%
Jefferson	85	0.4%	85	0.4%
King	6,905	33.3%	6,905	33.3%
Kitsap	685	3.3%	685	3.3%
Kittitas	71	0.3%	71	0.3%
Klickitat	98	0.5%	98	0.5%
Lewis	312	1.5%	312	1.5%
Lincoln	13	0.1%	13	0.1%
Mason	174	0.8%	174	0.8%
Okanogan	148	0.7%	148	0.7%
Pacific	115	0.6%	115	0.6%
Pend Oreille	60	0.3%	60	0.3%
Pierce	2,263	10.9%	2,263	10.9%
San Juan	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
Skagit	391	1.9%	391	1.9%
Skamania	42	0.2%	42	0.2%
Snohomish	2,383	11.5%	2,383	11.5%
Spokane	1,850	8.9%	1,850	8.9%
Stevens	170	0.8%	170	0.8%
Thurston	758	3.7%	758	3.7%
Wahkiakum	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Walla Walla	154	0.7%	154	0.7%
Whatcom	650	3.1%	650	3.1%
Whitman	43	0.2%	43	0.2%
Yakima	645	3.1%	645	3.1%
State Total	20,734	100.0%	20,734	100.0%

ABD Program

ABD Client Demographics June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients/Adults	
			Percent
TOTAL	20,734		100.0%
Gender			
Female	9,567		46.1%
Male	11,167		53.9%
Race			
White	11,712		56.5%
Hispanic	1,804		8.7%
Black	2,104		10.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,065		10.0%
Native American	539		2.6%
Unknown	2,510		12.1%
Marital Status (Adults Only)			
Separated	1,956		9.4%
Married	2,162		10.4%
Never Married	9,677		46.7%
Divorced	4,940		23.8%
Widow	1,818		8.8%
Unknown	181		0.9%
Citizenship⁷			
U.S. Citizen	16,156		77.9%
Resident Alien	4,568		22.0%
U.S. National	10		0.0%
Homeless	6,028		29.1%
Incapacity			
Emotional	10,323		49.8%
Mental	59		0.3%
Physical	7,95		38.4%
Not Known	2,398		11.6%
Age			
18 – 20 Years Old	399		2.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	2,506		12.1%
30 – 39 Years Old	3,071		14.8%
40-49 Years Old	5,432		26.2%
50-55 Years Old	3,635		17.5%
56-59 Years Old	1,248		6.0%
60-64 Years Old	800		3.9%
65+ Years Old	3,643		17.6%
Avg. Age of Clients/Adults	48.3 Years Old		

⁷ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

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).
- 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 8.3%, from 536,602 cases in SFY 2011 to 580,977 cases in SFY 2012. 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, the 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 3.7% for Federal Fiscal Year 2011.
- The proportion of the state's population that received Basic Food increased from 15.4% in SFY 2011 to 16.2% in SFY 2012.
- A majority of cases (74.0%) in SFY 2012 received Basic Food and did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percent of cases in SFY 2012 that received other forms of public assistance averaged 12.1%, and the percent of cases that received SSI averaged 13.9%.
- In June 2012, slightly over one-half of Basic Food recipients were female (52.9%) and about half were white (52.5%). This is a slight downward trend from the previous year. More adults were never married (68.4%) than were married or separated. The average age of adults was 40.3 years old.

Basic Food Program

Selected Basic Food Characteristics¹ SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	536,602 (505,609 - 559,885)	580,977 (562,999 - 593,933)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,039,171 (990,777 – 1,073,568)	1,105,753 (1,078,362 – 1,121,480)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	623,241 (589,886 – 648,656)	671,585 (651,897 – 685,769)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	415,930 (400,891 – 424,912)	434,168 (426,465 – 436,995)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population²	15.4%	16.2%
State Population	6,767,900	6,817,770
Children as a Percent of Recipients	40.0%	39.2%
Average Persons Per Case	1.9	1.9
Average Children Per Case	0.8	0.7
Average Children Per Adult	0.7	0.6
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)³	\$245.82 (\$242.20 - \$249.94)	\$243.95 (\$240.97 - \$245.95)

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

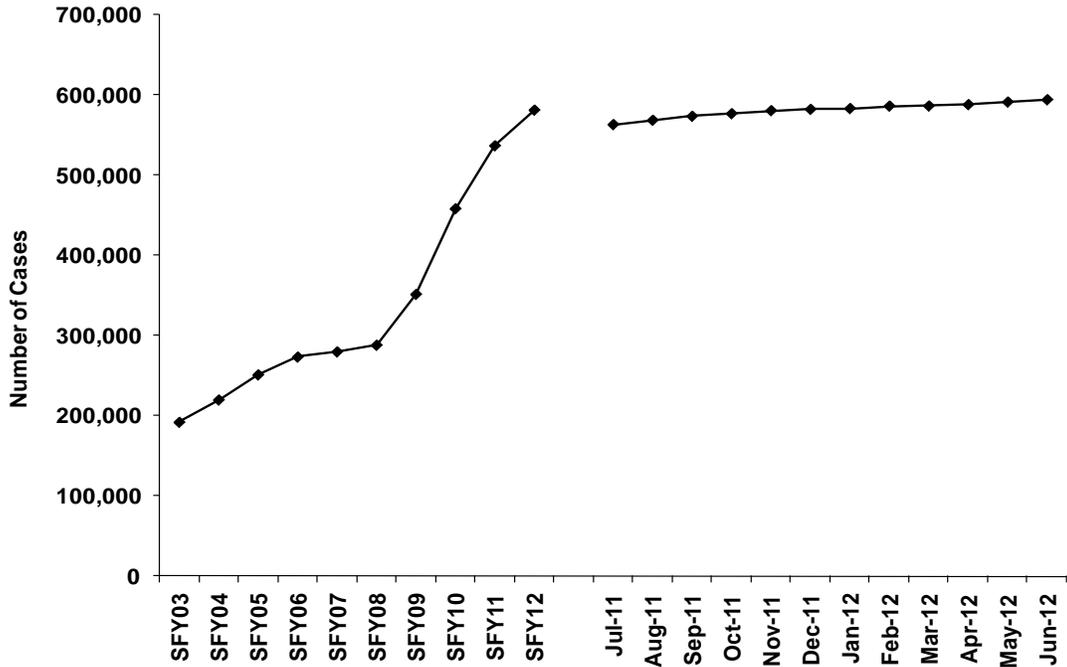
² OFM 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

³ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload¹ SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY03	192,323	SFY08	288,267
SFY04	220,120	SFY09	351,600
SFY05	251,337	SFY10	458,116
SFY06	273,538	SFY11	536,602
SFY07	279,963	SFY12	580,977

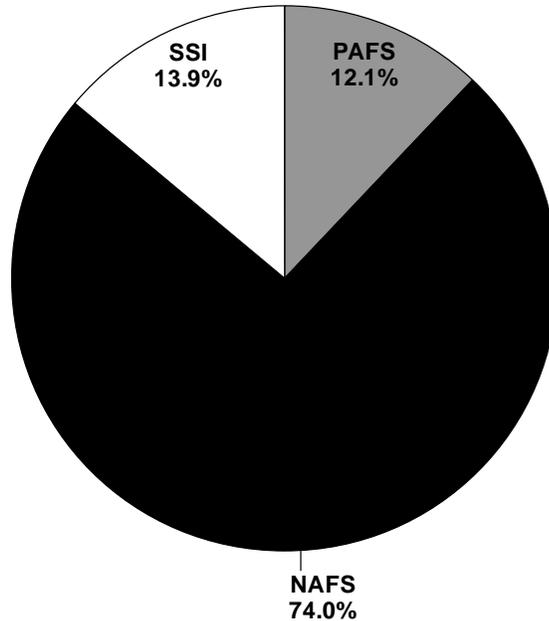
SFY 2012	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	562,999	1,078,362	\$138,472,031.17	\$245.95
August	568,356	1,087,844	\$139,549,996.96	\$245.53
September	573,344	1,096,069	\$140,244,980.73	\$244.61
October	576,566	1,099,698	\$141,637,083.61	\$245.66
November	580,349	1,105,582	\$142,105,605.88	\$244.86
December	581,974	1,108,472	\$142,706,954.45	\$245.21
January	582,986	1,110,425	\$142,646,584.11	\$244.68
February	586,055	1,113,612	\$142,558,792.93	\$243.25
March	586,201	1,113,206	\$142,290,467.39	\$242.73
April	587,865	1,115,256	\$142,327,552.46	\$242.11
May	591,096	1,119,028	\$143,069,935.04	\$242.04
June	593,933	1,121,480	\$143,121,013.49	\$240.97
Mo. Avg.	580,977	1,105,753	\$141,727,583.19	\$243.95

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

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload by Type¹, SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

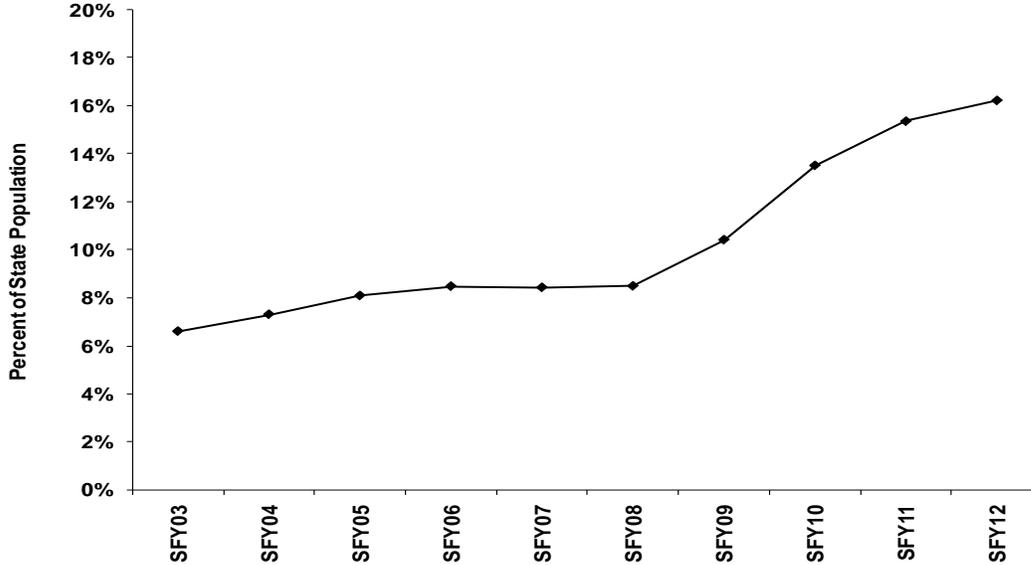


SFY 2012	Caseload	PAFS		NAFS		SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	562,999	73,060	13.0%	411,295	73.1%	78,644	14.0%
August	568,356	72,544	12.8%	416,700	73.3%	79,112	13.9%
September	573,344	72,718	12.7%	421,020	73.4%	79,606	13.9%
October	576,566	71,624	12.4%	424,980	73.7%	79,962	13.9%
November	580,349	71,111	12.3%	428,950	73.9%	80,288	13.8%
December	581,974	69,368	11.9%	432,080	74.2%	80,526	13.8%
January	582,986	69,768	12.0%	432,231	74.1%	80,987	13.9%
February	586,055	69,192	11.8%	435,356	74.3%	81,507	13.9%
March	586,201	68,137	11.6%	436,254	74.4%	81,810	14.0%
April	587,865	67,980	11.6%	437,807	74.5%	82,078	14.0%
May	591,096	68,274	11.6%	440,468	74.5%	82,354	13.9%
June	593,933	66,621	11.2%	444,473	74.8%	82,839	13.9%
Mo. Avg.	580,977	70,033	12.1%	430,135	74.0%	80,809	13.9%

¹ NAFS stands for Non-Assistance Food Stamps, PAFS stands for Public Assistance Food Stamps, and 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 Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Average Monthly Basic Food Participants¹ as a Percent of State Population² SFY 2003 - SFY 2012



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Participating Persons	Statewide Population	Percent of State Population	Statewide Population at or Below 125% FPL ³	Percent Participating As a % of State Population at or Below 125% FPL ⁴	Statewide Population at or Below 200% FPL ⁵	Percent Participating As a % of State Population at or Below 200% FPL
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	8.50%				
2009	695,095	6,668,200	10.40%	1,057,572	65.7%	1,861,564	37.3%
2010	910,040	6,733,250	13.50%	1,149,959	79.1%	1,985,204	45.8%
2011	1,039,171	6,767,900	15.40%	1,149,959	90.4%	1,985,204	52.3%
2012	1,105,753	6,817,770	16.20%	1,149,959	96.2%	1,985,204	55.7%

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

² OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

³ Based on Bureau of Census American Community Survey (ACS)

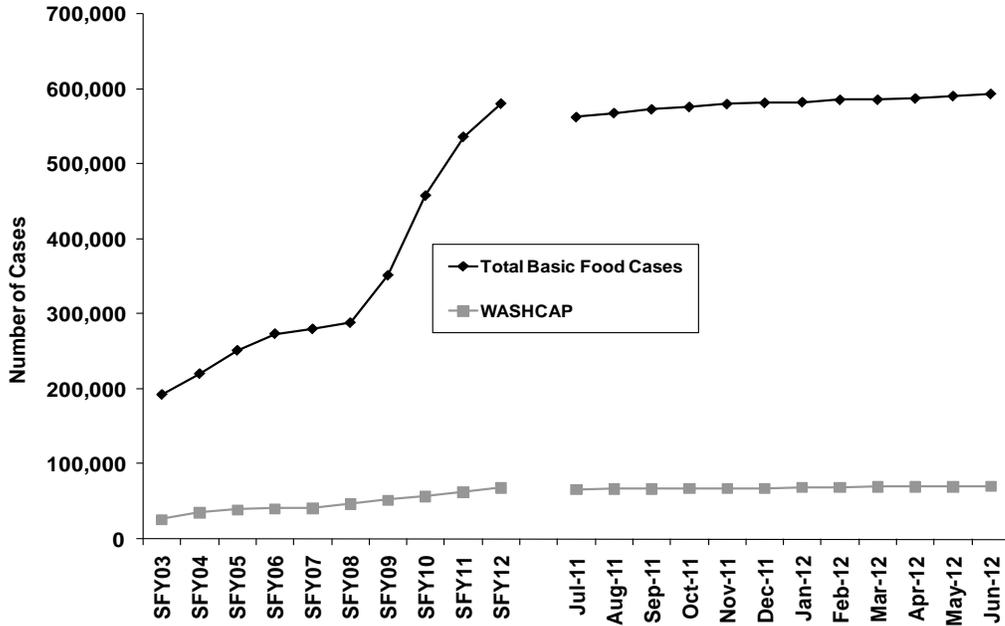
⁴ Value can exceed 100% as 125% of poverty level is used to approximate federal measure of the Program Access Index (PAI) while households can be eligible for Basic Food with income up to 200% of poverty level.

⁵ Based on Bureau of Census American Community Survey (ACS)

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through WASHCAP¹ SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY03	26,659	SFY08	47,106
SFY04	35,776	SFY09	52,100
SFY05	39,377	SFY10	56,457
SFY06	40,636	SFY11	62,659
SFY07	41,324	SFY12	68,073

SFY 2012	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	562,999	66,134	11.7%	\$10,103,396	\$152.77
August	568,356	66,418	11.7%	\$10,148,722	\$152.80
September	573,344	66,753	11.6%	\$10,201,490	\$152.82
October	576,566	67,142	11.6%	\$10,553,808	\$157.19
November	580,349	67,368	11.6%	\$10,595,671	\$157.28
December	581,974	67,193	11.5%	\$10,563,991	\$157.22
January	582,986	68,716	11.8%	\$10,147,357	\$147.67
February	586,055	69,003	11.8%	\$10,237,886	\$148.37
March	586,201	69,302	11.8%	\$10,285,976	\$148.42
April	587,865	69,453	11.8%	\$10,269,185	\$147.86
May	591,096	69,586	11.8%	\$10,319,952	\$148.31
June	593,933	69,805	11.8%	\$10,334,425	\$148.05
Mo. Avg.	580,977	68,073	11.7%	\$10,313,488.25	\$151.51

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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2012	TOTAL Caseload	SNAP ONLY		BOTH SNAP & FAP		FAP ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	562,999	553,020	98.2%	6,440	1.1%	3,539	0.6%
August	568,356	558,270	98.2%	6,542	1.2%	3,544	0.6%
September	573,344	563,147	98.2%	6,625	1.2%	3,572	0.6%
October	576,566	566,252	98.2%	6,675	1.2%	3,639	0.6%
November	580,349	569,876	98.2%	6,759	1.2%	3,714	0.6%
December	581,974	571,475	98.2%	6,782	1.2%	3,717	0.6%
January	582,986	572,312	98.2%	6,949	1.2%	3,725	0.6%
February	586,055	575,276	98.2%	7,048	1.2%	3,731	0.6%
March	586,201	575,349	98.1%	7,138	1.2%	3,714	0.6%
April	587,865	576,971	98.1%	7,192	1.2%	3,702	0.6%
May	591,096	580,313	98.2%	7,115	1.2%	3,668	0.6%
June	593,933	583,141	98.2%	7,142	1.2%	3,650	0.6%
Mo. Avg.	580,977	570,450	98.2%	6,867	1.2%	3,660	0.6%

SFY 2012	FAP Caseload ²	State Expenditures on FAP Cases	Federal Expenditures on FAP Cases ³	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case	Total Avg. Expenditures Per Case
July	9,979	\$1,632,362.02	\$1,825,592.04	\$163.58	\$3,457,954.06
August	10,086	\$1,652,555.66	\$1,850,855.94	\$163.85	\$3,503,411.60
September	10,197	\$1,659,096.82	\$1,860,444.22	\$162.70	\$3,519,541.04
October	10,314	\$1,676,134.77	\$1,878,353.82	\$162.51	\$3,554,488.59
November	10,473	\$1,692,628.39	\$1,886,313.28	\$161.62	\$3,578,941.67
December	10,499	\$1,692,300.98	\$1,900,391.68	\$161.19	\$3,592,692.66
January	10,674	\$1,724,808.99	\$1,957,186.30	\$161.59	\$3,681,995.29
February	10,779	\$1,727,546.52	\$1,973,635.62	\$160.27	\$3,701,182.14
March	10,852	\$1,722,381.64	\$1,989,275.70	\$158.72	\$3,711,657.34
April	10,894	\$1,725,691.68	\$1,999,785.67	\$158.41	\$3,725,477.35
May	10,783	\$1,716,379.41	\$1,966,236.41	\$159.17	\$3,682,615.82
June	10,792	\$1,717,842.25	\$1,959,856.97	\$159.18	\$3,677,699.22
Mo. Avg.	10,527	\$1,694,977.43	\$1,920,660.64	\$161.01	\$3,615,638.07

¹ SNAP is the federal Food Stamp Program. FAP is the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants program. Some households have a member receiving federal food assistance and a member receiving state-funded FAP food assistance.

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

³ These are federal expenditures on mixed SNAP/FAP households in which at least one individual is a recipient of the federal SNAP benefits and at least one individual is a recipient of the state's FAP benefits.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	44,231	7.4%	90,420	8.1%
Clarkston CSO	2,556	0.4%	5,240	0.5%
Colfax CSO	1,523	0.3%	3,180	0.3%
Colville CSO	3,728	0.6%	8,215	0.7%
Ellensburg CSO	2,961	0.5%	5,468	0.5%
Goldendale CSO	1,060	0.2%	2,089	0.2%
Kennewick CSO	19,009	3.2%	45,453	4.1%
Mattawa CSO	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	9,696	1.6%	22,787	2.0%
Newport CSO	894	0.2%	2,200	0.2%
Okanogan CSO	1,130	0.2%	2,436	0.2%
Othello CSO	4,777	0.8%	9,791	0.9%
Pomeroy Outstation	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	235	0.0%	562	0.1%
Republic CSO	1,431	0.2%	2,971	0.3%
Sunnyside CSO	6,898	1.2%	17,799	1.6%
Walla Walla CSO	4,745	0.8%	9,908	0.9%
Wapato CSO	6,370	1.1%	15,444	1.4%
Wenatchee CSO	8,216	1.4%	17,916	1.6%
White Salmon CSO	773	0.1%	1,653	0.1%
Yakima CSO	16,982	2.9%	37,296	3.3%
Region Total	137,215	23.1%	300,828	26.8%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	11,675	2.0%	23,110	2.1%
Auburn CSO	6,723	1.1%	13,742	1.2%
Bellingham CSO	15,577	2.6%	29,226	2.6%
Belltown CSO	8,633	1.5%	10,383	0.9%
Capitol Hill CSO	8,153	1.4%	12,116	1.1%
Everett CSO	15,867	2.7%	31,169	2.8%
Federal Way CSO	13,621	2.3%	28,897	2.6%
King Eastside CSO	12,097	2.0%	23,305	2.1%
King North CSO	13,279	2.2%	21,557	1.9%
King South CSO	12,836	2.2%	28,324	2.5%
Mt Vernon CSO	11,887	2.0%	24,028	2.1%
Oak Harbor CSO	3,035	0.5%	6,140	0.5%
Rainier CSO	9,622	1.6%	20,448	1.8%
Renton CSO	11,408	1.9%	23,018	2.1%
Sky Valley CSO	5,659	1.0%	10,897	1.0%
Smokey Point CSO	11,751	2.0%	23,673	2.1%
White Center CSO	18,805	3.2%	37,834	3.4%
Region Total	190,628	32.1%	367,867	32.8%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office (continued) June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	8,044	1.4%	15,236	1.4%
Bremerton CSO	15,632	2.6%	30,035	2.7%
Chehalis CSO	8,613	1.5%	17,388	1.6%
Columbia River CSO	34,149	5.7%	73,053	6.5%
Forks CSO	1,047	0.2%	2,167	0.2%
Friday Harbor Outstation	0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Kelso CSO	12,730	2.1%	25,026	2.2%
Lakewood CSO	17,003	2.9%	35,758	3.2%
Long Beach CSO	1,397	0.2%	2,324	0.2%
Olympia CSO	18,935	3.2%	35,624	3.2%
Pierce North CSO	15,064	2.5%	26,929	2.4%
Pierce South CSO	17,269	2.9%	34,473	3.1%
Port Angeles CSO	4,697	0.8%	8,737	0.8%
Port Townsend CSO	2,506	0.4%	4,537	0.4%
Puyallup Valley CSO	18,646	3.1%	38,565	3.4%
Shelton CSO	5,839	1.0%	11,449	1.0%
South Bend CSO	970	0.2%	1,894	0.2%
Stevenson CSO	822	0.1%	1,641	0.1%
Region Total	183,363	30.9%	364,836	32.5%
Customer Service Center	910	0.2%	2,567	0.2%
WASHCAP ¹	57,359	9.7%	57,359	5.1%
Medical Eligibility Service	88	0.0%	156	0.0%
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	133	0.0%	309	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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 1				
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	161	0.0%	179	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	400	0.1%	430	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	150	0.0%	162	0.0%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	531	0.1%	602	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	259	0.0%	281	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	2,129	0.4%	2,405	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	146	0.0%	172	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	826	0.1%	939	0.1%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	323	0.1%	358	0.0%
WAPATO HCS	146	0.0%	161	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	265	0.0%	283	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	602	0.1%	642	0.1%
Region Total	5,939	1.0%	6,617	0.6%
HCS Region 2				
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	527	0.1%	627	0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	493	0.1%	579	0.1%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	1,029	0.2%	1,210	0.1%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	7,220	1.2%	8,438	0.8%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	363	0.1%	404	0.0%
OAK HARBOR HCS	128	0.0%	134	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS OFFICE	354	0.1%	388	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	406	0.1%	445	0.0%
Region Total	10,520	1.8%	12,225	1.1%
HCS Region 3				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	404	0.1%	437	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	692	0.1%	746	0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	318	0.1%	339	0.0%
KELSO HCS	411	0.1%	451	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	835	0.1%	910	0.1%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	226	0.0%	247	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	358	0.1%	381	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	2,509	0.4%	2,854	0.3%
VANCOUVER HCS	2,024	0.3%	2,354	0.2%
Region Total	7,777	1.3%	8,719	0.8%
State Total	593,933	100.0%	1,121,480	100.0%

Basic Food Program

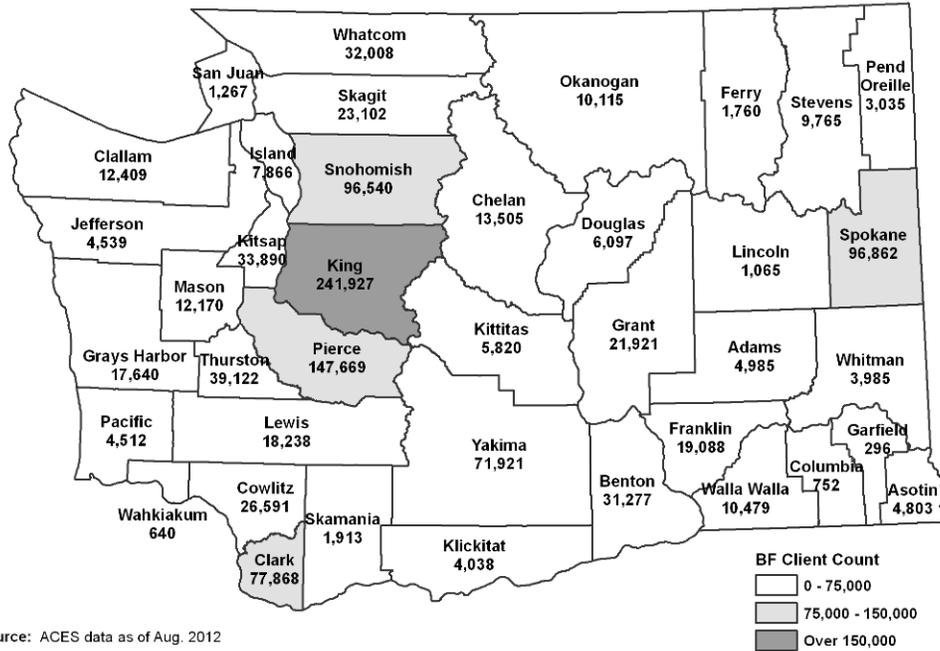
Basic Food Caseload by County of Residence June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percentage of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percentage of Statewide Clients
Adams	1,985	0.3%	4,985	0.4%
Asotin	2,518	0.4%	4,803	0.4%
Benton	14,481	2.4%	31,277	2.8%
Chelan	6,799	1.1%	13,505	1.2%
Clallam	7,015	1.2%	12,409	1.1%
Clark	38,587	6.5%	77,868	6.9%
Columbia	398	0.1%	752	0.1%
Cowlitz	14,482	2.4%	26,591	2.4%
Douglas	2,758	0.5%	6,097	0.5%
Ferry	994	0.2%	1,760	0.2%
Franklin	7,865	1.3%	19,088	1.7%
Garfield	135	0.0%	296	0.0%
Grant	10,184	1.7%	21,921	2.0%
Grays Harbor	10,147	1.7%	17,640	1.6%
Island	4,164	0.7%	7,866	0.7%
Jefferson	2,732	0.5%	4,539	0.4%
King	136,615	23.0%	241,927	21.6%
Kitsap	18,977	3.2%	33,890	3.0%
Kittitas	3,279	0.6%	5,820	0.5%
Klickitat	2,151	0.4%	4,038	0.4%
Lewis	9,724	1.6%	18,238	1.6%
Lincoln	493	0.1%	1,065	0.1%
Mason	6,634	1.1%	12,170	1.1%
Okanogan	5,292	0.9%	10,115	0.9%
Pacific	2,719	0.5%	4,512	0.4%
Pend Oreille	1,592	0.3%	3,035	0.3%
Pierce	78,671	13.2%	147,669	13.2%
San Juan	753	0.1%	1,267	0.1%
Skagit	12,048	2.0%	23,102	2.1%
Skamania	1,031	0.2%	1,913	0.2%
Snohomish	52,050	8.8%	96,540	8.6%
Spokane	50,942	8.6%	96,862	8.6%
Stevens	4,898	0.8%	9,765	0.9%
Thurston	22,027	3.7%	39,122	3.5%
Wahkiakum	312	0.1%	640	0.1%
Walla Walla	5,377	0.9%	10,479	0.9%
Whatcom	18,143	3.1%	32,008	2.9%
Whitman	2,064	0.3%	3,985	0.4%
Yakima	32,897	5.5%	71,921	6.4%
Statewide Total	593,933	100.0%	1,121,480	100.0%

Basic Food Program

Number of Basic Food Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2012

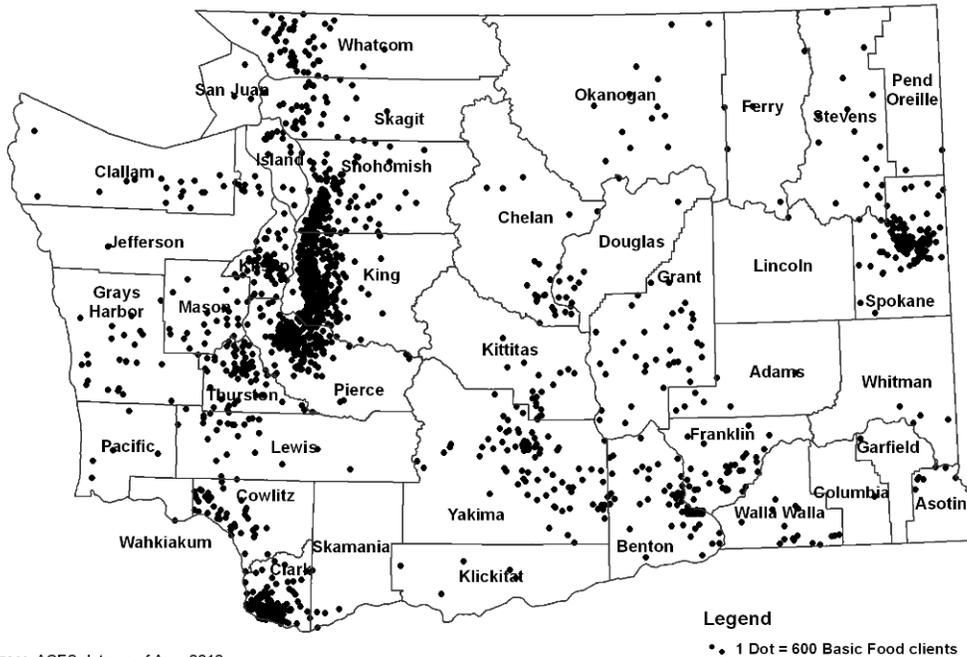


Source: ACES data as of Aug. 2012

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. 2012

Number of Basic Food Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2012



Source: ACES data as of Aug. 2012

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. 2012

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Error Rate Federal Fiscal Year October through September FFY 1996 through FFY 2011¹

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
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
2011	3.7	3.8	2.8	4.0	1.2

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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,121,480	100.0%	685,769	100.0%	435,711	100.0%
Gender						
Female	593,687	52.9%	380,362	55.5%	213,325	49.0%
Male	527,793	47.1%	305,407	44.5%	222,386	51.0%
Race						
White	588,652	52.5%	418,387	61.0%	170,265	39.1%
Hispanic	173,399	15.5%	70,359	10.3%	103,040	23.6%
Black	82,996	7.4%	55,526	8.1%	27,470	6.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	59,608	5.3%	42,264	6.2%	17,344	4.0%
Native American	32,923	2.9%	22,452	3.3%	10,471	2.4%
Unknown	183,902	16.4%	76,781	11.2%	107,121	24.6%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	54,873	4.9%	54,565	8.0%	308	0.1%
Married	150,370	13.4%	149,806	21.8%	564	0.1%
Never Married	767,003	68.4%	332,627	48.5%	434,376	99.7%
Divorced	115,717	10.3%	115,653	16.9%	64	0.0%
Widowed	24,337	2.2%	24,330	3.5%	7	0.0%
Unknown	9,180	0.8%	8,788	1.3%	392	0.1%
Citizenship¹						
U.S. Citizen	1,045,572	93.2%	623,075	90.9%	422,497	97.0%
Resident Alien	74,976	6.7%	61,970	9.0%	13,006	3.0%
U.S. National	932	0.1%	724	0.1%	208	0.0%
Age						
< 1 Year Old	27,873	2.5%	-	0.0%	27,873	6.4%
1 – 5 Years Old	151,937	13.5%	-	0.0%	151,937	34.9%
6 – 10 Years Old	123,473	11.0%	-	0.0%	123,473	28.3%
11 – 15 Years Old	99,040	8.8%	-	0.0%	99,040	22.7%
16 – 17 Years Old	33,388	3.0%	-	0.0%	33,388	7.7%
18 – 20 Years Old	53,031	4.7%	53,031	7.7%	-	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	170,262	15.2%	170,262	24.8%	-	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	147,380	13.1%	147,380	21.5%	-	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	119,918	10.7%	119,918	17.5%	-	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	66,396	5.9%	66,396	9.7%	-	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	34,968	3.1%	34,968	5.1%	-	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	31,934	2.8%	31,934	4.7%	-	0.0%
65+ Years Old	61,880	5.5%	61,880	9.0%	-	0.0%
Avg. Age of Children	7.5		Avg. Age of Adults		40.3	

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Basic Food Program

FAP Client Demographics

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	15,209	100.0%	14,124	100.0%	1,085	100.0%
Gender						
Female	9,197	60.5%	8,668	61.4%	529	48.8%
Male	6,012	39.5%	5,456	38.6%	556	51.2%
Race						
White	1,631	10.7%	1,579	11.2%	52	4.8%
Hispanic	2,918	19.2%	2,800	19.8%	118	10.9%
Black	1,275	8.4%	1,260	8.9%	15	1.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,284	34.7%	4,774	33.8%	510	47.0%
Native American	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	-	0.0%
Unknown	4,091	26.9%	3,701	26.2%	390	35.9%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	772	5.1%	771	5.5%		
Married	7,863	51.7%	7,861	55.7%		
Never Married	5,238	34.4%	4,156	29.4%		
Divorced	483	3.2%	483	3.4%		
Widowed	651	4.3%	651	4.6%		
Unknown	202	1.3%	202	1.4%		
Citizenship¹						
U.S. Citizen						
Resident Alien	15,209	100.0%	14,124	100.0%	1,085	100.0%
U.S. National						
Age						
< 1 Year Old	4	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	0.4%
1 – 5 Years Old	158	1.0%	-	0.0%	158	14.6%
6 – 10 Years Old	331	2.2%	-	0.0%	331	30.5%
11 – 15 Years Old	395	2.6%	-	0.0%	395	36.4%
16 – 17 Years Old	197	1.3%	-	0.0%	197	18.2%
18 – 20 Years Old	807	5.3%	807	5.7%	-	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	3,250	21.4%	3,250	23.0%	-	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	4,120	27.1%	4,120	29.2%	-	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	2,444	16.1%	2,444	17.3%	-	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	884	5.8%	884	6.3%	-	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	519	3.4%	519	3.7%	-	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	663	4.4%	663	4.7%	-	0.0%
65+ Years Old	1,437	9.4%	1,437	10.2%	-	0.0%
Avg, Age of Children	10.8		Avg. Age of Adults		40.2	

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Basic Food Program

FAP Caseload Country of Origin June 2012

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Adults	# of Clients	% of Children
Total	15,209	100.0%	14,124	100.0%	1,085	100.0%
Mexico	2,458	16.2%	2,386	16.9%	72	6.6%
Marshall Islands	2,083	13.7%	1,468	10.4%	615	56.7%
Vietnam	1,644	10.8%	1,634	11.6%	10	0.9%
Micronesia	1,173	7.7%	963	6.8%	210	19.4%
Ethiopia	878	5.8%	873	6.2%	5	0.5%
Philippines	843	5.5%	832	5.9%	11	1.0%
Ukraine	573	3.8%	566	4.0%	7	0.6%
Russia	485	3.2%	477	3.4%	8	0.7%
China	342	2.2%	341	2.4%	1	0.1%
Kenya	241	1.6%	234	1.7%	7	0.6%
India	233	1.5%	227	1.6%	6	0.6%
Chile	218	1.4%	217	1.5%	1	0.1%
El Salvador	187	1.2%	187	1.3%	-	0.0%
Moldova	185	1.2%	180	1.3%	5	0.5%
Korea (South)	158	1.0%	157	1.1%	1	0.1%
Somalia	150	1.0%	149	1.1%	1	0.1%
Eritrea	148	1.0%	148	1.0%	-	0.0%
Cambodia	138	0.9%	138	1.0%	-	0.0%
Kampuchea						
Palau	129	0.8%	106	0.8%	23	2.1%
Canada	126	0.8%	123	0.9%	3	0.3%
Egypt	100	0.7%	95	0.7%	5	0.5%
Guatemala	94	0.6%	94	0.7%	-	0.0%
Iran	92	0.6%	92	0.7%	-	0.0%
Pakistan	85	0.6%	85	0.6%	-	0.0%
Honduras	74	0.5%	74	0.5%	-	0.0%
Peru	62	0.4%	60	0.4%	2	0.2%
Iraq	61	0.4%	59	0.4%	2	0.2%
Fiji	56	0.4%	56	0.4%	-	0.0%
Morocco	56	0.4%	56	0.4%	-	0.0%
Indonesia	51	0.3%	47	0.3%	4	0.4%
Western Samoa	50	0.3%	49	0.3%	1	0.1%
Afghanistan	48	0.3%	47	0.3%	1	0.1%
Kosovo	47	0.3%	47	0.3%	-	0.0%
Japan	46	0.3%	46	0.3%	-	0.0%
Thailand	46	0.3%	46	0.3%	-	0.0%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	45	0.3%	42	0.3%	3	0.3%
Romania	44	0.3%	44	0.3%	-	0.0%
Uzbekistan	44	0.3%	44	0.3%	-	0.0%
Gambia, The	40	0.3%	40	0.3%	-	0.0%
Kazakhstan	40	0.3%	40	0.3%	-	0.0%
Nigeria	37	0.2%	37	0.3%	-	0.0%
Belarus (Belorussia)	36	0.2%	36	0.3%	-	0.0%
Columbia	36	0.2%	33	0.2%	3	0.3%

Basic Food Program

FAP Caseload Country of Origin (continued) June 2012

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Adults	# of Clients	% of Children
Mongolia	35	0.2%	31	0.2%	4	0.4%
Armenia	33	0.2%	33	0.2%	-	0.0%
Ghana	31	0.2%	30	0.2%	1	0.1%
Bulgaria	30	0.2%	30	0.2%	-	0.0%
Korea (North)	30	0.2%	30	0.2%	-	0.0%
Sudan	30	0.2%	30	0.2%	-	0.0%
Venezuela	29	0.2%	29	0.2%	-	0.0%
Bangladesh	28	0.2%	28	0.2%	-	0.0%
Laos	27	0.2%	27	0.2%	-	0.0%
Azerbaijan	26	0.2%	25	0.2%	1	0.1%
Haiti	25	0.2%	25	0.2%	-	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	25	0.2%	24	0.2%	1	0.1%
Tonga	25	0.2%	25	0.2%	-	0.0%
Nepal	22	0.1%	22	0.2%	-	0.0%
England	20	0.1%	19	0.1%	1	0.1%
Nicaragua	20	0.1%	20	0.1%	-	0.0%
Albania	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	-	0.0%
Cuba	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	-	0.0%
Turkey	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	-	0.0%
Brazil	18	0.1%	17	0.1%	1	0.1%
Jamaica	18	0.1%	18	0.1%	-	0.0%
Northern Mariana Islands	18	0.1%	14	0.1%	4	0.4%
Congo	17	0.1%	16	0.1%	1	0.1%
Estonia	17	0.1%	12	0.1%	5	0.5%
Taiwan	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	-	0.0%
Georgia	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	-	0.0%
Malaysia	16	0.1%	12	0.1%	4	0.4%
Uganda	15	0.1%	15	0.1%	-	0.0%
Germany	14	0.1%	13	0.1%	1	0.1%
United Kingdom	14	0.1%	14	0.1%	-	0.0%
Algeria	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	-	0.0%
Dominican Republic	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	-	0.0%
France	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	-	0.0%
Jordan	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	-	0.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	-	0.0%
Ecuador	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	-	0.0%
South Africa	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	-	0.0%
Argentina	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	-	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	-	0.0%
Tajikistan	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	-	0.0%
Zaire	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	-	0.0%
Italy	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	-	0.0%
New Zealand	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	-	0.0%
Other	702	4.6%	648	4.6%	54	5.0%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food WASHCAP Client Demographics June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL¹	69,805	100.0%
Gender		
Female	39,340	56.4%
Male	30,465	43.6%
Race		
White	45,997	65.9%
Hispanic	3,497	5.6%
Black	6,398	9.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,570	8.5%
Native American	2,203	3.4%
Unknown	4,641	7.4%
Marital Status		
Separated	8,536	12.2%
Married	374	0.5%
Never Married	33,205	47.6%
Divorced	19,335	27.7%
Widowed	7,276	10.4%
Unknown	1,079	1.5%
Citizenship²		
U.S. Citizen	64,086	91.8%
Resident Alien	5,644	8.1%
U.S. National	75	0.1%
Age³		
18 – 20 Years Old	876	1.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	6,588	9.4%
30 – 39 Years Old	6,889	9.9%
40 – 49 Years Old	11,524	16.5%
50 – 55 Years Old	11,745	16.8%
56 – 59 Years Old	8,152	11.7%
60 – 64 Years Old	7,516	10.8%
65+ Years Old	16,515	23.7%
Avg. Age of Clients	53.4	

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 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

³ Individuals 18 years and older are eligible for WASHCAP

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Employment & Training (BF E&T) FFY 2012

The Washington State Basic Food Employment and Training (BF E&T) program provides job search, job search training, self-directed job search, educational services, skills training, and other employment opportunities to Basic Food (SNAP) recipients who are not eligible to participate in a Title IV-A work program. Services are provided through community or technical colleges and/or community based organizations (CBO).

The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) leverages local, private, and state educational funds to draw 50% federal matching funds through USDA Food and Nutrition Services. FNS provides these funds to improve employability of SNAP recipients with the overall goal of increasing wage potential and reducing the need for ongoing assistance.

Program in Practice: BF E&T is an important part of the state's comprehensive workforce development system serving the needs of low-income individuals, displaced workers, and employers by encouraging financial independence from public assistance through skill acquisition, personal responsibility and gainful employment.

BFE&T provides employability assessments and a menu of services to eligible participants. These services include:

- Assessment
- Case management
- Job readiness training
- Basic skills/ESL training (e.g., literacy, math, vocational ESL, GED preparation)
- Vocational training, job search assistance, job placement, and support services (transportation, childcare, housing, clothing, wage progression)

TANF Alternative or Post-TANF Services: DSHS staff can offer services to appropriate TANF applicants as part of the department's positive prevention strategy. Parents who receive SNAP benefits could access needed employment and training services without having to receive TANF.

Working parents on Transitional Food Assistance, Washington's SNAP transitional benefit alternative program, can be offered BF E&T services as part of a wage and skill progression strategy. In addition, post 60-month parents could continue their education program (if at a BFE&T partner college) or access needed employment and training wrap-around services if they still receive Basic Food when TANF closes.

In FFY 2012 (September 2011-October 2012), BF E&T:

- Partnered with 27 community and technical colleges located in 14 counties across the state;
- Partnered with 12 community based organizations in King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties;
- Provided employment & training services to 17,680 participants with many receiving multiple services (job search, job search training, vocational education, basic education, and job retention services);
- Brought in more than \$11 million in federal funds into the state.

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 awarded 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, food and medical assistance 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's child support program served about 1 out of every 10 state residents during SFY 2012.
- The program served an average of 346,719 children per month during SFY 2012.
- The average monthly child support caseload increased from 364,535 in SFY 2011 to 370,830 in SFY 2012, a 1.7% increase.
- Within this caseload, average monthly Current Assistance cases decreased 15.8% from 58,705 in SFY 2011 to 49,452 in SFY 2012; Former Assistance cases increased 5.1% from 184,832 to 194,170; and Never Assistance cases increased 5.1% from 120,997 to 127,209.
- Most (85.2%) non-custodial parents are male with an average age of 38.8 years, while most (88.2%) custodial parents are female with an average age of 38.5 years.
- Total collections for SFY 2012 were \$686.3 million; about \$18.8 million more than projected.
- In SFY 2012, child support cost avoidance was \$29.9 million (a 5.4% decrease over SFY 2011) for the Basic Food program and \$10.3 million (a 26.3% decrease over SFY 2011) for the TANF program. These equal about 6.3% of the \$638 million government expenditure on these two programs for DCS custodial parents and children in the same year.
- In 2011, the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) reported 28,293 births to an unmarried mother. Of these births, DOH reports that 21,863 (77.3%) of the unmarried parents collectively signed and filed WA State Paternity Acknowledgment forms with DOH. The vast majority of these Acknowledgements were signed at the hospital as a result of Washington State's Paternity Program.

**Child Support Program
Child Support Incentive Scorecard**

FFY2011¹ and FFY2012²

Source: Division of Child Support

MEASURE	GOAL NEEDED TO OBTAIN 100% FUNDING	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM INCENTIVE REACHED		ESTIMATED INCENTIVE PAYMENT (\$MILLIONS) ³	
		2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Paternity Establishment Percentage	80%	101.6%	101.3%	100%	100%	\$3.35	\$3.35
Support Order Establishment	80%	89.8%	90.5%	100%	100%	\$3.35	\$3.35
Current Collections	80%	64.7%	64.5%	74%	74%	\$2.48	\$2.48
Arrearage Collections	80%	61.5%	60.4%	71%	70%	\$1.78	\$1.76
Cost-Effectiveness	\$5.00	\$4.68	\$5.30	90%	100%	\$2.26	\$2.51
INCENTIVE TOTALS				85.4%	87.0%	\$13.05	\$13.27

¹ FFY 2011 data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) 2011 Preliminary Report.

² FFY 2012 data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.

³ DCS incentive payments for FFY11 are based on DCS actual FFY11 performance and OCSE FFY11 preliminary performance results for all other states. DCS incentive payments for FFY12 are based on DCS actual FFY12 performance and OCSE FFY11 preliminary performance results for all other states. 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.

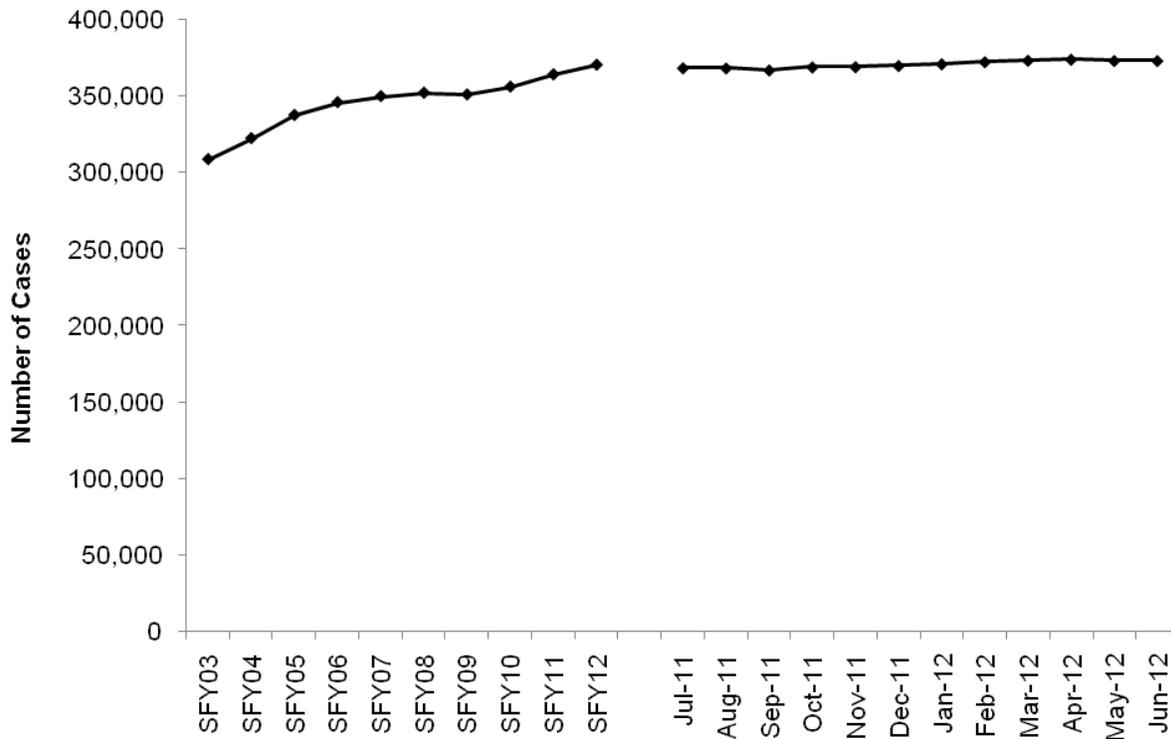
ARREARAGE COLLECTIONS: Number of IV-D Cases Paying Toward Arrears divided by Number of IV-D Cases with Arrears Due.

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

Child Support Program

Child Support Caseload¹ SFY 2003 through SFY 2012

Source: Division of Child Support



Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY03	308,760	SFY08	352,422
SFY04	322,564	SFY09	351,315
SFY05	337,810	SFY10	356,436
SFY06	346,184	SFY11	364,535
SFY07	350,206	SFY12	370,830

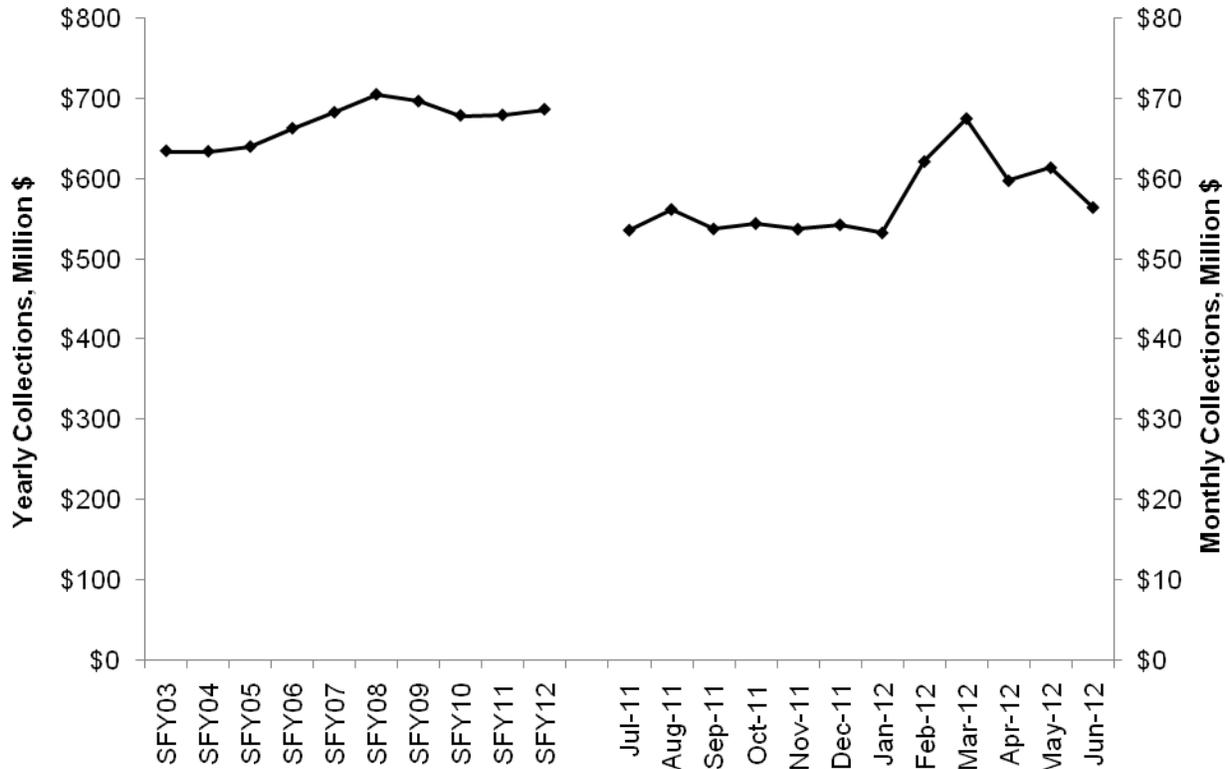
SFY 2012	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Caseload
July	53,623	191,020	123,846	368,489
August	53,019	191,562	123,789	368,370
September	51,776	191,314	123,937	367,027
October	49,742	193,957	125,332	369,031
November	48,620	194,710	125,886	369,216
December	48,558	194,681	126,705	369,944
January	49,144	194,495	127,506	371,145
February	48,225	195,665	128,607	372,497
March	48,031	195,936	129,541	373,508
April	48,520	195,356	130,297	374,173
May	47,352	195,488	130,460	373,300
June	46,808	195,852	130,604	373,264
Mo. Avg.	49,452	194,170	127,209	370,830

¹ Case counts are unduplicated.

Child Support Program

Child Support Collections SFY 2003 – SFY 2012

Source: Division of Child Support



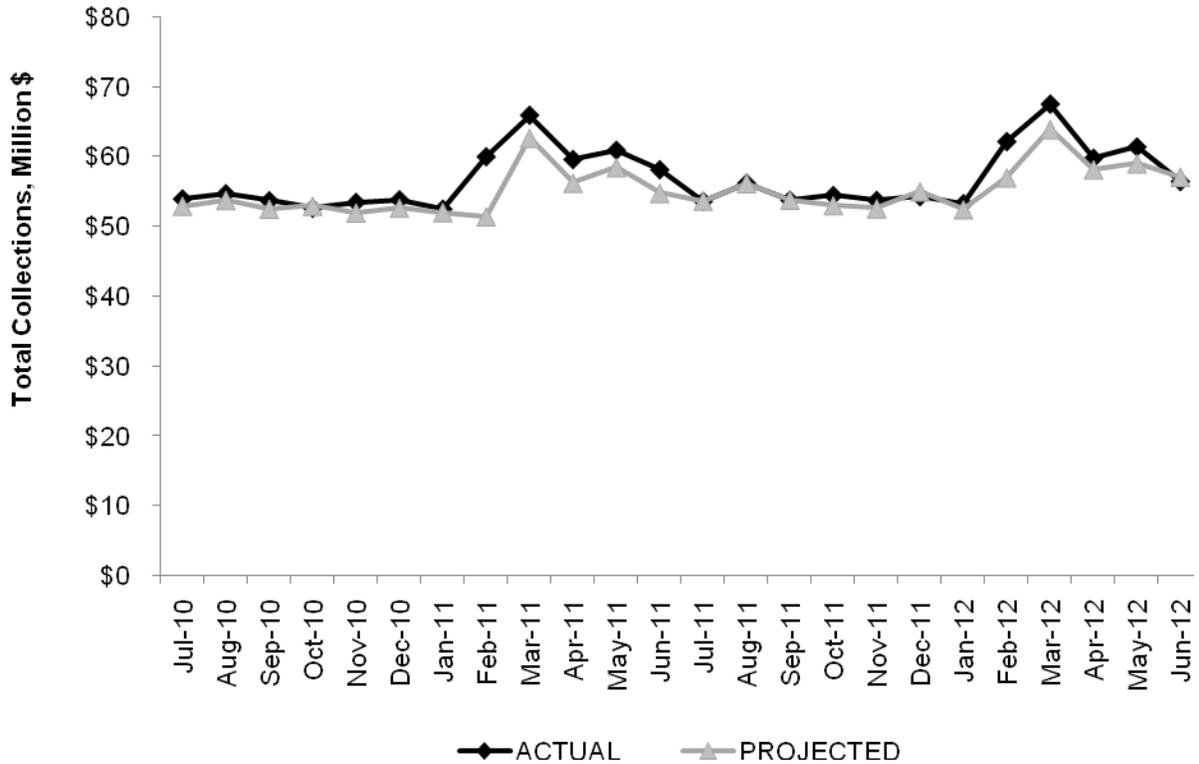
Year	Collections	Year	Collections
SFY03	\$634,240,288	SFY08	\$704,983,914
SFY04	\$633,591,434	SFY09	\$696,497,265
SFY05	\$639,591,288	SFY10	\$678,663,012
SFY06	\$662,571,225	SFY11	\$679,114,124
SFY07	\$682,569,955	SFY12	\$686,339,317

SFY 2012	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Collections
July	\$2,766,187	\$20,818,171	\$30,029,549	\$53,613,906
August	\$3,076,373	\$21,678,825	\$31,425,003	\$56,180,202
September	\$2,982,296	\$20,522,409	\$30,266,338	\$53,771,044
October	\$2,945,348	\$20,852,039	\$30,639,117	\$54,436,505
November	\$2,725,964	\$20,628,259	\$30,387,131	\$53,741,354
December	\$2,649,830	\$20,616,044	\$31,015,280	\$54,281,154
January	\$2,590,463	\$20,041,582	\$30,645,116	\$53,277,161
February	\$3,962,919	\$25,128,149	\$33,013,549	\$62,104,618
March	\$4,141,646	\$28,056,497	\$35,230,487	\$67,428,630
April	\$3,036,185	\$23,320,373	\$33,374,667	\$59,731,226
May	\$2,998,082	\$24,357,838	\$33,990,266	\$61,346,186
June	\$2,601,704	\$21,598,352	\$32,227,275	\$56,427,331
Total	\$36,476,997	\$267,618,538	\$382,243,778	\$686,339,317

Child Support Program

Child Support Collections Actual and Projected – July 2010 to June 2012

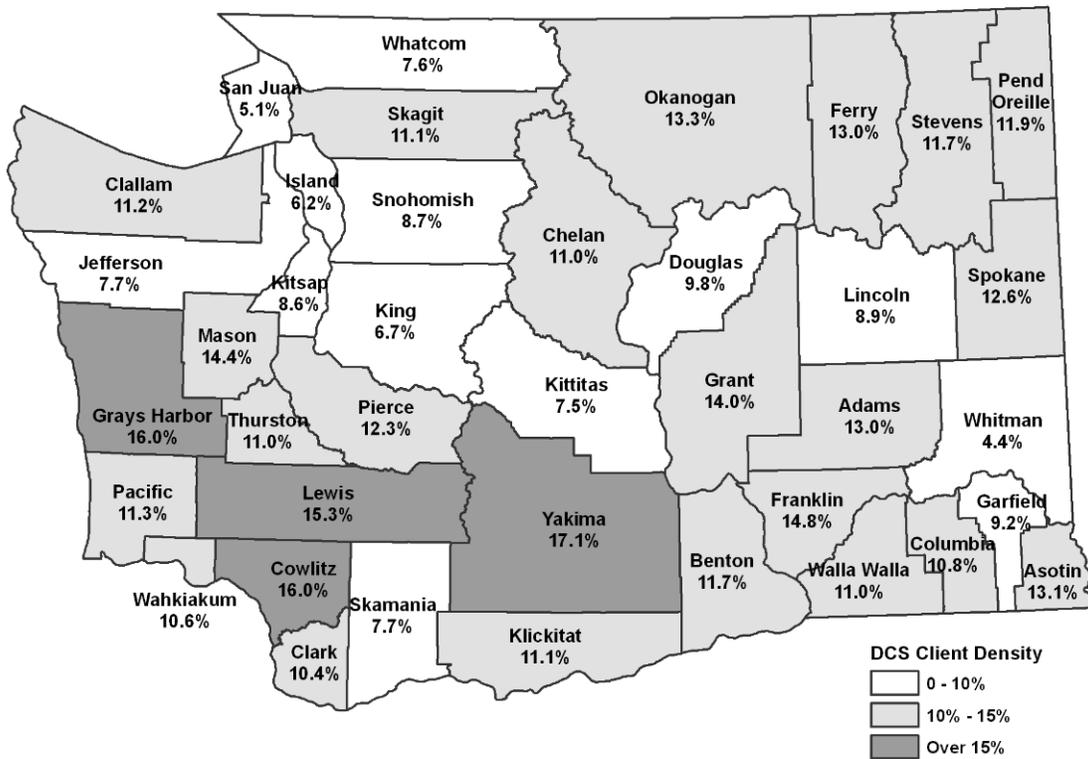
Source: Division of Child Support



	<u>SFY2011</u>		<u>SFY2012</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>
July	\$53,955,554	\$52,906,551	\$58,107,879	\$54,743,557
August	\$54,696,617	\$53,735,633	\$53,613,906	\$53,613,907
September	\$53,694,249	\$52,487,701	\$56,180,202	\$56,180,201
October	\$52,604,929	\$52,918,115	\$53,771,044	\$53,771,043
November	\$53,459,936	\$51,928,281	\$54,436,505	\$52,983,235
December	\$53,840,045	\$52,608,073	\$53,741,354	\$52,550,694
January	\$52,502,885	\$51,995,967	\$54,281,154	\$54,964,541
February	\$59,961,172	\$51,365,785	\$53,277,161	\$52,377,895
March	\$65,846,752	\$62,651,700	\$62,104,618	\$56,974,114
April	\$59,560,903	\$56,201,013	\$67,428,630	\$63,931,773
May	\$60,883,203	\$58,441,774	\$59,731,226	\$58,146,110
June	\$58,107,879	\$54,743,557	\$61,346,186	\$59,015,434
Total	\$679,114,124	\$651,984,152	\$686,339,317	\$671,579,670

Child Support Program

Percentage of Residents Served by DCS During June 2012



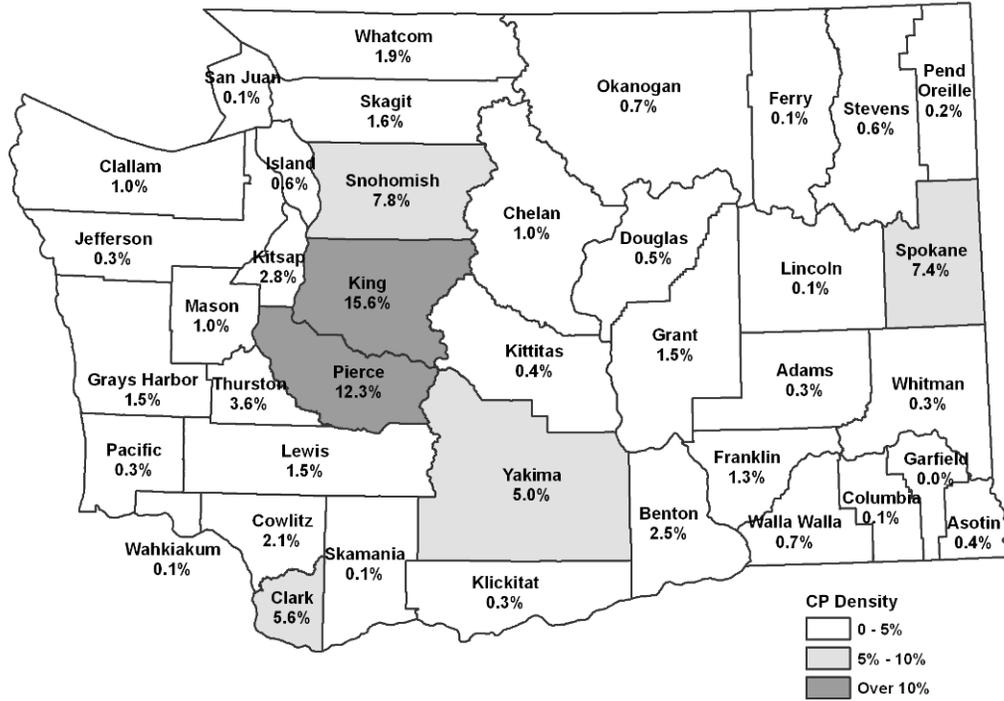
Note: The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS clients in a county during June 2012 by the OFM 2012 County Population estimate.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2012

County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	2,486	19,050	13.0%	Lewis	11,707	76,300	15.3%
Asotin	2,844	21,700	13.1%	Lincoln	950	10,675	8.9%
Benton	20,980	180,000	11.7%	Mason	8,829	61,450	14.4%
Chelan	8,047	73,200	11.0%	Okanogan	5,528	41,425	13.3%
Clallam	8,093	72,000	11.2%	Pacific	2,362	20,970	11.3%
Clark	44,989	431,250	10.4%	Pend Oreille	1,559	13,100	11.9%
Columbia	443	4,100	10.8%	Pierce	99,020	808,200	12.3%
Cowlitz	16,494	103,050	16.0%	San Juan	817	15,925	5.1%
Douglas	3,816	38,900	9.8%	Skagit	13,044	117,950	11.1%
Ferry	993	7,650	13.0%	Skamania	864	11,275	7.7%
Franklin	12,205	82,500	14.8%	Snohomish	62,619	722,900	8.7%
Garfield	207	2,250	9.2%	Spokane	60,135	475,600	12.6%
Grant	12,710	91,000	14.0%	Stevens	5,097	43,700	11.7%
Grays Harbor	11,675	73,150	16.0%	Thurston	28,252	256,800	11.0%
Island	4,911	79,350	6.2%	Wahkiakum	426	4,025	10.6%
Jefferson	2,323	30,175	7.7%	Walla Walla	6,489	59,100	11.0%
King	131,139	1,957,000	6.7%	Whatcom	15,437	203,500	7.6%
Kitsap	21,951	254,500	8.6%	Whitman	2,015	45,950	4.4%
Kittitas	3,093	41,500	7.5%	Yakima	42,102	246,000	17.1%
Klickitat	2,277	20,600	11.1%	State Total	678,928	6,817,770	10.0%

Child Support Program

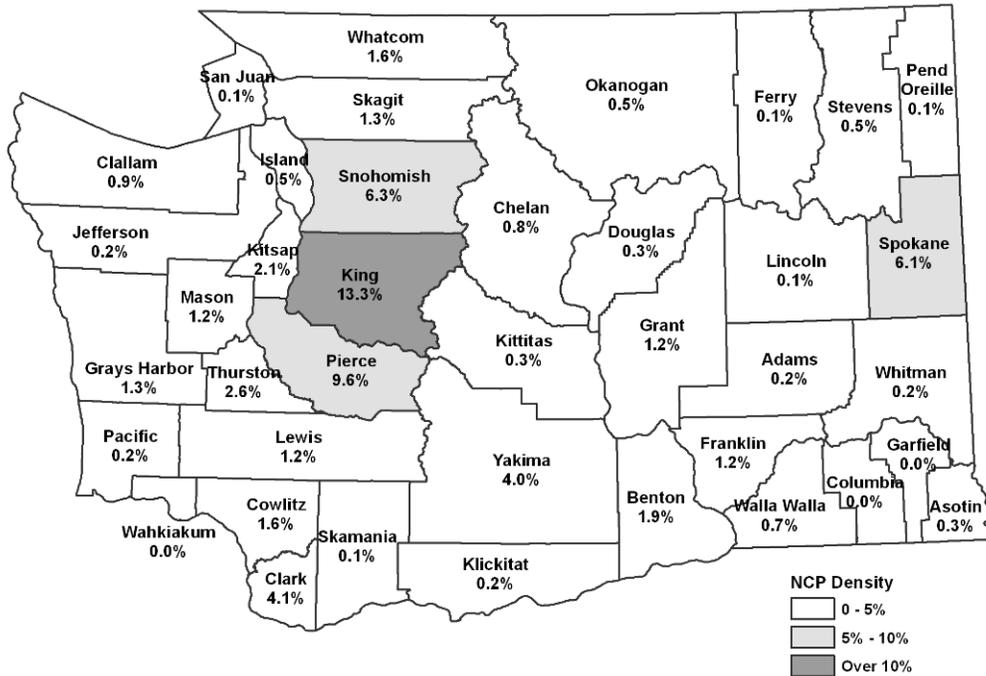
Percentage of Custodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2012



Note: 16.8% of CPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2012

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2012



Note: 33.1% of NCPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2012

Child Support Program

Child Support Client Demographics June 2012

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

Characteristic	Non-Custodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	279,315	100.0%	296,381	100.0%	345,500	100.0%
Gender						
Female	40,682	14.6%	261,406	88.2%	169,513	49.1%
Male	237,870	85.2%	32,298	10.9%	175,538	50.8%
Unknown	763	0.3%	2,677	.9%	449	0.1%
Age of Parents						
< 26 Years Old	25,232	9.0%	33,579	11.2%		
26 – 35 Years Old	90,486	33.1%	95,355	32.9%		
36 – 45 Years Old	96,775	34.5%	93,788	31.8%		
46 – 55 Years Old	50,858	18.3%	48,982	16.7%		
55+ Years Old	10,231	3.9%	18,030	6.4%		
Age of Children						
< 6 Year Old					91,605	26.5%
6 – 10 Years Old					94,105	27.2%
11 – 15 Years Old					103,970	30.1%
16 – 18 Years Old					46,793	13.5%
18+ Years Old					8,731	2.5%
Mean Age	38.8 Years Old		38.5 Years Old		10.1 Years Old	
Median Age	37.4 Years Old		38.0 Years Old		10.2 Years Old	

Child Support Program

Child Support Cost Avoidance for Basic Food and TANF SFY2012

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

SFY12	<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	\$106.5	\$162.2	\$2,425,894	\$15.4	\$37.1	\$843,899
August	\$106.7	\$164.2	\$2,508,862	\$15.3	\$37.9	\$870,447
September	\$106.0	\$164.8	\$2,538,459	\$14.9	\$37.9	\$877,693
October	\$106.1	\$166.7	\$2,592,056	\$14.6	\$38.4	\$912,094
November	\$105.3	\$166.2	\$2,592,237	\$14.4	\$37.9	\$876,053
December	\$104.8	\$165.5	\$2,568,231	\$13.9	\$37.4	\$876,404
January	\$104.6	\$167.7	\$2,684,562	\$13.8	\$37.4	\$874,988
February	\$107.4	\$164.3	\$2,524,965	\$15.2	\$36.5	\$800,072
March	\$108.1	\$163.0	\$2,537,884	\$15.1	\$35.7	\$818,693
April	\$108.2	\$163.3	\$2,567,319	\$15.0	\$35.9	\$841,316
May	\$108.7	\$163.7	\$2,326,485	\$14.8	\$36.1	\$868,165
June	\$109.5	\$162.0	\$2,082,181	\$14.2	\$35.2	\$803,836
Total	-	-	\$29,949,138	-	-	\$10,263,660

¹ CR: Custodial parents with regular child support payments. Regular child support payments are defined as summed monthly order amounts 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

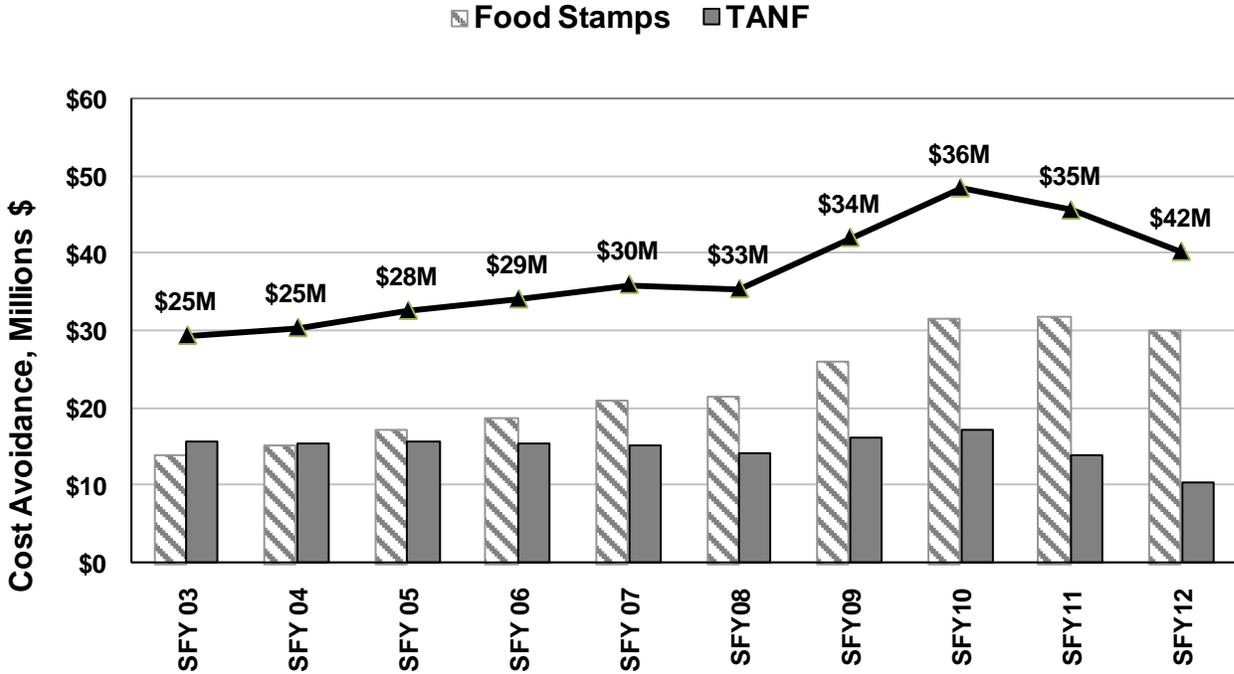
¹ Medicaid expenditure data after SFY09 is not available at this time.

² CP: custodial parents

Child Support Program

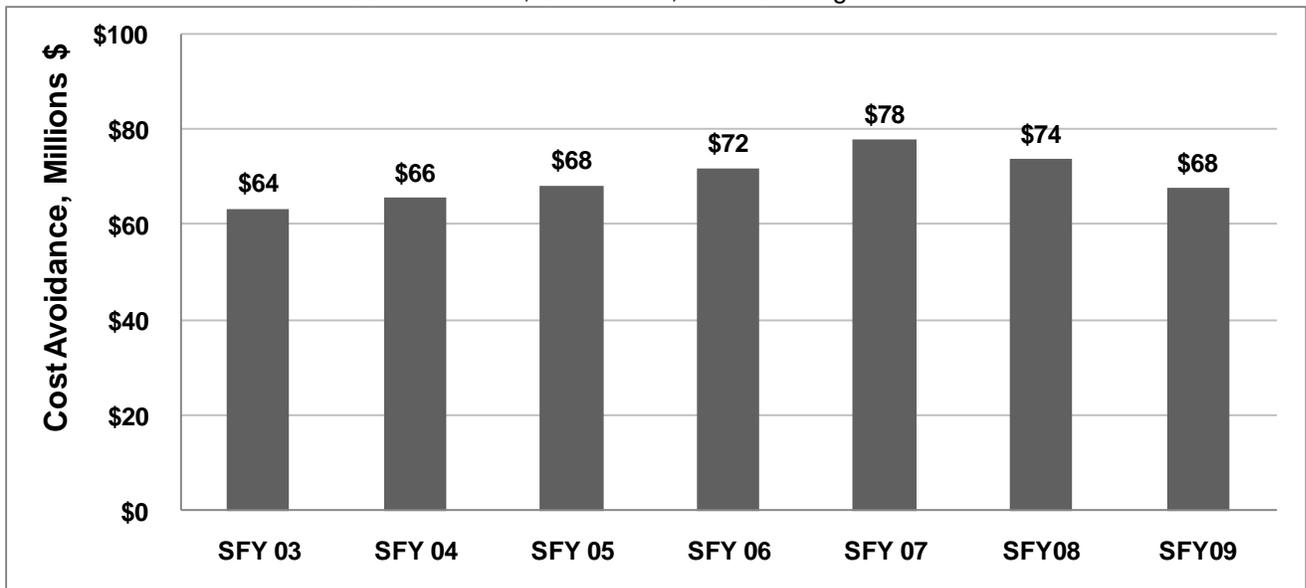
Child Support Cost Avoidance, Millions – Basic Food & TANF SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

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



Child Support Cost Avoidance, Millions – Medicaid SFY 2003 - SFY 2009

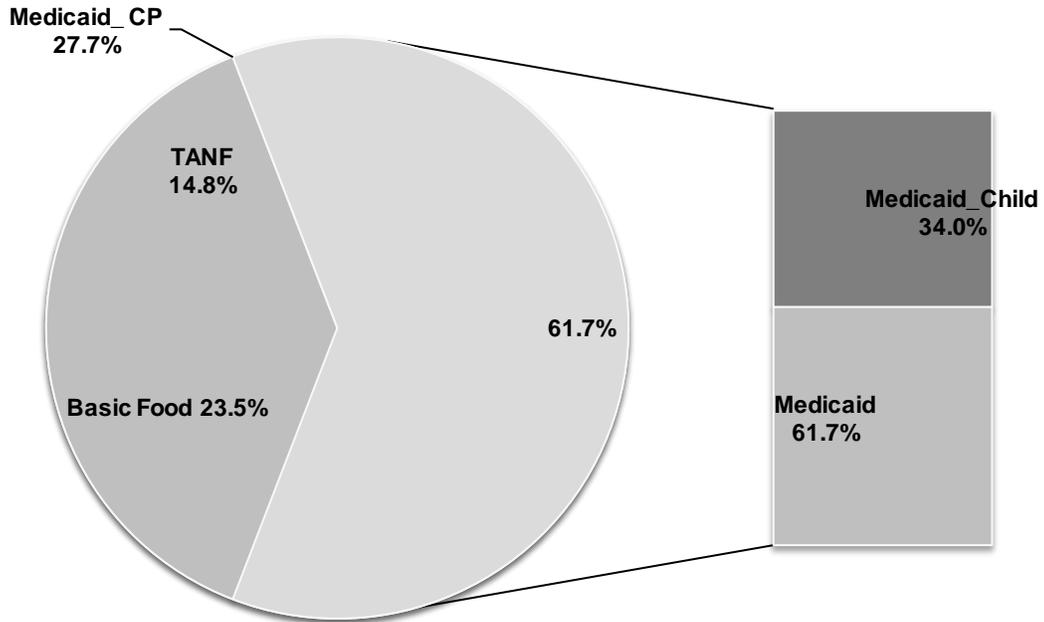
Source: Data sources of cost avoidance estimates include:
DCS SEMS data, CSDB data, and ESD wage data



Child Support Program

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 Acknowledgments and Genetic Testing

Voluntary Paternity Program Background

Until July 2011, Washington State's Department of Health (DOH) called its acknowledgment of paternity form a "paternity affidavit." As of July 22, 2011, DOH changed the name of the form to a Paternity Acknowledgment to be consistent with statutory language.

The Washington State Paternity Acknowledgment 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 Acknowledgment at the child's birth or shortly thereafter. Most Paternity Acknowledgments 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.

The 2011 Legislature enacted significant changes to the Uniform Parentage Act, Chapter 26.26 RCW. These changes went into effect July 22, 2011. The Paternity Affidavit is now the Paternity Acknowledgment. There were content and format changes to the document. The video and brochure, *Establish Parentage for Your Child's Sake, What Every Parent Should Know*, were updated to reflect changes in the law. Birthing hospitals and other providers were provided with the new information and materials. They were also asked to destroy all pre-July 2011 materials as DOH would no longer accept the **Paternity Affidavit** form effective July 22, 2011.

A hospital, midwife, or other entity must provide an opportunity for unmarried parents to sign a Paternity Acknowledgment 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 Acknowledgment) and oral notice (a short video, 1-800 line). Upon receipt of a properly completed and notarized Paternity Acknowledgment, DOH must name the father on the birth certificate.

Effects of the Paternity Acknowledgment: A properly filed Paternity Acknowledgment 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 Acknowledgment also makes a child eligible to participate in any available social security, veterans', life insurance and health insurance benefits.

Results: The signed Paternity Acknowledgment 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 Acknowledgment. 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 Acknowledgment Program, DCS saves the taxpayers more than \$13,000,000 yearly. In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2012, 25,785 paternities were established, 76.5 percent by Paternity Acknowledgment, compared to 73.7 percent in SFY 2011.

Voluntary Paternity Testing Program

DCS continues to operate the Voluntary Paternity Testing Program (VPTP), after the conclusion of the successful Bright Start demonstration grant which operated August 1, 2005 through July 31, 2009. There were two successful strategies from the demonstration grant that previously were not part of the Paternity Program. First, DCS pays for Notaries Public at the State's birthing hospitals. Second, the DCS also

Child Support Program

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

Disability Lifeline Program

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Disability Lifeline Program

Disability Lifeline (Formerly General Assistance)

Disability Lifeline¹ (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)** provides state-funded medical benefits 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), Institutionalized (DL-I) and Regular (DL-R) which provide state-funded or full scope CN medical benefits to persons who are 65 or older, blind, disabled, institutionalized, or under age 19.

Highlights:

- The average monthly combined DL caseload decreased 10% to 34,066 cases in SFY 2012 from 37,856 cases in SFY 2011. The average monthly caseload for:
 1. DL-U declined by 10% from 20,606 in SFY 2011 to 18,538 in SFY 2012;
 2. DL-X decreased 13.5% in SFY 2012 (10,641 cases), from SFY 2011 (12,296 cases);
 3. DL-Other programs declined by about 1.4% in SFY 2012 (4,887 cases), from SFY 2011(4,954 cases).
- In June 2012, more DL-U recipients were male (60.2%), and about two-thirds were white (64.7%). The average age for DL-U only recipients was 40.8 years.
- In June 2012, more than half of the DL-X recipients were male (57.7%), and most recipients were white (68%). The average age for DL-X only recipients was 42 years.
- In June 2012, more DL-Other recipients were female (61.6%). The majority of recipients were either Asian/Pacific Islanders (30%) or White (27.5%). The average age for DL-Other recipients was 65 years.

¹ The Disability Lifeline program ended effective November 1, 2011 under Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082.

Disability Lifeline Program

Selected Combined Disability Lifeline Program¹ Characteristics SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	37,856 (34,951- 39,564)	34,066 (33,215- 34,660)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	38,378 (35,484 – 40,092)	34,595 (33,740 – 35,202)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.7%	6.5%
State Population Age 18 and Over ²	5,193,198	5,244,275
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ³	\$263.48 (\$180.24 - \$311.88)	\$220.35 (\$177.20 - \$245.73)

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).

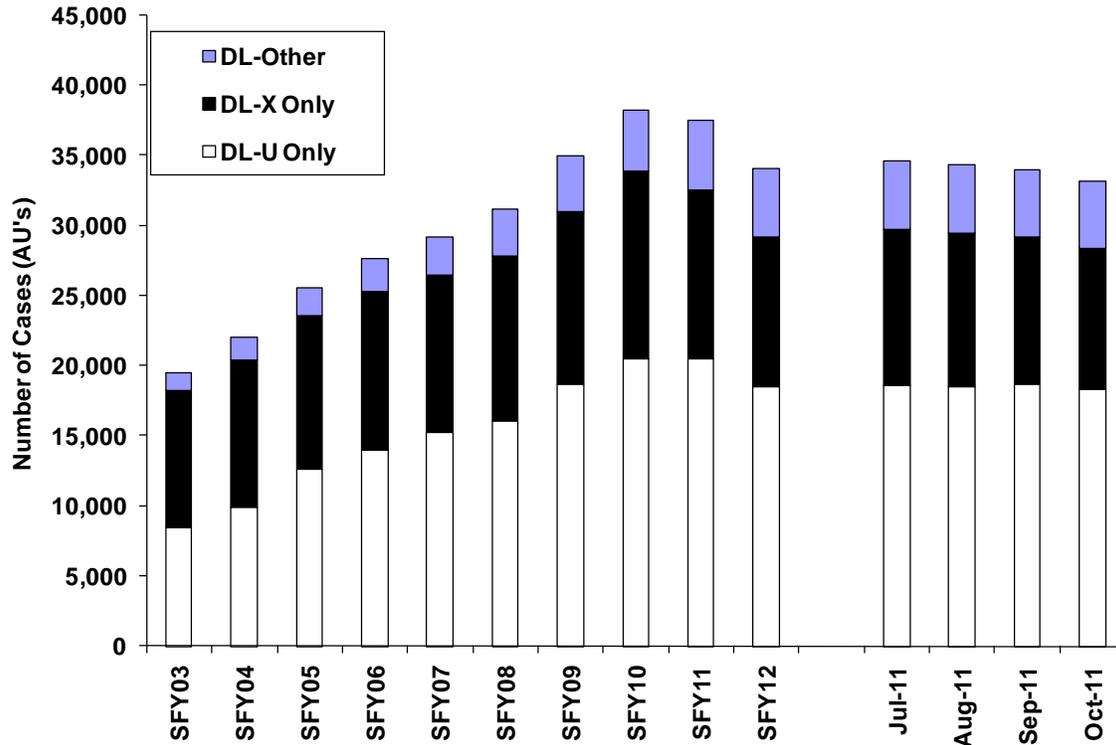
² OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

³ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

Disability Lifeline Program

Combined Disability Lifeline Caseload SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY03	19,472	SFY08	31,172
SFY04	22,012	SFY09	34,992
SFY05	25,566	SFY10	38,269
SFY06	27,664	SFY11	37,856
SFY07	29,220	SFY12	34,066

SFY 2012	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Case
July	34,660	35,202	\$7,514,801.73	\$216.81
August	34,354	34,879	\$8,305,285.44	\$241.76
September	34,036	34,560	\$8,224,822.62	\$241.65
October	33,215	33,740	\$5,981,472.52	\$180.08
November	--	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--
January	--	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--
June	--	--	--	--
Mo. Avg.	34,066	34,595	\$7,506,595.58	\$220.35

Disability Lifeline Program

Selected Disability Lifeline – Unemployable (DL-U) Program Characteristics SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	20,606 (19,457 – 21,386)	18,538 (18,314– 18,736)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	20,645 (19,496 – 21,430)	18,566 (18,340 – 18,764)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.4%	3.5%
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	5,193,198	5,244,275
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$258.01 (\$176.68 – \$306.71)	\$220.92 (\$177.20 – \$245.73)

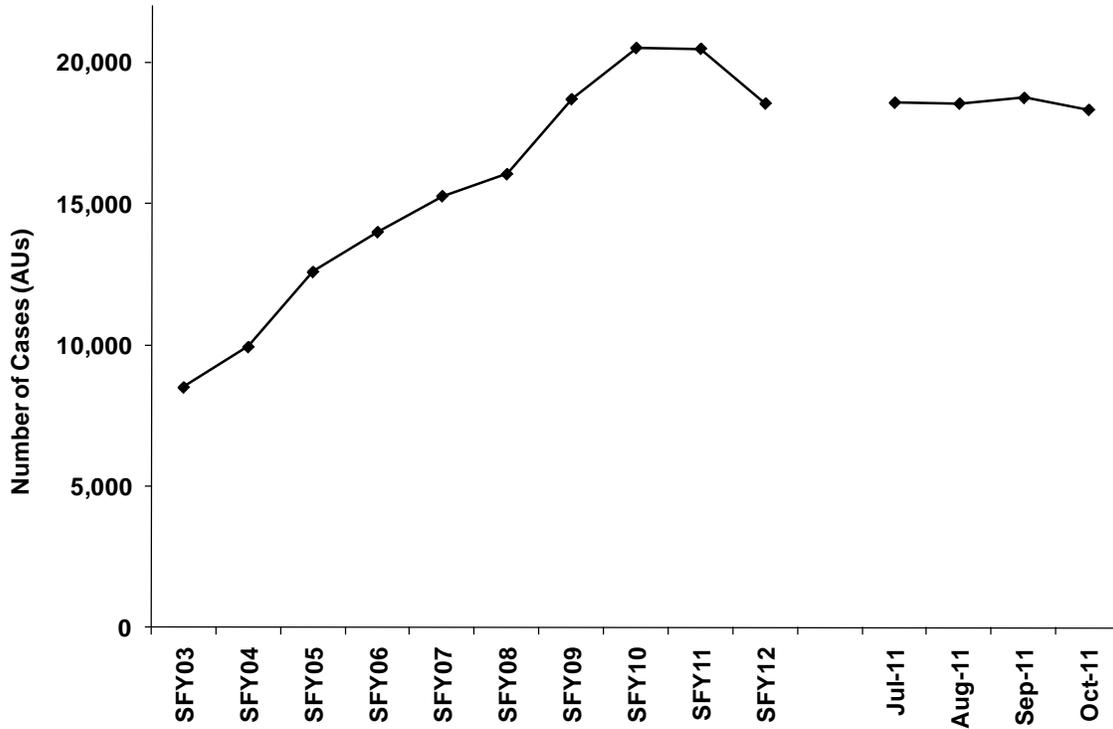
¹ OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments not adjusted for refunds.

Disability Lifeline Program

DL-U Only Caseload SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2012	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Case
July	18,567	18,601	\$4,092,424.97	\$220.41
August	18,535	18,560	\$4,554,630.97	\$245.73
September	18,736	18,764	\$4,489,032.54	\$239.59
October	18,314	18,340	\$3,245,252.11	\$177.20
November	--	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--
January	--	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--
June	--	--	--	--
Mo. Avg.	18,538	18,566	\$4,095,335.15	\$220.92

Disability Lifeline Program

Selected Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid (DL-X) Program Characteristics SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	12,296 (10,645 – 13,422)	10,641 (10,088 – 11,145)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	12,301 (10,652 – 13,426)	10,646 (10,092 – 11,153)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.2%	0.2%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	5,193,198	5,244,275
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$276.06 (\$187.75 - \$323.70)	\$220.02 (\$185.31 - \$245.51)

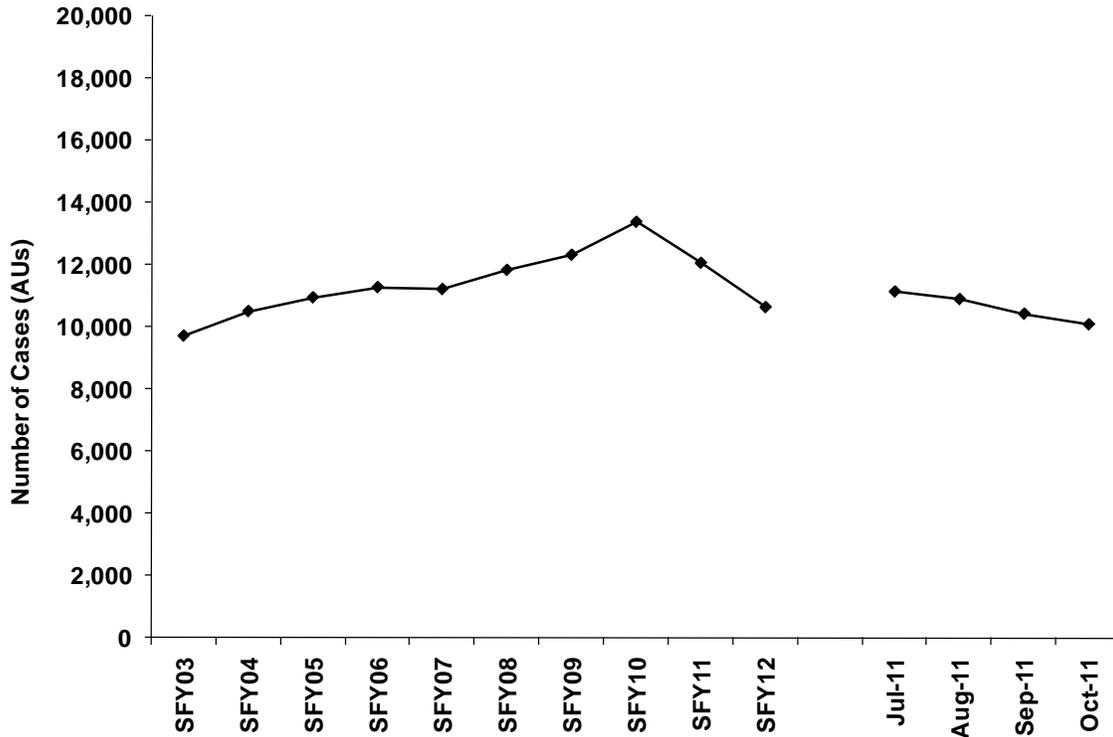
¹ OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Disability Lifeline Program

DL-X Only Caseload SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY03	9,724	SFY08	11,842
SFY04	10,514	SFY09	12,329
SFY05	10,958	SFY10	13,390
SFY06	11,286	SFY11	12,296
SFY07	11,224	SFY12	10,641

SFY 2012	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Case
July	11,145	11,153	\$2,363,086.63	\$212.03
August	10,902	10,907	\$2,571,907.25	\$235.91
September	10,430	10,432	\$2,560,660.97	\$245.51
October	10,088	10,092	\$1,869,393.17	\$185.31
November	--	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--
January	--	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--
June	--	--	--	--
Mo. Avg.	10,641	10,646	\$2,341,262.01	\$220.02

Disability Lifeline Program

Selected Disability Lifeline – Other Types Program Characteristics SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	4,954 (4,767 – 5,078)	4,887 (4,813 – 4,948)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	5,434 (5,229 – 5,558)	5,383 (5,308 – 5,448)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	5,193,198	5,244,275
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$255.07 (\$177.75 - \$304.13)	\$218.95 (\$180.10 - \$241.34)

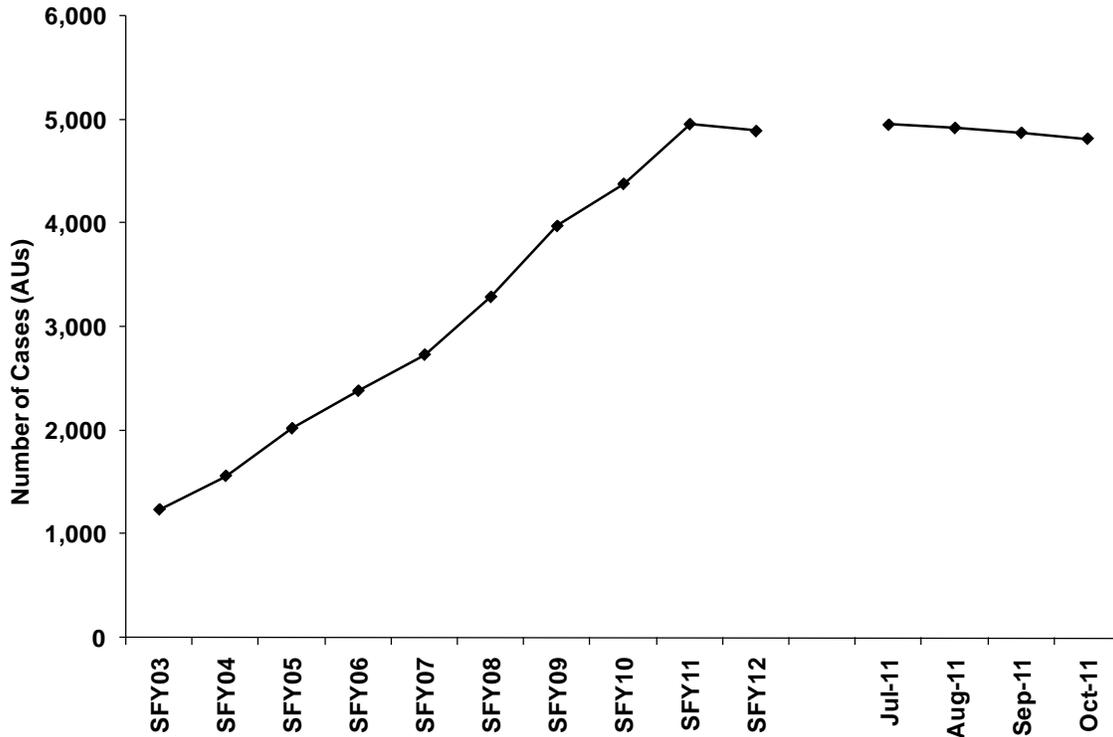
¹ OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments not adjusted for refunds.

Disability Lifeline Program

DL-Other Types Caseload SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



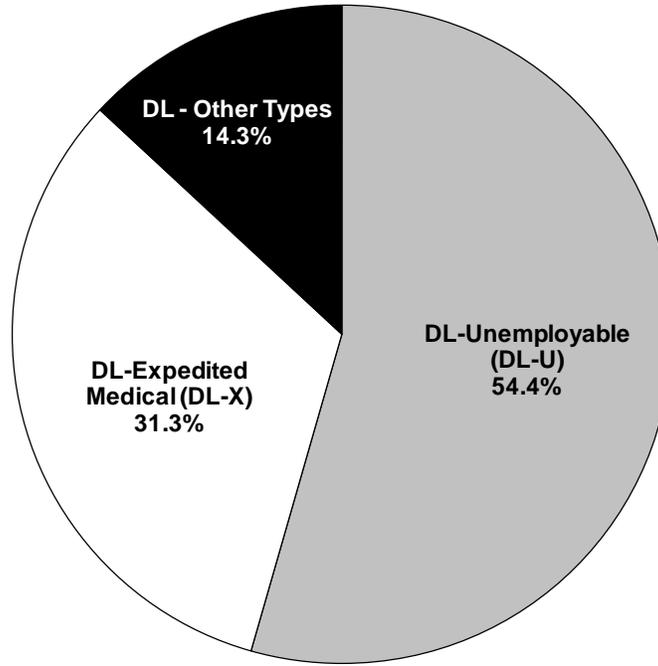
Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY03	1,239	SFY08	3,288
SFY04	1,562	SFY09	3,972
SFY05	2,021	SFY10	4,378
SFY06	2,383	SFY11	4,954
SFY07	2,731	SFY12	4,887

SFY 2012	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Case
July	4,948	5,448	\$1,059,290.13	\$214.08
August	4,917	5,412	\$1,178,747.22	\$239.73
September	4,870	5,364	\$1,175,129.11	\$241.30
October	4,813	5,308	\$1,059,290.13	\$180.10
November	--	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--
January	--	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--
June	--	--	--	--
Mo. Avg.	4,887	5,383	\$1,069,998.43	\$218.95

Disability Lifeline Program

Combined Disability Lifeline Caseload by Program Type SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2012	Combined DL Caseload	DL-U Only		DL-X Only		DL-Other Types	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	34,660	18,567	53.6%	11,145	32.2%	4,948	14.3%
August	34,354	18,535	54.0%	10,902	31.7%	4,917	14.3%
September	34,036	18,736	55.0%	10,430	30.6%	4,870	14.3%
October	33,215	18,314	55.1%	10,088	30.4%	4,813	14.5%
November	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
January	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
June	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mo. Avg.	34,066	18,538	54.4%	10,641	31.3%	4,954	14.3%

Disability Lifeline Program

DL-U Caseload Exiting to DL-X or Some Other Program SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

During Subsequent Month Being Reported

SFY 2012	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	18,601	16,398	88.2%	389	2.1%	1,579	8.5%
August	18,560	16,654	89.7%	213	1.1%	1,456	7.8%
September	18,764	16,522	88.1%	390	2.1%	1,626	8.7%
October	18,340	13,090	71.4%	2,433	13.3%	2,556	13.9%
November	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
January	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
June	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mo. Avg.	18,566	84.4%	856	856	4.6%	1,804	9.7%

DL-X Caseload Exiting to SSI or Some Other Program SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

During Subsequent Month Being Reported

SFY 2012	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	11,153	10,071	90.3%	497	4.5%	585	5.2%
August	10,907	9,948	91.2%	449	4.1%	510	4.7%
September	10,432	9,399	90.1%	438	4.2%	595	5.7%
October	10,092	9,004	89.2%	490	4.9%	598	5.9%
November	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
January	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
June	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mo. Avg.	10,646	9,606	90.2%	469	4.4%	572	5.4%

¹ Left of the vertical line are clients who received DL-U or DL-X during the reporting month. Columns to the right of the vertical line are programs 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 October 2011¹

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	2,808	8.5%	2,823	8.4%
Clarkston CSO	104	0.3%	105	0.3%
Colfax CSO	42	0.1%	43	0.1%
Colville CSO	268	0.8%	269	0.8%
Ellensburg CSO	118	0.4%	118	0.3%
Goldendale CSO	83	0.2%	83	0.2%
Kennewick CSO	1,041	3.1%	1,069	3.2%
Mattawa CSO	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	434	1.3%	441	1.3%
Newport CSO	29	0.1%	29	0.1%
Okanogan CSO	119	0.4%	119	0.4%
Othello CSO	241	0.7%	241	0.7%
R2 Processing Center	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Republic CSO	107	0.3%	107	0.3%
Sunnyside CSO	213	0.6%	218	0.6%
Walla Walla CSO	221	0.7%	224	0.7%
Wapato CSO	164	0.5%	171	0.5%
Wenatchee CSO	524	1.6%	529	1.6%
White Salmon CSO	53	0.2%	53	0.2%
Yakima CSO	855	2.6%	864	2.6%
Region Total	7,434	22.4%	7,516	22.3%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	982	3.0%	1,016	3.0%
Auburn CSO	173	0.5%	174	0.5%
Bellingham CSO	1,085	3.3%	1,093	3.2%
Belltown CSO	1,992	6.0%	1,999	5.9%
Capitol Hill CSO	737	2.2%	762	2.3%
Everett CSO	1,155	3.5%	1,167	3.5%
Federal Way CSO	920	2.8%	946	2.8%
King Eastside CSO	1,035	3.1%	1,115	3.3%
King North CSO	1,272	3.8%	1,303	3.9%
King South CSO	1,013	3.1%	1,033	3.1%
Mt Vernon CSO	540	1.6%	549	1.6%
Oak Harbor CSO	125	0.4%	128	0.4%
Rainier CSO	826	2.5%	840	2.5%
Renton CSO	1,090	3.3%	1,119	3.3%
Sky Valley CSO	332	1.0%	338	1.0%
Smokey Point CSO	980	3.0%	988	2.9%
White Center CSO	1,230	3.7%	1,249	3.7%
Region Total	15,487	46.6%	15,819	46.9%

¹ The Disability Lifeline program ended effective November 1, 2011.

Disability Lifeline Program

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

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	532	1.6%	532	1.6%
Bremerton CSO	1,190	3.6%	1,191	3.5%
Chehalis CSO	546	1.6%	549	1.6%
Columbia River CSO	892	2.7%	901	2.7%
Forks CSO	49	0.1%	50	0.1%
Friday Harbor Outstation	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Kelso CSO	409	1.2%	409	1.2%
Lakewood CSO	871	2.6%	877	2.6%
Long Beach CSO	98	0.3%	98	0.3%
Olympia CSO	1,151	3.5%	1,161	3.4%
Pierce North CSO	1,028	3.1%	1,036	3.1%
Pierce South CSO	766	2.3%	773	2.3%
Port Angeles CSO	259	0.8%	262	0.8%
Port Townsend CSO	118	0.4%	119	0.4%
Puyallup Valley CSO	1,016	3.1%	1,024	3.0%
Shelton CSO	317	1.0%	318	0.9%
South Bend CSO	60	0.2%	61	0.2%
Stevenson CSO	77	0.2%	77	0.2%
Region Total	9,379	28.2%	9,438	28.0%
Customer Service Center	27	0.1%	29	0.1%

Disability Lifeline Program

Combined DL Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office¹ (continued) October 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	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Moses Lake HCS Office	22	0.1%	24	0.1%
Okanogan HCS Office	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Spokane HCS Office	110	0.3%	124	0.4%
Sunnyside HCS Office	4	0.0%	5	0.0%
Tri-Cities HCS Office	38	0.1%	41	0.1%
Walla Walla HCS Office	3	0.0%	4	0.0%
Wapato HCS	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Wenatchee HCS Office	22	0.1%	23	0.1%
Yakima HCS Office	20	0.1%	21	0.1%
Region Total	233	0.7%	256	0.8%
HCS Region 2				
Alderwood HCS Office	44	0.1%	45	0.1%
Bellingham HCS Office	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
Everett HCS Office	44	0.1%	45	0.1%
Holgate HCS Office	319	1.0%	338	1.0%
Mt Vernon HCS Office	12	0.0%	12	0.0%
Oak Harbor HCS	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Skykomish HCS Office	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Smokey Point HCS	15	0.0%	15	0.0%
Region Total	463	1.4%	484	1.4%
HCS Region 3				
Aberdeen HCS Office	8	0.0%	8	0.0%
Bremerton HCS Office	15	0.0%	16	0.0%
Chehalis HCS Office	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Kelso HCS	6	0.0%	7	0.0%
Olympia HCS Office	22	0.1%	25	0.1%
Pacific County HCS	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Port Angeles HCS	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Tacoma HCS Office	74	0.2%	77	0.2%
Vancouver HCS	47	0.1%	51	0.2%
Region Total	186	0.6%	198	0.6%
State Total	33,215	100.0%	33,740	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 October 2011¹

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	29	0.1%	29	0.1%
Asotin	105	0.3%	106	0.3%
Benton	1,041	3.1%	1,069	3.2%
Chelan	546	1.6%	552	1.6%
Clallam	312	0.9%	316	0.9%
Clark	939	2.8%	952	2.8%
Columbia	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Cowlitz	415	1.2%	416	1.2%
Ferry	107	0.3%	107	0.3%
Franklin	44	0.1%	47	0.1%
Grant	460	1.4%	469	1.4%
Grays Harbor	540	1.6%	540	1.6%
Island	127	0.4%	130	0.4%
Jefferson	118	0.4%	119	0.4%
King	10,616	32.0%	10,882	32.3%
Kitsap	1,205	3.6%	1,207	3.6%
Kittitas	121	0.4%	121	0.4%
Klickitat	136	0.4%	136	0.4%
Lewis	551	1.7%	554	1.6%
Mason	317	1.0%	318	0.9%
Okanogan	243	0.7%	243	0.7%
Pacific	163	0.5%	164	0.5%
Pend Oreille	119	0.4%	119	0.4%
Pierce	3,759	11.3%	3,792	11.2%
Skagit	552	1.7%	561	1.7%
Skamania	77	0.2%	77	0.2%
Snohomish	3,566	10.7%	3,628	10.8%
Spokane	2,919	8.8%	2,948	8.7%
Stevens	269	0.8%	270	0.8%
Thurston	1,180	3.6%	1,193	3.5%
Walla Walla	224	0.7%	228	0.7%
Whatcom	1,103	3.3%	1,111	3.3%
Whitman	42	0.1%	43	0.1%
Yakima	1,268	3.8%	1,291	3.8%
Statewide Total	33,215	100.0%	33,740	100.0%

¹ The Disability Lifeline program ended effective November 1, 2011.

Disability Lifeline Program

Disability Lifeline Program Client Demographics October 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	DL-U Only		DL-X Only		DL-Other Types	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	18,340	100.0%	10,092	100.0%	5,308	100.0%
Gender						
Female	7,297	39.8%	4,272	42.3%	3,268	61.6%
Male	11,043	60.2%	5,820	57.7%	2,040	38.4%
Race						
White	11,858	64.7%	6,860	68.0%	1,462	27.5%
Hispanic	1,348	7.4%	586	5.8%	832	15.7%
Black	2,141	11.7%	1,179	11.7%	330	6.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	590	3.2%	222	2.2%	1,591	30.0%
Native American	634	3.5%	382	3.8%	48	0.9%
Unknown	1,769	9.6%	863	8.6%	1,045	19.7%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	1,846	10.1%	949	9.4%	369	7.0%
Married	800	4.4%	293	2.9%	1,585	29.9%
Never Married	10,485	57.2%	5,669	56.2%	1,126	21.2%
Divorced	4,688	25.6%	2,915	28.9%	644	12.1%
Widowed	384	2.1%	206	2.0%	1,481	27.9%
Unknown	137	0.7%	60	0.6%	103	1.9%
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	17,287	94.3%	9,841	97.5%	1,615	30.4%
Resident Alien	1,044	5.7%	248	2.5%	3,687	69.5%
U.S. National	9	0.0%	3	0.0%	6	0.1%
Immigrant Status						
Born in U.S.	17,064	93.0%	9,735	96.5%	1,339	25.2%
Amerasian	11	0.1%	1	0.0%	13	0.2%
Asylee	35	0.2%	8	0.1%	29	0.5%
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	13	0.1%	7	0.1%	2	0.0%
Deportation Withheld	5	0.0%	1	0.0%	6	0.1%
Non-Refugee	909	5.0%	225	2.2%	3,599	67.8%
Refugee	301	1.6%	114	1.1%	305	5.7%
Special Immigrant	2	0.0%	-	0.0%	15	0.3%
Victim of Trafficking	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	-	0.0%
Age						
18 Years Old	49	0.3%	23	0.2%	3	0.1%
19 – 20 Years Old	571	3.1%	236	2.3%	33	0.6%
21 – 29 Years Old	3,454	18.8%	1,645	16.3%	201	3.8%
30 – 39 Years Old	3,671	20.0%	1,925	19.1%	211	4.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	5,649	30.8%	3,341	33.1%	419	7.9%
50 – 55 Years Old	3,228	17.6%	1,994	19.8%	400	7.5%
56 – 59 Years Old	1,120	6.1%	642	6.4%	191	3.6%
60 – 64 Years Old	598	3.3%	286	2.8%	208	3.9%
65+ Years Old	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3,642	68.6%
Mean Age of Adults	40.8 Years Old		42 Years Old		65 Years Old	

Disability Lifeline Program

Disability Lifeline Program Client Demographics (continued)

October 2011

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	DL-U Only		DL-X Only		DL-Other Types	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	18,340	100.0%	10,092	100.0%	5,308	100.0%
Incapacity¹						
Emotional	9,709	52.9%	7,385	73.2%	293	5.5%
Mental Retardation	38	0.2%	48	0.5%	11	0.2%
Physical Impairment	7,323	39.9%	2,521	25.0%	861	16.2%
Other	1,270	6.9%	138	1.4%	4,143	78.1%
Avg. Months on Assistance since July 1997²	16.8 Months		31.0 Months		32.0 Months	

¹ 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

² 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 2012 was 759,252, an increase of 129,987 cases (20.7%) from the monthly average of 629,265 in SFY 2011.
- Children's Medicaid cases averaged 29.5% of the total Medical Assistance caseload (259,389 cases per month).
- SSI Medicaid cases averaged 13.4% of the total (118,197 per month).
- The Medicare Savings Program averaged 104,567 cases per month, or 11.9% of the total.
- TANF-related Medicaid cases averaged 50,466 per month, or 5.7 % of the total.

Medical Assistance Program

Selected Non-Grant Medical Assistance Program Caseload¹ by Categories SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Program Type	Description	Avg. Monthly Caseload ²
Children's Medicaid	Children of low-income families (or non-needy relatives) under 19 years of age. Family income cannot exceed 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).	259,389
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.	118,197
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.	104,567
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.	50,466
Pregnancy Medicaid	Low-income pregnant women. Categorically Needy (CN) income limit is 185% of the FPL.	29,756
Newborn Medicaid	Automatic coverage for infants up to one year of age born to women who received Medicaid at the time of birth.	25,679
Post Pregnancy Family Planning Extension	Up to 10 months of automatic family planning coverage when the pregnancy ends.	26,682
SSI-Related Medicaid	Low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons who do not receive SSI cash benefits.	25,361
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.	22,942

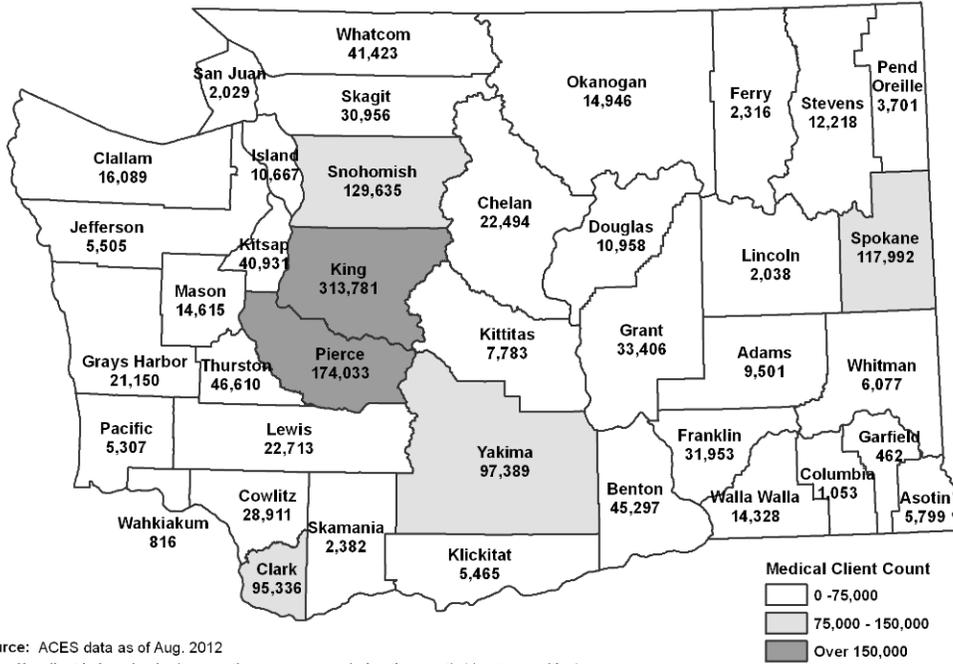
¹Caseload counts are statewide. WASHCAP cases are included in the statewide caseload counts.

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.	13,578
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.	1,519
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.	426
Refugee Medical Assistance	Refugees who do not receive cash assistance. Eligibility ends after the first eight months of residency in the U.S.	219

Medical Assistance Program

Number of Medical Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2012

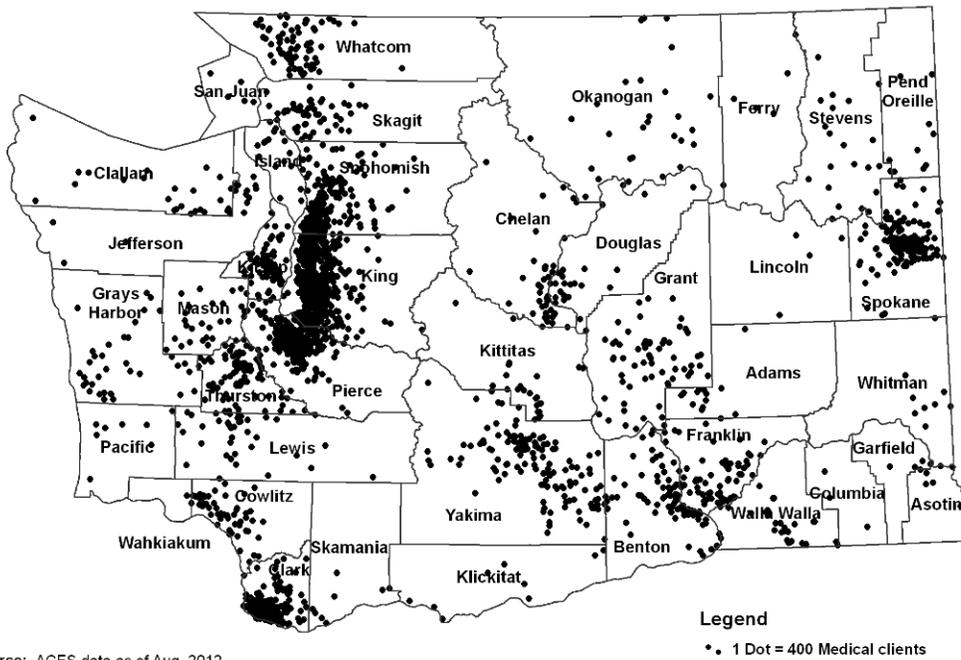


Source: ACES data as of Aug. 2012

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. 2012

Number of Medical Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2012



Source: ACES data as of Aug. 2012

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. 2012

MCS Program

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¹ HEN: Housing and Essential Needs program

MCS Program

Medical Care Services (MCS)

Medical Care Services (MCS) is a state-funded medical program for low-income adults who are unable to work for at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity. MCS recipients may be eligible for housing assistance through the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program administered by the Department of Commerce. The MCS client population described in this section is limited to those who are potentially eligible for the HEN program. The term “MCS/Potentially HEN” is used to describe this client population.

Highlights:

- MCS/Potentially HEN program averaged 11,362 recipients per month in SFY2012.
- The number of MCS/Potentially HEN recipients declined by 29.1% between November 2011 and June 2012 -- from 14,093 in November 2011 to 9,996 in June 2012.
- In June 2012, the majority of MCS/Potentially HEN recipients were male (61.4%) and White (65.6%). The average age of MCS/Potentially HEN recipients was 40.3 years.

MCS Program

Selected MCS/Potentially HEN Program Characteristics SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	11,362 (9,996-14,093)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.16%
State Total Population²	6,817,770
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.2%
State Population Age 18 and Over³	5,244,275

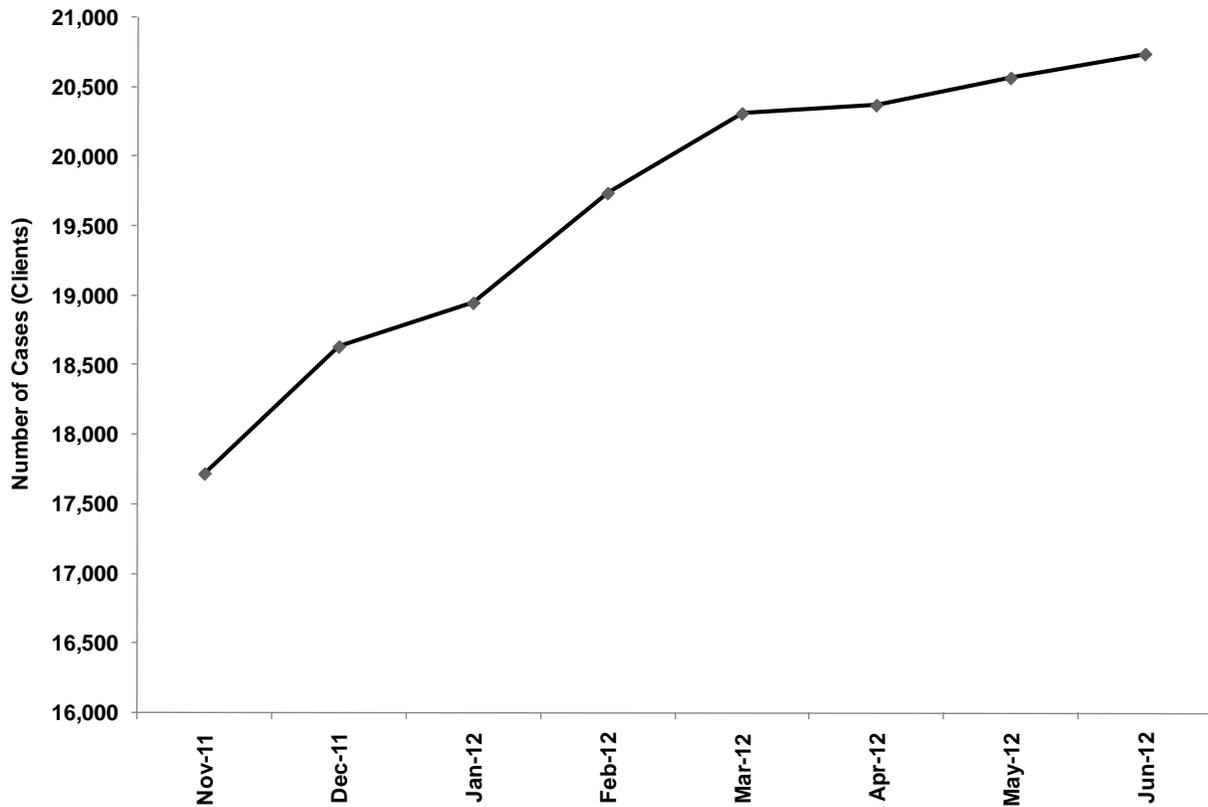
² OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State.

³ Ibid.

MCS Program

MCS/Potentially HEN Clients by Month SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY2012 ⁴	Persons
July	--
August	--
September	--
October	--
November	14,093
December	12,855
January	11,692
February	11,315
March	10,584
April	10,260
May	10,101
June	9,996
Mo. Avg.	11,362

⁴ The HEN program was implemented on November 1, 2011.

MCS Program

MCS/Potentially HEN Clients Moving to Other Programs SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

During Subsequent Month Being Reported

SFY 2012	Total MCS/Po- tentially HEN Adults ⁵	Adults Remaining On MCS		Adults Moving to ABD		Adults Moving to SSI		Adults Exiting MCS ⁶	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
July	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
August	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
September	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
October	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
November	17,722	11,716	83.1%	663	4.7%	70	0.5%	1,587	11.3%
December	18,634	10,516	81.8%	600	4.7%	40	0.3%	1,658	12.9%
January	18,948	10,000	85.5%	546	4.7%	38	0.3%	1,074	9.2%
February	19,736	9,251	81.8%	751	6.6%	29	0.3%	1,219	10.8%
March	20,308	8,915	84.2%	630	6.0%	41	0.4%	952	9.0%
April	20,368	8,859	86.3%	455	4.4%	28	0.3%	870	8.5%
May	20,563	8,751	86.6%	426	4.2%	23	0.2%	848	8.4%
June	20,734	8,631	86.3%	360	3.6%	25	0.3%	937	9.4%
Mo. Avg.	19,627	9,580	84.3%	554	4.9%	37	0.3%	1,143	10.1%

⁵ Left of the vertical line are clients who received MCS during the reporting month. Columns to the right of the vertical line are programs the client received during the subsequent month.

⁶ These adults were not enrolled in ABD, SSI, or other cash programs in the following month.

MCS Program

MCS/Potentially HEN Clients by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Region 1		
Access Spokane 032	926	9.3%
Clarkston CSO	47	0.5%
Colfax CSO	15	0.2%
Colville CSO	81	0.8%
Ellensburg CSO	44	0.4%
Goldendale CSO	24	0.2%
Kennewick CSO	368	3.7%
Mattawa CSO	-	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	151	1.5%
Newport CSO	2	0.0%
Okanogan CSO	43	0.4%
Othello CSO	100	1.0%
Pomeroy Outstation	-	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	5	0.1%
Republic CSO	34	0.3%
Sunnyside CSO	51	0.5%
Walla Walla CSO	52	0.5%
Wapato CSO	35	0.4%
Wenatchee CSO	129	1.3%
White Salmon CSO	14	0.1%
Yakima CSO	254	2.5%
Region Total	2,375	23.8%
Region 2		
Alderwood CSO	196	2.0%
Auburn CSO	136	1.4%
Bellingham CSO	283	2.8%
Belltown CSO	457	4.6%
Capitol Hill CSO	258	2.6%
Everett CSO	397	4.0%
Federal Way CSO	301	3.0%
King Eastside CSO	302	3.0%
King North CSO	299	3.0%
King South CSO	462	4.6%
Mt Vernon CSO	141	1.4%
Oak Harbor CSO	30	0.3%
Rainier CSO	213	2.1%
Renton CSO	161	1.6%
Sky Valley CSO	89	0.9%
Smokey Point CSO	271	2.7%
Walla Walla-Columbia	-	0.0%
White Center CSO	337	3.4%
Region Total	4,333	43.3%

MCS Program

MCS/Potentially HEN Clients by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office June 2012 (Continued)

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Region 3		
Aberdeen CSO	204	2.0%
Bremerton CSO	322	3.2%
Chehalis CSO	222	2.2%
Columbia River CSO	386	3.9%
Forks CSO	21	0.2%
Friday Harbor Outstn	-	0.0%
Kelso CSO	240	2.4%
Lakewood CSO	211	2.1%
Long Beach CSO	20	0.2%
Olympia CSO	391	3.9%
Pierce North CSO	359	3.6%
Pierce South CSO	273	2.7%
Port Angeles CSO	76	0.8%
Port Townsend CSO	27	0.3%
Puyallup Valley CSO	323	3.2%
Shelton CSO	131	1.3%
South Bend CSO	25	0.3%
Stevenson CSO	31	0.3%
Region Total	3,262	32.6%

MCS Program

MCS/Potentially HEN Clients by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office (continued) June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

		Clients	
		Number	Percent
HCS Region 1			
	CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	ELLENSBURG HCS	-	0.0%
	MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	5	0.1%
	SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	1	0.0%
	WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	-	0.0%
	WAPATO HCS	-	0.0%
	WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	Region Total	6	0.1%
HCS Region 2			
	ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
	BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	2	0.0%
	EVERETT HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
	HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	4	0.0%
	MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
	OAK HARBOR HCS	-	0.0%
	SKYKOMISH HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	Region Total	9	0.1%
HCS Region 3			
	ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	-	0.0%
	KELSO HCS	-	0.0%
	OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	5	0.1%
	PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	-	0.0%
	PORT ANGELES HCS	1	0.0%
	TACOMA HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%
	Vancouver HCS	3	0.0%
	Region Total	11	0.1%
	State Total	9,996	100.0%

MCS Program

MCS/Potentially HEN Clients by County of Residence June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Adams	11	0.1%
Asotin	47	0.5%
Benton	236	2.4%
Chelan	107	1.1%
Clallam	102	1.0%
Clark	378	3.8%
Columbia	8	0.1%
Cowlitz	236	2.4%
Douglas	31	0.3%
Ferry	24	0.2%
Franklin	144	1.4%
Garfield	1	0.0%
Grant	150	1.5%
Grays Harbor	211	2.1%
Island	35	0.4%
Jefferson	23	0.2%
King	2,873	28.7%
Kitsap	331	3.3%
Kittitas	45	0.5%
Klickitat	42	0.4%
Lewis	213	2.1%
Lincoln	10	0.1%
Mason	133	1.3%
Okanogan	98	1.0%
Pacific	43	0.4%
Pend Oreille	50	0.5%
Pierce	1,184	11.8%
San Juan	5	0.1%
Skagit	136	1.4%
Skamania	30	0.3%
Snohomish	955	9.6%
Spokane	912	9.1%
Stevens	96	1.0%
Thurston	409	4.1%
Wahkiakum	6	0.1%
Walla Walla	56	0.6%
Whatcom	289	2.9%
Whitman	17	0.2%
Yakima	319	3.2%
State Total	9,996	100.0%

MCS Program

MCS/Potentially HEN Client Demographics June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients/Adults	
			Percent
TOTAL	9,996		100.0%
Gender			
Female	3,856		38.6%
Male	6,140		61.4%
Race			
White	6,557		65.6%
Hispanic	739		7.4%
Black	1,031		10.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	258		2.6%
Native American	356		3.6%
Unknown	1,055		10.6%
Marital Status (Adults Only)			
Separated	1,035		10.4%
Married	468		4.7%
Never Married	5,817		58.2%
Divorced	2,417		24.2%
Widow	200		2.0%
Unknown	59		0.6%
Citizenship⁷			
U.S. Citizen	9,490		94.9%
Resident Alien	506		5.1%
U.S. National	0		0.0%
Homeless	3,752		37.5%
Incapacity			
Emotional	5,474		54.8%
Mental	17		0.2%
Physical	4,505		45.1%
Age			
18 – 20 Years Old	377		3.8%
21 – 29 Years Old	1,910		19.1%
30 – 39 Years Old	2,064		20.6%
40-49 Years Old	3,115		31.2%
50-55 Years Old	1,716		17.2%
56-59 Years Old	551		5.5%
60-64 Years Old	262		2.6%
65+ Years Old	1		0.0%
Avg. Age of Clients/Adults			40.3 Years Old

⁷ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

PWA Program

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PWA Program

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) is a state-funded program that provides cash assistance to pregnant women who do not qualify for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Former Disability Lifeline recipients may be eligible for the PWA program. The program was implemented on November 1, 2011, as required by Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082¹.

Highlights:

- The number of clients served by the PWA program increased each month, from 8 clients in January 2011 to 170 in June 2012.
- The program served a monthly average of 68 clients in SFY 2012.
- In June 2012, 44.7% of PWA clients were White and 34.1% were African American. Most of the women were never married (76.5%). The average age of PWA clients was 30.4 years.

¹Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082 ended the Disability Lifeline program effective November 1, 2011 and created the Pregnant Women Assistance Program (PWA).

PWA Program

Selected PWA Characteristics SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

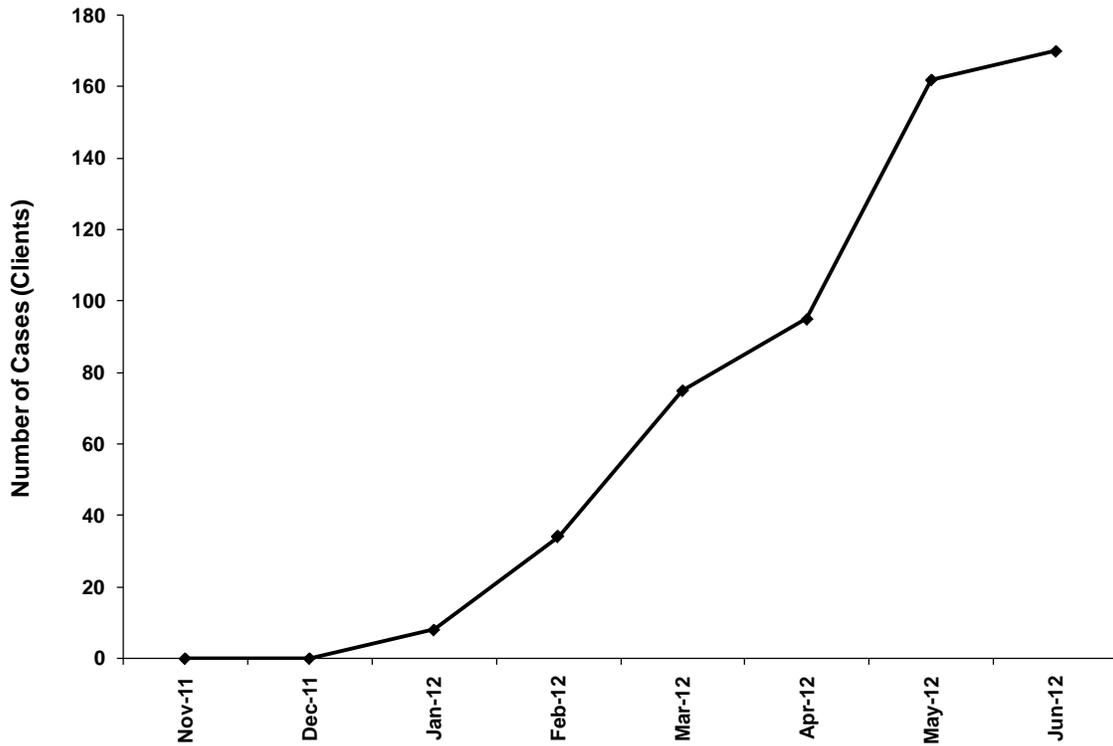
	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	68 (8 - 170)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	5,244,275
Average Monthly Payment Per Person (Range)	\$167.31 (\$77.88 - \$174.15)

¹ OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

PWA Program

PWA Clients by Month

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2012 ¹	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Person
July	--	--	--
August	--	--	--
September	--	--	--
October	--	--	--
November	0	--	--
December	0	--	--
January	8	\$623.00	\$77.88
February	34	\$5,166.00	\$151.94
March	75	\$12,146.45	\$161.95
April	95	\$15,814.75	\$166.47
May	162	\$27,658.30	\$170.73
June	170	\$29,605.85	\$174.15
Mo. Avg.	68	\$11,377.00	\$167.31

¹ PWA program was implemented on November 1, 2011.

PWA Program

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Region 1		
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	11	6.5%
CLARKSTON CSO	2	1.2%
COLFAX CSO	0	0.0%
COLVILLE CSO	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG CSO	1	0.6%
GOLDENDALE CSO	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK CSO	7	4.1%
MATTAWA CSO	0	0.0%
MOSES LAKE CSO	2	1.2%
MOSES LAKE/OTHELLO	0	0.0%
NEWPORT CSO	1	0.6%
OKANOGAN CSO	1	0.6%
POMEROY OUTSTATION	0	0.0%
R2 PROCESSING		
CENTER	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC CSO	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	8	4.7%
WALLA WALLA CSO	0	0.0%
WAPATO CSO	1	0.6%
WENATCHEE CSO	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON CSO	0	0.0%
YAKIMA CSO	9	5.3%
Region Total	43	25.3%
Region 2		
ALDERWOOD CSO	0	0.0%
AUBURN CSO	5	2.9%
BELLINGHAM CSO	1	0.6%
BELLTOWN CSO	1	0.6%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	6	3.5%
EVERETT CSO	7	4.1%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	1	0.6%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	1	0.6%
KING NORTH CSO	4	2.4%
KING SOUTH CSO	6	3.5%
MT VERNON CSO	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR CSO	0	0.0%
RAINIER CSO	11	6.5%
RENTON CSO	1	0.6%
SKY VALLEY CSO	2	1.2%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	1	0.6%
WALLA WALLA-		
COLUMBIA	0	0.0%
WHITE CENTER CSO	25	14.7%
Region Total	72	42.4%

PWA Program

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)
June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Region 3		
ABERDEEN CSO	0	0.0%
BREMERTON CSO	1	0.6%
CHEHALIS CSO	2	1.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	5	2.9%
FORKS CSO	2	1.2%
FRIDAY HARBOR		
OUTSTN	0	0.0%
KELSO CSO	3	1.8%
LAKESWOOD CSO	7	4.1%
LONG BEACH CSO	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA CSO	3	1.8%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	14	8.2%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	14	8.2%
PORT ANGELES CSO	2	1.2%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	0	0.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	1	0.6%
SHELTON CSO	1	0.6%
SOUTH BEND CSO	0	0.0%
STEVENSON CSO	0	0.0%
Region Total	55	32.4%
Statewide Total	170	100%

PWA Program

PWA Clients by County of Residence June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%
Asotin	2	1.2%
Benton	5	2.9%
Chelan	0	0.0%
Clallam	4	2.4%
Clark	5	2.9%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	2	1.2%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	1.2%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	2	1.2%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%
King	62	36.5%
Kitsap	1	0.6%
Kittitas	1	0.6%
Klickitat	0	0.0%
Lewis	3	1.8%
Lincoln	0	0.0%
Mason	1	0.6%
Okanogan	1	0.6%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	1	0.6%
Pierce	35	20.6%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	0	0.0%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	9	5.3%
Spokane	11	6.5%
Stevens	0	0.0%
Thurston	2	1.2%
Statewide Total	170	100.0%

PWA Program

PWA Client Demographics

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Clients	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	170	100%
Gender		
Female	170	100%
Race		
White	76	44.7%
Hispanic	25	14.7%
Black	58	34.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1.8%
Native American	6	3.5%
Unknown	2	1.2%
Marital Status		
Separated	19	11.2%
Married	11	6.5%
Never Married	130	76.5%
Divorced	8	4.7%
Unknown	2	1.2%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	166	97.6%
Resident Alien	4	2.4%
Homeless	59	34.7%
Age		
21-29 Years Old	70	41.2%
30-39 Years Old	96	56.5%
40-49 Years Old	4	2.4%
Average Age of Clients	30.4 Years Old	

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

The ESA 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. These services include information and referral to community resources and workshops related to self-sufficiency.

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, and assistance to become U.S. citizens. Compared to last year's report, this report:

- Includes new sections about Limited English Proficient (LEP) Pathway employment services and service recipients such as demographic information, geographic location, and primary language.
- Separates Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) data into services and workshops provided during the year.

Additionally, the LEP Pathway program made some changes during SFY 2012 to improve services and outcomes:

1. **New Contract Model** – Prior to SFY 2012, payments for employment and ESL client service contracts were based on the provision of services. Pathway providers earned their contract funding by billing for specific services. As a result of proposed 2011-13 biennial budget reductions in May 2011 for LEP Pathway services which ranged from 27-54% of the LEP Pathway budget, ORIA convened a workgroup of statewide stakeholders and service providers to discuss ways to address the potential impact on LEP services. The workgroup recommended a new contract model which allows service providers to efficiently manage their budget. Under the new contract model, LEP Pathway service providers would receive a certain portion of their contract funding on a monthly basis¹ (80% divided into equal monthly amounts) and earn the remaining portion (20%) by meeting established performance outcomes.

This new model allows service providers to customize services for each participant instead of providing pre-determined services in order to earn their contract funding. The 80/20 contracting model meets the performance based outcome criteria for contracting required by the Governor's Executive Order 10-02, Performance Based Contracting.

2. **Transportation Support Services** – A workgroup comprised of stakeholders statewide was convened in March 2012 to develop support services for LEP Pathway participants. The provision of transportation assistance is intended to remove any transportation-related barriers to participation in approved activities. Transportation support is limited to transit tickets/passes, gas cards and auto repair.

¹ ESL service providers report and are compensated on a quarterly basis.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

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Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

English Proficient (LEP) individuals being served by ESA's Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA).

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 on ORIA clients who received 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 access services such as healthcare, school enrollment for children, subsidized housing, elder services, and transportation.
- Naturalization Services (NS) – include 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.

Highlights:

The average monthly number of clients receiving ORIA services increased from 3,006 in SFY 2011 to 3,811 in SFY 2012.

- The LEP Pathway moved to an 80/20 funding model in SFY 2012.
- In April 2012, the LEP Pathway program began providing transportation support services to eligible participants.
- In June 2012, 54.3% of ORIA clients were refugees and 42% of ORIA clients have resided in the U.S. for less than one year. The majority (52.8%) were female, and 32.3% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- In SFY 2012, an average of 1,613 ORIA adult clients per month received TANF/SFA services. This represents about 4% of all adults receiving TANF/SFA.
- In SFY 2012, an average of 542 ORIA clients received Naturalization Services each month. In June 2012, the majority of clients served were female (63.1%) and 29.7% were age 65 and over.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**Selected ORIA Program Characteristics
SFY 2011 and SFY 2012**

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

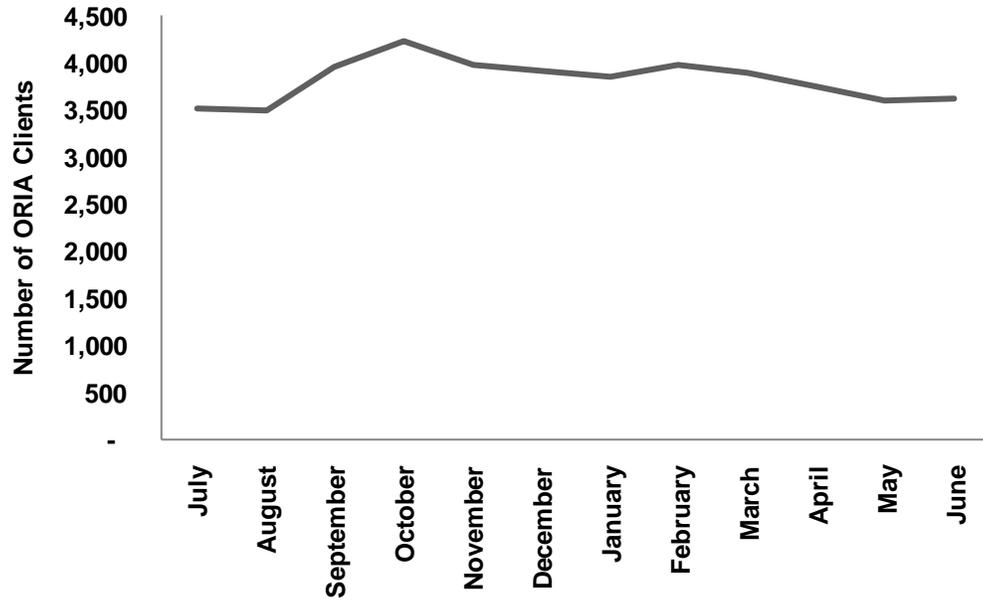
	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of ORIA Clients Per Month (Range)	3,006 (1,860 – 4,151)	3,811 (3,486 – 4,230)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Per Month (Range)	2,273 (1,718 – 2,725)	2,398 (2,323 – 2,499)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA Per Month (Range)	1,701 (1,275 – 1,986)	1,613 (1,520 – 1,684)
Average Number of LEP Pathway ESL Clients Per Month (Range)	1,487 (1,166 – 1,763)	1,441 (1,328-1,527)
Average Number of ORIA Clients Receiving Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Service Per Month (Range)	457 (261 – 667)	528 (361 – 803)
Average Number of ORIA Clients Who Received Naturalization Services Per Month (Range)	1,322 (1,080 – 1,510)	542 ¹ (145 – 1,006)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services Per Month (Range)	Not Reported	1,611 (1,460-1,909)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment Per Month (Range)	166 (101-230)	150 (96 – 202)

¹ For Naturalization Services, the difference between the monthly average figures for SFY 2011 and SFY 2012 is due to these factors: 1) In SFY 2011, services were provided for only five months with the elimination of the program effective November 30, 2012 as part of DSHS' 6.3% across-the-board budget reductions; 2) SFY 2012 shows an average of clients served over a 10-month period (funding for Naturalization Services was restored for SFY 12; however, due to a delay in the procurement process, the reinstatement of Naturalization Services did not occur until September 2011; for this reason, there is no program data for July and August 2011); and 3) although SFY 2011 included fewer service months, total expenditure was higher in SFY 2011 than SFY 2012: \$ 1.9 million in SFY 2011, compared to \$1.6 million in SFY 2012.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA Clients
SFY 2012**

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

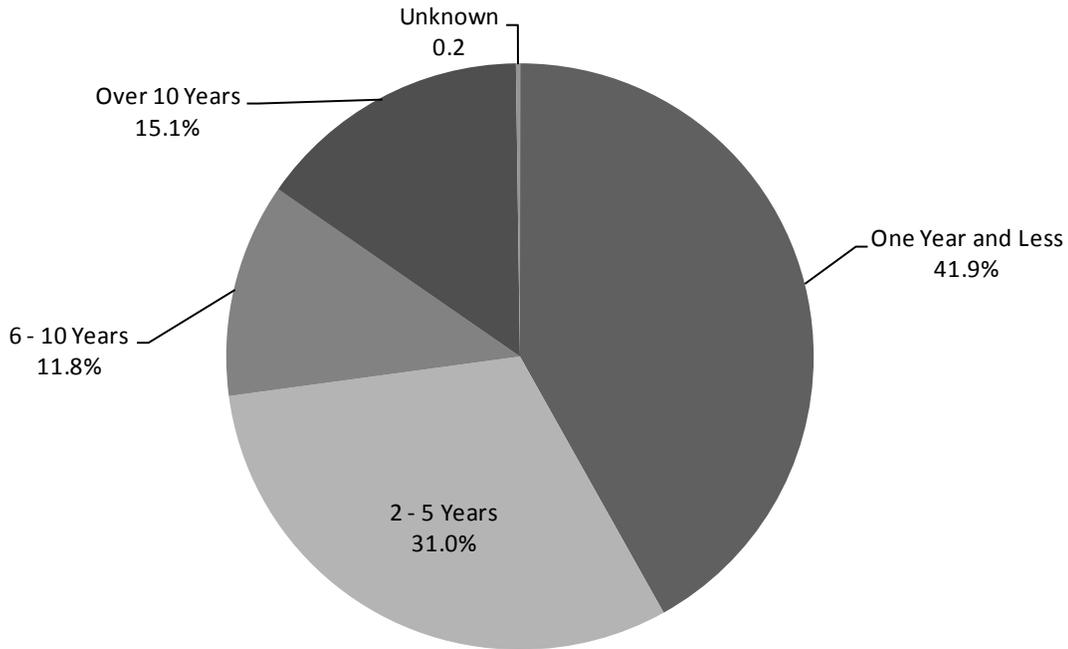


SFY 2012	Clients
July	3,513
August	3,486
September	3,964
October	4,230
November	3,974
December	3,918
January	3,854
February	3,980
March	3,881
April	3,736
May	3,590
June	3,608
Mo. Avg.	3,811

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA Clients
Length of Stay in the U.S.
June 2012**

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data



June 2012	Clients	
	Number	Percent
One Year and Less	1,511	41.9%
2 - 5 Years	1,117	31.0%
6 - 10 Years	426	11.8%
Over 10 Years	546	15.1%
Unknown ¹	8	0.2%
Total	3,608	100%

¹ DSHS does not require the collection of US entry date information.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

ORIA Client Demographics
June 2012

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent ¹
Total	3,608	100%
Gender		
Female	1,890	52.8%
Male	1,718	47.2%
Immigrant Status²		
Amerasian	5	0.1%
Asylee	142	3.9%
Battered Alien	3	0.1%
Canadian Born American Indian	1	0.0%
Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	92	2.5%
Conditional Entrant	1	0.0%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	3	0.1%
Deportation Withheld	1	0.0%
Individuals Assisting the Dept of Justice (DOJ) in Criminal Investigations	1	0.0%
Individuals with a Petition Pending for 3 Yrs or More	1	0.0%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	1,113	30.8%
Non Refugee	108	3.0%
Parolee Paroled One Year Or More	70	1.9%
Permanent Residing Under Color Of Law	61	1.7%
Refugee	1,958	54.3%
Temporary Protected Status Individuals	3	0.1%
Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries	32	0.9%
Unknown	13	0.4%
Age		
16-20 Years Old	97	2.7%
21-29 Years Old	811	22.5%
30-39 Years Old	1,165	32.3%
40-49 Years Old	876	24.3%
50-55 Years Old	333	9.2%
56-59 Years Old	121	3.4%
60-64 Years Old	81	2.2%
65+ Years Old	124	3.4%
Mean Age of Adults	38.7 Years Old	

¹ Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

² See pages 28-29 of this section for Immigrant Status definitions.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

ORIA Clients by Region June 2012

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

Region	Number	Percent¹
Region 1	972	26.9%
Region 2	2,289	63.4%
Region 3	347	9.6%
Total	3,608	100.0%

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

¹ Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

ORIA Clients by Country of Origin, June 2012

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

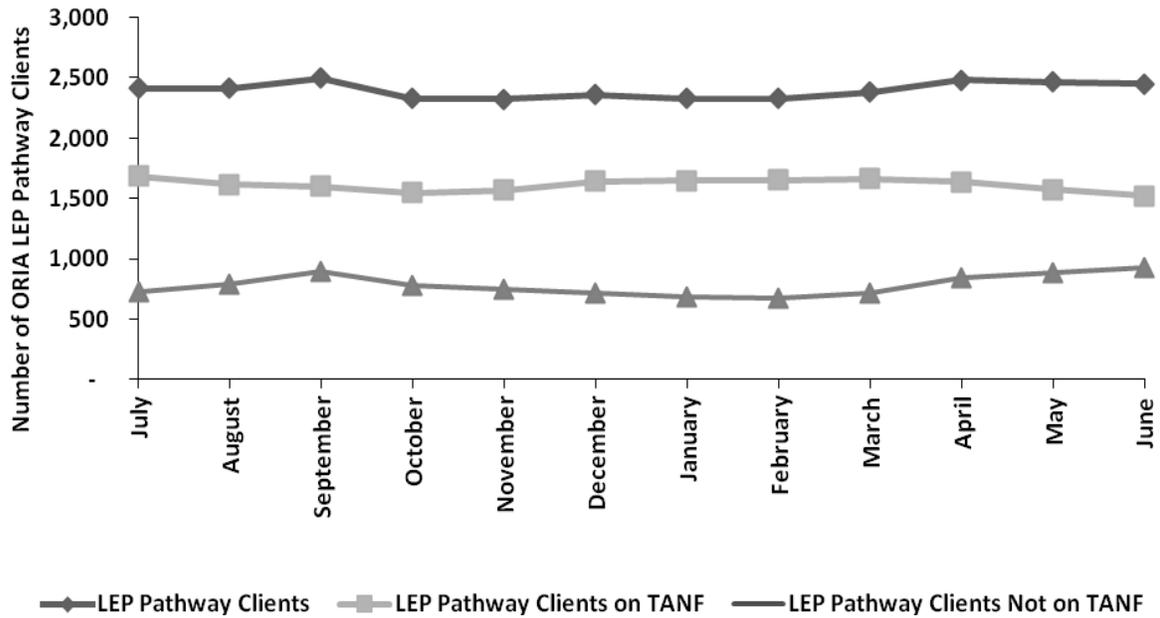
Country	Number	Percent
Afghanistan	26	0.7%
Belarus (Belorussia)	13	0.4%
Bhutan	342	9.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14	0.4%
Burma	273	7.6%
Burundi	14	0.4%
Cambodia	44	1.2%
Congo	26	0.7%
Cuba	11	0.3%
Egypt	14	0.4%
Eritrea	147	4.1%
Ethiopia	223	6.2%
Iran	80	2.2%
Iraq	264	7.3%
Kenya	23	0.6%
Korea (South)	39	1.1%
Marshall Islands	116	3.2%
Mexico	172	4.8%
Micronesia	25	0.7%
Moldova	127	3.5%
Philippines	12	0.3%
Russia	188	5.2%
Somalia	672	18.6%
Sudan	41	1.1%
Ukraine	207	5.7%
United Kingdom	11	0.3%
United States	14	0.4%
Uzbekistan	25	0.7%
Vietnam	107	3.0%
Unknown	70	1.9%
Subtotal	3,390	92.6%
Countries with 10 or fewer clients¹	218	7.4%
Total	3,608	100.0%

¹ Albania, American Samoa, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Rep., Chile, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea(North), Kosovo, Kyrgstan, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Puerto Rico, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA LEP Pathway Services Adult Clients
SFY 2012**

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data



SFY 2012	ORIA Clients	LEP Pathway Clients				
		Total	TANF/SFA	Percent	Non-TANF	Percent
July	3,513	2,413	1,684	69.8%	729	30.2%
August	3,486	2,412	1,617	67.0%	795	33.0%
September	3,964	2,499	1,600	64.0%	899	36.0%
October	4,230	2,330	1,546	66.4%	784	33.6%
November	3,974	2,323	1,569	67.5%	754	32.5%
December	3,918	2,360	1,642	69.6%	718	30.4%
January	3,854	2,329	1,646	70.7%	683	29.3%
February	3,980	2,331	1,656	71.0%	675	29.0%
March	3,881	2,382	1,662	69.8%	720	30.2%
April	3,736	2,483	1,635	65.8%	848	34.2%
May	3,590	2,464	1,574	63.9%	890	36.1%
June	3,608	2,451	1,520	62.0%	931	38.0%
Mo. Avg.	3,811	2,398	1,613	67.3%	785	32.7%

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA LEP Pathway Services TANF/SFA Adult Clients
By Language
June 2012**

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

Language¹	Number	Percent
Amharic	40	2.6%
Arabic	98	6.4%
Burmese	58	3.8%
English	490	32.2%
Farsi	20	1.3%
Oromo	16	1.1%
Other Language	153	10.1%
Russian	173	11.4%
Somali	238	15.7%
Spanish	72	4.7%
Swahili	12	0.8%
Tigrigna	52	3.4%
Vietnamese	31	2.0%
Subtotal	1,453	95.6%
Languages with less than 10 clients	67	4.4%
Total	1,520	100.0%

¹ Self-reported data from ACES.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

ORIA LEP Pathway Services Adult Client Demographics June 2012 & Annual Unduplicated

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

ESL Level ¹	June 2012	Percent	Annual Unduplicated	Percent
Level 1	515	21.0%	885	17.2%
Level 2	404	16.5%	748	14.6%
Level 3	404	16.5%	797	15.5%
Level 4	315	12.9%	680	13.2%
Level 5	117	4.8%	242	4.7%
Level 6	43	1.8%	98	1.9%
Level 7	2	0.1%	7	0.1%
ESL Class Only ²	321	13.1%	670	13.0%
Other ³	332	13.5%	1010	19.7%
Total	2,451	100.0%	5,137	100.0%

Immigrant Status ⁴	June 2012	Percent	Annual Unduplicated	Percent
Amerasian	5	0.2%	11	0.2%
Asylee	77	3.1%	187	3.6%
Citizen of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	83	3.4%	174	3.4%
Conditional Entrant	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	1	0.0%	4	0.1%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	511	20.8%	1,225	23.8%
Non-Refugee	77	3.1%	197	3.8%
Parolee Paroled One Year or More	48	2.0%	110	2.1%
Permanent Residing Under Color of Law	52	2.1%	128	2.5%
Refugee	1595	65.1%	3,088	60.1%
Temporary Protected Status Individuals	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Unknown	2	0.0%	9	0.1%
Total	2,451	100.0%	5,137	100.0%

¹ English as a Second Language (ESL) proficiency levels are based on Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS) standards. 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 Includes clients receiving ESL instruction who were not tested or did not get a level gain during the reporting period.

³ Includes clients who were served under the LEP Pathway without any associated ESL codes and LEP Pathway clients who did not receive ESL services.

⁴ See pages 28-29 of this section for Immigrant Status definitions.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

ORIA LEP Pathway Services Adult Clients by Region
June 2012

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

Region	Number	Percent
Region 1	727	29.7%
Region 2	1,527	62.3%
Region 3	197	8.0%
Total	2,451	100.0%

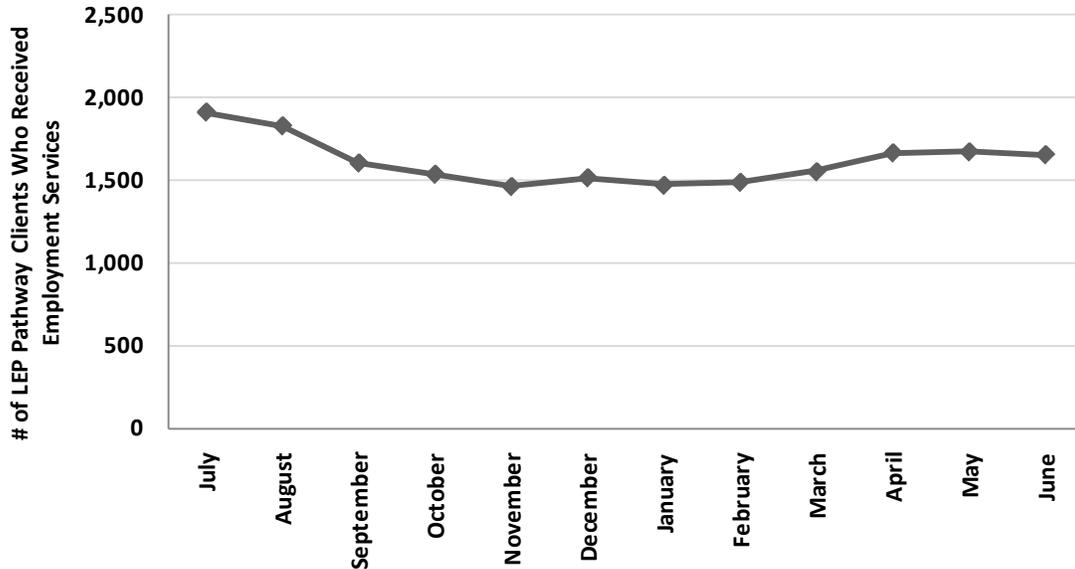
Note: Data above shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by region. Clients generally live in the same region as their service providers.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services

SFY 2012

Sources: ESA ACES and MAPPER Data



SFY 2012	ORIA LEP Pathway Adults	ORIA LEP Pathway Adults Who Received Employment Services		ORIA LEP Pathway Adults Who Entered Employment	
	Adults	Number	Percent	Number	Percent ¹
July	2,413	1,909	79.1%	194	10.2%
August	2,412	1,826	75.7%	146	8.0%
September	2,499	1,602	64.1%	155	9.7%
October	2,330	1,534	65.8%	135	8.8%
November	2,323	1,460	62.8%	124	8.5%
December	2,360	1,513	64.1%	96	6.3%
January	2,329	1,467	63.0%	139	9.5%
February	2,331	1,485	63.7%	134	9.0%
March	2,382	1,549	65.0%	149	9.6%
April	2,483	1,663	67.0%	163	9.8%
May	2,464	1,669	67.7%	202	12.1%
June	2,451	1,652	67.4%	167	10.1%
Mo. Avg.	2,398	1,611	67.2%	150	9.3%

¹ Percent is based on the number of LEP Pathway clients who received Employment Services.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**Demographics of ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received
Employment Services
June 2012**

Sources: ESA ACES and MAPPER Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,652	100%
Gender		
Female	820	49.6%
Male	832	50.4%
Time in US		
One Year and Less	811	49.1%
2 - 5 Years	560	33.9%
6 - 10 Years	135	8.2%
> 10 Years	146	8.8%
Age		
18 – 20 Years Old	41	2.5%
21 – 29 Years Old	392	23.7%
30 – 39 Years Old	567	34.3%
40 – 49 Years Old	423	25.6%
50 – 55 Years Old	154	9.3%
56 – 59 Years Old	45	2.7%
60 – 64 Years Old	24	1.5%
65+ Years Old	6	0.4%
Mean Age of Adults	36 Years Old	

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received
Employment Services by Region
June 2012**

Source: ESA-MAPPER Data

Region	Number	Percent
Region 1	507	30.7%
Region 2	1,021	61.8%
Region 3	124	7.5%
Total	1,652	100.00%

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

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services
by Primary Language
June 2012**

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

Primary Language¹	Number	Percent²
Albanian	1	0.1%
Amharic	34	2.1%
Arabic	115	7.0%
Bulgarian	1	0.1%
Burmese	110	6.7%
Cambodian (Khmer)	6	0.4%
Chinese	1	0.1%
Dari	1	0.1%
English	497	30.1%
Farsi	31	1.9%
French	9	0.5%
French Creole	2	0.1%
Hindi	2	0.1%
Korean	4	0.2%
Laotian	2	0.1%
Oromo	13	0.8%
Other Language	249	15.1%
Punjabi	2	0.1%
Romanian	7	0.4%
Russian	157	9.5%
Samoan	2	0.1%
Serbo-Croatian	2	0.1%
Somali	232	14.0%
Spanish	56	3.4%
Sudanese	1	0.1%
Swahili	12	0.7%
Thai	1	0.1%
Tigrigna	65	3.9%
Tongan	1	0.1%
Trukese	3	0.2%
Turkish	1	0.1%
Ukrainian	9	0.5%
Urdu	4	0.2%
Vietnamese	19	1.2%
Total	1,652	100.0%

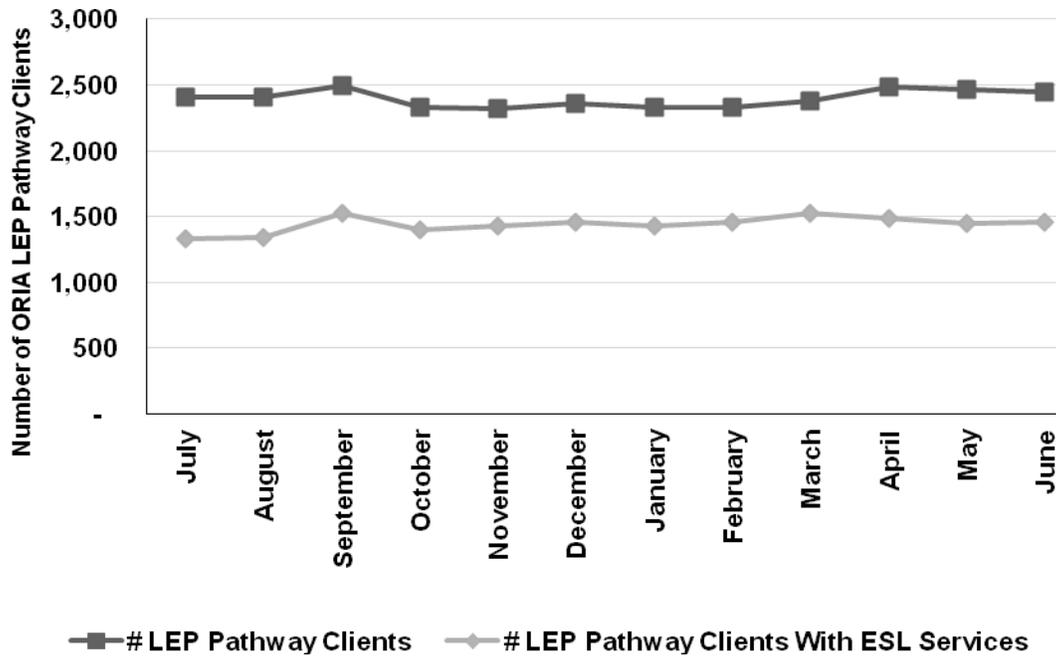
¹ Self-reported data from ACES.

² Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services
SFY 2012**

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data



SFY 2012	ORIA LEP Pathway ESL Clients		
	ORIA LEP Pathway Clients	Number	Percent
July	2,413	1,328	55.0%
August	2,412	1,345	55.8%
September	2,499	1,527	61.1%
October	2,330	1,404	60.3%
November	2,323	1,431	61.6%
December	2,360	1,461	61.9%
January	2,329	1,432	61.5%
February	2,331	1,460	62.6%
March	2,382	1,522	63.9%
April	2,483	1,483	59.7%
May	2,464	1,449	58.8%
June	2,451	1,455	59.4%
Mo. Avg.	2,398	1,441	60.1%

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**Demographics of
ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services
June 2012**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent¹
TOTAL	1,455	100.0%
Gender		
Female	861	59.2%
Male	594	40.8%
ESL level		
Level 1	442	30.4%
Level 2	299	20.5%
Level 3	205	14.1%
Level 4	144	9.9%
Level 5	40	2.7%
Level 6	11	0.8%
English Class Only²	314	21.6%
Age		
16 – 20 Years Old	32	2.2%
21 – 29 Years Old	287	19.7%
30 – 39 Years Old	493	33.9%
40 – 49 Years Old	405	27.8%
50 – 55 Years Old	156	10.7%
56 – 59 Years Old	45	3.1%
60 – 64 Years Old	26	1.8%
65+ Years Old	11	0.8%
Mean Age of Adults	38 Years Old	

¹ Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

² Includes ESL Instruction clients who were either newly enrolled or were not tested during the reporting period.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program
ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services
by Region
June 2012

Source: ESA-MAPPER Data

Region	Number	Percent
Region 1	492	33.8%
Region 2	845	58.1%
Region 3	118	8.1%
Total	1,455	100.00%

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

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program
ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services
by Primary Language
June 2012

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

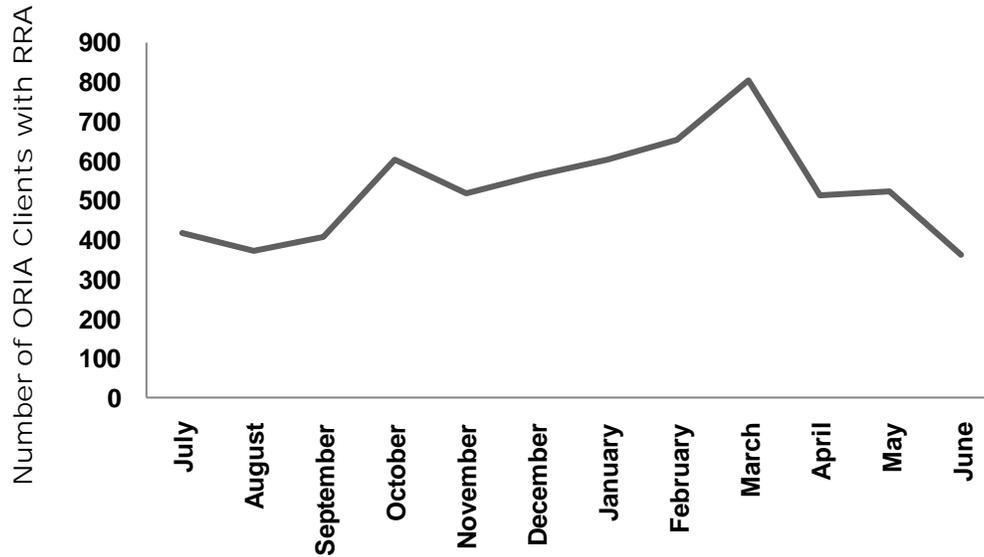
Primary Language¹	Number	Percent
Albanian	3	0.2%
Amharic	36	2.5%
Arabic	119	8.2%
Burmese	76	5.2%
Cambodian (Khmer)	4	0.3%
Chinese	4	0.3%
Dari	3	0.2%
English	416	28.6%
Farsi	18	1.2%
French	8	0.5%
French Creole	2	0.1%
Hakka	2	0.1%
Hindi	1	0.1%
Korean	5	0.3%
Laotian	2	0.1%
Oromo	16	1.1%
Other Language	223	15.3%
Pashto	2	0.1%
Punjabi	3	0.2%
Romanian	4	0.3%
Russian	151	10.4%
Somali	198	13.6%
Spanish	58	4.0%
Sudanese	1	0.1%
Swahili	11	0.8%
Tigrigna	47	3.2%
Tongan	1	0.1%
Trukese	4	0.3%
Ukrainian	7	0.5%
Urdu	4	0.3%
Vietnamese	26	1.8%
Total	1,455	100.0%

¹ Self-reported data from ACES.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Clients
SFY 2012**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data

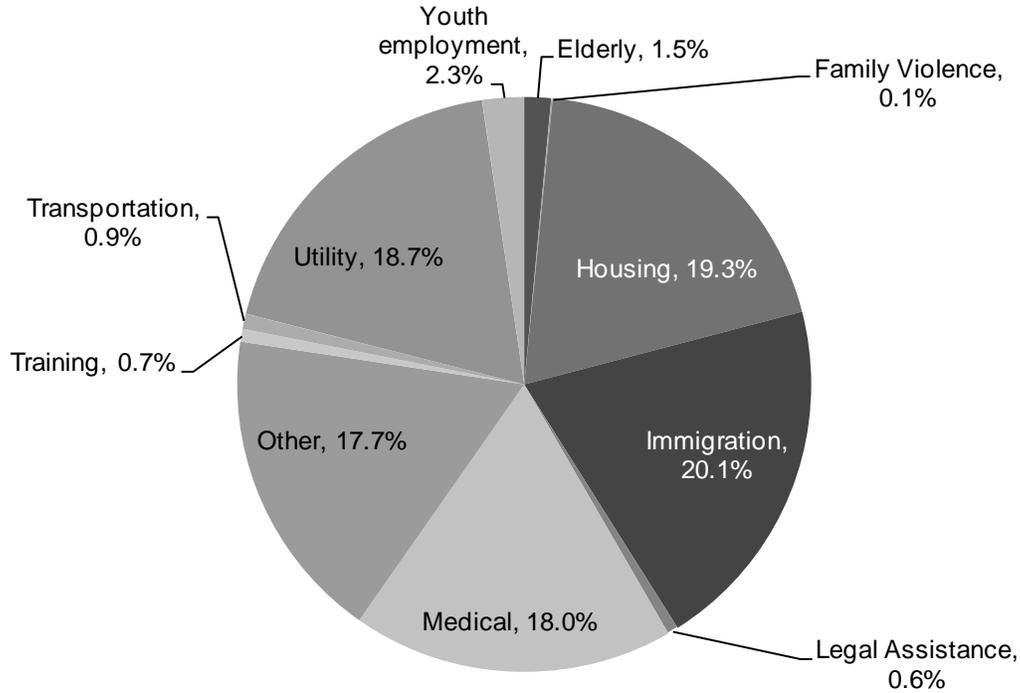


SFY 2012	ORIA Clients	ORIA Clients with RRA	
		Number	Percent
July	3,513	416	11.8%
August	3,486	371	10.6%
September	3,964	408	10.3%
October	4,230	603	14.3%
November	3,974	519	13.1%
December	3,918	561	14.3%
January	3,854	602	15.6%
February	3,980	653	16.4%
March	3,881	803	20.7%
April	3,736	513	13.7%
May	3,590	522	14.5%
June	3,608	361	10.0%
Mo. Avg.	3,811	528	13.8%

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA RRA Services Provided -
Information & Referral Services
SFY 2012**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data



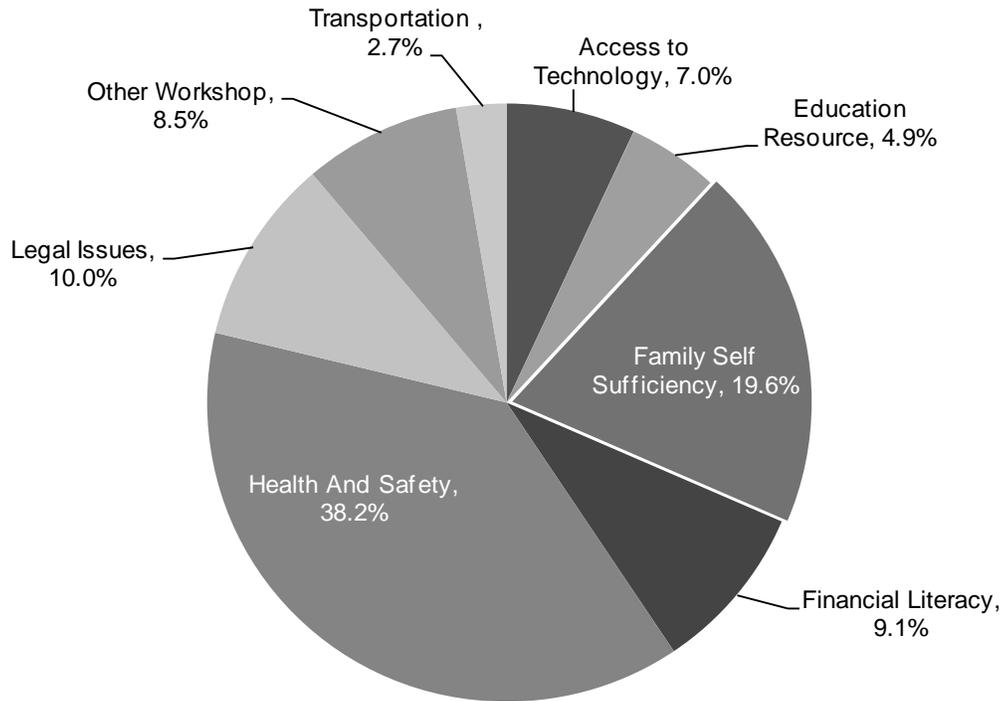
Information & Referral Service Type	Number of Services	Percent¹
Elderly	125	1.5%
Family Violence	6	0.1%
Housing	1,610	19.3%
Immigration	1,677	20.1%
Legal Assistance	50	0.6%
Medical	1,501	18.0%
Other Information and Referral	1,473	17.7%
Training	60	0.7%
Transportation	71	0.9%
Utility	1,556	18.7%
Youth Assistance	195	2.3%
Total	8,324	100%

¹ Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA RRA Services Provided -
Home Management Workshops
SFY 2012**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data



Home Management Workshops by Type	Number of Services	Percent¹
Access to Technology	162	7.0%
Education Resource	114	4.9%
Family Self Sufficiency	455	19.6%
Financial Literacy	211	9.1%
Health and Safety	886	38.2%
Legal Issues	233	10.0%
Other Workshop	197	8.5%
Transportation	63	2.7%
Total	2,321	100%

¹ Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA Clients Receiving RRA Services by Region
June 2012 & Annual Unduplicated**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data

Region	June 2012	Percent	Annual Unduplicated	Percent
Region 1	90	24.9%	697	21.8%
Region 2	228	63.2%	2,206	69.0%
Region 3	43	11.9%	294	9.2%
Total	361	100%	3,197	100%

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

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program
ORIA Clients Who Received Naturalization Services (NS)
SFY 2012

Source: ESA MAPPER Data

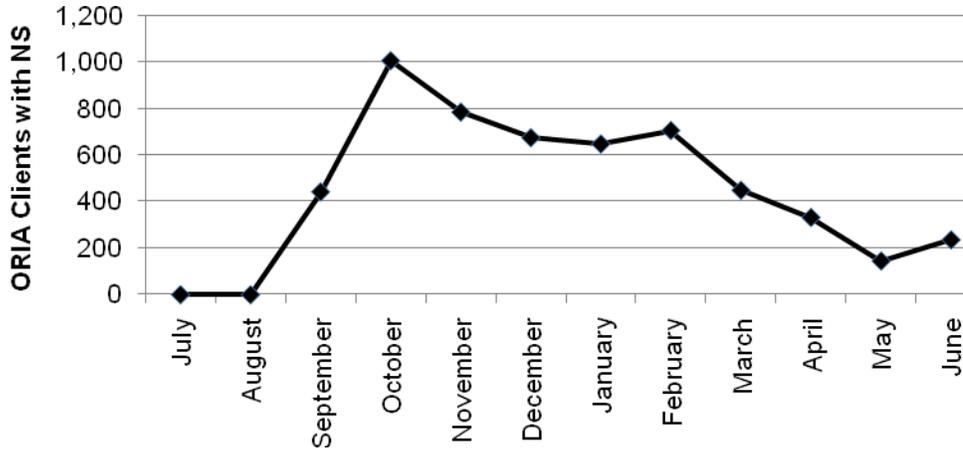
SFY 2012	ORIA Clients	ORIA Clients who Received NS¹	Submitted Naturalization Application (N-400)	Clients who Naturalized²	Outreach Clients Who Naturalized	Outreach Clients who had Pre-Screening Services
July	3,513					
August	3,486					
September	3,964	442	93	272	3	20
October	4,230	1,006	251	396	28	73
November	3,974	785	274	77	70	45
December	3,918	675	241	66	28	25
January	3,854	648	184	102	12	33
February	3,980	706	189	157	3	23
March	3,881	449	171	62	82	15
April	3,736	332	140	48	18	11
May	3,590	145	56	11	30	4
June	3,608	236	51	68	12	1
Mo. Avg.	3,811	542	165	126	29	25
Total Unduplicated		3,207	1,650	1,259	286	250

¹ The procurement process delayed program commencement to September 2011 resulting in no record for July 2011 or August 2011.

² Naturalized: U.S. citizenship is conferred.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program
ORIA Clients Who Received Naturalization Services (NS)
SFY 2012

Source: ESA MAPPER Data



SFY 2012 ¹	ORIA Clients Who Received NS
July	0
August	0
September	442
October	1,006
November	785
December	675
January	648
February	706
March	449
April	332
May	145
June	236
Mo. Avg.	542

¹ The procurement process delayed program commencement to September 2011 resulting in no record for July 2011 or August 2011.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

ORIA Naturalization Services Client Demographics
June 2012

Source: ESA MAPPER Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent
TOTAL	236	100%
Gender		
Female	149	63.1%
Male	87	36.9%
Immigrant Status¹		
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	108	45.8%
Permanent Residing Under Color Of Law	1	0.4%
Refugee	90	38.1%
Non-Refugee	17	7.2%
Unknown	20	8.5%
Age		
18 – 20 Years Old	7	3.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	21	8.9%
30 – 39 Years Old	30	12.7%
40 – 49 Years Old	37	15.7%
50 – 55 Years Old	25	10.6%
56 – 59 Years Old	20	8.5%
60 – 64 Years Old	26	11.0%
65+ Years Old	70	29.7%
Mean Age of Adults	52 Years Old	

¹ See pages 28-29 of this section for Immigrant Status definitions.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA Naturalization Services Clients by Country of Origin
June 2012**

Country	Number	Percent
Albania	1	0.4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	5.5%
Cambodia Kampuchea	23	9.7%
Cameroon	1	0.4%
Chile	4	1.7%
China	2	0.8%
Columbia	1	0.4%
Costa Rica	1	0.4%
El Salvador	2	0.8%
Eritrea	4	1.7%
Ethiopia	9	3.8%
Iraq	1	0.4%
Laos	4	1.7%
Korea (North)	6	2.5%
Korea (South)	33	14.0%
Kosovo	2	0.8%
Mexico	55	23.3%
Moldova	1	0.4%
Nicaragua	2	0.8%
Peru	1	0.4%
Philippines	6	2.5%
Romania	1	0.4%
Russia	6	2.5%
Serbia	1	0.4%
Somalia	13	5.5%
Sudan	4	1.7%
Surinam	1	0.4%
Taiwan	1	0.4%
Thailand	2	0.8%
Ukraine	13	5.5%
Vietnam	15	6.4%
Yugoslavia	2	0.8%
Unknown	5	2.1%
Total	236	100.0%

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

Glossary Definitions of Immigrant and INS Entry Status, and Citizenship

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 U.S. 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 U.S. and travel outside the U.S. without interference.

Parolee – An alien allowed entry to the U.S. 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 U.S. 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

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

period, individuals who are TPS beneficiaries or who are found preliminarily eligible for TPS upon initial review of their cases are not removable 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 U.S. 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 2012. Unless otherwise noted, both federally funded TANF and state-funded State Family Assistance (SFA) cases are reported in this section.

In November 2011, Washington State modified its child-only TANF grant rules to allow for the means-testing of non-parental TANF cases and impose a time limit for parents who receive a TANF grant for their children only.

Highlights:

- Washington State's TANF/SFA average monthly caseload declined by 16.4% in SFY 2012, from 65,127 in SFY 2011 to a monthly average of 54,425 in SFY 2012.
- The average payment per case in SFY 2012 was \$373.22, which is \$45.03 less than the average payment in SFY 2011 of \$418.25.
- The average monthly proportion of Child-only TANF cases slightly declined to an average of 36.9% of the total TANF caseload in SFY 2012, compared to 37.2% in SFY 2011.
- The average monthly proportion of one-adult cases was slightly higher in SFY 2012 (52.7%) compared to SFY 2011 (52.6%).
- The average monthly proportion of two-adult cases slightly increased to an average of 10.4% of the TANF caseload in SFY 2012 compared to 10.2% in SFY 2011.
- An average of 3,978 (11.1%) TANF/SFA adults was employed each month in SFY 2012, compared to an average of 5,044 (10.6%) TANF/SFA adults employed each month in SFY 2011.
- The average monthly proportion of TANF cases with adults in sanction status was 7.0% in SFY 2012, compared to 8.0% in SFY 2011.
- In June 2012, the demographics of the adult TANF clients were:
 - 78.5 % Female
 - 58.3 % White
 - 59.4 % Never Married
 - Average age was 30 years

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Selected TANF/SFA Program Characteristics SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	65,127 (58,761 – 70,318)	54,425 (51,525 – 57,510)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	156,147 (137,123 – 171,106)	127,727 (120,667 – 133,817)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	47,562 (41,044 – 52,070)	40,037 (38,888 – 40,644)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	108,585 (96,079 – 119,037)	87,690 (81,779 – 93,246)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	2.3%	1.9%
State Population¹	6,767,900	6,817,770
Children as a Percent of Recipients	69.5%	68.7%
Average Persons Per Case	2.4	2.3
Average Children Per Case	1.7	1.6
Average Children Per Adult	2.3	2.2
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$418.25 (\$370.24 – \$452.12)	\$373.22 (\$371.01 – \$375.04)

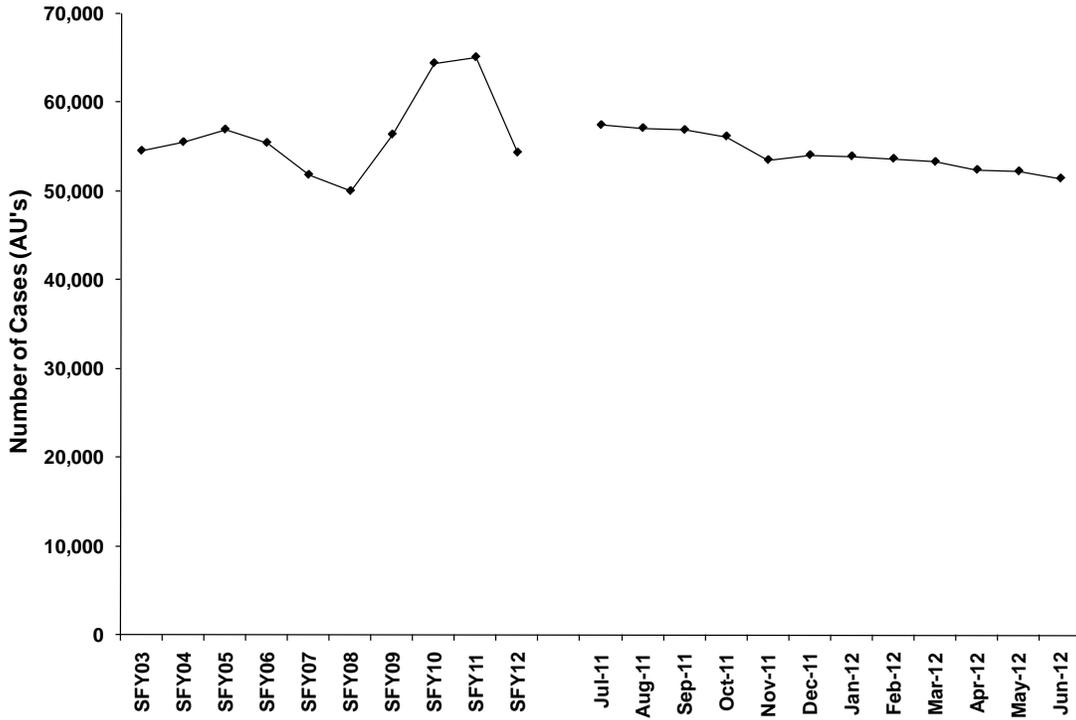
¹ OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload¹ SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY03	54,631	SFY08	50,116
SFY04	55,600	SFY09	56,456
SFY05	57,014	SFY10	64,448
SFY06	55,514	SFY11	65,127
SFY07	51,933	SFY12	54,425

SFY 2012	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	57,510	133,817	\$ 21,336,894.72	\$ 371.01
August	57,175	133,235	\$ 21,254,201.04	\$ 371.74
September	56,963	133,005	\$ 21,284,297.87	\$ 373.65
October	56,242	131,760	\$ 21,072,876.60	\$ 374.68
November	53,589	126,377	\$ 19,978,148.39	\$ 372.80
December	54,144	127,687	\$ 20,215,128.36	\$ 373.36
January	54,010	127,631	\$ 20,187,044.30	\$ 373.76
February	53,737	126,586	\$ 20,153,384.43	\$ 375.04
March	53,382	125,629	\$ 19,901,822.75	\$ 372.82
April	52,491	123,322	\$ 19,596,729.96	\$ 373.34
May	52,326	123,003	\$ 19,569,036.54	\$ 373.98
June	51,525	120,667	\$ 19,201,953.09	\$ 372.67
Mo. Avg.	54,425	127,727	\$ 20,312,627.00	\$ 373.22

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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2012	TOTAL Caseload Number ²	Federal TANF ONLY		Mixed Federal TANF & SFA		SFA ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	57,510	56,161	97.7%	849	1.5%	500	0.9%
August	57,175	55,805	97.6%	876	1.5%	494	0.9%
September	56,963	55,574	97.6%	878	1.5%	511	0.9%
October	56,242	54,860	97.5%	876	1.6%	506	0.9%
November	53,589	52,201	97.4%	873	1.6%	515	1.0%
December	54,144	52,734	97.4%	885	1.6%	525	1.0%
January	54,010	52,594	97.4%	885	1.6%	531	1.0%
February	53,737	52,297	97.3%	901	1.7%	539	1.0%
March	53,382	51,935	97.3%	909	1.7%	538	1.0%
April	52,491	51,079	97.3%	896	1.7%	516	1.0%
May	52,326	50,949	97.4%	864	1.7%	513	1.0%
June	51,525	50,177	97.4%	840	1.6%	508	1.0%
Mo. Avg.	54,425	53,031	97.4%	878	1.6%	516	0.9%

SFY2012	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Federal Expenditures on SFA Cases ³	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case	Total Avg. Expenditures Per Case
July	1,349	\$354,179.84	\$ 196,115.70	\$262.55	\$407.93
August	1,370	\$366,756.33	\$ 198,162.69	\$267.71	\$412.35
September	1,389	\$377,688.71	\$ 207,157.26	\$271.91	\$421.06
October	1,382	\$379,230.49	\$ 207,077.97	\$274.41	\$424.25
November	1,388	\$377,216.38	\$ 205,052.10	\$271.77	\$419.50
December	1,410	\$374,899.79	\$ 212,480.96	\$265.89	\$416.58
January	1,416	\$366,563.52	\$ 209,016.88	\$258.87	\$406.48
February	1,440	\$375,175.53	\$ 218,945.94	\$260.54	\$412.58
March	1,447	\$375,052.11	\$ 224,867.69	\$259.19	\$414.60
April	1,412	\$373,084.02	\$ 217,148.42	\$264.22	\$418.01
May	1,377	\$370,089.44	\$ 202,201.19	\$268.77	\$415.61
June	1,348	\$351,873.12	\$ 202,971.28	\$261.03	\$411.61

¹ SFA is State Family Assistance for legal immigrants, students age 19 to 20, and pregnant women who are ineligible to receive federally-funded 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.

³ These are federal expenditures on mixed TANF/SFA households in which at least one individual is a recipient of the federal TANF program and at least one individual is a recipient of the state's SFA program.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	4,419	8.6%	10,512	8.7%
Clarkston CSO	263	0.5%	602	0.5%
Colfax CSO	134	0.3%	317	0.3%
Colville CSO	376	0.7%	914	0.8%
Ellensburg CSO	258	0.5%	632	0.5%
Goldendale CSO	129	0.3%	308	0.3%
Kennewick CSO	2,109	4.1%	5,020	4.2%
Mattawa CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	1,024	2.0%	2,383	2.0%
Newport CSO	49	0.1%	105	0.1%
Okanogan CSO	118	0.2%	283	0.2%
Othello CSO	391	0.8%	862	0.7%
Pomeroy Outstation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	16	0.0%	25	0.0%
Republic CSO	72	0.1%	140	0.1%
Sunnyside CSO	934	1.8%	2,268	1.9%
Walla Walla CSO	449	0.9%	1,070	0.9%
Wapato CSO	808	1.6%	1,810	1.5%
Wenatchee CSO	773	1.5%	1,775	1.5%
White Salmon CSO	50	0.1%	110	0.1%
Yakima CSO	2,003	3.9%	4,461	3.7%
Region Total	14,374	27.9%	33,595	27.8%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	863	1.7%	1,942	1.6%
Auburn CSO	1,054	2.0%	2,666	2.2%
Bellingham CSO	1,308	2.5%	3,057	2.5%
Belltown CSO	263	0.5%	587	0.5%
Capitol Hill CSO	551	1.1%	1,392	1.2%
Everett CSO	1,632	3.2%	3,880	3.2%
Federal Way CSO	1,302	2.5%	3,056	2.5%
King Eastside CSO	965	1.9%	2,212	1.8%
King North CSO	865	1.7%	2,096	1.7%
King South CSO	1,603	3.1%	4,109	3.4%
Mt Vernon CSO	982	1.9%	2,252	1.9%
Oak Harbor CSO	250	0.5%	583	0.5%
Rainier CSO	1,054	2.0%	2,559	2.1%
Renton CSO	1,110	2.2%	2,598	2.2%
Sky Valley CSO	502	1.0%	1,165	1.0%
Smokey Point CSO	1,067	2.1%	2,464	2.0%
Walla Walla-Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Center CSO	1,964	3.8%	4,780	4.0%
Region Total	17,335	33.6%	41,398	34.3%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)
June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	856	1.7%	1,772	856
Bremerton CSO	1,384	2.7%	3,052	1,384
Chehalis CSO	948	1.8%	2,129	948
Columbia River CSO	3,445	6.7%	8,162	3,445
Forks CSO	145	0.3%	324	145
Friday Harbor Outstation	0	0.0%	0	0
Kelso CSO	1,590	3.1%	3,692	1,590
Lakewood CSO	2,409	4.7%	5,761	2,409
Long Beach CSO	76	0.1%	160	76
Olympia CSO	1,749	3.4%	3,945	1,749
Pierce North CSO	1,359	2.6%	3,179	1,359
Pierce South CSO	2,270	4.4%	5,421	2,270
Port Angeles CSO	405	0.8%	875	405
Port Townsend CSO	176	0.3%	391	176
Puyallup Valley CSO	2,032	3.9%	4,676	2,032
Shelton CSO	782	1.5%	1,703	782
South Bend CSO	125	0.2%	278	125
Stevenson CSO	58	0.1%	146	58
Region Total	19,808	38.4%	45,665	19,808
Customer Service Center	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
State Total	51,525	100.0%	120,667	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence

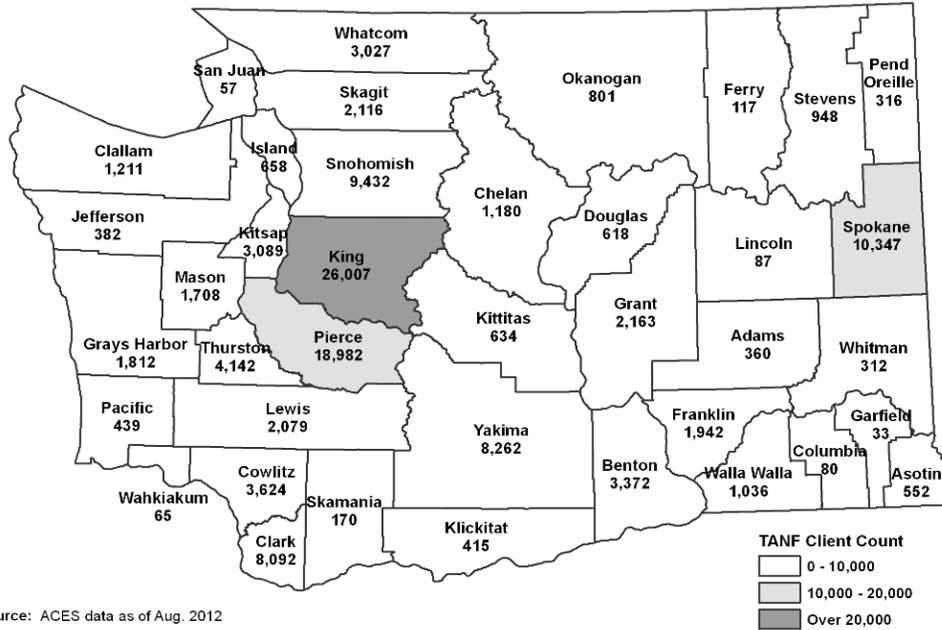
June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	161	0.3%	360	0.3%
Asotin	242	0.5%	552	0.5%
Benton	1,427	2.8%	3,372	2.8%
Chelan	522	1.0%	1,180	1.0%
Clallam	557	1.1%	1,211	1.0%
Clark	3,413	6.6%	8,092	6.7%
Columbia	31	0.1%	80	0.1%
Cowlitz	1,568	3.0%	3,624	3.0%
Douglas	265	0.5%	618	0.5%
Ferry	56	0.1%	117	0.1%
Franklin	809	1.6%	1,942	1.6%
Garfield	14	0.0%	33	0.0%
Grant	933	1.8%	2,163	1.8%
Grays Harbor	875	1.7%	1,812	1.5%
Island	285	0.6%	658	0.5%
Jefferson	169	0.3%	382	0.3%
King	10,720	20.8%	26,007	21.6%
Kitsap	1,399	2.7%	3,089	2.6%
Kittitas	262	0.5%	634	0.5%
Klickitat	177	0.3%	415	0.3%
Lewis	925	1.8%	2,079	1.7%
Lincoln	37	0.1%	87	0.1%
Mason	781	1.5%	1,708	1.4%
Okanogan	359	0.7%	801	0.7%
Pacific	199	0.4%	439	0.4%
Pend Oreille	128	0.2%	316	0.3%
Pierce	8,053	15.6%	18,982	15.7%
San Juan	25	0.0%	57	0.0%
Skagit	922	1.8%	2,116	1.8%
Skamania	69	0.1%	170	0.1%
Snohomish	4,052	7.9%	9,432	7.8%
Spokane	4,350	8.4%	10,347	8.6%
Stevens	399	0.8%	948	0.8%
Thurston	1,829	3.5%	4,142	3.4%
Wahkiakum	25	0.0%	65	0.1%
Walla Walla	436	0.8%	1,036	0.9%
Whatcom	1,296	2.5%	3,027	2.5%
Whitman	132	0.3%	312	0.3%
Yakima	3,623	7.0%	8,262	6.8%
State Total	51,525	100.0%	120,667	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Number of TANF Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2012

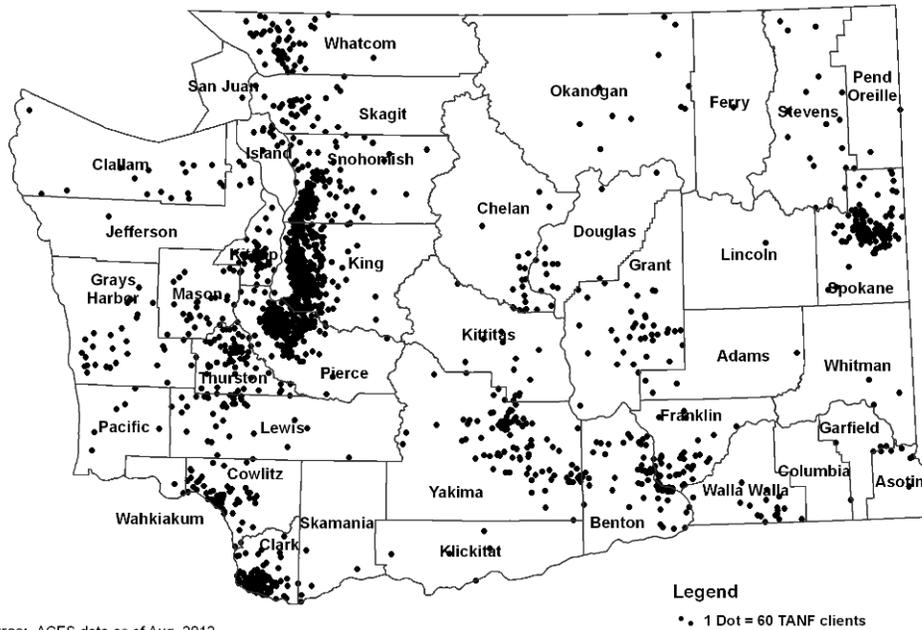


Source: ACES data as of Aug. 2012

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. 2012

Number of TANF Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2012



Source: ACES data as of Aug. 2012

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.

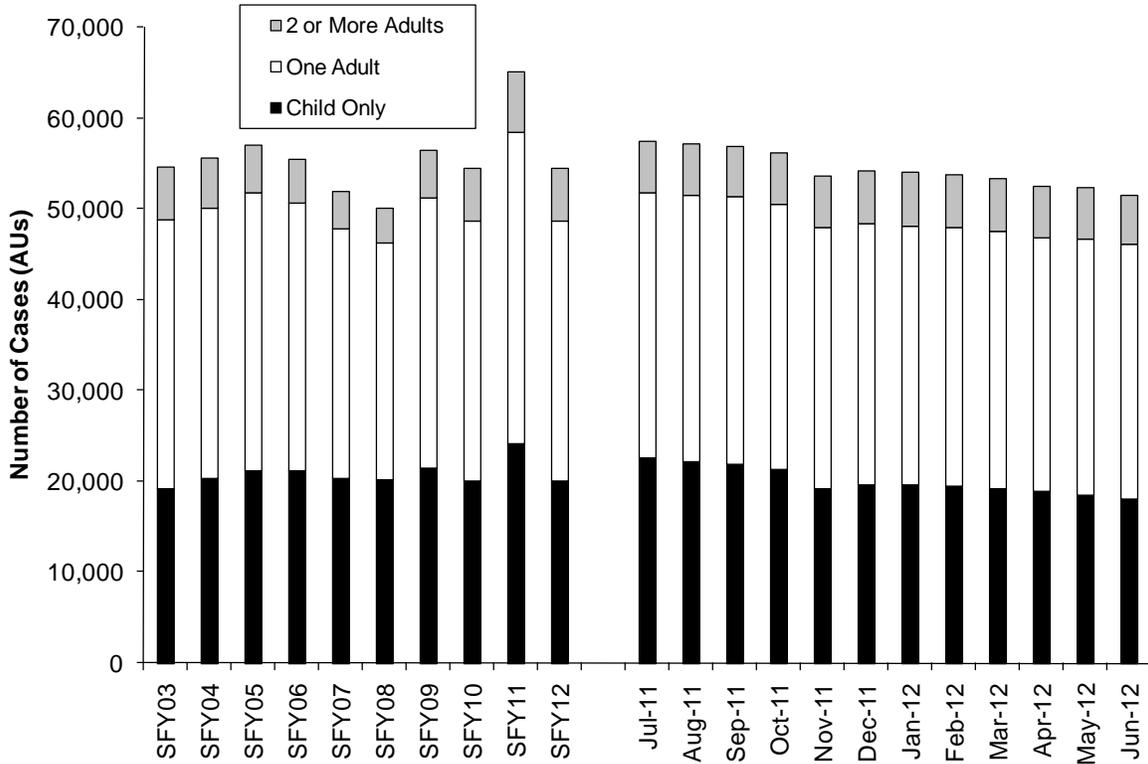
Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2012

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload Child Only and by Number of Adults

SFY 2003 – SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

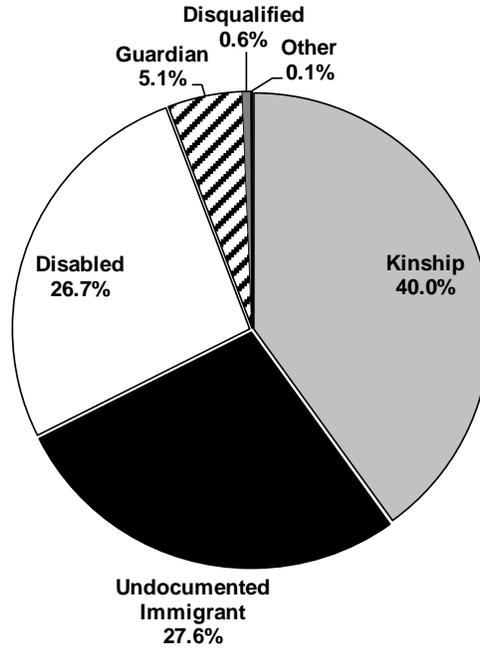


SFY 2012	Total Caseload	Child-Only Number	Child-Only Percent	1 Adult Number	1 Adult Percent	2 or More Adults Number	2 or More Adults Percent
July	57,510	22,631	39.4%	29,170	50.7%	5,709	9.9%
August	57,175	22,172	38.8%	29,366	51.4%	5,637	9.9%
September	56,963	21,928	38.5%	29,421	51.6%	5,614	9.9%
October	56,242	21,373	38.0%	29,184	51.9%	5,685	10.1%
November	53,589	19,149	35.7%	28,796	53.7%	5,644	10.5%
December	54,144	19,680	36.3%	28,739	53.1%	5,725	10.6%
January	54,010	19,610	36.3%	28,565	52.9%	5,835	10.8%
February	53,737	19,487	36.3%	28,439	52.9%	5,811	10.8%
March	53,382	19,261	36.1%	28,293	53.0%	5,828	10.9%
April	52,491	18,900	36.0%	27,910	53.2%	5,681	10.8%
May	52,326	18,511	35.4%	28,195	53.9%	5,620	10.7%
June	51,525	18,035	35.0%	28,086	54.5%	5,404	10.5%
Mo. Avg.	54,425	20,061	36.9%	28,680	52.7%	5,683	10.4%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

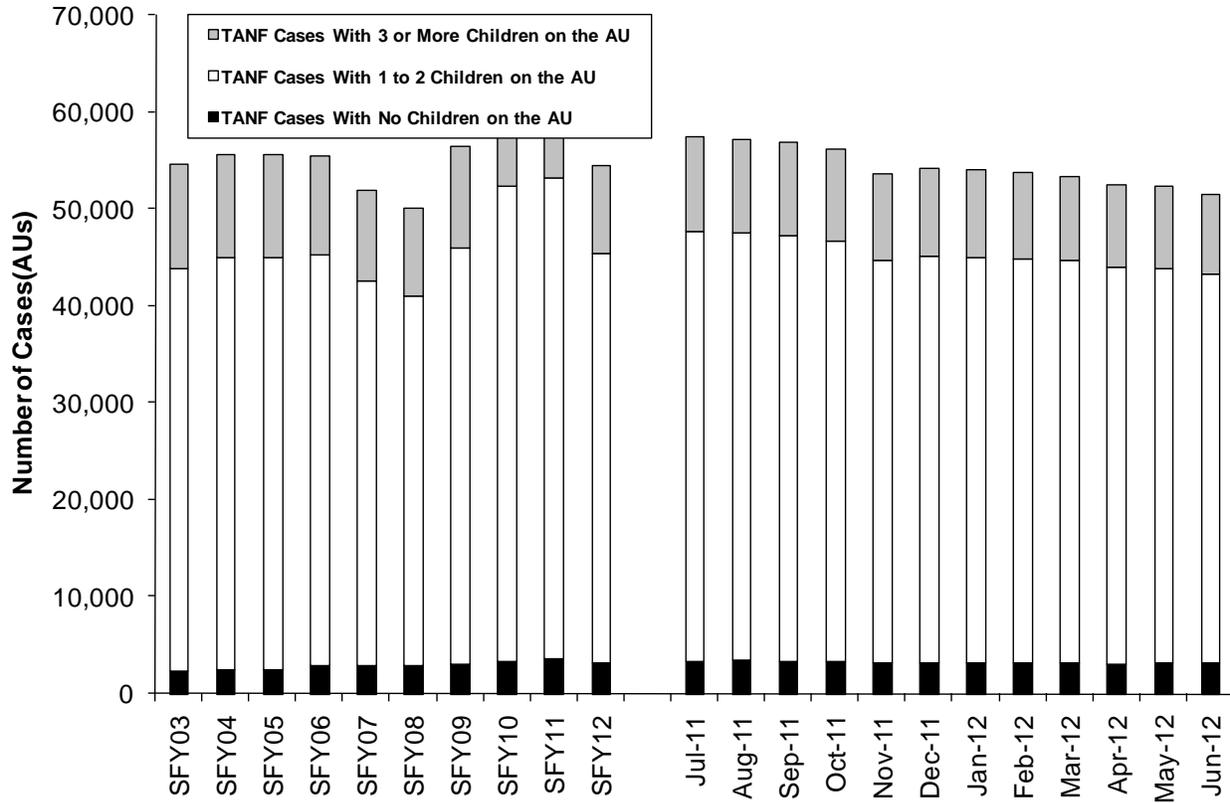


Caretaker	Cases	Percent
Kinship	7,222	40.0%
Undocumented Immigrant	4,969	27.6%
Disabled	4,808	26.7%
Legal Guardian	917	5.1%
Disqualified	105	0.6%
Other	14	0.1%
Total Child Only Cases	18,035	100%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children¹ SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



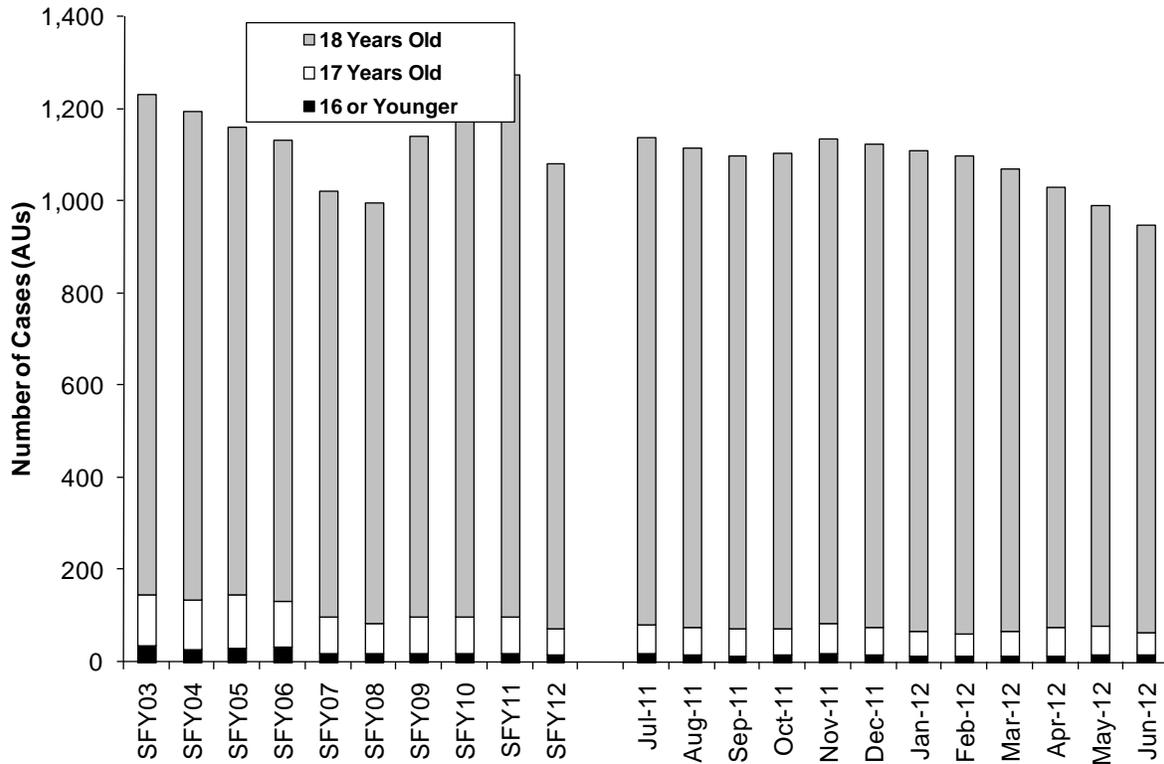
SFY 2012	Total Caseload	No Children Number	No Children Percent	1 to 2 Children Number	1 to 2 Children Percent	3 or More Children Number	3 or More Children Percent
July	57,510	3,393	5.9%	44,313	77.1%	9,804	17.0%
August	57,175	3,450	6.0%	44,025	77.0%	9,700	17.0%
September	56,963	3,351	5.9%	43,954	77.2%	9,658	17.0%
October	56,242	3,260	5.8%	43,447	77.3%	9,535	17.0%
November	53,589	3,185	5.9%	41,503	77.4%	8,901	16.6%
December	54,144	3,168	5.9%	41,895	77.4%	9,081	16.8%
January	54,010	3,124	5.8%	41,812	77.4%	9,074	16.8%
February	53,737	3,149	5.9%	41,682	77.6%	8,906	16.6%
March	53,382	3,179	6.0%	41,470	77.7%	8,733	16.4%
April	52,491	3,090	5.9%	40,885	77.9%	8,516	16.2%
May	52,326	3,146	6.0%	40,728	77.8%	8,452	16.2%
June	51,525	3,227	6.3%	40,100	77.8%	8,198	15.9%
Mo. Avg.	54,425	3,227	5.9%	42,151	77.4%	9,047	16.6%

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 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



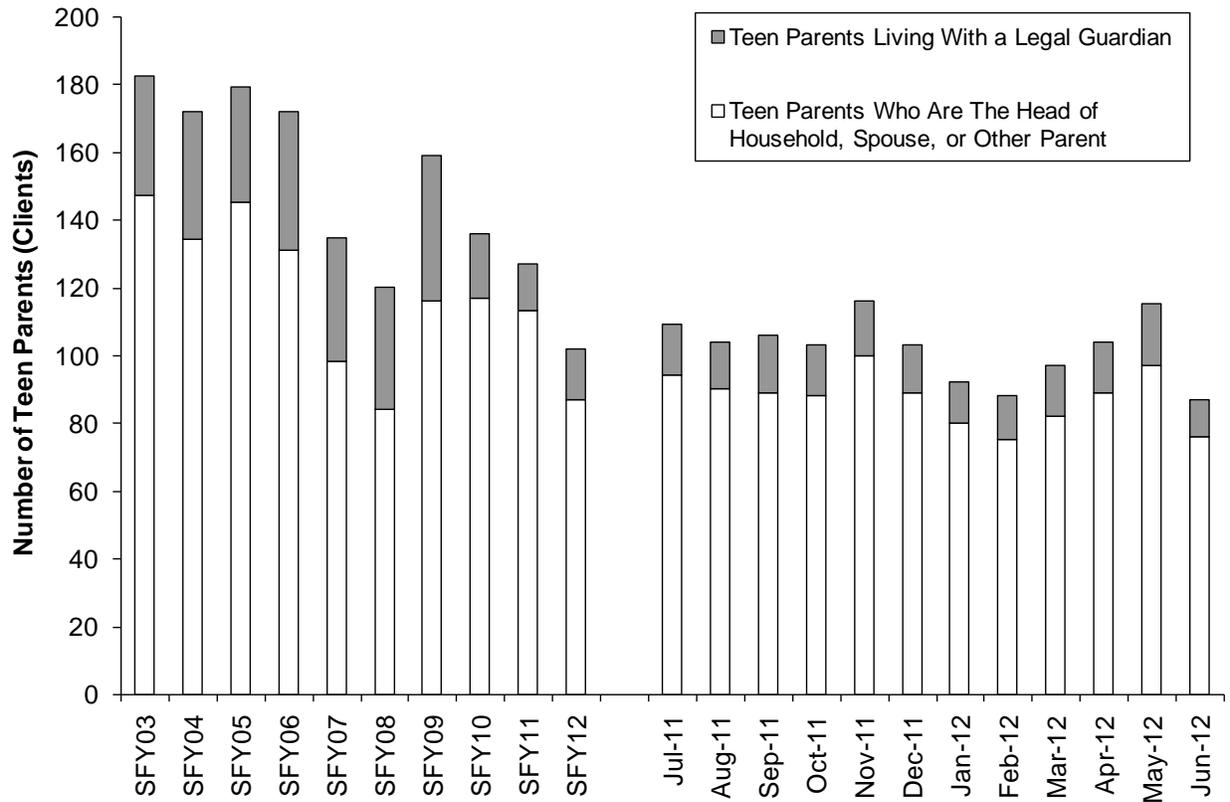
SFY 2012	Adult Caseload	Head of Household is 16 Years Old or Less		Head of Household is 17 Years Old		Head of Household is 18 Years Old	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	34,879	19	0.1%	61	0.2%	1,058	3.0%
August	35,003	16	0.0%	60	0.2%	1,039	3.0%
September	35,035	12	0.0%	60	0.2%	1,026	2.9%
October	34,869	15	0.0%	58	0.2%	1,032	3.0%
November	34,440	18	0.1%	66	0.2%	1,051	3.1%
December	34,464	15	0.0%	60	0.2%	1,050	3.0%
January	34,400	13	0.0%	55	0.2%	1,042	3.0%
February	34,250	14	0.0%	48	0.1%	1,035	3.0%
March	34,121	13	0.0%	54	0.2%	1,002	2.9%
April	33,591	13	0.0%	61	0.2%	957	2.8%
May	33,815	17	0.1%	62	0.2%	912	2.7%
June	33,490	15	0.0%	50	0.1%	883	2.6%
Mo. Avg.	34,363	15	0.0%	58	0.2%	1,007	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 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

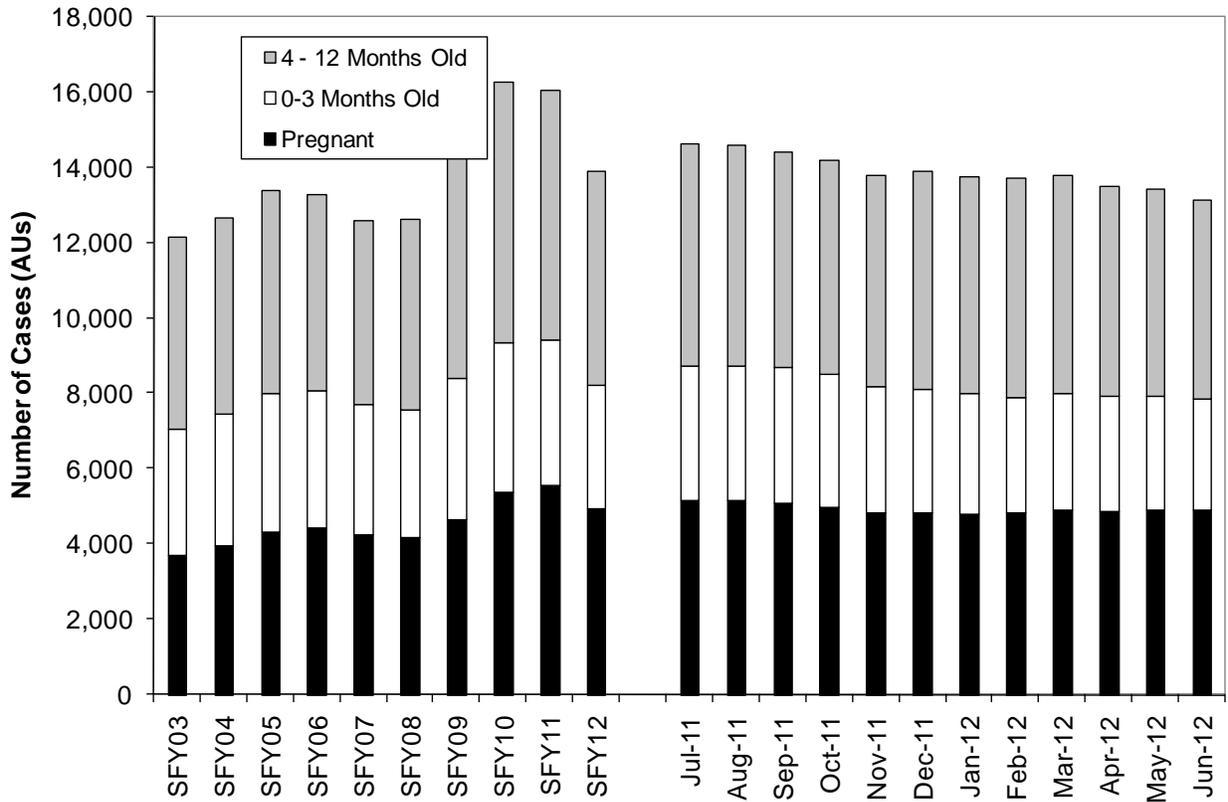


SFY 2012	Total Teen Parents Under Age 18		Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian		Teen Parents Under 18 who are the Head of Household, Spouse, or Other Parent	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	129		35	27.1%	94	72.9%
August	124		34	27.4%	90	72.6%
September	123		34	27.6%	89	72.4%
October	122		34	27.9%	88	72.1%
November	133		33	24.8%	100	75.2%
December	117		28	23.9%	89	76.1%
January	111		31	27.9%	80	72.1%
February	108		33	30.6%	75	69.4%
March	107		25	23.4%	82	76.6%
April	112		23	20.5%	89	79.5%
May	124		27	21.8%	97	78.2%
June	104		28	26.9%	76	73.1%
Mo. Avg.	118		30	25.4%	87	73.7%

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 2003 - SFY 2012



SFY 2012	Adult Caseload	Pregnant		0 to 3 Month Old Child		4 to 12 Month Old Child	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	34,879	5,147	14.8%	3,578	10.3%	5,908	16.9%
August	35,003	5,153	14.7%	3,568	10.2%	5,869	16.8%
September	35,035	5,082	14.5%	3,594	10.3%	5,734	16.4%
October	34,869	4,968	14.2%	3,545	10.2%	5,670	16.3%
November	34,440	4,840	14.1%	3,347	9.7%	5,619	16.3%
December	34,464	4,825	14.0%	3,298	9.6%	5,776	16.8%
January	34,400	4,778	13.9%	3,221	9.4%	5,770	16.8%
February	34,250	4,845	14.1%	3,052	8.9%	5,826	17.0%
March	34,121	4,919	14.4%	3,081	9.0%	5,774	16.9%
April	33,591	4,880	14.5%	3,043	9.1%	5,587	16.6%
May	33,815	4,905	14.5%	3,035	9.0%	5,501	16.3%
June	33,490	4,888	14.6%	2,977	8.9%	5,275	15.8%
Mo. Avg.	34,363	4,936	14.4%	3,278	9.5%	5,692	16.6%

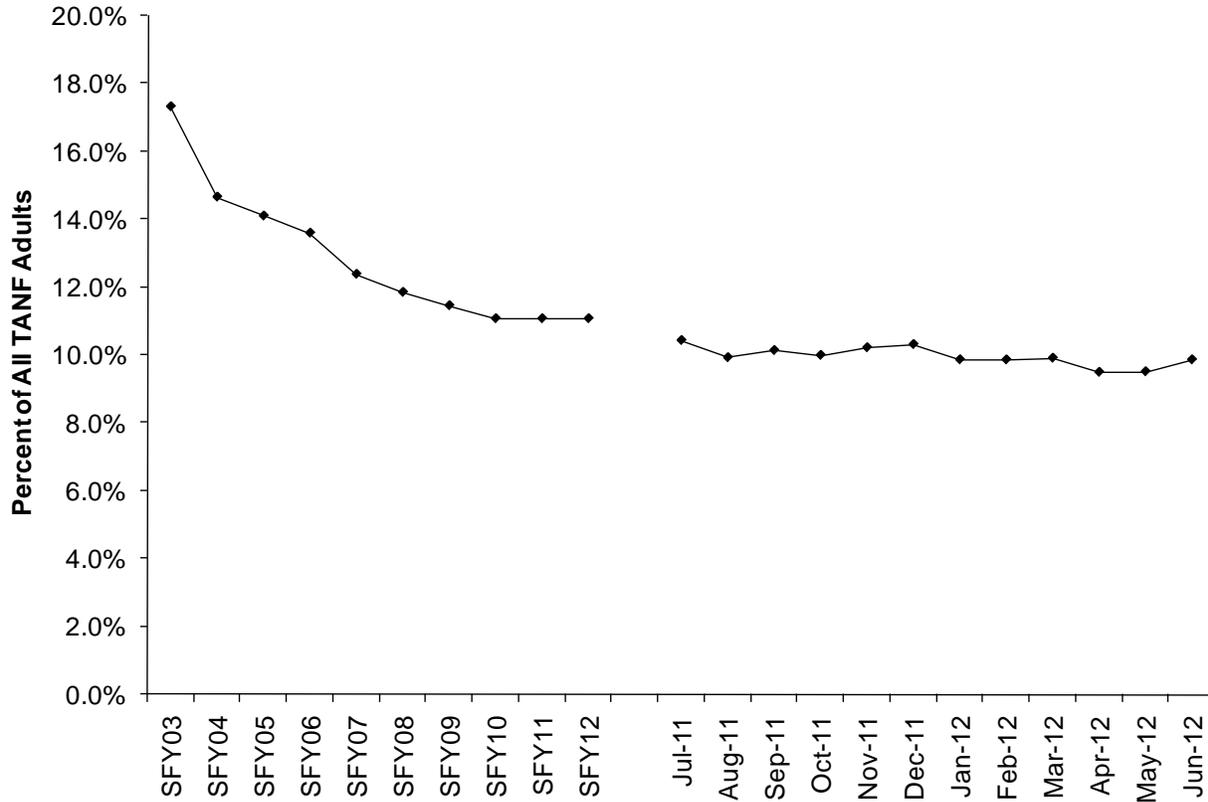
¹ Cases are unduplicated across groups. If a case has multiple young children or a pregnant recipient and a young child, the case category reflects the youngest child. Adults include teen parents.

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

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Employed¹ TANF/SFA Adults² SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2012	Adults	Employed	
		Number	Percent
July	40,572	4,231	10.4%
August	40,631	4,031	9.9%
September	40,644	4,118	10.1%
October	40,545	4,050	10.0%
November	40,073	4,093	10.2%
December	40,186	4,143	10.3%
January	40,228	3,966	9.9%
February	40,048	3,947	9.9%
March	39,936	3,956	9.9%
April	39,264	3,726	9.5%
May	39,427	3,748	9.5%
June	38,888	3,833	9.9%
Mo. Avg.	40,037	3,987	11.1%

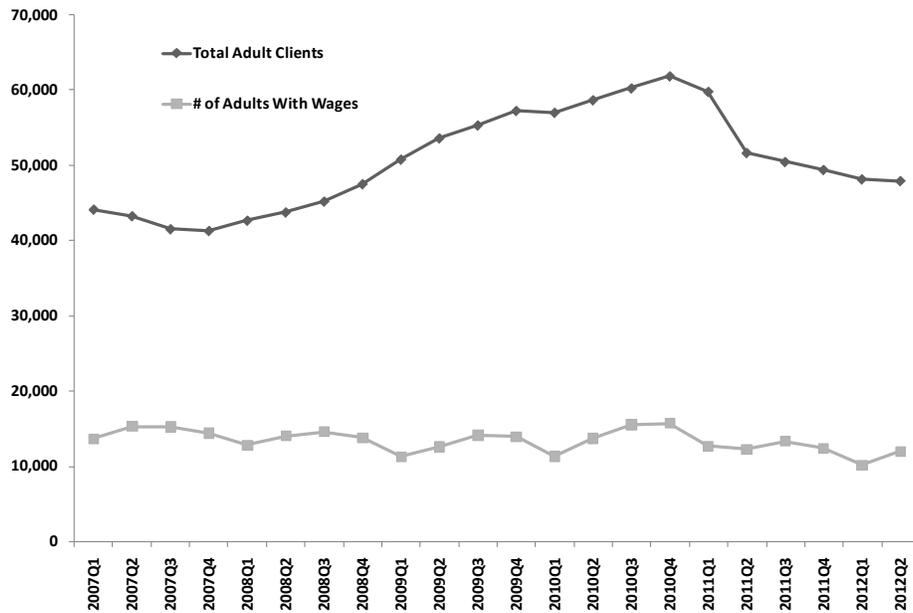
¹ Employment status is based on client's self-reported earnings from work as recorded in the ACES database. If the client reported \$5 or more earned income in the month, client is counted as employed.

² Includes teen parents.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages¹ January 2007 – June 2012

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		
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
2011Q2	51,687	12,257	23.7%	\$1,583	\$10.97
2011Q3	50,486	13,353	26.4%	\$1,673	\$11.02
2011Q4	49,427	12,421	25.1%	\$1,671	\$10.97
2012Q1	48,171	10,170	21.1%	\$1,639	\$11.22
2012Q2	47,942	11,992	25.0%	\$1,662	\$11.16

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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2012	Adult Caseload	Total Cases Sanctioned	% of Cases Sanctioned	Adults	Adults Sanctioned	% of Adults Sanctioned
July	34,879	2,608	7.5%	40,572	2,738	6.7%
August	35,003	2,360	6.7%	40,631	2,434	6.0%
September	35,035	2,325	6.6%	40,644	2,408	5.9%
October	34,869	2,318	6.6%	40,545	2,395	5.9%
November	34,440	2,347	6.8%	40,073	2,439	6.1%
December	34,464	2,362	6.9%	40,186	2,451	6.1%
January	34,400	2,416	7.0%	40,228	2,508	6.2%
February	34,250	2,421	7.1%	40,048	2,505	6.3%
March	34,121	2,385	7.0%	39,936	2,468	6.2%
April	33,591	2,381	7.1%	39,264	2,458	6.3%
May	33,815	2,415	7.1%	39,427	2,486	6.3%
June	33,490	2,375	7.1%	38,888	2,464	6.3%
Mo. Avg.	34,363	2,393	7.0%	40,037	2,480	6.2%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by Primary Language¹
June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	All Cases		% of Non-English Cases
	Number	Percent	
English Language Codes			
English	44,747	86.8%	
Large Print	39	0.1%	
Sign Language	28	0.1%	
Braille	2	0.0%	
Total	44,816	87.0%	
Non-English Language Codes			
Spanish	4,921	9.6%	73.3%
Somali	374	0.7%	5.6%
Russian	314	0.6%	4.7%
Arabic	190	0.4%	2.8%
Vietnamese	146	0.3%	2.2%
Cambodian (Khmer)	70	0.1%	1.0%
Tigrigna	70	0.1%	1.0%
Amharic	60	0.1%	0.9%
Burmese	56	0.1%	0.8%
Farsi	40	0.1%	0.6%
Trukese	31	0.1%	0.5%
Samoan	26	0.1%	0.4%
Korean	22	0.0%	0.3%
Oromo	22	0.0%	0.3%
Swahili	17	0.0%	0.3%
French	14	0.0%	0.2%
Tagalog	13	0.0%	0.2%
Laotian	12	0.0%	0.2%
Chinese	12	0.0%	0.2%
Urdu	11	0.0%	0.2%
Ukrainian	10	0.0%	0.1%
Other Language	278	0.5%	4.1%
Total	51,525	100.0%	

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

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	120,667	100.0%	38,888	100.0%	81,779	100.0%
Gender						
Female	70,986	58.8%	30,521	78.5%	40,465	49.5%
Male	49,681	41.2%	8,367	21.5%	41,314	50.5%
Race						
White	53,577	44.4%	22,655	58.3%	30,922	37.8%
Hispanic	21,935	18.2%	4,334	11.1%	17,601	21.5%
Black	11,767	9.8%	4,365	11.2%	7,402	9.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,813	4.0%	1,849	4.8%	2,964	3.6%
Native American	3,350	2.8%	1,254	3.2%	2,096	2.6%
Unknown	25,225	20.9%	4,431	11.4%	20,794	25.4%
Citizenship¹						
U.S. Citizen	113,271	93.9%	34,991	90.0%	78,280	95.7%
Resident Alien	7,286	6.0%	3,852	9.9%	3,434	4.2%
U.S. National	110	0.1%	45	0.1%	65	0.1%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	4,071	3.4%	4,008	10.3%	0	0%
Married	7,962	6.6%	7,869	20.2%	0	0%
Never Married	104,640	86.7%	23,083	59.4%	0	0%
Divorced	3,472	2.9%	3,460	8.9%	0	0%
Widowed	182	0.2%	181	0.5%	0	0%
Unknown	340	0.3%	287	0.7%	0	0%
Education						
No High School/GED	92,267	76.5%	11,993	30.8%	80,274	98.2%
High School/GED	22,263	18.4%	20,794	53.5%	1,469	1.8%
Post Secondary Education	6,137	5.1%	6,101	15.7%	36	0.0%

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics (continued)
June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age						
< 1 Year Old	8,307	6.9%	0	0.0%	8,307	10.2%
1 – 5 Years Old	32,483	26.9%	0	0.0%	32,483	39.7%
6 – 10 Years Old	19,414	16.1%	0	0.0%	19,414	23.7%
11 – 15 Years Old	14,721	12.2%	0	0.0%	14,721	18.0%
16 – 17 Years Old	5,380	4.5%	75	0.2%	5,305	6.5%
18 – 20 Years Old	6,339	5.3%	4,790	12.3%	1,549	1.9%
21 – 29 Years Old	17,518	14.5%	17,518	45.0%	0	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	10,465	8.7%	10,465	26.9%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	4,644	3.8%	4,644	11.9%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	1,040	0.9%	1,040	2.7%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	243	0.2%	243	0.6%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	91	0.1%	91	0.2%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	22	0.0%	22	0.1%	0	0.0%

Avg. Age of Adults 30.0 Years Old

- **Average months on Assistance since July 1997 (all adults)= 23.3**
- **Median months on Assistance since July 1997 (all adults)= 17.0**

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Demographics June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Children		Children in Child Only Cases	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	81,779	100.0%	29,679	100.0%
Gender				
Female	40,465	49.5%	14,930	50.3%
Male	41,314	50.5%	14,749	49.7%
Race				
White	30,922	37.8%	9,496	32.0%
Hispanic	17,601	21.5%	10,171	34.3%
Black	7,402	9.1%	2,300	7.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,964	3.6%	790	2.7%
Native American	2,096	2.6%	869	2.9%
Unknown	20,794	25.4%	6,053	20.4%
Citizenship¹				
U.S. Citizen	78,280	95.7%	29,313	98.8%
Resident Alien	3,434	4.2%	341	1.1%
U.S. National	65	0.1%	25	0.1%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	8,307	10.2%	1,377	4.6%
1 – 5 Years Old	32,483	39.7%	9,363	31.5%
6 – 10 Years Old	19,414	23.7%	8,212	27.7%
11 – 15 Years Old	14,721	18.0%	7,114	24.0%
16 – 17 Years Old	5,305	6.5%	2,792	9.4%
18 – 20 Years Old	1,549	1.9%	821	2.8%
Avg. Age of Children	6.7 Years Old		8.3 Years Old	

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

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Other Programs

AREN

CEAP

DCA

OAR

OFR

RCA

SSP

WTAP

This section describes programs and services not addressed in other sections of the Briefing Book. These include: Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN); Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program¹ (CEAP); Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA); Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR); agency billing and collection services provided by the Office of Financial Recovery (OFR); Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); State Supplemental Payment (SSP); and Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP).

Highlights:

- The average monthly AREN caseload was 396 cases in SFY 2012, compared to 707 cases in SFY 2011.
- The average monthly CEAP caseload was 76 cases in SFY 2012, compared to 27 cases in SFY 2011. A total of 453 cases received CEAP in SFY 2012.
- The average monthly DCA caseload was 365 cases in SFY 2012, compared to 560 cases in SFY 2011.
- The average monthly OAR caseload was 296 cases in SFY 2012, compared to 319 cases in SFY 2011.
- Total OFR collections declined from \$523.0 million in SFY2011 to \$429.6 million in SFY2012.
- In SFY 2012, nearly 90% of OFR collections came from these four program areas: Medicaid drug rebate (41.5%), developmental disabilities (23.1%), venter overpayments (13.3%), and mental health (10.2%).
- The average monthly RCA caseload was 348 cases in SFY 2012, compared to 464 cases in SFY 2011.
- The average monthly SSP caseload was 34,075 cases in SFY 2012, compared to 33,237 cases in SFY 2011.
- The annual total of WTAP cases was 107,455 cases in SFY 2012 from a total of 121,295 cases in SFY 2011.

¹ CEAP ran out of funds as of January 2012. A new WAC change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2012 for the start of the new fiscal year.

Other Programs

Selected AREN Program Characteristics SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	707 (427 – 1,156)	396 (211 – 546)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	2,044 (1,200 – 3,327)	1,116 (554 – 1,632)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	755 (446 – 1,250)	414 (208 – 602)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	1,289 (754 – 2,077)	703 (346 – 1,030)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population ¹	6,767,900	6,817,770
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	63.1%	63.0%
Average Persons Per Case	2.9	2.8
Average Children Per Case	1.8	1.8
Average Children Per Adult	1.7	1.7
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$503.05 (\$451.30 – \$ 555.53)	\$476.22 (\$458.96 – \$ 491.00)

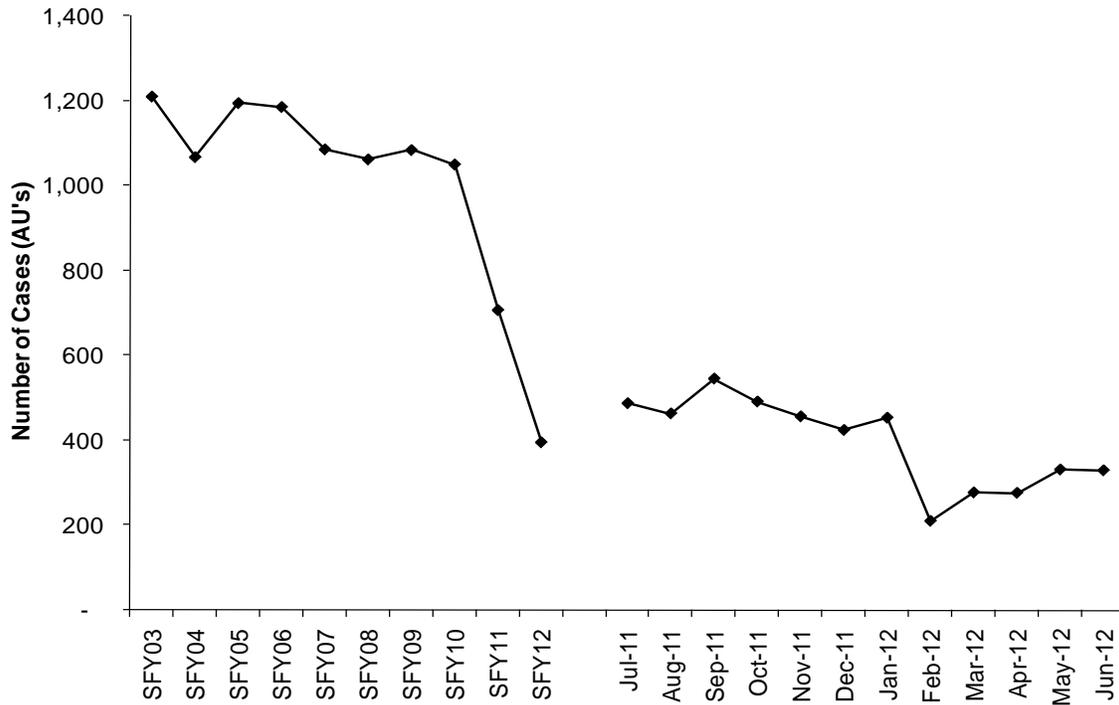
¹ OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



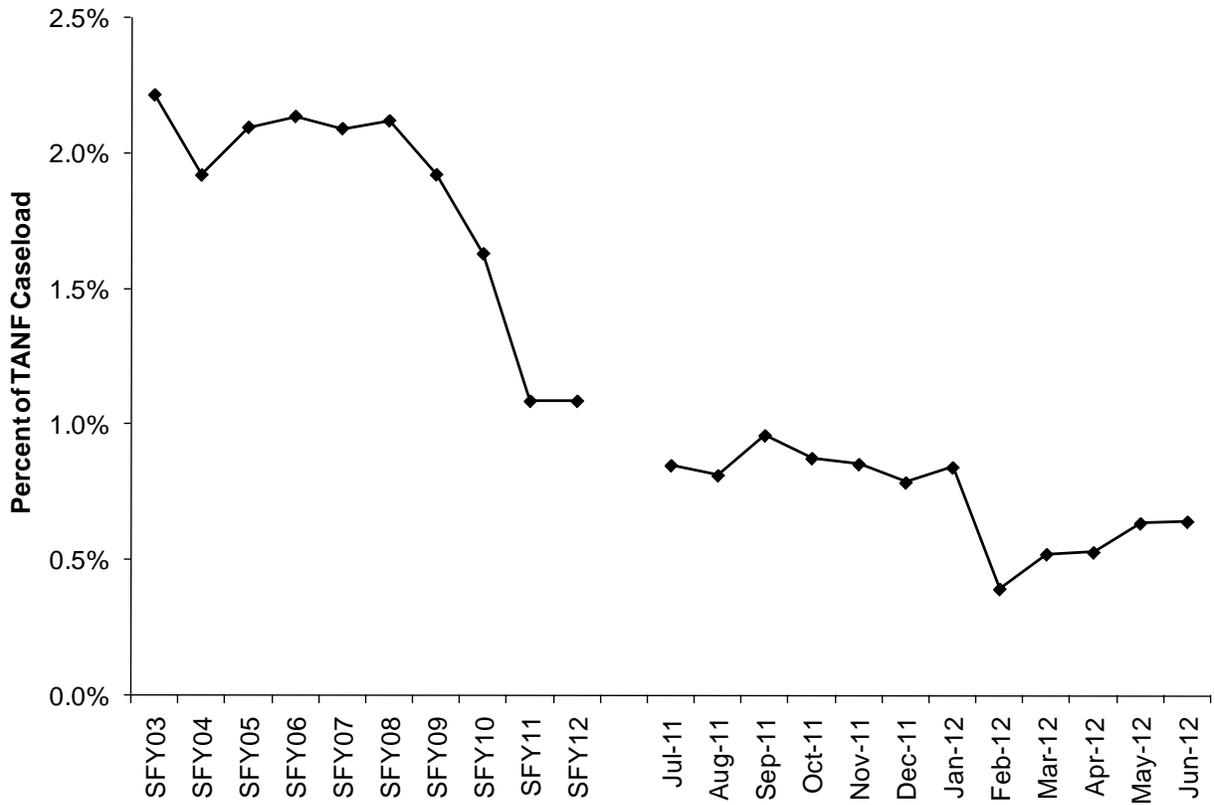
Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY03	1,210	SFY08	1,062
SFY04	1,067	SFY09	1,084
SFY05	1,194	SFY10	1,050
SFY06	1,185	SFY11	707
SFY07	1,086	SFY12	396

SFY 2012	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	488	1,382	\$229	\$471.13
August	464	1,338	\$220	\$476.01
September	546	1,632	\$255	\$467.29
October	492	1,379	\$235	\$479.47
November	457	1,297	\$219	\$479.64
December	425	1,196	\$205	\$483.84
January	454	1,267	\$222	\$491.00
February	211	554	\$100	\$474.14
March	278	775	\$134	\$484.23
April	277	734	\$132	\$476.62
May	332	947	\$156	\$472.25
June	330	891	\$151	\$458.96
Mo. Avg.	396	1,632	188,707.42	\$476.22

Other Programs

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

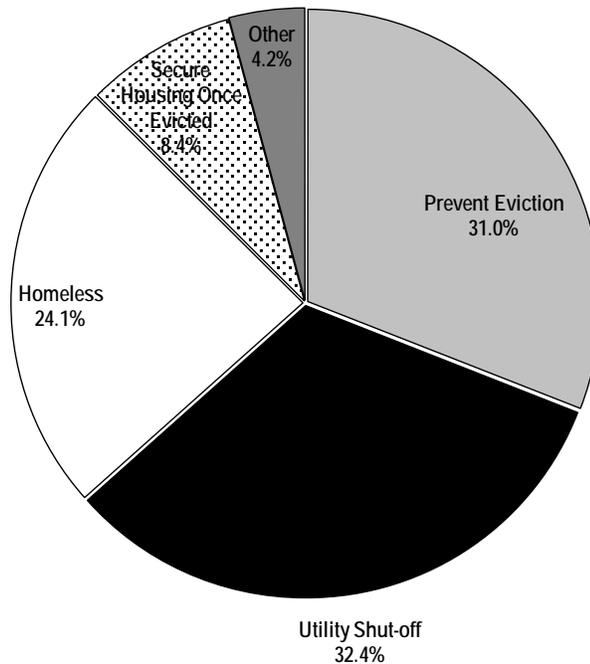


SFY 2012	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload		AREN Total Expenditures
SFY 2012		Number	Percent	
July	57,510	488	0.8%	57,510
August	57,175	464	0.8%	57,175
September	56,963	546	1.0%	56,963
October	56,242	492	0.9%	56,242
November	53,589	457	0.9%	53,589
December	54,144	425	0.8%	54,144
January	54,010	454	0.8%	54,010
February	53,737	211	0.4%	53,737
March	53,382	278	0.5%	53,382
April	52,491	277	0.5%	52,491
May	52,326	332	0.6%	52,326
June	51,525	330	0.6%	51,525
Mo. Avg.	54,425	396	1.1%	\$188,707.42

Other Programs

Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type¹ SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



AREN Case Type	AREN Cases	
	Number	Percent
Prevent Eviction	126	31.0%
Utility Shut-off	132	32.4%
Homeless	98	24.1%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	34	8.4%
No Fuel For Heating or Cooking	8	2.0%
Obtain New Housing – Domestic Violence	4	1.0%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	3	0.7%
Exception to Rule ²	2	0.5%
Housing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
Clothing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
No Food	0	0.0%
Utility Repair	0	0.0%
Total Cases	407	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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	39	11.8%	105	11.8%
Clarkston CSO	1	0.3%	4	0.4%
Colfax CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colville CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ellensburg CSO	3	0.9%	11	1.2%
Goldendale CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Kennewick CSO	4	1.2%	9	1.0%
Mattawa CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	8	2.4%	20	2.2%
Newport CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello CSO	1	0.3%	5	0.6%
R2 Processing Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sunnyside CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Walla Walla CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wapato CSO	2	0.6%	6	0.7%
Wenatchee CSO	2	0.6%	6	0.7%
White Salmon CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima CSO	9	2.7%	20	2.2%
Region Total	71	21.5%	192	21.5%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	7	2.1%	18	2.0%
Auburn CSO	5	1.5%	19	2.1%
Bellingham CSO	8	2.4%	18	2.0%
Belltown CSO	3	0.9%	7	0.8%
Capitol Hill CSO	3	0.9%	8	0.9%
Everett CSO	18	5.5%	49	5.5%
Federal Way CSO	11	3.3%	37	4.2%
King Eastside CSO	4	1.2%	13	1.5%
King North CSO	8	2.4%	23	2.6%
King South CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt Vernon CSO	3	0.9%	9	1.0%
Oak Harbor CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Rainier CSO	5	1.5%	11	1.2%
Renton CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.6%
Sky Valley CSO	3	0.9%	7	0.8%
Smokey Point CSO	5	1.5%	13	1.5%
White Center CSO	15	4.5%	33	3.7%
Region Total	101	30.6%	273	30.6%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	2	0.6%	6	0.7%
Bremerton CSO	3	0.9%	9	1.0%
Chehalis CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Columbia River CSO	38	11.5%	94	10.5%
Forks CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Friday Harbor Outstn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	19	5.8%	53	5.9%
Lakewood CSO	26	7.9%	73	8.2%
Long Beach CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia CSO	11	3.3%	24	2.7%
Pierce North CSO	18	5.5%	47	5.3%
Pierce South CSO	19	5.8%	57	6.4%
Port Angeles CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Townsend CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Puyallup Valley CSO	11	3.3%	31	3.5%
Shelton CSO	5	1.5%	13	1.5%
South Bend CSO	1	0.3%	5	0.6%
Stevenson CSO	2	0.6%	6	0.7%
Region Total	158	47.9%	426	47.8%
State Total	330	100.0%	891	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by County of Residence June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	1	0.3%	4	0.4%
Benton	3	0.9%	7	0.8%
Chelan	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Clallam	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Clark	38	11.5%	94	10.5%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	19	5.8%	53	5.9%
Douglas	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	8	2.4%	20	2.2%
Grays Harbor	2	0.6%	6	0.7%
Island	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Jefferson	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
King	56	17.0%	155	17.4%
Kitsap	3	0.9%	9	1.0%
Kittitas	3	0.9%	11	1.2%
Klickitat	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Lewis	2	0.6%	4	0.4%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	5	1.5%	13	1.5%
Okanogan	1	0.3%	5	0.6%
Pacific	1	0.3%	5	0.6%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	74	22.4%	208	23.3%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	3	0.9%	9	1.0%
Skamania	2	0.6%	6	0.7%
Snohomish	33	10.0%	88	9.9%
Spokane	38	11.5%	102	11.4%
Stevens	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Thurston	10	3.0%	22	2.5%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	8	2.4%	18	2.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	12	3.6%	29	3.3%
State Total	330	100.0%	891	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	891	100.0%	349	100.0%
Gender				
Female	531	59.6%	78.8%	531
Male	360	40.4%	21.2%	360
Race				
White	438	49.2%	202	57.9%
Hispanic	79	8.9%	27	7.7%
Black	122	13.7%	50	14.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	3.9%	16	4.6%
Native American	27	3.0%	13	3.7%
Unknown	190	21.3%	41	11.7%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	42	4.7%	41	11.7%
Married	65	7.3%	64	18.3%
Never Married	747	83.8%	208	59.6%
Divorced	30	3.4%	29	8.3%
Widow	2	0.2%	2	0.6%
Unknown	5	0.6%	5	1.4%
Citizenship¹				
U.S. Citizen	854	95.8%	325	93.1%
Resident Alien	37	4.2%	24	6.9%
U.S. National	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	64	7.2%	0	0.0%
1-5 Years Old	238	26.7%	0	0.0%
6-10 Years Old	127	14.3%	0	0.0%
11-15 Years Old	74	8.3%	0	0.0%
16-17 Years Old	32	3.6%	0	0.0%
18-20 Years Old	33	3.7%	26	7.4%
21-29 Years Old	169	19.0%	169	48.4%
30-39 Years Old	104	11.7%	104	29.8%
40-49 Years Old	35	3.9%	35	10.0%
50-55 Years Old	13	1.5%	13	3.7%
56-59 Years Old	2	0.2%	2	0.6%
Avg. Age of Children	6.0 Years Old			
Avg. Age of Adults	30.1 Years Old			

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

Selected CEAP¹ Program Characteristics SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	27 (0 - 82)	76 (0 - 163)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	86 (0 – 260)	264 (0 – 644)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	34 (0 – 106)	93 (0 – 210)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	52 (0 – 160)	170 (0 – 434)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population²	6,767,900	6,817,770
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	61%	65.4%
Average Persons Per Case	3.2	3.5
Average Children Per Case	1.9	2.2
Average Children Per Adult	1.5	1.8
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)³	\$ 468.04 (\$0 - \$497.89)	\$ 427.91 (\$0 - \$471.63)

¹ CEAP ran out of funds as of January 1, 2012. A new WAC change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2012 for the start of the new fiscal year.

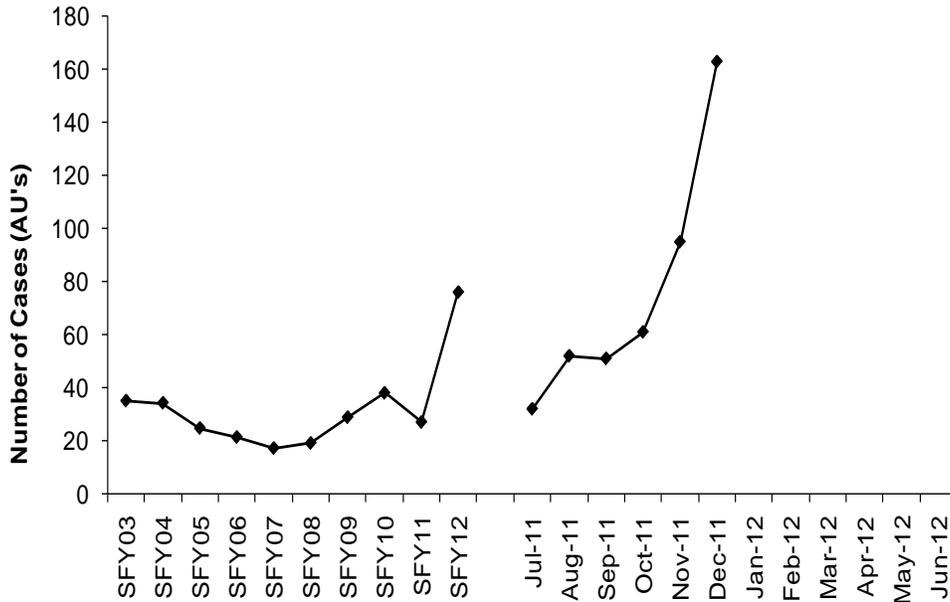
² OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

³ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY03	35	SFY08	19
SFY04	34	SFY09	29
SFY05	25	SFY10	38
SFY06	21	SFY11	27
SFY07	17	SFY12	76

SFY 2012 ¹	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	32	98	\$ 13,194.60	\$ 412.33
August	52	159	\$ 19,523.18	\$ 375.45
September	51	188	\$ 21,209.00	\$ 415.86
October	61	171	\$ 23,791.31	\$ 390.02
November	95	321	\$ 40,533.57	\$ 426.67
December	163	644	\$ 76,875.06	\$ 471.63
January	0	0	--	--
February	0	0	--	--
March	0	0	--	--
April	0	0	--	--
May	0	0	--	--
June	0	0	--	--
Avg. Mo.	76	264	\$ 32,521.12	\$ 427.91
Annual Unduplicated	453	1,578	\$ 195,126.72	\$ 430.74

¹ CEAP ran out of funds as of January 1, 2012. A new WAC change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2012 for the start of the new fiscal year.

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	80	17.66	246	80
Clarkston CSO	1	0.22	5	1
Colfax CSO	0	0	0	0
Colville CSO	0	0	0	0
Ellensburg CSO	0	0	0	0
Goldendale CSO	6	1.32	23	6
Kennewick CSO	36	7.95	151	36
Mattawa CSO	0	0	0	0
Moses Lake CSO	6	1.32	19	6
Newport CSO	1	0.22	5	1
Okanogan CSO	0	0	0	0
Othello CSO	0	0	0	0
R2 Processing Center	0	0	0	0
Republic CSO	0	0	0	0
Sunnyside CSO	50	11.04	234	50
Walla Walla CSO	0	0	0	0
Wapato CSO	4	0.88	22	4
Wenatchee CSO	4	0.88	13	4
White Salmon CSO	1	0.22	10	1
Yakima CSO	4	0.88	17	4
Region Total	193	42.6	745	193
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	0	0	0	0
Auburn CSO	1	0.22	2	0.13
Bellingham CSO	9	1.99	28	1.77
Belltown CSO	0	0	0	0
Capitol Hill CSO	0	0	0	0
Everett CSO	5	1.1	21	1.33
Federal Way CSO	1	0.22	2	0.13
King Eastside CSO	1	0.22	4	0.25
King North CSO	34	7.51	94	5.96
King South CSO	0	0	0	0
Mt Vernon CSO	33	7.28	154	9.76
Oak Harbor CSO	0	0	0	0
Rainier CSO	1	0.22	4	0.25
Renton CSO	0	0	0	0
Sky Valley CSO	0	0	0	0
Smokey Point CSO	11	2.43	35	2.22
White Center CSO	0	0	0	0
Region Total	96	21.19	344	21.8

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued) SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	2	0.44	4	0.25
Bremerton CSO	26	5.74	66	4.18
Chehalis CSO	1	0.22	2	0.13
Columbia River CSO	94	20.75	292	18.5
Forks CSO	0	0	0	0
Friday Harbor Outstn	0	0	0	0
Kelso CSO	3	0.66	8	0.51
Lakewood CSO	5	1.1	14	0.89
Long Beach CSO	0	0	0	0
Olympia CSO	11	2.43	35	2.22
Pierce North CSO	5	1.1	12	0.76
Pierce South CSO	3	0.66	7	0.44
Port Angeles CSO	2	0.44	6	0.38
Port Townsend CSO	0	0	0	0
Puyallup Valley CSO	9	1.99	30	1.9
Shelton CSO	3	0.66	13	0.82
South Bend CSO	0	0	0	0
Stevenson CSO	0	0	0	0
Region Total	164	36.2	489	30.99
State Total	453	100	1578	100

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by County of Residence SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	1	0.2%	5	0.3%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	19	4.2%	83	5.3%
Chelan	4	0.9%	13	0.8%
Clallam	2	0.4%	6	0.4%
Clark	92	20.3%	283	17.9%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	2	0.4%	5	0.3%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	25	5.5%	107	6.8%
Grant	6	1.3%	19	1.2%
Grays Harbor	2	0.4%	4	0.3%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	38	8.4%	106	6.7%
Kitsap	26	5.7%	66	4.2%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	7	1.5%	33	2.1%
Lewis	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	3	0.7%	13	0.8%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	22	4.9%	63	4.0%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	33	7.3%	154	9.8%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	16	3.5%	56	3.5%
Spokane	79	17.4%	246	15.6%
Stevens	2	0.4%	5	0.3%
Thurston	12	2.6%	39	2.5%
Wahkiakum	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	9	2.0%	28	1.8%
Whitman	1	0.2%	5	0.3%
Yakima	50	11.0%	234	14.8%
State Total	453	100.0%	1,578	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,578	100.0%	559	100.0%
Gender				
Female	902	57.2%	422	75.5%
Male	676	42.8%	137	24.5%
Race				
White	604	38.3%	269	48.1%
Hispanic	571	36.2%	176	31.5%
Black	129	8.2%	44	7.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	2.3%	18	3.2%
Native American	26	1.6%	10	1.8%
Unknown	211	13.4%	42	7.5%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	75	4.8%	74	13.2%
Married	142	9.0%	142	25.4%
Never Married	1293	81.9%	278	49.7%
Divorced	57	3.6%	57	10.2%
Widow	4	0.3%	4	0.7%
Unknown	7	0.4%	4	0.7%
Citizenship¹				
U.S. Citizen	1257	79.7%	368	65.8%
Resident Alien	40	2.5%	26	4.7%
U.S. National	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	251	15.9%	155	27.7%
Unknown	29	1.8%	10	1.8%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	30	1.9%	0	0.0%
1-5 Years Old	281	17.8%	0	0.0%
6-10 Years Old	293	18.6%	0	0.0%
11-15 Years Old	300	19.0%	0	0.0%
16-17 Years Old	94	6.0%	1	0.2%
18-20 Years Old	33	2.1%	12	2.1%
21-29 Years Old	162	10.3%	161	28.8%
30-39 Years Old	252	16.0%	252	45.1%
40-49 Years Old	120	7.6%	120	21.5%
50-55 Years Old	12	0.8%	12	2.1%
56-59 Years Old	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
60-64 Years Old	0	0.1%	0	0.0%
Avg. Age of Children	8.9 Years Old			
Avg. Age of Adults	33.9 Years Old			

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

Selected DCA Program Characteristics SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	560 (290 - 933)	365 (199 - 548)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,782 (909 – 2,977)	1,163 (625 – 1,783)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	752 (401 – 1,243)	488 (267 – 744)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	1,029 (508 – 1,743)	674 (358– 1,039)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Population¹	6,767,900	6,817,770
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	57.7%	58%
Average Persons Per Case	3.2	3.2
Average Children Per Case	1.8	1.8
Average Children Per Adult	1.4	1.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$1,201.55 (\$961.80 – \$1,440.70)	\$1,188.79 (\$1,144.81 – \$1,199.69)

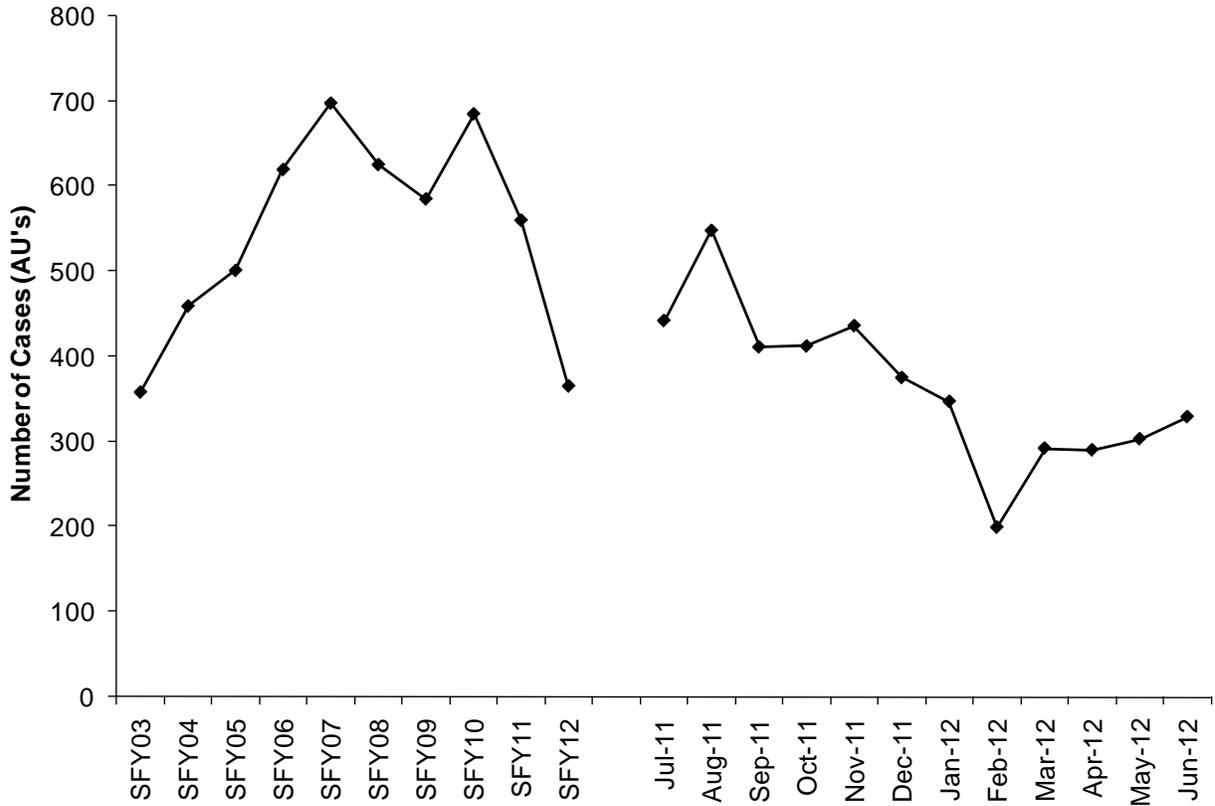
¹ OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

DCA Caseload SFY 2003 – SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2012	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	442	1,433	\$506,007.42	\$1,144.81
August	548	1,783	\$651,256.83	\$1,188.42
September	411	1,294	\$488,940.19	\$1,189.64
October	412	1,310	\$493,903.96	\$1,198.80
November	436	1,324	\$523,063.95	\$1,199.69
December	375	1,234	\$443,517.36	\$1,182.71
January	347	1,152	\$412,802.05	\$1,189.63
February	199	625	\$237,522.91	\$1,193.58
March	292	877	\$347,263.06	\$1,189.26
April	290	925	\$346,081.08	\$1,193.38
May	303	969	\$362,598.80	\$1,196.70
June	329	1,027	\$393,954.15	\$1,197.43
Mo. Avg.	365	1,163	\$433,909.31	\$1,188.79

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	47	14.3%	144	14.0%
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	2	0.6%	11	1.1%
Goldendale CSO	1	0.3%	5	0.5%
Kennewick CSO	8	2.4%	34	3.3%
Mattawa CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	4	1.2%	12	1.2%
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	2	0.6%	7	0.7%
Walla Walla CSO	3	0.9%	7	0.7%
Wapato CSO	2	0.6%	7	0.7%
Wenatchee CSO	7	2.1%	19	1.9%
White Salmon CSO	5	1.5%	13	1.3%
Yakima CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region Total	81	24.6%	259	25.2%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	9	2.7%	25	2.4%
Auburn CSO	9	2.7%	28	2.7%
Bellingham CSO	12	3.6%	36	3.5%
Belltown CSO	5	1.5%	13	1.3%
Capitol Hill CSO	1	0.3%	4	0.4%
Everett CSO	10	3.0%	31	3.0%
Federal Way CSO	7	2.1%	20	1.9%
King Eastside CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.5%
King North CSO	8	2.4%	27	2.6%
King South CSO	3	0.9%	13	1.3%
Mt Vernon CSO	3	0.9%	12	1.2%
Oak Harbor CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rainier CSO	5	1.5%	11	1.1%
Renton CSO	2	0.6%	6	0.6%
Sky Valley CSO	3	0.9%	12	1.2%
Smokey Point CSO	6	1.8%	22	2.1%
White Center CSO	7	2.1%	26	2.5%
Region Total	92	28.0%	291	28.3%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	4	1.2%	11	1.1%
Bremerton CSO	4	1.2%	8	0.8%
Chehalis CSO	7	2.1%	31	3.0%
Columbia River CSO	62	18.8%	181	17.6%
Forks CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Friday Harbor Outstn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	14	4.3%	46	4.5%
Lakewood CSO	8	2.4%	25	2.4%
Long Beach CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Olympia CSO	9	2.7%	31	3.0%
Pierce North CSO	12	3.6%	33	3.2%
Pierce South CSO	6	1.8%	19	1.9%
Port Angeles CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
Port Townsend CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Puyallup Valley CSO	18	5.5%	56	5.5%
Shelton CSO	5	1.5%	18	1.8%
South Bend CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stevenson CSO	5	1.5%	15	1.5%
Region Total	156	47.4%	477	46.4%
State Total	329	100.0%	1,027	100.0%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by County of Residence June 2012

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	6	1.8%	25	2.4%
Chelan	7	2.1%	19	1.9%
Clallam	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
Clark	63	19.1%	184	17.9%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	14	4.3%	46	4.5%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	0.6%	8	0.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	4	1.2%	12	1.2%
Grays Harbor	4	1.2%	11	1.1%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	51	15.5%	162	15.8%
Kitsap	4	1.2%	8	0.8%
Kittitas	2	0.6%	11	1.1%
Klickitat	6	1.8%	18	1.8%
Lewis	7	2.1%	31	3.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	5	1.5%	18	1.8%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	43	13.1%	129	12.6%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	3	0.9%	12	1.2%
Skamania	5	1.5%	15	1.5%
Snohomish	27	8.2%	85	8.3%
Spokane	48	14.6%	147	14.3%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	8	2.4%	28	2.7%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	3	0.9%	7	0.7%
Whatcom	12	3.6%	36	3.5%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	3	0.9%	12	1.2%
State Total	329	100.0%	1,027	100.0%

Other Programs

DCA Client Demographics

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,027	100.0%	429	100.0%
Gender				
Female	604	58.8%	305	71.1%
Male	423	41.2%	124	28.9%
Race				
White	569	55.4%	276	64.3%
Hispanic	121	11.8%	48	11.2%
Black	81	7.9%	36	8.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	50	4.9%	20	4.7%
Native American	8	0.8%	2	0.5%
Unknown	198	19.3%	47	11.0%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	39	3.8%	38	8.9%
Married	142	13.8%	140	32.6%
Never Married	792	77.1%	197	45.9%
Divorced	50	4.9%	50	11.7%
Widowed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	4	0.4%	4	0.9%
Citizenship¹				
U.S. Citizen	987	96.1%	399	93.0%
Resident Alien	39	3.8%	30	7.0%
U.S. National	1	0.1%	-	0.0%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	61	5.9%	-	0.0%
1-5 Years Old	223	21.7%	-	0.0%
6-10 Years Old	171	16.7%	-	0.0%
11-15 Years Old	105	10.2%	-	0.0%
16-17 Years Old	34	3.3%	-	0.0%
18-20 Years Old	22	2.1%	18	4.2%
21-29 Years Old	169	16.5%	169	39.4%
30-39 Years Old	169	16.5%	169	39.4%
40-49 Years Old	63	6.1%	63	14.7%
50-55 Years Old	9	0.9%	9	2.1%
56-59 Years Old	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
60-64 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Avg. Age of Children	6.7 Years Old			
Avg. Age of Adults	31.7 Years Old			

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

Selected OAR Program Characteristics SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

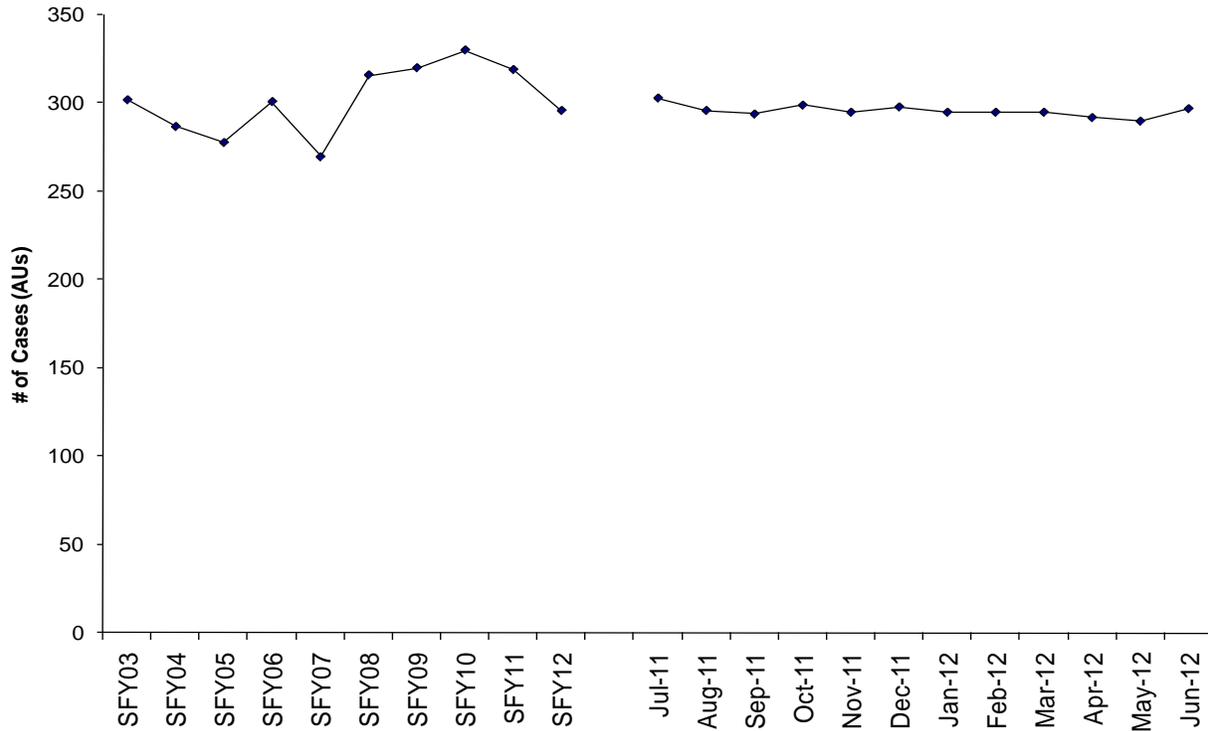
	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	319 (302 - 330)	296 (290 - 303)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	326 (308 - 338)	303 (293 - 312)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	316 (298 - 327)	294 (287 - 302)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	11 (6-14)	10 (6-13)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population¹	6,767,900	6,817,770
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	3.4%	3.3%
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	\$46.68 (\$45.24 – \$48.16)	\$44.04 (\$42.50 – \$45.18)

¹ OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

OAR Caseload SFY 2003 - SFY 2012 Source: ESA-ACES Data



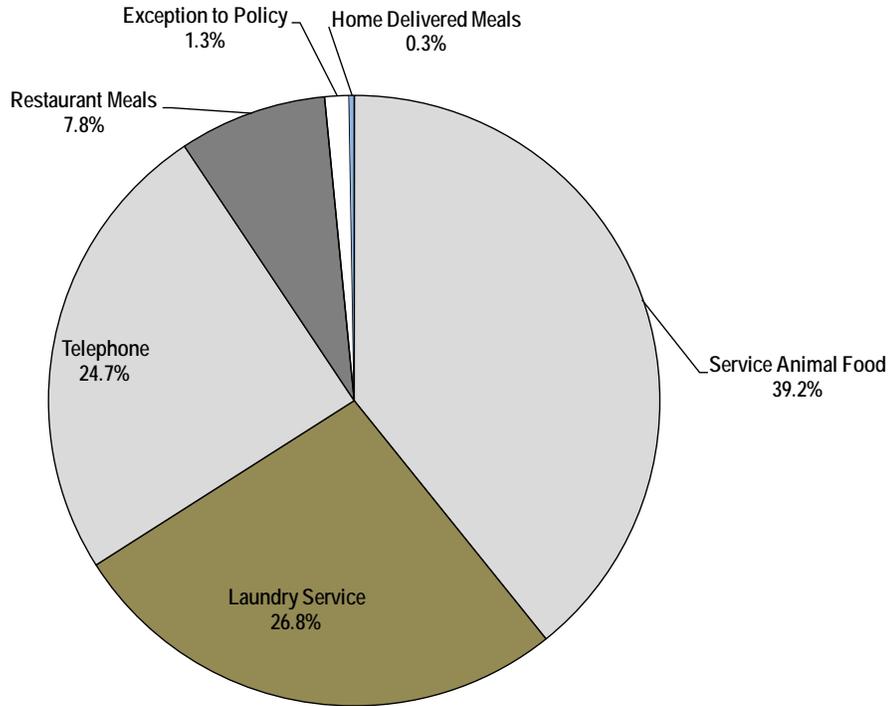
Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY03	302	SFY08	316
SFY04	287	SFY09	320
SFY05	278	SFY10	330
SFY06	301	SFY11	319
SFY07	270	SFY12	296

SFY 2012	Cases	Persons	Total Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	303	312	\$13,382.58	\$44.17
August	296	304	\$13,075.38	\$44.17
September	294	303	\$12,991.55	\$44.19
October	299	308	\$13,413.53	\$44.86
November	295	304	\$13,327.35	\$45.18
December	298	301	\$13,252.37	\$44.47
January	295	306	\$12,833.67	\$43.50
February	295	305	\$12,841.07	\$43.53
March	295	305	\$13,146.47	\$44.56
April	292	300	\$12,964.32	\$44.40
May	290	293	\$12,584.23	\$43.39
June	297	300	\$12,623.27	\$42.50
Mo. Avg.	296	303	\$13,036.32	\$44.04

Other Programs

Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type¹ SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



OAR Case Type	OAR Cases	
	Number	Percent
Service Animal Food	151	39.2%
Laundry Service	103	26.8%
Telephone	95	24.7%
Restaurant Meals	30	7.8%
Exception to Policy ²	5	1.3%
Home Delivered Meals	1	0.3%
Total Cases	385	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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	8	2.7%	8	2.7%
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	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%
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	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
White Salmon CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region Total	9	3.0%	9	3.0%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	1	0.3%	4	1.3%
Auburn CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bellingham CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Belltown CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Capitol Hill CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Everett CSO	3	1.0%	3	1.0%
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	0.7%
Oak Harbor CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
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	4	1.3%	4	1.3%
Region Total	14	4.7%	17	5.7%

Other Programs

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office¹ (continued) June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	3	1.0%	3	1.0%
Bremerton CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Chehalis CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Columbia River CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Forks CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Friday Harbor Outstn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Lakewood CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Long Beach CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Pierce North CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pierce South CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Angeles CSO	7	2.4%	7	2.3%
Port Townsend CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Puyallup Valley CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	18	6.1%	18	6.0%
HCS Region 1				
Clarkston Hcs Office	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Colville Hcs Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ellensburg Hcs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lk Hcs Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan Hcs Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane Hcs Office	11	3.7%	11	3.7%
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	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Region Total	15	5.1%	15	5.0%

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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 2				
Alderwood HCS Office	18	6.1%	18	6.0%
Bellingham HCS Ofc	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Everett HCS Office	74	24.9%	74	24.7%
Holgate HCS Office	3	1.0%	3	1.0%
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	0.7%
Smokey Point HCS	3	1.0%	3	1.0%
Region Total	102	34.3%	102	34.0%
HCS Region 3				
Aberdeen HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bremerton HCS Office	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Chehalis HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso HCS	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Lacey HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia HCS Office	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pacific County HCS	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Port Angeles HCS	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Puyallup HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tacoma HCS Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vancouver HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region Total	5	1.7%	5	1.7%
WASHCAP¹	129	43.4%	129	43.0%
State Total	297	100.0%	300	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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Benton	3	1.0%	3	1.0%
Chelan	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Clallam	11	3.7%	11	3.7%
Clark	7	2.4%	7	2.3%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	5	1.7%	5	1.7%
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	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Grays Harbor	14	4.7%	14	4.7%
Island	4	1.3%	4	1.3%
Jefferson	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
King	25	8.4%	25	8.3%
Kitsap	9	3.0%	9	3.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	5	1.7%	5	1.7%
Okanogan	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pacific	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pend Oreille	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pierce	19	6.4%	19	6.3%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	7	2.4%	7	2.3%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	116	39.1%	119	39.7%
Spokane	33	11.1%	33	11.0%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	9	3.0%	9	3.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Whatcom	14	4.7%	14	4.7%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	5	1.7%	5	1.7%
State Total	297	100.0%	300	100.0%

Other Programs

OAR Client Demographics

June 2012

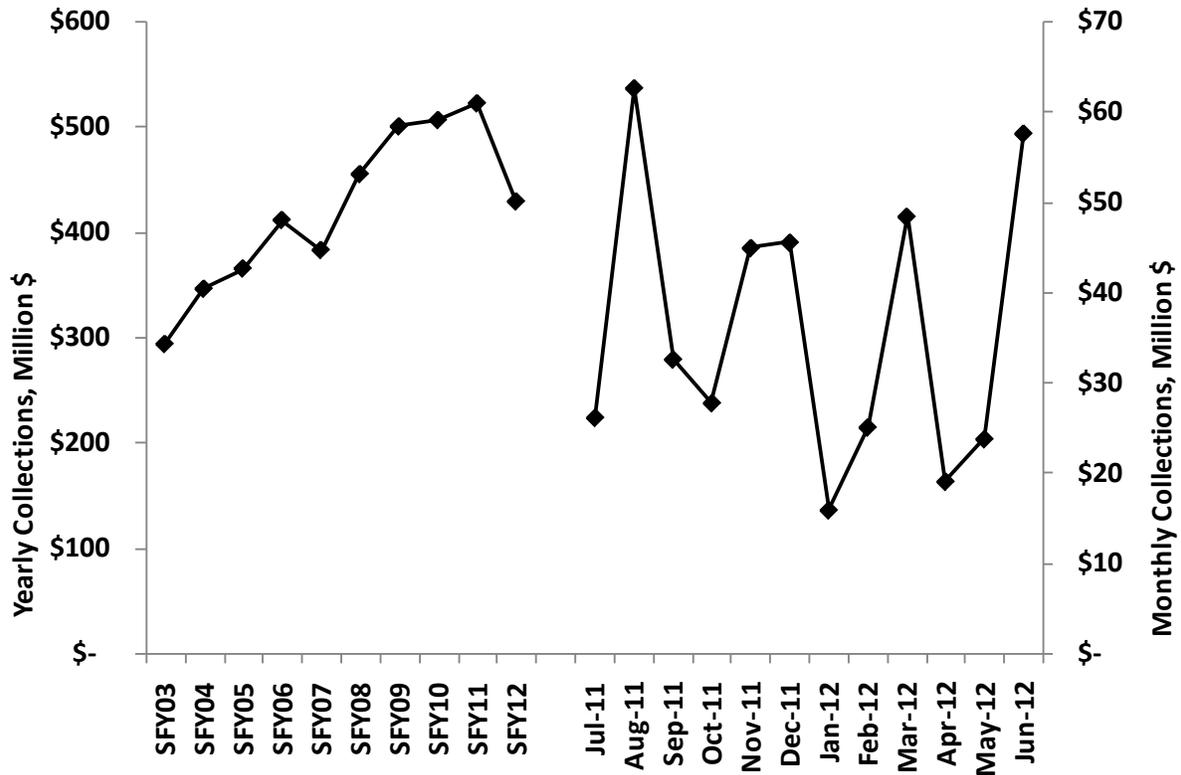
Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent
TOTAL	300	100%
Gender		
Female	217	72.3%
Male	83	27.7%
Race		
White	234	78.0%
Hispanic	9	3.0%
Black	5	1.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	6.0%
Native American	7	2.3%
Unknown	27	9.0%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	24	8.0%
Married	43	14.3%
Never Married	108	36.0%
Divorced	87	29.0%
Widowed	34	11.3%
Unknown	4	1.3%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	265	88.3%
Resident Alien	34	11.3%
U.S. National	1	0.3%
Age		
< 1 Year Old	1	0.3%
1-5 Years Old	4	1.3%
6-10 Years Old	2	0.7%
11-15 Years Old	1	0.3%
16-17 Years Old	10	3.3%
18-20 Years Old	25	8.3%
21-29 Years Old	45	15.0%
30-39 Years Old	39	13.0%
40-49 Years Old	31	10.3%
50-55 Years Old	40	13.3%
56-59 Years Old	102	34.0%
60-64 Years Old	1	0.3%
65+ Years Old	4	1.3%
Avg. Age of Adults	58.8	

Other Programs

OFR Total Collections SFY2003 – SFY2012

Source: Office of Financial Recovery

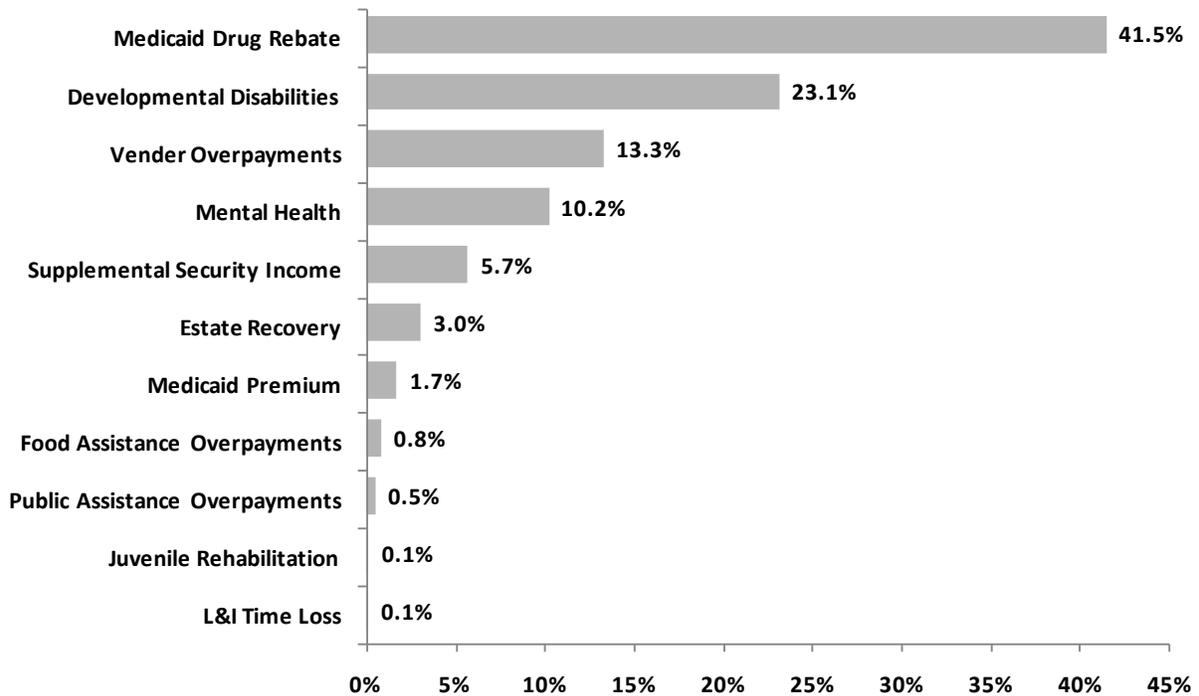


Year	Total Collections	Year	Total Collections
SFY03	\$293,790,698	SFY08	\$455,621,170
SFY04	\$346,440,101	SFY09	\$501,094,673
SFY05	\$365,748,404	SFY10	\$507,122,495
SFY06	\$411,945,972	SFY11	\$523,043,246
SFY07	\$383,371,727	SFY12	\$429,598,175

Other Programs

OFR Total Collections by Program SFY2012

Source: Office of Financial Recovery



Program	SFY2011	SFY2012
Public Assistance Overpayments	\$2,629,816	\$2,024,251
L&I Time Loss	\$493,995	\$323,701
Vender Overpayments	\$90,372,789	\$57,207,442
Estate Recovery	\$11,912,764	\$12,981,496
Food Assistance Overpayments	\$3,238,113	\$3,417,961
Medicaid Premium	\$7,227,135	\$7,317,927
Medicaid Drug Rebate	\$191,362,695	\$178,156,780
Supplemental Security Income	\$38,975,330	\$24,358,656
Juvenile Rehabilitation	\$647,580	\$505,187
Developmental Disabilities	\$127,215,422	\$99,449,969
Mental Health	\$48,967,607	\$43,854,805
Total	\$523,043,246	\$429,598,175

Other Programs

Selected RCA Program Characteristics SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY11 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY12 (July 2011– June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	464 (304 - 551)	348 (291 - 405)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	515 (333 - 612)	377 (315 - 440)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population ¹	6,767,900	6,817,770
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	5,19,318	5,244,275
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$322.12 (\$276.88 - \$345.32)	\$278.64 (\$263.71 - \$288.59)

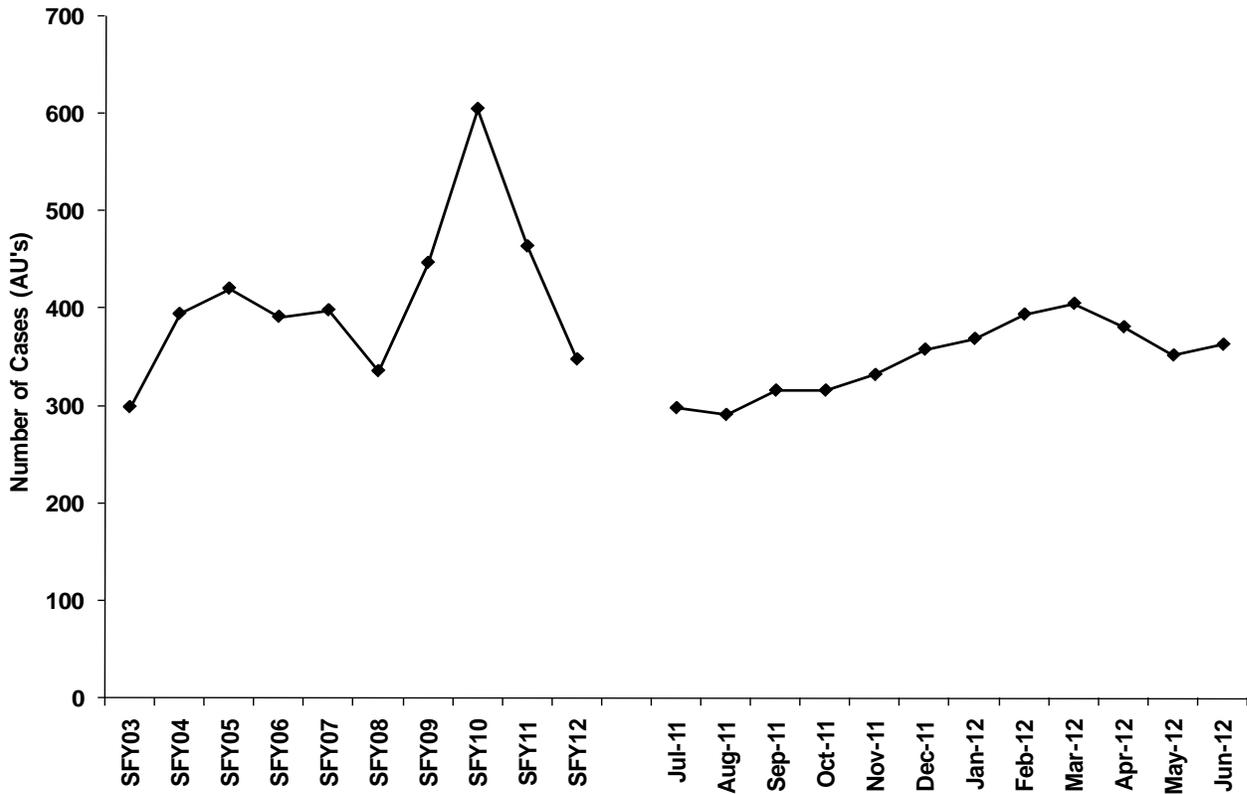
¹ OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State.

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

RCA Caseload SFY 2003 - SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY03	299	SFY08	336
SFY04	395	SFY09	447
SFY05	421	SFY10	605
SFY06	392	SFY11	464
SFY07	398	SFY12	348

SFY2012	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	298	324	\$ 79,646.00	\$ 267.27
August	291	315	\$ 79,747.50	\$ 274.05
September	316	339	\$ 83,331.50	\$ 263.71
October	316	341	\$ 87,590.50	\$ 277.19
November	332	359	\$ 94,360.41	\$ 284.22
December	358	385	\$ 100,858.28	\$ 281.73
January	369	398	\$ 103,370.28	\$ 280.14
February	394	425	\$ 110,141.56	\$ 279.55
March	405	440	\$ 113,065.28	\$ 279.17
April	381	416	\$ 109,952.28	\$ 288.59
May	352	383	\$ 99,399.28	\$ 282.38
June	363	398	\$ 102,119.28	\$ 281.32
Mo. Avg.	348	377	\$ 96,965.18	\$ 278.64

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by Country of Origin June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Country	Number of Persons	Percent of Statewide Cases
AFGHANISTAN	4	1.0%
ARGENTINA	1	0.3%
BANGLADESH	1	0.3%
BHUTAN	45	11.3%
BULGARIA	3	0.8%
BURMA	35	8.8%
CHINA	2	0.5%
COLUMBIA	2	0.5%
CONGO	5	1.3%
CUBA	5	1.3%
ECUADOR	1	0.3%
EGYPT	1	0.3%
ETHIOPIA	24	6.0%
ERITREA	24	6.0%
GAMBIA, THE	5	1.3%
IRAN	23	5.8%
IRAQ	33	8.3%
KENYA	6	1.5%
KOREA (NORTH)	1	0.3%
MALAWI	1	0.3%
MALAYSIA	1	0.3%
MEXICO	3	0.8%
MOLDOVA	15	3.8%
MONGOLIA	2	0.5%
MOROCCO	1	0.3%
NEPAL	7	1.8%
NIGERIA	1	0.3%
PAKISTAN	1	0.3%
ROMANIA	4	1.0%
RUSSIA	16	4.0%
SAINT MARTIN	7	1.8%
SOMALIA	49	12.3%
SUDAN	6	1.5%
SYRIA	2	0.5%
TAJIKISTAN	1	0.3%
TOGO	2	0.5%
UGANDA	1	0.3%
UKRAINE	18	4.5%
OTHER COUNTRIES	39	9.8%
Total	398	100%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	38	10.5%	46	11.6%
Clarkston CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colfax CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
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	28	7.7%	28	7.0%
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	67	18.5%	75	18.8%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	11	3.0%	11	2.8%
Auburn CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.5%
Bellingham CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Belltown CSO	7	1.9%	8	2.0%
Capitol Hill CSO	4	1.1%	4	1.0%
Everett CSO	18	5.0%	19	4.8%
Federal Way CSO	9	2.5%	12	3.0%
King Eastside CSO	18	5.0%	19	4.8%
King North CSO	19	5.2%	20	5.0%
King South CSO	44	12.1%	46	11.6%
Mt Vernon CSO	3	0.8%	6	1.5%
Oak Harbor CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rainier CSO	17	4.7%	17	4.3%
Renton CSO	26	7.2%	27	6.8%
Sky Valley CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smokey Point CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla-Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Center CSO	92	25.3%	100	25.1%
Region Total	269	74.1%	291	73.1%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2012

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	3.0%	12	3.0%
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	5	1.4%	7	1.8%
Long Beach CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia CSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce North CSO	2	0.6%	3	0.8%
Pierce South CSO	6	1.7%	7	1.8%
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	25	6.9%	30	7.5%
Statewide Customer Serv. Call Cntr				
Customer Svc Cntr	1	0.3%	1	0.3
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	1	0.3%	1	0.3
State Total	363	100.0%	398	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by County of Residence June 2012

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	24	6.6%	24	6.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	11	3.0%	12	3.0%
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	4	1.1%	4	1.0%
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	236	65.0%	254	63.8%
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	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	15	4.1%	19	4.8%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	3	0.8%	6	1.5%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	30	8.3%	31	7.8%
Spokane	38	10.5%	46	11.6%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	363	100.0%	398	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Client Demographics

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients/Adults	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	398	100%
Gender		
Female	167	42.0%
Male	231	58.0%
Race		
White	46	11.6%
Hispanic	32	8.0%
Black	74	18.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	44	11.1%
Unknown	202	50.8%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	23	5.8%
Married	82	20.6%
Never Married	267	67.1%
Divorced	8	2.0%
Widowed	13	3.3%
Unknown	5	1.3%
Citizenship¹		
Resident Alien	398	100.0%
Age		
18 Years Old	12	3.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	49	12.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	157	39.4%
30 – 39 Years Old	75	18.8%
40 – 49 Years Old	23	5.8%
50 – 55 Years Old	23	5.8%
56 – 59 Years Old	17	4.3%
60 – 64 Years Old	18	4.5%
65 + Years Old	24	6.0%

Avg. Age of Clients/Adults 34.2 Years Old

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

Selected SSP Program Characteristics¹ SFY 2011 and SFY 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2011 (July 2010 – June 2011)	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	33,237 (32,926 – 33,523)	34,075 (33,629 – 34,608)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	33,237 (32,926 – 33,523)	34,075 (33,629 – 34,608)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	0.5%
State Total Population²	6,767,900	6,817,770
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	0.6%
State Population Age 18 and Over³	5,193,198	5,244,275
Average Persons Per Case	1	1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)⁴	\$47.23 (\$46 – 60.63)	\$46.01 (\$46 – 60.62)

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.

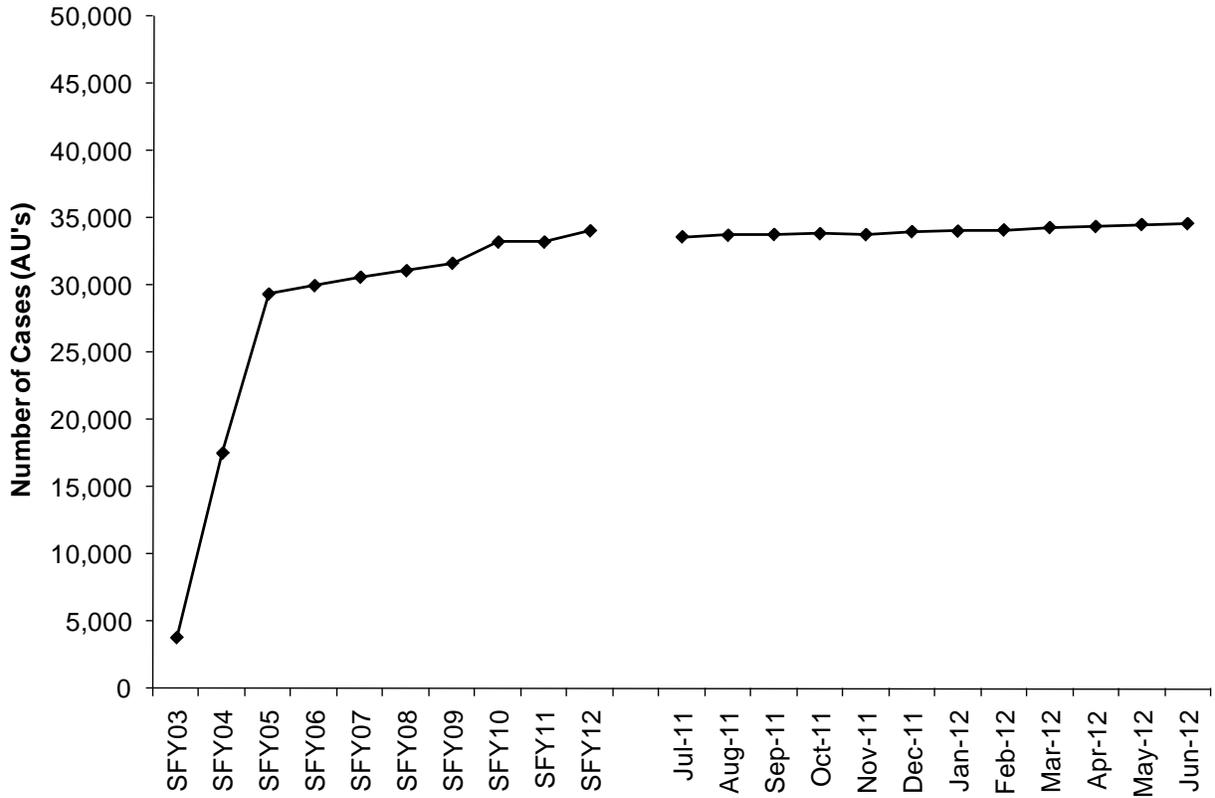
² OFM, 2012 Population Trends for Washington State.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload¹ SFY 2003 - SFY 2012 Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY2012	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	33,629	33,629	\$ 1,547,658.39	\$ 46.02
August	33,745	33,745	\$ 1,552,672.39	\$ 46.01
September	33,804	33,804	\$ 1,555,478.39	\$ 46.01
October	33,861	33,861	\$ 1,557,732.39	\$ 46.00
November	33,789	33,789	\$ 1,554,604.39	\$ 46.01
December	34,012	34,012	\$ 1,564,540.39	\$ 46.00
January	34,053	34,053	\$ 1,566,702.39	\$ 46.01
February	34,140	34,140	\$ 1,570,382.39	\$ 46.00
March	34,319	34,319	\$ 1,578,800.39	\$ 46.00
April	34,397	34,397	\$ 1,582,848.39	\$ 46.02
May	34,543	34,543	\$ 1,589,242.39	\$ 46.01
June	34,608	34,608	\$ 1,592,554.39	\$ 46.02
Mo. Avg.	34,075	34,075	\$ 1,567,768.06	\$ 46.01

¹ Please refer to note on page 39 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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
Access Spokane 032	784	2.3%	784	2.3%
Clarkston CSO	42	0.1%	42	0.1%
Colfax CSO	23	0.1%	23	0.1%
Colville CSO	85	0.2%	85	0.2%
Ellensburg CSO	31	0.1%	31	0.1%
Goldendale CSO	29	0.1%	29	0.1%
Kennewick CSO	357	1.0%	357	1.0%
Mattawa CSO	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Moses Lake CSO	140	0.4%	140	0.4%
Newport CSO	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
Okanogan CSO	41	0.1%	41	0.1%
Othello CSO	115	0.3%	115	0.3%
Pomeroy Outstation	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
R2 Processing Center	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Republic CSO	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
Sunnyside CSO	170	0.5%	170	0.5%
Walla Walla CSO	110	0.3%	110	0.3%
Wapato CSO	157	0.5%	157	0.5%
Wenatchee CSO	171	0.5%	171	0.5%
White Salmon CSO	14	0.0%	14	0.0%
Yakima CSO	314	0.9%	314	0.9%
Region Total	2,644	7.6%	2,644	7.6%
Region 2				
Alderwood CSO	469	1.4%	469	1.4%
Auburn CSO	47	0.1%	47	0.1%
Bellingham CSO	341	1.0%	341	1.0%
Belltown CSO	300	0.9%	300	0.9%
Capitol Hill CSO	340	1.0%	340	1.0%
Everett CSO	315	0.9%	315	0.9%
Federal Way CSO	390	1.1%	390	1.1%
King Eastside CSO	761	2.2%	761	2.2%
King North CSO	491	1.4%	491	1.4%
King South CSO	363	1.0%	363	1.0%
Mt Vernon CSO	190	0.5%	190	0.5%
Oak Harbor CSO	66	0.2%	66	0.2%
Rainier CSO	597	1.7%	597	1.7%
Renton CSO	381	1.1%	381	1.1%
Sky Valley CSO	89	0.3%	89	0.3%
Smokey Point CSO	173	0.5%	173	0.5%
White Center CSO	564	1.6%	564	1.6%
Region Total	5,877	17.0%	5,877	17.0%

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office (continued) June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number	Cases Percent	Number	Clients Percent
Region 3				
Aberdeen CSO	145	0.4%	145	0.4%
Bremerton CSO	299	0.9%	299	0.9%
Chehalis CSO	139	0.4%	139	0.4%
Columbia River CSO	643	1.9%	643	1.9%
Forks CSO	23	0.1%	23	0.1%
Friday Harbor Outstn	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Kelso CSO	182	0.5%	182	0.5%
Lakewood CSO	291	0.8%	291	0.8%
Long Beach CSO	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
Olympia CSO	321	0.9%	321	0.9%
Pierce North CSO	340	1.0%	340	1.0%
Pierce South CSO	415	1.2%	415	1.2%
Port Angeles CSO	77	0.2%	77	0.2%
Port Townsend CSO	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
Puyallup Valley CSO	262	0.8%	262	0.8%
Shelton CSO	81	0.2%	81	0.2%
South Bend CSO	19	0.1%	19	0.1%
Stevenson CSO	13	0.0%	13	0.0%
Region Total	3,308	9.6%	3,308	9.6%
Customer Svc Cntr	57	0.2%	57	0.2%
WASHCAP ¹	9,854	28.5%	9,854	28.5%
Medical Elig Det Svc	8	0.0%	8	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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 1				
Clarkston Hcs Office	41	0.1%	41	0.1%
Colville Hcs Office	86	0.2%	86	0.2%
Ellensburg Hcs	43	0.1%	43	0.1%
Moses Lk Hcs Office	147	0.4%	147	0.4%
Okanogan Hcs Office	55	0.2%	55	0.2%
Spokane Hcs Office	979	2.8%	979	2.8%
Sunnyside Hcs Office	58	0.2%	58	0.2%
Tri-Cities Hcs Ofc	344	1.0%	344	1.0%
Walla Walla Hcs Ofc	96	0.3%	96	0.3%
Wapato HCS	46	0.1%	46	0.1%
Wenatchee HCS Office	78	0.2%	78	0.2%
Yakima HCS Office	165	0.5%	165	0.5%
Region Total	2,138	6.2%	2,138	6.2%
HCS Region 2				
Alderwood HCS Office	380	1.1%	380	1.1%
Bellingham HCS Ofc	241	0.7%	241	0.7%
Everett HCS Office	604	1.7%	604	1.7%
Holgate HCS Office	5,633	16.3%	5,633	16.3%
Mt Vernon HCS Office	104	0.3%	104	0.3%
Oak Harbor HCS	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
Skykomish HCS Office	161	0.5%	161	0.5%
Smokey Point HCS	95	0.3%	95	0.3%
Region Total	7,251	21.0%	7,251	21.0%
HCS Region 3				
Aberdeen HCS Office	66	0.2%	66	0.2%
Bremerton HCS Office	192	0.6%	192	0.6%
Chehalis HCS Office	62	0.2%	62	0.2%
Kelso HCS Office	81	0.2%	81	0.2%
Olympia HCS Office	287	0.8%	287	0.8%
Pacific County HCS	59	0.2%	59	0.2%
Port Angeles HCS	93	0.3%	93	0.3%
Tacoma HCS Office	1,488	4.3%	1,488	4.3%
Vancouver HCS	1,143	3.3%	1,143	3.3%
Region Total	3,471	10.0%	3,471	10.0%
State Total	34,608	100.0%	34,608	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 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	74	0.2%	74	0.2%
Asotin	110	0.3%	110	0.3%
Benton	589	1.7%	589	1.7%
Chelan	317	0.9%	317	0.9%
Clallam	282	0.8%	282	0.8%
Clark	2,190	6.3%	2,190	6.3%
Columbia	20	0.1%	20	0.1%
Cowlitz	444	1.3%	444	1.3%
Douglas	107	0.3%	107	0.3%
Ferry	44	0.1%	44	0.1%
Franklin	334	1.0%	334	1.0%
Garfield	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Grant	373	1.1%	373	1.1%
Grays Harbor	390	1.1%	390	1.1%
Island	158	0.5%	158	0.5%
Jefferson	103	0.3%	103	0.3%
King	13,461	38.9%	13,461	38.9%
Kitsap	739	2.1%	739	2.1%
Kittitas	74	0.2%	74	0.2%
Klickitat	102	0.3%	102	0.3%
Lewis	315	0.9%	315	0.9%
Lincoln	31	0.1%	31	0.1%
Mason	213	0.6%	213	0.6%
Okanogan	242	0.7%	242	0.7%
Pacific	131	0.4%	131	0.4%
Pend Oreille	92	0.3%	92	0.3%
Pierce	3,898	11.3%	3,898	11.3%
San Juan	24	0.1%	24	0.1%
Skagit	446	1.3%	446	1.3%
Skamania	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
Snohomish	3,164	9.1%	3,164	9.1%
Spokane	2,299	6.6%	2,299	6.6%
Stevens	235	0.7%	235	0.7%
Thurston	878	2.5%	878	2.5%
Wahkiakum	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Walla Walla	277	0.8%	277	0.8%
Whatcom	873	2.5%	873	2.5%
Whitman	73	0.2%	73	0.2%
Yakima	1,456	4.2%	1,456	4.2%
State Total	34,608	100.0%	34,608	100.0%

Other Programs

SSP Client Demographics

June 2012

Source: ESA-ACES Data

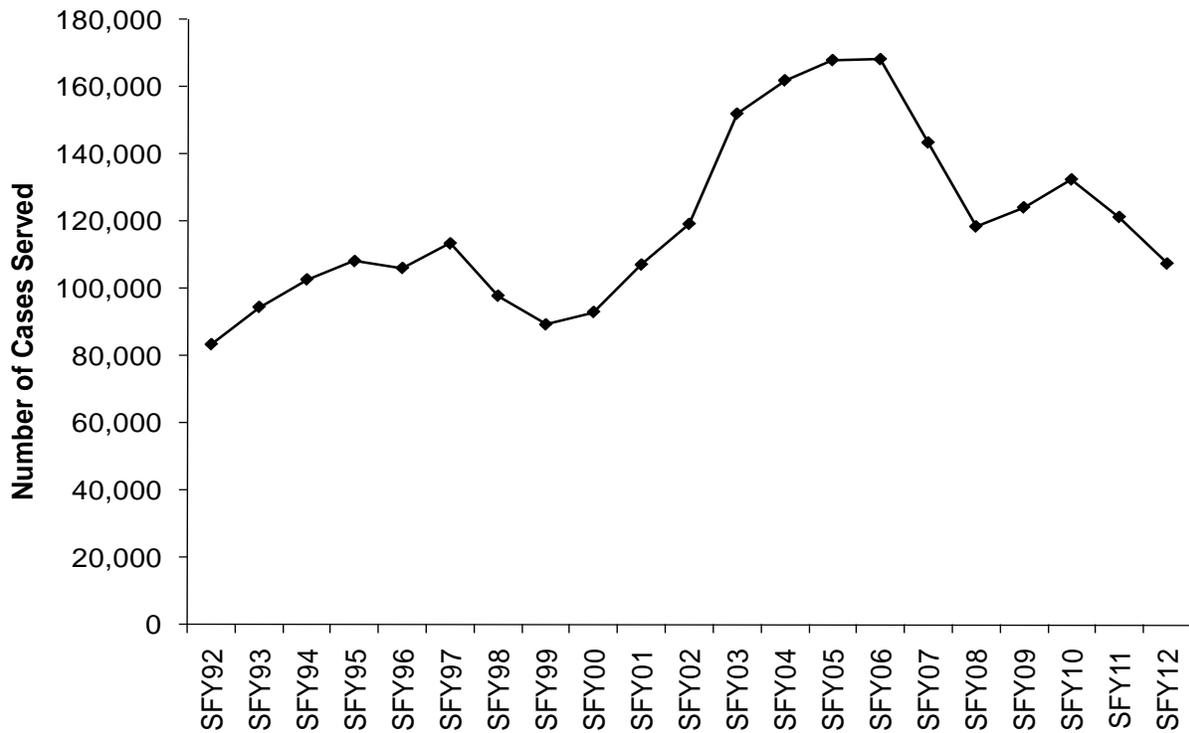
Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	34,608	100.0%
Gender		
Female	22,380	64.7%
Male	12,228	35.3%
Race		
White	15,955	46.1%
Hispanic	2,755	8.0%
Black	1,550	4.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,511	24.6%
Native American	638	1.8%
Unknown	5,199	15.0%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	2,684	7.8%
Married	11,698	33.8%
Never Married	6,454	18.6%
Divorced	5,528	16.0%
Widow	7,112	20.6%
Unknown	1,132	3.3%
Citizenship¹		
U.S. Citizen	26,803	77.4%
Resident Alien	7,696	22.2%
U.S. National	109	0.3%
Age		
<1 Year Old	1	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	16	0.0%
6 – 10 Years Old	12	0.0%
11 – 15 Years Old	24	0.1%
16 – 17 Years Old	10	0.0%
18 – 20 Years Old	55	0.2%
21 – 29 Years Old	328	0.9%
30 – 39 Years Old	587	1.7%
40 – 49 Years Old	707	2.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	691	2.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	521	1.5%
60 – 64 Years Old	648	1.9%
65+ Years Old	31,008	89.6%
Avg. Age of Adults	72.2 Year of Age	
Avg. Age of Children	10.1 Year of Age	

¹ See Refugee/Immigrant section, page 28-29 for glossary of Citizenship terms.

Other Programs

WTAP Caseload SFY 1992 to SFY 2012¹

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)



SFY	Cases Served
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
2012	107,455

¹ Due to an increasing number of individuals turning to cell phones for primary services, the number of cases participating in WTAP declined in SFY 2012.

Other Programs

WTAP Caseload By County of Residence¹ SFY 2012

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)

County	Number of Cases Participating	Number of Cases Eligible	Percent ² Participating
Adams	331	1,790	21.90%
Asotin	477	3,908	16.00%
Benton	2,256	24,853	12.35%
Chelan	1,330	12,166	12.49%
Clallam	1,254	8,792	17.39%
Clark	5,741	53,394	12.62%
Columbia	0	2	0.00%
Cowlitz	2,190	17,390	15.10%
Ferry	277	1,684	23.15%
Franklin	456	1,735	0.00%
Garfield	3	16	0.00%
Grant	1,561	12,431	15.78%
Grays Harbor	1,264	11,684	13.99%
Island	397	4,963	9.03%
Jefferson	452	3,560	19.29%
King	23,474	200,627	14.45%
Kitsap	2,561	24,750	13.11%
Kittitas	215	4,651	4.90%
Klickitat	97	2,668	10.65%
Lewis	1,896	12,593	17.34%
Mason	879	7,712	16.20%
Okanogan	1,163	6,749	19.42%
Pacific	419	3,575	14.06%
Pend Oreille	256	1,611	21.05%
Pierce	10,099	110,296	11.81%
Skagit	1,649	17,085	11.57%
Skamania	23	1,080	2.29%
Snohomish	6,502	79,579	10.20%
Spokane	10,063	78,515	15.66%
Stevens	1,560	6,112	27.38%
Thurston	19,433	97,259	12.77%
Walla Walla	926	7,411	15.46%
Whatcom	2,538	24,097	13.40%
Whitman	202	2,601	10.74%
Yakima	4,592	49,821	12.74%
Unknown	919	36,629	2.51%
State Total	107,455	933,789	11.51%

¹ Data is not available for Douglas, Lincoln, San Juan and Wahkiakum counties because the CSOs in those counties were closed.

² Percent is calculated as the number participating divided by the number eligible within each county.

Expenditures

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Expenditures

DSHS Budget Overview

General Fund-State appropriations for DSHS were 17.7% of the total statewide General Fund-State appropriations as of the 2012 supplemental budget.

General Fund-State appropriations for ESA (including the Division of Child Support and Office of Financial Recoveries) were 15.6% of the total DSHS General Fund-State appropriations as of the 2012 supplemental budget.

Expenditure Introduction

This section summarizes Economic Services Administration's (ESA) expenditure data for the 2011-2013 biennium and projected expenditures for the 2013-2015 biennium. The information is divided into sub-sections:

- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst Program
- Administrative Expenditures

Each sub-section begins with a brief narrative.

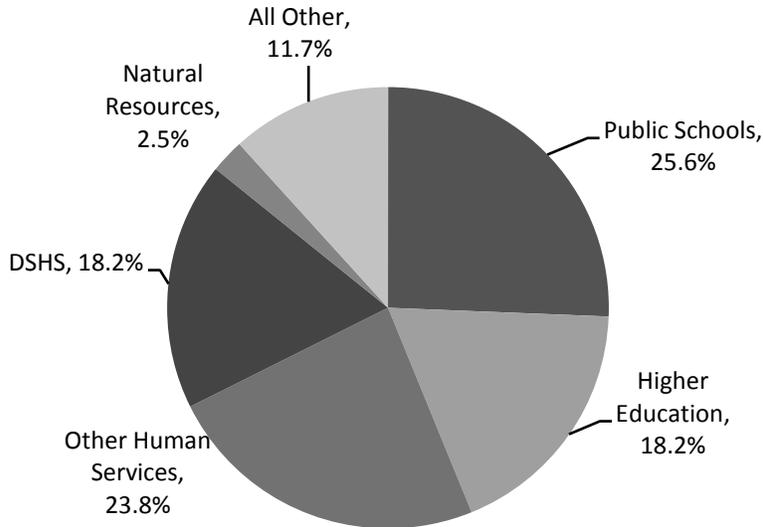
State expenditures for programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and most child care assistance, are affected by block grants. Block grants place a "lid" on the amount of federal funding available.

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 2011-13 Biennium (including 2012 Supplemental)

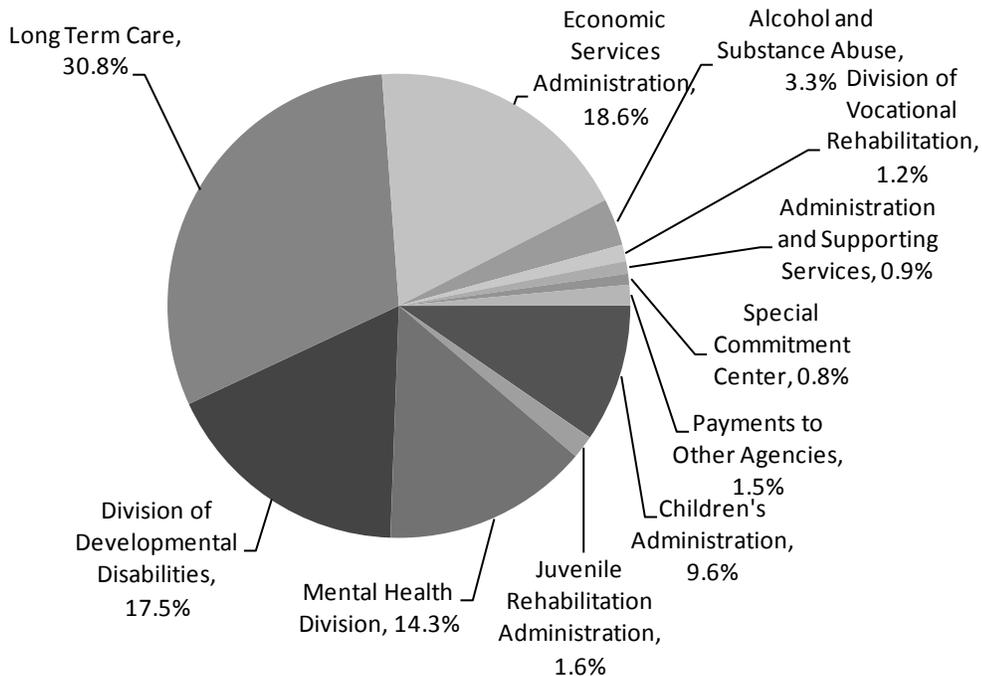
Source: LEAP



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

DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds 2011-13 Biennium (including 2012 Supplemental)

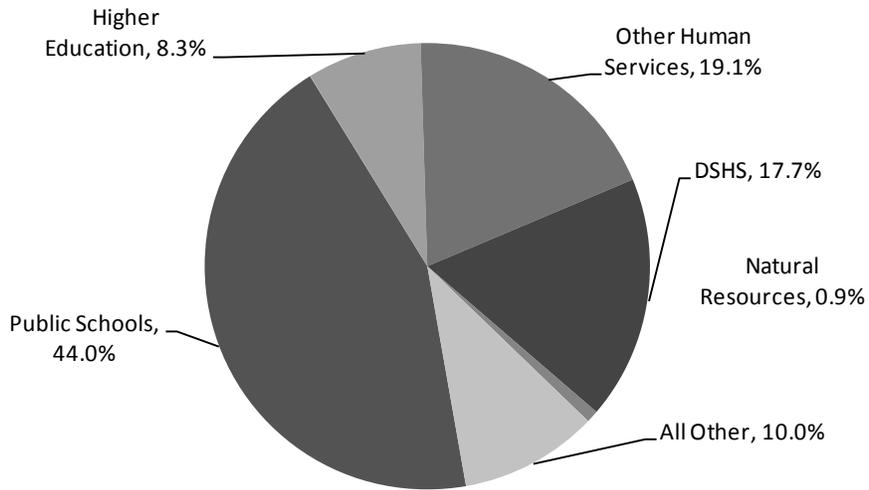
Source: LEAP



Expenditures

State Budget Overview – General Fund State 2011-13 Biennium (including 2012 Supplemental)

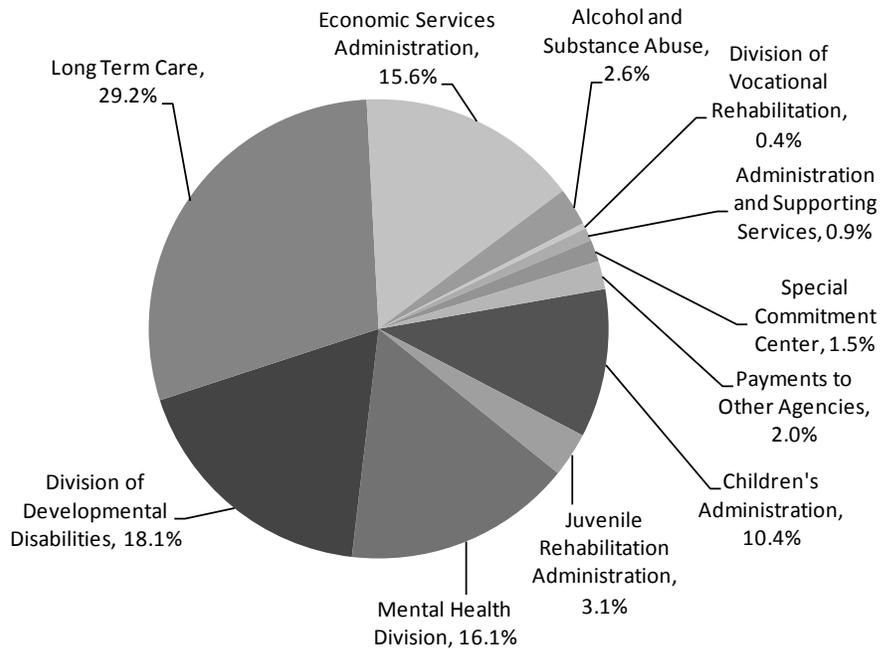
Source: LEAP



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

DSHS Budget Overview – General Fund State 2011-13 Biennium (including 2012 Supplemental)

Source: LEAP



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	\$176.4	\$215.6	\$39.2	\$0.2
	TOTAL	\$445.3	\$578.1	\$132.8	\$0.3
CHILD CARE					
	STATE	\$120.0	\$67.0	\$(53.0)	\$(0.4)
	TOTAL	\$469.6	\$280.7	\$(189.0)	\$(0.4)
WORKFIRST CONTRACTED SRVCS³					
	STATE	\$36.1	\$50.0	\$13.9	\$0.4
	TOTAL	\$192.7	\$134.5	\$(58.2)	\$(0.3)
REFUGEE CONTRACTED SERVICES					
	STATE	\$4.9	\$8.0	\$3.1	\$0.6
	TOTAL	\$18.3	\$29.6	\$11.3	\$0.6
OTHER CLIENT SERVICES⁴					
	STATE	\$25.6	\$16.3	\$(9.3)	\$(0.4)
	TOTAL	\$32.9	\$27.1	\$(5.8)	\$(0.2)
SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS					
	STATE	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$1.0
	TOTAL	\$23.5	\$47.2	\$23.7	\$1.0
ADMINISTRATIVE⁵					
	STATE	\$105.9	\$108.4	\$2.5	\$0.0
	TOTAL	\$213.0	\$293.8	\$80.8	\$0.4
TOTAL EXPENDITURES					
	STATE	\$469.0	\$465.5	\$(3.5)	\$(0.0)
	TOTAL	\$1,395.3	\$1,391.0	\$(4.3)	\$(0.0)

¹ 09-11 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 10 and SFY 11

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

³ WorkFirst Spending Plan and official appropriation authority

⁴ Other Client Services includes DASA contract, CEAP, Incapacity Exams, and Interpreter Services

⁵ The Division of Disability Determination Services (DDDS) transferred to ESA from Medical Assistance at the start of the 11-13 Biennium.

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 or Disabled Program (ABD) and Pregnant Women Assistance Program (PWA). Programs 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	\$56,311.5	\$243,509.6
SECOND YEAR	\$118,466.6	\$326,479.0	\$52,830.2	\$225,223.6
BIENNIUM	\$264,113.7	\$675,380.2	\$109,141.7	\$468,733.2
CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERIES³				
FIRST YEAR	\$(19,740.4)	\$(38,819.5)	\$(31,425.4)	\$(62,850.9)
SECOND YEAR	\$(32,597.4)	\$(65,216.4)	\$(28,956.6)	\$(57,913.1)
BIENNIUM	\$(52,337.8)	\$(104,035.9)	\$(60,382.0)	\$(120,764.0)
DIVERSION CASH ASSISTANCE				
FIRST YEAR	\$11,790.3	\$11,790.3	\$5,254.0	\$5,254.0
SECOND YEAR	\$7,993.5	\$7,993.5	\$4,729.9	\$4,729.9
BIENNIUM	\$19,783.8	\$19,783.8	\$9,983.9	\$9,983.9
REFUGEE CASH ASSIST				
FIRST YEAR	0.0	\$2,414.8	0.0	\$1,154.6
SECOND YEAR	0.0	\$1,814.1	0.0	\$1,459.1
BIENNIUM	0.0	\$4,228.9	0.0	\$2,613.7
FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR LEGAL IMMIGRANTS				
FIRST YEAR	\$16,747.6	\$16,747.6	\$20,590.2	\$20,590.2
SECOND YEAR	\$19,926.8	\$19,926.8	\$11,044.7	\$11,044.7
BIENNIUM	\$36,674.4	\$36,674.4	\$31,634.9	\$31,634.9
ABD & PWA - CASH ASSISTANCE⁴				
FIRST YEAR	\$92,233.5	\$92,233.5	\$37,199.6	\$37,199.6
SECOND YEAR	\$91,646.8	\$91,646.8	\$21,820.7	\$21,820.7
BIENNIUM	\$183,880.3	\$183,880.3	\$59,020.3	\$59,020.3
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	\$18,823.6	\$18,823.6
SECOND YEAR	\$19,133.2	\$19,133.2	\$19,544.4	\$19,544.4
BIENNIUM	\$38,016.8	\$38,016.8	\$38,368.0	\$38,368.0
SSI / SPECIAL NEEDS				
FIRST YEAR	\$210.1	\$210.1	\$174.3	\$174.3
SECOND YEAR	\$184.2	\$184.2	\$126.6	\$126.6
BIENNIUM	\$394.3	\$394.3	\$300.9	\$300.9
TOTAL				
FIRST YEAR	\$265,996.4	\$452,586.2	\$107,083.0	\$264,010.2
SECOND YEAR	\$224,908.9	\$402,116.4	\$81,295.1	\$226,191.1
BIENNIUM	\$490,905.3	\$854,702.6	\$188,378.1	\$490,201.3

¹ 09-11 Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY 10) and Second Year (SFY 11).

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

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

⁴ Aged, Blind or 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	\$468,733.2	\$206,647.0	(30.6)%
Child Support Recoveries	(\$104,035.9)	\$(120,764.0)	\$16,728.1	16.1%
Diversion Cash Assistance	\$19,783.8	\$9,983.9	\$9,799.9	(49.5)%
Refugee Cash Assistance	\$4,228.9	\$2,000.0	(\$2,228.9)	(52.7)%
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants (FAP)³	\$36,674.4	\$31,634.9	\$5,039.5	(13.7)%
Disability Lifeline (formerly General Assistance)⁴	\$183,880.3	\$0.0	NA	NA
ABD & PWA⁵		\$59,020.3	\$124,860.0	(67.9)%
CEAP	\$379.8	\$310.4	\$69.4	(18.3)%
SSI – SSP	\$38,016.8	\$38,368.0	\$(351.2)	0.9%
SSI - Special Needs	\$394.3	\$300.9	\$93.4	(23.7)%
Total	\$854,702.6	\$490,201.3	\$364,501.3	(42.6)%

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

¹ 09-11 Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY 10) and Second Year (SFY 11).

² 11-13 Projections based on the CFC October 2011 Forecast and 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 or Disabled and Pregnant Women Assistance is net of ABD Recoveries. (Programs began on 11/01/2011.)

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	\$468.7
	State	\$264.1	\$109.1
Refugee Cash Assistance	Federal	\$4.2	\$2.6
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants	State	\$36.7	\$31.6
Disability Lifeline (formerly GA)	State	\$183.9	NA
Aged, Blind or Disabled & Pregnant Women Assistance	State	\$183.9	\$59.0
CEAP	State	\$0.4	\$0.3
SSI/SSP	State	\$38.0	\$38.4

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 or 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 (SFY 10) and Second Year (SFY 11).

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	\$190,067.9	\$53,848.1	\$243,916.0	\$89,329.8	\$51,519.6	\$140,849.4
ESD Contract ⁴	\$13,888.1	\$16,277.6	\$30,165.7	\$16,723.0	\$-	\$16,723.0
SBCTC Contract ⁵	\$11,541.2	\$12,047.0	\$23,588.2	\$18,107.7	\$432.4	\$18,540.2
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$28,966.7	\$-	\$28,966.7	\$20,659.5	\$1,395.9	\$22,055.3
Tribal TANF (MOE) ⁶	\$-	\$13,027.4	\$13,027.4	\$-	\$12,099.5	\$12,099.5
DSHS Local Contracts ⁷	\$8,855.4	\$2,756.2	\$11,611.6	\$5,514.1	\$1,905.8	\$7,419.9
Total:	\$253,319.3	\$97,956.3	\$351,275.6	\$150,334.1	\$67,353.1	\$217,687.2
Second Year:						
Child Care	\$159,544.3	\$66,155.5	\$225,699.8	\$88,667.8	\$51,137.8	\$139,805.6
ESD Contract	\$2,830.3	\$19,999.8	\$22,830.1	\$17,609.0	\$-	\$17,609.0
SBCTC Contract	\$9,158.8	\$12,944.4	\$22,103.2	\$17,711.1	\$422.9	\$18,134.0
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$9,218.0	\$17,099.8	\$26,317.8	\$23,434.6	\$1,583.4	\$25,018.0
Tribal TANF (MOE)	\$-	\$12,490.8	\$12,490.8	\$-	\$12,911.0	\$12,911.0
DSHS Local Contracts	\$6,384.4	\$3,613.9	\$9,998.3	\$8,263.8	\$2,856.2	\$11,120.0
Total:	\$187,135.8	\$132,304.2	\$319,440.0	\$245,139.7	\$85,151.5	\$224,597.6
Biennium Total:						
Child Care	\$349,612.1	\$120,003.6	\$469,615.7	\$177,997.6	\$102,657.3	\$280,655.0
ESD Contract	\$16,718.4	\$36,277.4	\$52,995.8	\$34,332.0	\$-	\$34,332.0
SBCTC Contract	\$20,700.0	\$24,991.4	\$45,691.4	\$35,818.8	\$855.3	\$36,674.2
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$38,184.8	\$17,099.8	\$55,284.5	\$44,094.1	\$2,979.3	\$47,073.3
Tribal TANF (MOE)	\$-	\$25,518.2	\$25,518.2	\$-	\$25,010.5	\$25,010.5
DSHS Local Contracts	\$10,935.1	\$10,705.2	\$21,640.3	\$14,442.0	\$8,244.0	\$22,686.0
Total:	\$440,455.1	\$230,260.4	\$670,715.5	\$306,020.4	\$136,264.4	\$442,284.8

¹ 09-11 Biennium Actual reflect expenditure data from WorkFirst Spending Report for First Year (SFY 10) and Second Year (SFY 11)

² 11-13 Biennium Actual from Work First Spending Plan for First Year (SFY 12) and approved WorkFirst Spending Plan for Second Year (SFY 13)

³ Child Care includes Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidy and collective bargaining agreement. Seasonal Child Care Subsidy payments and WCCC Subsidy Payments paid by Department of Early Learning (DEL) are not included.

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	\$112.3	\$192.8	\$2,422.2
Second Year	\$120.1	\$212.5	\$2,438.9			
Biennium	\$258.6	\$447.1	\$2,602.6	\$112.3	\$192.8	\$2,422.2
ACES⁴						
First Year	\$12.2	\$22.6	\$36.6	\$15.2	\$28.2	\$35.0
Second Year	\$12.6	\$23.1	\$36.2	\$12.5	\$29.5	\$33.0
Biennium	\$24.8	\$45.7	\$36.4	\$27.7	\$57.7	\$34.0
Statewide Program Support⁵						
First Year	\$12.4	\$16.9	\$128.9	\$12.8	\$19.3	\$177.9
Second Year	\$10.6	\$17.5	\$160.4			
Biennium	\$23.0	\$34.4	\$144.7	\$12.8	\$19.3	\$177.9
Division of Child Support⁶						
First Year	\$32.6	\$139.8	\$1,074.4	\$37.5	\$129.7	\$962.9
Second Year	\$37.8	\$133.2	\$973.0	\$39.0	\$134.3	\$960.0
Biennium	\$70.4	\$273.0	\$1,023.7	\$76.5	\$264.0	\$961.5
Office of Financial Recovery⁷						
First Year	\$3.6	\$5.6	\$70.8	\$3.9	\$6.5	\$66.0
Second Year	\$2.6	\$5.6	\$62.1	\$3.2	\$6.5	\$66.9
Biennium	\$6.2	\$11.2	\$66.5	\$7.1	\$13.0	\$66.5
Division of Disability Determination						
First Year	\$2.5	\$44.3	\$305.8	\$2.3	\$49.6	\$321.6
Second Year	\$2.8	\$50.6	\$333.5	\$2.0	\$45.3	\$306.0
Biennium	\$5.3	\$94.9	\$319.7	\$4.3	\$94.9	\$313.8
Special Projects⁸						
First Year	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1.1	\$9.0	\$17.8
Second Year	\$0.6	\$2.3	\$-	\$2.1	\$28.2	\$27.0
Biennium	\$0.6	\$2.3	\$-	\$3.2	\$37.2	\$22.4
Total						
First Year	\$201.8	\$463.8	\$4,382.8	\$185.1	\$435.1	\$4,003.4
Second Year	\$187.1	\$444.8	\$4,004.1	\$58.8	\$243.8	\$1,392.9

¹ 09-11 Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY 10) and Second Year (SFY 11).

² 11-13 Projections reflect official appropriations for First Year (SFY 12) and Second Year (SFY 13). 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 SFY 11. SFY 10 expenditures are reflected in Program 110.

⁸ Special Projects include the Benefit Portal and SSI Transition contract in SFY 11.

Appendix 1
Contacts

DSHS/ESA Contacts

DSHS Secretary	Robin Arnold-Williams (360) 902-7800 arnolr@dshs.wa.gov
DSHS Chief of Staff	Tracy Guerin (360) 902-7860 tracy.guerin@dshs.wa.gov
ESA Assistant Secretary	David Stillman (360) 725-4350 david.stillman@dshs.wa.gov

ESA Divisions

Child Support	Wally McClure, Director (360) 664-5225 wally.mcclure@dshs.wa.gov
Community Services	Babs Roberts, Director (360) 725-4888 babette.roberts@dshs.wa.gov
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 Management Accountability and
Performance Statistics (data analysis and
reporting)**

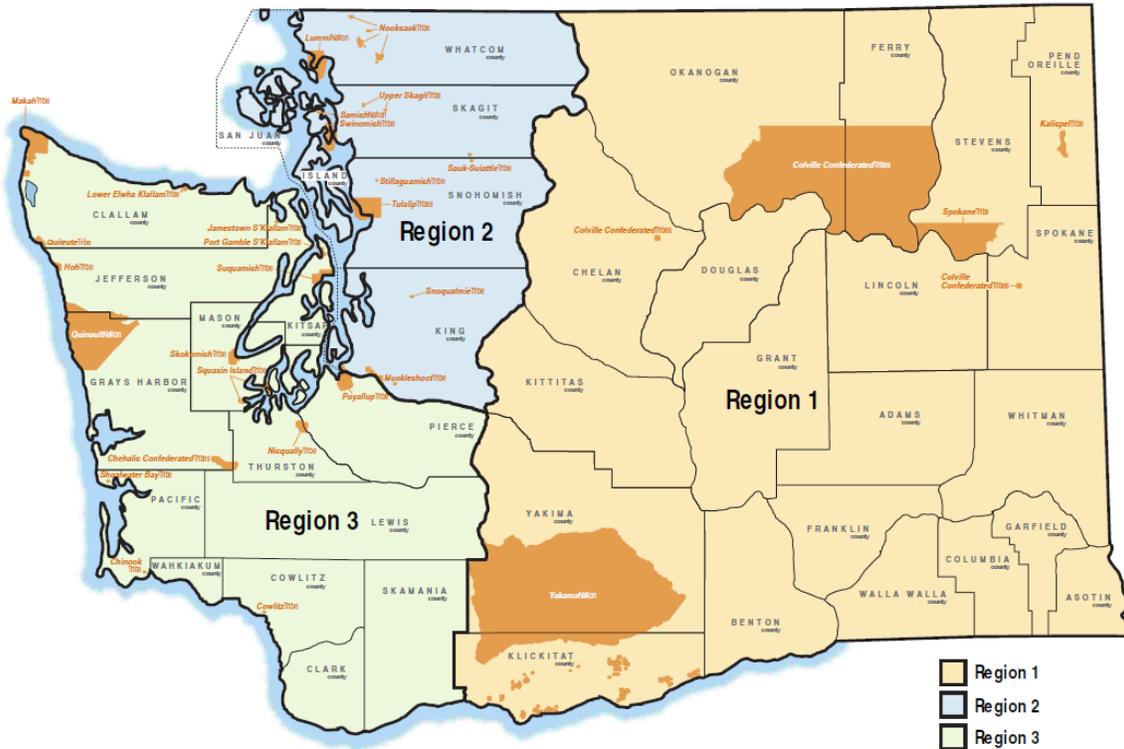
**George Xu, EMAPS
Administrator**

(360) 725-0680

George.Xu@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:

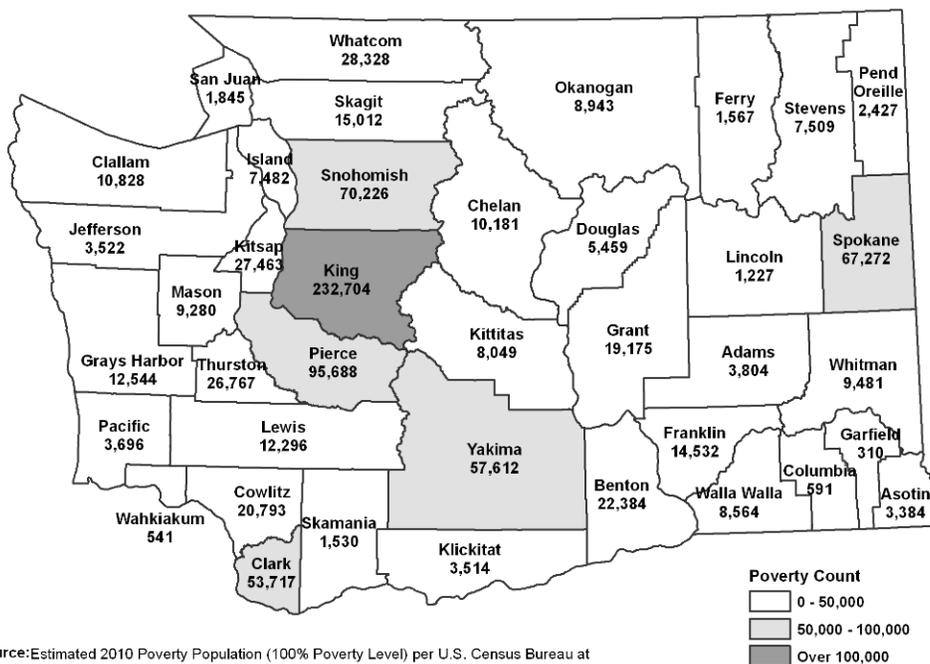


Counties in Each DSHS Region

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 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

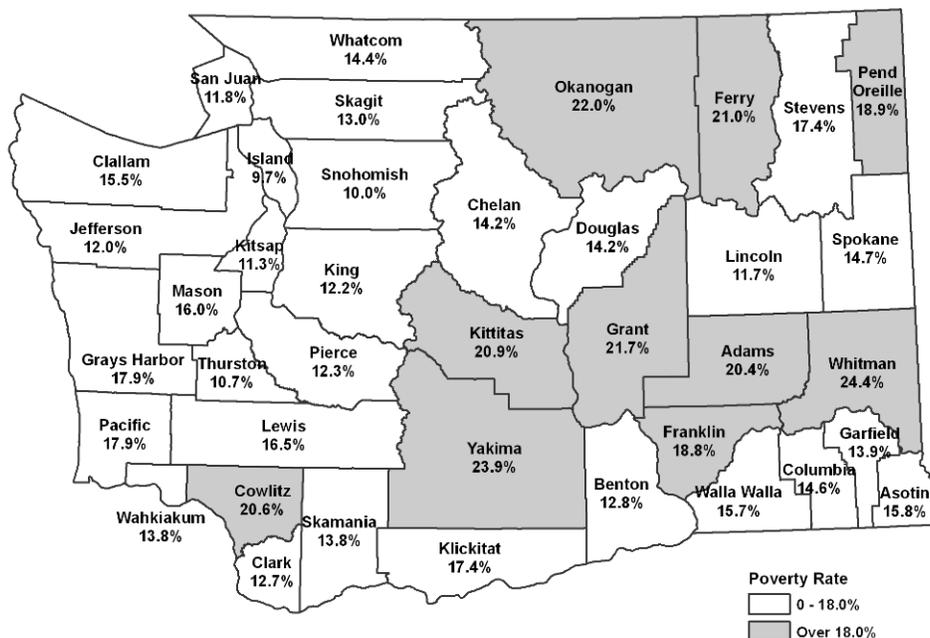
Number of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2010



Source: Estimated 2010 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. 2012

Percentage of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2010



Note: State Percentage in Poverty = 13.5%

Source: Estimated 2010 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. 2012

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ABD	Aged, Blind, or Disabled cash assistance
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

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

FCS	Food and Consumer Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30)
FRS	Financial Reporting System
FS E&T	Food Stamp Employment and Training
FSP	Federal Food Stamp Program (<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>)
HEN	Housing and Essential Needs
eJAS	Electronic JOBS Automated System
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LPA	Local Planning Areas
MOE	Maintenance of Effort
MCS	Medical Care Services
OAR	Ongoing Additional Requirements
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990
OFR	Office of Financial Recovery
OSD	Operations Support Division (ESA)
PWA	Pregnant Women Assistance
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

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

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
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), Aged, Blind, Disabled (ABD), State Supplemental Payment (SSP), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) cash benefits.

How EBT evolved:

- 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 required EBT in all states
- June 2004 –Completed of nationwide implementation of EBT

What EFT does?

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

Who EFT serves:

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

- Clients who receive federal or state cash assistance benefits, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Aged, Blind, Disabled (ABD), 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 evolved:

- 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 were given the 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.
- April 2012 – Amendment to the March 2005 contract was signed by J.P. Morgan EFS and the State of Washington to provide implementation and support for the Washington State Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) pilot program for the summer of 2012.
- August 2012 – Amendment to the March 2005 contract was signed by J.P. Morgan EFS and the State of Washington to eliminate the \$0.85 cent ATM withdrawal charge from clients EBT accounts.

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 experienced 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 and FFY 2008 (whichever is less) and FFY 2009. Funding was made available for FFY 2009 and 2010 and was limited to 50% of the combined annual TANF awards for the two-year period. The Act 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 the funds on assistance. It modified the caseload reduction credit calculation to use FFY 2007 or 2008 or the prior year (whichever would be most advantageous to the state); and (5) SSI, SSA & RR Benefits – it allowed a one-time \$250 payment to be made 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 the “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program” (SNAP). The Food Stamp Act of 1977 was now to be 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. The Act 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 had a nutrition education program must now notify food stamp applicants and participants of the availability of nutrition education “to the maximum extent practicable.” DSHS currently 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. The Act made appropriations and extended the National Random Sample Study of Child Welfare through FY

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

2010. It 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. It directed the Secretary to make known regulations for determining whether activities may be counted as work activities, how to count and verify reported hours of work, and work-eligible individuals. It also provided for a state penalty for failure to establish or comply with work participation verification procedures.

The Act replaced incentive bonuses to states for a decrease in the illegitimacy rate with healthy marriage promotion and responsible fatherhood grants, and 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. It made appropriations for FY2006-FY2010.

Child Care – The Act made appropriations for FY2006-FY2010 for entitlement grants to states for child care.

Child Support – The Act 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. It 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, and 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. It also provided for a mandatory annual fee of \$25 for each case of successful child support collection for a family that had never received TANF, if the state collected 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 DSHS received and processed the reimbursement of interim assistance, i.e., 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, 2002, 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 – The Act 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 could 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.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

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

The Act required states with a program website to make on-line applications available in each language in which printed applications were 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 were now 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 were extended through FY 2006 and additional FY 2002 through 2006 amounts were allocated to States that ensure availability of specified work opportunities.

The Act 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 were reimbursed for each work slot offered. It increased the monthly cap on the amount States may reimburse participants for transportation and other work expenses for FY 2002 through 2009 from \$25 to \$50.

It 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. It 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, 1997 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 the refugee/asylee eligibility period for SSI/Medicaid eligibility from 5 to 7 years, included Cuban and Haitian entrants in this category, and provided a 5-year food stamp eligibility for these aliens. Technical corrections (1) revised the 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 week, 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 was now 5% in the first year, and increased 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.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

- 1996** Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, PL 104-193, was signed into law on August 22, 1996 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 was fixed at the same level for five years. TANF replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and ended 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 failed 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.
- 1990** Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990, PL 101-508, was enacted on November 5, 1990. Children were not considered members of AFDC assistance units when determining eligibility for AFDC benefits, and their income and resources were not counted toward family income and resource limits when they were 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 now applied towards the Resource Ceiling. States now had the option of specifying which categories of families must report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). The Act excluded the income and resources of a child receiving State or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC, and amended the AFDC program to provide child care to low-income families not receiving AFDC benefits when the state determined there was a need for care in order to work and the family was 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, 1989 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 became 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. The Act established a new AFDC quality control system which imposed penalties on states based upon a sliding scale which reflected the degree to which a state's AFDC error rate exceeds the national average. It 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, 1988 and targeted services for those most likely to become long-term welfare recipients. The Act created the Job

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

- Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program, which focused on education and training, and provided child care and medical assistance to recipients for 12 months after they left AFDC with employment. It made changes to the 6-out-of-13 work quarter requirement for AFDC-E and to the “principal wage earner” criteria. It 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 disregarded EITC. The Act established the 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 now had to revise their need and payment standards every 3 years and could create wage supplementation and community work experience programs. The Act strengthened child support enforcement collection activities, including changes to the \$50 pass-through payment rules and mandatory wage-withholding. It also established paternity establishment performance standards for states and mandated annual reports to Congress.
- 1986** Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985, PL 99-272, enacted on April 7, 1986, formally established the two-parent AFDC-Employable (AFDC-E) program which was previously known as the AFDC-Unemployed Father program. The Act provided that certain education or training programs might qualify as quarters of work for AFDC eligibility purposes.
- 1984** Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA) of 1984, PL 98-369, enacted on July 18, 1984 instituted significant changes to the AFDC program. The 185% of Need eligibility test was created, the \$75 work expense deduction was 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 was making a good faith effort to sell, were excluded as resources. Retrospective budgeting was made mandatory for monthly reporting 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 were 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 became unavailable, or the family incurred medical expenses, which offset the lump sum. Overpayment recovery was waived when the debt was exceeded by the cost of recovery, aliens became ineligible for 3 years when their sponsor was a public or private agency, and information disclosure to law enforcement was permitted when the AFDC recipient was a fugitive felon. The Act 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, 1984 provided 4 months of continued Medicaid eligibility for families that lost 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, 1983 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, 1983 and declared that utility payments made by persons living in federally-assisted low-income housing projects were to be considered rental payments for purposes of determining eligibility and payment amount under the AFDC program.

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- 1982** Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), PL 97-300, enacted on October 13, 1982 established participation targets for AFDC recipients, aged 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, 1982 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 was 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 were now allowed to require employment search as an eligibility criteria and could 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, 1981 and allowed welfare-to-work demonstration projects to begin in many states. States could now require welfare recipients to go into training, job search, or unpaid work experience in exchange for their AFDC grants. It revised the method for determining earned income by changing the order in which the work expense, child care, and $\$30 \text{ \& } 1/3$ disregards were applied in order to maximize the amount of countable income to be deducted from the grant. It eliminated payments for work-related child care expenses and implemented a new child care expense deduction to be deducted from earned income. The $\$30 \text{ \& } 1/3$ earned income disregard was restricted to 4 months and the recipient was required to be off AFDC for 12 months before being eligible to receive the disregard again. The Act 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*. It 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. With this Act, OBRA began determining monthly eligibility based upon the resources at hand during the month and the monthly benefit amount based upon the income and resources of the prior month.
- 1979** U.S. Supreme Court Decision *Westcott v. Califano* ruled in June 1979 that Section 407 of the Social Security Act regarding unemployed fathers was 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 were now required to 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.

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- 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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- 2012** Third Engrossed Substitute House Bill (3ESHB) 2127, the supplemental budget was enacted and made the following changes: (1) TANF Payment Standard – the maximum TANF cash grant increased from \$726 to \$941 for families of 6 or more; (2) Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants – funding was provided at 50% of the benefit level for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); (3) Child Care Subsidy Program eligibility increased from 175% to 200% FPL and certifications increased from 6-month to 12-month periods; (4) WorkFirst Services – funding was reduced by about \$821,000 (1.1%); (5) DCS – funding was provided for 16 additional FTEs in SFY 2013 (effective July 1, 2012) to increase the amount of child support collected and retained by the state; and (7) DEL – provided \$100,000 for contracts with independent consultants to evaluate and recommend optimum system for the eligibility determination process for child care, with a report due to the Office of Financial Management and Legislature by December 31, 2012.
- 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 two or two children under age six from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012; (2) created a Legislative-Executive WorkFirst Oversight Task Force to oversee implementation of the WorkFirst TANF redesign; (3) established an income eligibility of 300% FPL for non-parental Child-Only TANF cases and established a sliding scale benefit standard for a child when the caregiver's income is above 200% but below 300% FPL; (4) prohibited DSHS 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 DSHS to implement a permanent disqualification for adults who had 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 DSHS, 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 DSHS, 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; (13) required certain businesses to disable ATMs and point-of-sale machines by January 1, 2012; (14) 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 (15) DSHS 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 DSHS. While the Governor vetoed Section 3 of the bill regarding competitive performance-based contracting, the Governor directed the Department of Social and

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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 included: (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 were eligible for Medical Care Services (MCS) would be referred to the Essential Needs and Housing Support program (no cash grant was 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 were eligible for the Aged, Blind, or Disabled Assistance and Pregnant Women Assistance programs would 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 appeared that continued enrollment would result in MCS expenditures exceeding the appropriated level for a particular fiscal year, and (7) DSHS was now required to review the cases of all persons who received Medical Care Services benefits for 12 months and annually thereafter to determine whether they would 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 used non-gender-specific terminology and referred 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 could 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 would 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 was required to 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) it required the creation of an "Opportunity Portal," a web-based universal application/benefit portal that would 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" was contingent upon the state securing private funding by December 2010; (2) IT 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, were required to participate in the program which included job search workshops and assistance with job placement; (3) It required DSHS 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

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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 DSHS as part of the application process to ask the applicant if they ever served in the in the US military and if so, DSHS was required to confer with the state or federal Department of Veterans Affairs to determine whether the applicant was eligible for any benefits or programs offered to veterans; and requiring DSHS 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 began in King, Pierce and Spokane counties July 1, 2010 and was to 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 were 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.

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 DSHS was required by federal law to review and modify child support orders, regardless of whether the family received public assistance and was already authorized to do so in other sections of the RCW, but was 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 DSHS 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 eliminated 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.

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Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2071 allowed DSHS to continue to decide whether education and training (including higher education) for a WorkFirst recipient was appropriate. SHBS 2071 encouraged DSHS 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 DSHS the latitude to make the decision on what would be the best activity for the recipient. The Bill 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 DSHS 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 became a naturalized citizen, and give them priority to naturalization services funded through DSHS; (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, the Bill allowed expedited 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 had to require both parents to provide medical support for any child named in the order. Medical support consisted of health insurance coverage and cash medical support, which consisted of a parent's proportionate share of uninsured medical expenses and, if the obligated parent did not provide health insurance coverage, could include a monthly payment toward the premium paid by the other parent or the state for coverage for the child. The court could waive the coverage requirement for one parent under appropriate circumstances; the requirement to contribute a parent's proportionate share of uninsured medical expenses could 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. The Bill 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

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become effective October 1, 2008. The bill also required 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 was 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 could 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 were now required to 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 were any who received medical assistance prior to entering the institution or detention facility or who were "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 aged out of foster care or an out-of-home placement at age 18. It required DSHS to help youth approaching age 21 to 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. It required DSHS to simplify and streamline applications 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 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). It 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 had ended as a result of a non-compliance sanction. Services were required to 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.

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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 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 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 DSHS 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, 2003 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP), which was scheduled to expire on June 30, 2003. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1, 2003, 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.

1997 Engrossed House Bill (EHB) 3901, the Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF), was signed into law on April 17, 1997. 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 were implemented as an alternative to cash assistance. DCS non-cooperation

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- sanction was replaced with a 25% grant reduction and eligibility review cycles were 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. The 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, 1994, 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 received AFDC for 36 of the preceding 60 months, custodial parents under the age of 24 who have not completed high school or who had little or no work experience, and families in which the youngest child was within 2 years of being ineligible for AFDC because of age. DSHS 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. It 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 allowed 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.
- 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

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for 12 months after exiting, if the recipient left 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 Bill 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 is required to operate a Title IV-D Child Support program in order 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*, 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) modification of TANF work participation penalties 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 George 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 procedures for counting and verifying reported hours. The reauthorization was scheduled to expire on September 30, 2010.

On February 17, 2009 President Barack Obama signed into law the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009*, providing funding in several key areas: (1) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - providing a 13.6 percent increase in the maximum benefits (Basic Food); (2) TANF – making 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 were eligible to receive 80% of the increase in expenditures between FFY 2007 and 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; and (3) modifying 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 required 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 are required to apply to the federal government, and if certified, receive federal funds. The state identifies and negotiates funding for each tribe. Currently, eleven Tribes have elected to operate their own programs.

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

4. Federal assistance to some legal immigrants was barred or restricted. The State Family Assistance (SFA) and Food Assistance Program (FAP) were created by the Legislature to help legal immigrants.
5. Child care subsidy programs for welfare and low-income families were consolidated into the Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) program. Child care requires a co-payment.

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

Funding Changes

1. The TANF block grant replaced Title IV-A (AFDC and CEAP) and IV-F (JOBS) entitlement-based federal funding.
2. The Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) consolidated child care funding that was previously 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.
4. 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. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has set the amount at \$362,747,765. This amount is reduced when Tribal TANF programs are operating in the state. In FFY 2012, 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

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

participation rates, then it only needs to expend 75% of the amount spent in FFY 1994, as adjusted for Tribal TANF programs.

For FFY 2012, Washington MOE spending was 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, was initially set by HHS at \$312,193,104. Beginning with FFY 2011, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) reduced this amount to \$310,648,321.

HHS also set the MOE requirement for the CCDF block grant based on state expenditures in FFY 1994. The CCDF MOE amount was \$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 were 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 were also required to impose an annual fee of \$25 fee on cases where the custodial parent 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 had 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 requiring State child support automated data processing and information retrieval systems to disclose to Private Industry Councils (PICs) 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 would not disapprove the State plan for spousal and child support, but the amount otherwise payable to the State would be reduced as a penalty.

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The Act also required the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, to submit a report to Congress on the feasibility of lowering the threshold amount of an individual's support arrearage from \$5,000 to \$2,500 before the Secretary of State would 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 failed 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 were not eligible for private health insurance and who were 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 the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) greater flexibility in providing direct funding for such programs and requiring OCSE to make known 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, the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders to 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 would 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.

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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 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. Many of those changes included enhanced child support enforcement tools, such as license suspension for non-payment of support; the financial institution data match; requiring states to adopt the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) of 1996; and the adoption of federal withholding forms.
- 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.

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- 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.
- 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 in their child support.
- 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.)

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- 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 handled cash and changing incentive rates.
- 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 (URESA) was approved.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2012

June 2012

1. **Child Care Subsidy Program** – as required by SSB 6386 and HB 2828, the requirement that an applicant or recipient of child care subsidies seek child support services through the Division of Child support was eliminated.
2. **Early SSI Transition Pilot** – as required by SB 6223, the pilot was repealed. The pilot was implemented in August 2010 (as part of the Disability Lifeline program) and ended in December 2011.
3. On June 10, 2012 U.S. District Judge Marsha formally dismissed the claims in Case No C11-119 MJP based on an earlier ruling by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. This action by the US district court fully resolved the FAP lawsuit (see February 2011). Because the state budget changed, the Department no longer needed to eliminate FAP. The Department moved forward with implementation to provide FAP benefits at half the benefit rate of the SNAP program effective July 1, 2012, pursuant to RCW 74.08A.120 and Third Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2127, Laws of 2012.
4. Citing problems with implementation, the Washington State Legislature reversed the statutory change made in 2011 requiring recipients of child care subsidies to seek child support enforcement services from the Division of Child Support (DCS). This change was effective June 7, 2012.

February 2012

1. **AREN Lifetime Limit** – The Department implemented a \$750 lifetime limit for the Additional Requirements - Emergent Needs (AREN) program. All AREN payments issued to any adult recipient since April 2001 would be counted against the lifetime limit. Exceptions were granted only when the household's health and safety would be in imminent danger. All AREN payments were to be issued directly to a vendor.

January 2012

1. **CEAP Suspension** – The Department suspended the consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) through June 30, 2012 due to exhaustion of state program funds. Staff manually denied all CEAP applications that were not processed or in pending status prior to January 1, 2012.

December 2011

1. A pilot to eliminate issuance of EBT replacement cards in the local office began in the Access Spokane offices for a six-month period. The majority of replacement cards were to be issued by the vendor via mail, with limited and clearly defined emergency exception criteria for local office issuance. If the pilot was successful, the EBT replacement card mailing protocol would be expanded statewide in July 2012.
2. **Permanent TANF/SFA disqualification** for clients who have had three or more WorkFirst non-compliance sanction (NCS) terminations since March 1, 2007 when the NCS termination policy was implemented.

November 2011

1. In accordance with *Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5921*, the Department changed the rules for determining eligibility for a non-parental "child-only" TANF/SFA cash grant. The Department began means

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testing non-parental child-only grants by counting the income for all household members in addition to the recipient child's income to determine eligibility.

- a. Means testing applied to kinship or legal guardian child-only cases.
- b. Households with income:
 - i. At or below 200% of FPL would receive a grant based on the payment standard for TANF/SFA families.
 - ii. Between 200% and 300% of FPL would receive a grant based on reduced payment standards:

FPL	Payment Standard
201% thru 225% of FPL	80% of payment standard
226% thru 250% of FPL	60% of payment standard
251% thru 275% of FPL	40% of payment standard
276% thru 300% of FPL	20% of payment standard

- iii. Over 300% FPL would no longer be eligible for a child-only cash grant.
 - c. Required a social security number (SSN) for anyone in the household when needed to verify income.
 - d. Children who had been placed by a state or tribal child welfare agency and had an open child welfare case would not be subject to means testing.
 - e. The means testing assistance unit (household) would include the person applying on the child's behalf, any dependents of the caregiver, and other persons who were financially responsible for the caregiver or the TANF child - (for example: the caregiver/relative, caregiver's spouse, caregiver's children, and TANF/SFA recipient child(ren)).
 - f. There would be no resource test for non-parental child-only caretaker relative households.
 - g. Budgeting of the recipient child(ren)'s income and resources against the payment standard would remain the same, but would occur only after the household means test had been applied.
 - h. Means testing did not change medical, food and child care eligibility.
2. In accordance with *Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5921*, the Department imposed the 60-month time limit on all parents of children who received Child-Only TANF, provided this was "consistent with federal funding requirements and makes hardship extensions available to these parents" effective September 1, 2011.
 3. In accordance with *Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082*, the Disability Lifeline (DL) program ended effective November 1, 2011, pursuant RCW 74.60.020. Three new programs were created under RCW 74.60.030 to serve the former DL population:
 - a. The Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) program would provide cash assistance to persons who were age 65 or older, blind or likely to meet the disability standard for the federal SSI program. The maximum monthly grant would be \$197 for one person.
 - b. The Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) program would provide cash assistance to women who are pregnant and not eligible for Washington's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The maximum monthly grant would be \$197 for one person.
 - c. The Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program, administered through the Department of Commerce, would provide essential needs items (e.g., bus passes, personal hygiene items, toiletries) and housing supports (e.g. rent and utility assistance) to certain individuals who were unable to work for at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity.

October 2011

1. In accordance with *Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082*, the Disability Lifeline (DL) program was eliminated effective October 31, 2011.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

September 2011

1. The Economic Services Administration (ESA) issued supplemental payments, ranging from \$27 to \$69 per month, to about 34,000 Disability Lifeline clients after discovering that the emergency rule had expired that allowed the DL grant reduction in April 2011. The emergency rule expired on July 12, 2011 and because the permanent rule had not been filed to continue the lower grant standard (\$197) beyond July 12, the Department was obligated to restore the DL grant standard to the higher amount (\$266) in effect prior to April 1.

July 2011

Title IV-D:

1. The Washington State Legislature made seeking child support enforcement services from the Division of Child Support (DCS) a condition of eligibility for child care subsidies, effective July 1, 2011, unless the applicant met one of the good cause reasons set forth in the Department of Early Learning rules. It was expected that child support would increase household income to the point that either co-pays were increased or families were no longer eligible for subsidized care; using the savings realized to provide child care subsidies for more families
2. The Washington State Legislature adopted changes to the Uniform Parentage Act (Chapter 26.26.RCW), changing the focus of the act to the determination of parentage, as opposed to the former emphasis on paternity. Although the changes in the law did not have a major impact on the administrative procedures of the Division of Child Support (DCS), the law made many changes that impacted judicial proceedings concerning parentage, which affected the prosecuting attorneys who represent DCS. Certain persons are now considered to have the legal status of parents regardless of gender or biological connection, based on their legal relationship at the time the child was born. A new presumption of parentage was established where an individual resides with a child for the first two years of the child's life and openly holds out the child as his or her child. A minor parent who signed an acknowledgment or denial of paternity now had until the minor parent's 19th birthday to file an action in court to rescind the acknowledgment. The former two-year statute of limitations was increased to four years: a person may challenge an acknowledgment or bring a proceeding in court to adjudicate the parentage of a child having a presumed parent within four years of the child's birth; if the child was more than two years old when the action commenced, the child must now be made a party to the action.

Title IV-A:

1. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) amended overpayment rules to remove the alien sponsor liability for food assistance overpayments incurred by aliens they sponsored. This change was the result of regulations filed on December 15, 2010.
2. Temporary Suspension of WorkFirst Participation - parents could choose to suspend participation for a WorkFirst parent, or caretaker, with a child under age two, or two or more children under age six. During the suspension period, parents would be encouraged to participate in WorkFirst activities, be placed in participation suspension upon request, and not be eligible for support services such as transportation and childcare unless volunteering to participate in WorkFirst activities. Notices regarding this change will be mailed by July 6, 2011 to WorkFirst participants that met the criteria.
3. Expanded WorkFirst Work Activities - State law changed to expand allowable activities to include the following:
 - a. WorkFirst "work activities" would include parent education services or programs that support development of parenting skills, life skills, and employment-related competencies; and

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- b. Community Service activities were expanded to include volunteering at their child's licensed childcare, preschool, or elementary school.
4. Department of Commerce began two new programs –
 - a. Job Connection Program -- This program provided participants with opportunities to build references, develop networking connections, and demonstrate their work skills directly through employment by performing jobs within their chosen field.
 - b. Career Development Program -- This program provided a volunteer unpaid work activity to participants to support their engagement in an education pathway.
6. Career Scope Pilots - Career Scope was ESD's new approach to employment service delivery that focused on individualized services. Pilots began in July 2011 in Mount Vernon, Bellingham, North Seattle, Port Angeles, Bremerton, and Spokane.
7. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Changes - Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) maximum payment amount increased from \$1,000 to \$1,250 in a twelve month period.
8. Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Changes - CEAP funding was made available for the next biennium. Staff could approve all applications received on or after July 1 if the household met the program eligibility.
9. Child Care Changes - The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) policies were changed to reflect the following:
 - a. Applicants were required to seek support enforcement services as a condition of WCCC eligibility unless they had good cause.
 - b. Customer Service Center began processing seasonal childcare applications.
 - c. Non-Standard Hours Bonus (NSHB) funding was reinstated due to the approval of state program funds for the new biennium.

May 2011

1. The grant maximum for cash assistance was reduced from \$941 to \$726 per month. The change reduced 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 a special session held in December 2010.

April 2011

1. The full Pregnancy-to-Employment assessment for the other parent in a two-parent household was eliminated. A partial assessment was 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. Disability Lifeline grants were reduced by 25%, from \$266 to \$197 for one person.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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 had to be in a core activity. Parents were allowed to voluntarily participate full-time. Full-time activities included 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 ten days to begin the application process.

The following groups would 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 increased 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, multiplying by 50%, then adding \$65	\$10 increase plus an increase in multiplying from 44% to 50%

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) prohibited 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 provided state-funded food assistance to approximately 13,700 individuals who resided in Washington legally, but did 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 lived in "mixed" households, where some family members were eligible for and receiving 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 reduced FAP benefits to

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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 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. 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.
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.
4. **Temporary Suspension of Working Connections Child Care Field Trip Fee Reimbursement -** In response to budget reductions, licensed or certified child care centers would 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 were eligible for the program due to physical or psychological incapacities, were 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 – the Vocational Rehabilitation Assessment Tool** was implemented. When a determination was made that a person would be likely to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services, the individual was required to participate with DVR in order to remain eligible for the monthly stipend and housing voucher or cash grant. If the person refused to participate, the Department was required to terminate the cash stipend and housing voucher or cash grant, but could not terminate medical coverage.
3. **Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Reduction -** Effective January 1, 2011, the 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

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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 received public assistance, but had 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.
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 became effective October 1, 2010:
 - a. **Eliminated Services**
 - i. **Post TANF/SFA Services** – All support services and tuition assistance for clients who no longer received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or State Family Assistance (SFA) were eliminated. Staff no longer provided clients with post-TANF support services or post-TANF tuition assistance once a client had 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. **Reduced 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. **Reduced Partner Agency Funding and Expenditures**

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- 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 were 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 was engaged in WorkFirst activities 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 were reinforced. In accordance with WAC 388-436-0002, prior to issuance of funds for utility assistance, a client was required to apply for local community resources and submit written verification from the community provider that utility assistance was not available.

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

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

2. *Elkins v. Dreyfus* – Disability Lifeline time limits were 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, were affected by the reduction.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

September 2010

1. Governor Gregoire announced that all state agencies had to reduce their budgets by 6.3%. ESA was required to 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 was 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, 2010:
 - a. Chemical dependency treatment became a condition of eligibility for all DL recipients who were assessed as chemically dependent;
 - b. Training for chemical dependency treatment, vocational rehabilitation services and sanction policy became available;
 - c. Case reviews were to be completed by July, 2010 when a client had 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 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 were terminated for non-compliance sanction were required to comply with program requirements for four consecutive weeks before they could 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 were required to come back in sanction when they reapplied, regardless of the length of time they had been off TANF.
 - c. The process was streamlined by eliminating one case staffing, giving parents one comprehensive case staffing before sanction occurred. Effective October 1, 2010 the panel that reviewed cases prior to termination was eliminated.
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 that had enrolled in CSP prior to July 1, 2010, continued to receive services and assistance for the duration of their six months enrollment as long as they maintained their program eligibility.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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 could 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. A 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 were needed in the home to care for children and adult relatives with physical, mental or emotional disorders were changed:
 - a. The changes limited Children with Special Needs Public Health Nurse evaluations to an initial evaluation unless a supervisor approved a follow-up evaluation.
 - b. Two Public Health Nurse Evaluation forms were condensed and consolidated 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. The changes eliminated the case staffing and set new criteria for approving ZB and ZC exemptions.

March 2010

1. Effective March 29, 2010 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. adding time limits of 24 months out of 60 months, effective September 1, 2010 through June 13, 2013;
 - b. adding participation in a chemical dependency treatment or vocational rehabilitation services as conditions of eligibility;
 - c. creating a housing voucher program that would be administered by the Department of Commerce;
 - d. developing and using a new assessment tool which was to be used to determine whether Division of Vocational Rehabilitation programs could assist Disability Lifeline recipients in returning to work;
 - e. requiring the Department, as part of the application process, to ask if the applicant had 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 might be eligible for any benefits or programs offered to veterans; and
 - f. 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 Programs, known as GA-X. The pilot began in King, Pierce and Spokane counties July 1, 2010 and expanded statewide October 1, 2011.

November 2009

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. Most GA-U recipients began access to Medical Care Services (MCS) benefits through Community Health Plan of Washington (CHP). CHP provided medical benefits to GA-U recipients in King and Pierce Counties beginning 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 increased to \$50 per month per child;
 - b. The need standard was replaced by a "self support reserve" set at 125% of the federal poverty level;
 - c. The schedule was now presumptive from the \$1,000 to \$12,000 income levels;
 - d. Income from second jobs was excluded from the gross income calculation;
 - e. New rules were created for imputing income.
3. Based on requirements in the federal regulations, Child Support orders entered in Washington State were now required to have language requiring medical support from both parents and allowing for a collection of a medical premium share against one or both parents when that parent did not provide insurance. If the obligated parent did not provide health insurance for the child and the order contained a provision for allowing collection of the medical premium share, that share could be collected upon request. Each parent was responsible for a proportionate share of uninsured medical costs. Upon proof of expense, DCS would enforce uninsured medical costs.
4. Annual federally required standards were updated 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. Working with the Department of Veteran Affairs to establish a referral process to facilitate applications for veteran's services.
 - b. Implementing a plan to evaluate General Assistance Unemployable (GA-U) cases that had been on assistance for over 12 months to determine if the available medical and incapacity related evidence indicated the recipient should remain on GA-U or be referred to General Assistance Expedited Medicaid (GA-X).
 - c. Referring appropriate GA recipients to Naturalization Services.
 - d. Referring appropriate GA recipients to Workforce Development Councils in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties for worker retraining or development services.

April 2009

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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. The Career Services program was expanded to include Non-Assistance Food Stamps (NAFS) parents who were working 30 hours per week.
2. Under the Low Income Home Energy Program (LIHEAP) \$1 payments were provided 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.

October 2008

1. Effective October 1, 2008 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, 2008. 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, 2008 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, 2008 the final federal regulations for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 went into effect. These final regulations expanded the types of activities that counted towards participation, changed the methodology for counting job search and excused absences towards participation, and relaxed some of the participation documentation requirements.
5. Effective October 1, 2008 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, 2008 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.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- 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, 2008 the TANF, SFA, CEAP and RCA payments standards were increased by three percent.

February 2008

1. On February 12, 2008 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 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, 2007 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, 2007 the DFSP was expanded to Thurston, Mason and Pacific counties. On December 21, 2007 the program was expanded to Clallam and Kitsap counties. By January 7, 2008 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, 2007 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, 2007 ESA, the WorkFirst Partner agencies, and WorkFirst contractors began implementing procedures for verifying actual hours of client participation in activities that were 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, 2007 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.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

4. Effective October 1, 2007 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 had 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 had 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 merger brought public assistance policy development, program management, service delivery and field operations in 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 Early Learning (DCCEL) and was housed within the Economic Services Administration. The newly formed department included 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 (CTED), as well as the Early Reading Initiative, formerly part of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). Refer to DEL's data site at <http://www.del.wa.gov/publications/research/>.

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; and
 - 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.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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 in May 2006. (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 in April 2006 to partially offset the increase in energy costs.
2. **Positive prevention strategies** for WorkFirst went into effect in April 2006. (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;
 - 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. A requirement that the federal Administration for Children and Families define work activities for TANF.
 - b. Redefinition of which adults were required to participate in WorkFirst activities.
 - c. Recalibration of the TANF caseload reduction credit, replacing the FFY 1995 base year with a base year of FFY 2005.
 - d. Establishment of the TANF work verification requirements for states, under which states could now lose up to five percent of the TANF federal block grant for failure to comply.
 - e. Disallowance of states from using federal child support performance incentive funds to draw down federal matching funds, effective October 1, 2007.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- f. A requirement for states to charge families that had never received TANF-funded assistance an annual fee of \$25 if the State collected at least \$500 in support.
- g. A requirement for states to pursue medical insurance from custodial parents in appropriate cases where the insurance was not provided by the non-custodial parent, and to recover unpaid co-pays, deductibles and medical costs.
- h. Changes gave 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 could choose to make this change effective October 1, 2008.
- i. Limits on 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 would be limited to the amount of child support due to the custodial parent for each month that TANF was received by the family (limited to the total amount of TANF expended). Past due (unpaid) child support would 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.
2. In accordance with Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1290 (passed by the 2005 Legislature), new expedited medical determinations procedures were phased into 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) worked 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, and 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 included child support, medical, Basic Food, and Diversion Cash Assistance. The Department was 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 was called the Comprehensive Evaluation (CE), and was implemented in June 2006.
 - d. Implement a non-compliance sanction policy that would end WorkFirst cash assistance for families refusing to participate in program activities for six consecutive months. The six-month count for families in sanction status began September 1, 2006.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

November 2005

1. Families receiving Basic Food at the time they transitioned off of 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.

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 were provided by ESD.
2. New EBT (Electronic Benefit Transfer) features allowed clients to see their account information online 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Using their EBT card and Personal Identification Number (PIN), clients could now:
 - 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 the department was directed to restore benefits to WASHCAP class of recipients for period of January 1, 2005 through March 22, 2005.

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February 2005

1. DSHS was sued by Columbia Legal Services (CLS) over a 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.
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 went into 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 received General Assistance (GA), Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
 - (2) An AU where any person received TANF, State Family Assistance, or Diversion Cash Assistance;or
 - (3) AUs that met the gross income limit for Basic Food.
 - b. Circumstances when a household that met CE criteria could not be categorically eligible for Basic Food included situations such as:
 - (1) The head of household of the Basic Food AU failed to meet work requirements;

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- (2) Anyone in the AU was disqualified for an Intentional Program Violation (IPV); or
 - (3) Anyone in the AU was a disqualified drug-felon (*through 6/30/04*).
 - c. Households that met the new CE requirements did not have to meet the resource or net income limits for Basic Food. However, CE households still had to meet other Basic Food eligibility requirements.
 - d. A person who was ineligible for Basic Food for a reason other than income or resources would 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 was replaced by a single process. When a WorkFirst recipient refused 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 was to be deducted from the grant and the grant was sent to a protective payee until the sanction was 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 were 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.
2. New background checks were 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" was 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 would be approved only in addition to full-time preparation if the client was 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 could meet the criteria for a TANF Hardship Extension and possibly 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 now 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.

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- 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.

October 2003

1. Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standards 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. The 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 were reduced from 12 months to 6 months;
 - b. Car repairs were reduced from \$500 to \$250 per year;
 - c. Clothing payments were reduced from \$200 to \$75 per year;
 - d. Liability insurance was no longer available except via ETR; and
 - e. ESD no longer authorized support services for relocation, diapers, or personal hygiene (this authorization was only made by DSHS and OTED).

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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, 2003 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) which was scheduled to expire on June 30, 2003. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1, 2003 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 would 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 had to 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.

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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. The \$134 standard deduction for food assistance was replaced with 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) required that this standard be adjusted each year. No households received a deduction less than \$134.
2. Eligibility for federal food stamp benefits was expanded to include blind or disabled immigrants who received disability-related cash or medical benefits. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
3. The countable resource limit for food assistance households that included a disabled individual was changed from \$2,000 to \$3,000. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
4. An annual adjustment to multiple standards for food assistance for FFY 2003 was implemented. The following standards were updated: gross income limit, net income limit, maximum allotment, utility allowances, and the maximum shelter excess shelter deduction.
5. The exemption of all homeless individuals from Able Bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD) Food Stamp Employment & Training Program requirements was removed. Homeless clients had to meet requirements or be exempt for a reason other than homelessness.
6. The food assistance treatment of time-loss income as unearned income for cash was adopted to make policy consistent in both programs. Time-loss benefits were counted as earned income for cash in certain situations.
7. The department assumed state administration of SSI State Supplement Program, a program that was previously administered by the 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. The Economic Services Administration (ESA) 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

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governments. ESA conducted case staffing 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 would 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. **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. **Graduated sanctions for TANF/SFA clients who failed to participate in WorkFirst activities without good cause were implemented.** 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 first 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.

July 2002

1. **Eligibility for the SSI State Supplement program was restricted to SSI recipients who had 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 was \$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 varied between \$0.74 and \$199.50 per month.
2. **A change in required background checks was made to include any individuals sixteen years of age or older who resided with a provider when child care occurred outside 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 might 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. **Criteria were adopted in June 2002 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;

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- (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. 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 was adopted in May 2002. Clients retained the 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%.
2. **A family's portion of the child care cost or co-payment** also changed in April 2002. 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. The JAS system was migrated to a web enabled system called e-JAS. E-JAS provided a 24/7 interactive and collaborative online case management tool that integrated 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.

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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 in February 2002. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant women, the new rule did 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 did 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.
2. New federal regulations were implemented for Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps. "Spouse" was now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. The Department 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 in December 2001 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.

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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 were now to be counted. For ineligible ABAWDs, ineligible aliens, and clients ineligible for not providing their social security numbers, all of the client's resources were 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 in October 2001. 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 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 the Economic Services Administration (ESA) in July 2001.

March 2001

1. In the 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.

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October 2000

1. In October 2000, the Economic Services Administration (ESA) 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. Categorical eligibility for Food Stamps was expanded 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. Eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (TANF, SFA and RCA) was restricted 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.

July 2000

1. In July 2000 the Department 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, 2000 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.

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2. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) was implemented statewide. Clients who had 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 in March 2000 (bonuses were a once-in-a-lifetime \$1,000 support service payment to employed TANF clients, with low cash grants, who voluntarily exited 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. In January 2000 TANF intensive services were implemented statewide.
2. "Prospective" income budgeting policy was implemented 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. An overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level was authorized in November 1999.
2. the Department 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.

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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 Two).
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 Two).

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.

August 1999

1. Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent was eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25, 1999. 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. The guidelines for support services were simplified and the upper limit was increased for how much support services a client could receive.
5. Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative was implemented (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 August 1, 1997 through August 31, 1999 and were not

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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 were 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." CEAP eligibility was limited to clients who were not eligible for any other cash assistance program.
4. The cap for Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments was removed.
5. The TANF eligibility review cycle was decreased from twelve to six months in order to transition cases to Prospective Budgeting.
6. Family Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility was expanded to non-citizens who are legally admitted into the country in order to escape domestic violence.
7. The 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 provided child care for a child in the child's own home or were a close relative of the child.

June 1999

1. Phase One implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative began.
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

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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. The 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. Requirements for post-employment services in the Washington Administrative Code were established.
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, 1999 the Family Medical Project initiative began to reinstate clients who had lost benefits when their cash grant ended between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999. The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle became operational.

April 1999

1. The 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.

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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.

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 began.

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

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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. A pilot program was initiated to eliminate the 100-hour rule for TANF applicants. Rule will be waived on an exception to policy basis for one year to determine fiscal impact.
10. An adult parent of teen parent's child was ineligible for TANF if the Department determined that the living situation was inappropriate.
11. Child care subsidy rates were set at 59th percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.

October 1997

1. The 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, 1997 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. The 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 included:

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- 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 had to be pursuing high school completion or GED) went 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 was 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. The eligibility review cycle was extended from six to twelve months;
 - l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction was modified to add an exception for clients who participated in or had 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 was not appropriate if a minor parent was under age 16 and resided with the adult parent of his/her child ("child rape" situations); and
 - l. Certain categories of aliens were denied TANF benefits.
2. The State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA), program for legal immigrants was implemented.
 3. The AREN component of TANF was broadened so that clients no longer needed 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. The 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. The License suspension program (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement was implemented.
2. Quality Assurance began Phase One implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.
3. The 100-hour rule was 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 included:
 - a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud);

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- 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. The 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. As of February 1997, an unmarried minor parent who did not reside in an appropriate living situation, as determined by the DSHS, was 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, 1997 when the TANF State Plan was submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services. The following TANF program changes were implemented in January as a result of the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (P. L. 104-193) and existing state law that was no longer superseded by federal law:
 - a. Upon the request of a law enforcement officer, the DSHS would furnish the address of any TANF recipient who was a fugitive felon or probation or parole violator or had information that was necessary for the conduct of the officer's official duties.
 - b. Personal property of great sentimental value was exempt without regard to ceiling value.
 - c. Non-recurring lump sum income in the form of compensatory awards or related settlements that were not used to repair or replace damaged, destroyed or stolen property or to pay medical bills were treated as resources on the first of the month following receipt. Recipients could reduce the value of the award prior to the first of the month as long as the resource was not transferred for less than adequate consideration.

For lump sums that were 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 would be considered exempt. If the remaining balance of the lump sum was:

- (1) Less than the payment standard, the amount would 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 would be suspended.
 - (3) In excess of two month's payment, the recipient would be 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 was 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.

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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 had to be included in the food stamp household with the parent.
 - b. Fleeing felons were ineligible for the food stamp program. A person was 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 failed 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 now did not qualify for food stamps. The following non-citizens were eligible:
 - (1) Immigrants residing in the United States who:
 - (A) were veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage,
 - (B) were active duty personnel of the armed forces,
 - (C) were spouses or unmarried dependents of these veterans or active duty personnel, or
 - (D) had 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 had 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.
5. Food stamp households that were 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 was 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.

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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 increase was made 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 would 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.

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

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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 11 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. A new description was added 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.

December 1995

1. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was changed effective December 1, 1995 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. The *Garcia* decision from the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals was implemented. An intentional program violation disqualification would be implemented the first of the month following the date the person received written notification of the Administrative Disqualification Hearing for both recipients and non-recipients.

October 1995

1. The Food Stamp Program changed as follows:
 - a. The Thrifty Food Plan amounts and Basis of Issuance tables were increased.
 - b. Gross, net and 165% of Income Standards were increased.
 - c. The standard deduction was increased to \$138.

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- d. The homeless shelter deduction was increased to \$143.
 - e. The maximum shelter deduction was increased to \$247.
 - f. The 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 received an extra periodic income. Retrospective budgeting meant budgeting income from a past month to determine benefits for a future month, e.g., earned income received in January would be reported to the Department in February and then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.

July 1995

1. The department added a non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance.
2. A 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 was 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 were 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.