

Economic Services Administration

E S A Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2013

A reference for programs, caseloads and expenditures



December 2013



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

December 19, 2013

Dear Colleagues,

I am pleased to present the Economic Services Administration's Program Briefing Book for State Fiscal Year 2013. This book is a reference guide to our programs, client demographics, caseloads, and expenditures. It highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2013 (which covers the period July 2012 through June 2013) and provides historical data on our programs.

You can find the ESA Briefing Book online at:

<http://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/esbriefingbook.shtml>. Due to budget considerations, paper copies of the Briefing Book are no longer available.

We are committed to providing you with accurate and useful information. If you have any questions about ESA or the 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 the Briefing Book to better serve you, and welcome any ideas and suggestions you may have. 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) 2013 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) 2013, for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013. 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 for assistance with cash, food, child support, child care, disability determination, transition to employment, and other services. Each day, more than 4,000 ESA employees provide families and individuals across the state with the resources and support they need to build better lives. In SFY 2013, ESA served more than 1.5 million people – representing approximately 22 percent of all Washington State residents.

ESA's core services focus on:

- **Poverty Reduction & Self-Sufficiency** – Helping low-income people meet their basic needs and achieve economic independence through cash grants, food, and medical assistance; employment-focused services; and subsidized child care. Major programs include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and WorkFirst (Washington's Welfare to Work program); Basic Food (formerly the Food Stamp Program); Aged, Blind, or Disabled; Pregnant Women's Assistance; Refugee Cash Assistance; Working Connections Child Care; and medical assistance.
- **Child Support Enforcement & Financial Recovery** – Ensuring parents live up to the responsibility of supporting their children and improving the self-sufficiency of families through increased financial and medical support. In addition to child support, the administration's collection of other debts owed to the Department protects taxpayers, while helping programs meet current expenditures and provide financial assistance, medical care and other benefits and services to those in need.
- **Disability Determination** – Determining whether individuals applying for Social Security disability benefits have a disability that prevents them from working. Under contract with the Social Security Administration, Disability Determination Services determines whether individuals qualify for benefits from the Social Security Administration and for medical assistance.

ESA Offices

ESA's Community Services Division (CSD) provides direct client services to the public through a network of 52 local Community Services Offices – 38 full service offices and 14 branch offices. Services are also provided through a variety of out stationed staff in different communities, two Mobile Community Services Offices and a single statewide Customer Service Contact Center.

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 can be found in Appendix 2.

ESA Partnerships

ESA works collaboratively with community partners to carry out 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.
- To ensure eligible individuals are connected to food benefits, local Community Services Offices work with a variety of community-based organizations, such as food banks, Basic Food outreach contractors, and other organizations that advocate for children and families.

Introduction

- WorkFirst services are provided through regional contracts with community-based organizations, including agencies that offer services to persons with limited English proficiency (LEP).
- ESA clients use their Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card to access their cash and food assistance benefits through ATMs and point of sale machines at participating retailers/businesses across the state.
- ESA staff work with Indian Tribes on a government-to-government basis consistent with the principles of Tribal self-governance embodied in the Centennial Accord and DSHS Administrative Policy 7.01.
- People can apply online for a variety of state and federal benefit programs through the Washington Connection website, with portal access available at the sites of more than 850 community partners around the state.

How to Access ESA Services

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

Community Services Division (CSD)

- 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 (DCS)

- You can locate your local DCS office, get additional information, pay your child support, and download an application 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 Employment and Training (BF E&T)
- Child Support Services
- Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) / Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)
- Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
- 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 Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and 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)
- Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)

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 the recipient’s lifetime, but the cumulative total cannot exceed \$750. Payments are issued directly to housing and utility vendors.
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	Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance¹
Brief Description	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).
Legal Authorization	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.
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 and MCS benefits are funded with 50% federal match (FFP).
Population Served	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).
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

¹ 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.

Program Descriptions

Title	Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance ¹
	<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 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 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 and skills training to Federally funded Basic Food recipients who are not recipients of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
Legal Authorization	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, Public Law 110-246. The Basic Food Program is Washington State's version of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds, but certain costs are matched with state funds. Private and state funds are matched with 50% federal funds though projects within Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Snohomish, Skagit, Spokane, Skagit, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom and Yakima 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 2012-45, effective December 9, 2012, indicated that Washington met the extended unemployment benefit criteria. Washington requested to extend the current Able Bodied without Dependents (ABAWD) waiver. The state received approval from FNS Western Region Office (AN 13-17, August 2, 2013) to exempt Washington residents from ABAWD time limits through September 30, 2014.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All federally funded 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 2014 due to the U.S. Department of Labor Trigger Notice 2013 - 13 for second tier eligibility for unemployment benefits.
Services	<p>Employment and training services include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job search 2. Job readiness training 3. Basic skills, ESL or vocational education 4. Referral to job openings 5. Support services 6. Job retention services

Program Descriptions

Title	Basic Food Employment and Training (BF E&T)
Linkages	Same as those for the TANF program - In addition, specified contractors (CBOs) in the counties named above also provide job search activities, support services, 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

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Electronic funds transfer and other payment options for noncustodial parents 11. Electronic funds transfer and other disbursement options for custodial parents 12. Tribal support services 13. Employer information and assistance 14. Cooperation with the IV-D agencies of other governments, including other states, other countries and Indian tribes 15. Other services allowed by the state plan and applicable state and federal law
<p>Linkages</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TANF/WorkFirst 2. Courts 3. Prosecuting Attorneys 4. Community Services Offices (CSOs) 5. Office of Administrative Hearings 6. DSHS Children’s Administration 7. Washington State Support Registry 8. Health Care Authority—Medicaid Cost Recovery 9. Department of Early Learning 10. DSHS Office of Indian Policy 11. Department of Health 12. Department of Corrections 13. Employment Security Department 14. Department of Labor and Industries 15. Department of Revenue 16. Department of Licensing 17. Department of Veterans Affairs 18. Internal Revenue Service 19. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services 20. U.S. Department of Justice 21. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service 22. U.S. Department of Defense 23. Hospitals 24. Community Based Organizations

Program Descriptions

Title	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)²
Brief Description	Provides program benefits to alleviate emergent conditions resulting from insufficient income and resources to provide for food, shelter, clothing, medical care, or other necessary items. Benefits may be authorized for 30 consecutive days only in any consecutive 12-month period. 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. ³
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	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:: <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: 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.

² DCAP is paid through CEAP.

³ 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.

Program Descriptions

Title	<p>Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)</p> <p>Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)²</p>
Services	<p>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 relative or approved caregiver.</p>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development 2. Low-income emergency housing 3. Food banks 4. Charitable agencies 5. Community medical centers 6. Other public assistance programs (approximately half of CEAP households are subsequently approved for TANF)

Program Descriptions

Title	Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
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 \$1,250.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payments to cover emergent needs for shelter, transportation, child care, food, medical care, and employment-related expenses 2. Usually paid directly to vendors
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Child care 3. Child support services 4. Medical assistance 5. Food assistance 6. Other services to assist low-income families

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
Brief Description	Provides food assistance for legal immigrants who are not eligible for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
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	<p>The eligibility rules for FAP are the same as the rules for the federal SNAP program, except for citizenship and immigrant status requirements.</p> <p>Households can receive a mix of FAP and SNAP benefits depending on the citizenship or alien status of each person in the home.</p> <p>Prior to July 1, 2011, FAP households received the same amount of benefits as SNAP households. As a cost saving measure to help balance the state's budget, the State Legislature reset the state FAP benefit at half the amount of the federal SNAP benefit effective July 1, 2011. As of July 1, 2013, FAP clients receive 75% of the federal SNAP benefit.</p>
Services	<p>Same as for federal SNAP:</p> <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	<p>Same as for federal SNAP:</p> <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 refugees within specific income limits as well as adults receiving Medicare benefits, and/or aged, and/or receiving SSI benefits.
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 persons with disabilities, older adults and refugees, and aged federally qualified aliens.
Eligibility	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disability 2. Emergency medical for aged Immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their alien status 3. Aged, blind, and disabled persons who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or who are eligible to receive SSI 4. Disabled persons who are working and who do not receive SSI 5. Refugees who do not qualify for Medicaid assistance 6. Low income Medicare beneficiaries
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aged Alien Emergency Medical 2. SSI Medicaid 3. SSI-Related Medicaid 4. Medicare Savings Programs 5. Refugee Medical Assistance
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DSHS Online Services Application 2. Dental coverage 3. Washington Healthplanfinder 4. Children and family services 5. Community medical centers 6. Senior outreach 7. Maternity and Infants

Program Descriptions

Title	Medical Care Services (MCS)
Brief Description	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. MCS recipients may be eligible for housing assistance through the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program administered by the Department of Commerce.
Legal Authorization	Medical Care Services RCW 74.09.035 Housing and Essential Needs RCW 43.185C.220
Funding Source	MCS is funded by General State funds and Title 19 federal Medicaid funds.
Population Served	Adults 18 to 64 years of age who are unable to work at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity.
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	Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)⁴
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

⁴ The Disability Lifeline (DL) program ended effective November 1, 2011. Former DL recipients may be eligible for PWA.

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

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)
	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>The following RIA services are provided 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

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)
	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. 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 Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
Brief Description	The SNAP program, formerly known as Food Stamps, provides food assistance to eligible low-income individuals and families.
Legal Authorization	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, Public Law 110-246 (7 USC 2011-2036)
Funding Source	SNAP food benefits provided to our customers are financed with 100% federal funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Services (FNS). 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 USDA Food and Nutrition Services 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 Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) assistance; c. The household has gross income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level; or d. Any member receives or is authorized to receive payments or services from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. TANF cash assistance ii. State family assistance iii. 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. The following persons are ineligible for food assistance and must

Program Descriptions

Title	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
	<p>have some of their income and resources considered available to the remaining eligible assistance unit members:</p> <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 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

Income Limits and Maximum Benefit Amounts for SNAP

If your assistance unit (AU) meets all other eligibility requirements for the program, your AU must have income at or below the limits in columns B and C to get SNAP, unless you meet one of the exceptions listed below. The maximum monthly SNAP 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 ⁵
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

⁵ 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

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

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.

EFFECTIVE 10-1-2013

Column A Number of eligible AU members	Column B Maximum Gross Monthly Income	Column C Maximum Net Monthly Income	Column D Maximum Allotment ⁶	Column E 165% of the Poverty Level ⁷
1	\$1,245	\$958	\$189	\$1,580
2	1,681	1,293	347	2,133
3	2,116	1,628	497	2,686
4	2,552	1,963	632	3,239
5	2,987	2,298	750	3,791
6	3,423	2,633	900	4,344
7	3,858	2,968	995	4,897
8	4,294	3,303	1,137	5,450

⁶ Effective 11-1-2013.

⁷ 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

9	4,730	3,638	1,279	6,003
10	5,166	3,973	1,421	6,556
Each Additional Member	+436	+335	+142	+553

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.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

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

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
	<p>cooperate in obtaining one.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 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 below 300% of FPL will receive a full or partial grant. 10. Benefits have a five-year time limit with limited time limit extensions.
<p>Services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with state payment standards for food, clothing, and shelter 2. WorkFirst services 3. Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as obtaining housing or preventing eviction or utility shut-off 4. SSI Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring an SSA Title II or Title XVI application

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Food banks 3. Children and family services 4. Community medical centers 5. Charitable organizations 6. Tribal TANF programs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe – Started October 1998 b. Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe – Started October 1998 c. Quinault Indian Nation – Started April 2001 d. Quileute Tribe – Started May 2001 e. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation – Started November 2001 f. Spokane Tribe of Indians – Started March 2003 g. South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency (SPIPA) comprised of four tribes: Nisqually, Skokomish, Puyallup, and Squaxin Island – Started September 2004 h. Tulalip Tribes – Started March 2005 i. Nooksack Tribe – Started May 2005 j. Lummi Nation - Started July 2007 k. Upper Skagit Tribe - Started July 2007 7. ESA Community Services Division, State Tribal Relations Unit

Program Descriptions

Title	United States 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

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Low-income housing4. Food banks5. Community Medical Centers6. Senior outreach7. Charitable agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
Brief Description	Provides low-income households with waivers and discounts on telephone fees or a community service voice mailbox.
Legal Authorization	47 CFR Part 54, Subpart E RCW 80.36.410 – RCW 80.36.475 Washington Telephone Assistance Program
Funding Source	Mix of federal Universal Service Funds and state excise tax funds. Up to a 14-cent excise tax on all wire phone lines supplies the state funding.
Population Served	Public assistance program recipients and former recipients of the Community Service Voice Mail Program.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There must be at least one adult in the household receiving benefits from one or more of the following programs: Basic Food or State Food Assistance; TANF or State Family Assistance; Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) 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, 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

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
	<p>requirements.</p> <p>8. Support services that include, but are not limited to funding for 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.
<p>Linkages</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment Security Department 2. Department of Commerce 3. State Board for Community & Technical 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

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Spokane Tribe of Indians – Started March 2003 g. South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency (SPIPA) comprised of three tribes: Nisqually, Skokomish and Squaxin Island – Started September 2004 h. Tulalip Tribes – Started March 2005 i. Nooksack Tribe – Started May 2005 j. Lummi Nation - Started July 2007 k. Upper Skagit Tribe - Started July 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Community programs 7. ESA State Tribal Relations Office 8. Refugee and Immigrant community-based organizations 9. Local Planning Areas

Program Descriptions

Title	Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)
Brief Description	The Working Connection Child Care Program provides assistance to eligible families in obtaining child care subsidies for approvable activities that enable them to work, attend training, or enroll in education programs.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.050 and C.F.R. Parts 98 and 99 (Child Care Development Fund Rules); 2006 c 265 and chapter 43.215 RCW
Funding Source	WCCC is funded through federal Child Care and Development Funds (CCDF) and Washington State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds.
Population Served	Households with income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty level that meet approvable activity requirements.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must participate in an approvable activity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. WorkFirst Participant <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. An approved activity in an Individual Responsibility Plan and/or: ii. Employment, Self-Employment, Transportation Time, Study Time, Sleep Time b. Not a WorkFirst Participant <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Employment ii. Self-Employment iii. Basic Food Employment and Training iv. Education <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consumer under 22 years of age <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. High School b. GED 2. Consumer 22 or older <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Must work a minimum of 20 hours a week or be in 16 or more hours of work study b. Limited to 24 months of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adult Basic Education ii. English as a Second Language iii. High School/GED Completion c. Limited to 36 months of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Vocational Education 2. Have countable income at or below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines

Program Descriptions

Title	Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)
	<p>3. Children must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Belong to one of the following groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A U.S. Citizen, a U.S. national, a qualified alien, or a nonqualified alien who meets the WA state residency requirements. b. Live in WA and be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Less than age thirteen ii. Less than age nineteen and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have a verified special need, or 2. Be under court supervision.
Services	Provides payment to licensed and unlicensed providers as reimbursement for child care services provided.
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Early Learning 2. TANF/WorkFirst 3. Community Service Offices (CSOs) 4. Customer Service Center 5. Licensed and Unlicensed Providers 6. SEIU 925

ABD Program

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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 22,840 in SFY 2013.
- The number of clients enrolled in ABD increased by 14.6% between July 2012 and June 2013, from 21,155 in July 2012 to 24,243 in June 2013.
- Average monthly ABD clients in SFY 2013 included:
 1. Aged - 3,783 persons
 2. Disabled - 1,267 persons
 3. Pending SSI – 17,778 persons.
- In SFY 2013, a monthly average of 714 adults (3.1%) moved from ABD to SSI/SSDI.
- In April 2013, most ABD clients were male (54.2%) and most were white (56.7%). The average age of clients was 47.8 years.

ABD Program

Selected ABD Program Characteristics

SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2013
(July 2012 – June 2013)

Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	22,840 (21,155 – 24,403)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.3%
State Total Population ¹	6,882,400
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over ²	5,303,670
Average Monthly Payment Per Person (Range)	\$171.70 (\$170.35-\$172.52)

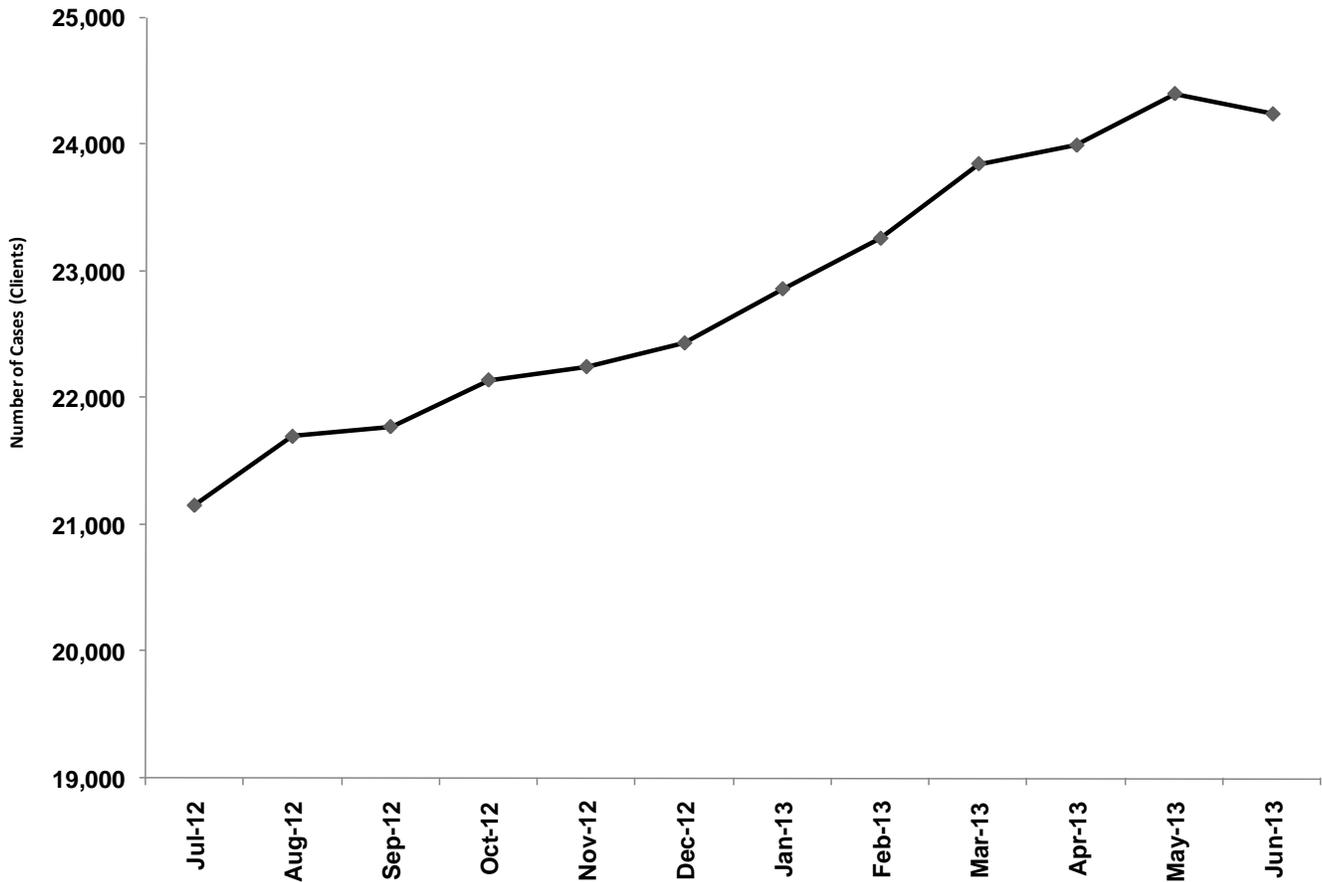
¹ OFM Forecasting Division

² Ibid.

ABD Program

**ABD Clients by Month
SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2013	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	21,155	\$3,636,526.38	\$171.90
August	21,699	\$3,732,181.36	\$172.00
September	21,776	\$3,742,676.17	\$171.87
October	22,144	\$3,806,794.05	\$171.91
November	22,249	\$3,838,457.09	\$172.52
December	22,436	\$3,868,729.26	\$172.43
January	22,863	\$3,908,086.31	\$170.93
February	23,262	\$4,007,622.92	\$172.28
March	23,850	\$4,082,807.28	\$171.19
April	23,996	\$4,121,449.21	\$171.76
May	24,403	\$4,184,041.42	\$171.46
June	24,243	\$4,129,864.51	\$170.35
Mo. Avg.	22,840	\$3,921,603.00	\$171.70

ABD Program

ABD Clients by Program Type

SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2013	ABD Combined Caseload	Aged	Pending SSI	Disabled	Institutionalized
July	21,155	3,648	16,173	1,324	10
August	21,699	3,716	16,644	1,329	10
September	21,776	3,741	16,716	1,305	14
October	22,144	3,775	17,061	1,293	15
November	22,249	3,763	17,192	1,282	12
December	22,436	3,773	17,411	1,238	14
January	22,863	3,772	17,872	1,207	12
February	23,262	3,800	18,222	1,228	12
March	23,850	3,849	18,747	1,245	9
April	23,996	3,835	18,889	1,264	8
May	24,403	3,856	19,276	1,260	11
June	24,243	3,864	19,133	1,232	14
Mo. Avg.	22,840	3,783	17,778	1,267	12

ABD Program

ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, FY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

During Subsequent Month Being Reported

SFY 2013	Total ABD Adults ³	Adults Remaining On ABD		Adults Moving From ABD to MCS		Adults Moving From ABD to SSI/SSDI		Adults Exiting ABD ⁴	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	21,155	19,830	93.7%	252	1.2%	683	3.2%	546	2.6%
August	21,699	20,084	92.6%	263	1.2%	820	3.8%	669	3.1%
September	21,776	20,290	93.2%	285	1.3%	716	3.3%	647	3.0%
October	22,144	20,552	92.8%	255	1.2%	778	3.5%	659	3.0%
November	22,249	20,780	93.4%	241	1.1%	636	2.9%	690	3.1%
December	22,436	20,987	93.5%	265	1.2%	658	2.9%	619	2.8%
January	22,863	21,513	94.1%	305	1.3%	584	2.6%	586	2.6%
February	23,262	21,885	94.1%	305	1.3%	689	3.0%	551	2.4%
March	23,850	22,212	93.1%	317	1.3%	758	3.2%	707	3.0%
April	23,996	22,545	94.0%	276	1.2%	647	2.7%	624	2.6%
May	24,403	22,566	92.5%	255	1.0%	861	3.5%	776	3.2%
June	24,243	22,703	93.6%	228	0.9%	734	3.0%	626	2.6%
Mo. Avg.	22,840	21,329	93.4%	271	1.2%	714	3.1%	642	2.8%

³ Clients who received ABD services during the reporting month. Additional columns in the table represent programs the client received during the subsequent month.

⁴ 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 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	2,142	8.8%	2,142	8.8%
CLARKSTON CSO	74	0.3%	74	0.3%
COLFAX CSO	37	0.2%	37	0.2%
COLVILLE CSO	161	0.7%	161	0.7%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	27	0.1%	27	0.1%
ELLENSBURG CSO	76	0.3%	76	0.3%
GOLDENDALE CSO	48	0.2%	48	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	731	3.0%	731	3.0%
MOSES LAKE CSO	350	1.4%	350	1.4%
NEWPORT CSO	69	0.3%	69	0.3%
OKANOGAN CSO	170	0.7%	170	0.7%
REPUBLIC CSO	49	0.2%	49	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	131	0.5%	131	0.5%
WALLA WALLA CSO	183	0.8%	183	0.8%
WAPATO CSO	89	0.4%	89	0.4%
WENATCHEE CSO	294	1.2%	294	1.2%
WHITE SALMON CSO	50	0.2%	50	0.2%
YAKIMA CSO	550	2.3%	550	2.3%
Region Total	5,231	21.6%	5,231	21.6%
Region 2				
ALDERWOOD CSO	677	2.8%	677	2.8%
AUBURN CSO	359	1.5%	359	1.5%
BELLINGHAM CSO	706	2.9%	706	2.9%
BELLTOWN CSO	1,403	5.8%	1,403	5.8%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	565	2.3%	565	2.3%
EVERETT CSO	895	3.7%	895	3.7%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	500	2.1%	500	2.1%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	852	3.5%	852	3.5%
KING NORTH CSO	903	3.7%	903	3.7%
KING SOUTH CSO	688	2.8%	688	2.8%
MT VERNON CSO	475	2.0%	475	2.0%
OAK HARBOR CSO	121	0.5%	121	0.5%
RAINIER CSO	599	2.5%	599	2.5%
RENTON CSO	849	3.5%	849	3.5%
SKY VALLEY CSO	283	1.2%	283	1.2%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	786	3.2%	786	3.2%
WHITE CENTER CSO	900	3.7%	900	3.7%
Region Total	11,561	47.7%	11,561	47.7%

ABD Program

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

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
ABERDEEN CSO	281	1.2%	281	1.2%
BREMERTON CSO	739	3.0%	739	3.0%
CHEHALIS CSO	306	1.3%	306	1.3%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	587	2.4%	587	2.4%
FORKS CSO	30	0.1%	30	0.1%
KELSO CSO	305	1.3%	305	1.3%
LAKEWOOD CSO	740	3.1%	740	3.1%
LONG BEACH CSO	78	0.3%	78	0.3%
OLYMPIA CSO	741	3.1%	741	3.1%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	473	2.0%	473	2.0%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	482	2.0%	482	2.0%
PORT ANGELES CSO	137	0.6%	137	0.6%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	75	0.3%	75	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	777	3.2%	777	3.2%
SHELTON CSO	144	0.6%	144	0.6%
SOUTH BEND CSO	35	0.1%	35	0.1%
STEVENSON CSO	40	0.2%	40	0.2%
Region Total	5,970	24.6%	5,970	24.6%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	61	0.3%	61	0.3%
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	24	0.1%	24	0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
CUSTOMR SVC SO SOUND	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	309	1.3%	309	1.3%

ABD Program

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

June 2013 Snapshot

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%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	24	0.1%	24	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	123	0.5%	123	0.5%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	59	0.2%	59	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	14	0.1%	14	0.1%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	30	0.1%	30	0.1%
Region Total	266	1.1%	266	1.1%
HCS Region 2				
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	77	0.3%	77	0.3%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	424	1.7%	424	1.7%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	26	0.1%	26	0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	17	0.1%	17	0.1%
Region Total	598	2.5%	598	2.5%
HCS Region 3				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
KELSO HCS	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	24	0.1%	24	0.1%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	8	0.0%	8	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	79	0.3%	79	0.3%
VANCOUVER HCS	59	0.2%	59	0.2%
Region Total	219	0.9%	219	0.9%
State Total	24,243	100.0%	24,243	100.0%

ABD Program

ABD Clients by County of Residence

April 2013 Snapshot⁵

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	47	0.2%	47	0.2%
Asotin	62	0.3%	62	0.3%
Benton	567	2.4%	567	2.4%
Chelan	258	1.1%	258	1.1%
Clallam	170	0.7%	170	0.7%
Clark	663	2.8%	663	2.8%
Columbia	22	0.1%	22	0.1%
Cowlitz	301	1.3%	301	1.3%
Douglas	82	0.3%	82	0.3%
Ferry	43	0.2%	43	0.2%
Franklin	258	1.1%	258	1.1%
Garfield	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Grant	327	1.4%	327	1.4%
Grays Harbor	304	1.3%	304	1.3%
Island	148	0.6%	148	0.6%
Jefferson	86	0.4%	86	0.4%
King	7,953	33.1%	7,953	33.1%
Kitsap	801	3.3%	801	3.3%
Kittitas	70	0.3%	70	0.3%
Klickitat	96	0.4%	96	0.4%
Lewis	325	1.4%	325	1.4%
Lincoln	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Mason	155	0.6%	155	0.6%
Okanogan	169	0.7%	169	0.7%
Pacific	122	0.5%	122	0.5%
Pend Oreille	62	0.3%	62	0.3%
Pierce	2,667	11.1%	2,667	11.1%
San Juan	15	0.1%	15	0.1%
Skagit	436	1.8%	436	1.8%
Skamania	51	0.2%	51	0.2%
Snohomish	2,825	11.8%	2,825	11.8%
Spokane	2,230	9.3%	2,230	9.3%
Stevens	185	0.8%	185	0.8%
Thurston	763	3.2%	763	3.2%
Wahkiakum	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Walla Walla	184	0.8%	184	0.8%
Whatcom	734	3.1%	734	3.1%
Whitman	47	0.2%	47	0.2%
Yakima	747	3.1%	747	3.1%
Unknown	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
State Total	23,996	100.0%	23,996	100.0%

⁵ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

ABD Program

ABD Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients
		Percent
TOTAL	24,243	100.0%
Gender		
Female	11,096	45.8%
Male	13,147	54.2%
Race		
Hispanic Origin	2,034	8.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	22,209	91.6%
White	13,741	56.7%
Black/African American	2,464	10.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,828	7.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	510	2.1%
Two or More Races	212	0.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3,454	14.2%
Marital Status		
Separated	2,267	9.4%
Married	2,471	10.2%
Never Married	11,692	48.2%
Divorced	5,645	23.3%
Widow	1,882	7.8%
Unknown	286	1.2%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	19,167	79.1%
Resident Alien	5,065	20.9%
U.S. National⁶	11	0.0%
Homeless	7,561	31.2%

⁶ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

ABD Program

ABD Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
Disability			
Mental	12,142		50.1%
Physical	9,869		40.7%
Aged ⁷	2,222		9.2%
Other ⁸	10		0.0%
Education			
Less than a High School Diploma	5,592		23.1%
High School Graduate or GED	13,468		55.6%
Some College or College Degree	4,208		17.4%
Unknown	975		4.0%
Age			
Under 18 Years Old	0		0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,748		7.2%
25 - 34 Years Old	3,740		15.4%
35 - 44 Years Old	4,483		18.5%
45 - 54 Years Old	7,290		30.1%
55 - 64 Years Old	3,126		12.9%
65+ Years Old	3,856		15.9%
Avg. Age of Clients			47.8 Years Old

⁷ Clients with a program type code of 'DL-A' or Aged who do not have a disability recorded in ACES.

⁸ These are the clients who had a disability determination made by Division of Disability Determination Services (DDDS).

Basic Food Program

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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 2.8%, from 580,977 cases in SFY 2012 to 597,474 cases in SFY 2013.
- Washington's federal Food Stamp Program error rate was 2.4% for Federal Fiscal Year 2012.
- The proportion of the state's population that received Basic Food remained essentially the same -- from 16.2% in SFY 2012 to 16.3% in SFY 2013.
- A majority of cases (74.7%) in SFY 2013 received Basic Food and did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percent of cases in SFY 2013 that received other forms of public assistance averaged 11.1%, and the percent of cases that received SSI averaged 14.2%.
- In June 2013, slightly over one-half of Basic Food recipients were female (53.1%) and 51.6% were white. This is a slight downward trend from the previous year. More adults were never married (48.4%) than were married or separated. The average age of adults was 40.8 years old.

Basic Food Program

**Selected Basic Food Characteristics¹
SFY 2012 and SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	580,977 (562,999 - 593,933)	597,474 (593,740 – 599,588)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,105,753 (1,078,362 – 1,121,480)	1,121,831 (1,118,550 – 1,125,351)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	671,585 (651,897 – 685,769)	687,708 (684,338 – 689,475)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	434,168 (426,465 – 436,995)	434,122 (429,896 – 436,748)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population²	16.2%	16.3%
State Population	6,817,770	6,882,400
Children as a Percent of Recipients	39.2%	38.7%
Average Persons Per Case	1.9	1.9
Average Children Per Case	0.7	0.7
Average Children Per Adult	0.6	0.6
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)³	\$243.95 (\$240.97 - \$245.95)	\$237.23 (\$234.85 - \$239.56)

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

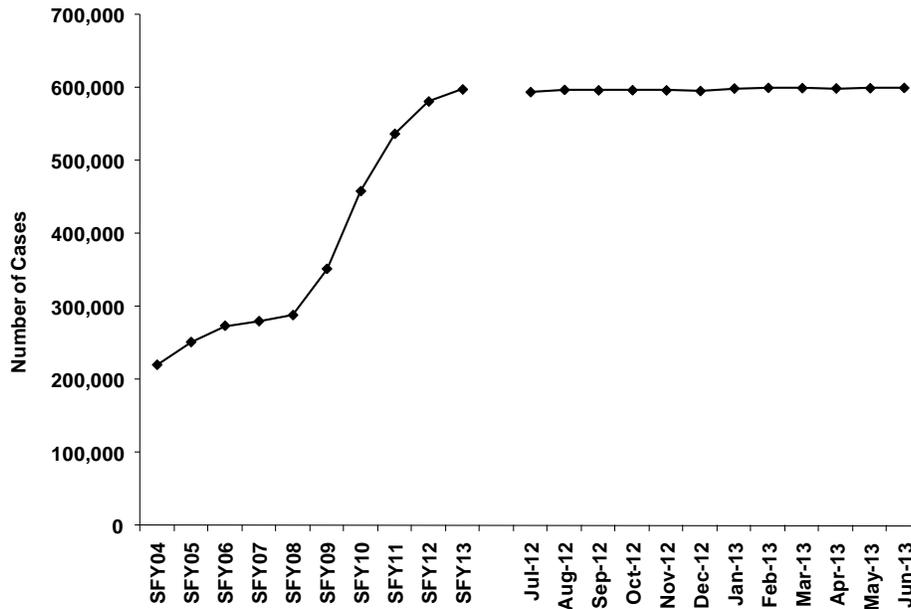
² OFM Forecasting Division

³ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload⁴
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY04	220,120	SFY09	351,600
SFY05	251,337	SFY10	458,116
SFY06	273,538	SFY11	536,602
SFY07	279,963	SFY12	580,977
SFY08	288,267	SFY13	597,474

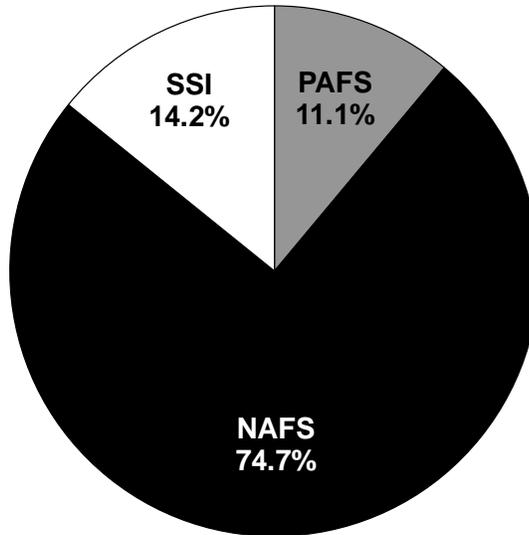
SFY 2013	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	593,740	1,120,306	\$142,234,340.47	\$239.56
August	596,837	1,124,965	\$142,691,351.66	\$239.08
September	596,263	1,122,076	\$141,904,983.49	\$237.99
October	596,405	1,121,082	\$141,818,391.53	\$237.79
November	596,205	1,120,547	\$141,363,629.13	\$237.11
December	595,244	1,118,550	\$141,684,756.54	\$238.03
January	598,737	1,125,230	\$141,311,881.66	\$236.02
February	599,588	1,125,351	\$142,491,019.41	\$237.65
March	599,168	1,122,561	\$141,864,882.88	\$236.77
April	598,862	1,121,413	\$141,384,841.11	\$236.09
May	599,120	1,120,500	\$141,334,533.09	\$235.90
June	599,515	1,119,371	\$140,795,395.29	\$234.85
Mo. Avg.	597,474	1,121,831	\$141,740,001.00	\$237.23

⁴ Numbers include both the federally funded SNAP program and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload by Type⁵, SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2013	Caseload	PAFS		NAFS		SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	593,740	66,308	11.2%	444,340	74.8%	83,092	14.0%
August	596,837	65,830	11.0%	447,584	75.0%	83,423	14.0%
September	596,263	65,769	11.0%	446,728	74.9%	83,766	14.0%
October	596,405	65,129	10.9%	447,166	75.0%	84,110	14.1%
November	596,205	65,382	11.0%	446,358	74.9%	84,465	14.2%
December	595,244	67,340	11.3%	443,110	74.4%	84,794	14.2%
January	598,737	68,031	11.4%	445,386	74.4%	85,320	14.2%
February	599,588	68,611	11.4%	445,658	74.3%	85,319	14.2%
March	599,168	66,689	11.1%	446,826	74.6%	85,653	14.3%
April	598,862	66,251	11.1%	446,702	74.6%	85,909	14.3%
May	599,120	65,179	10.9%	447,694	74.7%	86,247	14.4%
June	599,515	64,555	10.8%	448,340	74.8%	86,620	14.4%
Mo. Avg.	597,474	66,256	11.1%	446,324	74.7%	84,893	14.2%

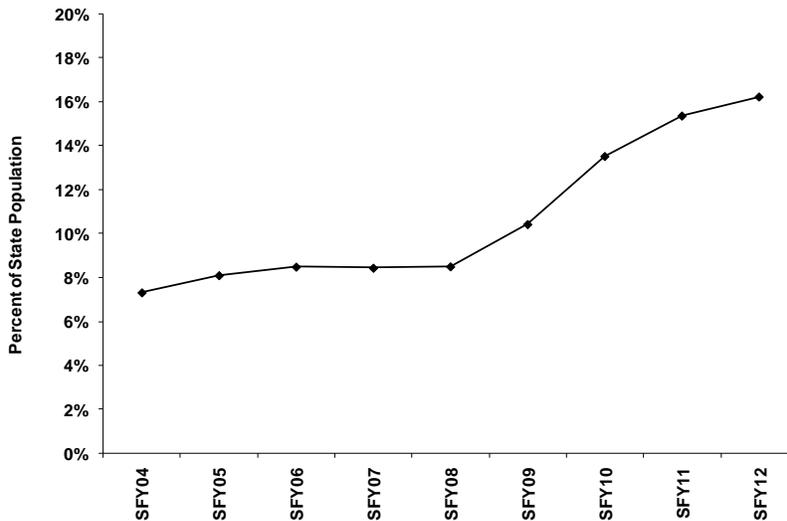
⁵ NAFS stands for Non-Assistance Food Stamps, PAFS stands for Public Assistance Food Stamps, and SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. Numbers include both the federally funded Basic Food Program (SNAP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Average Monthly Basic Food Participants⁶
as a Percent of State Population⁷

SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Participating Persons	Statewide Population	Percent of State Population	Statewide Population at or Below 125% FPL ⁸	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 125% FPL ⁹	Statewide Population at or Below 200% FPL ⁹	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 200% FPL
2004	451,509	6,167,800	7.3%				
2005	506,759	6,256,400	8.1%				
2006	541,249	6,375,600	8.5%	Data Not Available			
2007	547,596	6,488,000	8.4%	Data Not Available			
2008	560,046	6,587,600	8.5%	Data Not Available			
2009	695,059	6,668,200	10.4%	1,057,572	65.7%	1,861,564	37.3%
2010	910,040	6,733,250	13.5%	1,149,959	79.1%	1,985,204	45.8%
2011	1,039,171	6,767,900	15.4%	1,215,081	85.5%	2,055,763	50.5%
2012	1,105,753	6,817,770	16.2%	1,184,256	93.4%	2,074,649	53.3%
2013	1,121,831	6,882,400	16.3%	1,184,256	94.7%	2,074,649	54.1%

⁶ Numbers include both the federally funded SNAP program and state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Program (FAP).

⁷ OFM Forecasting Division

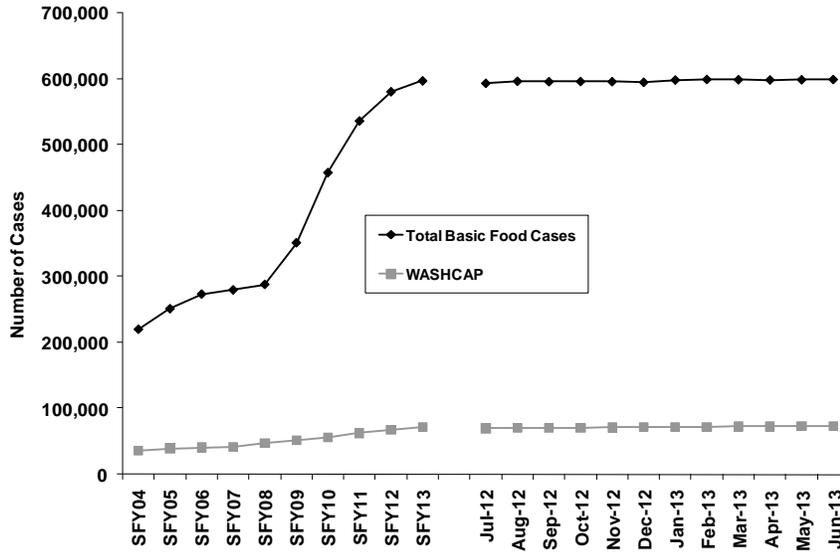
⁸ Based on Bureau of Census American Community Survey (ACS)

⁹ 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.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through WASHCAP¹⁰
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY04	35,776	SFY09	52,100
SFY05	39,377	SFY10	56,457
SFY06	40,636	SFY11	62,659
SFY07	41,324	SFY12	68,073
SFY08	47,106	SFY13	71,907

SFY 2013	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	593,740	69,942	11.8%	\$10,356,107	\$148.07
August	596,837	70,169	11.8%	\$10,419,028	\$148.48
September	596,263	70,332	11.8%	\$10,421,923	\$148.18
October	596,405	70,929	11.9%	\$10,584,162	\$149.22
November	596,205	71,251	12.0%	\$10,638,406	\$149.31
December	595,244	72,514	12.2%	\$10,838,239	\$149.46
January	598,737	72,615	12.1%	\$10,482,122	\$144.35
February	599,588	72,681	12.1%	\$10,504,888	\$144.53
March	599,168	72,878	12.2%	\$10,536,830	\$144.58
April	598,862	72,956	12.2%	\$10,549,167	\$144.60
May	599,120	73,198	12.2%	\$10,618,713	\$145.07
June	599,515	73,418	12.2%	\$10,629,597	\$144.78
Mo. Avg.	597,474	71,907	12.0%	\$10,548,266	\$146.69

¹⁰ WASHCAP cases consist of 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 FAP¹¹
SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2013	TOTAL Caseload	SNAP ONLY		BOTH SNAP & FAP		FAP ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	593,740	583,137	98.2%	7,037	1.2%	3,566	0.6%
August	596,837	586,247	98.2%	7,041	1.2%	3,549	0.6%
September	596,263	585,778	98.2%	7,026	1.2%	3,459	0.6%
October	596,405	585,988	98.3%	7,011	1.2%	3,406	0.6%
November	596,205	585,851	98.3%	7,042	1.2%	3,312	0.6%
December	595,244	584,981	98.3%	7,029	1.2%	3,234	0.5%
January	598,737	588,408	98.3%	7,081	1.2%	3,248	0.5%
February	599,588	589,169	98.3%	7,138	1.2%	3,281	0.5%
March	599,168	588,876	98.3%	7,032	1.2%	3,260	0.5%
April	598,862	588,522	98.3%	7,077	1.2%	3,263	0.5%
May	599,120	588,806	98.3%	7,040	1.2%	3,274	0.5%
June	599,515	589,151	98.3%	7,069	1.2%	3,295	0.5%
Mo. Avg.	597,474	587,076	98.3%	7,052	1.2%	3,346	0.6%

SFY 2013	FAP Caseload ¹²	State	Federal	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case	Total Avg. Expenditures Per Case
		Expenditures on FAP Cases ¹³	Expenditures on FAP Cases ¹⁴		
July	10,603	\$900,431.73	\$1,915,092.72	\$84.92	\$2,815,524.45
August	10,590	\$873,267.53	\$1,895,062.29	\$82.46	\$2,768,329.82
September	10,485	\$842,023.19	\$1,898,537.54	\$80.31	\$2,740,560.73
October	10,417	\$818,361.15	\$1,908,635.18	\$78.56	\$2,726,996.33
November	10,354	\$801,090.47	\$1,920,236.96	\$77.37	\$2,721,327.43
December	10,263	\$786,864.66	\$1,952,771.76	\$76.67	\$2,739,636.42
January	10,329	\$789,355.89	\$1,977,094.60	\$76.42	\$2,766,450.49
February	10,419	\$805,259.95	\$2,008,497.75	\$77.29	\$2,813,757.70
March	10,292	\$801,041.35	\$1,983,025.33	\$77.83	\$2,784,066.68
April	10,340	\$798,062.00	\$1,970,838.23	\$77.18	\$2,768,900.23
May	10,314	\$802,399.90	\$1,971,505.82	\$77.80	\$2,773,905.72
June	10,364	\$801,115.81	\$1,971,827.42	\$77.30	\$2,772,943.23
Mo. Avg.	10,398	\$818,272.80	\$1,947,760.47	\$78.70	\$2,766,033.27

¹¹ 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.

¹² FAP caseload includes mixed SNAP and FAP cases as well as FAP-only cases.

¹³ FAP benefits are established in the biennial Operating Budget and can be changed in the Supplemental Budget. In 2012, the Legislature set FAP at 50% of the federal SNAP benefit rate beginning July 2012. In 2013, the Legislature set FAP at 75% of the federal SNAP benefit rate beginning July 2013.

¹⁴ 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 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	41,890	7.0%	84,126	7.5%
CLARKSTON CSO	2,580	0.4%	5,129	0.5%
COLFAX CSO	1,328	0.2%	2,820	0.3%
COLVILLE CSO	3,603	0.6%	7,624	0.7%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	675	0.1%	1,461	0.1%
ELLENSBURG CSO	2,598	0.4%	4,864	0.4%
GOLDENDALE CSO	1,014	0.2%	1,962	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	18,459	3.1%	43,033	3.8%
MOSES LAKE CSO	9,949	1.7%	23,151	2.1%
NEWPORT CSO	1,073	0.2%	2,293	0.2%
OKANOGAN CSO	4,468	0.7%	8,955	0.8%
REPUBLIC CSO	1,195	0.2%	2,471	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	6,376	1.1%	16,348	1.5%
WALLA WALLA CSO	4,385	0.7%	9,110	0.8%
WAPATO CSO	5,824	1.0%	13,839	1.2%
WENATCHEE CSO	7,678	1.3%	16,428	1.5%
WHITE SALMON CSO	789	0.1%	1,593	0.1%
YAKIMA CSO	16,110	2.7%	34,633	3.1%
Region Total	129,994	21.7%	279,840	25.0%
Region 2				
ALDERWOOD CSO	11,088	1.8%	21,265	1.9%
AUBURN CSO	8,254	1.4%	16,694	1.5%
BELLINGHAM CSO	14,787	2.5%	26,946	2.4%
BELLTOWN CSO	8,566	1.4%	10,197	0.9%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	7,250	1.2%	10,800	1.0%
EVERETT CSO	14,930	2.5%	28,190	2.5%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	11,447	1.9%	23,710	2.1%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	11,350	1.9%	21,301	1.9%
KING NORTH CSO	12,497	2.1%	20,095	1.8%
KING SOUTH CSO	12,389	2.1%	26,837	2.4%
MT VERNON CSO	10,887	1.8%	21,571	1.9%
OAK HARBOR CSO	2,965	0.5%	5,821	0.5%
RAINIER CSO	9,341	1.6%	19,279	1.7%
RENTON CSO	11,653	1.9%	22,620	2.0%
SKY VALLEY CSO	5,432	0.9%	10,288	0.9%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	11,016	1.8%	21,631	1.9%
WHITE CENTER CSO	17,701	3.0%	35,092	3.1%
Region Total	181,553	30.3%	342,337	30.6%

Basic Food Program

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

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
ABERDEEN CSO	7,759	1.3%	14,256	1.3%
BREMERTON CSO	15,701	2.6%	29,734	2.7%
CHEHALIS CSO	7,947	1.3%	15,673	1.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	31,591	5.3%	66,258	5.9%
FORKS CSO	1,235	0.2%	2,399	0.2%
KELSO CSO	11,983	2.0%	22,941	2.0%
LAKEWOOD CSO	16,125	2.7%	33,068	3.0%
LONG BEACH CSO	1,385	0.2%	2,222	0.2%
OLYMPIA CSO	18,125	3.0%	33,443	3.0%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	13,651	2.3%	23,976	2.1%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	17,516	2.9%	34,260	3.1%
PORT ANGELES CSO	4,645	0.8%	8,494	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	2,230	0.4%	3,881	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	17,743	3.0%	35,635	3.2%
SHELTON CSO	5,682	0.9%	10,757	1.0%
SOUTH BEND CSO	921	0.2%	1,748	0.2%
STEVENSON CSO	829	0.1%	1,582	0.1%
Region Total	175,068	29.2%	340,327	30.4%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	4,066	0.7%	6,073	0.5%
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	17,974	3.0%	54,932	4.9%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	147	0.0%	368	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	121	0.0%	276	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	152	0.0%	375	0.0%
CUSTOMR SVC SO SOUND	117	0.0%	317	0.0%
WASHCAP ¹⁵	63,173	10.5%	63,461	5.7%
DSHS HEADQUARTERS	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	117	0.0%	179	0.0%

¹⁵ The WASHCAP office is a Statewide Customer Service Call Center (CSC) in the ESA Community Services Division 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 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 1				
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	173	0.0%	190	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	427	0.1%	458	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	110	0.0%	115	0.0%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	563	0.1%	624	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	270	0.0%	301	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	2,281	0.4%	2,553	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	294	0.0%	327	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	932	0.2%	1,060	0.1%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	357	0.1%	402	0.0%
WAPATO HCS	16	0.0%	17	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	298	0.0%	322	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	700	0.1%	778	0.1%
Region Total	6,421	1.1%	7,147	0.6%
HCS Region 2				
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	565	0.1%	669	0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	676	0.1%	797	0.1%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	1,395	0.2%	1,609	0.1%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	8,007	1.3%	9,354	0.8%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	528	0.1%	577	0.1%
SKYKOMISH HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	453	0.1%	507	0.0%
Region Total	11,625	1.9%	13,514	1.2%
HCS Region 3				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	450	0.1%	487	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	762	0.1%	824	0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	377	0.1%	411	0.0%
KELSO HCS	588	0.1%	642	0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	902	0.2%	988	0.1%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	228	0.0%	244	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	410	0.1%	437	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	2,962	0.5%	3,359	0.3%
VANCOUVER HCS	2,166	0.4%	2,514	0.2%
Region Total	8,845	1.5%	9,906	0.9%
PGST	141	0.0%	318	0.0%
State Total	599,515	100.0%	1,119,371	100.0%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Caseload by County of Residence April 2013 Snapshot¹⁶

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percentage of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percentage of Statewide Clients
Adams	2,135	0.4%	5,271	0.5%
Asotin	2,555	0.4%	4,812	0.4%
Benton	15,327	2.6%	32,903	2.9%
Chelan	6,926	1.2%	13,711	1.2%
Clallam	7,330	1.2%	12,808	1.1%
Clark	38,406	6.4%	77,206	6.9%
Columbia	397	0.1%	706	0.1%
Cowlitz	14,631	2.4%	26,453	2.4%
Douglas	2,755	0.5%	6,048	0.5%
Ferry	991	0.2%	1,773	0.2%
Franklin	8,016	1.3%	19,225	1.7%
Garfield	152	0.0%	350	0.0%
Grant	10,354	1.7%	22,208	2.0%
Grays Harbor	10,358	1.7%	17,765	1.6%
Island	4,242	0.7%	7,928	0.7%
Jefferson	2,720	0.5%	4,481	0.4%
King	137,670	23.0%	241,911	21.6%
Kitsap	19,314	3.2%	33,828	3.0%
Kittitas	3,202	0.5%	5,702	0.5%
Klickitat	2,206	0.4%	4,077	0.4%
Lewis	9,667	1.6%	18,057	1.6%
Lincoln	514	0.1%	1,102	0.1%
Mason	6,845	1.1%	12,260	1.1%
Okanogan	5,379	0.9%	10,248	0.9%
Pacific	2,789	0.5%	4,518	0.4%
Pend Oreille	1,589	0.3%	2,990	0.3%
Pierce	79,318	13.2%	147,069	13.1%
San Juan	768	0.1%	1,295	0.1%
Skagit	11,928	2.0%	22,666	2.0%
Skamania	1,094	0.2%	2,014	0.2%
Snohomish	51,859	8.7%	94,938	8.5%
Spokane	51,349	8.6%	97,138	8.7%
Stevens	4,886	0.8%	9,668	0.9%
Thurston	22,120	3.7%	39,221	3.5%
Wahkiakum	345	0.1%	675	0.1%
Walla Walla	5,422	0.9%	10,573	0.9%
Whatcom	18,107	3.0%	31,542	2.8%
Whitman	1,993	0.3%	3,871	0.3%
Yakima	32,888	5.5%	71,798	6.4%
Unknown	315	0.1%	622	0.1%
Statewide Total	598,862	100.0%	1,121,431	100.0%

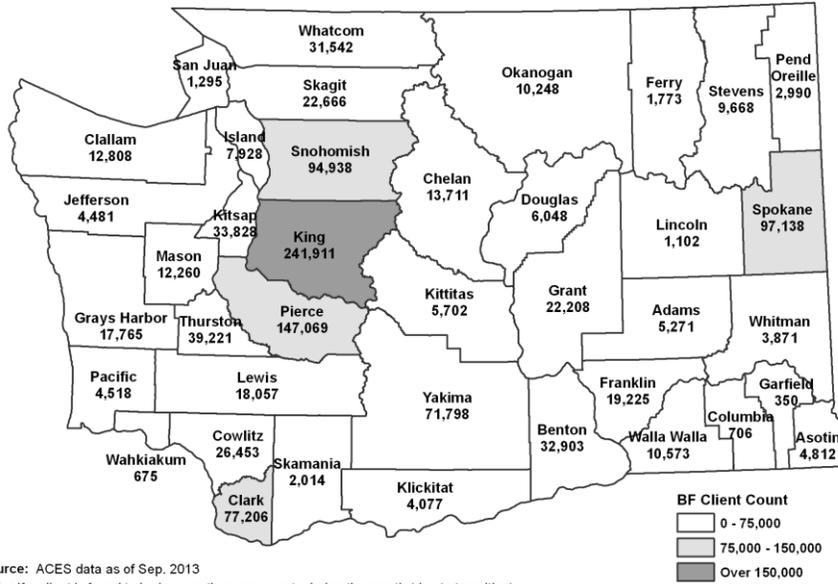
¹⁶ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

Basic Food Program

Food Stamp Client Density Maps
April 2013 Snapshot¹⁷

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Number of Basic Food Clients by Residential County in Washington State: April 2013

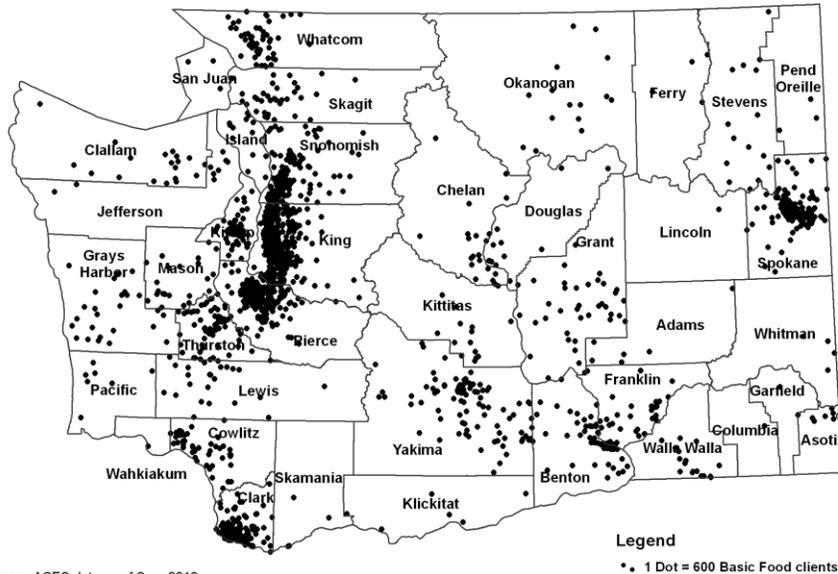


Source: ACES data as of Sep. 2013

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 - Oct. 2013

Number of Basic Food Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: April 2013



Source: ACES data as of Sep. 2013

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 - Oct. 2013

¹⁷ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Error Rate Federal Fiscal Year October through September FFY 2003 through FFY 2012¹⁸

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

Federal Fiscal Year	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	Lower Bound ¹⁹	Tolerance ²⁰	Difference ²¹
2003	6.2	6.3	5.0	6.6	0.4
2004	7.6	7.6	6.4	5.9	-1.7
2005	2.9	2.7	1.9	5.8	3.1
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	2.9	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
2012	2.4	2.5	1.6	3.6	2.0

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:

¹⁸ Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2013 data is not yet available.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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

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 7.75×1.05 , 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.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,119,371	100.0%	689,475	100.0%	429,896	100.0%
Gender						
Female	594,425	53.1%	383,849	55.7%	210,576	49.0%
Male	524,900	46.9%	305,583	44.3%	219,317	51.0%
Unknown	46	0.0%	43	0.0%	3	0.0%
Race						
Hispanic Origin	173,234	15.5%	70,457	10.2%	102,777	23.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	946,137	84.5%	619,018	89.8%	327,119	76.1%
White	577,705	51.6%	416,841	60.5%	160,864	37.4%
Black/African American	82,236	7.3%	56,111	8.1%	26,125	6.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	52,637	4.7%	37,899	5.5%	14,738	3.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	28,702	2.6%	20,189	2.9%	8,513	2.0%
Two or More Races	15,231	1.4%	6,906	1.0%	8,325	1.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	189,626	16.9%	81,072	11.8%	108,554	25.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated			53,890	7.8%		
Married			146,121	21.2%		
Never Married			333,794	48.4%		
Divorced			117,705	17.1%		
Widowed			25,021	3.6%		
Unknown			12,944	1.9%		
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	1,045,163	93.4%	627,852	91.1%	417,311	97.1%
Resident Alien	73,284	6.5%	60,899	8.8%	12,385	2.9%
U.S. National ²²	924	0.1%	724	0.1%	200	0.0%
Homeless	106,669	9.5%	92,055	13.4%	14,614	3.4%

²² U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education (Adults Only)						
Less than a High School Diploma			150,033	21.8%		
High School Graduate or GED			394,897	57.3%		
Some College or College Degree			126,559	18.4%		
Unknown			17,986	2.6%		
Age						
< 1 Year Old	27,163	2.4%			27,163	6.3%
1 – 5 Years Old	145,494	13.0%			145,494	33.8%
6 – 10 Years Old	125,495	11.2%			125,495	29.2%
11 – 15 Years Old	98,397	8.8%			98,397	22.9%
16 – 17 Years Old	33,347	3.0%			33,347	7.8%
18 – 24 Years Old	125,144	11.2%	125,144	18.2%		
25 – 34 Years Old	175,591	15.7%	175,591	25.5%		
35 – 44 Years Old	125,235	11.2%	125,235	18.2%		
45 - 54 Years Old	114,119	10.2%	114,119	16.6%		
55 – 64 Years Old	82,737	7.4%	82,737	12.0%		
65+ Years Old	66,649	6.0%	66,649	9.7%		
	Avg. Age of Children		7.6 Years Old			
	Avg. Age of Adults		40.8 Years Old			

Basic Food Program

FAP Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	14,677	100.0%	13,573	100.0%	1,104	100.0%
Gender						
Female	8,977	61.2%	8,407	61.9%	570	51.6%
Male	5,697	38.8%	5,163	38.0%	534	48.4%
Unknown	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race						
Hispanic Origin	2,914	19.9%	2,775	20.4%	139	12.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,763	80.1%	10,798	79.6%	965	87.4%
White	1,334	9.1%	1,288	9.5%	46	4.2%
Black/African American	1,177	8.0%	1,163	8.6%	14	1.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,455	30.4%	3,998	29.5%	457	41.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	163	1.1%	159	1.2%	4	0.4%
Unknown	4,628	31.5%	4,184	30.8%	444	40.2%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated			691	5.1%		
Married			7,486	55.2%		
Never Married			4,103	30.2%		
Divorced			475	3.5%		
Widowed			605	4.5%		
Unknown			213	1.6%		
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	5	0.0%	4	0.0%	1	0.1%
Resident Alien	14,664	99.9%	13,564	99.9%	1,100	99.6%
U.S. National ²³	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	8	0.1%	5	0.0%	3	0.3%
Homeless	667	4.5%	607	4.5%	60	5.4%

²³ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

Basic Food Program

FAP Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education (Adults Only)						
Less than a High School Diploma			3,547	26.1%		
High School Graduate or GED			7,418	54.7%		
Some College or College Degree			1,742	12.8%		
Unknown			866	6.4%		
Age						
< 1 Year Old	1	0.0%			1	0.1%
1 – 5 Years Old	130	0.9%			130	11.8%
6 – 10 Years Old	335	2.3%			335	30.3%
11 – 15 Years Old	435	3.0%			435	39.4%
16 – 17 Years Old	203	1.4%			203	18.4%
18 – 24 Years Old	1,962	13.4%	1,962	14.5%		
25 – 34 Years Old	3,979	27.1%	3,979	29.3%		
35 – 44 Years Old	3,287	22.4%	3,287	24.2%		
45 - 54 Years Old	1,669	11.4%	1,669	12.3%		
55 – 64 Years Old	1,293	8.8%	1,293	9.5%		
65+ Years Old	1,383	9.4%	1,383	10.2%		
	Avg. Age of Children		11.1 Years Old			
	Avg. Age of Adults		40.2 Years Old			

Basic Food Program

FAP Caseload Country of Origin

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Adults	# of Clients	% of Children
Total	14,677	100.0%	13,573	100.0%	1,104	100.0%
Mexico	2,482	16.9%	2,390	17.6%	92	8.3%
Marshall Islands	2,191	14.9%	1,580	11.6%	611	55.3%
Vietnam	1,513	10.3%	1,506	11.1%	7	0.6%
Micronesia	1,271	8.7%	1,039	7.7%	232	21.0%
Ethiopia	850	5.8%	844	6.2%	6	0.5%
Philippines	836	5.7%	824	6.1%	12	1.1%
Russia	397	2.7%	393	2.9%	4	0.4%
Ukraine	385	2.6%	382	2.8%	3	0.3%
China	358	2.4%	358	2.6%	0	0.0%
India	261	1.8%	258	1.9%	3	0.3%
Chile	200	1.4%	197	1.5%	3	0.3%
El Salvador	196	1.3%	193	1.4%	3	0.3%
Kenya	186	1.3%	181	1.3%	5	0.5%
Cambodia Kampuchea	143	1.0%	143	1.1%	0	0.0%
Somalia	141	1.0%	141	1.0%	0	0.0%
Moldova	138	0.9%	135	1.0%	3	0.3%
Korea (South)	136	0.9%	136	1.0%	0	0.0%
Eritrea	118	0.8%	118	0.9%	0	0.0%
Palau	118	0.8%	102	0.8%	16	1.4%
Egypt	117	0.8%	111	0.8%	6	0.5%
Canada	109	0.7%	106	0.8%	3	0.3%
Iran	105	0.7%	104	0.8%	1	0.1%
Guatemala	101	0.7%	99	0.7%	2	0.2%
Pakistan	83	0.6%	83	0.6%	0	0.0%
Honduras	78	0.5%	74	0.5%	4	0.4%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	65	0.4%	65	0.5%	0	0.0%
Peru	59	0.4%	57	0.4%	2	0.2%
Fiji	52	0.4%	52	0.4%	0	0.0%
Gambia, The	48	0.3%	47	0.3%	1	0.1%
Western Samoa	47	0.3%	47	0.3%	0	0.0%
Iraq	44	0.3%	44	0.3%	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	43	0.3%	43	0.3%	0	0.0%
Japan	42	0.3%	42	0.3%	0	0.0%
Kosovo	41	0.3%	41	0.3%	0	0.0%
Morocco	41	0.3%	40	0.3%	1	0.1%
Thailand	40	0.3%	40	0.3%	0	0.0%
Nepal	39	0.3%	39	0.3%	0	0.0%
Sudan	39	0.3%	38	0.3%	1	0.1%
Columbia	36	0.2%	33	0.2%	3	0.3%
Romania	34	0.2%	33	0.2%	1	0.1%

Basic Food Program

FAP Caseload Country of Origin (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Adults	# of Clients	% of Children
Bangladesh	33	0.2%	33	0.2%	0	0.0%
Kazakhstan	33	0.2%	31	0.2%	2	0.2%
Belarus (Belorussia)	30	0.2%	30	0.2%	0	0.0%
Armenia	28	0.2%	28	0.2%	0	0.0%
Nigeria	28	0.2%	28	0.2%	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	27	0.2%	26	0.2%	1	0.1%
Kyrgyzstan	27	0.2%	27	0.2%	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	26	0.2%	26	0.2%	0	0.0%
Indonesia	25	0.2%	25	0.2%	0	0.0%
Ghana	24	0.2%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%
Korea (North)	24	0.2%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%
Taiwan	24	0.2%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%
Germany	23	0.2%	22	0.2%	1	0.1%
Tonga	22	0.1%	22	0.2%	0	0.0%
Congo	21	0.1%	20	0.1%	1	0.1%
Haiti	21	0.1%	20	0.1%	1	0.1%
Afghanistan	20	0.1%	20	0.1%	0	0.0%
Brazil	20	0.1%	19	0.1%	1	0.1%
Mongolia	20	0.1%	20	0.1%	0	0.0%
Laos	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%
England	18	0.1%	18	0.1%	0	0.0%
Venezuela	18	0.1%	16	0.1%	2	0.2%
Myanmar (Burma)	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Jordan	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Liberia	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Albania	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Syria	16	0.1%	15	0.1%	1	0.1%
Turkey	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Yemen	16	0.1%	15	0.1%	1	0.1%
Malaysia	15	0.1%	11	0.1%	4	0.4%
Jamaica	14	0.1%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%
Saint Martin	14	0.1%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%
Estonia	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
Northern Mariana Islands	13	0.1%	10	0.1%	3	0.3%
Nicaragua	13	0.1%	12	0.1%	1	0.1%
South Africa	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
United Kingdom	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
Algeria	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%

Basic Food Program

FAP Caseload Country of Origin (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Adults	# of Clients	% of Children
France	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Georgia	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Cuba	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Sierra Leone	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Uganda	11	0.1%	9	0.1%	2	0.2%
Dominican Republic	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Senegal	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Argentina	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Guinea	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
New Zealand	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Serbia	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Australia	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Israel	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Monaco	8	0.1%	4	0.0%	4	0.4%
Panama	8	0.1%	7	0.1%	1	0.1%
Poland	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Djibouti	7	0.0%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Italy	7	0.0%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Lebanon	7	0.0%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Libya	7	0.0%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Zaire	7	0.0%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Ecuador	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lithuania	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montserrat	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mauritius	6	0.0%	4	0.0%	2	0.2%
Portugal	6	0.0%	4	0.0%	2	0.2%
Saudi Arabia	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Togo	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tanzania	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Zimbabwe	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	12	0.1%	11	0.1%	1	0.1%
Other Countries	418	2.8%	370	2.7%	48	4.3%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food WASHCAP Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients
		Percent
TOTAL²⁴	73,413	100.0%
Gender		
Female	41,120	56.0%
Male	32,293	44.0%
Race		
Hispanic Origin	4,203	5.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	69,210	94.3%
White	47,912	65.3%
Black/African American	6,738	9.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,678	7.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2,403	3.3%
Two or More Races	244	0.3%
Unknown	6,235	8.5%
Marital Status		
Separated	8,910	12.1%
Married	71	0.1%
Never Married	35,620	48.5%
Divorced	20,303	27.7%
Widow	7,542	10.3%
Unknown	967	1.3%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	67,831	92.4%
Resident Alien	5,511	7.5%
U.S. National ²⁵	71	0.1%
Homeless	4,396	6.0%

²⁴ Numbers include both the federally funded Basic Food Program (SNAP) and state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Program (FAP).

²⁵ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food WASHCAP Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

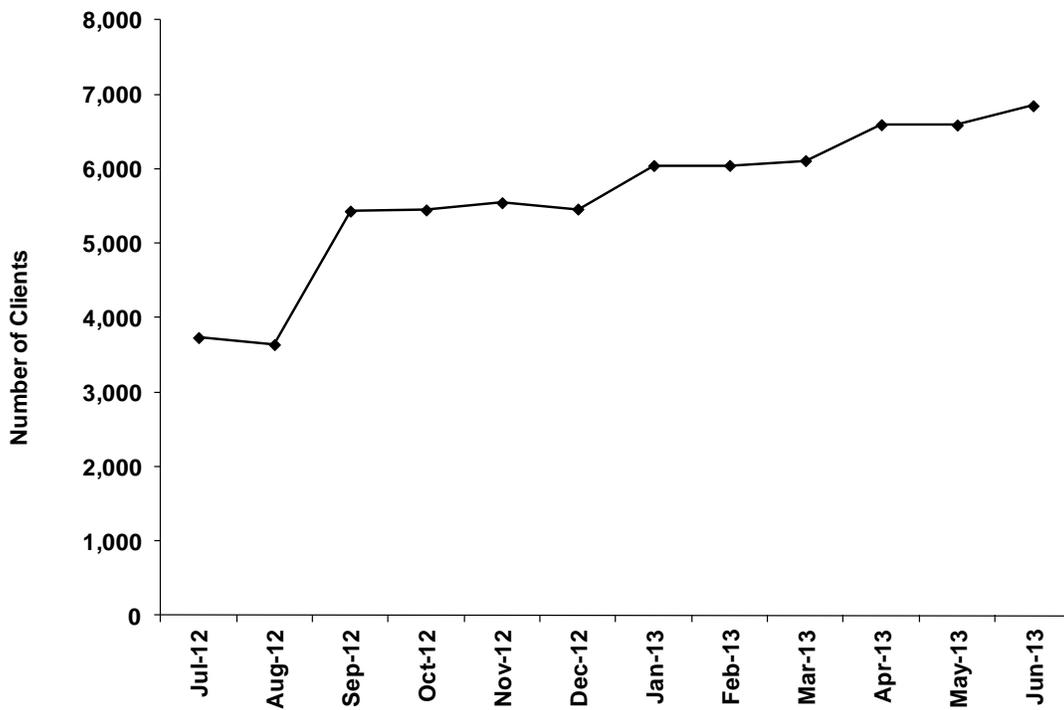
Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
Education			
Less than a High School Diploma	19,498		26.6%
High School Graduate or GED	39,573		53.9%
Some College or College Degree	8,283		11.3%
Unknown	6,059		8.3%
Age²⁶			
18 - 24 Years Old	3,745		5.1%
25 - 34 Years Old	7,931		10.8%
35 - 44 Years Old	8,030		10.9%
45 - 54 Years Old	16,984		23.1%
55 - 64 Years Old	19,239		26.2%
65+ Years Old	17,484		23.8%
Avg. Age of Clients		53.6 Years Old	

²⁶ Individuals 18 years and older are eligible for WASHCAP

Basic Food Program

Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BF E&T) Clients Served²⁷
SFY 2013

Source: ESA eJAS Data



SFY 2013	# of Clients
July	3,734
August	3,640
September	5,433
October	5,449
November	5,546
December	5,461
January	6,046
February	6,047
March	6,112
April	6,594
May	6,590
June	6,849
Mo. Avg.	5,625

²⁷A typical BF E&T activity lasts over 30 days so the monthly client counts are duplicated.

Basic Food Program

BF E&T Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA eJAS and ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	6,849	100.0%
Gender		
Female	4,174	60.9%
Male	2,675	39.1%
Race		
Hispanic Origin	527	7.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,322	92.3%
White	3,393	49.5%
Black/African American	1,343	19.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	406	5.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	125	1.8%
Two or More Races	100	1.5%
Unknown	955	13.9%
Marital Status		
Separated	565	8.2%
Married	1,115	16.3%
Never Married	3,874	56.6%
Divorced	1,021	14.9%
Widow	78	1.1%
Unknown	196	2.9%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	6,107	89.2%
Non-U.S. Citizen	741	10.8%
Unknown	1	0.0%
Homeless	938	13.7%

Basic Food Program

BF E&T Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA eJAS and ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
Education		
Less than a High School Diploma	889	13.0%
High School Graduate or GED	3,882	56.7%
Some College or College Degree	1,982	28.9%
Unknown	96	1.4%
Age		
18 - 24 Years Old	1,221	17.8%
25 - 34 Years Old	2,460	35.9%
35 - 44 Years Old	1,584	23.1%
45 - 54 Years Old	1,077	15.7%
55 - 64 Years Old	466	6.8%
65+ Years Old	41	0.6%
Avg. Age of Clients	36.0 Years Old	

Child Support Program

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Child Support Program

Child Support Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

Child Support Program

Child Support Program (continued)

Highlights

- The Division of Child Support (DCS) served about 1 out of every 10 state residents during SFY 2013.
- The Division of Child Support served an average of 344,687 children per month during SFY 2013.
- The average monthly child support caseload increased from 370,830 in SFY 2012 to 372,701 in SFY 2013, a .5% increase.
- Within this caseload, average monthly Current Assistance cases decreased 8.6% – from 49,452 in SFY 2012 to 45,176 in SFY 2013; Former Assistance cases increased 1.3% from 194,170 to 196,769; and Never Assistance cases increased 2.8% from 127,209 to 130,756.
- Most non-custodial parents are male (84.9%) with an average age of 38.7 years, while most custodial parents are female (88.0%) with an average age of 38.9 years.
- Total collections for SFY 2013 were \$687.0 million – about \$14.3 million more than projected.
- In SFY 2013, child support cost avoidance was \$29.5 million (a 3.2% decrease over SFY 2012) for the Basic Food program and \$9.7 million (a 5.8% decrease over SFY 2012) for the TANF program. These equal about 6.3% of the \$619 million government expenditure on these two programs for DCS custodial parents and children in the same year.
- In 2013, the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) reported 30,362 births to an unmarried mother. Of these births, DOH reports that 23,001 (75.8%) of the unmarried parents collectively signed and filed WA State Paternity Acknowledgment forms with DOH. The vast majority of these Acknowledgments were signed at the hospital as a result of Washington State's Paternity Acknowledgment Program.

**Child Support Program
Child Support Incentive Scorecard
FFY 2012¹ and FFY 2013²**

Source: Division of Child Support

MEASURE	GOAL NEEDED TO OBTAIN 100% FUNDING	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM INCENTIVE REACHED		ESTIMATED INCENTIVE PAYMENT (\$MILLIONS) ³	
		2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Paternity Establishment Percentage	80%	101.3%	100%	100%	100%	\$3.35	\$3.20
Support Order Establishment	80%	90.5%	91.2%	100%	100%	\$3.35	\$3.20
Current Collections	80%	64.5%	64.7%	74%	74%	\$2.48	\$2.37
Arrearage Collections	80%	60.4%	60.7%	70%	70%	\$1.78	\$1.70
Cost- Effectiveness	\$5.00	\$5.05	\$5.09	100%	100%	\$2.26	\$2.26
INCENTIVE TOTALS				88.8%	88.8%	\$13.22	\$12.73

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.

¹ FFY 2012 data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) 2012 Preliminary Report.

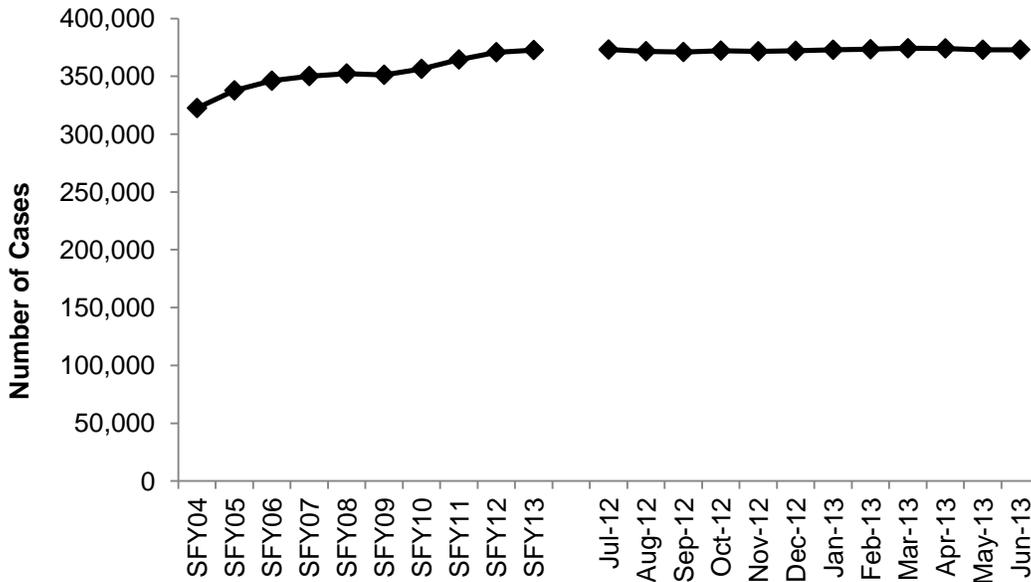
² FFY 2013 data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.

³ DCS incentive payments for FFY12 are based on DCS actual FFY12 performance and OCSE FFY12 preliminary performance results for all other states. DCS incentive payments for FFY13 are based on DCS actual FFY13 performance and OCSE FFY12 preliminary performance results for all other states. Data source: ESA Fiscal Services Office.

Child Support Program

Child Support Caseload⁴
SFY 2004 through SFY 2013

Source: Division of Child Support



Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY 04	322,564	SFY 09	351,315
SFY 05	337,810	SFY 10	356,436
SFY 06	346,184	SFY 11	364,535
SFY 07	350,206	SFY 12	370,830
SFY 08	352,422	SFY 13	372,701

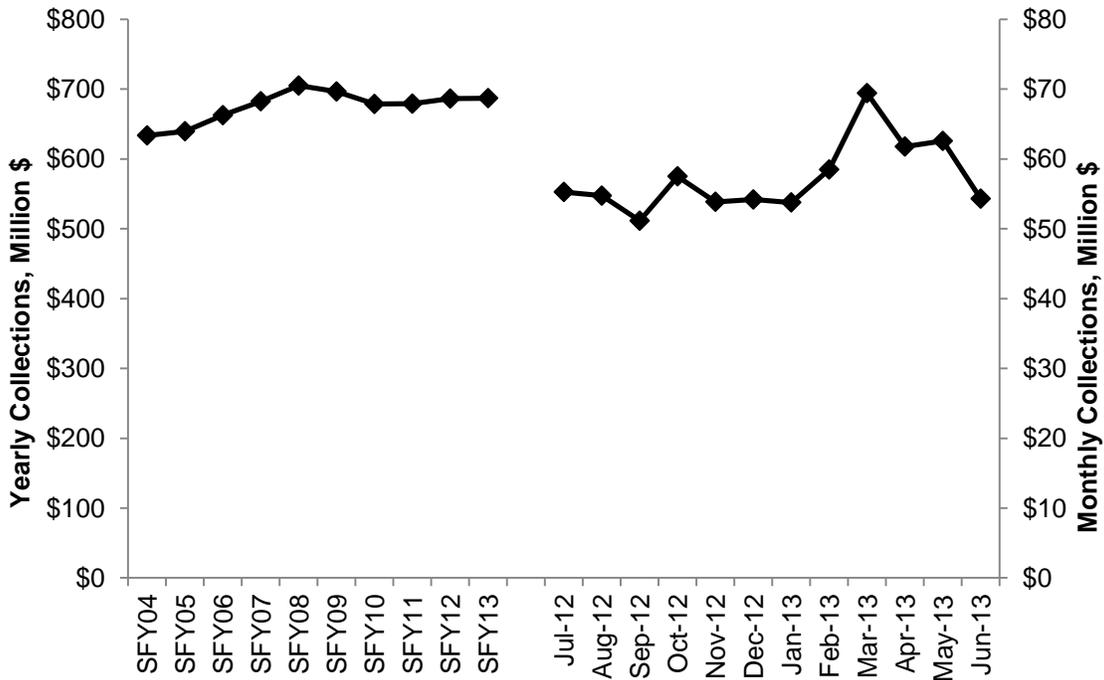
SFY 2013	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Caseload
July	46,875	195,550	130,701	373,126
August	45,672	196,155	129,869	371,696
September	46,362	195,107	129,533	371,002
October	45,606	196,393	130,202	372,201
November	45,522	196,101	130,014	371,637
December	45,915	195,828	130,308	372,051
January	46,041	196,152	130,757	372,950
February	44,971	197,375	131,054	373,400
March	44,850	197,884	131,458	374,192
April	44,312	198,165	131,649	374,126
May	43,142	198,174	131,655	372,971
June	42,841	198,345	131,876	373,062
Mo. Avg.	45,176	196,769	130,756	372,701

⁴ Case counts are unduplicated.

Child Support Program

Child Support Collections
SFY 2004 – SFY 2013

Source: Division of Child Support



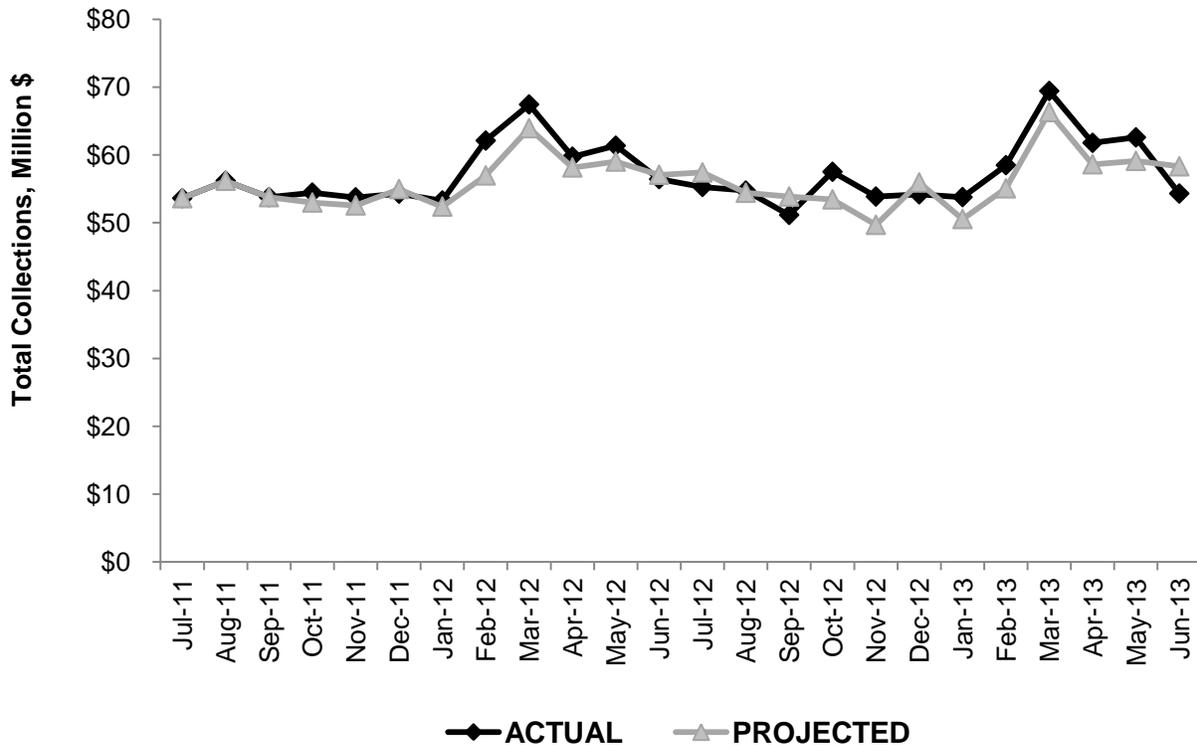
Year	Collections	Year	Collections
SFY 04	\$633,591,434	SFY 09	\$696,497,265
SFY 05	\$639,591,288	SFY 10	\$678,663,012
SFY 06	\$662,571,225	SFY 11	\$679,114,124
SFY 07	\$682,569,955	SFY 12	\$686,339,317
SFY 08	\$704,983,914	SFY 13	\$686,994,705

SFY 2013	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Collections
July	\$2,468,525	\$20,881,850	\$31,914,328	\$55,264,703
August	\$2,572,010	\$20,683,804	\$31,477,411	\$54,733,224
September	\$2,345,694	\$19,040,179	\$29,756,953	\$51,142,826
October	\$2,683,685	\$21,797,623	\$33,023,087	\$57,504,395
November	\$2,468,834	\$20,364,647	\$31,023,462	\$53,856,943
December	\$2,489,586	\$20,172,232	\$31,519,135	\$54,180,952
January	\$2,380,134	\$20,088,163	\$31,299,960	\$53,768,257
February	\$3,137,474	\$22,988,829	\$32,351,953	\$58,478,256
March	\$4,129,121	\$28,668,483	\$36,622,027	\$69,419,631
April	\$2,896,954	\$24,257,680	\$34,614,327	\$61,768,961
May	\$2,732,819	\$24,700,778	\$35,141,081	\$62,574,678
June	\$2,281,302	\$20,479,150	\$31,541,427	\$54,301,879
Total	\$32,586,138	\$264,123,418	\$390,285,151	\$686,994,705

Child Support Program

Child Support Collections
Actual and Projected – July 2011 to June 2013

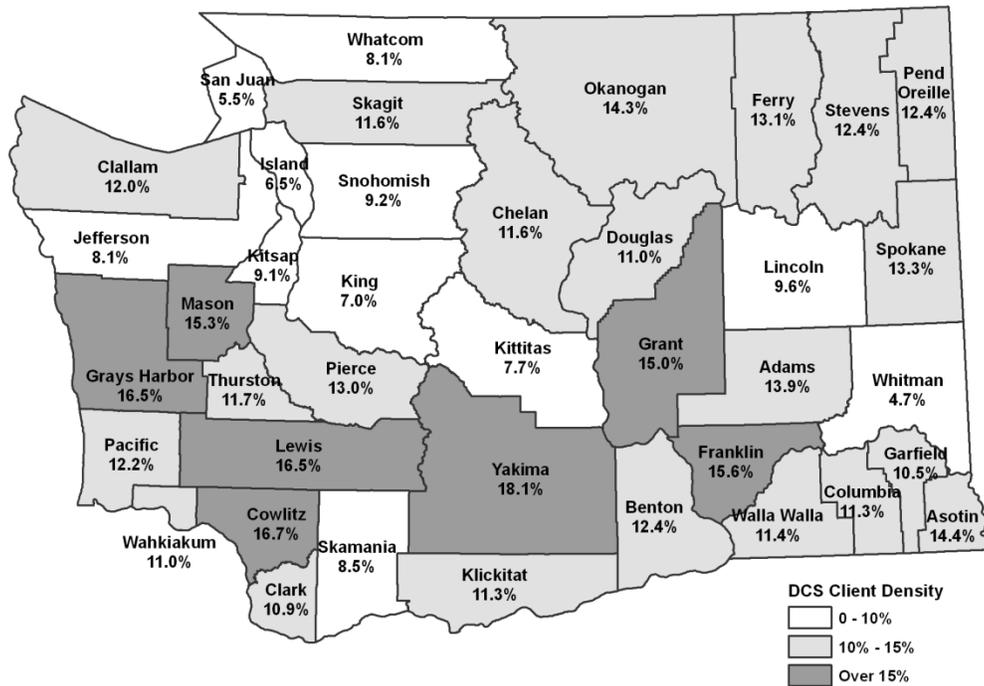
Source: Division of Child Support



	<u>SFY 2012</u>		<u>SFY 2013</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>
July	\$53,613,906	\$53,613,907	\$55,264,703	\$57,406,400
August	\$56,180,202	\$56,180,201	\$54,733,224	\$54,417,334
September	\$53,771,044	\$53,771,043	\$51,142,826	\$53,863,485
October	\$54,436,505	\$52,983,235	\$57,504,395	\$53,438,259
November	\$53,741,354	\$52,550,694	\$53,856,943	\$49,688,778
December	\$54,281,154	\$54,964,541	\$54,180,952	\$55,925,898
January	\$53,277,161	\$52,377,895	\$53,768,257	\$50,545,200
February	\$62,104,618	\$56,974,114	\$58,478,256	\$55,070,286
March	\$67,428,630	\$63,931,773	\$69,419,631	\$66,307,181
April	\$59,731,226	\$58,146,110	\$61,768,961	\$58,616,173
May	\$61,346,186	\$59,015,434	\$62,574,678	\$59,116,128
June	\$56,427,331	\$57,070,723	\$54,301,879	\$58,316,013
Total	\$686,339,317	\$671,579,670	\$686,994,705	\$672,711,137

**Child Support Program
Percentage of Residents Served by DCS
June 2013 Snapshot**

Percentage of Residents Served by DCS During June 2013



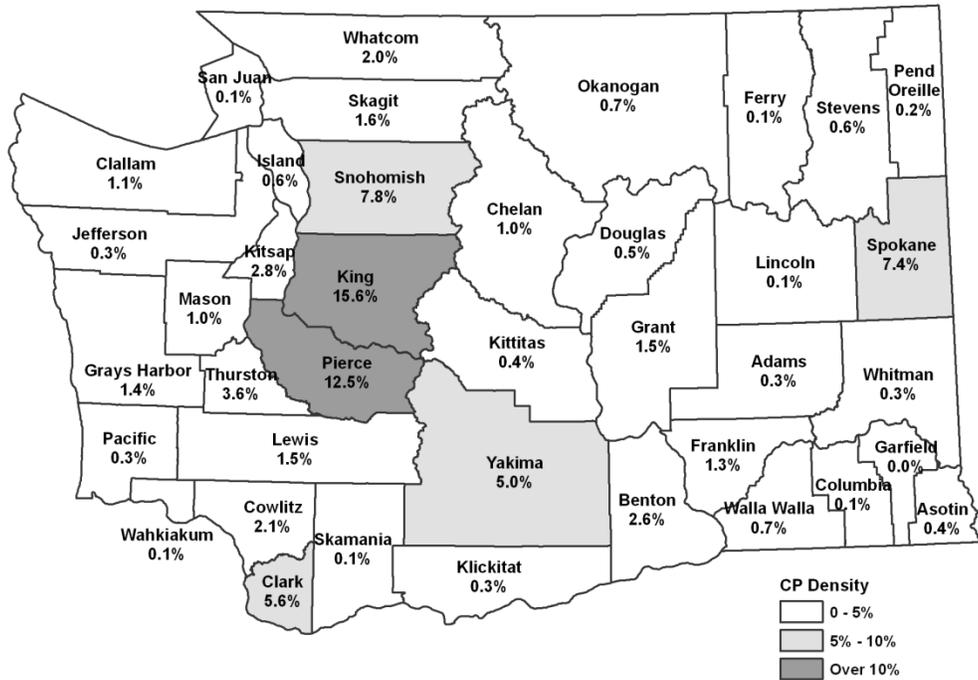
Note: The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS clients in a county during June 2013 by the OFM 2013 County Population estimate.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2013

County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	2,670	19,200	13.9%	Lewis	12,573	76,200	16.5%
Asotin	3,140	21,800	14.4%	Lincoln	1,025	10,675	9.6%
Benton	22,770	183,400	12.4%	Mason	9,429	61,800	15.3%
Chelan	8,535	73,600	11.6%	Okanogan	5,953	41,500	14.3%
Clallam	8,692	72,350	12.0%	Pacific	2,568	21,000	12.2%
Clark	47,588	435,500	10.9%	Pend Oreille	1,636	13,150	12.4%
Columbia	465	4,100	11.3%	Pierce	106,175	814,500	13.0%
Cowlitz	17,245	103,300	16.7%	San Juan	873	16,000	5.5%
Douglas	4,310	39,280	11.0%	Skagit	13,773	118,600	11.6%
Ferry	1,000	7,650	13.1%	Skamania	960	11,300	8.5%
Franklin	13,211	84,800	15.6%	Snohomish	67,279	730,500	9.2%
Garfield	236	2,250	10.5%	Spokane	63,683	480,000	13.3%
Grant	13,785	91,800	15.0%	Stevens	5,414	43,800	12.4%
Grays Harbor	12,111	73,200	16.5%	Thurston	30,355	260,100	11.7%
Island	5,191	79,700	6.5%	Wahkiakum	443	4,020	11.0%
Jefferson	2,466	30,275	8.1%	Walla Walla	6,797	59,500	11.4%
King	139,684	1,981,900	7.0%	Whatcom	16,742	205,800	8.1%
Kitsap	23,211	254,000	9.1%	Whitman	2,166	46,000	4.7%
Kittitas	3,236	41,900	7.7%	Yakima	44,743	247,250	18.1%
Klickitat	2,335	20,700	11.3%	State Total	724,468	6,882,400	10.5%

Child Support Program

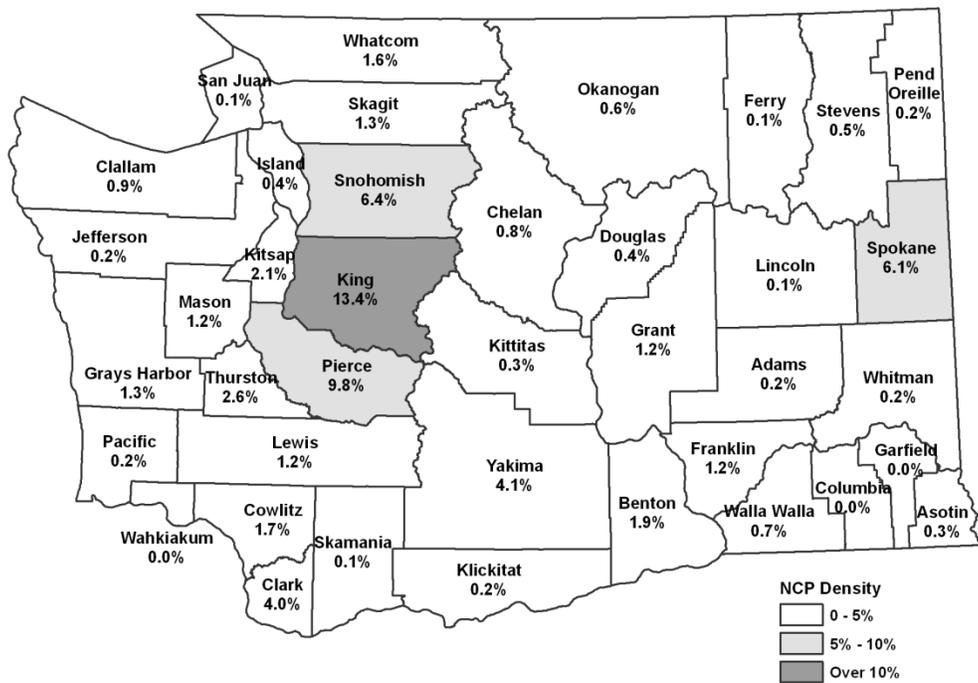
Percentage of Custodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2013



Note: 16.5% of CPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2013

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2013



Note: 32.5% of NCPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2013

**Child Support Program
Child Support Client Demographics
June 2013 Snapshot**

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

Characteristic	Non-Custodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	277,329	100.0%	295,518	100.0%	339,307	100.0%
Gender						
Female	41,243	14.9%	260,035	88.0%	166,688	49.1%
Male	235,346	84.9%	32,943	11.1%	172,250	50.8%
Unknown	740	0.3%	2,540	.9%	369	0.1%
Age of Parents						
< 26 Years Old	23,545	8.5%	31,432	10.6%		
26 – 35 Years Old	91,556	33.0%	96,648	32.7%		
36 – 45 Years Old	96,516	34.8%	94,800	32.1%		
46 – 55 Years Old	51,001	18.4%	49,720	16.8%		
55+ Years Old	11,653	4.2%	20,267	6.9%		
Age of Children						
< 6 Year Old					86,136	25.4%
6 – 10 Years Old					95,290	28.1%
11 – 15 Years Old					103,215	30.4%
16 – 18 Years Old					46,151	13.6%
18+ Years Old					8,234	2.4%
Mean Age	38.7 Years Old		39.0 Years Old		10.2 Years Old	
Median Age	38.0 Years Old		37.6 Years Old		10.1 Years Old	

Child Support Program

**Child Support Cost Avoidance for Basic Food and TANF
SFY 2013**

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

SFY 13	<u>Basic Food</u>			<u>TANF</u>		
	Average CR ⁵ Basic Food Expenditure	Average CI ⁶ Basic Food Expenditure	Total Basic Food Savings	Average CR TANF Expenditure	Average CI TANF Expenditure	Total TANF Savings
July	\$109.5	\$162.7	\$2,477,188	\$14.3	\$35.4	\$854,290
August	\$109.4	\$164.0	\$2,496,193	\$13.9	\$35.6	\$859,302
September	\$108.0	\$163.0	\$2,452,206	\$13.2	\$35.2	\$867,873
October	\$108.6	\$165.4	\$2,544,411	\$13.3	\$35.3	\$868,048
November	\$107.3	\$164.5	\$2,545,165	\$12.7	\$34.2	\$831,135
December	\$105.9	\$164.2	\$2,559,992	\$12.7	\$34.1	\$817,997
January	\$104.8	\$163.9	\$2,588,569	\$12.6	\$34.1	\$820,888
February	\$107.7	\$163.9	\$2,529,535	\$12.9	\$33.6	\$806,255
March	\$108.7	\$161.8	\$2,516,514	\$13.6	\$32.2	\$757,834
April	\$108.2	\$162.0	\$2,537,577	\$12.8	\$31.9	\$798,874
May	\$107.9	\$161.3	\$2,232,504	\$12.4	\$30.9	\$740,127
June	\$107.6	\$159.9	\$2,035,749	\$11.9	\$30.4	\$674,870
Total	-	-	\$29,515,602	-	-	\$9,697,494

**Child Support Cost Avoidance for Medicaid
SFY 2012⁷**

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

SFY 12	Total CP ⁸ Medicaid Savings	Total Child Medicaid Savings	Total Medicaid Savings
July	\$2,203,377	\$4,034,025	\$6,237,403
August	\$2,379,992	\$5,131,422	\$7,511,414
September	\$2,188,045	\$4,652,762	\$6,840,806
October	\$2,002,570	\$5,018,337	\$7,020,906
November	\$2,134,565	\$4,761,312	\$6,895,877
December	\$2,284,907	\$4,428,670	\$6,713,577
January	\$1,951,586	\$4,643,017	\$6,594,602
February	\$2,140,867	\$4,655,971	\$6,796,838
March	\$2,248,883	\$5,177,937	\$7,426,820
April	\$2,368,541	\$4,371,004	\$6,739,545
May	\$1,957,555	\$4,899,931	\$6,857,486
June	\$1,966,656	\$3,932,036	\$5,898,692
Total	\$25,827,543	\$55,706,424	\$81,533,967

⁵ CR: Custodial parents with regular child support payments. Regular child support payments are defined as summed monthly order amount more than \$0 and summed total arrearage debt less than twice the summed monthly order amount.

⁶ CI: Custodial parents without regular child support payments.

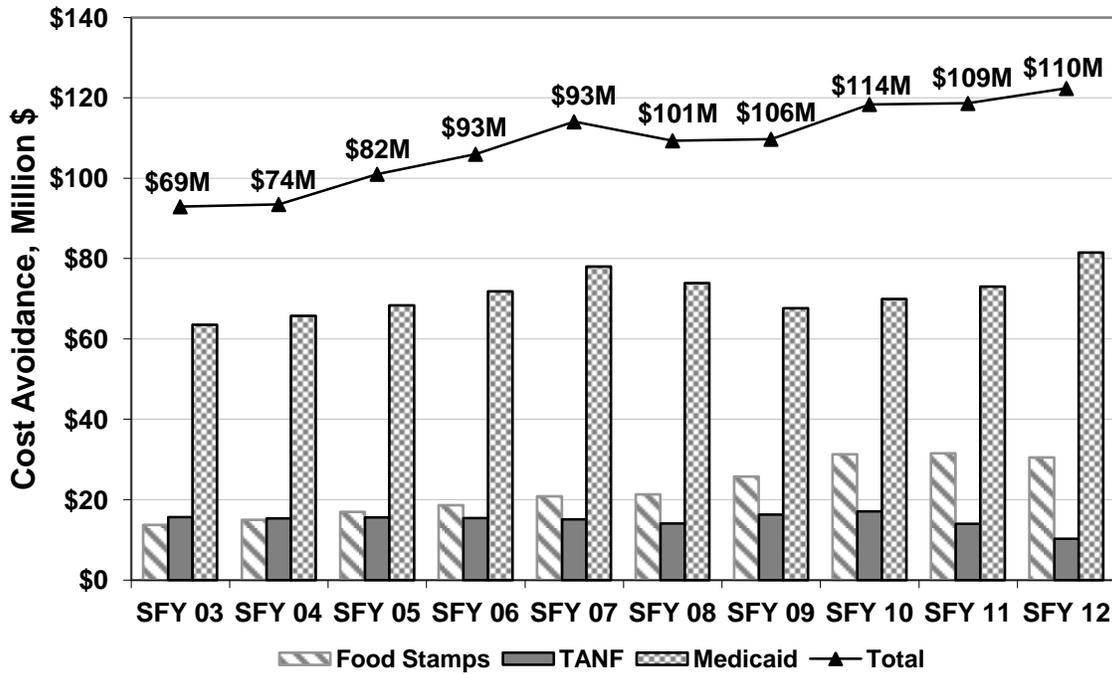
⁷ Medicaid expenditure data after SFY 12 is not available at this time.

⁸ CP: Custodial parents

Child Support Program

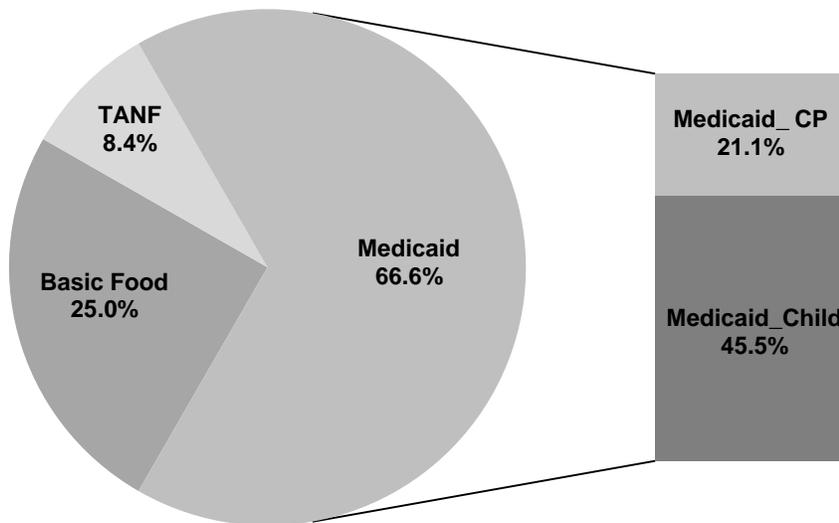
**Child Support Cost Avoidance, Millions
SFY 2003 - SFY 2012⁹**

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



**Sources of \$122 Million in Child Support Cost Avoidance
SFY 2012⁹**

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



⁹ SFY 2012 is being reported rather than SFY 2013. Reporting data for cost avoidance measures is always delayed by several months due to data availability.

Voluntary Paternity Acknowledgments and Genetic Testing

Voluntary Paternity Program Background

The Washington State Paternity Acknowledgment Program began in 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 a later date. Most Paternity Acknowledgments are signed at a birthing hospital. Based on its success of increasing paternity establishments using the voluntary acknowledgment and its cost effectiveness, Washington's program was soon recognized as a national best practice. In the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the U.S. Congress required that every state implement a voluntary paternity establishment program based on Washington State's model.

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

A hospital, midwife, or other entity must provide an opportunity for unmarried parents to sign a Paternity 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) 2013, 21,937 paternities were established, 72.6% by Paternity Acknowledgment, compared to 76.5% in SFY 2012.

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, but are included in the program now. DCS pays for Notaries Public at the State's birthing hospitals, increasing the availability for parents to sign a Paternity Acknowledgment. DCS also 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.

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 2013 was 771,415, an increase of 12,163 cases (1.6%) from the monthly average of 759,252 in SFY 2012.
- Children's Medicaid cases averaged 39.2% of the total Medical Assistance caseload (302,625 cases per month).
- SSI Medicaid cases averaged 15.7% of the total (121,000 per month).
- The Medicare Savings Program averaged 103,255 cases per month, or 13.4% of the total.
- TANF-related Medicaid cases averaged 50,865 per month, or 6.6% of the total.

Medical Assistance Program

**Selected Non-Grant Medical Assistance Program Caseload¹ by Categories
SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Program Type	Description	Avg. Monthly Caseload
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).	302,625
SSI Medicaid	Aged, blind or 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.	121,000
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.	103,255
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.	50,865
Pregnancy Medicaid	Low-income pregnant women. Categorically Needy (CN) income limit is 185% of the FPL.	28,831
Newborn Medicaid	Automatic coverage for infants up to one year of age born to women who received Medicaid at the time of birth.	25,923
Post Pregnancy Family Planning Extension	Up to 10 months of automatic family planning coverage when the pregnancy ends.	62,661
SSI-Related Medicaid	Low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons who do not receive SSI cash benefits.	34,265

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

Medical Assistance Program

Selected Non-Grant Medical Assistance Program Caseload by Categories (continued) SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

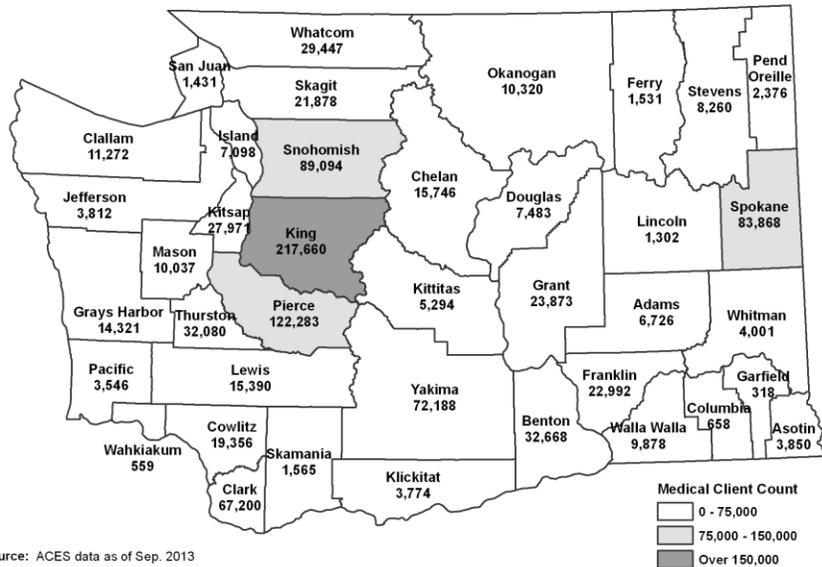
Program Type	Description	Avg. Monthly Caseload
Post-TANF Transitional Medicaid	Families automatically eligible for coverage when they leave TANF or TANF-related Medicaid due to increased earnings or child support collections.	22,616
Long Term Care	Medical assistance to our most vulnerable populations, such as developmentally disabled individuals, adults and children inpatient psychiatric care, families in need of nursing home assistance, and hospice.	14,475
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.	1,430
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.	497
Refugee Medical Assistance	Refugees who do not receive cash assistance. Eligibility ends after the first eight months of residency in the U.S.	206

Medical Assistance Program

Medical Assistance Clients by County and Zip Code April 2013 Snapshot²

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Number of Medical Clients by Residential County in Washington State: April 2013

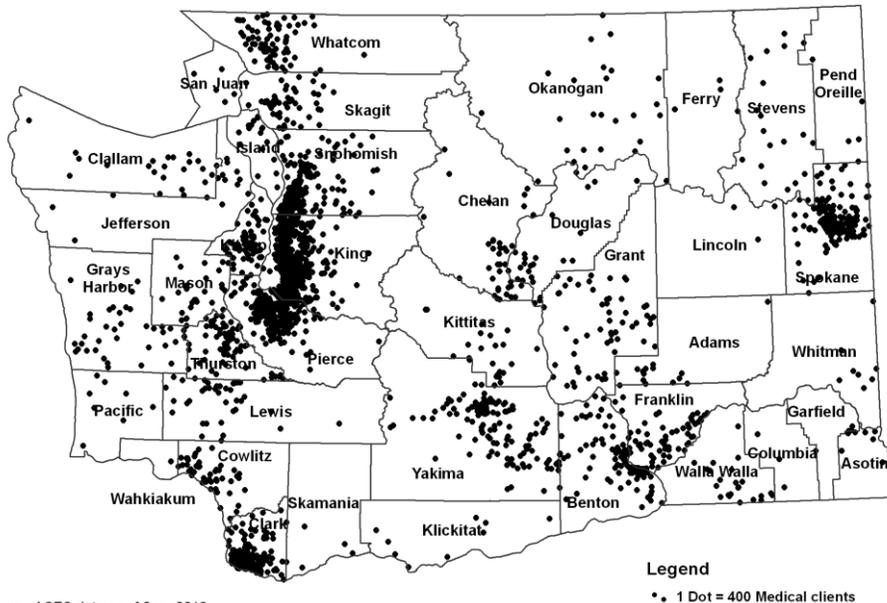


Source: ACES data as of Sep. 2013

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 - Oct. 2013

Number of Medical Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: April 2013



Source: ACES data as of Sep. 2013

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 - Oct. 2013

² For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

MCS Program

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¹ HEN: Housing and Essential Needs program

Medical Care Services (MCS)

Medical Care Services (MCS)² provides medical assistance 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 9,583 recipients per month in SFY 2013, down by 18.6% from a monthly average of 11,362 in SFY 2012.
- In June 2013, the majority of MCS/Potentially HEN recipients were male (61.7%), White (66.6%), and never married (57.2%). The average age of MCS/Potentially HEN recipients was 40.6 years.

² During the 2013 legislative session, the Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2069, which narrows MCS eligibility to include only ABD and HEN recipients who are ineligible for Medicaid expansion. This change will maintain MCS coverage for aged, blind, disabled, or incapacitated immigrants under the five-year bar and legally present immigrants who are ineligible for other medical assistance following Medicaid expansion. The effective date for these MCS eligibility changes is January 1, 2014.

MCS Program

Selected MCS/Potentially HEN Program Characteristics SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	9,583 (9,145 – 9,939)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.1%
State Total Population ³	6,882,400
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over ⁴	5,303,670

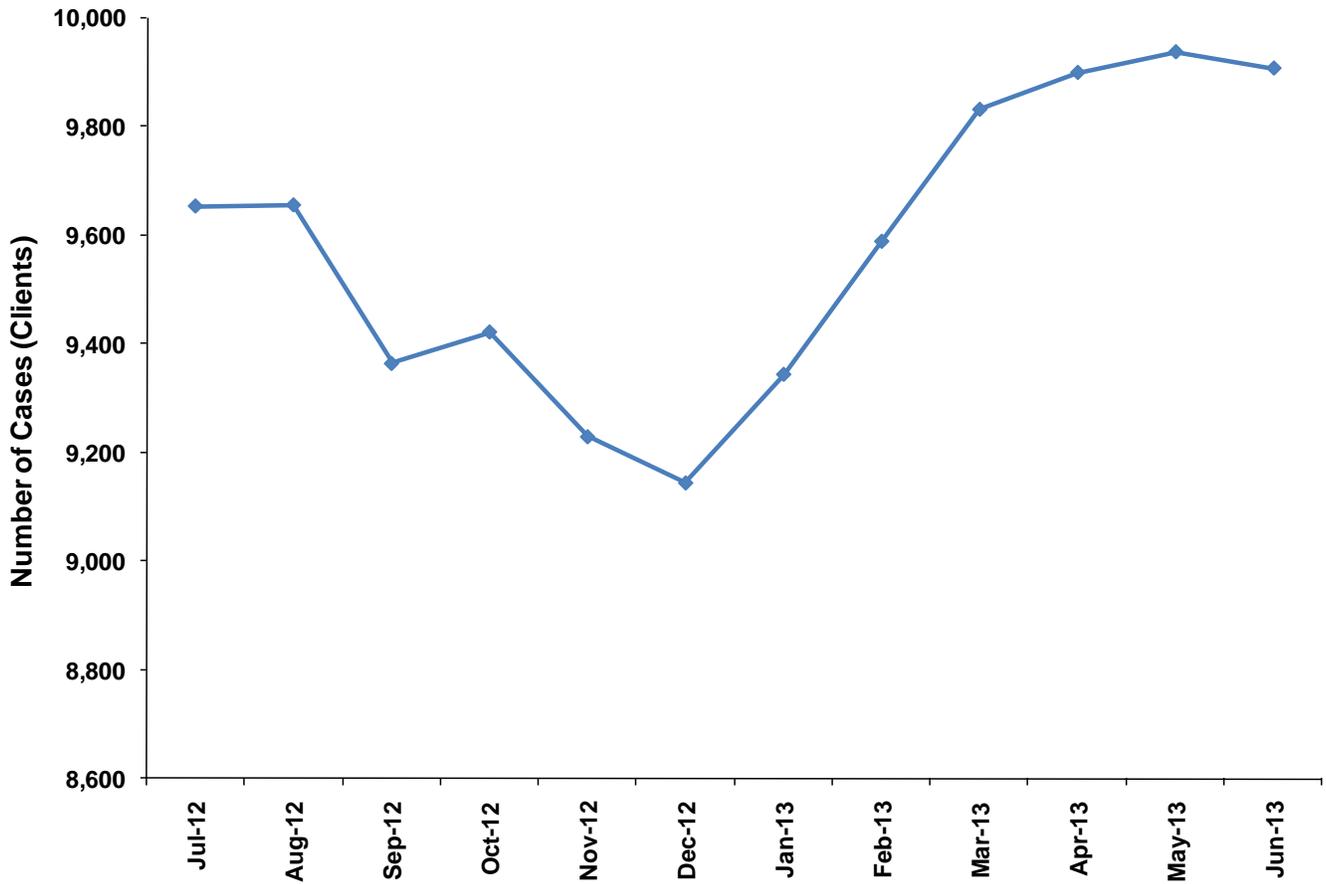
³ OFM Forecasting Division

⁴ Ibid.

MCS Program

**MCS/Potentially HEN Clients by Month
SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2013	Persons
July	9,655
August	9,657
September	9,365
October	9,423
November	9,230
December	9,145
January	9,345
February	9,590
March	9,833
April	9,901
May	9,939
June	9,909
Mo. Avg.	9,583

MCS Program

**MCS/Potentially HEN Clients Moving to Other Programs
SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

During Subsequent Month Being Reported

SFY 2013	Total MCS/ Potentially HEN Adults ⁵	Adults Remaining On MCS		Adults Moving to ABD		Adults Moving to SSI		Adults Exiting MCS ⁶	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	9,655	8,381	86.8%	416	4.3%	44	0.5%	791	8.2%
August	9,657	8,286	85.8%	355	3.7%	34	0.4%	947	9.8%
September	9,365	8,021	85.6%	378	4.0%	38	0.4%	898	9.6%
October	9,423	8,015	85.1%	444	4.7%	35	0.4%	904	9.6%
November	9,230	7,984	86.5%	311	3.4%	34	0.4%	878	9.5%
December	9,145	8,006	87.5%	301	3.3%	21	0.2%	783	8.6%
January	9,345	8,197	87.7%	316	3.4%	29	0.3%	780	8.3%
February	9,590	8,475	88.4%	368	3.8%	25	0.3%	703	7.3%
March	9,833	8,554	87.0%	399	4.1%	41	0.4%	813	8.3%
April	9,901	8,645	87.3%	455	4.6%	41	0.4%	740	7.5%
May	9,939	8,780	88.3%	335	3.4%	35	0.4%	772	7.8%
June	9,909	8,752	88.3%	310	3.1%	30	0.3%	785	7.9%
Mo. Avg.	9,583	8,341	87.0%	366	3.8%	34	0.4%	816	8.5%

⁵ Clients who received MCS during the reporting month. Additional columns in the table represent 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 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Region 1		
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	883	8.9%
CLARKSTON CSO	50	0.5%
COLFAX CSO	15	0.2%
COLVILLE CSO	77	0.8%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	23	0.2%
ELLENSBURG CSO	33	0.3%
GOLDENDALE CSO	26	0.3%
KENNEWICK CSO	393	4.0%
MOSES LAKE CSO	131	1.3%
NEWPORT CSO	33	0.3%
OKANOGAN CSO	81	0.8%
REPUBLIC CSO	25	0.3%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	54	0.5%
WALLA WALLA CSO	63	0.6%
WAPATO CSO	44	0.4%
WENATCHEE CSO	131	1.3%
WHITE SALMON CSO	19	0.2%
YAKIMA CSO	194	2.0%
Region Total	2,275	23.0%
Region 2		
ALDERWOOD CSO	180	1.8%
AUBURN CSO	160	1.6%
BELLINGHAM CSO	240	2.4%
BELLTOWN CSO	454	4.6%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	195	2.0%
EVERETT CSO	355	3.6%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	216	2.2%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	293	3.0%
KING NORTH CSO	335	3.4%
KING SOUTH CSO	341	3.4%
MT VERNON CSO	127	1.3%
OAK HARBOR CSO	38	0.4%
RAINIER CSO	217	2.2%
RENTON CSO	203	2.0%
SKY VALLEY CSO	105	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	203	2.0%
WHITE CENTER CSO	319	3.2%
Region Total	3,981	40.2%

MCS Program

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

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Region 3		
ABERDEEN CSO	328	3.3%
BREMERTON CSO	408	4.1%
CHEHALIS CSO	237	2.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	442	4.5%
FORKS CSO	18	0.2%
KELSO CSO	302	3.0%
LAKESWOOD CSO	165	1.7%
LONG BEACH CSO	47	0.5%
OLYMPIA CSO	397	4.0%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	294	3.0%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	322	3.2%
PORT ANGELES CSO	72	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	33	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	290	2.9%
SHELTON CSO	202	2.0%
SOUTH BEND CSO	32	0.3%
STEVENSON CSO	31	0.3%
Region Total	3,620	36.5%
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	1	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	2	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	12	0.1%

MCS Program

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

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
HCS Region 1		
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%
Region Total	3	0.0%
HCS Region 2		
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	3	0.0%
Region Total	5	0.1%
HCS Region 3		
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	3	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	4	0.0%
Region Total	10	0.1%
Statewide Total	9,909	100.0%

MCS Program

**MCS/Potentially HEN Clients by County of Residence
April 2013 Snapshot⁷**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Adams	16	0.2%
Asotin	44	0.4%
Benton	283	2.9%
Chelan	104	1.1%
Clallam	113	1.1%
Clark	418	4.2%
Columbia	6	0.1%
Cowlitz	284	2.9%
Douglas	28	0.3%
Ferry	13	0.1%
Franklin	119	1.2%
Garfield	2	0.0%
Grant	141	1.4%
Grays Harbor	315	3.2%
Island	47	0.5%
Jefferson	18	0.2%
King	2,817	28.5%
Kitsap	422	4.3%
Kittitas	40	0.4%
Klickitat	52	0.5%
Lewis	231	2.3%
Lincoln	11	0.1%
Mason	188	1.9%
Okanogan	73	0.7%
Pacific	66	0.7%
Pend Oreille	32	0.3%
Pierce	1,052	10.6%
San Juan	5	0.1%
Skagit	116	1.2%
Skamania	39	0.4%
Snohomish	821	8.3%
Spokane	874	8.8%
Stevens	90	0.9%
Thurston	411	4.2%
Wahkiakum	8	0.1%
Walla Walla	56	0.6%
Whatcom	246	2.5%
Whitman	22	0.2%
Yakima	275	2.8%
Unknown	3	0.0%
State Total	9,901	100.0%

⁷ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

MCS Program

MCS/Potentially HEN Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients
		Percent
TOTAL	9,909	100.0%
Gender		
Female	3,792	38.3%
Male	6,117	61.7%
Race		
Hispanic Origin	699	7.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,210	92.9%
White	6,596	66.6%
Black/African American	988	10.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	239	2.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	292	2.9%
Two or More Races	106	1.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	989	10.0%
Marital Status		
Separated	1,040	10.5%
Married	458	4.6%
Never Married	5,664	57.2%
Divorced	2,463	24.9%
Widow	176	1.8%
Unknown	108	1.1%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	9,459	95.5%
Resident Alien	448	4.5%
U.S. National⁸	2	0.0%
Homeless	3,715	37.5%

⁸ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

MCS Program

MCS/Potentially HEN Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
Disability			
Mental	5,147		51.9%
Physical	4,759		48.0%
Other ⁹	3		0.0%
Education			
Less than a High School Diploma	2,215		22.4%
High School Graduate or GED	5,779		58.3%
Some College or College Degree	1,789		18.1%
Unknown	126		1.3%
Age			
Under 18 Years Old	0		0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,118		11.3%
25 - 34 Years Old	2,211		22.3%
35 - 44 Years Old	2,302		23.2%
45 - 54 Years Old	3,161		31.9%
55 - 64 Years Old	1,116		11.3%
65+ Years Old	1		0.0%
Avg. Age of Clients			40.6 Years Old

⁹ These clients had disability codes assigned in previous months; however, by June 2013 their cases were closed with a paid through date of 6/30/2013.

PWA Program

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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) for a reason other than refusing to cooperate with program rules. The program was implemented on November 1, 2011, as required by Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082.

Highlights:

- The number of clients served by the PWA program varied each month, with a low of 138 clients in April 2013 to a high of 183 clients served in July 2012.
- The program served a monthly average of 155 clients in SFY 2013.
- In June 2013, 42.2% of PWA clients were White and 32.0% were Black/African American. Most of the women were never married (71.4%). About three-quarters of the women were between 25 and 34 years of age (75.5%). The average age of PWA clients was 31.2 years.

PWA Program

Selected PWA Characteristics

SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

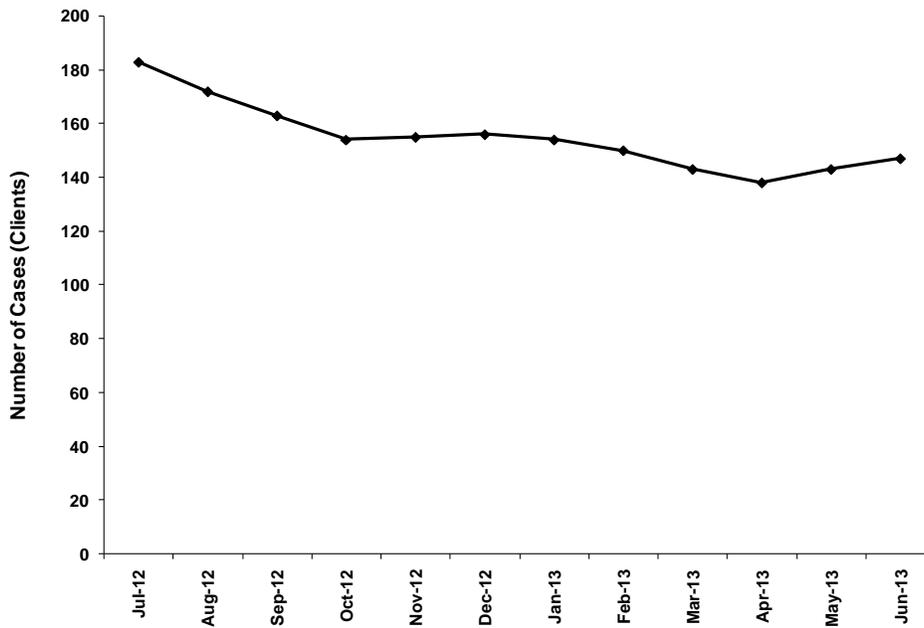
	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	155 (138 - 183)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	5,303,670
Average Monthly Payment Per Person (Range)	\$175.44 (\$168.74 - \$184.06)

¹ OFM Forecasting Division

PWA Program

PWA Clients by Month

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2013	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Person
July	183	\$31,353.85	\$171.33
August	172	\$31,657.50	\$184.06
September	163	\$29,394.61	\$180.34
October	154	\$27,186.41	\$176.54
November	155	\$27,138.96	\$175.09
December	156	\$27,683.77	\$177.46
January	154	\$26,958.77	\$175.06
February	150	\$26,645.57	\$177.64
March	143	\$24,869.83	\$173.91
April	138	\$23,363.33	\$169.30
May	143	\$24,129.85	\$168.74
June	147	\$25,938.46	\$176.45
Mo. Avg.	155	\$27,193.00	\$175.44

PWA Program

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Region 1		
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	17	11.6%
COLVILLE CSO	1	0.7%
GOLDENDALE CSO	1	0.7%
KENNEWICK CSO	5	3.4%
MOSES LAKE CSO	2	1.4%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	2	1.4%
WALLA WALLA CSO	2	1.4%
WENATCHEE CSO	1	0.7%
YAKIMA CSO	7	4.8%
Region Total	38	25.9%
Region 2		
ALDERWOOD CSO	2	1.4%
AUBURN CSO	3	2.0%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	5	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	5	3.4%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	1	0.7%
KING NORTH CSO	4	2.7%
KING SOUTH CSO	4	2.7%
MT VERNON CSO	2	1.4%
RAINIER CSO	6	4.1%
RENTON CSO	10	6.8%
WHITE CENTER CSO	8	5.4%
Region Total	50	34.0%
Region 3		
ABERDEEN CSO	2	1.4%
BREMERTON CSO	1	0.7%
CHEHALIS CSO	4	2.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	5	3.4%
FORKS CSO	1	0.7%
LAKESWOOD CSO	10	6.8%
OLYMPIA CSO	6	4.1%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	7	4.8%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	16	10.9%
PORT ANGELES CSO	2	1.4%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	1	0.7%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	2	1.4%
SHELTON CSO	1	0.7%
Region Total	58	39.5%
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	1	0.7%
Statewide Total	147	100%

PWA Program

PWA Clients by County of Residence
April 2013 Snapshot²

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%
Benton	2	1.4%
Chelan	0	0.0%
Clallam	3	2.2%
Clark	4	2.9%
Columbia	1	0.7%
Cowlitz	1	0.7%
Douglas	1	0.7%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	6	4.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	0.7%
King	40	29.0%
Kitsap	3	2.2%
Kittitas	0	0.0%
Klickitat	1	0.7%
Lewis	2	1.4%
Lincoln	0	0.0%
Mason	2	1.4%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Pierce	36	26.1%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	2	1.4%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	0	0.0%
Spokane	14	10.1%
Stevens	1	0.7%
Thurston	8	5.8%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	1	0.7%
Whatcom	1	0.7%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	8	5.8%
Statewide Total	138	100.0%

² For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

PWA Program

PWA Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
TOTAL	147	147	100.0%
Gender			
Female	147	147	100.0%
Race			
Hispanic Origin	19	19	12.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	128	128	87.1%
White	62	62	42.2%
Black/African American	47	47	32.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	6	4.1%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	5	5	3.4%
Two or More Races	1	1	0.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	7	7	4.8%
Marital Status			
Separated	21	21	14.3%
Married	8	8	5.4%
Never Married	105	105	71.4%
Divorced	11	11	7.5%
Widow	1	1	0.7%
Unknown	1	1	0.7%
Citizenship			
U.S. Citizen	145	145	98.6%
Resident Alien	2	2	1.4%
U.S. National³	0	0	0.0%
Homeless	52	52	35.4%

³ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

PWA Program

PWA Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
Education			
Less than a High School Diploma	59		40.1%
High School Graduate or GED	65		44.2%
Some College or College Degree	23		15.6%
Age			
Under 18 Years Old	1		0.7%
18 - 24 Years Old	2		1.4%
25 - 34 Years Old	111		75.5%
35 - 44 Years Old	33		22.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	0		0.0%
55 - 64 Years Old	0		0.0%
65+ Years Old	0		0.0%
Avg. Age of Clients		31.2 Years Old	

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

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Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

The Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) administers about 11 programs to help refugees and other immigrants become self-sufficient and adjust to life in the United States. Data provided in this section highlights three prominent ORIA programs:

- Limited English Proficient (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 health care, school enrollment for children, subsidized housing, elder services, and transportation.
- Naturalization Services (NS) – assists with completion and submittal of the application for Naturalization, including application 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:

- LEP Pathway expansions/pilots for Intensive ESL and Skills Training began in April 2013 and ended in June 2013. It served an average of 84 clients per month.
- In SFY 2013, LEP Pathway served a total of 4,946 clients – of which 67.4% were refugees. An average of 61.9% of LEP Pathway clients received TANF/SFA per month.
- In SFY 2013, RRA served a total of 3,439 clients. The most highly used RRA services include Information and Referral Services for immigration and housing services, as well as Home Management Workshops for topics such as Health and Safety and Family Self Sufficiency.
- In SFY 2013, NS served a total of 3,108 clients. The majority of clients served were female (63.1%), 78.1% have resided in the U.S. for 6 years or longer, and 21.5% were age 65 and over.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

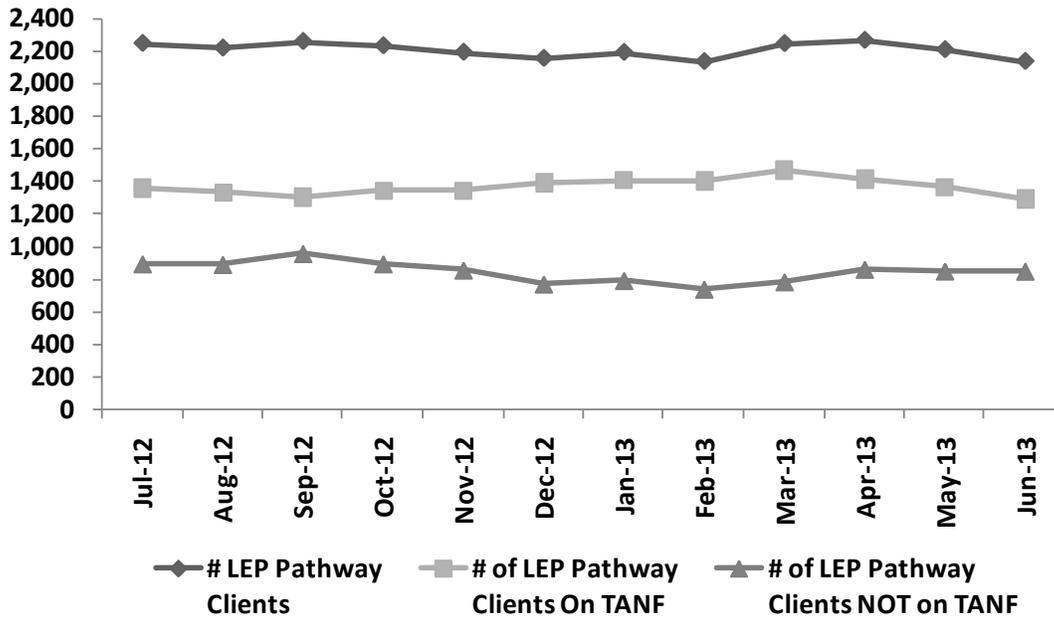
**Selected ORIA Program Characteristics
SFY 2012 and SFY 2013**

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients, Per Month and Range	2,398 (2,323 – 2,499)	2,207 (2,134 – 2,266)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA, Per Month and Range	1,613 (1,520 – 1,684)	1,365 (1,289 – 1,466)
Average Number of LEP Pathway ESL Clients, Per Month and Range	1,441 (1,328 – 1,527)	1,302 (1,177 – 1,431)
Average Number of Clients Receiving Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Service, Per Month and Range	528 (361 – 803)	554 (196 – 719)
Average Number of Clients Receiving Naturalization Services, Per Month and Range	542 (145 – 1,006)	450 (38 – 1,085)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, Per Month and Range	1,611 (1,460 – 1,909)	1,487 (1,318 – 1,689)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment, Per Month and Range	150 (96 – 202)	141 (81 – 182)

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients
SFY 2013**

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data



	Total LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Clients on TANF/SFA		LEP Clients Not on TANF/SFA	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
July	2,247	1,355	60.3%	892	39.7%
August	2,218	1,330	60.0%	888	40.0%
September	2,259	1,303	57.7%	956	42.3%
October	2,232	1,340	60.0%	892	40.0%
November	2,192	1,339	61.1%	853	38.9%
December	2,154	1,388	64.4%	766	35.6%
January	2,191	1,403	64.0%	788	36.0%
February	2,134	1,400	65.6%	734	34.4%
March	2,246	1,466	65.3%	780	34.7%
April	2,266	1,408	62.1%	858	37.9%
May	2,208	1,361	61.6%	847	38.4%
June	2,135	1,289	60.4%	846	39.6%
Mo. Avg.	2,207	1,365	61.9%	842	38.1%

**ORIA LEP Pathway TANF/SFA Adult Clients
By Language
June 2013 Snapshot**

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

Language¹	Number	Percent
Albanian	1	0.1%
Amharic	29	2.2%
Arabic	161	12.5%
Bengali	1	0.1%
Burmese	36	2.8%
Cambodian (Khmer)	10	0.8%
Chinese	7	0.5%
Dari	2	0.2%
English	379	29.4%
Farsi	28	2.2%
French	12	0.9%
Korean	1	0.1%
Oromo	16	1.2%
Punjabi	1	0.1%
Romanian	2	0.2%
Russian	113	8.8%
Samoan	3	0.2%
Serbo-Croatian	1	0.1%
Somali	188	14.6%
Spanish	74	5.7%
Swahili	8	0.6%
Tagalog	2	0.2%
Tigrigna	35	2.7%
Tongan	1	0.1%
Trukese	5	0.4%
Ukrainian	7	0.5%
Urdu	8	0.6%
Vietnamese	47	3.6%
Other Language	111	8.6%
Total	1,289	100.0%

¹ Client self-reported data from ACES.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Client Demographics
June 2013 Snapshot & Annual Unduplicated**

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

ESL Level ²	June 2013		Annual	
	June 2013	Percent	Unduplicated	Percent
Level 1	590	27.6%	1,211	24.5%
Level 2	429	20.1%	890	18.0%
Level 3	372	17.4%	842	17.0%
Level 4	249	11.7%	611	12.4%
Level 5	106	5.0%	256	5.2%
Level 6	37	1.7%	88	1.8%
Level 7	2	0.1%	7	0.1%
ESL Class Only ³	96	4.5%	250	5.1%
Other ⁴	254	11.9%	791	16.0%
Total	2,135	100.0%	4,946	100.0%

Immigrant Status ⁵	June 2013		Annual	
	June 2013	Percent	Unduplicated	Percent
Amerasian	7	0.3%	15	0.3%
Asylee	72	3.4%	172	3.5%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	4	0.2%	6	0.1%
Non-Refugee	523	24.5%	1,389	28.1%
Refugee	1,522	71.3%	3,332	67.4%
Special Immigrant	5	0.2%	15	0.3%
Victim Of Trafficking	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Unknown	1	0.0%	16	0.3%
Total	2,135	100.0%	4,946	100.0%

² 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.

³ Includes clients receiving ESL instructions who were not tested or did not get a level gain during the reporting period.

⁴ Includes LEP Pathway clients who did not receive ESL services.

⁵ See pages 25-26 of this section for definitions.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients by Region
June 2013 Snapshot**

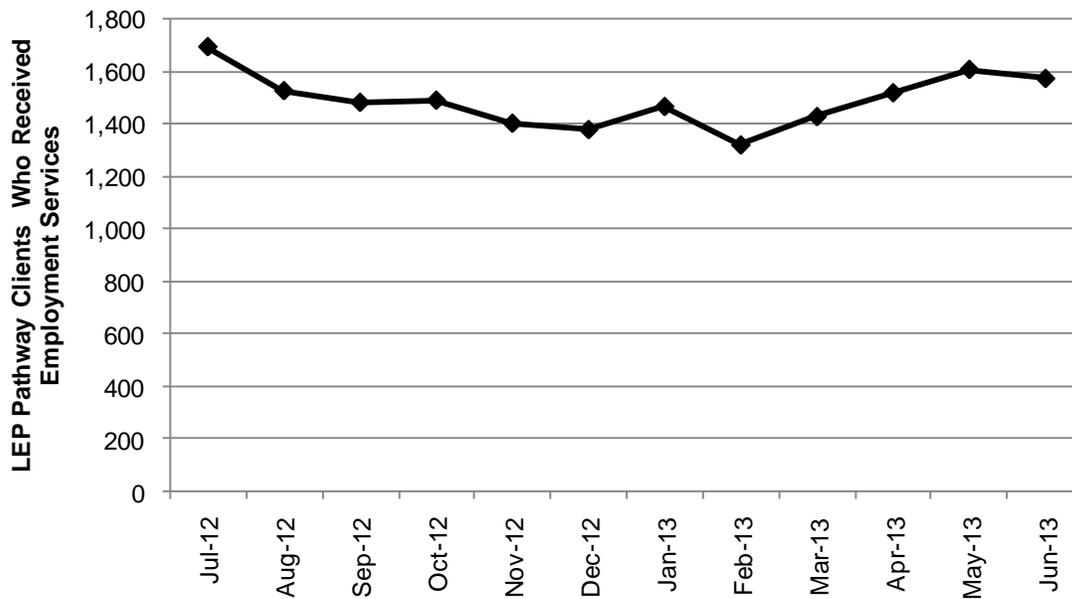
Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

Region⁶	Number	Percent
Region 1	319	14.9%
Region 2	1,619	75.8%
Region 3	197	9.2%
Total	2,135	100.0%

⁶ Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by region. Clients generally live in the same region as their service provider.

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services
SFY 2013**

Sources: ESA ACES and MAPPER Data



SFY 2013	ORIA LEP Pathway Adults	ORIA LEP Pathway Adults Who Received Employment Services		ORIA LEP Pathway Adults Who Entered Employment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent ⁷
July	2,247	1,689	75.2%	182	10.8%
August	2,218	1,523	67.8%	169	11.1%
September	2,259	1,479	65.8%	161	10.9%
October	2,232	1,487	66.2%	141	9.5%
November	2,192	1,400	62.3%	116	8.3%
December	2,154	1,376	61.2%	81	5.9%
January	2,191	1,463	65.1%	120	8.2%
February	2,134	1,318	58.7%	108	8.2%
March	2,246	1,425	63.4%	154	10.8%
April	2,266	1,515	67.4%	165	10.9%
May	2,208	1,603	71.3%	162	10.1%
June	2,135	1,569	69.8%	130	8.3%
Mo. Avg.	2,207	1,487	66.2%	141	9.5%

⁷ Percent is based on the number of LEP Pathway clients who received Employment Services.

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received
Employment Services – Demographics
June 2013 Snapshot**

Sources: ESA ACES and MAPPER Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,569	100%
Gender		
Female	823	52.5%
Male	746	47.5%
Time in US		
One Year and Less	744	47.4%
2 - 5 Years	476	30.3%
6 - 10 Years	160	10.2%
> 10 Years	189	12.0%
Age		
16 – 24 Years Old	160	9.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	518	32.9%
35 – 44 Years Old	509	32.5%
45 – 54 Years Old	302	19.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	78	5.1%
65 and Older	2	0.1%
Avg. Age of Adults		37.6 Years Old

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received
Employment Services by Region
June 2013 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-MAPPER Data

Region⁸	Number	Percent
Region 1	194	12.4%
Region 2	1,231	78.4%
Region 3	144	9.2%
Total	1,569	100.0%

⁸ Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by region. Clients generally live in the same region as their service providers.

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received
Employment Services by Primary Language
June 2013 Snapshot**

Sources: ESA-ACES and MAPPER Data

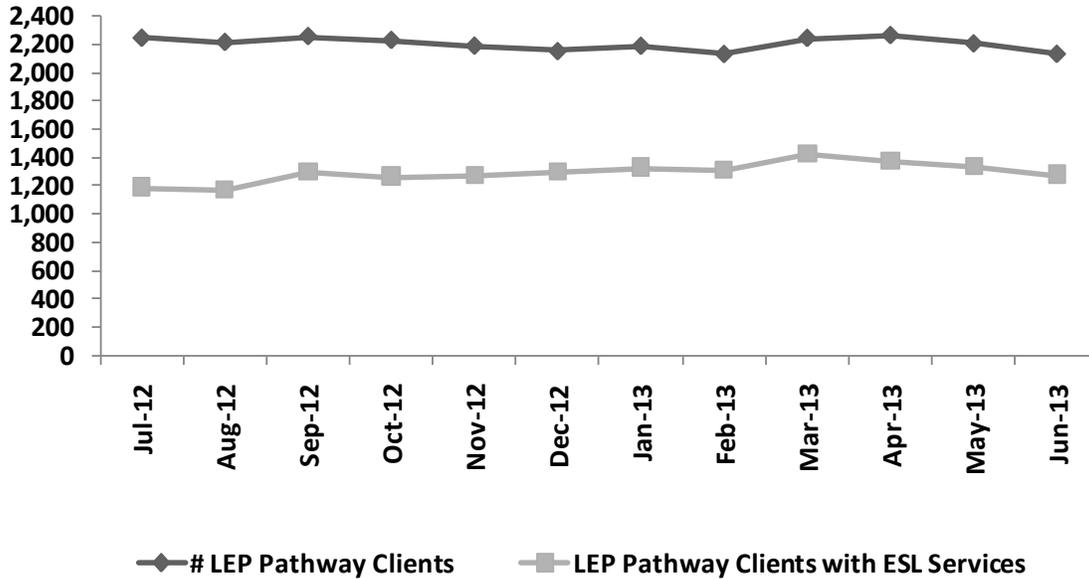
Primary Language⁹	Number	Percent
Albanian	1	0.06%
Amharic	43	2.74%
Arabic	172	10.96%
Burmese	94	5.99%
Cambodian (Khmer)	8	0.51%
Chinese	7	0.45%
Dari	2	0.13%
English	475	30.27%
Farsi	32	2.04%
French	12	0.76%
French Creole	1	0.06%
Korean	3	0.19%
Oromo	17	1.08%
Punjabi	1	0.06%
Romanian	3	0.19%
Russian	125	7.97%
Samoan	3	0.19%
Somali	210	13.38%
Spanish	58	3.70%
Swahili	6	0.38%
Tagalog	2	0.13%
Tigrigna	68	4.33%
Trukese	2	0.13%
Ukrainian	7	0.45%
Urdu	6	0.38%
Vietnamese	45	2.87%
Other Language	166	10.58%
Total	1,569	100.0%

⁹ Client self-reported data from ACES.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services
SFY 2013**

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data



SFY 2013	ORIA LEP Pathway Clients	ORIA LEP Pathway ESL Clients	
	Number	Number	Percent
July	2,247	1,196	53.2%
August	2,218	1,177	53.1%
September	2,259	1,307	57.9%
October	2,232	1,271	56.9%
November	2,192	1,278	58.3%
December	2,154	1,301	60.4%
January	2,191	1,335	60.9%
February	2,134	1,316	61.7%
March	2,246	1,431	63.7%
April	2,266	1,385	61.1%
May	2,208	1,341	60.7%
June	2,135	1,284	60.1%
Mo. Avg.	2,207	1,302	59.0%

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received
ESL Services – Demographics
June 2013 Snapshot**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,284	100.0%
Gender		
Female	747	58.2%
Male	537	41.8%
Time in US		
One Year and Less	745	58.9%
2 - 5 Years	334	26.4%
6 - 10 Years	89	7.0%
> 10 Years	96	7.6%
ESL level		
Level 1	434	33.8%
Level 2	298	23.2%
Level 3	237	18.5%
Level 4	154	12.0%
Level 5	64	5.0%
Level 6	19	1.5%
Level 7	2	0.2%
English Class Only¹⁰	76	5.9%
Age		
16 – 24 Years Old	148	11.5%
25 – 34 Years Old	400	31.2%
35 – 44 Years Old	380	29.6%
45 – 54 Years Old	255	19.9%
55 – 64 Years Old	87	6.8%
65 and Older	14	1.1%
	Avg. Age of Adults	38.5 Years Old

¹⁰ Includes ESL Instruction clients who were either newly enrolled or were not tested during the reporting period.

**ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received
ESL Services by Region
June 2013 Snapshot**
Source: ESA-MAPPER Data

Region¹¹	Number	Percent
Region 1	239	18.6%
Region 2	939	73.1%
Region 3	106	8.3%
Total	1,284	100.00%

¹¹ Data 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 2013 Snapshot**

Sources: ESA-ACES, eJAS and MAPPER Data

Primary Language¹²	Number	Percent
Albanian	1	0.1%
Amharic	32	2.5%
Arabic	192	15.0%
Bengali	1	0.1%
Burmese	73	5.7%
Cambodian (Khmer)	7	0.5%
Chinese	4	0.3%
Dari	2	0.2%
English	319	24.8%
Farsi	36	2.8%
French	17	1.3%
French Creole	1	0.1%
Haitian-Creole	1	0.1%
Korean	1	0.1%
Malaysian	2	0.2%
Oromo	15	1.2%
Pashto	3	0.2%
Persian	1	0.1%
Romanian	7	0.5%
Russian	102	7.9%
Samoan	1	0.1%
Somali	160	12.5%
Spanish	55	4.3%
Swahili	10	0.8%
Tagalog	2	0.2%
Tigrigna	38	3.0%
Tongan	1	0.1%
Trukese	5	0.4%
Turkish	1	0.1%
Ukrainian	5	0.4%
Urdu	5	0.4%
Vietnamese	25	1.9%
Other Language	159	12.4%
Total	1,284	100.0%

¹² Client self-reported data from ACES.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

ORIA LEP Pathway Adult Clients Expansion Program¹³
SFY 2013

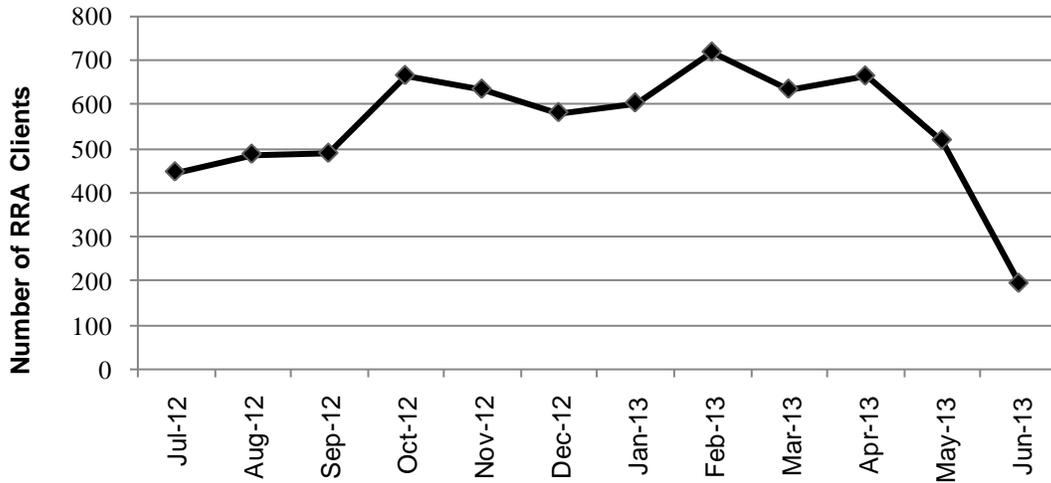
Source: ESA-MAPPER Data

SFY 2013	ORIA LEP Pathway Clients	Expansion Program Participants Number	Expansion Programs	
			Intensive ESL	Skills Training
April	2,266	90	57	33
May	2,208	86	50	36
June	2,135	75	45	30
3-Mo. Avg.	2,203	84	51	33

¹³ The LEP Pathway Expansion program began in April 2013 and ran through June 2013.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program
ORIA Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Clients
SFY 2013

Source: ESA MAPPER Data



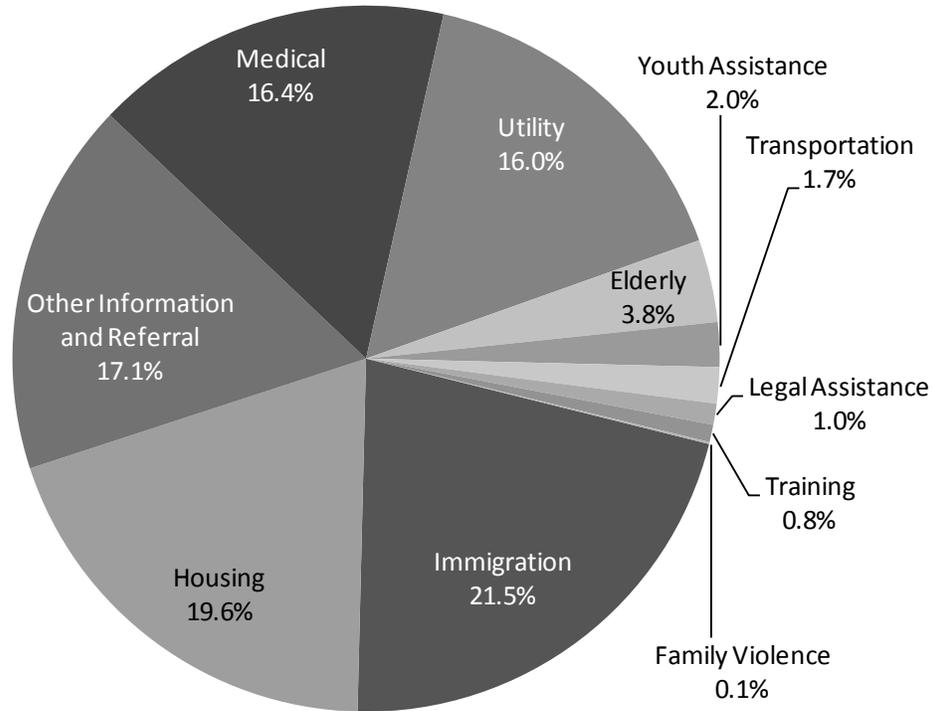
SFY 2013	RRA Clients¹⁴
July	448
August	488
September	490
October	666
November	635
December	582
January	604
February	719
March	635
April	665
May	520
June	196
Mo. Avg.	554

¹⁴ Services are provided based on funding available, more services are paid at the start of the fiscal year when funds are available; as funds deplete towards the end of the year, so do the services provided.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA RRA Services Provided - Information & Referral Services
SFY 2013**

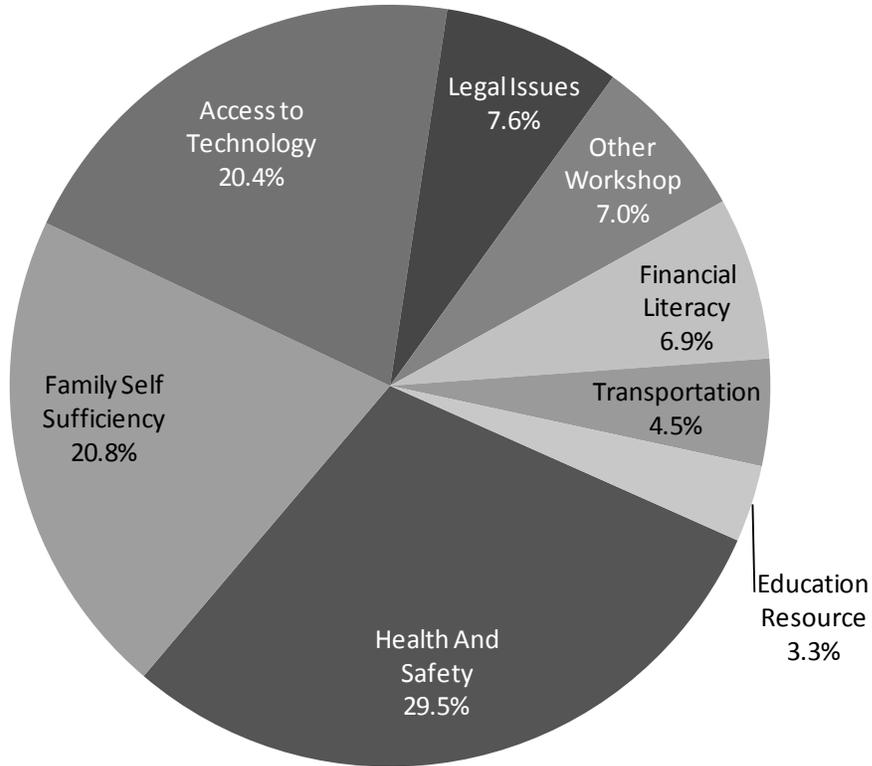
Source: ESA MAPPER Data



Information & Referral Service Type	Number of Services	Percent
Immigration	1,871	21.5%
Housing	1,705	19.6%
Other Information and Referral	1,492	17.1%
Medical	1,429	16.4%
Utility	1,396	16.0%
Elderly	329	3.8%
Youth Assistance	178	2.0%
Transportation	144	1.7%
Legal Assistance	84	1.0%
Training	69	0.8%
Family Violence	8	0.1%
Total	8,708	100%

**ORIA RRA Services Provided - Home Management Workshops
SFY 2013**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data



Home Management Workshops by Type	Number of Services	Percent
Health And Safety	786	29.5%
Family Self Sufficiency	555	20.8%
Access to Technology	542	20.4%
Legal Issues	201	7.6%
Other Workshop	186	7.0%
Financial Literacy	184	6.9%
Transportation	121	4.5%
Education Resource	87	3.3%
Total	2,662	100%

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA Clients Receiving RRA Services by Region
Annual Unduplicated, SFY 2013**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data

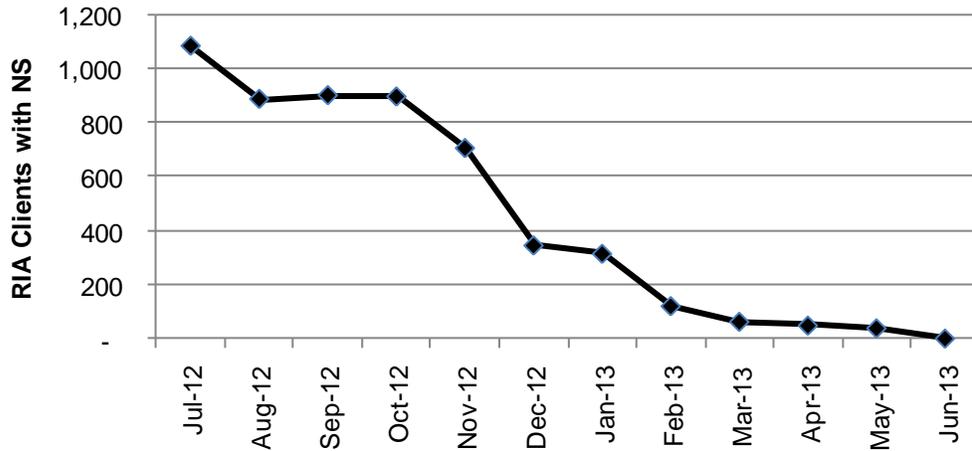
Region¹⁵	Annual Unduplicated	Percent
Region 1	698	20.3%
Region 2	2,464	71.6%
Region 3	277	8.1%
Total	3,439	100%

¹⁵ Data 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 2013**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data



SFY 2013	ORIA Clients Who Received NS ¹⁶
July	1,085
August	888
September	902
October	897
November	706
December	345
January	314
February	120
March	62
April	48
May	38
June	-
Mo. Avg.	450

¹⁶ Monthly counts are based on service report month. Services are provided based on funding available, more services are paid at the start of the fiscal year when funds are available; as funds deplete towards the end of the year, so do the services provided. There were no payments in June.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA Clients Who Received
Naturalization Services by Status
SFY 2013**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data

SFY 2013	ORIA Clients who Received NS	Submitted Naturalization Application (N-400)	Clients who Naturalized¹⁷	Outreach Clients Who Naturalized	Outreach Clients who had Pre- Screening Services
July	1,085	329	350	53	31
August	888	259	164	28	31
September	902	223	236	27	28
October	897	232	198	29	30
November	706	184	149	23	29
December	345	89	85	14	7
January	314	94	94	11	4
February	120	50	32	-	6
March	62	36	10	-	4
April	48	23	5	-	-
May	38	20	4	-	-
June	-	-	-	-	-
Mo. Avg.	450	128	111	15	14
Unduplicated	3,108	1,538	1,327	185	170

¹⁷ Naturalized: U.S. citizenship is conferred.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA Naturalization Services Client Demographics
SFY 2013**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data

Characteristic	Number	Percent
TOTAL	3,108	100%
Gender		
Female	1,934	63.1%
Male	1,174	36.9%
Immigrant Status¹⁸		
Amerasian	12	0.4%
Asylee	40	1.3%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	1	0.0%
Deportation Withheld	3	0.1%
Refugee	1,364	43.9%
Non-Refugee	1,622	52.2%
Unknown	66	2.1%
Time in US		
One Year or Less	7	0.2%
2 – 5 Years	666	21.4%
6 – 10 Years	1,241	39.9%
More than 10 Years	1,188	38.2%
Unknown	6	0.2%
Age		
18 – 24 Years Old	341	11.0%
25 – 34 Years Old	638	20.5%
35 – 44 Years Old	581	18.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	474	15.3%
55 – 64 Years Old	406	13.1%
65 and Older	668	21.5%
Avg. Age of Adults		47.4 Years Old

¹⁸ See pages 25-26 of this section for definitions.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Program

**ORIA Adult Clients Who Received
Naturalization Services by Region
SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-MAPPER Data

Region¹⁹	Number	Percent
Region 1	531	17.1%
Region 2	1,883	60.6%
Region 3	694	22.3%
Total	3,108	100.00%

¹⁹ Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by region. Clients generally live in the same region as their service providers.

**ORIA Naturalization Services Clients by Country of Origin
SFY 2013**

Source: ESA MAPPER Data

Country	Number of Clients	Percent
Afghanistan	10	0.3%
Belarus (Belorussia)	28	0.9%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	22	0.7%
Burundi	26	0.8%
Cambodia Kampuchea	136	4.4%
Chile	42	1.4%
China	52	1.7%
El Salvador	10	0.3%
Eritrea	24	0.8%
Ethiopia	74	2.4%
Georgia	10	0.3%
India	23	0.7%
Iran	56	1.8%
Iraq	54	1.7%
Kazakhstan	21	0.7%
Korea (North)	12	0.4%
Korea (South)	76	2.4%
Laos	30	1.0%
Mexico	337	10.8%
Moldova	121	3.9%
Morocco	19	0.6%
Myanmar (Burma)	40	1.3%
Peru	12	0.4%
Philippines	73	2.3%
Romania	10	0.3%
Russia	437	14.1%
Somalia	258	8.3%
Sudan	43	1.4%
Thailand	10	0.3%
Ukraine	465	15.0%
Uzbekistan	14	0.5%
Vietnam	264	8.5%
Western Samoa	12	0.4%
Unknown	95	3.1%
Countries with 9 or Fewer Clients ²⁰	192	6.2%
Total	3,108	100.0%

²⁰ Akrotiri, Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Columbia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, France, Gambia, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Martin, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Syria, Taiwan, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Glossary

Definitions of Immigrant and USCIS Entry Status

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

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

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.

Non-Refugee -- Persons who enter the U.S. as refugees, Cuban-Haitian Entrants, Amerasians, asylees, Special Immigrant Visa holders, and victims of human trafficking are considered to be refugees as they are eligible for refugee benefits under federal law. All other immigrants served in the LEP Pathway and Naturalization Services are considered to be “non-refugee”. These groups include: Citizen of Marshall Islands/Micronesia, Conditional Entrant, Lawful Permanent Resident Alien, Parolee Paroled One Year or More, Permanent Residing Under Color Of Law, Temp Resident Ineligible (Not Valid After 10/15/06), Temporary Protected Status Individuals, Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries, and the spouse or child of a U.S. citizen whose Visa petition has been approved and has a pending application for adjustment of status

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.

Special Immigrant - A person who qualifies for a green card (permanent residence) under the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) due to particular reasons. In recent years, this status has been given to Afghanistan or Iraq nationals who support the U.S. Armed Forces as translators and Iraq nationals who worker for or on behalf of the U.S. Government in Iraq, In order to apply for immigration documents under this status, an individual must fill out a petition documenting his or her circumstances and submit the petition to USCIS.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Individuals – The Secretary of Homeland Security may designate a foreign country for TPS due to conditions in the country that temporarily prevent the country's nationals from returning safely, or in certain circumstances, where the country is unable to handle the return of its nationals adequately. During a designated period, 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 2013. 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 10.6% in SFY 2013, from 54,425 in SFY 2012 to a monthly average of 48,675 in SFY 2013. The decline resulted, in part, from policy changes in 2011, including a narrowing of who can qualify for a TANF time limit extension and a 15% reduction in TANF payment standards.
- The average payment per case in SFY 2013 was \$370.99, which is \$2.23 less than the average payment in SFY 2012 of \$373.22.
- The average monthly proportion of child-only TANF cases slightly declined to an average of 35.1% of the total TANF caseload in SFY 2013, compared to 36.9% in SFY 2012.
- The average monthly proportion of one-adult cases was higher in SFY 2013 (54.6%) compared to SFY 2012 (52.7%).
- The average monthly proportion of two-adult cases slightly decreased to an average of 10.3% of the TANF caseload in SFY 2013, compared to 10.4% in SFY 2012.
- An average of 3,501 (9.6%) TANF/SFA adults were employed each month in SFY 2013, compared to an average of 3,987 (10.0%) TANF/SFA adults employed each month in SFY 2012.
- The average monthly proportion of TANF cases with adults in sanction status was 9.2% in SFY 2013, compared to 7.0% in SFY 2012.
- In June 2013, the demographics of the adult TANF clients were:
 - 78.9 % Female
 - 57.2 % White
 - 59.3 % Never Married
 - Average age was 30.1 years

TANF/WorkFirst Program

**Selected TANF/SFA Program Characteristics
SFY 2012 and SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	54,425 (51,525 – 57,510)	48,675 (45,218 – 50,435)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	127,727 (120,667– 133,817)	113,673 (104,545 – 117,978)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	40,037 (38,888 – 40,644)	36,599 (33,383 – 38,502)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	87,690 (81,779 – 93,246)	77,074 (71,162 – 79,905)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	1.9%	1.7%
State Population¹	6,817,770	6,882,400
Children as a Percent of Recipients	68.7%	67.8%
Average Persons Per Case	2.3	2.3
Average Children Per Case	1.6	1.6
Average Children Per Adult	2.2	2.1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$373.22 (\$371.01 – \$375.04)	\$370.99 (\$366.70 – \$373.56)

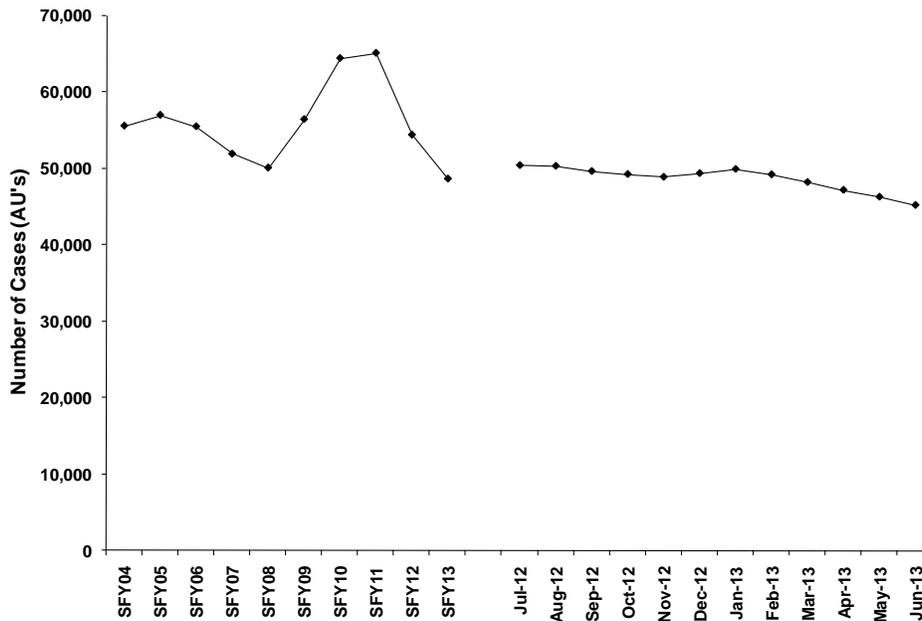
¹ OFM Forecasting Division

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload³
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY04	55,600	SFY09	56,456
SFY05	57,014	SFY10	64,448
SFY06	55,514	SFY11	65,127
SFY07	51,933	SFY12	54,425
SFY08	50,116	SFY13	48,675

SFY 2013	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	50,435	117,978	\$18,840,350.98	\$373.56
August	50,341	117,886	\$18,786,439.67	\$373.18
September	49,660	116,357	\$18,545,270.31	\$373.44
October	49,266	115,220	\$18,359,440.59	\$372.66
November	48,903	114,256	\$18,096,402.07	\$370.05
December	49,388	115,785	\$18,321,667.49	\$370.97
January	49,935	117,428	\$18,412,032.58	\$368.72
February	49,230	115,106	\$18,358,528.93	\$372.91
March	48,224	112,329	\$17,889,455.48	\$370.97
April	47,197	109,821	\$17,396,342.40	\$368.59
May	46,299	107,362	\$17,107,958.74	\$369.51
June	45,218	104,545	\$16,581,487.66	\$366.70
Mo. Avg.	48,675	113,673	\$18,057,948.00	\$370.99

³ 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 SFA⁴, and SFA only
SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2013	TOTAL	Federal TANF ONLY		Mixed Federal		SFA ONLY	
	Caseload						
	Number ⁵	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	50,435	49,357	97.9%	679	1.3%	399	0.8%
August	50,341	49,308	97.9%	651	1.3%	382	0.8%
September	49,660	48,615	97.9%	666	1.3%	379	0.8%
October	49,266	48,181	97.8%	695	1.4%	390	0.8%
November	48,903	47,829	97.8%	703	1.4%	371	0.8%
December	49,388	48,306	97.8%	705	1.4%	377	0.8%
January	49,935	48,820	97.8%	734	1.5%	381	0.8%
February	49,230	48,104	97.7%	735	1.5%	391	0.8%
March	48,224	47,090	97.6%	733	1.5%	401	0.8%
April	47,197	46,055	97.6%	742	1.6%	400	0.8%
May	46,299	45,149	97.5%	739	1.6%	411	0.9%
June	45,218	44,112	97.6%	706	1.6%	400	0.9%
Mo. Avg.	48,675	47,577	97.7%	707	1.5%	390	0.8%

SFY2013	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Federal Expenditures on SFA Cases ⁶	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case	Total Avg. Expenditures Per Case
July	1,078	\$276,078.09	\$170,451.09	\$256.10	\$414.22
August	1,033	\$267,470.74	\$160,082.55	\$258.93	\$413.89
September	1,045	\$268,569.09	\$168,547.80	\$257.00	\$418.29
October	1,085	\$273,346.85	\$182,200.83	\$251.93	\$419.86
November	1,074	\$271,986.57	\$180,107.27	\$253.25	\$420.94
December	1,082	\$282,298.08	\$182,069.65	\$260.90	\$429.18
January	1,115	\$282,879.33	\$196,086.82	\$253.70	\$429.57
February	1,126	\$291,708.70	\$197,482.38	\$259.07	\$434.45
March	1,134	\$290,739.97	\$197,435.20	\$256.38	\$430.49
April	1,142	\$290,380.11	\$198,023.18	\$254.27	\$427.67
May	1,150	\$296,945.61	\$193,460.81	\$258.21	\$426.44
June	1,106	\$281,605.97	\$189,426.22	\$254.62	\$425.89
Mo. Avg.	1,098	\$281,167.00	\$184,614.00	\$256.07	\$424.00

⁴ Some SFA 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.

⁵ Program detail may not sum to totals because cases may be in more than one program during the month.

⁶ 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 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	3,984	8.8%	9,381	9.0%
CLARKSTON CSO	232	0.5%	531	0.5%
COLFAX CSO	107	0.2%	265	0.3%
COLVILLE CSO	326	0.7%	757	0.7%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	30	0.1%	45	0.0%
ELLENSBURG CSO	197	0.4%	466	0.4%
GOLDENDALE CSO	97	0.2%	224	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	1,851	4.1%	4,484	4.3%
MOSES LAKE CSO	942	2.1%	2,166	2.1%
NEWPORT CSO	137	0.3%	325	0.3%
OKANOGAN CSO	306	0.7%	657	0.6%
REPUBLIC CSO	64	0.1%	122	0.1%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	698	1.5%	1,713	1.6%
WALLA WALLA CSO	386	0.9%	920	0.9%
WAPATO CSO	680	1.5%	1,551	1.5%
WENATCHEE CSO	636	1.4%	1,413	1.4%
WHITE SALMON CSO	43	0.1%	93	0.1%
YAKIMA CSO	1,732	3.8%	3,872	3.7%
Region Total	12,447	27.5%	28,983	27.7%
Region 2				
ALDERWOOD CSO	823	1.8%	1,896	1.8%
AUBURN CSO	984	2.2%	2,409	2.3%
BELLINGHAM CSO	1,245	2.8%	2,758	2.6%
BELLTOWN CSO	242	0.5%	550	0.5%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	457	1.0%	1,091	1.0%
EVERETT CSO	1,357	3.0%	3,077	2.9%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	986	2.2%	2,244	2.1%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	861	1.9%	2,015	1.9%
KING NORTH CSO	670	1.5%	1,635	1.6%
KING SOUTH CSO	1,409	3.1%	3,655	3.5%
MT VERNON CSO	782	1.7%	1,784	1.7%
OAK HARBOR CSO	200	0.4%	443	0.4%
RAINIER CSO	947	2.1%	2,330	2.2%
RENTON CSO	980	2.2%	2,252	2.2%
SKY VALLEY CSO	435	1.0%	1,028	1.0%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	976	2.2%	2,165	2.1%
WHITE CENTER CSO	1,639	3.6%	3,839	3.7%
Region Total	15,012	33.2%	35,170	33.6%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

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

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
ABERDEEN CSO	741	1.6%	1,553	1.5%
BREMERTON CSO	1,398	3.1%	3,140	3.0%
CHEHALIS CSO	826	1.8%	1,820	1.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	2,945	6.5%	6,883	6.6%
FORKS CSO	121	0.3%	269	0.3%
KELSO CSO	1,399	3.1%	3,213	3.1%
LAKEWOOD CSO	2,007	4.4%	4,880	4.7%
LONG BEACH CSO	70	0.2%	150	0.1%
OLYMPIA CSO	1,612	3.6%	3,576	3.4%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	1,241	2.7%	2,916	2.8%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	2,000	4.4%	4,672	4.5%
PORT ANGELES CSO	378	0.8%	763	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	133	0.3%	276	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	1,707	3.8%	3,885	3.7%
SHELTON CSO	678	1.5%	1,454	1.4%
SOUTH BEND CSO	112	0.2%	238	0.2%
STEVENSON CSO	71	0.2%	164	0.2%
Region Total	17,439	38.6%	39,852	38.1%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	251	0.6%	390	0.4%
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	55	0.1%	126	0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	1	0.0%	4	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
CUSTOMR SVC SO SOUND	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	9	0.0%	13	0.0%
State Total	45,218	100.0%	104,545	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence
April 2013 Snapshot⁷

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	216	0.5%	481	0.4%
Asotin	218	0.5%	495	0.5%
Benton	1,388	2.9%	3,364	3.1%
Chelan	456	1.0%	1,021	0.9%
Clallam	525	1.1%	1,110	1.0%
Clark	3,128	6.6%	7,321	6.7%
Columbia	35	0.1%	89	0.1%
Cowlitz	1,452	3.1%	3,350	3.1%
Douglas	248	0.5%	543	0.5%
Ferry	54	0.1%	105	0.1%
Franklin	763	1.6%	1,854	1.7%
Garfield	12	0.0%	31	0.0%
Grant	925	2.0%	2,208	2.0%
Grays Harbor	847	1.8%	1,777	1.6%
Island	262	0.6%	578	0.5%
Jefferson	134	0.3%	308	0.3%
King	9,542	20.2%	22,934	20.9%
Kitsap	1,401	3.0%	3,151	2.9%
Kittitas	225	0.5%	527	0.5%
Klickitat	150	0.3%	339	0.3%
Lewis	820	1.7%	1,874	1.7%
Lincoln	45	0.1%	109	0.1%
Mason	695	1.5%	1,511	1.4%
Okanogan	303	0.6%	672	0.6%
Pacific	185	0.4%	411	0.4%
Pend Oreille	142	0.3%	340	0.3%
Pierce	7,142	15.1%	16,728	15.2%
San Juan	22	0.0%	57	0.1%
Skagit	801	1.7%	1,823	1.7%
Skamania	80	0.2%	196	0.2%
Snohomish	3,703	7.8%	8,448	7.7%
Spokane	4,064	8.6%	9,602	8.7%
Stevens	347	0.7%	791	0.7%
Thurston	1,740	3.7%	3,941	3.6%
Wahkiakum	26	0.1%	63	0.1%
Walla Walla	374	0.8%	896	0.8%
Whatcom	1,234	2.6%	2,818	2.6%
Whitman	94	0.2%	230	0.2%
Yakima	3,362	7.1%	7,641	7.0%
Unknown	37	0.1%	84	0.1%
State Total	47,197	100.0%	109,821	100.0%

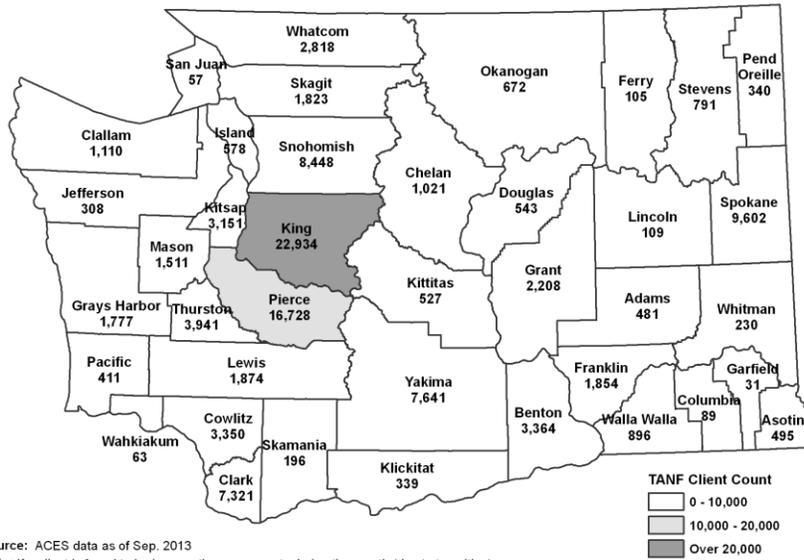
⁷ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Client Density Maps
April 2013 Snapshot⁸

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Number of TANF Clients by Residential County in Washington State: April 2013

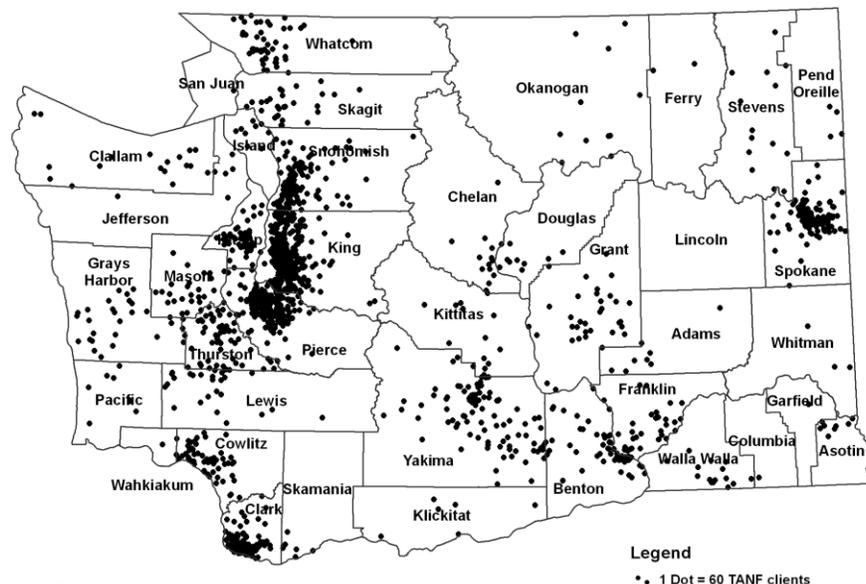


Source: ACES data as of Sep. 2013

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 - Oct. 2013

Number of TANF Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: April 2013



Source: ACES data as of Sep. 2013

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.

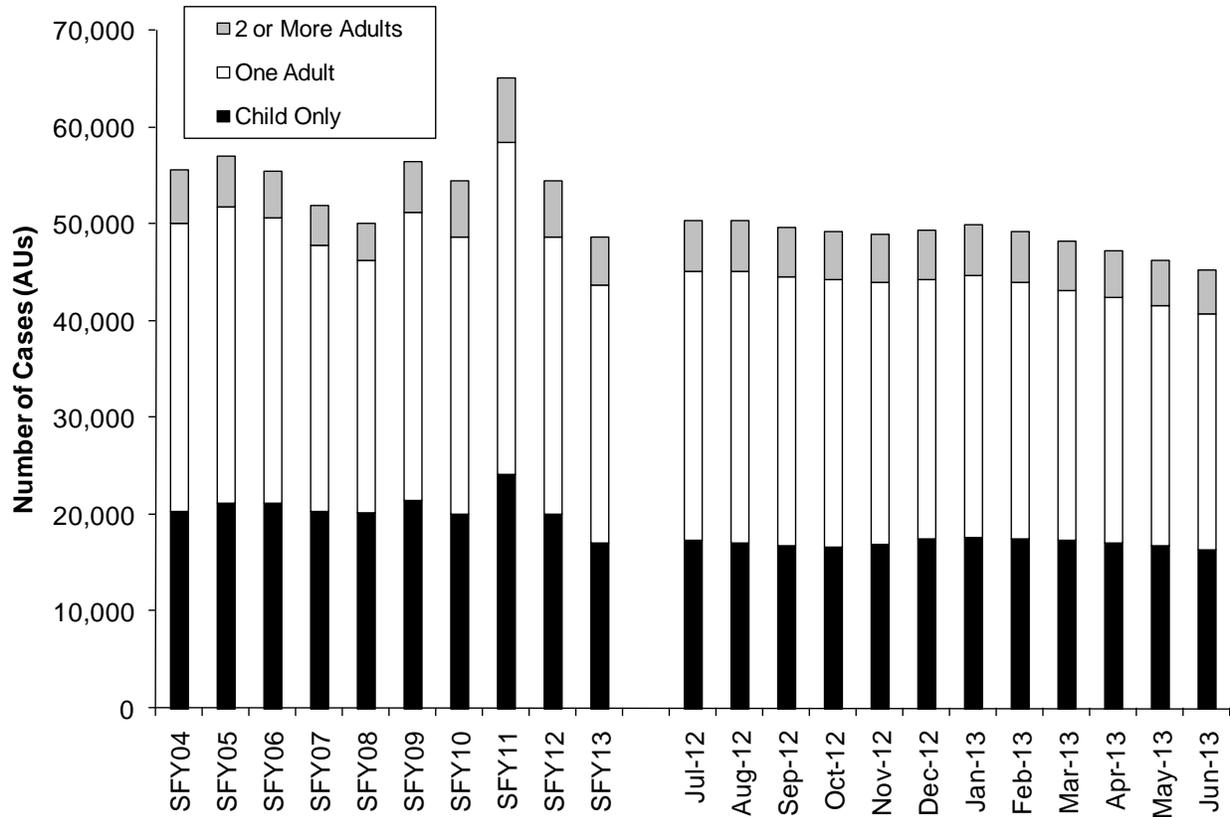
Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2013

⁸ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload
Child Only and by Number of Adults
SFY 2004 – SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



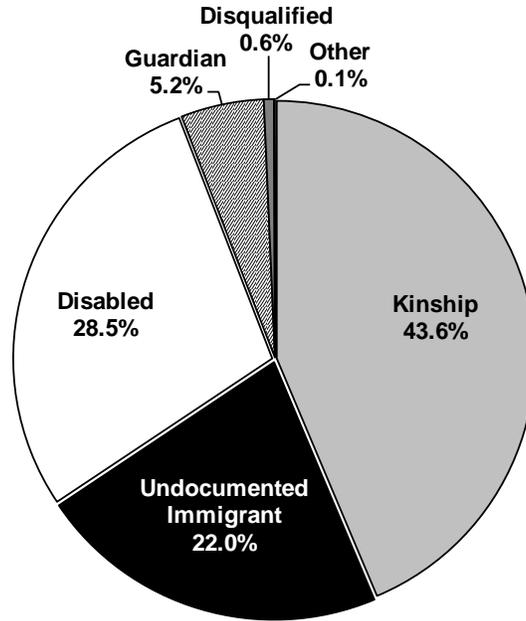
SFY 2013	Total Caseload	Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	50,435	17,327	34.4%	27,858	55.2%	5,250	10.4%
August	50,341	17,050	33.9%	28,068	55.8%	5,223	10.4%
September	49,660	16,791	33.8%	27,753	55.9%	5,116	10.3%
October	49,266	16,650	33.8%	27,625	56.1%	4,991	10.1%
November	48,903	16,866	34.5%	27,076	55.4%	4,961	10.1%
December	49,388	17,473	35.4%	26,825	54.3%	5,090	10.3%
January	49,935	17,689	35.4%	26,953	54.0%	5,293	10.6%
February	49,230	17,551	35.7%	26,507	53.8%	5,172	10.5%
March	48,224	17,382	36.0%	25,806	53.5%	5,036	10.4%
April	47,197	17,050	36.1%	25,333	53.7%	4,814	10.2%
May	46,299	16,737	36.1%	24,922	53.8%	4,640	10.0%
June	45,218	16,349	36.2%	24,349	53.8%	4,520	10.0%
Mo. Avg.	48,675	17,076	35.1%	25,590	54.6%	5,009	10.3%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

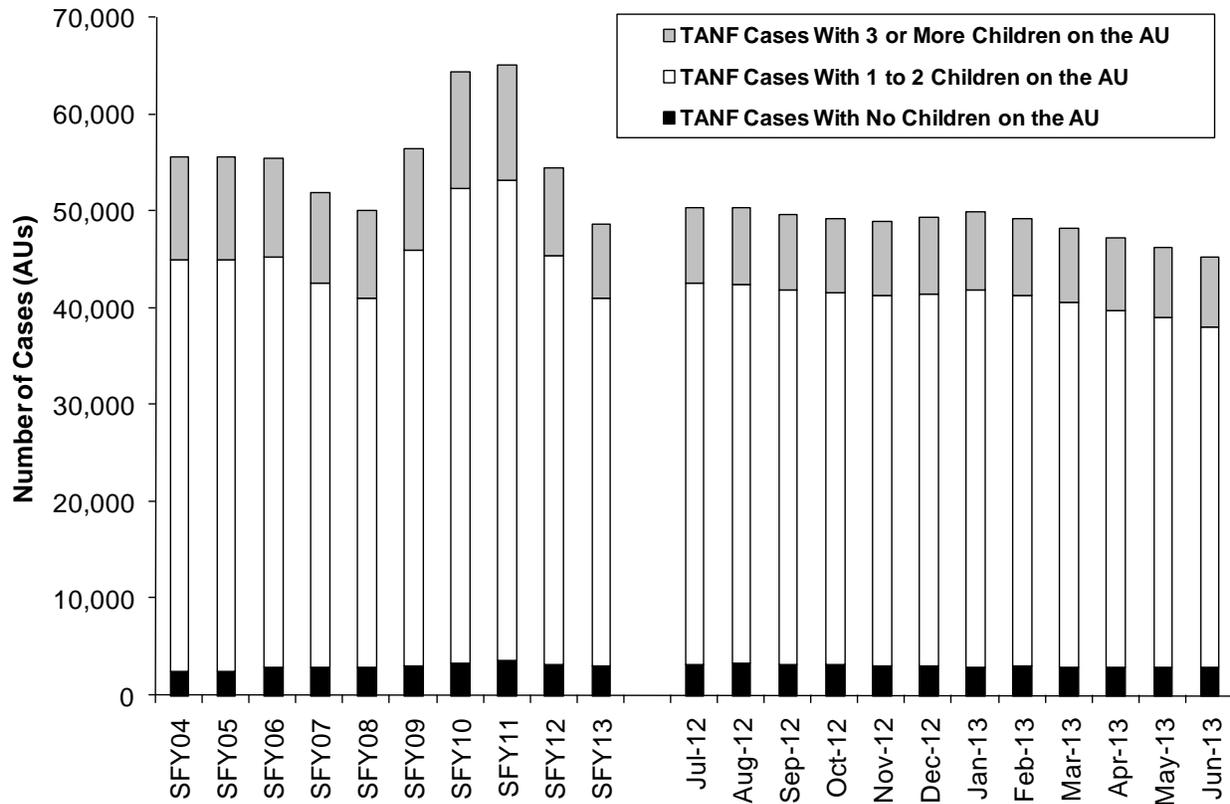


Caretaker	Cases	Percent
Kinship	7,136	43.6%
Disabled	4,658	28.5%
Undocumented Immigrant	3,595	22.0%
Legal Guardian	847	5.2%
Disqualified	103	0.6%
Other	10	0.1%
Total Child Only Cases	16,349	100%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children⁹
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

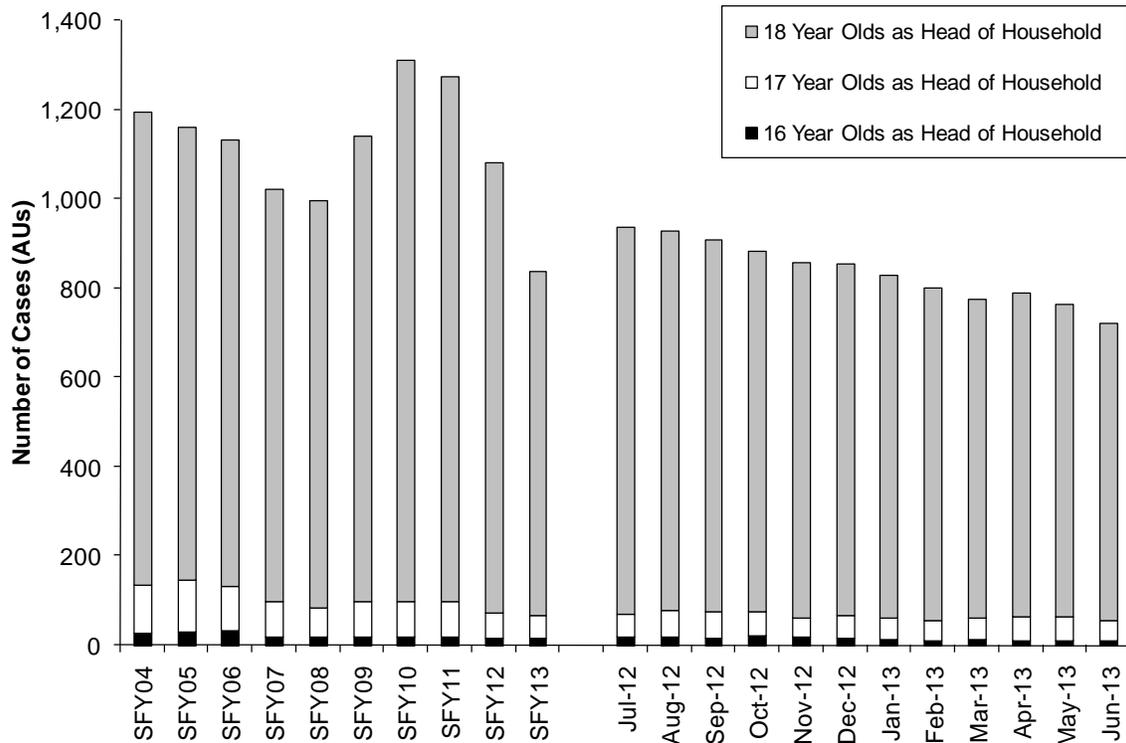


SFY 2013	Total Caseload	No Children		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	50,435	3,213	6.4%	39,335	78.0%	7,887	15.6%
August	50,341	3,260	6.5%	39,205	77.9%	7,876	15.6%
September	49,660	3,177	6.4%	38,685	77.9%	7,798	15.7%
October	49,266	3,138	6.4%	38,457	78.1%	7,671	15.6%
November	48,903	3,058	6.3%	38,178	78.1%	7,667	15.7%
December	49,388	2,982	6.0%	38,429	77.8%	7,977	16.2%
January	49,935	2,973	6.0%	38,865	77.8%	8,097	16.2%
February	49,230	3,016	6.1%	38,341	77.9%	7,873	16.0%
March	48,224	2,946	6.1%	37,611	78.0%	7,667	15.9%
April	47,197	2,902	6.1%	36,806	78.0%	7,489	15.9%
May	46,299	2,917	6.3%	36,088	77.9%	7,294	15.8%
June	45,218	2,957	6.5%	35,137	77.7%	7,124	15.8%
Mo. Avg.	48,675	3,045	6.3%	37,928	77.9%	7,702	15.8%

⁹ In cases in which the only children eligible for TANF are receiving SSI, those children will not receive a TANF payment but the parents will receive a TANF payment. Also, pregnant women with no children are eligible for TANF.

TANF/SFA Caseload with Teen Head of Household¹⁰
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



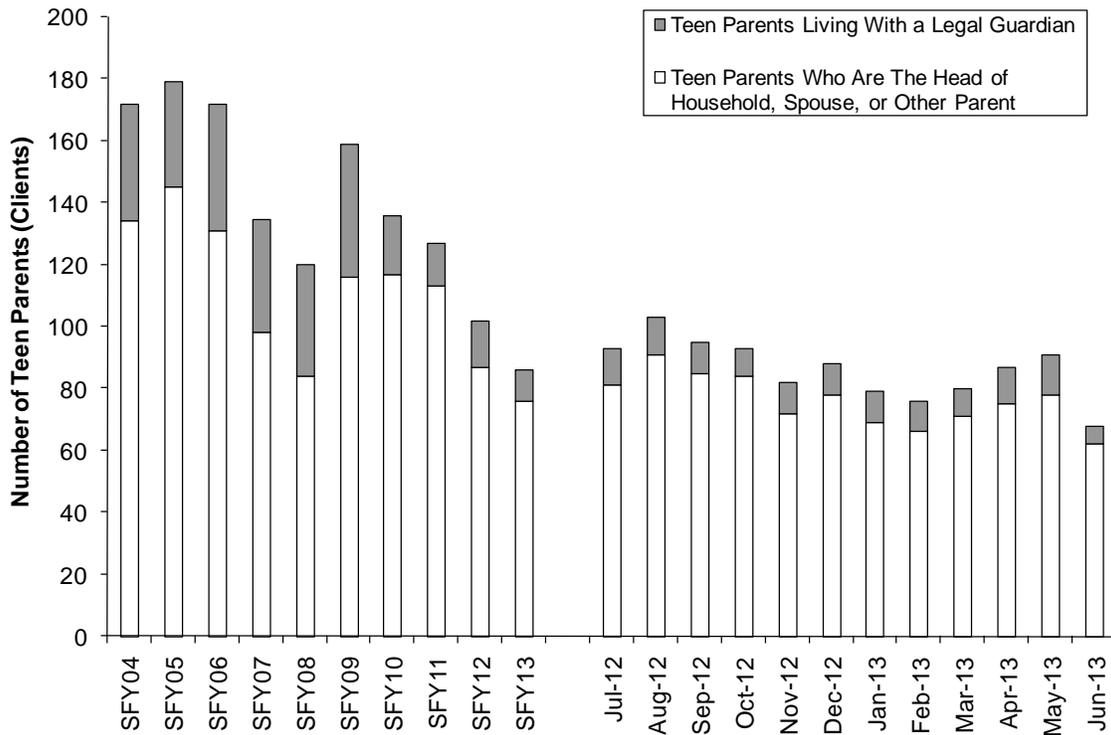
SFY 2013	Total Caseload with Teen as Head of Household	Head of Household is 16 Years Old or Under		Head of Household is 17 Years Old		Head of Household is 18 Years Old	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	937	19	2.0%	50	5.3%	868	92.6%
August	929	19	2.0%	60	6.5%	850	91.5%
September	909	17	1.9%	58	6.4%	834	91.7%
October	882	21	2.4%	54	6.1%	807	91.5%
November	858	18	2.1%	44	5.1%	796	92.8%
December	854	15	1.8%	53	6.2%	786	92.0%
January	830	12	1.4%	48	5.8%	770	92.8%
February	800	10	1.3%	46	5.8%	744	93.0%
March	775	12	1.5%	50	6.5%	713	92.0%
April	789	11	1.4%	52	6.6%	726	92.0%
May	763	11	1.4%	54	7.1%	698	91.5%
June	721	9	1.2%	47	6.5%	665	92.2%
Mo. Avg.	837	15	1.7%	51	6.2%	771	92.1%

¹⁰ Numbers reflect households where the head of household member is a teen parent living independently from their formal legal guardian.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Teen Parents¹¹ under Age 18
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

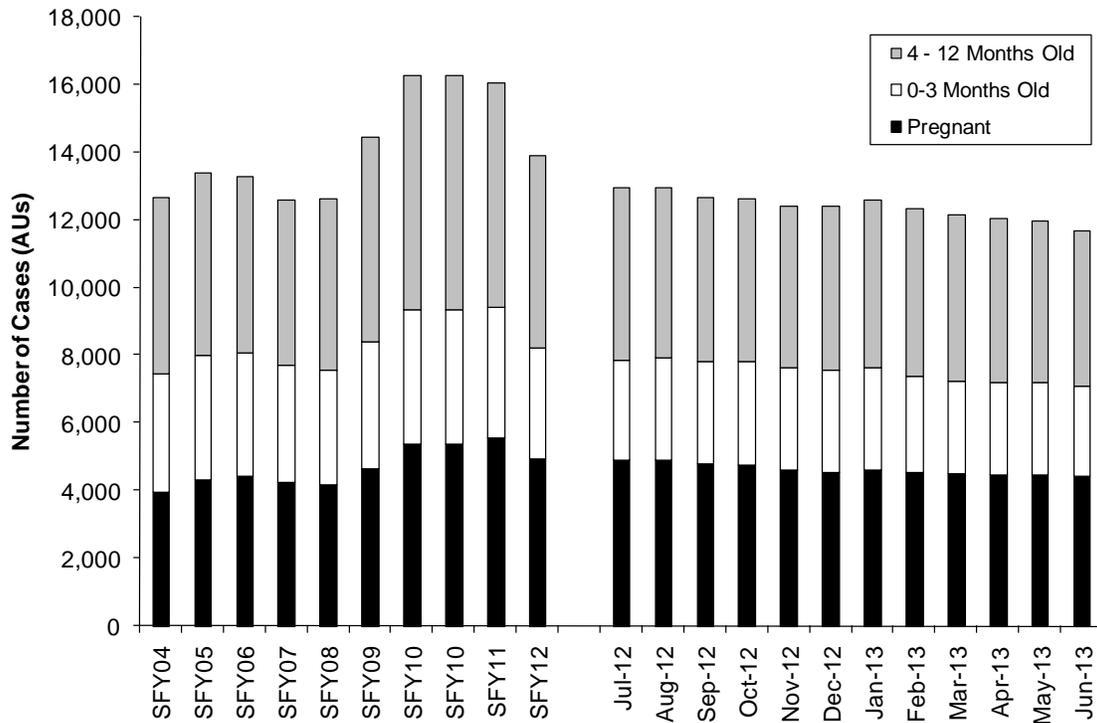


SFY 2013	Total Teen Parents Under Age 18	Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian		Teen Parents Under 18 who are the Head of Household, Spouse, or Other Parent	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	109	28	25.7%	81	74.3%
August	117	26	22.2%	91	77.8%
September	106	21	19.8%	85	80.2%
October	108	24	22.2%	84	77.8%
November	94	22	23.4%	72	76.6%
December	103	25	24.3%	78	75.7%
January	92	23	25.0%	69	75.0%
February	83	17	20.5%	66	79.5%
March	92	21	22.8%	71	77.2%
April	92	17	18.5%	75	81.5%
May	96	18	18.8%	78	81.3%
June	75	13	17.3%	62	82.7%
Mo. Avg.	97	21	21.6%	76	78.4%

¹¹ 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/SFA Caseload¹²
Pregnant¹³ Women and Women with Children 12 Months or Younger
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2013	Pregnant			0 to 3 Month Old Child		4 to 12 Month Old Child	
	Adult Caseload	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	33,108	4,886	14.8%	2,975	9.0%	5,079	15.3%
August	33,291	4,886	14.7%	3,042	9.1%	5,018	15.1%
September	32,869	4,775	14.5%	3,045	9.3%	4,857	14.8%
October	32,616	4,742	14.5%	3,081	9.4%	4,811	14.8%
November	32,037	4,598	14.4%	3,029	9.5%	4,796	15.0%
December	31,915	4,528	14.2%	3,016	9.5%	4,880	15.3%
January	32,246	4,623	14.3%	3,010	9.3%	4,964	15.4%
February	31,679	4,551	14.4%	2,825	8.9%	4,945	15.6%
March	30,842	4,484	14.5%	2,739	8.9%	4,917	15.9%
April	30,147	4,464	14.8%	2,715	9.0%	4,860	16.1%
May	29,562	4,479	15.2%	2,719	9.2%	4,767	16.1%
June	28,869	4,440	15.4%	2,653	9.2%	4,602	15.9%
Mo. Avg.	31,598	4,621	14.6%	2,904	9.2%	4,875	15.4%

¹² 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.

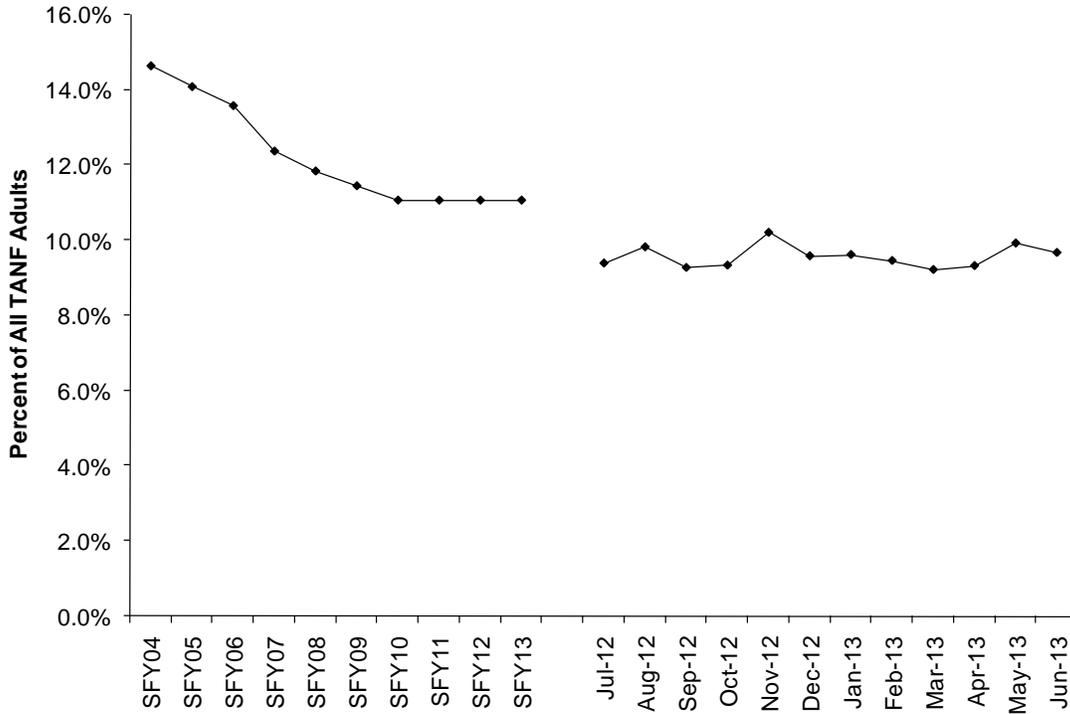
¹³ Pregnant women were identified using pregnancy status data entered in ACES.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Employed¹⁴ TANF/SFA Adults¹⁵

SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2013	Adults	Employed	
		Number	Percent
July	38,350	3,601	9.4%
August	38,502	3,782	9.8%
September	37,971	3,521	9.3%
October	37,599	3,510	9.3%
November	36,987	3,776	10.2%
December	36,988	3,545	9.6%
January	37,523	3,609	9.6%
February	36,844	3,485	9.5%
March	35,856	3,305	9.2%
April	34,949	3,258	9.3%
May	34,195	3,394	9.9%
June	33,383	3,229	9.7%
Mo. Avg.	36,596	3,501	9.6%

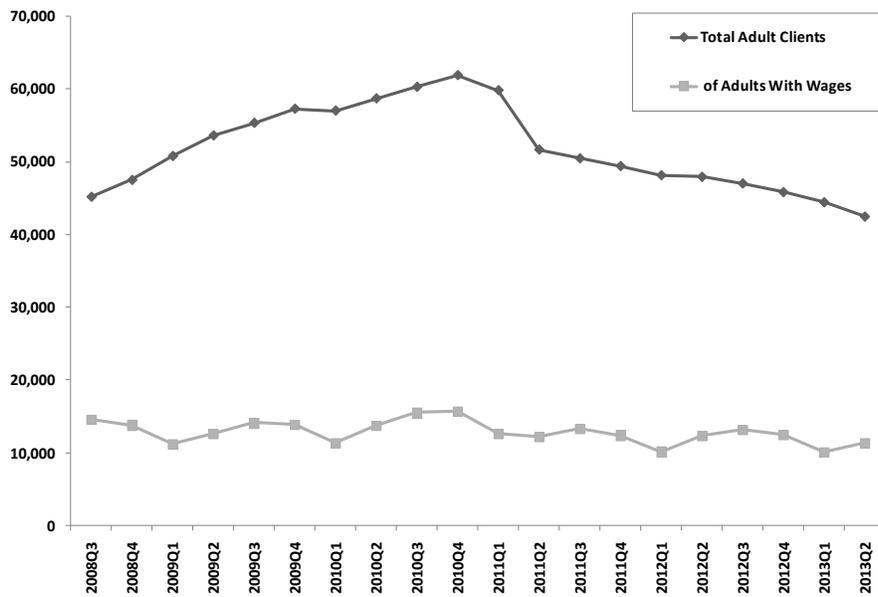
¹⁴ Employment status is based on client's self-reported earnings from work as recorded in the ACES database. If the client reported \$5 or more earned income in the month, the client is counted as employed.

¹⁵ Includes teen parents.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages¹⁶
July 2008 – June 2013

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



Quarter	# With Quarterly Wages			Total Quarterly Wages	Total Quarterly Wages/Hr.
	Total Adult Clients	Number	Percent		
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	12,324	25.7%	\$2,088	\$11.27
2012Q3	47,041	13,195	28.0%	\$2,186	\$11.37
2012Q4	45,853	12,452	27.2%	\$2,267	\$11.46
2013Q1	44,460	10,117	22.8%	\$2,049	\$11.60
2013Q2	42,505	11,381	26.8%	\$2,124	\$11.45

¹⁶ TANF Adult clients are matched with 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 Adult Cases with Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status
SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2013	Adult Caseload	Total Adult Cases Sanctioned	% of Cases Sanctioned	Adults	Adults Sanctioned	% of Adults Sanctioned
July	33,108	2,370	7.2%	38,350	2,467	6.4%
August	33,291	2,397	7.2%	38,502	2,483	6.4%
September	32,869	2,608	7.9%	37,971	2,703	7.1%
October	32,616	2,631	8.1%	37,599	2,728	7.3%
November	32,037	2,790	8.7%	36,987	2,901	7.8%
December	31,915	2,977	9.3%	36,988	3,119	8.4%
January	32,246	3,108	9.6%	37,523	3,270	8.7%
February	31,679	3,167	10.0%	36,844	3,335	9.1%
March	30,842	3,134	10.2%	35,856	3,298	9.2%
April	30,147	3,323	11.0%	34,949	3,507	10.0%
May	29,562	3,290	11.1%	34,195	3,485	10.2%
June	28,869	3,261	11.3%	33,383	3,459	10.4%
Mo. Avg.	31,598	2,921	9.2%	36,596	3,063	8.4%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload by Primary Language¹⁷

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	All Cases		% of Non-English Cases
	Number	Percent	
English Language Codes			
English	40,018	88.5%	
Large Print	39	0.1%	
Sign Language	32	0.1%	
Braille	2	0.0%	
Total English Languages	40,091	88.7%	
Non-English Language Codes			
Spanish	3,572	7.9%	69.7%
Somali	287	0.6%	5.6%
Arabic	234	0.5%	4.6%
Russian	212	0.5%	4.1%
Vietnamese	151	0.3%	2.9%
Cambodian (Khmer)	75	0.2%	1.5%
Tigrigna	66	0.1%	1.3%
Amharic	57	0.1%	1.1%
Burmese	46	0.1%	0.9%
Farsi	36	0.1%	0.7%
Oromo	25	0.1%	0.5%
Samoan	18	0.0%	0.4%
Korean	17	0.0%	0.3%
Trukese	17	0.0%	0.3%
Swahili	17	0.0%	0.3%
French	14	0.0%	0.3%
Chinese	13	0.0%	0.3%
Urdu	11	0.0%	0.2%
Tagalog	10	0.0%	0.2%
Other Languages	249	0.6%	4.9%
Total Non-English Languages	5,127	11.3%	100%
Total	45,218	100.0%	

¹⁷ Primary Language Code is based on the language in which the Assistance Unit requested that letters, notices and other communications be written in.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	104,545	100.0%	33,383	100.0%	71,162	100.0%
Gender						
Female	61,943	59.3%	26,345	78.9%	35,598	50.0%
Male	42,602	40.7%	7,038	21.1%	35,564	50.0%
Race						
Hispanic Origin	17,971	17.2%	3,638	10.9%	14,333	20.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	86,574	82.8%	29,745	89.1%	56,829	79.9%
White	45,843	43.9%	19,108	57.2%	26,735	37.6%
Black/African American	10,152	9.7%	3,801	11.4%	6,351	8.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,768	3.6%	1,481	4.4%	2,287	3.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2,425	2.3%	920	2.8%	1,505	2.1%
Two or More Races	2,130	2.0%	472	1.4%	1,658	2.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	22,256	21.3%	3,963	11.9%	18,293	25.7%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated			3,484	10.4%		
Married			6,606	19.8%		
Never Married			19,810	59.3%		
Divorced			2,964	8.9%		
Widowed			153	0.5%		
Unknown			366	1.1%		
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	98,094	93.8%	30,043	90.0%	68,051	95.6%
Resident Alien	6,333	6.1%	3,281	9.8%	3,052	4.3%
U.S. National ¹⁸	115	0.1%	56	0.2%	59	0.1%
Unknown	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Homeless	12,041	11.5%	5,777	17.3%	6,264	8.8%

¹⁸ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education (Adults Only)						
Less than a High School Diploma			9,285	27.8%		
High School Graduate or GED			18,210	54.5%		
Some College or College Degree			5,391	16.1%		
Unknown			497	1.5%		
Age						
< 1 Year Old	7,260	6.9%			7,260	10.2%
1 – 5 Years Old	26,416	25.3%			26,416	37.1%
6 – 10 Years Old	17,817	17.0%			17,817	25.0%
11 – 15 Years Old	13,573	13.0%			13,573	19.1%
16 – 17 Years Old ¹⁹	4,733	4.5%	60	0.2%	4,673	6.6%
18 – 24 Years Old ¹⁸	12,478	11.9%	11,055	33.1%	1,423	2.0%
25 – 34 Years Old	13,113	12.5%	13,113	39.3%		
35 – 44 Years Old	6,480	6.2%	6,480	19.4%		
45 - 54 Years Old	2,275	2.2%	2,275	6.8%		
55 – 64 Years Old	387	0.4%	387	1.2%		
65+ Years Old	13	0.0%	13	0.0%		
	Avg. Age of Children		6.9 Years Old			
	Avg. Age of Adults		30.1 Years Old			

¹⁹ Even though a client may be 18 years old or under, the client may be classified as an adult rather than a child if he or she is determined to be the head of household or a spouse.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Children		Children in Child Only Cases	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	71,162	100.0%	26,559	100.0%
Gender				
Female	35,598	50.0%	13,477	50.7%
Male	35,564	50.0%	13,082	49.3%
Race				
Hispanic Origin	14,333	20.1%	8,164	30.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	56,829	79.9%	18,395	69.3%
White	26,735	37.6%	8,833	33.3%
Black/African American	6,351	8.9%	2,094	7.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,287	3.2%	652	2.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1,505	2.1%	736	2.8%
Two or More Races	1,658	2.3%	408	1.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	18,293	25.7%	5,672	21.4%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	68,051	95.6%	26,185	98.6%
Resident Alien	3,052	4.3%	347	1.3%
U.S. National ²⁰	59	0.1%	27	0.1%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	7,260	10.2%	1,095	4.1%
1 - 5 Years Old	26,416	37.1%	7,783	29.3%
6 - 10 Years Old	17,817	25.0%	7,659	28.8%
11 - 15 Years Old	13,573	19.1%	6,712	25.3%
16 - 17 Years Old	4,673	6.6%	2,522	9.5%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,423	2.0%	788	3.0%
Avg. Age of Children		6.9 Years Old		
Avg. Age of Children in Child Only Cases		8.6 Years Old		

²⁰ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

WCCC Program

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Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Subsidy Program

The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) program helps eligible families to pay for child care subsidies while parents are working or participating in DSHS approved work, training, or education activities. The Department of Early Learning (DEL) sets policies for child care subsidy programs and DSHS determines family eligibility and pays providers for authorized services.

Highlights:

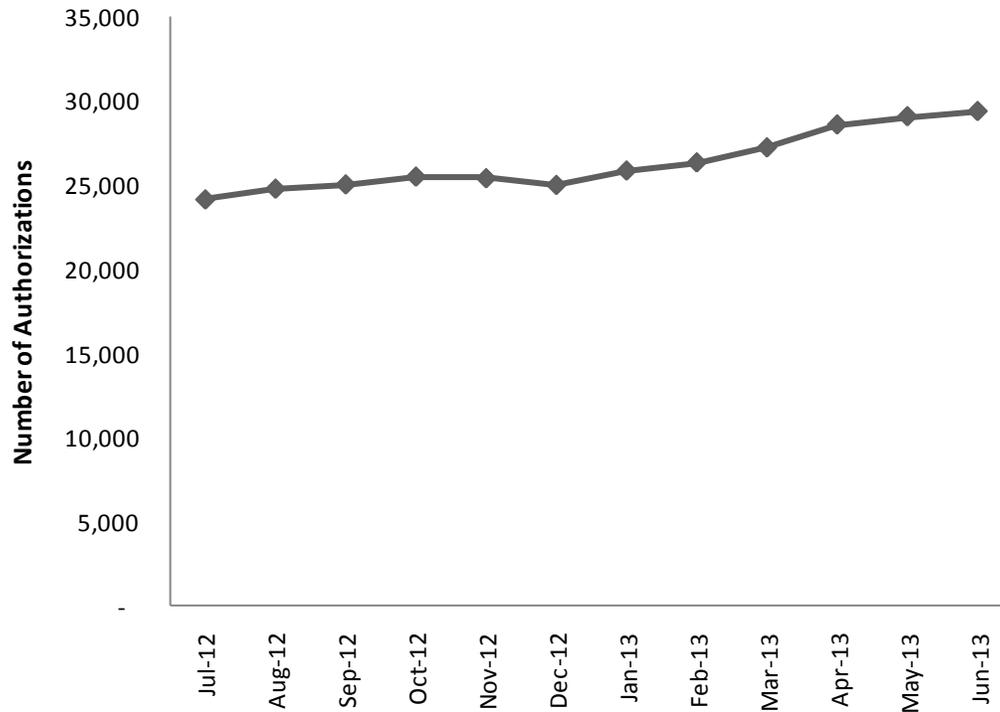
- In SFY 2013, an average of 26,409¹ families was authorized for WCCC services per month.
- The program served a monthly average of 25,200 families in SFY 2013. TANF families averaged 6,192 or 24.6% per month.
- The monthly number of children served by the program was 43,285 in SFY 2013. Of these, 9,943 or 23% were TANF children.

¹ These are end of the month authorizations as of October 23, 2013.

WCCC Program

**Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Authorizations by Month
SFY 2013²**

Source: ESA Barcode



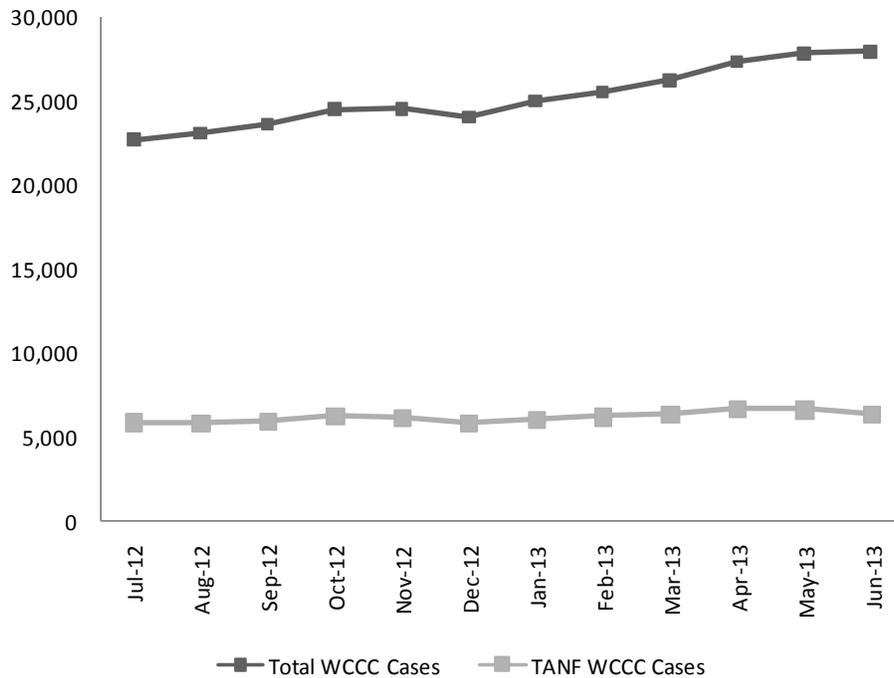
SFY 2013	Authorizations
July	24,204
August	24,839
September	25,090
October	25,550
November	25,454
December	25,059
January	25,907
February	26,386
March	27,273
April	28,624
May	29,110
June	29,413
Mo. Avg.	26,409

² These are end of the month authorizations as of October 23, 2013.

WCCC Program

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Caseload³ by Month SFY 2013

Source: Department of Early Learning



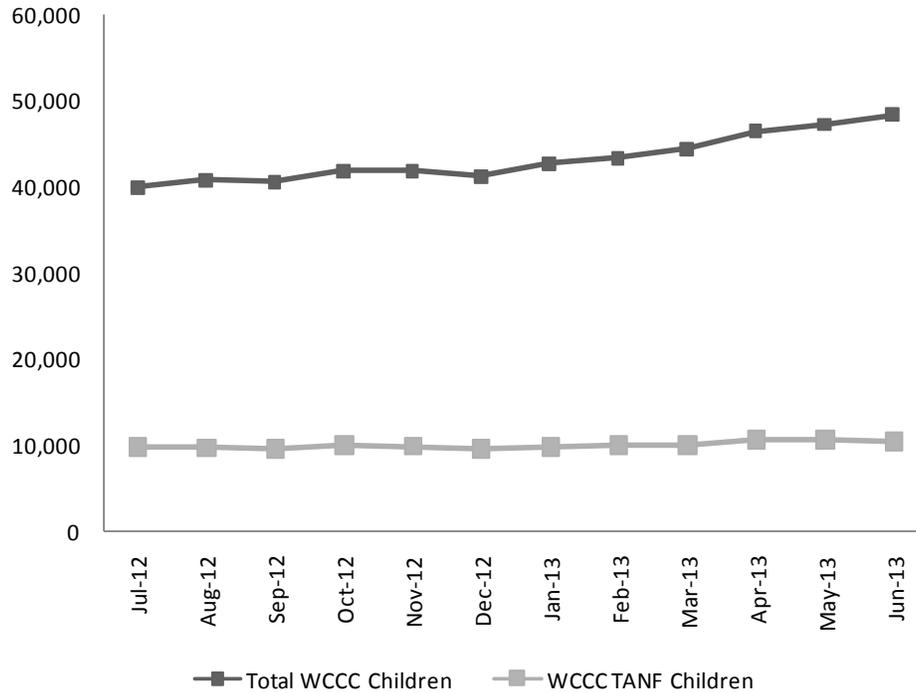
SFY 2013	Total WCCC Cases	TANF WCCC Cases	% of TANF Households Using WCCC
July	22,679	5,901	26.0%
August	23,080	5,859	25.4%
September	23,611	5,980	25.3%
October	24,491	6,249	25.5%
November	24,553	6,127	25.0%
December	24,058	5,869	24.4%
January	24,996	6,054	24.2%
February	25,520	6,231	24.4%
March	26,226	6,362	24.3%
April	27,358	6,677	24.4%
May	27,860	6,638	23.8%
June	27,972	6,354	22.7%
Mo. Avg.	25,200	6,192	24.6%

³ The number of cases is tabulated from files supplied by the Department of Early Learning (DEL). TANF cases are determined by matching the DEL WCCC household payment data with ACES, completed by the OFM Forecasting Division. The TANF caseload includes households with children in Child-Only cases. Caseload figures for more recent months may change as more child care payments are made following the publication of this report.

WCCC Program

Children⁴ Receiving Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) by Month⁵
SFY 2013

Source: Department of Early Learning



SFY 2013	Total WCCC Children	WCCC TANF Children	% of TANF Children Receiving WCCC
July	39,990	9,719	24.3%
August	40,777	9,641	23.6%
September	40,685	9,572	23.5%
October	41,964	9,961	23.7%
November	41,974	9,816	23.4%
December	41,292	9,503	23.0%
January	42,735	9,695	22.7%
February	43,426	9,895	22.8%
March	44,445	10,018	22.5%
April	46,509	10,610	22.8%
May	47,229	10,551	22.3%
June	48,390	10,337	21.4%
Mon. Avg.	43,285	9,943	23.0%

⁴ Results are tabulated from files supplied by the Department of Early Learning (DEL). The percent of TANF children served by WCCC is based on the number of children living in households receiving TANF and WCCC (based on DEL data) divided by the number of TANF children (based on ACES data). The method is based on matching the DEL WCCC payment data with TANF records in ACES, completed by the OFM Forecasting Division. The TANF caseload includes households with children in Child-Only cases.

⁵ Number of children for more recent months may change as more child care payments are made following the publication of this report.

WCCC Program

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Payments by Month⁶
SFY 2013

Source: Department of Early Learning

SFY 2013	Total WCCC Payments	Total WCCC TANF Payments	% of WCCC TANF Payment
July	\$17,474,022.33	\$4,387,012.40	25.1%
August	\$18,065,939.55	\$4,419,604.67	24.5%
September	\$14,918,571.75	\$3,702,024.19	24.8%
October	\$16,654,916.13	\$4,305,817.96	25.9%
November	\$16,219,289.09	\$4,128,119.40	25.5%
December	\$15,314,953.00	\$3,686,299.13	24.1%
January	\$16,664,070.38	\$4,034,492.49	24.2%
February	\$15,800,716.69	\$3,872,660.82	24.5%
March	\$16,833,039.57	\$4,023,876.19	23.9%
April	\$18,019,828.65	\$4,375,952.02	24.3%
May	\$18,866,608.47	\$4,512,055.77	23.9%
June	\$18,450,447.67	\$4,121,526.56	22.3%
Mo. Avg.	\$16,940,200.27	\$4,130,786.80	24.4%

⁶Expenditures for more recent months may change as more child care payments are made following the publication of this report.

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Other Programs

AREN

CEAP

DCA

OAR

OFR

RCA

SSP

WTAP

This section describes programs and services not covered 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 278 cases in SFY 2013, compared to 396 cases in SFY 2012.
- The average monthly CEAP¹ caseload was 53 cases in SFY 2013, compared to 76 cases in SFY 2012. A total of 370 cases received CEAP in SFY 2013.
- The average monthly DCA caseload was 277 cases in SFY 2013, compared to 365 cases in SFY 2012.
- The average monthly OAR caseload was 282 cases in SFY 2013, compared to 296 cases in SFY 2012.
- Total OFR collections in SFY 2013 were about \$250.8 million², a decline from \$429.6 million in SFY 2012. The reduction largely resulted from the termination of two major collection functions in SFY 2013: the Medicaid Drug Rebate and the mental health Regional Support Network reimbursement functions.
- In SFY 2013 about two-thirds (75.2%) of OFR collections came from these three program areas: developmental disabilities (41.4%), venter overpayments (17.2%), and mental health (16.5%).
- The average monthly RCA caseload was 414 cases in SFY 2013, compared to 348 cases in SFY 2012.
- The average monthly SSP caseload was 35,241 cases in SFY 2013, compared to 34,075 cases in SFY 2012.
- The annual total of WTAP cases was 84,599 cases in SFY 2013, down from a total of 107,455 cases in SFY 2012.

¹ CEAP ran out of funds in January 2013. A new WAC change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2013 for the start of the new fiscal year.

²Effective 7/1/2012, OFR no longer does the Medicaid Drug Rebate function. This line of business collected \$178,156,779 in FY12 and \$0 in FY13. Effective 1/1/2013, OFR stopped performing the majority of Regional Support Network reimbursement functions. This line of business collected \$29,650,257 in FY12 and \$304,347 in FY13.

Other Programs

Selected AREN Program Characteristics SFY 2012 and SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	396 (211 – 546)	278 (221 – 357)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,116 (554 – 1,632)	774 (583 – 1,002)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	414 (208 – 602)	306 (242 – 394)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	703 (346 – 1,030)	468 (339 – 608)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population³	6,817,770	6,882,400
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	63.0%	60.5%
Average Persons Per Case	2.8	2.8
Average Children Per Case	1.8	1.7
Average Children Per Adult	1.7	1.5
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)⁴	\$476.22 (\$458.96 – \$491.00)	\$480.20 (\$450.67 – \$498.40)

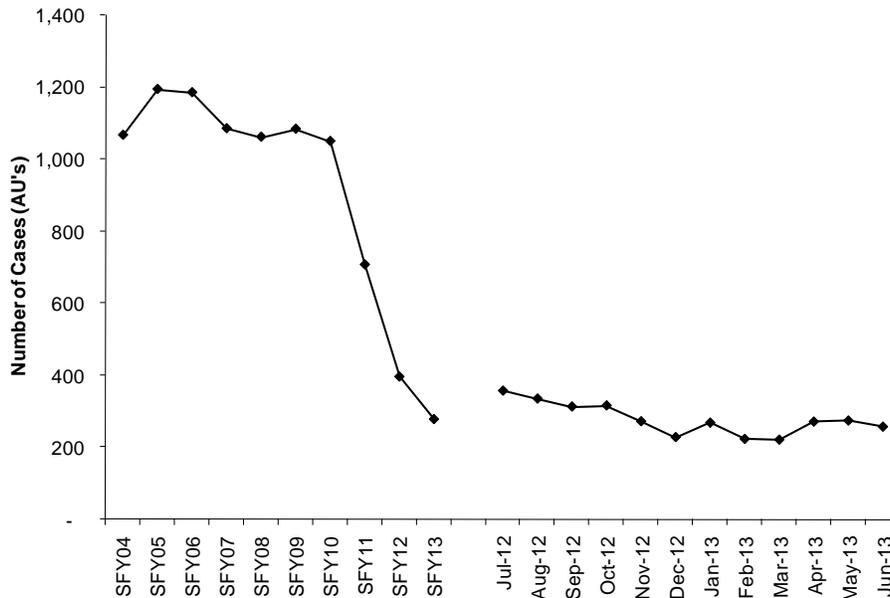
³ OFM Forecasting Division

⁴ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



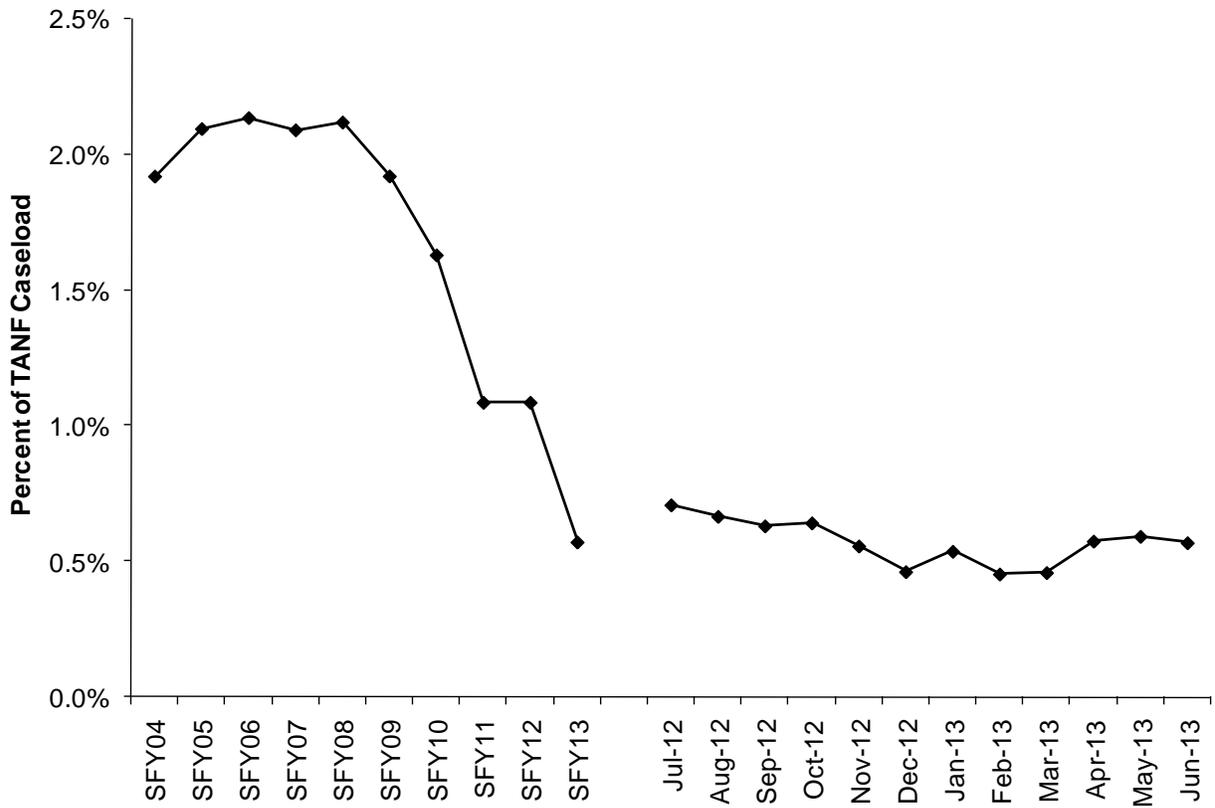
Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY04	1,067	SFY09	1,084
SFY05	1,194	SFY10	1,050
SFY06	1,185	SFY11	707
SFY07	1,086	SFY12	396
SFY08	1,062	SFY13	278

SFY 2013	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	357	1,002	\$167,776.00	\$469.96
August	335	947	\$161,694.00	\$482.67
September	313	882	\$151,404.00	\$483.72
October	316	901	\$155,915.00	\$493.40
November	272	792	\$133,489.00	\$490.77
December	228	631	\$112,132.00	\$491.81
January	268	747	\$120,780.00	\$450.67
February	223	583	\$102,070.00	\$457.71
March	221	612	\$100,392.00	\$454.26
April	271	767	\$135,066.00	\$498.40
May	274	729	\$136,029.00	\$496.46
June	257	694	\$126,586.00	\$492.55
Mo. Avg.	278	774	\$133,611.08	\$480.20

Other Programs

**AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

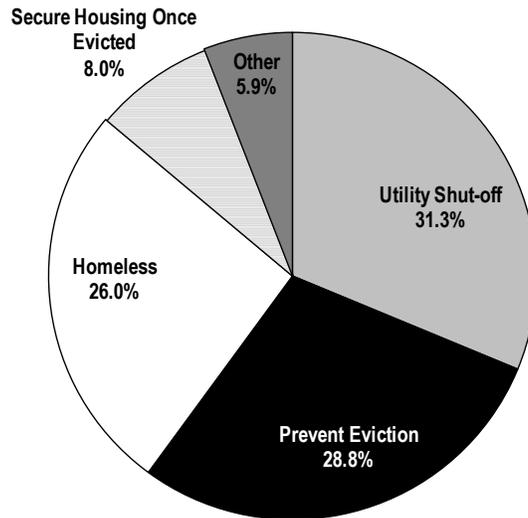


SFY 2013	TANF	AREN Caseload		AREN Total
	Caseload	Number	Percent	Expenditures
July	50,435	357	0.7%	\$167,776.00
August	50,341	335	0.7%	\$161,694.00
September	49,660	313	0.6%	\$151,404.00
October	49,266	316	0.6%	\$155,915.00
November	48,903	272	0.6%	\$133,489.00
December	49,388	228	0.5%	\$112,132.00
January	49,935	268	0.5%	\$120,780.00
February	49,230	223	0.5%	\$102,070.00
March	48,224	221	0.5%	\$100,392.00
April	47,197	271	0.6%	\$135,066.00
May	46,299	274	0.6%	\$136,029.00
June	45,218	257	0.6%	\$126,586.00
Mo. Avg.	48,675	278	0.6%	\$133,611.08

Other Programs

Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type⁵
SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



AREN Case Type	AREN Cases	
	Number	Percent
Utility Shut-off	90	31.3%
Prevent Eviction	83	28.8%
Homeless	75	26.0%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	23	8.0%
No Fuel for Heating or Cooking	8	2.8%
Obtain New Housing - Abusive Spouse	5	1.7%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	2	0.7%
Exception to Rule	2	0.7%
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	288	100.0%

⁵ 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.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	39	15.2%	114	16.4%
COLVILLE CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
ELLENSBURG CSO	2	0.8%	7	1.0%
KENNEWICK CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.2%
MOSES LAKE CSO	5	1.9%	10	1.4%
OKANOGAN CSO	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	3	1.2%	7	1.0%
WENATCHEE CSO	3	1.2%	8	1.2%
YAKIMA CSO	18	7.0%	54	7.8%
Region Total	74	28.8%	213	30.7%
Region 2				
ALDERWOOD CSO	8	3.1%	23	3.3%
BELLINGHAM CSO	6	2.3%	13	1.9%
BELLTOWN CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	4	1.6%	9	1.3%
EVERETT CSO	13	5.1%	32	4.6%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	5	1.9%	15	2.2%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	2	0.8%	5	0.7%
KING NORTH CSO	2	0.8%	6	0.9%
KING SOUTH CSO	3	1.2%	7	1.0%
MT VERNON CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
OAK HARBOR CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
RAINIER CSO	7	2.7%	19	2.7%
RENTON CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.2%
SKY VALLEY CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.2%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	6	2.3%	14	2.0%
WHITE CENTER CSO	11	4.3%	32	4.6%
Region Total	74	28.8%	197	28.4%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
ABERDEEN CSO	3	1.2%	7	1.0%
BREMERTON CSO	2	0.8%	6	0.9%
CHEHALIS CSO	3	1.2%	8	1.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	23	8.9%	61	8.8%
KELSO CSO	13	5.1%	31	4.5%
LAKEWOOD CSO	22	8.6%	60	8.6%
OLYMPIA CSO	11	4.3%	33	4.8%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	14	5.4%	37	5.3%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	9	3.5%	21	3.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	6	2.3%	11	1.6%
SHELTON CSO	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
STEVENSON CSO	2	0.8%	6	0.9%
Region Total	109	42.4%	284	40.9%
State Total	257	100.0%	694	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload by County of Residence April 2013 Snapshot⁶

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	2	0.7%	6	0.8%
Benton	5	1.8%	11	1.4%
Chelan	3	1.1%	7	0.9%
Clallam	2	0.7%	4	0.5%
Clark	25	9.2%	78	10.2%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	22	8.1%	63	8.2%
Douglas	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	0.4%	1	0.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	7	2.6%	20	2.6%
Grays Harbor	4	1.5%	11	1.4%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
King	47	17.3%	125	16.3%
Kitsap	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
Kittitas	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
Klickitat	2	0.7%	6	0.8%
Lewis	4	1.5%	9	1.2%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	3	1.1%	12	1.6%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	3	1.1%	7	0.9%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	62	22.9%	156	20.3%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	15	5.5%	40	5.2%
Spokane	29	10.7%	108	14.1%
Stevens	4	1.5%	12	1.6%
Thurston	10	3.7%	33	4.3%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	2	0.7%	4	0.5%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	14	5.2%	39	5.1%
State Total	271	100.0%	767	100.0%

⁶ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	694	100.0%	272	100.0%
Gender				
Female	415	59.8%	212	77.9%
Male	279	40.2%	60	22.1%
Race				
Hispanic Origin	77	11.1%	25	9.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	617	88.9%	247	90.8%
White	329	47.4%	162	59.6%
Black/African American	82	11.8%	40	14.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	24	3.5%	9	3.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	8	1.2%	2	0.7%
Two or More Races	21	3.0%	6	2.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	153	22.0%	28	10.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated			25	9.2%
Married			58	21.3%
Never Married			159	58.5%
Divorced			28	10.3%
Widow			2	0.7%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	647	93.2%	246	90.4%
Resident Alien	47	6.8%	26	9.6%
U.S. National⁷	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Homeless	113	16.3%	53	19.5%

⁷ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education (Adults Only)				
Less than a High School Diploma			65	23.9%
High School Graduate or GED			139	51.1%
Some College or College Degree			61	22.4%
Unknown			7	2.6%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	50	7.2%		
1 - 5 Years Old	186	26.8%		
6 - 10 Years Old	98	14.1%		
11 - 15 Years Old	63	9.1%		
16 - 17 Years Old	21	3.0%		
18 - 24 Years Old	74	10.7%	70	25.7%
25 - 34 Years Old	119	17.1%	119	43.8%
35 - 44 Years Old	63	9.1%	63	23.2%
45 - 54 Years Old	17	2.4%	17	6.3%
55 - 64 Years Old	3	0.4%	3	1.1%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Avg. Age of Children	6.1 Years Old			
Avg. Age of Adults	31.1 Years Old			

Other Programs

Selected CEAP⁸ Program Characteristics SFY 2012 and SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)	SFY 2013 ⁹ (July 2012 – June 2013)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	76 (0 - 163)	53 (0 - 84)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	264 (0 – 644)	181 (0 – 301)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	93 (0 – 210)	67 (0 – 108)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	170 (0 – 434)	114 (0 – 193)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population¹⁰	6,817,770	6,882,400
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	65.4%	62.9%
Average Persons Per Case	3.5	3.4
Average Children Per Case	2.2	2.1
Average Children Per Adult	1.8	1.7
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)¹¹	\$ 427.91 (\$0 - \$471.63)	\$437.79 (\$0 - \$473.12)

⁸ CEAP ran out of funds as of January 1, 2013. A new WAC change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2013 for the start of the new fiscal year.

⁹ Monthly averages are based on clients served in the six months (July-December 2012) during which the program was operating in the fiscal year.

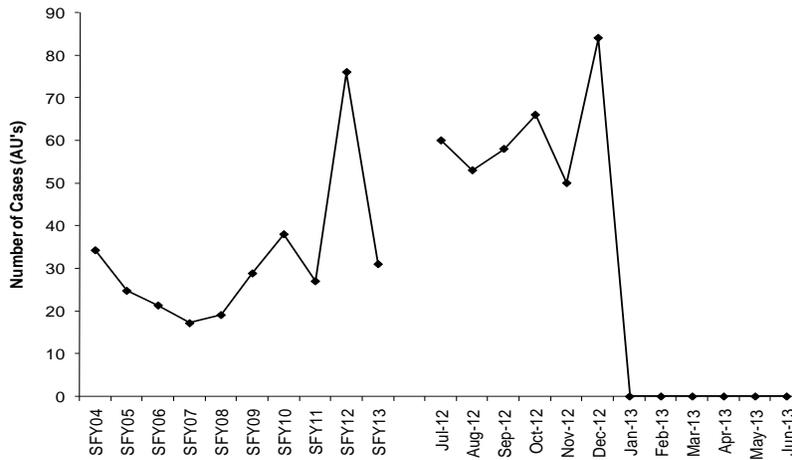
¹⁰ OFM Forecasting Division

¹¹ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Mo. Avg.		Mo. Avg.	
Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY04	34	SFY09	29
SFY05	25	SFY10	38
SFY06	21	SFY11	27
SFY07	17	SFY12	76
SFY08	19	SFY13	53

SFY 2013 ¹²	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	60	212	\$28,387.38	\$473.12
August	53	175	\$23,455.30	\$442.55
September	58	194	\$24,852.52	\$428.49
October	66	219	\$28,892.98	\$437.77
November	50	163	\$19,628.70	\$392.57
December	84	301	\$37,202.95	\$442.89
January	0	0	--	--
February	0	0	--	--
March	0	0	--	--
April	0	0	--	--
May	0	0	--	--
June	0	0	--	--
Avg. Mo.¹³	53	181	\$23,202.83	\$437.79
Annual Unduplicated	370	1,260	\$162,419.83	\$438.97

¹² CEAP ran out of funds as of January 1, 2013. A new WAC change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2013 for the start of the new fiscal year.

¹³ Monthly averages are based on clients served in the six months (July-December 2012) during which the program was operating in the fiscal year.

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO
SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	64	17.3%	218	17.3%
ELLENSBURG CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
GOLDENDALE CSO	3	0.8%	14	1.1%
KENNEWICK CSO	9	2.4%	40	3.2%
MOSES LAKE CSO	5	1.4%	20	1.6%
NEWPORT CSO	1	0.3%	5	0.4%
OKANOGAN CSO	2	0.5%	5	0.4%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	45	12.2%	181	14.4%
WAPATO CSO	3	0.8%	15	1.2%
WENATCHEE CSO	2	0.5%	9	0.7%
WHITE SALMON CSO	4	1.1%	21	1.7%
Region Total	139	37.6%	530	42.1%
Region 2				
ALDERWOOD CSO	5	1.4%	16	1.3%
AUBURN CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.2%
BELLINGHAM CSO	5	1.4%	16	1.3%
BELLTOWN CSO	5	1.4%	11	0.9%
EVERETT CSO	8	2.2%	32	2.5%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
KING NORTH CSO	37	10.0%	113	9.0%
KING SOUTH CSO	4	1.1%	11	0.9%
MT VERNON CSO	12	3.2%	59	4.7%
RAINIER CSO	4	1.1%	14	1.1%
RENTON CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.2%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	10	2.7%	37	2.9%
WHITE CENTER CSO	2	0.5%	9	0.7%
Region Total	95	25.7%	326	25.9%

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)
SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
ABERDEEN CSO	3	0.8%	13	1.0%
BREMERTON CSO	32	8.6%	84	6.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	51	13.8%	151	12.0%
FORKS CSO	2	0.5%	13	1.0%
KELSO CSO	8	2.2%	25	2.0%
LAKWOOD CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
LONG BEACH CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.2%
OLYMPIA CSO	4	1.1%	11	0.9%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	8	2.2%	28	2.2%
PORT ANGELES CSO	7	1.9%	21	1.7%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	13	3.5%	36	2.9%
SHELTON CSO	5	1.4%	15	1.2%
Region Total	136	36.8%	404	32.1%
State Total	370	100.0%	1,260	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Annual Caseload by County of Residence SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	2	0.5%	7	0.6%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	4	1.1%	13	1.0%
Chelan	2	0.5%	9	0.7%
Clallam	8	2.2%	32	2.5%
Clark	48	13.0%	138	11.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	11	3.0%	38	3.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	7	1.9%	29	2.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	3	0.8%	13	1.0%
Grays Harbor	2	0.5%	7	0.6%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	0.5%	4	0.3%
King	51	13.8%	166	13.2%
Kitsap	32	8.6%	84	6.7%
Kittitas	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Klickitat	7	1.9%	35	2.8%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Mason	5	1.4%	15	1.2%
Okanogan	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Pacific	2	0.5%	9	0.7%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	22	5.9%	66	5.2%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	12	3.2%	56	4.4%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	22	5.9%	74	5.9%
Spokane	63	17.0%	218	17.3%
Stevens	2	0.5%	8	0.6%
Thurston	6	1.6%	21	1.7%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	6	1.6%	17	1.3%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	47	12.7%	194	15.4%
Unknown	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
State Total	370	100.0%	1,260	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,260	100.0%	493	100.0%
Gender				
Female	729	57.9%	361	73.2%
Male	531	42.1%	132	26.8%
Race				
Hispanic Origin	354	28.1%	119	24.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	906	71.9%	374	75.9%
White	529	42.0%	262	53.1%
Black/African American	126	10.0%	53	10.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	2.6%	12	2.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	29	2.3%	12	2.4%
Two or More Races	31	2.5%	7	1.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	158	12.5%	28	5.7%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated			50	10.1%
Married			98	19.9%
Never Married			283	57.4%
Divorced			52	10.5%
Widow			5	1.0%
Unknown			5	1.0%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	1,098	87.1%	385	78.1%
Resident Alien	34	2.7%	28	5.7%
U.S. National ¹⁴	3	0.2%	2	0.4%
Unknown	125	9.9%	78	15.8%
Homeless	167	13.3%	79	16.0%

¹⁴ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education (Adults Only)				
Less than a High School Diploma			187	37.9%
High School Graduate or GED			207	42.0%
Some College or College Degree			86	17.4%
Unknown			13	2.6%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	11	0.9%		
1 - 5 Years Old	216	17.1%		
6 - 10 Years Old	248	19.7%		
11 - 15 Years Old	220	17.5%		
16 - 17 Years Old	72	5.7%		
18 - 24 Years Old	89	7.1%	89	18.1%
25 - 34 Years Old	200	15.9%	200	40.6%
35 - 44 Years Old	144	11.4%	144	29.2%
45 - 54 Years Old	50	4.0%	50	10.1%
55 - 64 Years Old	8	0.6%	8	1.6%
65+ Years Old	2	0.2%	2	0.4%
Avg. Age of Children	8.7 Years Old			
Avg. Age of Adults	33.1 Years Old			

Other Programs

Selected DCA Program Characteristics SFY 2012 and SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	365 (199 - 548)	277 (172 - 372)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,163 (625 – 1,783)	872 (553 – 1,149)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	488 (267 – 744)	368 (243 – 480)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	674 (358– 1,039)	504 (310– 669)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Population¹⁵	6,817,770	6,882,400
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	58%	57.8%
Average Persons Per Case	3.2	3.1
Average Children Per Case	1.8	1.8
Average Children Per Adult	1.4	1.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)¹⁶	\$1,188.79 (\$1,144.81 – \$1,199.69)	\$1,192.48 (\$1,183.22 – \$1,207.02)

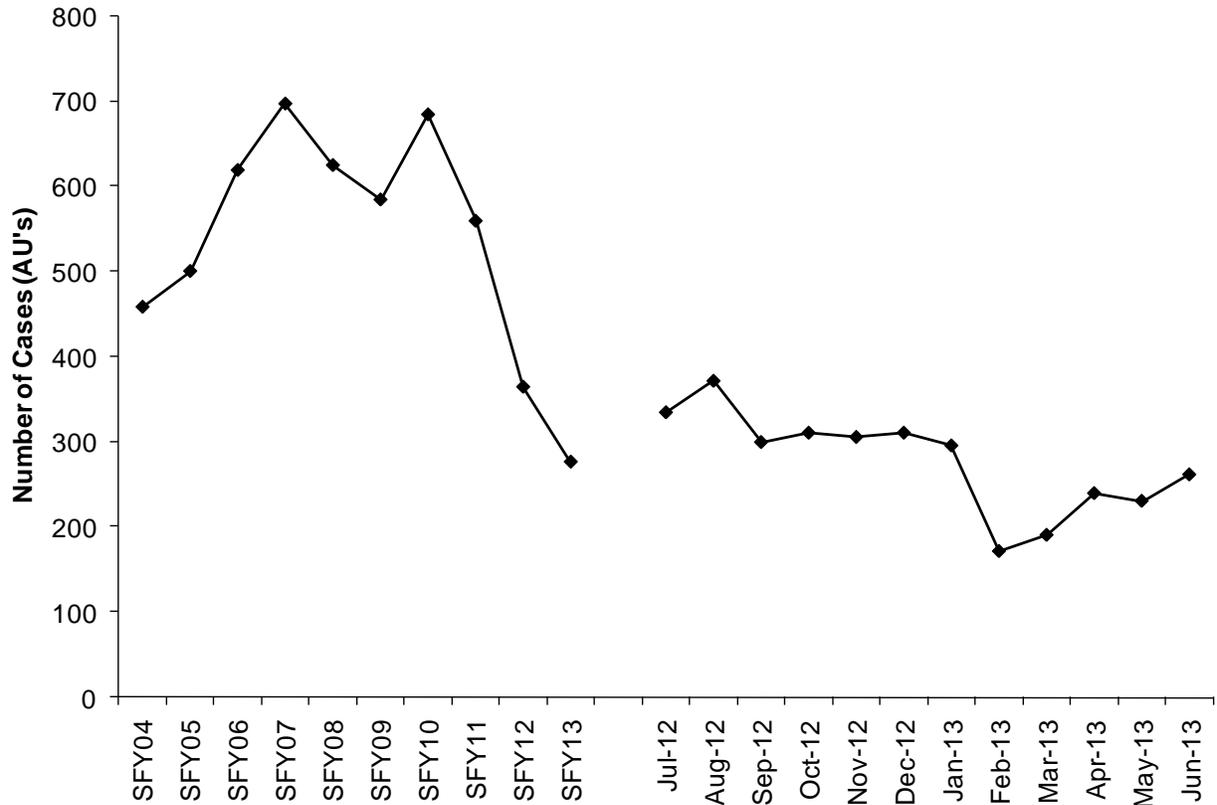
¹⁵ OFM Forecasting Division

¹⁶ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

DCA Caseload
SFY 2004 – SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2013	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	335	1,058	\$404,102.40	\$1,206.28
August	372	1,149	\$444,606.09	\$1,195.18
September	300	925	\$354,967.01	\$1,183.22
October	311	988	\$368,707.59	\$1,185.55
November	306	965	\$365,644.86	\$1,194.92
December	311	989	\$368,060.69	\$1,183.47
January	296	901	\$353,575.03	\$1,194.51
February	172	553	\$207,607.15	\$1,207.02
March	191	586	\$226,858.68	\$1,187.74
April	240	769	\$284,737.60	\$1,186.41
May	231	738	\$274,708.30	\$1,189.21
June	262	838	\$310,241.69	\$1,184.13
Mo. Avg.	277	872	\$330,318.00	\$1,192.48

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	47	17.9%	146	17.4%
CLARKSTON CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.0%
GOLDENDALE CSO	6	2.3%	17	2.0%
KENNEWICK CSO	5	1.9%	15	1.8%
MOSES LAKE CSO	2	0.8%	6	0.7%
OKANOGAN CSO	1	0.4%	5	0.6%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
WALLA WALLA CSO	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
WAPATO CSO	7	2.7%	25	3.0%
WENATCHEE CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
WHITE SALMON CSO	3	1.1%	7	0.8%
YAKIMA CSO	3	1.1%	7	0.8%
Region Total	79	30.2%	243	29.0%
Region 2				
ALDERWOOD CSO	3	1.1%	10	1.2%
AUBURN CSO	3	1.1%	8	1.0%
BELLINGHAM CSO	9	3.4%	28	3.3%
BELLTOWN CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	4	1.5%	20	2.4%
EVERETT CSO	18	6.9%	58	6.9%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	4	1.5%	14	1.7%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	5	1.9%	14	1.7%
KING NORTH CSO	5	1.9%	20	2.4%
KING SOUTH CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.0%
MT VERNON CSO	4	1.5%	11	1.3%
RAINIER CSO	3	1.1%	9	1.1%
RENTON CSO	3	1.1%	7	0.8%
SKY VALLEY CSO	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	6	2.3%	16	1.9%
WHITE CENTER CSO	8	3.1%	34	4.1%
Region Total	79	30.2%	263	31.4%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
ABERDEEN CSO	2	0.8%	6	0.7%
BREMERTON CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
CHEHALIS CSO	7	2.7%	25	3.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	36	13.7%	125	14.9%
FORKS CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
KELSO CSO	3	1.1%	10	1.2%
LAKEWOOD CSO	11	4.2%	34	4.1%
OLYMPIA CSO	8	3.1%	19	2.3%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	8	3.1%	23	2.7%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	9	3.4%	25	3.0%
PORT ANGELES CSO	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	2	0.8%	4	0.5%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	11	4.2%	38	4.5%
SHELTON CSO	2	0.8%	7	0.8%
SOUTH BEND CSO	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
Region Total	103	39.3%	327	39.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	1	0.4%	5	0.6%
State Total	262	100.0%	838	100.0%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload by County of Residence April 2013 Snapshot¹⁷

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	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
Chelan	2	0.8%	5	0.7%
Clallam	2	0.8%	5	0.7%
Clark	31	12.9%	99	12.9%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	4	1.7%	14	1.8%
Douglas	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	4	1.7%	12	1.6%
Island	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	34	14.2%	120	15.6%
Kitsap	7	2.9%	25	3.3%
Kittitas	3	1.3%	10	1.3%
Klickitat	4	1.7%	13	1.7%
Lewis	3	1.3%	10	1.3%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	2	0.8%	6	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	44	18.3%	134	17.4%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	3	1.3%	8	1.0%
Skamania	3	1.3%	8	1.0%
Snohomish	16	6.7%	52	6.8%
Spokane	47	19.6%	150	19.5%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	3	1.3%	8	1.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	2	0.8%	5	0.7%
Whatcom	10	4.2%	30	3.9%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	12	5.0%	43	5.6%
State Total	240	100.0%	769	100.0%

¹⁷ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

Other Programs

DCA Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	838	100.0%	338	100.0%
Gender				
Female	486	58.0%	245	72.5%
Male	352	42.0%	93	27.5%
Race				
Hispanic Origin	77	9.2%	21	6.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	761	90.8%	317	93.8%
White	418	49.9%	199	58.9%
Black/African American	80	9.5%	36	10.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	38	4.5%	16	4.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	26	3.1%	11	3.3%
Two or More Races	20	2.4%	5	1.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	179	21.4%	50	14.8%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated			37	10.9%
Married			103	30.5%
Never Married			158	46.7%
Divorced			31	9.2%
Widow			1	0.3%
Unknown			8	2.4%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	799	95.3%	307	90.8%
Resident Alien	37	4.4%	30	8.9%
U.S. National¹⁸	2	0.2%	1	0.3%
Homeless	27	3.2%	17	5.0%

¹⁸ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

Other Programs

DCA Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education (Adults Only)				
Less than a High School Diploma			44	13.0%
High School Graduate or GED			216	63.9%
Some College or College Degree			77	22.8%
Unknown			1	0.3%
Age				
< 1 Year Old	52	6.2%		
1 - 5 Years Old	184	22.0%		
6 - 10 Years Old	135	16.1%		
11 - 15 Years Old	88	10.5%		
16 - 17 Years Old	34	4.1%		
18 - 24 Years Old	55	6.6%	48	14.2%
25 - 34 Years Old	188	22.4%	188	55.6%
35 - 44 Years Old	80	9.5%	80	23.7%
45 - 54 Years Old	19	2.3%	19	5.6%
55 - 64 Years Old	3	0.4%	3	0.9%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Avg. Age of Children	6.8 Years Old			
Avg. Age of Adults	32.0 Years Old			

Other Programs

Selected OAR Program Characteristics SFY 2012 and SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	296 (290 - 303)	282 (267 - 300)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	303 (293 - 312)	288 (275 - 302)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	294 (287 - 302)	278 (264 - 293)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	10 (6-13)	10 (6-13)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population¹⁹	6,817,770	6,882,400
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	3.3%	3.5%
Average Persons Per Case	1	1
Average Children Per Case	0	0
Average Children Per Adult	0	0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²⁰	\$44.04 (\$42.50 – \$45.18)	\$43.58 (\$42.37 – \$44.60)

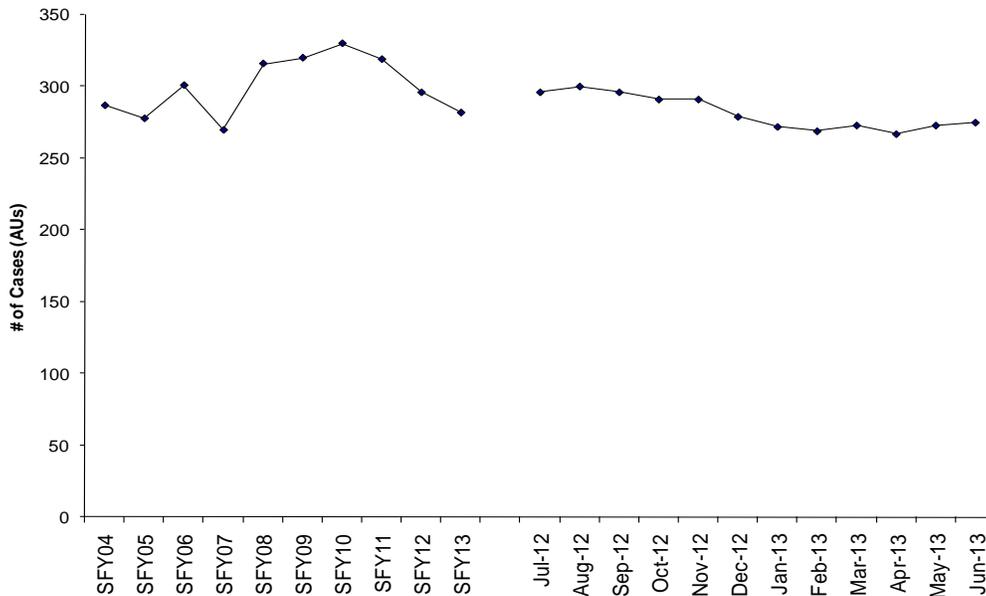
¹⁹ OFM Forecasting Division

²⁰ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

**OAR Caseload
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-ACES Data



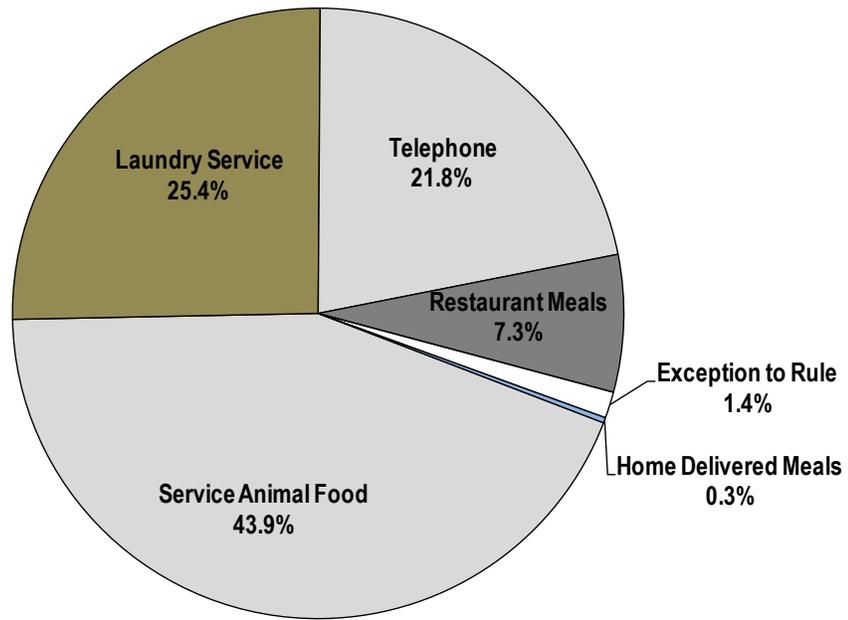
Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY04	287	SFY09	320
SFY05	278	SFY10	330
SFY06	301	SFY11	319
SFY07	270	SFY12	296
SFY08	316	SFY13	282

SFY 2013	Cases	Persons	Total Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	296	296	\$12,563.95	\$42.45
August	300	300	\$12,711.56	\$42.37
September	296	300	\$12,764.18	\$43.12
October	291	297	\$12,680.98	\$43.58
November	291	302	\$12,655.94	\$43.49
December	279	289	\$12,419.39	\$44.51
January	272	282	\$12,123.32	\$44.57
February	269	277	\$11,996.08	\$44.60
March	273	281	\$12,001.31	\$43.96
April	267	275	\$11,701.51	\$43.83
May	273	280	\$11,873.54	\$43.49
June	275	281	\$11,989.05	\$43.60
Mo. Avg.	282	288	\$12,290.00	\$43.58

Other Programs

Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type²¹
SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



OAR Case Type	OAR Cases	
	Number	Percent
Service Animal Food	157	43.9%
Laundry Service	91	25.4%
Telephone	78	21.8%
Restaurant Meals	26	7.3%
Exception to Rule ²²	5	1.4%
Home Delivered Meals	1	0.3%
Total Cases	358	100%

²¹ 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.

²² 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 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	11	4.0%	13	4.6%
Region Total	11	4.0%	13	4.6%
Region 2				
ALDERWOOD CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
BELLINGHAM CSO	8	2.9%	9	3.2%
EVERETT CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KING NORTH CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
MT VERNON CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
OAK HARBOR CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
WHITE CENTER CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
Region Total	18	6.5%	19	6.8%
Region 3				
ABERDEEN CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
BREMERTON CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
CHEHALIS CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KELSO CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
LAKWOOD CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
OLYMPIA CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
PORT ANGELES CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
SHELTON CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Region Total	13	4.7%	13	4.6%

Other Programs

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

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 1				
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	8	2.9%	8	2.8%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Region Total	10	3.6%	10	3.6%
HCS Region 2				
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	16	5.8%	16	5.7%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	62	22.5%	62	22.1%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
Region Total	84	30.5%	84	29.9%
HCS Region 3				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KELSO HCS	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
PORT ANGELES HCS	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
Region Total	7	2.5%	7	2.5%
WASHCAP²³	127	46.2%	127	45.2%
State Total	275	100.0%	281	100.0%

²³ The WASHCAP office is part of the Statewide Customer Service Call Center (CSC).

Other Programs

OAR Caseload by County of Residence April 2013 Snapshot²⁴

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	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	6	2.2%	6	2.2%
Clark	5	1.9%	5	1.8%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	5	1.9%	5	1.8%
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	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
Grays Harbor	11	4.1%	11	4.0%
Island	5	1.9%	5	1.8%
Jefferson	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
King	21	7.9%	21	7.6%
Kitsap	9	3.4%	9	3.3%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Lewis	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
Okanogan	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Pierce	19	7.1%	19	6.9%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	101	37.8%	104	37.8%
Spokane	31	11.6%	34	12.4%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	9	3.4%	9	3.3%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Whatcom	20	7.5%	22	8.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	4	1.5%	4	1.5%
State Total	267	100.0%	275	100.0%

²⁴ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

Other Programs

OAR Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	281	100.0%
Gender		
Female	203	72.2%
Male	78	27.8%
Race		
Hispanic Origin	11	3.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	270	96.1%
White	201	71.5%
Black/African American	8	2.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	5.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	5	1.8%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	40	14.2%
Marital Status		
Separated	27	9.6%
Married	36	12.8%
Never Married	104	37.0%
Divorced	84	29.9%
Widow	27	9.6%
Unknown	3	1.1%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	250	89.0%
Resident Alien	31	11.0%
U.S. National²⁵	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%
Homeless	15	5.3%

²⁵ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

Other Programs

OAR Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

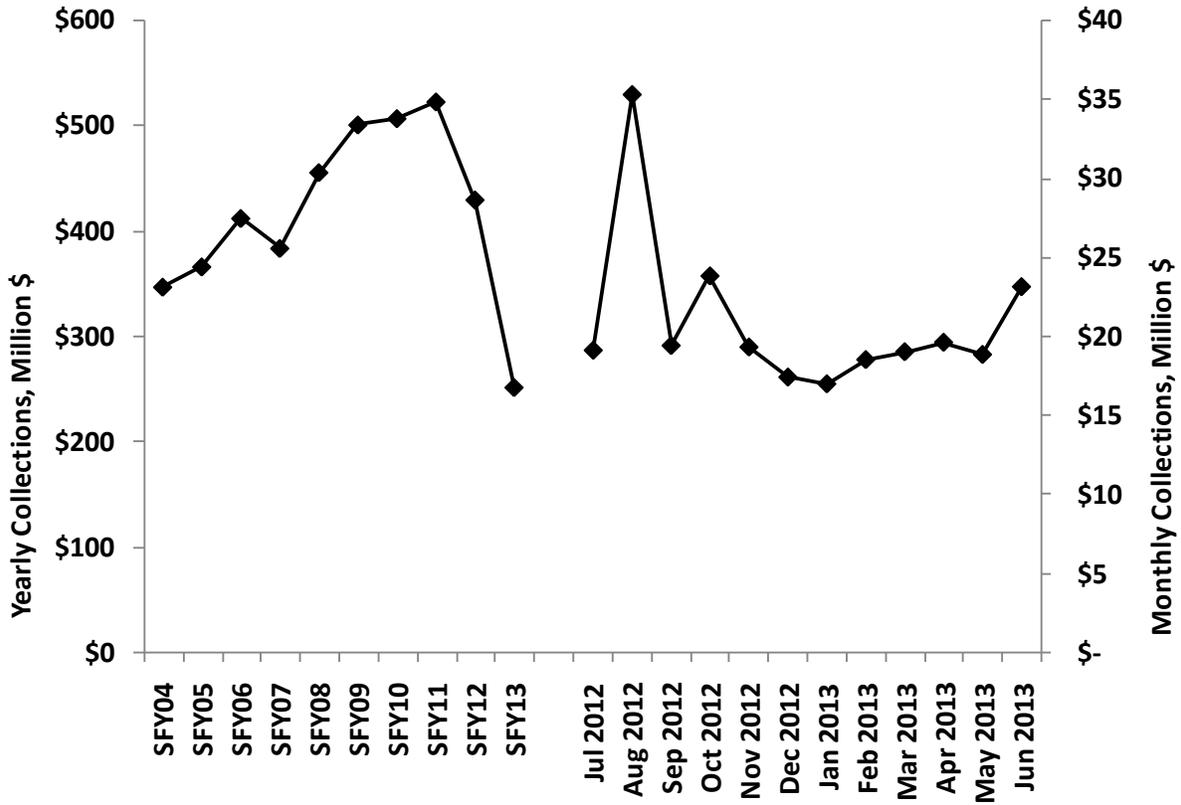
Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
Education		
Less than a High School Diploma	58	20.6%
High School Graduate or GED	165	58.7%
Some College or College Degree	45	16.0%
Unknown	13	4.6%
Age		
< 1 Year Old	1	0.4%
1 - 5 Years Old	1	0.4%
6 - 10 Years Old	5	1.8%
11 - 15 Years Old	2	0.7%
16 - 17 Years Old	1	0.4%
18 - 24 Years Old	8	2.8%
25 - 34 Years Old	14	5.0%
35 - 44 Years Old	37	13.2%
45 - 54 Years Old	53	18.9%
55 - 64 Years Old	68	24.2%
65+ Years Old	91	32.4%
Avg. Age of Clients	56.3 Years Old	

Other Programs

**OFR Total Collections
SFY 2004 – SFY 2013**

Source: Office of Financial Recovery

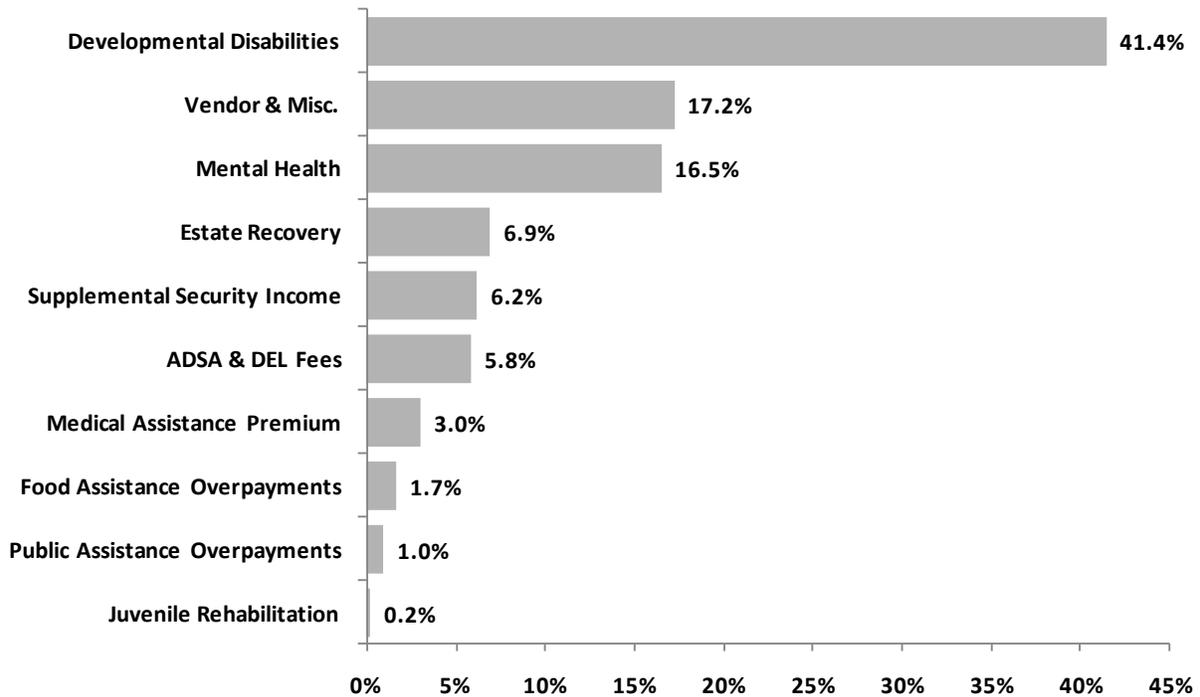


Year	Total Collections	Year	Total Collections
SFY04	\$346,440,101	SFY09	\$501,094,673
SFY05	\$365,748,404	SFY10	\$507,122,495
SFY06	\$411,945,972	SFY11	\$523,043,246
SFY07	\$383,371,727	SFY12	\$429,598,175
SFY08	\$455,621,170	SFY13	\$250,758,274

Other Programs

**OFR Total Collections by Program
SFY 2013²⁶**

Source: Office of Financial Recovery



Program	SFY 2013
Developmental Disabilities	\$103,872,683
Vendor & Misc.	\$43,255,072
Mental Health	\$41,457,598
Estate Recovery	\$17,326,541
Supplemental Security Income	\$15,530,101
ADSA & DEL Fees	\$14,625,299
Medical Assistance Premium	\$7,565,877
Food Assistance Overpayments	\$4,160,816
Public Assistance Overpayments	\$2,419,599
Total	\$250,758,274

²⁶ Effective 7/1/2012, OFR no longer does the Medicaid Drug Rebate function. This line of business collected \$178,156,779 in FY12 and \$0 in FY13. Effective 1/1/2013, OFR stopped performing the majority of Regional Support Network reimbursement functions. This line of business collected \$29,650,257 in FY12 and \$304,347 in FY13.

Other Programs

**Selected RCA Program Characteristics
SFY 2012 and SFY 2013**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY12 (July 2011– June 2012)	SFY13 (July 2012– June 2013)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	348 (291 - 405)	414 (363 - 459)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	377 (315 - 440)	458 (395 - 508)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population²⁷	6,817,770	6,882,400
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over²⁸	5,244,275	5,303,670
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²⁹	\$278.64 (\$263.71 - \$288.59)	\$279.22 (\$269.91 - \$288.16)

²⁷ OFM Forecasting Division

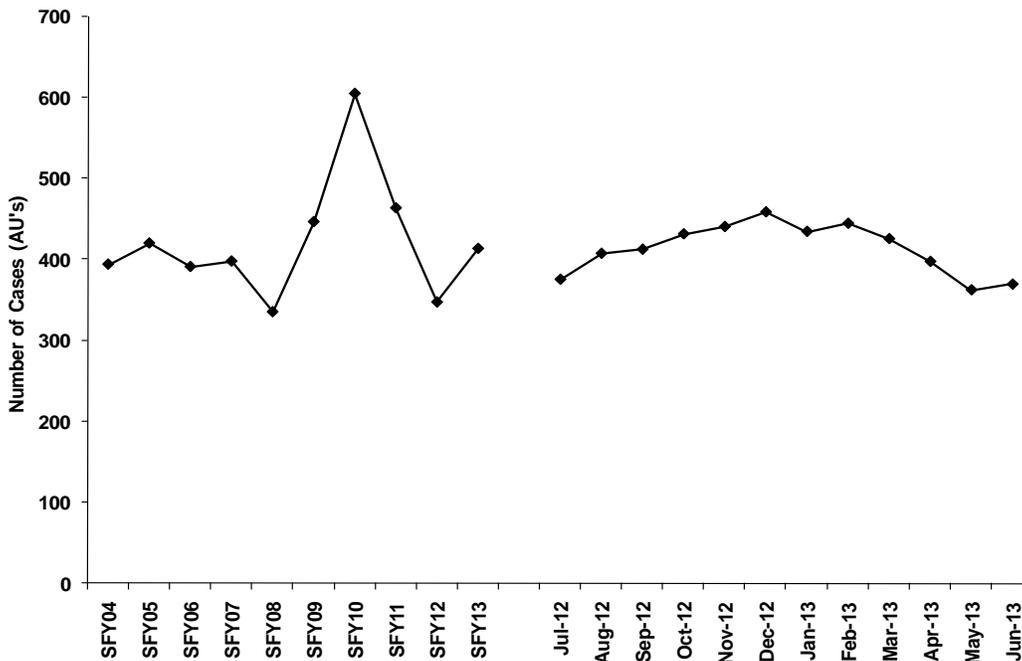
²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

RCA Caseload
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY04	395	SFY09	447
SFY05	421	SFY10	605
SFY06	392	SFY11	464
SFY07	398	SFY12	348
SFY08	336	SFY13	414

SFY2013	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	376	424	\$104,594.00	\$278.18
August	408	461	\$113,629.50	\$278.50
September	413	462	\$114,805.00	\$277.98
October	432	484	\$118,721.50	\$274.82
November	441	494	\$124,088.00	\$281.38
December	459	508	\$130,539.79	\$284.40
January	435	474	\$124,360.29	\$285.89
February	445	483	\$120,111.50	\$269.91
March	426	467	\$119,289.28	\$280.02
April	398	436	\$114,689.28	\$288.16
May	363	395	\$101,780.28	\$280.39
June	370	403	\$100,574.28	\$271.82
Mo. Avg.	414	458	\$115,599.00	\$279.22

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by Country of Origin

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Country	Number of Persons	Percent of Statewide Cases
Afghanistan	1	0.2%
Argentina	5	1.2%
Belarus (Belorussia)	2	0.5%
Myanmar (Burma)	48	11.9%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	0.2%
Bhutan	13	3.2%
Bulgaria	2	0.5%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	1	0.2%
Congo	2	0.5%
Cuba	20	5.0%
Ecuador	1	0.2%
Egypt	4	1.0%
Eritrea	20	5.0%
Ethiopia	25	6.2%
Gambia, The	5	1.2%
Iraq	77	19.1%
Iran	32	7.9%
Israel	1	0.2%
Kenya	6	1.5%
Kyrgyzstan	3	0.7%
Moldova	5	1.2%
Mongolia	2	0.5%
Malaysia	7	1.7%
Malta	1	0.2%
Nepal	7	1.7%
Russia	3	0.7%
Saudi Arabia	1	0.2%
Saint Martin	5	1.2%
Somalia	57	14.1%
Sudan	14	3.5%
Syria	2	0.5%
Thailand	6	1.5%
Tunisia	1	0.2%
Uganda	2	0.5%
Ukraine	10	2.5%
OTHER COUNTRIES	11	2.7%
Total	403	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	40	10.8%	41	10.2%
COLFAX CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	34	9.2%	43	10.7%
WALLA WALLA CSO	3	0.8%	3	0.7%
WAPATO CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
YAKIMA CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Region Total	80	21.6%	90	22.3%
Region 2				
ALDERWOOD CSO	19	5.1%	19	4.7%
AUBURN CSO	3	0.8%	3	0.7%
BELLINGHAM CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
BELLTOWN CSO	4	1.1%	4	1.0%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	7	1.9%	7	1.7%
EVERETT CSO	19	5.1%	22	5.5%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	3	0.8%	3	0.7%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	16	4.3%	18	4.5%
KING NORTH CSO	25	6.8%	26	6.5%
KING SOUTH CSO	58	15.7%	67	16.6%
RAINIER CSO	20	5.4%	21	5.2%
RENTON CSO	31	8.4%	32	7.9%
SKY VALLEY CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
WHITE CENTER CSO	67	18.1%	70	17.4%
Region Total	274	74.1%	294	73.0%
Region 3				
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	9	2.4%	12	3.0%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	4	1.1%	4	1.0%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	2	0.5%	2	0.5%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Region Total	16	4.3%	19	4.7%
State Total	370	100.0%	403	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload by County of Residence

April 2013 Snapshot³⁰

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	32	8.0%	38	8.7%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	11	2.8%	18	4.1%
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	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
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	255	64.1%	274	62.8%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	11	2.8%	11	2.5%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	29	7.3%	33	7.6%
Spokane	47	11.8%	48	11.0%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	4	1.0%	5	1.1%
Whatcom	4	1.0%	4	0.9%
Whitman	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Yakima	2	0.5%	2	0.5%
State Total	398	100.0%	436	100.0%

³⁰ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

Other Programs

RCA Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	403	100.0%
Gender		
Female	153	38.0%
Male	250	62.0%
Race		
Hispanic Origin	38	9.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	365	90.6%
White	36	8.9%
Black/African American	67	16.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	1.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	2	0.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	253	62.8%
Marital Status		
Separated	16	4.0%
Married	80	19.9%
Never Married	278	69.0%
Divorced	10	2.5%
Widow	6	1.5%
Unknown	13	3.2%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	0	0.0%
Resident Alien	403	100.0%
U.S. National³¹	0	0.0%
Homeless	22	5.5%

³¹ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

Other Programs

RCA Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
Education		
Less than a High School Diploma	125	31.0%
High School Graduate or GED	198	49.1%
Some College or College Degree	39	9.7%
Unknown	41	10.2%
Age		
Under 18 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	148	36.7%
25 - 34 Years Old	140	34.7%
35 - 44 Years Old	39	9.7%
45 - 54 Years Old	30	7.4%
55 - 64 Years Old	32	7.9%
65+ Years Old	14	3.5%
Avg. Age of Clients	32.3 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected SSP Program Characteristics³² SFY 2012 and SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2012 (July 2011 – June 2012)	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	34,075 (33,629 – 34,608)	35,241 (34,716 – 35,663)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	34,075 (33,629 – 34,608)	35,240 (34,716 – 35,663)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	0.5%	0.5%
State Population Total³³	6,817,770	6,882,400
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Population Age 18 and Over	0.6%	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over³⁴	5,244,275	5,303,670
Average Persons Per Case	1	1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)³⁵	\$46.01 (\$46.00 – \$60.62)	\$46.90 (\$46.00 – \$56.69)

³² 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.

³³ OFM Forecasting Division.

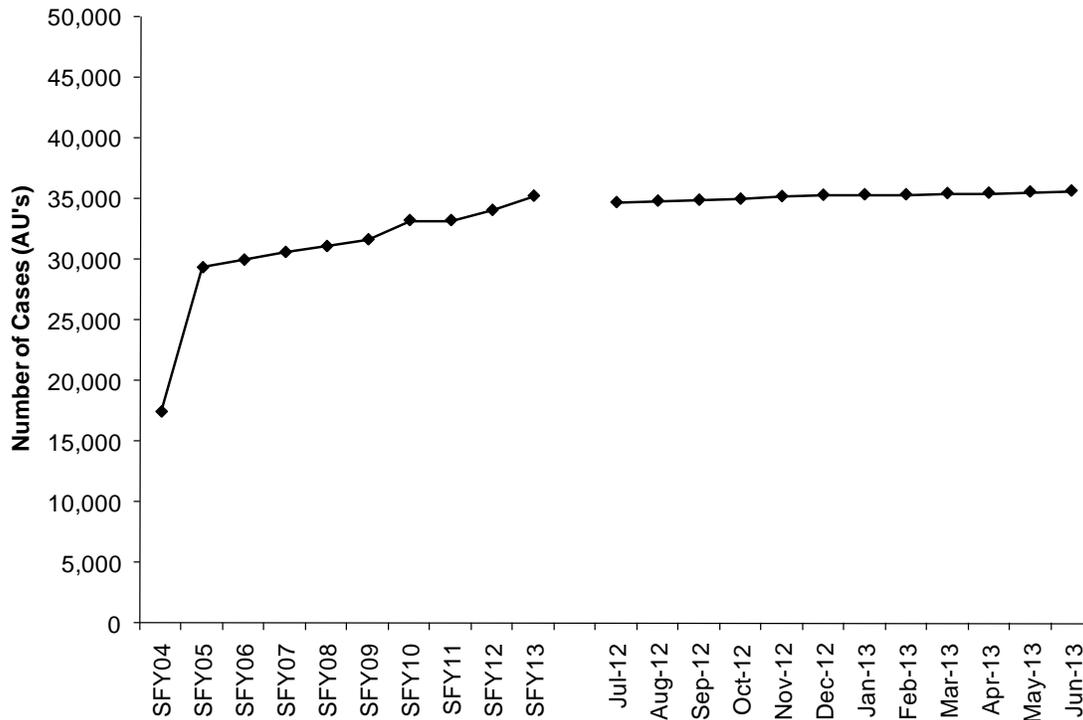
³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload³⁶
SFY 2004 - SFY 2013

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY2013	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	34,716	34,716	\$1,597,292.39	\$46.01
August	34,835	34,835	\$1,602,720.39	\$46.01
September	34,910	34,910	\$1,606,262.39	\$46.01
October	34,998	34,998	\$1,610,136.65	\$46.01
November	35,210	35,207	\$1,619,749.91	\$46.00
December	35,318	35,318	\$2,002,348.91	\$56.69
January	35,355	35,354	\$1,626,346.67	\$46.00
February	35,356	35,354	\$1,626,484.67	\$46.00
March	35,458	35,458	\$1,631,293.55	\$46.01
April	35,486	35,486	\$1,632,627.55	\$46.01
May	35,584	35,584	\$1,636,859.55	\$46.00
June	35,663	35,663	\$1,640,815.55	\$46.01
Mo. Avg.	35,241	35,240	\$1,652,745.00	\$46.90

³⁶ Please refer to note on page 42 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 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	756	2.1%	756	2.1%
CLARKSTON CSO	39	0.1%	39	0.1%
COLFAX CSO	23	0.1%	23	0.1%
COLVILLE CSO	78	0.2%	78	0.2%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
ELLENSBURG CSO	26	0.1%	26	0.1%
GOLDENDALE CSO	37	0.1%	37	0.1%
KENNEWICK CSO	331	0.9%	331	0.9%
MOSES LAKE CSO	166	0.5%	166	0.5%
NEWPORT CSO	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
OKANOGAN CSO	112	0.3%	112	0.3%
REPUBLIC CSO	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	148	0.4%	148	0.4%
WALLA WALLA CSO	109	0.3%	109	0.3%
WAPATO CSO	147	0.4%	147	0.4%
WENATCHEE CSO	161	0.5%	161	0.5%
WHITE SALMON CSO	15	0.0%	15	0.0%
YAKIMA CSO	291	0.8%	291	0.8%
Region Total	2,510	7.0%	2,510	7.0%
Region 2				
ALDERWOOD CSO	482	1.4%	482	1.4%
AUBURN CSO	86	0.2%	86	0.2%
BELLINGHAM CSO	326	0.9%	326	0.9%
BELLTOWN CSO	267	0.7%	267	0.7%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	310	0.9%	310	0.9%
EVERETT CSO	295	0.8%	295	0.8%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	376	1.1%	376	1.1%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	734	2.1%	734	2.1%
KING NORTH CSO	446	1.3%	446	1.3%
KING SOUTH CSO	344	1.0%	344	1.0%
MT VERNON CSO	191	0.5%	191	0.5%
OAK HARBOR CSO	64	0.2%	64	0.2%
RAINIER CSO	532	1.5%	532	1.5%
RENTON CSO	359	1.0%	359	1.0%
SKY VALLEY CSO	98	0.3%	98	0.3%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	158	0.4%	158	0.4%
WHITE CENTER CSO	542	1.5%	542	1.5%
Region Total	5,610	15.7%	5,610	15.7%

Other Programs

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

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 3				
ABERDEEN CSO	123	0.3%	123	0.3%
BREMERTON CSO	273	0.8%	273	0.8%
CHEHALIS CSO	133	0.4%	133	0.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	624	1.7%	624	1.7%
FORKS CSO	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
KELSO CSO	178	0.5%	178	0.5%
LAKEWOOD CSO	261	0.7%	261	0.7%
LONG BEACH CSO	35	0.1%	35	0.1%
OLYMPIA CSO	304	0.9%	304	0.9%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	319	0.9%	319	0.9%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	392	1.1%	392	1.1%
PORT ANGELES CSO	82	0.2%	82	0.2%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	24	0.1%	24	0.1%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	252	0.7%	252	0.7%
SHELTON CSO	74	0.2%	74	0.2%
SOUTH BEND CSO	17	0.0%	17	0.0%
STEVENSON CSO	14	0.0%	14	0.0%
Region Total	3,130	8.8%	3,130	8.8%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	99	0.3%	99	0.3%
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
WASHCAP³⁷	10,559	29.6%	10,559	29.6%

³⁷ The WASHCAP office is part of the Statewide Customer Service Call Center (CSC).

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region, CSO, and HCS Office³⁸ (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HCS Region 1				
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	44	0.1%	44	0.1%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	69	0.2%	69	0.2%
ELLENSBURG HCS	22	0.1%	22	0.1%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	144	0.4%	144	0.4%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	55	0.2%	55	0.2%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	1,000	2.8%	1,000	2.8%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	95	0.3%	95	0.3%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	387	1.1%	387	1.1%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	106	0.3%	106	0.3%
WAPATO HCS	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	80	0.2%	80	0.2%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	245	0.7%	245	0.7%
Region Total	2,249	6.3%	2,249	6.3%
HCS Region 2				
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	394	1.1%	394	1.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	354	1.0%	354	1.0%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	686	1.9%	686	1.9%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	6,055	17.0%	6,055	17.0%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	142	0.4%	142	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	102	0.3%	102	0.3%
Region Total	7,733	21.7%	7,733	21.7%
HCS Region 3				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	79	0.2%	79	0.2%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	225	0.6%	225	0.6%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	67	0.2%	67	0.2%
KELSO HCS	124	0.3%	124	0.3%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	308	0.9%	308	0.9%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	56	0.2%	56	0.2%
PORT ANGELES HCS	96	0.3%	96	0.3%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	1,595	4.5%	1,595	4.5%
VANCOUVER HCS	1,190	3.3%	1,190	3.3%
Region Total	3,740	10.5%	3,740	10.5%
State Total	35,663	100.0%	35,663	100.0%

³⁸ 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 managed by the Community Services Division (CSD).

Other Programs

SSP Caseload by County of Residence April 2013 Snapshot³⁹

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	75	0.2%	75	0.2%
Asotin	103	0.3%	103	0.3%
Benton	589	1.7%	589	1.7%
Chelan	310	0.9%	310	0.9%
Clallam	290	0.8%	290	0.8%
Clark	2,233	6.3%	2,233	6.3%
Columbia	20	0.1%	20	0.1%
Cowlitz	469	1.3%	469	1.3%
Douglas	109	0.3%	109	0.3%
Ferry	44	0.1%	44	0.1%
Franklin	351	1.0%	351	1.0%
Garfield	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Grant	370	1.0%	370	1.0%
Grays Harbor	406	1.1%	406	1.1%
Island	163	0.5%	163	0.5%
Jefferson	107	0.3%	107	0.3%
King	13,756	38.8%	13,756	38.8%
Kitsap	744	2.1%	744	2.1%
Kittitas	70	0.2%	70	0.2%
Klickitat	106	0.3%	106	0.3%
Lewis	312	0.9%	312	0.9%
Lincoln	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
Mason	206	0.6%	206	0.6%
Okanogan	234	0.7%	234	0.7%
Pacific	127	0.4%	127	0.4%
Pend Oreille	89	0.3%	89	0.3%
Pierce	3,931	11.1%	3,931	11.1%
San Juan	24	0.1%	24	0.1%
Skagit	445	1.3%	445	1.3%
Skamania	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
Snohomish	3,224	9.1%	3,224	9.1%
Spokane	2,297	6.5%	2,297	6.5%
Stevens	225	0.6%	225	0.6%
Thurston	866	2.4%	866	2.4%
Wahkiakum	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Walla Walla	289	0.8%	289	0.8%
Whatcom	899	2.5%	899	2.5%
Whitman	73	0.2%	73	0.2%
Yakima	1,506	4.2%	1,506	4.2%
Unknown	345	1.0%	345	1.0%
State Total	35,486	100.0%	35,486	100.0%

³⁹ For the SFY 13 ESA Briefing Book, the client's county of residence is reported as of April (rather than June as in past publications) due to an ACES data warehouse issue affecting county level data that started in May 2013.

Other Programs

SSP Client Demographics

June 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
TOTAL	35,663	100.0%
Gender		
Female	23,086	64.7%
Male	12,577	35.3%
Race		
Hispanic Origin	2,853	8.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	32,810	92.0%
White	16,132	45.2%
Black/African American	1,666	4.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,679	24.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	621	1.7%
Two or More Races	84	0.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	5,628	15.8%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	2,822	7.9%
Married	11,845	33.2%
Never Married	6,747	18.9%
Divorced	5,947	16.7%
Widow	7,255	20.3%
Unknown	1,047	2.9%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	28,260	79.2%
Resident Alien	7,311	20.5%
U.S. National⁴⁰	89	0.2%
Unknown	3	0.0%
Homeless	280	0.8%

⁴⁰ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

Other Programs

SSP Client Demographics (continued)

June 2013 Snapshot

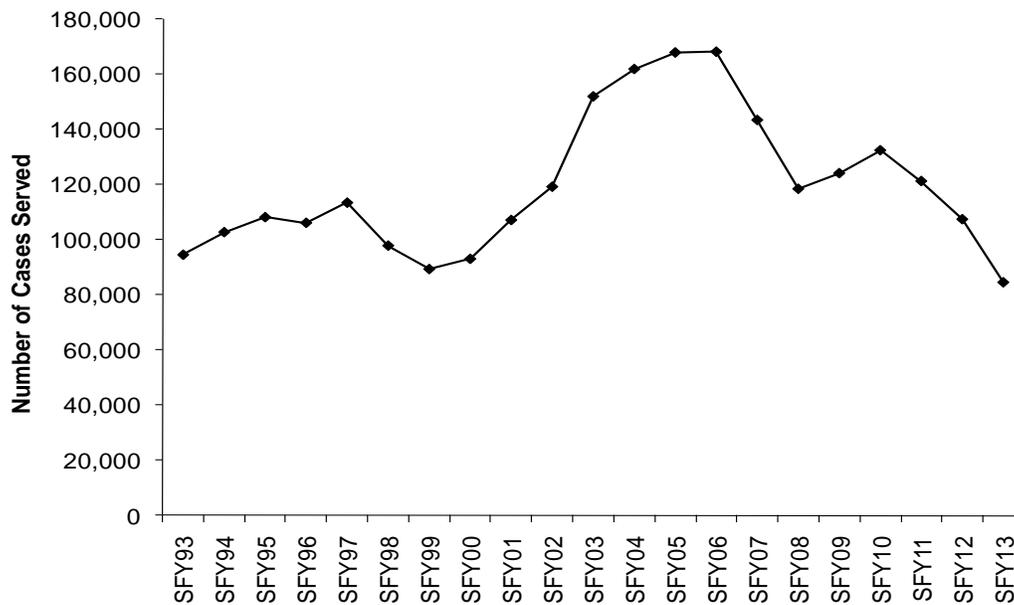
Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
Education		
Less than a High School Diploma	11,375	31.9%
High School Graduate or GED	16,603	46.6%
Some College or College Degree	3,021	8.5%
Unknown	4,664	13.1%
Age		
< 1 Year Old	1	0.0%
1 - 5 Years Old	23	0.1%
6 - 10 Years Old	18	0.1%
11 - 15 Years Old	23	0.1%
16 - 17 Years Old	12	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	171	0.5%
25 - 34 Years Old	502	1.4%
35 - 44 Years Old	632	1.8%
45 - 54 Years Old	946	2.7%
55 - 64 Years Old	1,312	3.7%
65+ Years Old	32,023	89.8%
Avg. Age of Clients	72.2 Years Old	

Other Programs

**WTAP Caseload
SFY 1993 to SFY 2013⁴¹**

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)



SFY	Cases Served
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
2013	84,599

⁴¹ Likely due to an increasing number of individuals turning to cell phones for primary phone service, the number of cases participating in WTAP declined in SFY 2013.

Other Programs

WTAP Caseload By County of Residence SFY 2013

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)

County	Number of Cases Participating	Percent of Total Cases Participating	Number of Eligible Cases	Percent of Eligible Cases Participating
Adams	323	0.4%	3,410	9.5%
Asotin	399	0.5%	4,170	9.6%
Benton	1,686	2.0%	24,017	7.0%
Chelan	1,053	1.2%	10,924	9.6%
Clallam	1,315	1.6%	11,653	11.3%
Clark	5,272	6.2%	61,803	8.5%
Columbia	112	0.1%	682	0.0%
Cowlitz	2,082	2.5%	21,472	9.7%
Douglas	377	0.4%	4,498	8.4%
Ferry	270	0.3%	1,522	24.8%
Franklin	960	1.1%	11,266	2.4%
Garfield	41	0.0%	234	0.0%
Grant	1,411	1.7%	14,573	0.3%
Grays Harbor	1,354	1.6%	15,281	9.2%
Island	654	0.8%	7,300	18.5%
Jefferson	538	0.6%	4,391	14.9%
King	21,284	25.2%	224,132	0.2%
Kitsap	2,543	3.0%	31,221	8.1%
Kittitas	448	0.5%	5,595	8.0%
Klickitat	234	0.3%	3,443	6.8%
Lewis	1,794	2.1%	15,022	11.9%
Lincoln	126	0.1%	884	14.3%
Mason	1,019	1.2%	10,090	10.1%
Okanogan	1,143	1.4%	8,143	14.0%
Pacific	392	0.5%	4,152	9.4%
Pend Oreille	383	0.5%	2,454	15.6%
Pierce	8,801	10.4%	123,869	7.1%
San Juan	235	0.3%	1,337	17.6%
Skagit	1,465	1.7%	18,480	7.9%
Skamania	34	0.0%	1,658	2.1%
Snohomish	6,024	7.1%	85,358	7.1%
Spokane	8,334	9.9%	82,299	10.1%
Stevens	1,496	1.8%	7,416	20.2%
Thurston	3,123	3.7%	35,639	8.8%
Wahkiakum	83	0.1%	507	16.4%
Walla Walla	821	1.0%	8,623	9.5%
Whatcom	2,741	3.2%	30,576	9.0%
Whitman	325	0.4%	4,077	8.0%
Yakima	3,861	4.6%	47,379	8.1%
Unknown	43	0.1%	492	8.7%
State Total	84,599	100%	950,042	8.9%

Expenditures

	PAGE
Overview and Introduction	1
Budget Overview – All Funds 2013-15 Biennium (Including Supplemental)	2
Budget Overview – General Fund-State 2013-15 Biennium (Including Supplemental)	3
Economic Services Administration Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures.....	4
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Total Grant Expenditures for Selected Biennia.....	7
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DSHS Budget Overview

General Fund-State appropriations for DSHS were 15.9% of the total statewide General Fund-State appropriations as of the 2013-15 enacted biennial budget.

General Fund-State appropriations for ESA were 13.7% of the total DSHS General Fund-State appropriations as of the 2013-15 enacted biennial 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 the following sub-sections:

- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst Program
- Administrative Expenditures

Each sub-section begins with a brief narrative.

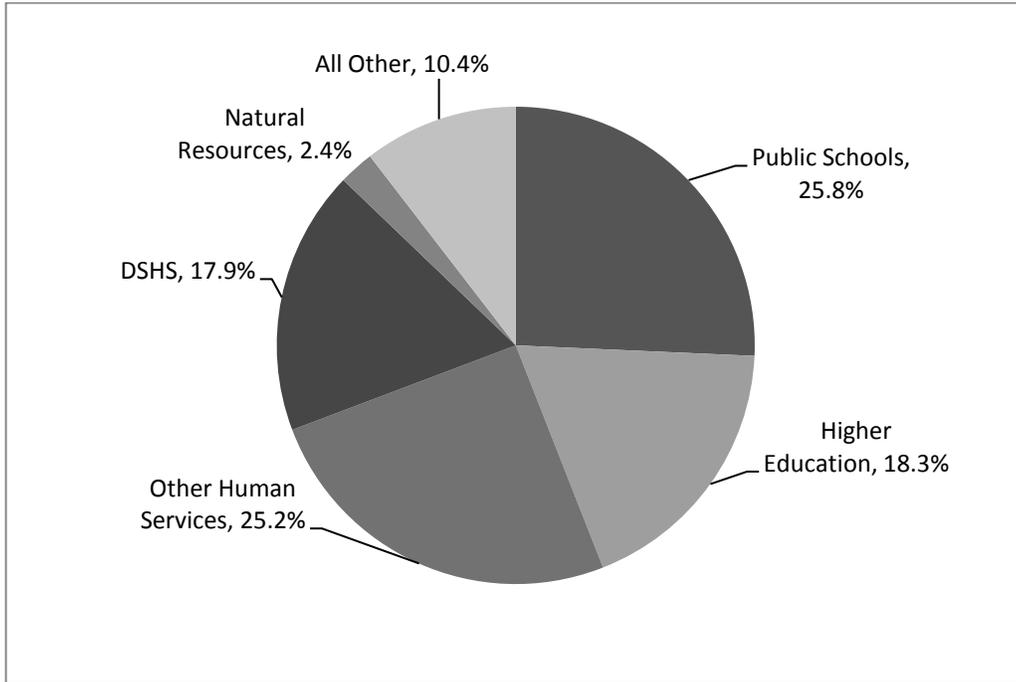
State expenditures for programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and most childcare assistance, are affected by block grants. Block grants place a "lid" on the amount of federal funding available.

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

**State Budget Overview – All Funds
2013-15 Biennium**

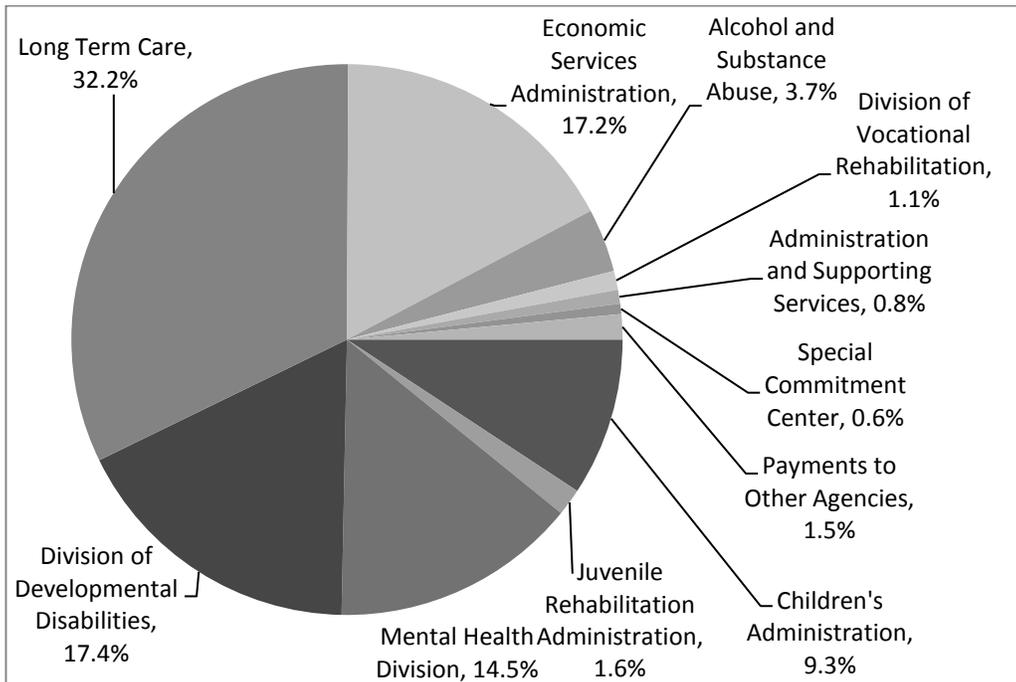
Source: <http://fiscal.wa.gov>



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

**DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds
2013-15 Biennium**

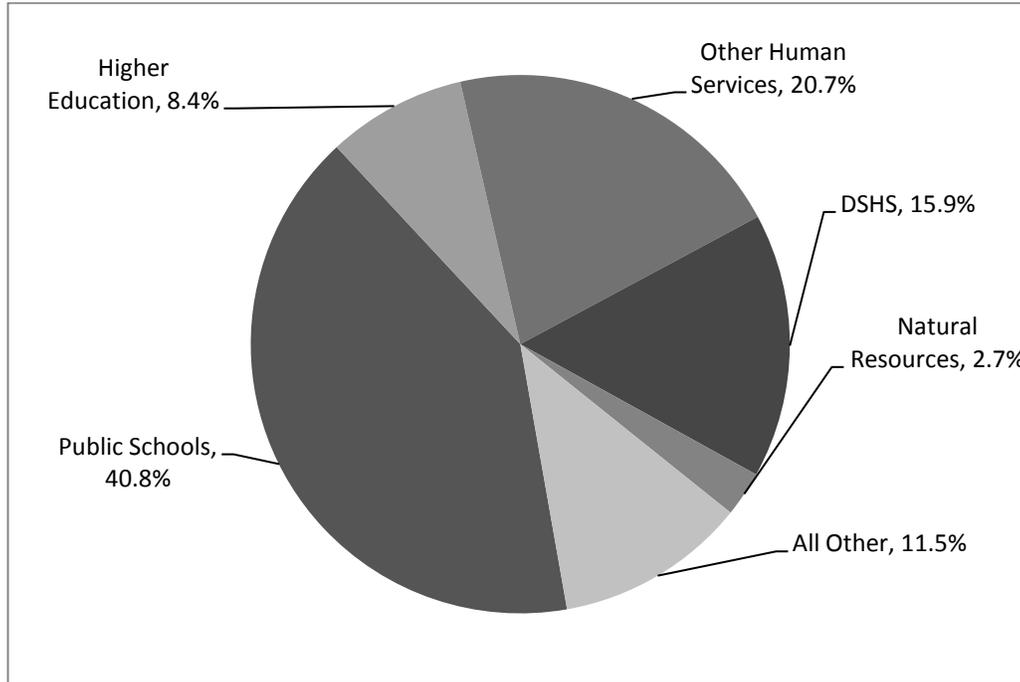
Source: <http://fiscal.wa.gov>



Expenditures

**State Budget Overview – General Fund-State
2013-15 Biennium**

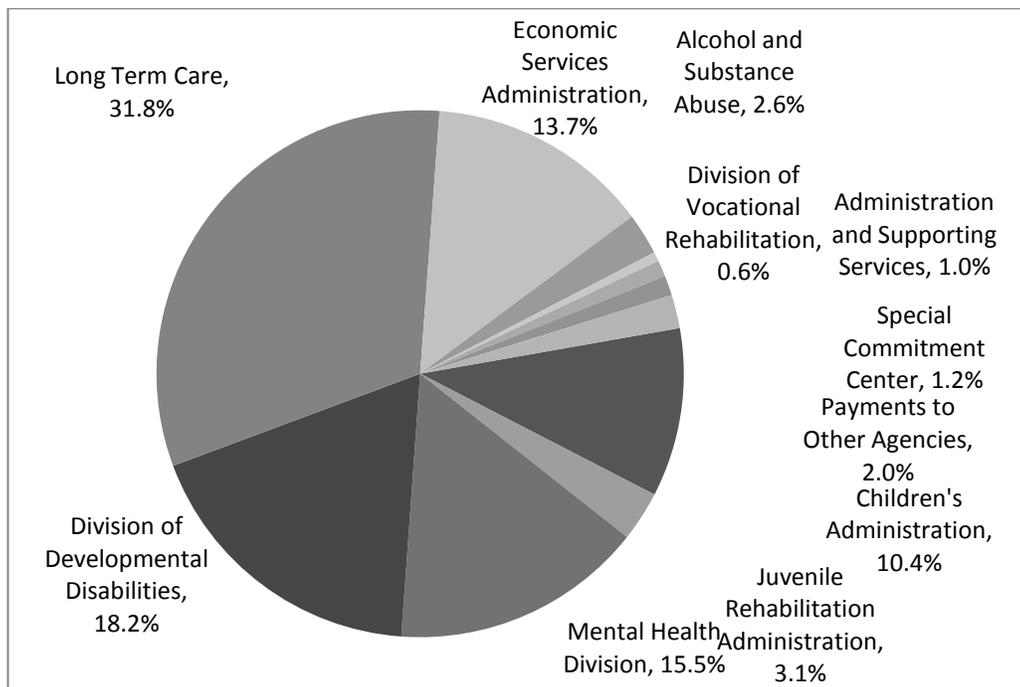
Source: <http://fiscal.wa.gov>



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

**DSHS Budget Overview – General Fund-State
2013-15 Biennium**

Source: <http://fiscal.wa.gov>



Expenditures

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

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

		Actual 11-13 Biennium ¹	Projected 13-15 Biennium ²	Change from 11-13 to 13-15	
				Amount	Percent
CASH GRANT PROGRAMS					
	STATE	\$ 231,410.6	\$ 193,383.0	\$(38,027.6)	(16.4)%
	TOTAL	\$ 572,579.6	\$ 503,837.0	\$(68,742.6)	(12.0)%
CHILD CARE					
	STATE	\$ 104,163.5	\$ 130,886.0	\$ 26,722.5	25.7%
	TOTAL	\$ 427,425.2	\$ 519,376.0	\$ 91,950.8	21.5%
WORKFIRST SPENDING PLAN³					
	STATE	\$ 354,569.4	\$ 351,756.0	\$ (2,813.4)	(0.8)%
	TOTAL	\$ 1,041,771.2	\$ 1,084,637.0	\$ 42,865.8	4.1%
REFUGEE CONTRACTED SERVICES					
	STATE	\$ 8,047.1	\$ 8,046.0	\$ (1.1)	(0.0)%
	TOTAL	\$ 28,750.4	\$ 29,858.0	\$ 1,107.6	3.9%
OTHER CLIENT SERVICES⁴					
	STATE	\$ 16,624.3	\$ 15,848.9	\$ (775.4)	(1.0)%
	TOTAL	\$ 30,166.8	\$ 29,437.9	\$ (728.9)	(1.2)%
SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS					
	STATE	\$ 175.7	\$ 370.0	\$ 194.3	110.6%
	TOTAL	\$ 42,779.7	\$ 40,358.0	\$ (2,421.7)	(5.7)%
ADMINISTRATIVE					
	STATE	\$ 108,107.9	\$ 136,222.0	\$ 28,114.1	26.0%
	TOTAL	\$ 242,801.6	\$ 232,569.0	\$(10,232.6)	(4.2)%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES					
	STATE	\$ 823,098.5	\$ 836,511.9	\$ 13,413.9	1.6%
	TOTAL	\$ 2,386,274.5	\$ 2,440,072.9	\$ 53,798.4	2.3%

¹ 2011-13 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 12 and SFY 13.

² 2013-15 Enacted budget and the WorkFirst Spending Plan.

³ ESA share of the WorkFirst Spending Plan.

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

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
- Age, Blind or Disabled Program (ABD) and Pregnant Women Assistance Program (PWA).
- CEAP, SSI/SSP, SSI Special Needs

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

	11-13 Biennium Actuals ⁵		13-15 Biennium Projections ⁶	
	State	Total	State	Total
TANF ASSISTANCE				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 56,311.5	\$ 243,509.6	\$ 45,047.0	\$ 198,246.0
SECOND YEAR	\$ 65,044.3	\$ 216,487.7	\$ 37,497.0	\$ 191,568.0
BIENNIUM	\$ 121,355.8	\$ 459,997.3	\$ 82,544.0	\$ 389,814.0
CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERIES⁷				
FIRST YEAR	\$ (31,425.4)	\$ (62,850.9)	\$ (26,879.0)	\$ (53,703.0)
SECOND YEAR	\$ (27,291.0)	\$ (54,582.0)	\$ (25,653.0)	\$ (51,306.0)
BIENNIUM	\$ (58,716.4)	\$ (117,432.9)	\$ (52,532.0)	\$ (105,009.0)
DIVERSION CASH ASSISTANCE				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 5,254.0	\$ 5,254.0	\$ 8,502.0	\$ 8,502.0
SECOND YEAR	\$ 4,001.3	\$ 4,001.3	\$ 8,502.0	\$ 8,502.0
BIENNIUM	\$ 9,255.3	\$ 9,255.3	\$ 17,004.0	\$ 17,004.0
REFUGEE CASH ASSIST				
FIRST YEAR	\$ -	\$ 1,154.6	\$ -	\$ 1,591.0
SECOND YEAR	\$ -	\$ 1,372.9	\$ -	\$ 1,593.0
BIENNIUM	\$ -	\$ 2,527.5	\$ -	\$ 3,184.0
FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR LEGAL IMMIGRANTS				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 20,590.2	\$ 20,590.2	\$ 14,388.0	\$ 14,388.0
SECOND YEAR	\$ 10,676.3	\$ 10,676.3	\$ 13,887.0	\$ 13,887.0
BIENNIUM	\$ 31,266.5	\$ 31,266.5	\$ 28,275.0	\$ 28,275.0
ABD & PWA - CASH ASSISTANCE⁸				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 37,199.6	\$ 37,199.6	\$ 23,931.0	\$ 23,931.0
SECOND YEAR	\$ 24,691.1	\$ 24,691.1	\$ 31,852.0	\$ 31,852.0
BIENNIUM	\$ 61,890.7	\$ 61,890.7	\$ 55,783.0	\$ 55,783.0
CEAP				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 194.8	\$ 194.8	\$ 152.0	\$ 152.0
SECOND YEAR	\$ 160.8	\$ 160.8	\$ 152.0	\$ 152.0
BIENNIUM	\$ 355.6	\$ 355.6	\$ 304.0	\$ 304.0
SSI/SSP				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 18,823.6	\$ 18,823.6	\$ 18,731.0	\$ 18,731.0
SECOND YEAR	\$ 19,748.4	\$ 19,748.4	\$ 18,729.0	\$ 18,729.0
BIENNIUM	\$ 38,572.0	\$ 38,572.0	\$ 37,460.0	\$ 37,460.0
SSI/SPECIAL NEEDS				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 174.2	\$ 174.2	\$ 296.0	\$ 296.0
SECOND YEAR	\$ 162.6	\$ 162.6	\$ 296.0	\$ 296.0
BIENNIUM	\$ 336.8	\$ 336.8	\$ 592.0	\$ 592.0
TOTAL				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 107,122.5	\$ 264,049.7	\$ 84,168.0	\$ 212,134.0
SECOND YEAR	\$ 97,193.8	\$ 222,719.1	\$ 85,262.0	\$ 215,273.0
BIENNIUM	\$ 204,316.3	\$ 486,768.8	\$ 169,430.0	\$ 427,407.0

⁵ Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY 12) and Second Year (SFY 13).

⁶ 2013-15 Enacted budget and the WorkFirst Spending Plan.

⁷ Support Recoveries are collections that offset State and Federal expenditures.

⁸ Aged, Blind or Disabled and Pregnant Women Assistance 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 11-13 ⁹	Projections 13-15 ¹⁰	Change From 11-13 To 13-15 Amount	Percent
TANF Assistance	\$ 459,997.3	\$ 389,814.0	\$ (70,183.3)	(15.3)%
Child Support Recoveries	\$ (117,432.9)	\$ (105,009.0)	\$ 12,423.9	(10.6)%
Refugee Cash Assistance	\$ 2,527.5	\$ 3,184.0	\$ 656.5	26.0%
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants (FAP) ¹¹	\$ 31,266.5	\$ 28,275.0	\$ (2,991.5)	(9.6)%
ABD & PWA ¹²	\$ 61,890.7	\$ 55,783.0	\$ (6,107.7)	(9.9)%
CEAP	\$ 355.6	\$ 304.0	\$ (51.6)	(14.5)%
SSI – SSP	\$ 38,572.0	\$ 37,460.0	\$ (1,112.0)	(2.9)%
SSI - Special Needs	\$ 336.8	\$ 592.0	\$ 255.2	75.8%
Total	\$ 477,513.5	\$ 410,403.0	\$ (67,110.5)	(12.2)%

⁹ Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY 12) and Second Year (SFY 13).

¹⁰ 2013-15 Enacted budget and the WorkFirst Spending Plan.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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 thousands of dollars) Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

Program	Funding	Biennium Actuals 11-13 ¹³	Biennium Projections 13-15 ¹⁴
TANF Assistance	Total	\$ 459,997.3	\$ 389,814.0
	State	\$ 121,355.8	\$ 82,544.0
Refugee Cash Assistance	Federal	\$ 2,527.5	\$ 3,184.0
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants	State	\$ 31,266.5	\$ 28,275.0
Aged, Blind or Disabled & Pregnant Women Assistance	State	\$ 61,890.7	\$ 55,783.0
CEAP	State	\$ 355.6	\$ 304.0
SSI/SSP	State	\$ 38,572.0	\$ 37,460.0

Summary of Grant Assistance Program Participation Budget Funding Stream

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

Program	Funding	Funding Stream
TANF Assistance	Federal	TANF Block Grant
	State	Maintenance of Effort (MOE)
Refugee Cash Assistance	Federal	Office of Refugee Resettlement
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants	State	General Fund State
Aged, Blind or Disabled & Pregnant Women Assistance¹⁵	State	General Fund State
CEAP	State	General Fund State
SSI/SSP	State	General Fund State

¹³ 2011-13 Actuals reflect expenditure data for First Year (SFY 12) and Second Year (SFY 13).

¹⁴ 2013-15 Enacted budget and the WorkFirst Spending Plan.

¹⁵ Aged, Blind or Disabled and Pregnant Women Assistance is net of ABD Recoveries. (Programs began on 11/01/2011.)

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, Department of Commerce, State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Employment Security Department, and non-state third-party delivery.

Expenditures

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

Source: ESA Finance and Performance Management

	11-13 BIENNIUM ACTUAL ¹⁶			13-15 BIENNIUM PROJECTED ¹⁷		
	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL
First Year:						
Child Care ¹⁸	\$ 65,366.2	\$ 51,519.6	\$ 216,885.7	\$ 189,319.0	\$ 64,325.0	\$ 253,644.0
ESD Contract ¹⁹	\$ 16,723.0	\$ -	\$ 16,723.0	\$ 15,418.0	\$ -	\$ 15,418.0
SBCTC Contract ²⁰	\$ 18,107.7	\$ 432.4	\$ 18,540.2	\$ 13,601.0	\$ -	\$ 13,601.0
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$ 20,659.5	\$ 1,395.9	\$ 22,055.3	\$ 29,828.0	\$ -	\$ 29,828.0
Tribal TANF (MOE) ²¹	\$ -	\$ 12,099.5	\$ 12,099.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DSHS Local Contracts ²²	\$ 3,127.6	\$ 879.3	\$ 4,006.9	\$ 6,360.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 6,460.0
Total:	\$ 223,984.0	\$ 66,326.7	\$ 290,310.6	\$ 254,526.0	\$ 64,425.0	\$ 318,951.0
Second Year:						
Child Care ¹⁸	\$ 157,615.5	\$ 52,643.9	\$ 210,259.4	\$ 199,171.0	\$ 66,561.0	\$ 265,732.0
ESD Contract ¹⁹	\$ 17,609.0	\$ -	\$ 17,609.0	\$ 15,418.0	\$ -	\$ 15,418.0
SBCTC Contract ²⁰	\$ 9,530.4	\$ -	\$ 19,530.4	\$ 13,601.0	\$ -	\$ 13,601.0
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$ 4,565.8	\$ 270.3	\$ 24,836.1	\$ 8,853.0	\$ -	\$ 28,853.0
Tribal TANF (MOE) ²¹	\$ -	\$ 12,305.0	\$ 12,305.0	\$ -	\$ 12,911.0	\$ 12,911.0
DSHS Local Contracts ²²	\$ 5,088.8	\$ 32.2	\$ 5,121.0	\$ 6,211.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 6,311.0
Total:	\$ 224,409.5	\$ 65,251.4	\$ 289,660.9	\$ 263,254.0	\$ 79,572.0	\$ 342,826.0
Biennium Total:						
Child Care ¹⁸	\$ 322,981.7	\$ 104,163.5	\$ 427,145.2	\$ 388,490.0	\$ 130,886.0	\$ 519,376.0
ESD Contract ¹⁹	\$ 34,332.0	\$ -	\$ 34,332.0	\$ 30,836.0	\$ -	\$ 30,836.0
SBCTC Contract ²⁰	\$ 37,638.2	\$ 432.4	\$ 38,070.6	\$ 27,202.0	\$ -	\$ 27,202.0
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$ 45,225.2	\$ 1,666.2	\$ 46,891.4	\$ 58,681.0	\$ -	\$ 58,681.0
Tribal TANF (MOE) ²¹	\$ -	\$ 24,404.5	\$ 24,404.5	\$ -	\$ 12,911.0	\$ 12,911.0
DSHS Local Contracts ²²	\$ 8,216.4	\$ 911.5	\$ 9,127.9	\$ 12,571.0	\$ 200.0	\$ 12,771.0
Total:	\$ 448,393.5	\$ 131,578.1	\$ 579,971.6	\$ 517,780.0	\$ 143,997.0	\$ 661,777.0

¹⁶ 2011-13 Biennium Actual reflects expenditure data from WorkFirst Spending Report for First Year (SFY 12) and Second Year (SFY 13).

¹⁷ 2013-15 Enacted budget and the WorkFirst Spending Plan.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ ESD is the Employment Security Department.

²⁰ SBCTC is the State Board of Community & Technical Colleges.

²¹ Tribal TANF represents the state maintenance of effort (MOE).

²² 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

	11-13 Biennium Actuals			13-15 Biennium Projections		
	State	Total	FTE'S	State	Total	FTE'S
Community Service Division²³						
First Year	\$ 125.1	\$ 214.7	2,422.2	\$ 132.5	\$ 232.2	2,452.5
Second Year	\$ 121.3	\$ 216.7	2,514.9	\$ 131.1	\$ 229.4	2,418.0
Biennium	\$ 246.4	\$ 431.4	2,468.6	\$ 263.6	\$ 461.6	2,435.3
Information Technology²⁴						
First Year	\$ 19.7	\$ 35.8	101.2	\$ 16.9	\$ 31.2	100.4
Second Year	\$ 16.5	\$ 30.6	97.0	\$ 16.9	\$ 31.2	100.4
Biennium	\$ 36.2	\$ 66.4	99.1	\$ 33.8	\$ 62.4	100.4
Statewide Program Support²⁵						
First Year	\$ 10.0	\$ 13.5	107.7	\$ 13.8	\$ 18.5	168.8
Second Year	\$ 10.0	\$ 14.1	120.9	\$ 14.2	\$ 18.9	168.8
Biennium	\$ 20.0	\$ 27.6	114.3	\$ 28.0	\$ 37.4	168.8
Division of Child Support²⁶						
First Year	\$ 41.9	\$ 134.8	962.2	\$ 42.0	\$ 141.1	1,079.8
Second Year	\$ 38.1	\$ 130.6	975.9	\$ 40.9	\$ 140.6	1,079.8
Biennium	\$ 80.0	\$ 265.4	969.1	\$ 82.9	\$ 281.7	1,079.8
Office of Financial Recovery²⁷						
First Year	\$ 3.6	\$ 6.5	66.0	\$ 3.4	\$ 6.9	82.5
Second Year	\$ 3.0	\$ 6.3	67.5	\$ 3.4	\$ 6.9	83.5
Biennium	\$ 6.6	\$ 12.8	66.8	\$ 6.8	\$ 13.8	83.0
Division of Disability Determination						
First Year	\$ 2.3	\$ 49.6	321.6	\$ 2.6	\$ 51.0	294.5
Second Year	\$ 1.9	\$ 47.1	300.2	\$ 2.5	\$ 50.4	294.5
Biennium	\$ 4.2	\$ 96.7	310.9	\$ 5.1	\$ 101.4	294.5
Special Projects²⁸						
First Year	\$ 1.2	\$ 8.8	18.8	\$ 14.1	\$ 16.4	31.3
Second Year	\$ 2.6	\$ 29.6	32.6	\$ 15.5	\$ 18.0	31.3
Biennium	\$ 3.8	\$ 38.4	25.7	\$ 29.6	\$ 34.4	31.3
Total						
First Year	\$ 203.8	\$ 463.7	3,999.7	\$ 225.3	\$ 497.3	4,209.8
Second Year	\$ 193.4	\$ 475.0	4,109.0	\$ 224.5	\$ 495.4	4,176.3
Biennium	\$ 397.2	\$ 938.7	4,054.4	\$ 449.8	\$ 992.7	4,193.1

²³ Community Service Division includes all regional and headquarter offices.

²⁴ Includes all IT staffing and contracts other than special projects.

²⁵ Statewide Program Support includes Office of Assistant Secretary, Finance and Performance Management, and Quality Assurance.

²⁶ Division of Child Support includes all district and headquarter offices.

²⁷ Office of Financial Recovery includes all headquarters expenditures.

²⁸ Special Projects includes: Eligibility Service and ACES Remediation.

Appendix 1
Contacts

ESA Data Resources

**ESA Management Accountability and
Performance Statistics (data analysis and
reporting)**

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Appendix 2 Geographic 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:

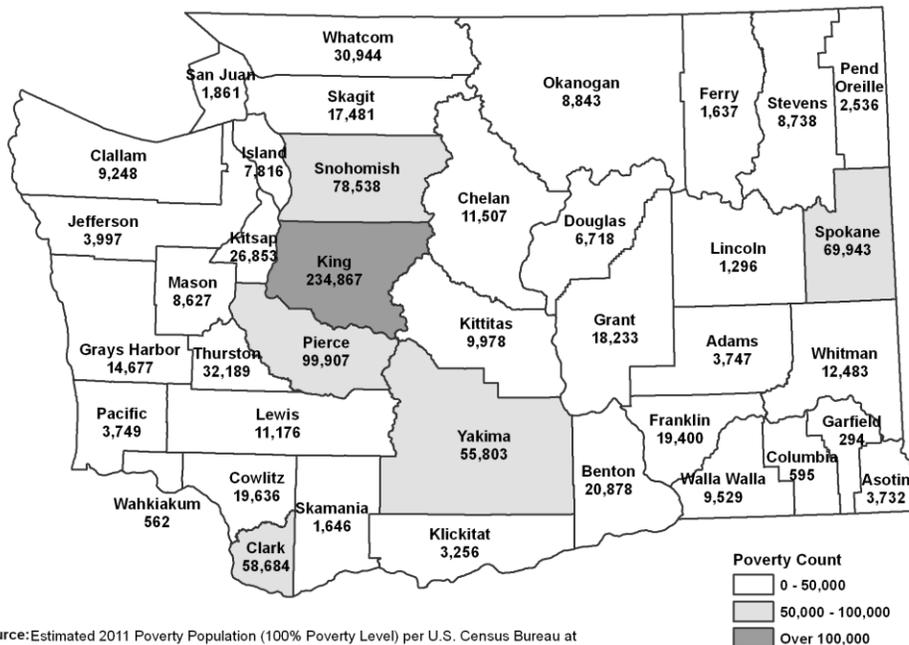


Counties in Each DSHS Region

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 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 Geographic Maps

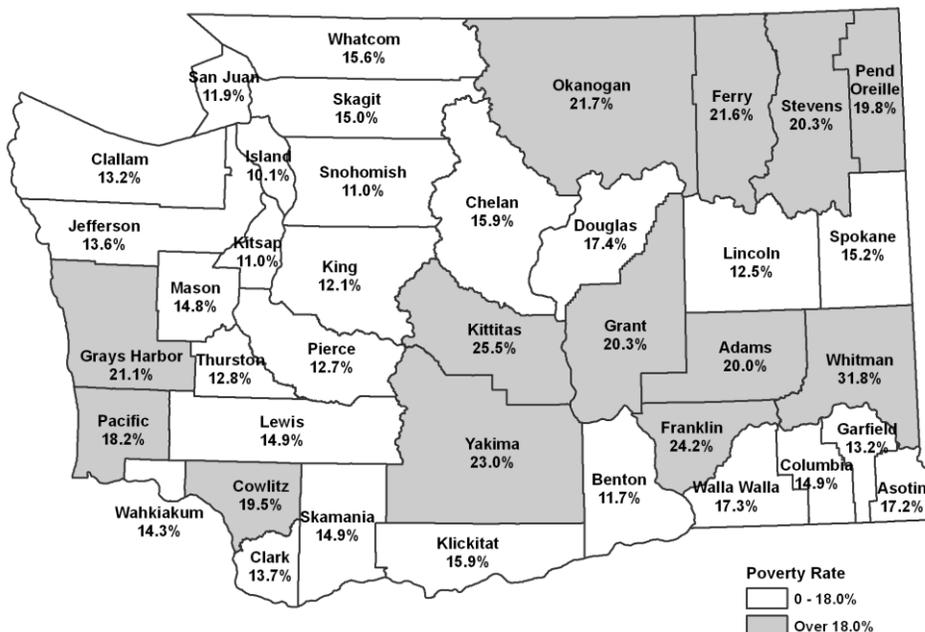
Number of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2011



Source: Estimated 2011 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 - Oct. 2013

Percentage of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2011



Note: State Percentage in Poverty = 13.9%

Source: Estimated 2011 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 - Oct. 2013

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ABD	Aged, Blind or Disabled cash assistance program (<i>formerly Disability Lifeline</i>)
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

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

ESD	Employment Security Department
ESL	English as a Second Language
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer (direct deposit)
ESD	Employment Security Department
FAP	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants
FCS	Food and Consumer Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30)
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

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

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
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

Appendix 3
Abbreviations

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)

EBT – Electronic Benefits Transfer

What EBT does:

- 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 options, 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 was 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, the 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 an EBT contract with Citicorp, Inc.
- March 1999 - EBT started pilot programs in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Clark, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties.
- June 1999 – the first of six regional rollouts began in Region 1.
- November 1999 – the statewide implementation of EBT was completed.
- October 2002 - Federal Food Stamp rules required EBT in all states.
- June 2004 –the nationwide implementation of EBT was completed.

Who Belongs to the Western States EBT Alliance (WSEA):

- In 1996, Washington joined the Western States Electronic Benefits Transfer Alliance (WSEA) comprised of six (6) states: Washington, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, and Idaho to conduct a joint competitive procurement for EBT services. The Territory of Guam, Nevada, Wyoming, and Nebraska later joined the alliance.
- July 2013 – Nevada officially withdrew from the WSEA Coalition, leaving eight (8) states and the Territory of Guam to begin procurement for EBT-4 service in 2014.
- August 2013 – Utah officially joined the WSEA Coalition, increasing the number again to nine (9) states and the Territory of Guam. Utah will procure for the EBT-4 services in 2014 with the Coalition.

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

EFT – Electronic Funds Transfer

What EFT does:

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

Who EFT serves:

- Clients who receive federal or state cash assistance benefits, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Aged, Blind, Disabled (ABD), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), State Supplemental Payment (SSP), and those 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.
- In 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 program 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.
- April 28, 2003 - Washington's first tier contract expired. Washington exercised the two, one-year extension options under the initial contract.
- January 2004 - CEFS was 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. An 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 – an amendment to the March 2005 contract was signed by J. P. Morgan EFS and the State of Washington for an additional two-year contract extension, from May 2012 through April 2014.

Appendix 4
Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

- April 2012 – an 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 – an 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 client 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

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

University and the Washington State Department of Health to provide Nutrition Education services.

2006 The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, PL 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 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).

Appendix 5
Welfare History Overview

2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, PL 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.

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)

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

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.

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

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

- 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 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

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

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.

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

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- determining earned income by changing the order in which the work expense, child care, and \$30 & 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 & 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.
- 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

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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

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contracting, the Governor directed the Department of Social and Health Services and the WorkFirst Subcabinet to act on the Legislature's direction in 2ESHB 1087 to competitively contract all work activities under the 1997 law.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 2082 was enacted to make fundamental reforms to the Disability Lifeline program. The key provisions 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 (OCEE) 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 is required to provide services including Basic Food, TANF and WorkFirst, general assistance, and SSI facilitation. This bill became effective June 10, 2010. The OCEE is located on the campus of the North Seattle Community College.

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

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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 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

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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.

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

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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 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

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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.

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

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- 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 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

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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**, PL 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 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*, which provided 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 Changes¹

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.

¹ See Appendix 8 for a chronological listing of the detailed changes.

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

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.
4. Federal assistance to some legal immigrants was barred or restricted. The State Family Assistance (SFA) and Food Assistance Program (FAP) was 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.

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

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**.

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**.

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

In general, states must spend state funds in an amount equal to at least **80%** of the amount spent on these programs in FFY 1994, as adjusted for Tribal TANF programs; however, if a state meets the required work participation rates, then it only needs to expend **75%** of the amount spent in FFY 1994, as adjusted for Tribal TANF programs.

For FFY 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

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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.

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

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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.

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.

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- 1993** PL 103-66, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993**, required states to establish paternity on 75 percent of the children in their caseload instead of 50 percent. States had to adopt civil procedures for voluntary acknowledgement of paternity. The law also required states to adopt laws to ensure the medical compliance in orders.
- 1992** PL 102-537, the **Ted Weiss Child Support Enforcement Act of 1992**, amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act to include child support delinquencies in credit reporting.
- PL 102-521, the **Child Support Recovery Act of 1992**, imposed a federal criminal penalty for the willful failure to pay child support in interstate cases.
- 1990** PL 101-508, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990**, permanently extended the federal provision for IRS tax refund offsets for child and spousal support.
- 1989** PL 101-239, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989**, made permanent the requirement that Medicaid continue for four months after termination from AFDC.
- 1988** PL 100-485, the **Family Support Act of 1988**, emphasized the duties of parents to work and support their children, underscoring the importance of child support as the first line of defense against welfare dependence. States were required to: 1) develop mandatory support guidelines; 2) meet paternity standards; 3) respond to requests for services within specified time periods; 5) develop an automated tracking system; 6) provide immediate wage withholding; 8) have parents furnish Social Security number when a birth certificate is issued; and 9) notify AFDC recipients of monthly collections.
- 1987** PL 100-203, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987**, required states to provide services to families with an absent parent who receives Medicaid and have them assign their support rights to the state.
- 1986** PL 99-509, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986**, included an amendment that prohibited retroactive modification of child support awards.
- 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.

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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.)

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.

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- 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

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2013

MAY 2013

1. **Voluntary Community Service (VS)** – Instructional memo and flyer are issued that encourages the use of Voluntary Community Services as a core activity, including parents with young children who are re-engaging in WorkFirst after the temporary suspension allowed under ESSB 5921 ended.

APRIL 2013

1. LEP Pathway expansions/pilot projects (skills training & intensive ESL) – the Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) implemented these expansions/pilots to focus on two of the most important skills newcomers need in order to integrate into their new communities: 1) teach job skills in specific industries, and 2) provide intensive ESL instruction to give newly arrived refugees and immigrants additional time to increase their English proficiency.

FEBRUARY 2013

1. The Department removes individual dollar limits for each WorkFirst support service type while retaining the annual \$3,000 limit.

JANUARY 2013

1. **Minimum Wage Increase** – Effective January 1, the Washington minimum wage increases to \$9.19 per hour.
 - a. Paid Employment – the minimum wage increase affects all wages and cash benefits paid to Community Jobs (CJ) and Job Connection (JC) programs. A client's January income must be prospectively budget against January benefits.
 - b. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) – the minimum wage increase may result in a decrease in hours of mandatory participation.
2. **CEAP Suspension** – State funding for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) is exhausted. The program is suspended effective January 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013.

AUGUST 2012

1. **EBT Fees** – Starting August 1, 2012, public assistance recipients are no longer charged an 85¢ fee by JP Morgan Chase when they use their EBT card to make an ATM cash withdrawal.
2. **Pre-Paid Merchant Cards** – Starting August 1, 2012 the use of an automated system (Card Minder) was implemented to track pre-paid merchant cards to assist in issuing Support Services. The pre-paid merchant cards do not eliminate the use of vouchers. Vouchers will continue to be used for support services exceeding \$50.00, or when pre-paid merchant cards are not an option.

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3. The temporary automated system is used to track pre-paid merchant cards is called "CardMinder" . This system:
 - a. Allows the Department to track the cards from the time they arrive in ESA Fiscal to when they are issued to a client.
 - b. Uses a magnetic card reader similar to EBT.
 - c. Has limited functionality because it is not able to track negotiables that don't have magnetic coding such as bus passes or tickets. The current purchase, issuance and tracking of transportation negotiables will remain unchanged.
 - d. Is unable to attribute issuances to a specific client or subcategory in eJAS.

JULY 2012

1. In accordance with the 2012 Supplemental Budget (3ESHB 2127), the following changes take effect:
 - a. TANF Payment Standard – the maximum TANF cash grant is increased from \$726 to \$941 for families of 6 or more.
 - b. Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants – funding is provided at 50% of the benefit level for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
 - c. Child Care Subsidy Program –
 - i. eligibility is increased from 175% to 200% FPL; and
 - ii. certifications are increased from 6-month to 12-month periods.
 - d. WorkFirst Services – funding is reduced by about \$821,000 (1.1%).
 - e. Division of Child Support – funding is 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.
 - f. Department of Early Learning – funding of \$100,000 is provided for a contract with an independent consultant to evaluate and recommend an optimum system for the child care eligibility determination process, with a report due to the Office of Financial Management and Legislature by December 31, 2012.
2. **WorkFirst Participation** – As required by *ESSB 5921*, the Department begins re-engaging TANF parents with young children who have chosen a temporary suspension of WorkFirst participation requirements. *ESSB 5921* required DSHS to begin phasing in parents required to participate in WorkFirst back into work activity over the course of SFY 2013, starting with parents closest to reaching the 60-month TANF time limit.
3. **CEAP Reinstatement** – Funding is available for CEAP. Any applications for CEAP received on or after July 1, 2012 may be approved.
4. **EBT** – the Department negotiated changes to the EBT fee structure with JP Morgan Chase:
 - a. Cost per case fee – JP Morgan Chase reduced the monthly fee charged to the state for each case that receives an EBT benefit deposit during a given month. This is called the 'Cost per Case Month' fee. The fee varies, depending on the type(s) of benefits that are deposited in a person's EBT card account (food only, cash only, or combined food and cash benefits). The chart below compares the old and new monthly cost per case fees.

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	Monthly Case Fee		
	Prior to July 1, 2012	Effective July 1, 2012	Difference
Food-only Cases	\$1.24	85¢	Savings of 39¢ per case
Cash-only Cases	67¢	53¢	Savings of 14¢ per case
Combined Food and Cash Cases	\$1.65	\$1.26	Savings of 39¢ per case

- b. Liquidated damage fee – Washington's EBT contract included a 'Liquidated Damage' fee for an option that allows the Department to assess charges against the EBT vendor for extended and unplanned EBT service outages that result in clients being unable to access their benefits. Because this has not been cost-effective, the Department and JP Morgan Chase agreed to drop this option effective July 1, 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. **Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants** - On June 10, 2012, the U.S. District Court 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 implementing a change in FAP benefit levels. The SFY 12 Supplemental Budget approved by the Legislature funded FAP at only 50% of the benefit level for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), to be effective July 1, 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

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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 EBT 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. The Department implemented a **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 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.

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- 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 implemented a **60-month time limit** on TANF child-only cases in which the parent is in the home and is ineligible for TANF, with the same limited hardship extensions that apply to regular TANF cases.
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.

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

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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
 - 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

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.

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

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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

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preliminary injunction that barred DSHS from terminating or reducing FAP benefits. The State Legislature passed Supplemental Budget ESHB 1086, which reduced FAP benefits to 50% of the benefit levels for the SNAP program. Benefit rule changes under this legislation were to be implemented April 1, 2011; however, the preliminary injunction also prevented implementation of this reduction. Currently, the preliminary injunction is on appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

2. **TANF time limit hardship extension** changes 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

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reduction was temporary and expected to end June 30, 2011 as it was not proposed to be carried over into the next biennium.

4. **Working Connections Child Care** - Changing the income limit for Working Connections Childcare (WCCC) to 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) began in October 2010 and was anticipated to be phased in over six months. Effective January 1, 2011, the new income limit was applied to all remaining households exceeding 175% of FPL.
5. **Tribal TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Funding Reduction** - Effective January 1, 2011 state MOE funding for Tribal TANF programs was reduced by 6.3% in response to the Governor's Across-the-Board budget reduction directive.
6. **WorkFirst Funding for Children's Administration** - Effective January 1, 2011 WorkFirst funding used to support the delivery of child welfare services was reduced by 6.3% in response to the Governor's Across-the-Board budget reduction directive.

December 2010

1. **Naturalization** - The Department eliminated the Naturalization program which was projected to serve approximately 4,200 clients in 2010. The program provided assistance, such as help paying fees and preparation for the Naturalization test, to individuals who 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.

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- 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:
 - a) When the current authorization period ends for families with open WCCC cases.
 - b) For new WCCC applications submitted on or after October 1, 2010.
 - iii. **Reduced Partner Agency Funding and Expenditures**
 - a) DSHS staffing program support costs were reduced by 6%
 - b) Education and training expenditures and funding to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges were reduced by 10%
 - c) Employment services expenditures and funding to Employment Security Department were reduced by 2.1%
 - d) Funding for Supported Works programs operated by the Department of Commerce was reduced by 9.8%. This eliminated the Supported Works programs once funding was exhausted in December 2010.
- d. **Participation Requirement Change**
Two-Parent Participation - Two-parent households were now able to coordinate their activities to meet WorkFirst participation requirements. The parents 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

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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.

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:

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- 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.
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

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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

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;

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- 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

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

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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.

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- 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

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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.
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;

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- 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.
 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

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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.
 - 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.

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2. In accordance with Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1290 (passed by the 2005 Legislature), new **expedited medical determinations procedures** were phased 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**.

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%.

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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.

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).

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- 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:
 - i. An AU where all persons received General Assistance (GA), Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
 - ii. An AU where any person received TANF, State Family Assistance, or Diversion Cash Assistance; or
 - iii. 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:
 - i. The head of household of the Basic Food AU failed to meet work requirements;
 - ii. Anyone in the AU was disqualified for an Intentional Program Violation (IPV); or
 - iii. 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.

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- 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:

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- a. **Striker eligibility**—the definition of strike now included expiration of a collective bargaining agreement, and eligibility was determined using the greater of the striker’s income before the strike or the striker’s current income.
- b. **Student eligibility**—for students attending an institute of higher education, employment for 20 hours a week must be *paid employment*; self-employed students could be eligible if they worked at least 20 hours a week and earned at least as much as they would earn working 20 hours a week at the federal minimum wage; students had to be responsible for *more than half* of a dependent’s care; and a student was eligible for Basic Food based entirely on work study, only while they were working and receiving money through the work study program.

November 2003

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

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

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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).
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

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

March 2003

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

February 2003

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

January 2003

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

October 2002

1. 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.

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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 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

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- 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:
 - i. older caretaker relatives;
 - ii. adults with chronic and severe disability including facilitated applicants for SSI or other federal disability benefits;
 - iii. clients caring for a child with special needs; and
 - iv. clients caring for an adult with disabilities.
 - b. The following adults were extended beyond the 60-month time limit:
 - i. those participating in WorkFirst activities;
 - ii. those that were impacted by family violence and are participating in approved family violence activities;
 - iii. those resolving barriers to employment; and
 - iv. 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

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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.

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.

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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:
 - i. eligible for SSI money;
 - ii. at least age 18;
 - iii. unemployed; and
 - iv. living alone or purchasing and preparing food separately from others in the household.
 - b. Client benefits:
 - i. the SSI application and interview with SSA acts as the application and interview for WASHCAP food assistance;
 - ii. twenty-four month food assistance certification periods;
 - iii. recertified by SSA when SSI was re-determined;
 - iv. all changes must be reported to SSA;
 - v. 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

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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.

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

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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.
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).

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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.
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.

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August 1999

1. **Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent** was eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25, 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 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.

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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 (SOLQ)** statewide through ACES was implemented.
5. **The Community Jobs Program statewide** was implemented and the earnings disregard was changed from 20% to 50%.

May 1999

1. **Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status** for more than three months was now required.
2. **Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project** started looking at long-term GAU cases and testing ways of shortening the time between GAU approval and the filing of the SSI application.
3. **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.

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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.
3. **SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA)** increased benefits by 1.3%.

November 1998

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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*

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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:

- 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.

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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);
 - 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

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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:

- i. Less than the payment standard, the amount would be deducted from the recipient's grant.
- ii. In excess of one month's grant payment less than two month's payment, the recipient's grant would be suspended.
- iii. 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.
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:
 - i. were veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage,
 - ii. were active duty personnel of the armed forces,
 - iii. were spouses or unmarried dependents of these veterans or active duty personnel, or
 - iv. had worked and earned money in 40 qualifying quarters.
 - (2) For five years after obtaining the designated alien status:
 - i. Refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA),
 - ii. Asylees admitted under section 208 of the INA, or
 - iii. 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

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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.
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.

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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

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.

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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.
 - 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.

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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.

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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.