

*Economic Services Administration*

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# **E S A Briefing Book**

State Fiscal Year 2014

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A reference for programs, caseloads and expenditures



January 2015



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

January 6, 2015

Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to present the Economic Services Administration's Program Briefing Book for State Fiscal Year 2014. This book is a reference guide to our programs, client demographics, caseloads, and expenditures. It highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2014 (which covers the period July 2013 through June 2014) and provides historical data on our programs.

You can find the ESA Briefing Book online at: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/manuals/briefing-book>. 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](mailto: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](mailto:dori.shoji@dshs.wa.gov).

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Stillman".

David Stillman, Assistant Secretary  
Economic Services Administration

DSHS: *Transforming Lives*

## Table of Contents

The Economic Services Administration's (ESA) Program Briefing Book 2014 is a reference guide to our programs, caseload trends, client demographics, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2014, which is the 12-month period that starts July 1, 2013 and ends June 30, 2014. It also provides historical trends.

The ESA Briefing Book is arranged in the following categories:

Introduction to ESA

ESA Program Descriptions

Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD)

Basic Food

Child Support

Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral

Medical Assistance

Medical Care Services (MCS)

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)

TANF/WorkFirst

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)

Other Programs

Expenditures

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served

Appendices

1. ESA Contacts
2. Geographic Maps
3. Abbreviations
4. Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer
5. Federal Welfare Legislative History and State Welfare History
6. Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs/Funding Due to Welfare Reform
7. Child Support Federal Legislative History
8. Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

## Introduction

### People Served by the Economic Services Administration (ESA)

Nearly one out of every three 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 transform their lives. In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2014, ESA served more than 2.25 million people – representing approximately 33 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 known as food stamps); Aged, Blind or Disabled; Pregnant Women 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 collection of other debts owed to the Department helps the Department meet current expenditures while supporting programs that provide financial assistance, medical care and other benefits and services to the state's most vulnerable residents.
- **Disability Determination**— determining whether individuals applying for Social Security disability benefits have a medical condition 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 outstationed 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 field offices throughout 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.

## Introduction

- 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.
- 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 more than 900 community partner sites 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](http://www.dshs.wa.gov) or [www.access.wa.gov](http://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](http://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.
- To do business in person, locate an office or get additional contact information at: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/onlinecso/findservice.shtml>.
- Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) applications can be completed by phone at 1-877-501-2233, or online at: [www.washingtonconnection.org](http://www.washingtonconnection.org). CSOs will refer WCCC applications received at the office (e.g., over the counter or by mail) to the unit processing these applications.
- Constituent-related services are available by phone at 1-800-865-7801.

#### Division of Child Support (DCS)

- To locate your local DCS office, get additional information, pay your child support, and download an application for child support services, go to [www.childsupportonline.wa.gov](http://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 range of services through various programs. They are described in alphabetical order in this section.*

- Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)
- Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance
- Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)
- Child Support Services
- Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) / Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)
- Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
- Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral
- 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)
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>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 in a 12-month period. Payments are issued directly to housing and utility vendors.</p> <p>The 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget (ESSB 6002) approved by the Legislature in March 2014 changed the maximum amount that can be authorized per household from a maximum lifetime limit of \$750 to a \$750 limit in a 12-month period (annual limit).</p>
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	<p>RCW 74.08.090, Rulemaking Authority Enforcement</p> <p>RCW 74.04.050, Department to administer public assistance programs</p>
<b>Funding Source</b>	Federal & State: Mixture of TANF and TANF–MOE dollars
<b>Population Served</b>	Pregnant women or families with an eligible minor child
<b>Eligibility</b>	<p>Families must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF); State Family Assistance (SFA), or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA);</li> <li>2. Have an emergency housing or utility need; and</li> <li>3. Have a good reason for not having enough money to pay for housing or utility costs.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<p>Payments may be used to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent eviction or foreclosure;</li> <li>2. Secure housing if homeless or domestic violence victim;</li> <li>3. Secure or prevent shut-off of utilities related to health and safety; or</li> <li>4. Repair damage to a home if it poses a health or safety risk.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community or charitable agencies that may help to meet the emergent need</li> <li>2. Food banks</li> <li>3. Housing shelters or low-income/emergency housing</li> <li>4. Other public assistance programs</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Cash assistance is authorized by RCW 74.62.030.
<b>Funding Source</b>	100% General Fund-State (GF-S) cash benefits, which may be recovered from retroactive payment (interim assistance) when SSI eligibility is approved.
<b>Population Served</b>	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).
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. Recipients must follow through with the SSI application and appeal process as a condition of eligibility.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance, case management, and referral services</li> <li>2. SSI facilitation services by social service specialists trained to assist with the SSI disability application and appeal process</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alcohol/drug assessment and treatment agencies</li> <li>2. Regional Support Networks / community mental health agencies</li> <li>3. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation</li> <li>4. Social Security Administration</li> <li>5. Food banks</li> <li>6. Housing shelters</li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>7. Long-term or congregate care facilities</li><li>8. Naturalization Assistance Services</li><li>9. Veterans Administration</li><li>10. Private-practice attorneys who accept referrals to represent recipients in challenging denial of disability after the reconsideration stage of the SSI application.</li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	The Washington State Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) 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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	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).
<b>Funding Source</b>	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.
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All federally funded Basic Food program applicants or recipients who are not receiving TANF.</li> <li>2. Individuals receiving benefits under the state-funded Food Assistance Program (FAP) for SNAP-ineligible, legal immigrants are <u>not eligible</u> for BFET.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<p>Employment and training services include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Job search</li> <li>2. Job readiness training</li> <li>3. Basic skills, ESL or vocational education</li> <li>4. Referral to job openings</li> <li>5. Support services</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)</b>
	6. Job retention services
<b>Linkages</b>	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

<b>Title</b>	<b>Child Support Services</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	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.
<b>Funding Source</b>	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 2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ State Funds: \$36.9 million (29%)</li> <li>○ Federal Matching Funds: \$90.8 million (71%)</li> </ul>
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Current Assistance (Individuals who are currently receiving Title IV-A TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services)</li> <li>2. Former Assistance (Individuals who do not now, but in the past received TANF (or AFDC) or Title IV-E Foster Care services)</li> <li>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)</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	Automatic as a condition of receiving a TANF grant or Medicaid; continuation of services; interstate referral; or upon application for non-assistance services.
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment or modification of child support orders</li> <li>2. Enforcing or modifying court orders for child support or spousal maintenance</li> <li>3. Full enforcement of collection services</li> <li>4. Responsible parent locate services</li> <li>5. Support order modification or adjustment</li> <li>6. Medical enforcement, including collection of co-pays, deductibles, and unreimbursed, uninsured medical costs</li> <li>7. Paternity establishment</li> <li>8. Payment processing services only (receiving and distributing payments)</li> <li>9. Electronic funds transfer/electronic data interchange for employers</li> <li>10. Electronic funds transfer and other payment options for</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

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

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)</b> <b>Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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) is 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. <sup>3</sup>
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.04.660, Family Emergency Assistance Program §301(6), Chapter 181, Laws of 2008 (SB 6950)
<b>Funding Source</b>	100% State – Non-MOE
<b>Population Served</b>	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"> <li>1. Temporary Assistance for Needy families (TANF)</li> <li>2. State Family Assistance (SFA)</li> <li>3. Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)</li> <li>4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)</li> </ol> <p>In the event of a disaster, declared by the Governor:</p> <p>Individuals or families (with or without children) living in the affected area who are not eligible for any of the above programs (1-4) and otherwise meet eligibility requirements.</p>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must be residents of Washington.</li> <li>2. Must be in emergent need and have no resources to meet that need.</li> <li>3. Family income must be less than 90% of the TANF payment standard for a household with shelter cost.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>

<sup>2</sup> DCAP is paid through CEAP.

<sup>3</sup> 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

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

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.08A.210, Diversion Program – Emergency Assistance
<b>Funding Source</b>	100% State – TANF MOE
<b>Population Served</b>	Low-income families with temporary emergent needs who are not likely to need continued assistance if those needs are met.
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must meet TANF eligibility criteria but not receiving TANF.</li> <li>2. Cannot have received DCA within the last 12 months.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a 12 consecutive month period.</li> <li>6. The total of all payments in 30-day period is limited to \$1,250.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Payments to cover emergent needs for shelter, transportation, child care, food, medical care, and employment-related expenses</li> <li>2. Usually paid directly to vendors</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Employment</li> <li>2. Child care</li> <li>3. Child support services</li> <li>4. Medical assistance</li> <li>5. Food assistance</li> <li>6. Other services to assist low-income families</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides food assistance for legal immigrants who are not eligible for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.08A.120 Immigrants-food assistance
<b>Funding Source</b>	100% State
<b>Population Served</b>	Legal immigrants ineligible for the federal SNAP program under federal welfare reform enacted in August 1996
<b>Eligibility</b>	<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>
<b>Services</b>	<p>Same as for federal SNAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores.</li> <li>2. The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<p>Same as for federal SNAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nutrition education programs</li> <li>2. School lunch programs</li> <li>3. Low-income housing</li> <li>4. Food banks</li> <li>5. Children and family services</li> <li>6. Community medical centers</li> <li>7. Senior outreach</li> <li>8. Charitable agencies</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral<sup>4</sup></b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program administered by the Department of Commerce. HEN Referral recipients are eligible for essential needs items (e.g. bus passes and personal care items), in addition to potential housing assistance. Eligibility for HEN housing assistance is determined by the Department of Commerce through a network of local grantees.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Authorized by RCW 74.04.805.
<b>Funding Source</b>	Both Incapacity examinations used by the Department to determine HEN Referral eligibility and Department of Commerce-administered essential assistance are 100% General Fund-State (GF-S).
<b>Population Served</b>	Adults 18 years of age or older who are unable to work at least 90 days due to a mental or physical incapacity.
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits.</li> <li>2. Recipients must be ineligible for Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance.</li> <li>3. Recipients must be unable to work at least 90 days due to a mental or physical incapacity.</li> <li>4. A person is ineligible for HEN Referral when incapacitated 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 HEN Referral.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Referral to the HEN program administered by the Department of Commerce.</li> <li>2. Case management and referral services</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alcohol/drug assessment and treatment agencies</li> <li>2. Regional Support Networks / community mental health agencies</li> <li>3. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation</li> <li>4. Food banks</li> <li>5. Department of Commerce housing assistance providers</li> </ol>

<sup>4</sup> During the 2013 legislative session, the Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2069, which created the HEN Referral program effective January 1, 2014. Up until that point, potential HEN eligibility was linked to the Medical Care Services (MCS) program.

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral<sup>4</sup></b>
	6. Long-term or congregate care facilities 7. Naturalization Assistance Services 8. Veterans Administration

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Medical Assistance Program</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Title XIX Social Security Act Title IV Immigration & Nationality Act RCW 74.09 Medical care
<b>Funding Source</b>	Funded by General State funds and Title 19 federal medical funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	Low-income persons with disabilities, older adults and refugees, and aged federally qualified aliens.
<b>Eligibility</b>	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"> <li>1. Disability</li> <li>2. Emergency medical for aged Immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their alien status</li> <li>3. Aged, blind, and disabled persons who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or who are eligible to receive SSI</li> <li>4. Disabled persons who are working and who do not receive SSI</li> <li>5. Refugees who do not qualify for Medicaid assistance</li> <li>6. Low income Medicare beneficiaries</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aged Alien Emergency Medical</li> <li>2. SSI Medicaid</li> <li>3. SSI-Related Medicaid</li> <li>4. Medicare Savings Programs</li> <li>5. Refugee Medical Assistance</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DSHS Online Services Application</li> <li>2. Dental coverage</li> <li>3. Washington Healthplanfinder</li> <li>4. Children and family services</li> <li>5. Community medical centers</li> <li>6. Senior outreach</li> <li>7. Maternity and Infants</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Medical Care Services (MCS)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Medical Care Services RCW 74.09.035 Housing and Essential Needs RCW 43.185C.220
<b>Funding Source</b>	MCS is funded by General State funds and Title 19 federal Medicaid funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	Adults who are 18 to 64 years of age and unable to work at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity.
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits.</li> <li>2. Recipients must be unemployable due to a mental or physical incapacity.</li> <li>3. A person is ineligible for MCS when incapacitated primarily by alcoholism or drug addiction (chemical dependency).</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited medical assistance, case management, and referral services</li> <li>2. Potential assistance with housing supports and essential needs items through the HEN program</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alcohol/drug assessment and treatment agencies</li> <li>2. Regional Support Networks / community mental health agencies</li> <li>3. Department of Commerce</li> <li>4. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation</li> <li>5. Social Security Administration</li> <li>6. Food banks</li> <li>7. Housing shelters</li> <li>8. Long-term or congregate care facilities</li> <li>9. Naturalization Assistance Services</li> <li>10. Veterans Administration</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Office of Financial Recovery (OFR)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 43.20B
<b>Funding Source</b>	Mixed; State and Federal
<b>Population Served</b>	Department agencies and programs, the Department of Early Learning and the Health Care Authority
<b>Eligibility</b>	OFR does not provide services to individuals
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Billing services</li> <li>2. Accounting and reconciliation of debts owed to the Department and partners</li> <li>3. Debt establishment</li> <li>4. Debt enforcement</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health Care Authority</li> <li>2. All DSHS Administrations (including ALTSA, CA, ESA and JRA)</li> <li>3. Department of Labor and Industries</li> <li>4. U.S. Department of Treasury</li> <li>5. Social Security Administration</li> <li>6. Private Insurance Companies</li> <li>7. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

Title	Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.08.283
<b>Funding Source</b>	100% General Fund-State
<b>Population Served</b>	Aged, blind or disabled clients, pregnant women, refugees, and families
<b>Eligibility</b>	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.
<b>Services</b>	Cash payments for restaurant <b>or</b> home-delivered meals, food for service animals, basic telephone service, or laundry.
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community charitable or social services agencies</li> <li>2. Home and Community Services Offices (ALTSA)</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)<sup>5</sup></b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.62.030
<b>Funding Source</b>	Funded by General State funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF/SFA due to the 60-month time limit or permanent disqualification.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits;</li> <li>2. Recipients must pursue federal benefits as a condition of eligibility;</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance, case management, and referral services</li> <li>2. Recipients are also eligible to receive pregnancy medical (Categorical Needy Medical coverage)</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low-income housing</li> <li>2. Food banks</li> <li>3. Children and family services</li> <li>4. Community medical centers</li> <li>5. Charitable organizations</li> </ol>

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<sup>5</sup> The Disability Lifeline (DL) program ended effective November 1, 2011. Former DL recipients may be eligible for PWA.

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides cash and medical assistance for newly arrived refugees.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	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.
<b>Funding Source</b>	100% Federal
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>2. Individuals whose immigration status allows them access to refugee benefits under federal law</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. Unless exempt, adults must register for employment and language services.</li> <li>4. Adults must also provide the name of the voluntary agency, which helped to bring them into the U.S.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance for food, clothing, and shelter</li> <li>2. Medical assistance</li> <li>3. Health screening</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Voluntary resettlement agencies</li> <li>2. Mutual assistance associations</li> <li>3. Community employment providers</li> <li>4. Low-income housing</li> <li>5. Food banks</li> <li>6. Community medical centers</li> <li>7. Charitable agencies</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)</b>
	8. Workforce development councils 9. Public health departments 10. Other local agencies

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides services through local government and community-based agencies to help refugees and immigrants become self-sufficient.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; 45 CFR Part 400, RCW Chapter 74.08A
<b>Funding Source</b>	Primarily funded by federal funds with a supplement of state funding for individuals not eligible for federal funding
<b>Population Served</b>	Refugees and legal immigrants
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal immigrants including refugees, asylees, Amerasians, Cuban/Haitian entrants, Iraqi and Afghani special immigrants, and victims of human trafficking;</li> <li>2. Must meet low-income financial criteria.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<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"> <li>1. Employment readiness and job placement services</li> <li>2. Job skills training</li> <li>3. English as a Second Language training</li> <li>4. Health screening</li> <li>5. Information and referral services</li> <li>6. Case management services</li> <li>7. Refugee foster care services</li> <li>8. Mental health services</li> <li>9. Naturalization services</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community-based employment providers</li> <li>2. Mutual assistance associations</li> <li>3. Voluntary refugee resettlement agencies (VOLAGS)</li> <li>4. Public health departments</li> <li>5. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services</li> <li>6. Community and technical colleges</li> <li>7. Community-based organizations</li> <li>8. Local employers</li> <li>9. Employment Security Department</li> <li>10. Workforce training councils</li> <li>11. Local government agencies</li> <li>12. Housing Authorities</li> <li>13. Other organizations providing community resources, such as food</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)</b>
	banks and utility assistance agencies

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>State Family Assistance (SFA)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides state-funded cash assistance for legal immigrant families, students ages 19 to 20, and pregnant women who are ineligible to receive TANF.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.08A.100, Immigrants-Eligibility RCW 74.12.035, Additional Eligibility Requirements (Students)
<b>Funding Source</b>	State: Mix of State and TANF MOE
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immigrants ineligible for TANF because of federal citizenship and alien status eligibility requirements</li> <li>2. Children under age 21 attending school who are ineligible for TANF because they are over age 18</li> <li>3. Needy caretaker relatives of these children</li> <li>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</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recipients must meet all other TANF eligibility criteria.</li> <li>2. Immigrants must be:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Qualified aliens ineligible for TANF because of the five-year period of ineligibility or</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Children ages 19 and 20 are in high school or a GED program full-time.</li> <li>4. Like TANF, benefits have a five-year time limit with limited time limit extensions.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance in accordance with state payment standards for food, clothing and shelter.</li> <li>2. SFA recipients are eligible for WorkFirst services.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low-income housing</li> <li>2. Food banks</li> <li>3. Children and family services</li> <li>4. Community medical centers</li> <li>5. Charitable organizations</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	The SNAP program, formerly known as Food Stamps, provides food assistance to eligible low-income individuals and families.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, Public Law 110-246 (7 USC 2011-2036)
<b>Funding Source</b>	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.
<b>Population Served</b>	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 on October 1 of each year based on the federal poverty level in effect at the time.
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must meet USDA Food and Nutrition Services criteria for financial need.</li> <li>2. Eligible assistance unit members must:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Be U.S. citizens or nationals or qualified aliens meeting certain criteria.</li> <li>b. Be residents of Washington State.</li> <li>c. Meet certain eligibility criteria if on strike.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. An Assistance Unit is categorically eligible when:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. All members receive Social Security Supplemental Security Income;</li> <li>b. All members receive Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) assistance;</li> <li>c. The household has gross income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level; or</li> <li>d. All members receive or is authorized to receive payments or services from:                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. TANF cash assistance</li> <li>ii. State family assistance</li> <li>iii. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) for four months after initial DCA issuance.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Elderly persons or persons with disabilities only need to meet the net income standard to be entitled to medical deductions.</li> <li>5. Persons with disabilities have the value of one vehicle exempted entirely when used for medical transportation.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>7. The following persons are ineligible for food assistance and must</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)</b>
	<p>have some of their income and resources considered available to the remaining eligible assistance unit members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Fugitive felons including probation and parole violators.</li> <li>b. Persons failing to attest to citizenship or alien status.</li> <li>c. Disqualified for (i) intentional program violation, (ii) failure to provide a Social Security Number, or (iii) not participating in work requirements.</li> <li>d. Disqualified if ineligible alien.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores.
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nutrition education programs</li> <li>2. School lunch programs</li> <li>3. Low-income housing</li> <li>4. Food banks</li> <li>5. Children and family services</li> <li>6. Community medical centers</li> <li>7. Senior outreach</li> <li>8. Charitable agencies</li> </ol>

### 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 10-1-2013

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 <sup>6</sup>
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

<sup>6</sup> 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	3,423	2,633	900	4,344
7	3,858	2,968	995	4,897
8	4,294	3,303	1,137	5,450
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:

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 10-1-2014

Column A Number of eligible AU members	Column B Maximum Gross Monthly Income	Column C Maximum Net Monthly Income	Column D Maximum Allotment <sup>7</sup>	Column E 165% of the Poverty Level <sup>8</sup>
1	\$1,265	\$973	\$194	\$1,605
2	1,705	1,311	357	2,163
3	2,144	1,650	511	2,722
4	2,584	1,988	649	3,280
5	3,024	2,326	771	3,838
6	3,464	2,665	925	4,396
7	3,904	3,003	1,022	4,955

<sup>7</sup> Effective 11-1-2013.

<sup>8</sup> 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

8	4,344	3,341	1,169	5,513
9	4,784	3,680	1,315	6,072
10	5,224	4,019	1,461	6,631
Each Additional Member	+440	+339	+146	+559
<b>Exceptions:</b>				
<p>If your AU is categorically eligible under <a href="#">WAC 388-414-0001</a>, 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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>				

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	Title XVI of the Social Security Act, 20 CFR 416.2095, and RCW 74.04.600–74.04.640
<b>Funding Source</b>	State: 100% state funds for the supplement
<b>Population Served</b>	SSP is paid to the following populations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. SSI recipients whose spouse is not eligible for SSI in their own right.</li> <li>3. Developmentally disabled persons who meet Social Security disability criteria.</li> <li>4. SSI recipients who are aged or blind.</li> <li>5. Certain foster children receiving SSI.</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must be eligible for SSI as determined by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and meet the criteria described above.</li> <li>2. Must meet resource limit of \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a married couple (not all resources are counted).</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The MIL SSP varies by individual and federal requirement.</li> <li>2. The SSP for the aged, blind, or ineligible spouse is \$46 per month.</li> <li>3. Developmentally disabled SSP varies by individual and client need.</li> <li>4. Foster child SSP varies by individual need.</li> <li>5. The SSP for an eligible person who is residing in a medical institution is \$27.28 per month.</li> <li>6. A person eligible for SSI is automatically eligible for Categorically Needy medical coverage.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low-income housing</li> <li>2. Senior citizens centers</li> <li>3. Ongoing additional requirements</li> <li>4. Food banks</li> <li>5. Developmental disability programs</li> <li>6. Congregate care facilities</li> <li>7. Adult family homes</li> <li>8. Nursing homes</li> <li>9. Medical facilities</li> <li>10. Mental health centers</li> <li>11. Other community charitable and social service agencies</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides benefits for low-income families. <b>TANF</b> provides cash assistance and the <b>WorkFirst</b> 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).
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	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.
<b>Funding Source</b>	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.
<b>Population Served</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children under age 18</li> <li>2. Children under age 19 attending high school or GED program full-time</li> <li>3. Parents or needy caretaker relatives of these children</li> <li>4. Unmarried teen parents under age 18</li> <li>5. Pregnant women with no other children</li> </ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. Families must be Washington state residents and not living in a public institution (with some exceptions).</li> <li>6. All eligible family members must have a Social Security number or</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
	<p>cooperate in obtaining one.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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 may be closed if the individual fails to attend a required home visit. For other individuals the family's grant is reduced by one person's share or 40%, whichever is more, and may be terminated after 2 months of non-compliance.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>10. Benefits have a five-year time limit with limited time limit extensions.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash assistance in accordance with state payment standards for food, clothing, and shelter</li> <li>2. WorkFirst services</li> <li>3. Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as obtaining housing or preventing eviction or utility shut-off</li> <li>4. SSI Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring an SSA Title II or Title XVI application</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

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

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>United States Repatriation Program</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	45 CFR Parts 211 and 212
<b>Funding Source</b>	Initial expenditures are state funds that are reimbursed from federal funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	U.S. citizens or their dependents returning from a foreign country
<b>Eligibility</b>	The U.S. Department of State determines eligibility and authorizes repatriation based on poverty, mental or physical illness, or international crisis.
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resettlement assistance for up to 90 days after return to the U.S., unless an extension is granted.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. Social services to help person connect to programs, establish housing or otherwise meet ongoing needs.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI)</li> <li>2. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or other public assistance programs, if eligible</li> <li>3. Food assistance</li> <li>4. DSHS Children’s Administration when the repatriate is an unaccompanied minor</li> <li>5. U.S. State Department and Administration for Children and Families (ACF) for program policy and coordination</li> <li>6. International Social Services is contracted by ACF to refer eligible people and process claims for reimbursement.</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	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
<b>Funding Source</b>	100% Federal - United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service
<b>Population Served</b>	SSI recipients who : <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Are at least 18 years old; and</li><li>2. Live alone or are considered a single household by the Social Security Administration; or</li><li>3. Live with others but buy and cook food separately; and</li><li>4. Do not have earned income when they apply for SSI.</li></ol>
<b>Eligibility</b>	Must meet criteria listed in “Population Served” above. Clients are <u>ineligible</u> if they: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Live in an institution;</li><li>2. Are under age 18;</li><li>3. Live with their spouse;</li><li>4. Are under age 22 and live with their parents who receive Basic Food benefits;</li><li>5. Begin working after they are approved for WASHCAP and have earned income for more than three consecutive months;</li><li>6. Live with others and do not buy and cook food separately; or</li><li>7. Are ineligible for Basic Food under WAC 388-400-0040.</li></ol>
<b>Services</b>	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).
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Social Security Administration</li><li>2. Nutrition education programs</li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>3. Low-income housing</li><li>4. Food banks</li><li>5. Community medical centers</li><li>6. Senior outreach</li><li>7. Charitable agencies</li></ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides low-income households with waivers and discounts on basic telephone service and fees or a community service voice mailbox.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	47 CFR Part 54, Subpart E RCW 80.36.410 – RCW 80.36.475 Washington Telephone Assistance Program
<b>Funding Source</b>	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.
<b>Population Served</b>	Public assistance program recipients and former recipients of the Community Service Voice Mail Program.
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. Clients must apply for WTAP by contacting their local telephone company and requesting this service.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<b>Services</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A waiver of deposit for local telephone service</li> <li>2. A one-time-per-address 50% discount on connection fees</li> <li>3. A reduction in the monthly flat fee for telephone services</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission</li> <li>2. Telephone companies serving Washington state residents</li> <li>3. Universal Service Administration Company (providing federal funds, and pays a partial match for client monthly flat rate fees)</li> <li>4. Community agencies providing Community Service Voice Mail</li> <li>5. Department of Commerce</li> <li>6. Department of Revenue</li> <li>7. Other public assistance programs</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>WorkFirst (WF)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Provides support services and activities to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families/State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA) clients so they can move forward on a pathway to self-sufficiency.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	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.
<b>Funding Source</b>	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.
<b>Population Served</b>	Low-income families with dependent children and pregnant women
<b>Eligibility</b>	TANF/SFA applicants and recipients.
<b>Services</b>	<p>Case Management and Social Services may include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information about the WorkFirst program.</li> <li>2. Comprehensive Evaluation to identify a parent’s strengths, participation options, and best pathway to employment.</li> <li>3. Referrals for services that a family may need including:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Family Planning for every individual</li> <li>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</li> <li>c. Family violence</li> <li>d. Learning disabilities</li> <li>e. Substance abuse / chemical dependency</li> <li>f. Pregnant or parenting a child under 12 months</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Development of Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP).</li> <li>5. Intensive social services for those with significant issues and needs</li> <li>6. Interdisciplinary case staffing.</li> <li>7. Helping pregnant or parenting minors find a suitable living arrangement and complete high school which are both program requirements.</li> <li>8. Support services that include, but are not limited to funding for</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
	<p style="text-align: center;">transportation, work clothing, professional fees and testing.</p> <p>Services While Working</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training).</li> <li>2. Re-employment services following job loss.</li> </ol> <p>Services While Looking for Work</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Employment service supports (e.g., help with transportation).</li> <li>2. Employment services (e.g., job leads, and access to resource rooms, phone banks, and job fairs).</li> <li>3. Job preparation (e.g., employment competencies, work skills assessment and employment workshops).</li> <li>4. Part-time language training for limited-English proficient participants in job search.</li> <li>5. Customized job skills (short-term training course that leads to an available job at an above-average wage).</li> </ol> <p>Services While Preparing for Work</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Short-term subsidized employment, Community Jobs, for participants who leave job search without finding unsubsidized work.</li> <li>2. A changing mixture of subsidized or unpaid work, job search, treatment, education, training, and/or other services.</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Employment Security Department</li> <li>2. Department of Commerce</li> <li>3. State Board for Community &amp; Technical Colleges</li> <li>4. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Investment Act</li> <li>5. Tribal TANF programs               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe – Started October 1998</li> <li>b. Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe – Started October 1998</li> <li>c. Quinault Indian Nation – Started April 2001</li> <li>d. Quileute Tribe – Started May 2001</li> <li>e. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation – Started November 2001</li> <li>f. Spokane Tribe of Indians – Started March 2003</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

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

## Program Descriptions

<b>Title</b>	<b>Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	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
<b>Funding Source</b>	WCCC is funded through federal Child Care and Development Funds (CCDF) and Washington State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds.
<b>Population Served</b>	Households with income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty level that meet approvable activity requirements.
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Must participate in an approvable activity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. WorkFirst Participant <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. An approved activity in an Individual Responsibility Plan and/or:</li> <li>ii. Employment, Self-Employment, Transportation Time, Study Time, Sleep Time</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. Not a WorkFirst Participant <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Employment</li> <li>ii. Self-Employment</li> <li>iii. Basic Food Employment and Training</li> <li>iv. Education <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consumer under age 22 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. High School</li> <li>b. GED</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Consumer age 22 or older <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Must work a minimum of 20 hours a week or be in 16 or more hours of work study</li> <li>b. Limited to 24 months of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Adult Basic Education</li> <li>ii. English as a Second Language</li> <li>iii. High School/GED Completion</li> </ol> </li> <li>c. Limited to 36 months of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Vocational Education</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Have countable income at or below 200% of the federal poverty</li> </ol>

## Program Descriptions

Title	<b>Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)</b>
	<p>guidelines</p> <p>3. Children must:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Belong to one of the following groups:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">i. A U.S. Citizen, a U.S. national, a qualified alien, or a nonqualified alien who meets the WA state residency requirements.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">b. Live in WA and be:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">i. Less than age 13</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">ii. Less than age 19 and:</p> <p style="margin-left: 60px;">1. Have a verified special need, or</p> <p style="margin-left: 60px;">2. Be under court supervision.</p>
Services	<p>Provides payment to licensed and unlicensed providers as reimbursement for child care services provided.</p>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of Early Learning</li> <li>2. TANF/WorkFirst</li> <li>3. Community Service Offices (CSOs)</li> <li>4. Customer Service Center</li> <li>5. Licensed and Unlicensed Providers</li> <li>6. SEIU 925</li> </ol>

# ABD Program

	PAGE
Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Program Highlights.....	1
Selected Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Program Characteristics, SFY 2014 .....	2
ABD Clients, SFY 2012 - SFY 2014.....	3
ABD Clients by Program Type, SFY 2014.....	4
ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2014 .....	5
ABD Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), June 2014 Snapshot.....	6
ABD Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot .....	9
ABD Clients by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot.....	11
ABD Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot.....	12

## ABD Program

### Aged, Blind or Disabled Program (ABD)

ABD is a state-funded program for low-income adults who have no dependents and 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 24,268 in SFY 2014, up from 22,840 in SFY 2013.
- The number of clients enrolled in ABD decreased by 4.2% during SFY 2014, from 24,453 in July 2013 to 23,445 in June 2014.
- Average monthly ABD clients in SFY 2014 included:
  1. Aged - 3,990 persons
  2. Disabled – 1,151 persons
  3. Pending SSI – 19,120 persons
- In SFY 2014, a monthly average of 630 adults (2.6%) moved from ABD to SSI/SSDI.
- In June 2014, most ABD clients were male (53.3%) and white (57.0%). The average age of clients was 48.7 years.

## ABD Program

### Selected ABD Program Characteristics

SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2014 (July 2013 – June 2014)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	24,268 (23,445 – 24,730)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.3%
State Total Population <sup>1</sup>	6,968,170
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over <sup>2</sup>	5,376,986
Average Monthly Payment Per Person (Range)	\$172.15 (\$171.49-\$172.98)

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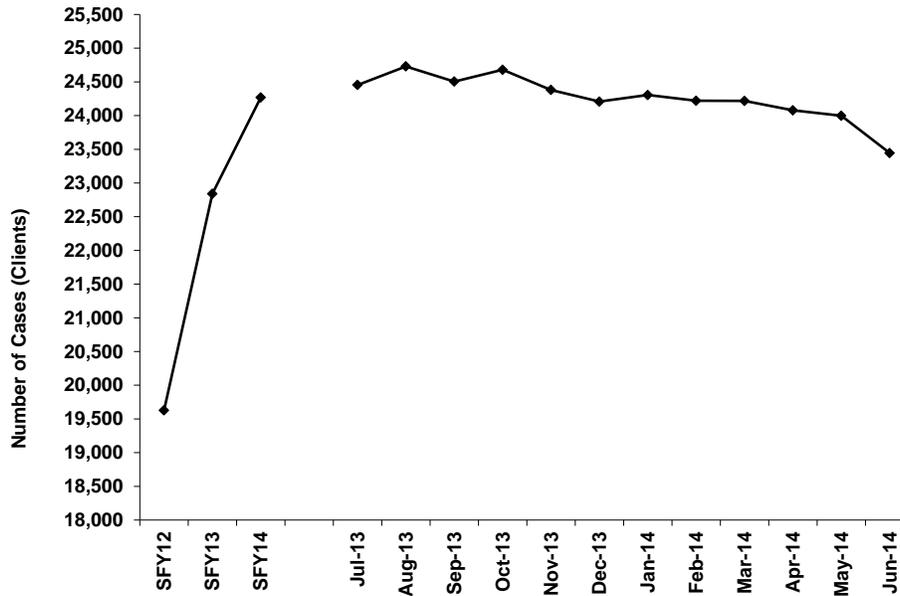
<sup>1</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

## ABD Program

### ABD Clients SFY 2012 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY12	19,627
SFY13	22,840
SFY14	24,268

SFY 2014	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	24,453	\$4,210,642.01	\$172.19
August	24,730	\$4,259,584.08	\$172.24
September	24,505	\$4,214,729.92	\$171.99
October	24,680	\$4,237,231.73	\$171.69
November	24,380	\$4,205,300.77	\$172.49
December	24,207	\$4,170,646.87	\$172.29
January	24,306	\$4,168,203.22	\$171.49
February	24,220	\$4,169,287.66	\$172.14
March	24,218	\$4,161,618.50	\$171.84
April	24,078	\$4,147,065.94	\$172.23
May	23,997	\$4,134,170.58	\$172.28
June	23,445	\$4,055,400.68	\$172.98
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>24,268</b>	<b>\$4,177,823.50</b>	<b>\$172.15</b>

## ABD Program

### ABD Clients by Program Type SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

<b>SFY 2014</b>	<b>ABD Combined Caseload</b>	<b>Aged</b>	<b>Pending SSI</b>	<b>Disabled</b>	<b>Institutionalized</b>
July	24,453	3,907	19,272	1,262	14
August	24,730	3,914	19,521	1,285	11
September	24,505	3,921	19,298	1,277	9
October	24,680	3,951	19,484	1,241	8
November	24,380	3,950	19,210	1,213	5
December	24,207	3,952	19,084	1,166	6
January	24,306	3,987	19,128	1,185	5
February	24,220	3,975	19,097	1,141	8
March	24,218	4,018	19,103	1,088	9
April	24,078	4,050	18,972	1,048	8
May	23,997	4,106	18,905	977	9
June	23,445	4,151	18,361	929	5
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>24,268</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>19,120</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>8</b>

## ABD Program

### ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2014	Total ABD Adults <sup>3</sup>	During Subsequent Month Being Reported							
		Adults Remaining On ABD		Adults Moving From ABD to MCS/HEN Referral		Adults Moving From ABD to SSI/SSDI		Adults Exiting ABD <sup>4</sup>	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>July</b>	24,453	22,924	93.7%	143	0.6%	700	2.9%	686	2.8%
<b>August</b>	24,730	22,716	91.9%	274	1.1%	753	3.0%	987	4.0%
<b>September</b>	24,505	22,641	92.4%	247	1.0%	575	2.3%	1,042	4.3%
<b>October</b>	24,680	22,603	91.6%	222	0.9%	803	3.3%	1,052	4.3%
<b>November</b>	24,380	22,579	92.6%	217	0.9%	598	2.5%	986	4.0%
<b>December</b>	24,207	22,522	93.0%	202	0.8%	538	2.2%	945	3.9%
<b>January</b>	24,306	22,569	92.9%	197	0.8%	524	2.2%	1,016	4.2%
<b>February</b>	24,220	22,360	92.3%	228	0.9%	541	2.2%	1,091	4.5%
<b>March</b>	24,218	22,374	92.4%	196	0.8%	652	2.7%	996	4.1%
<b>April</b>	24,078	22,303	92.6%	199	0.8%	639	2.7%	937	3.9%
<b>May</b>	23,997	22,048	91.9%	267	1.1%	679	2.8%	1,003	4.2%
<b>June</b>	23,445	21,712	92.6%	223	1.0%	559	2.4%	951	4.1%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>24,268</b>	<b>22,446</b>	<b>92.5%</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>4.0%</b>

<sup>3</sup> These are clients who received ABD services during the reporting month. Additional columns in the table represent programs the client received participated in the subsequent month.

<sup>4</sup> These are adults who were not enrolled in MCS/HEN Referral, SSI, or other cash programs in the following month.

## ABD Program

### ABD Clients by CSO of Issuance<sup>5</sup> (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	2,318	9.9%	2,318	9.9%
CLARKSTON CSO	83	0.4%	83	0.4%
COLFAX CSO	49	0.2%	49	0.2%
COLVILLE CSO	165	0.7%	165	0.7%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
ELLENSBURG CSO	72	0.3%	72	0.3%
GOLDENDALE CSO	42	0.2%	42	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	838	3.6%	838	3.6%
MOSES LAKE CSO	327	1.4%	327	1.4%
NEWPORT CSO	89	0.4%	89	0.4%
OKANOGAN CSO	149	0.6%	149	0.6%
REPUBLIC CSO	58	0.2%	58	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	131	0.6%	131	0.6%
WALLA WALLA CSO	154	0.7%	154	0.7%
WAPATO CSO	108	0.5%	108	0.5%
WENATCHEE CSO	287	1.2%	287	1.2%
WHITE SALMON CSO	38	0.2%	38	0.2%
YAKIMA CSO	544	2.3%	544	2.3%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>5,462</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>5,462</b>	<b>23.3%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	639	2.7%	639	2.7%
AUBURN CSO	427	1.8%	427	1.8%
BELLINGHAM CSO	595	2.5%	595	2.5%
BELLTOWN CSO	998	4.3%	998	4.3%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	592	2.5%	592	2.5%
EVERETT CSO	823	3.5%	823	3.5%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	446	1.9%	446	1.9%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	794	3.4%	794	3.4%
KING NORTH CSO	790	3.4%	790	3.4%
KING SOUTH CSO	827	3.5%	827	3.5%
MT VERNON CSO	428	1.8%	428	1.8%
OAK HARBOR CSO	128	0.5%	128	0.5%
RAINIER CSO	606	2.6%	606	2.6%
RENTON CSO	697	3.0%	697	3.0%
SKY VALLEY CSO	256	1.1%	256	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	700	3.0%	700	3.0%
WHITE CENTER CSO	759	3.2%	759	3.2%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>10,505</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>10,505</b>	<b>44.8%</b>

<sup>5</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## ABD Program

### ABD Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	254	1.1%	254	1.1%
BREMERTON CSO	609	2.6%	609	2.6%
CHEHALIS CSO	276	1.2%	276	1.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	614	2.6%	614	2.6%
FORKS CSO	38	0.2%	38	0.2%
KELSO CSO	336	1.4%	336	1.4%
LAKESWOOD CSO	671	2.9%	671	2.9%
LONG BEACH CSO	67	0.3%	67	0.3%
OLYMPIA CSO	654	2.8%	654	2.8%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	425	1.8%	425	1.8%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	615	2.6%	615	2.6%
PORT ANGELES CSO	115	0.5%	115	0.5%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	64	0.3%	64	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	679	2.9%	679	2.9%
SHELTON CSO	125	0.5%	125	0.5%
SOUTH BEND CSO	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
STEVENSON CSO	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>23.9%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>				
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	460	2.0%	460	2.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	596	2.5%	596	2.5%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	56	0.2%	56	0.2%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	8	0.0%	8	0.0%
<b>Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## ABD Program

### ABD Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>HCS Region 1</b>				
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	80	0.3%	80	0.3%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	45	0.2%	45	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	17	0.1%	17	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>HCS Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	71	0.3%	71	0.3%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	63	0.3%	63	0.3%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	273	1.2%	273	1.2%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	14	0.1%	14	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>HCS Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
KELSO HCS	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	12	0.1%	12	0.1%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	62	0.3%	62	0.3%
VANCOUVER HCS	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>23,445</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>23,445</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## ABD Program

### ABD Clients by CSO of Residence<sup>6</sup> (DSHS Region and CSO)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	2,609	11.1%	2,609	11.1%
CLARKSTON CSO	80	0.3%	80	0.3%
COLFAX CSO	52	0.2%	52	0.2%
COLVILLE CSO	175	0.7%	175	0.7%
ELLENSBURG CSO	78	0.3%	78	0.3%
GOLDENDALE CSO	45	0.2%	45	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	960	4.1%	960	4.1%
MOSES LAKE CSO	322	1.4%	322	1.4%
NEWPORT CSO	86	0.4%	86	0.4%
OKANOGAN CSO	170	0.7%	170	0.7%
REPUBLIC CSO	45	0.2%	45	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	156	0.7%	156	0.7%
WALLA WALLA CSO	169	0.7%	169	0.7%
WAPATO CSO	113	0.5%	113	0.5%
WENATCHEE CSO	335	1.4%	335	1.4%
WHITE SALMON CSO	40	0.2%	40	0.2%
YAKIMA CSO	585	2.5%	585	2.5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>25.7%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	662	2.8%	662	2.8%
AUBURN CSO	567	2.4%	567	2.4%
BELLINGHAM CSO	640	2.7%	640	2.7%
BELLTOWN CSO	1,191	5.1%	1,191	5.1%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	502	2.1%	502	2.1%
EVERETT CSO	876	3.7%	876	3.7%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	360	1.5%	360	1.5%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	952	4.1%	952	4.1%
KING NORTH CSO	869	3.7%	869	3.7%
KING SOUTH CSO	927	4.0%	927	4.0%
MT VERNON CSO	488	2.1%	488	2.1%
OAK HARBOR CSO	128	0.5%	128	0.5%
RAINIER CSO	639	2.7%	639	2.7%
RENTON CSO	743	3.2%	743	3.2%
SKY VALLEY CSO	298	1.3%	298	1.3%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	753	3.2%	753	3.2%
WHITE CENTER CSO	802	3.4%	802	3.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>11,397</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>11,397</b>	<b>48.6%</b>

<sup>6</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## ABD Program

### ABD Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	284	1.2%	284	1.2%
BREMERTON CSO	678	2.9%	678	2.9%
CHEHALIS CSO	290	1.2%	290	1.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	679	2.9%	679	2.9%
FORKS CSO	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
KELSO CSO	345	1.5%	345	1.5%
LAKESWOOD CSO	664	2.8%	664	2.8%
LONG BEACH CSO	56	0.2%	56	0.2%
OLYMPIA CSO	721	3.1%	721	3.1%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	625	2.7%	625	2.7%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	583	2.5%	583	2.5%
PORT ANGELES CSO	141	0.6%	141	0.6%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	58	0.2%	58	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	692	3.0%	692	3.0%
SHELTON CSO	124	0.5%	124	0.5%
SOUTH BEND CSO	26	0.1%	26	0.1%
STEVENSON CSO	29	0.1%	29	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>25.7%</b>
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>23,445</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>23,445</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## ABD Program

### ABD Clients by County of Residence

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	36	0.2%	36	0.2%
Asotin	79	0.3%	79	0.3%
Benton	680	2.9%	680	2.9%
Chelan	242	1.0%	242	1.0%
Clallam	165	0.7%	165	0.7%
Clark	660	2.8%	660	2.8%
Columbia	17	0.1%	17	0.1%
Cowlitz	349	1.5%	349	1.5%
Douglas	97	0.4%	97	0.4%
Ferry	26	0.1%	26	0.1%
Franklin	293	1.2%	293	1.2%
Garfield	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Grant	304	1.3%	304	1.3%
Grays Harbor	283	1.2%	283	1.2%
Island	158	0.7%	158	0.7%
Jefferson	55	0.2%	55	0.2%
King	7,544	32.2%	7,544	32.2%
Kitsap	678	2.9%	678	2.9%
Kittitas	77	0.3%	77	0.3%
Klickitat	83	0.4%	83	0.4%
Lewis	280	1.2%	280	1.2%
Lincoln	20	0.1%	20	0.1%
Mason	122	0.5%	122	0.5%
Okanogan	149	0.6%	149	0.6%
Pacific	82	0.3%	82	0.3%
Pend Oreille	84	0.4%	84	0.4%
Pierce	2,566	10.9%	2,566	10.9%
San Juan	21	0.1%	21	0.1%
Skagit	432	1.8%	432	1.8%
Skamania	36	0.2%	36	0.2%
Snohomish	2,594	11.1%	2,594	11.1%
Spokane	2,595	11.1%	2,595	11.1%
Stevens	194	0.8%	194	0.8%
Thurston	714	3.0%	714	3.0%
Wahkiakum	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Walla Walla	160	0.7%	160	0.7%
Whatcom	638	2.7%	638	2.7%
Whitman	50	0.2%	50	0.2%
Yakima	837	3.6%	837	3.6%
Unknown	33	0.2%	33	0.2%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>23,445</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>23,445</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## ABD Program

### ABD Client Demographics

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,445</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	10,943	46.7%	
Male	12,502	53.3%	
<b>Race</b>			
Hispanic Origin	2,130	9.1%	
Not Hispanic or Latino	21,315	90.9%	
White	13,370	57.0%	
Black/African American	2,381	10.2%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,106	9.0%	
American Indian/ Alaska Native	476	2.0%	
Two or More Races	179	0.8%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	2,803	12.0%	
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Separated	2,266	9.7%	
Married	2,520	10.7%	
Never Married	10,862	46.3%	
Divorced	5,438	23.2%	
Widow	1,949	8.3%	
Unknown	410	1.7%	
<b>Citizenship</b>			
U.S. Citizen	18,137	77.4%	
Resident Alien	5,299	22.6%	
U.S. National <sup>7</sup>	9	0.0%	
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>7,621</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	

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<sup>7</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
<b>Disability</b>			
Mental	11,495		49.0%
Physical	9,516		40.6%
Aged <sup>8</sup>	2,428		10.4%
Other <sup>9</sup>	6		0.0%
<b>Education</b>			
Less than a High School Diploma	5,290		22.6%
High School Graduate or GED	12,893		55.0%
Some College or College Degree	4,286		18.3%
Unknown	976		4.2%
<b>Age</b>			
Under 18 Years Old	37		0.2%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,338		5.7%
25 - 34 Years Old	3,482		14.9%
35 - 44 Years Old	4,314		18.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	7,048		30.1%
55 - 64 Years Old	3,079		13.1%
65+ Years Old	4,147		17.7%
Avg. Age of Clients		48.7	Years Old

<sup>8</sup> Clients with a program type code of 'DL-A' or Aged who do not have a disability recorded in ACES.

<sup>9</sup> These are the clients who had a disability determination made by Division of Disability Determination Services (DDDS).

## Basic Food Program

	PAGE
Basic Food Program Highlights .....	1
Selected Basic Food Characteristics, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014.....	2
Basic Food Caseload, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014.....	3
Basic Food Caseload by Type, SFY 2014.....	4
Average Monthly Basic Food Caseload as a Percent of State Population, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	5
Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through WASHCAP, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	6
Basic Food Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP, SFY 2014 .....	7
Basic Food Caseload by CSO of Issuance (DHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), June 2014 Snapshot .....	8
Basic Food Caseload by CSO of Residence (DHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot .....	11
Basic Food Caseload by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot.....	13
Basic Food Client Density Maps, June 2014 Snapshot.....	14
Basic Food Error Rate, FFY 2004 through FFY 2013 .....	15
Basic Food Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot .....	17
FAP Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot.....	19
FAP Caseload Country of Origin, June 2014 Snapshot.....	21
Basic Food WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot .....	24
Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served, SFY 2014.....	26
BFET Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot.....	27

## Basic Food Program

### Basic Food Program

This section summarizes data on households and persons participating in Washington State's 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. Cases Receiving SSI - recipients who also received Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
- b. Cases Receiving Cash Assistance - recipients who also received a cash assistance grant.
- c. Cases Not Receiving Cash Assistance – recipients who only received food assistance.

#### **Highlights:**

- The average monthly Basic Food Program caseload decreased by 3.9%, from 597,474 cases in SFY 2013 to 595,115 cases in SFY 2014.
- Washington's federal Basic Food Program error rate was 1.7% for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2013, down from 2.4% in FFY 2012.
- The proportion of the state's population that received Basic Food declined -- from 16.3% in SFY 2013 to 15.8% in SFY 2014.
- A majority of cases (75.0%) in SFY 2014 received Basic Food and did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percent of cases in SFY 2014 that received other forms of public assistance averaged 10.1%, and the percent of cases that received SSI averaged 14.8%.
- In June 2014, slightly over one-half of Basic Food recipients were female (53.1%) and 52.6% were white. More adults were never married (48.6%) than were married or separated. The average age of adults was 41.6 years old.

**Basic Food Program**  
**Selected Basic Food Characteristics<sup>1</sup>**  
**SFY 2013 and SFY 2014**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	<b>SFY 2013</b> <b>(July 2012 – June 2013)</b>	<b>SFY 2014</b> <b>(July 2013 – June 2014)</b>
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	597,474 (593,740 – 599,588)	595,115 (591,356 – 600,940)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	1,121,831 (1,118,550 – 1,125,351)	1,100,010 (1,079,460 – 1,120,971)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	687,708 (684,338 – 689,475)	682,119 (676,645 – 690,668)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	434,122 (429,896 – 436,748)	417,892 (429,896 – 436,748)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population<sup>2</sup></b>	16.3%	15.8%
<b>State Population</b>	6,882,400	6,968,170
<b>Children as a Percent of Recipients</b>	38.7%	38.0%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1.9	1.8
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	0.7	0.7
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	0.6	0.6
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>3</sup></b>	\$237.23 (\$234.85 - \$239.56)	\$225.12 (\$219.04 - \$236.07)

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

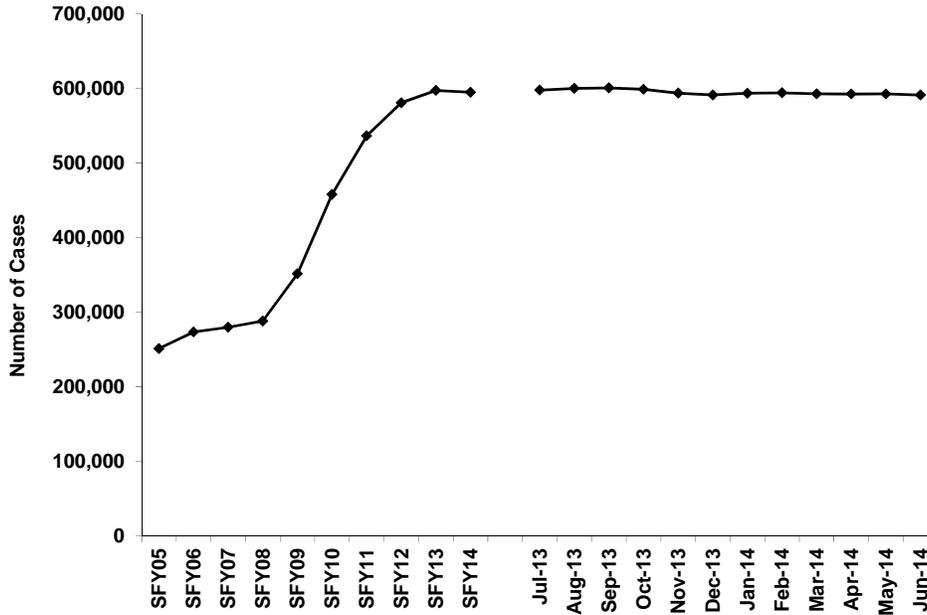
<sup>2</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>3</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## Basic Food Program

### Basic Food Caseload<sup>4</sup> SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	251,337	SFY10	458,116
SFY06	273,538	SFY11	536,602
SFY07	279,963	SFY12	580,977
SFY08	288,267	SFY13	597,474
SFY09	351,600	SFY14	595,115

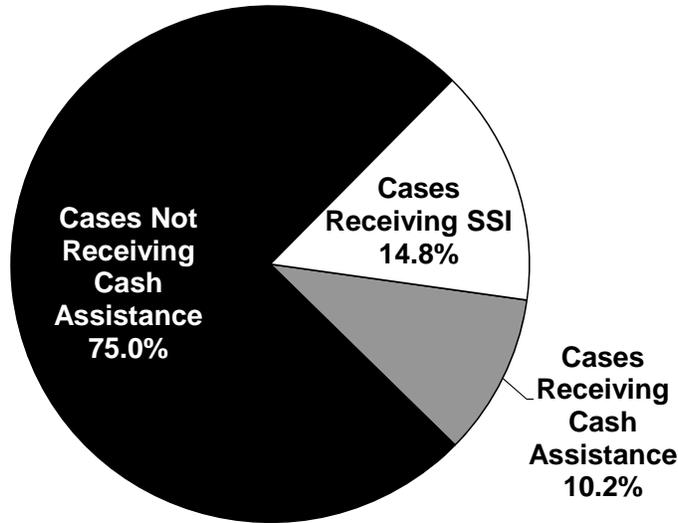
SFY 2014	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	597,938	1,116,474	\$140,377,286.25	\$234.77
August	600,287	1,120,259	\$141,054,826.98	\$234.98
September	600,940	1,120,971	\$140,582,269.31	\$233.94
October	598,991	1,115,986	\$141,403,945.44	\$236.07
November	593,862	1,100,019	\$130,495,571.90	\$219.74
December	591,439	1,094,167	\$130,531,632.26	\$220.70
January	593,750	1,096,434	\$130,151,465.77	\$219.20
February	594,299	1,095,203	\$131,422,157.21	\$221.14
March	592,950	1,089,871	\$131,068,647.51	\$221.05
April	592,746	1,086,790	\$130,729,607.77	\$220.55
May	592,821	1,084,489	\$130,352,338.80	\$219.88
June	591,356	1,079,460	\$129,531,345.52	\$219.04
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>595,115</b>	<b>1,100,010</b>	<b>\$133,975,091.23</b>	<b>\$225.12</b>

<sup>4</sup> 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 Type<sup>5</sup>, SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2014	Caseload	Cases Receiving Cash Assistance		Cases Not Receiving Cash Assistance		Cases Receiving SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>July</b>	597,938	63,277	10.6%	447,703	74.9%	86,958	14.5%
<b>August</b>	600,287	64,263	10.7%	448,719	74.8%	87,305	14.5%
<b>September</b>	600,940	63,727	10.6%	449,644	74.8%	87,569	14.6%
<b>October</b>	598,991	64,242	10.7%	447,153	74.7%	87,596	14.6%
<b>November</b>	593,862	61,146	10.3%	444,649	74.9%	88,067	14.8%
<b>December</b>	591,439	61,935	10.5%	441,215	74.6%	88,289	14.9%
<b>January</b>	593,750	59,956	10.1%	444,905	74.9%	88,889	15.0%
<b>February</b>	594,299	60,169	10.1%	445,406	74.9%	88,724	14.9%
<b>March</b>	592,950	58,346	9.8%	445,785	75.2%	88,819	15.0%
<b>April</b>	592,746	57,318	9.7%	446,630	75.3%	88,798	15.0%
<b>May</b>	592,821	55,341	9.3%	448,299	75.6%	89,181	15.0%
<b>June</b>	591,356	54,322	9.2%	447,812	75.7%	89,222	15.1%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>595,115</b>	<b>60,337</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>446,493</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>88,285</b>	<b>14.8%</b>

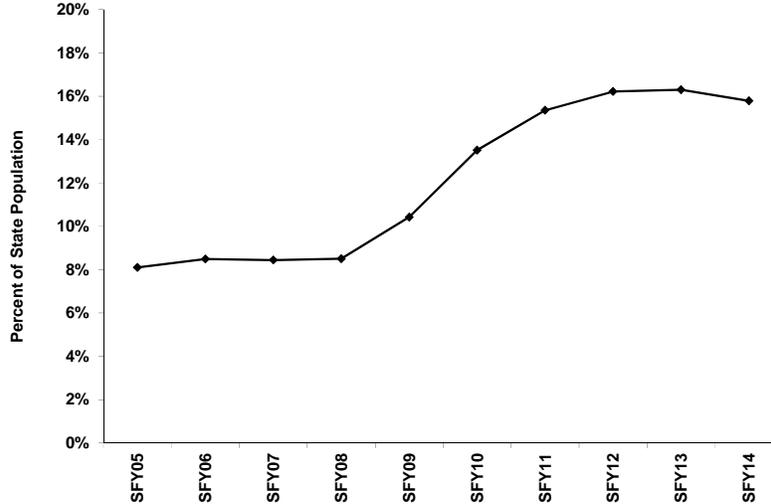
<sup>5</sup> Numbers include both the federally funded Basic Food Program (SNAP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Program (FAP).

## Basic Food Program

### Average Monthly Basic Food Participants<sup>6</sup> as a Percent of State Population<sup>7</sup>

SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Participating Persons	State Population	Percent of State Population	State Population at or Below 125% FPL <sup>8</sup>	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 125% FPL <sup>9</sup>	State Population at or Below 200% FPL <sup>9</sup>	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 200% FPL
2005	506,759	6,256,400	8.1%				
2006	541,249	6,375,600	8.5%				
2007	547,596	6,488,000	8.4%				
2008	560,046	6,587,600	8.5%				
2009	695,059	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%	1,249,499	89.8%	2,122,687	52.8%
2014	1,100,010	6,968,170	15.8%	1,249,499	88.0%	2,122,687	51.8%

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

<sup>7</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

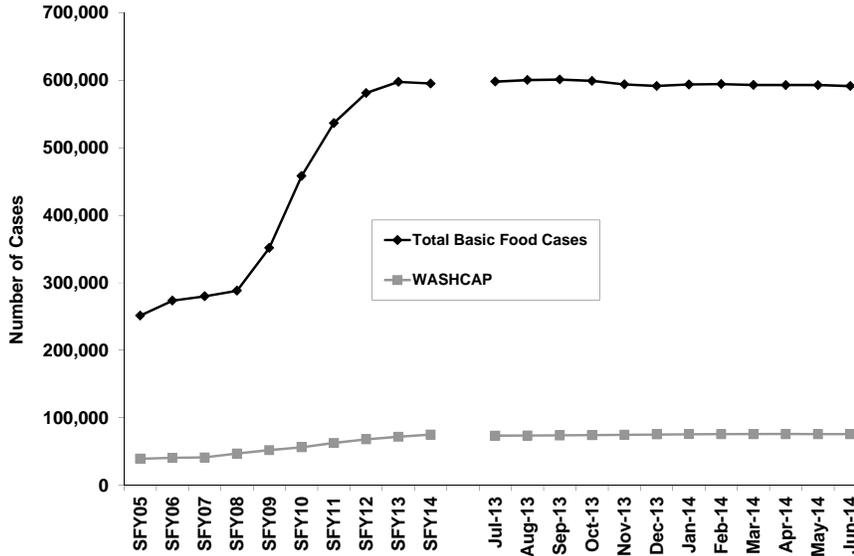
<sup>8</sup> Based on Bureau of Census American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS poverty estimates for 2014 are not available at the time of this publication.

<sup>9</sup> 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 WASHCAP<sup>10</sup> SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	39,377	SFY10	56,457
SFY06	40,636	SFY11	62,659
SFY07	41,324	SFY12	68,073
SFY08	47,106	SFY13	71,907
SFY09	52,100	SFY14	75,063

SFY 2014	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	597,938	73,531	12.3%	\$10,645,393	\$144.77
August	600,287	73,718	12.3%	\$10,683,861	\$144.93
September	600,940	73,865	12.3%	\$10,702,992	\$144.90
October	598,991	74,413	12.4%	\$11,535,646	\$155.02
November	593,862	74,729	12.6%	\$10,770,114	\$144.12
December	591,439	75,500	12.8%	\$10,947,432	\$145.00
January	593,750	75,937	12.8%	\$10,699,646	\$140.90
February	594,299	75,767	12.7%	\$10,659,793	\$140.69
March	592,950	75,818	12.8%	\$10,686,218	\$140.95
April	592,746	75,803	12.8%	\$10,674,481	\$140.82
May	592,821	75,844	12.8%	\$10,684,816	\$140.88
June	591,356	75,833	12.8%	\$10,685,024	\$140.90
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>595,115</b>	<b>75,063</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>\$10,781,284</b>	<b>\$143.63</b>

<sup>10</sup> Washington State Combined Application Program (WASHCAP) is a simplified food benefits program for most single Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients. 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 FAP<sup>11</sup> SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2014	TOTAL Caseload	SNAP ONLY		BOTH SNAP & FAP		FAP ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	597,938	587,578	98.3%	7,075	1.2%	3,285	0.5%
August	600,287	589,861	98.3%	7,130	1.2%	3,296	0.5%
September	600,940	590,406	98.2%	7,187	1.2%	3,347	0.6%
October	598,991	588,418	98.2%	7,211	1.2%	3,362	0.6%
November	593,862	583,345	98.2%	7,124	1.2%	3,393	0.6%
December	591,439	580,727	98.2%	7,284	1.2%	3,428	0.6%
January	593,750	582,854	98.2%	7,412	1.2%	3,484	0.6%
February	594,299	583,297	98.1%	7,436	1.3%	3,566	0.6%
March	592,950	581,851	98.1%	7,478	1.3%	3,621	0.6%
April	592,746	581,673	98.1%	7,443	1.3%	3,630	0.6%
May	592,821	581,733	98.1%	7,432	1.3%	3,656	0.6%
June	591,356	580,312	98.1%	7,374	1.2%	3,670	0.6%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>595,115</b>	<b>584,338</b>	<b>98.2%</b>	<b>7,299</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

SFY 2014	FAP Caseload <sup>12</sup>	State	Federal	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case	Total Avg. Expenditures Per Case
		Expenditures on FAP Cases <sup>13</sup>	Expenditures on FAP Cases <sup>14</sup>		
July	10,360	\$1,153,226.70	\$1,967,435.63	\$111.32	\$301.22
August	10,426	\$1,162,964.67	\$1,984,122.48	\$111.54	\$301.85
September	10,534	\$1,171,132.22	\$1,962,560.73	\$111.18	\$297.48
October	10,573	\$1,189,787.09	\$1,932,273.35	\$112.53	\$295.29
November	10,517	\$1,105,801.54	\$1,783,996.76	\$105.14	\$274.77
December	10,712	\$1,131,131.38	\$1,846,355.29	\$105.59	\$277.96
January	10,896	\$1,149,460.13	\$1,903,057.27	\$105.49	\$280.15
February	11,002	\$1,174,408.27	\$1,942,718.07	\$106.74	\$283.32
March	11,099	\$1,186,927.83	\$1,952,228.99	\$106.94	\$282.83
April	11,073	\$1,181,250.39	\$1,941,966.59	\$106.68	\$282.06
May	11,088	\$1,184,384.14	\$1,926,230.59	\$106.82	\$280.54
June	11,044	\$1,177,629.73	\$1,910,879.73	\$106.63	\$279.65
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>10,777</b>	<b>\$1,164,008.67</b>	<b>\$1,921,152.12</b>	<b>\$108.01</b>	<b>\$286.27</b>

<sup>11</sup> SNAP is the federal food assistance program. FAP is the state-funded Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants. Some households have a member receiving federal food assistance and a member receiving state-funded FAP food assistance.

<sup>12</sup> FAP caseload includes mixed SNAP and FAP cases as well as FAP-only cases.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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 CSO of Issuance<sup>15</sup> (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	42,389	7.2%	82,577	7.6%
CLARKSTON CSO	2,502	0.4%	4,823	0.4%
COLFAX CSO	1,548	0.3%	3,049	0.3%
COLVILLE CSO	3,362	0.6%	6,982	0.6%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	280	0.0%	562	0.1%
ELLENSBURG CSO	2,311	0.4%	4,263	0.4%
GOLDENDALE CSO	1,275	0.2%	2,435	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	18,547	3.1%	42,265	3.9%
MOSES LAKE CSO	9,680	1.6%	22,146	2.1%
NEWPORT CSO	1,158	0.2%	2,387	0.2%
OKANOGAN CSO	4,132	0.7%	8,150	0.8%
REPUBLIC CSO	1,209	0.2%	2,381	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	6,060	1.0%	15,372	1.4%
WALLA WALLA CSO	4,182	0.7%	8,550	0.8%
WAPATO CSO	5,589	0.9%	12,957	1.2%
WENATCHEE CSO	7,441	1.3%	15,409	1.4%
WHITE SALMON CSO	753	0.1%	1,455	0.1%
YAKIMA CSO	16,324	2.8%	34,477	3.2%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>128,742</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>270,240</b>	<b>25.0%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	10,690	1.8%	19,981	1.9%
AUBURN CSO	9,553	1.6%	19,140	1.8%
BELLINGHAM CSO	13,866	2.3%	25,064	2.3%
BELLTOWN CSO	8,441	1.4%	10,013	0.9%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	7,237	1.2%	10,718	1.0%
EVERETT CSO	15,169	2.6%	28,112	2.6%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	9,912	1.7%	19,973	1.9%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	10,560	1.8%	19,283	1.8%
KING NORTH CSO	12,249	2.1%	19,367	1.8%
KING SOUTH CSO	11,983	2.0%	25,698	2.4%
MT VERNON CSO	10,652	1.8%	20,605	1.9%
OAK HARBOR CSO	2,971	0.5%	5,628	0.5%
RAINIER CSO	9,548	1.6%	19,235	1.8%
RENTON CSO	11,287	1.9%	21,763	2.0%
SKY VALLEY CSO	5,399	0.9%	9,957	0.9%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	10,817	1.8%	20,699	1.9%
WHITE CENTER CSO	17,143	2.9%	33,586	3.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>177,477</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>328,822</b>	<b>30.5%</b>

<sup>15</sup> Caseload distribution based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## Basic Food Program

### Basic Food Caseload by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	7,364	1.2%	13,479	1.2%
BREMERTON CSO	15,273	2.6%	28,130	2.6%
CHEHALIS CSO	7,609	1.3%	14,885	1.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	31,070	5.3%	63,106	5.8%
FORKS CSO	1,431	0.2%	2,687	0.2%
KELSO CSO	11,612	2.0%	21,675	2.0%
LAKESWOOD CSO	16,590	2.8%	33,007	3.1%
LONG BEACH CSO	1,599	0.3%	2,545	0.2%
OLYMPIA CSO	18,040	3.1%	32,718	3.0%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	12,373	2.1%	21,347	2.0%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	18,445	3.1%	35,505	3.3%
PORT ANGELES CSO	4,658	0.8%	8,261	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	2,097	0.4%	3,618	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	17,049	2.9%	33,416	3.1%
SHELTON CSO	5,810	1.0%	10,676	1.0%
SOUTH BEND CSO	1,019	0.2%	1,871	0.2%
STEVENSON CSO	821	0.1%	1,524	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>172,860</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>328,450</b>	<b>30.4%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>				
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	15,322	2.6%	45,231	4.2%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	619	0.1%	1,433	0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	661	0.1%	1,421	0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	1,835	0.3%	3,531	0.3%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	475	0.1%	1,157	0.1%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	4,045	0.7%	5,833	0.5%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	63	0.0%	88	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	62,712	10.6%	62,714	5.8%
<b>Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## Basic Food Program

### Basic Food Caseload by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>HCS Region 1</b>				
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	178	0.0%	204	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	424	0.1%	457	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	113	0.0%	124	0.0%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	575	0.1%	644	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	271	0.0%	295	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	2,187	0.4%	2,474	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	302	0.1%	344	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	951	0.2%	1,102	0.1%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	366	0.1%	415	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	270	0.0%	288	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	652	0.1%	735	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>7,082</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>HCS Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	1,195	0.2%	1,407	0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	525	0.1%	618	0.1%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	1,342	0.2%	1,557	0.1%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	7,326	1.2%	8,603	0.8%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	505	0.1%	560	0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	455	0.1%	504	0.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>11,348</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>HCS Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	444	0.1%	491	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	744	0.1%	821	0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	371	0.1%	410	0.0%
KELSO HCS	590	0.1%	647	0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	870	0.1%	962	0.1%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	203	0.0%	227	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	385	0.1%	414	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	2,997	0.5%	3,380	0.3%
VANCOUVER HCS	2,166	0.4%	2,550	0.2%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>9,902</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>591,356</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,079,460</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Basic Food Program

### Basic Food Caseload by CSO of Residence<sup>16</sup>

(DSHS Region and CSO)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	52,305	8.8%	95,864	8.9%
CLARKSTON CSO	2,800	0.5%	5,056	0.5%
COLFAX CSO	2,091	0.4%	3,955	0.4%
COLVILLE CSO	4,042	0.7%	7,707	0.7%
ELLENSBURG CSO	3,084	0.5%	5,351	0.5%
GOLDENDALE CSO	1,306	0.2%	2,269	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	22,833	3.9%	49,778	4.6%
MOSES LAKE CSO	11,674	2.0%	25,249	2.3%
NEWPORT CSO	1,608	0.3%	2,930	0.3%
OKANOGAN CSO	5,560	0.9%	10,368	1.0%
REPUBLIC CSO	1,494	0.3%	2,689	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	7,091	1.2%	17,234	1.6%
WALLA WALLA CSO	5,380	0.9%	10,175	0.9%
WAPATO CSO	6,672	1.1%	14,960	1.4%
WENATCHEE CSO	9,014	1.5%	17,752	1.6%
WHITE SALMON CSO	1,014	0.2%	1,890	0.2%
YAKIMA CSO	19,519	3.3%	38,939	3.6%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>157,487</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>312,166</b>	<b>28.9%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	12,769	2.2%	22,758	2.1%
AUBURN CSO	13,120	2.2%	24,638	2.3%
BELLINGHAM CSO	17,149	2.9%	29,395	2.7%
BELLTOWN CSO	12,920	2.2%	14,642	1.4%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	8,559	1.4%	12,001	1.1%
EVERETT CSO	17,897	3.0%	31,471	2.9%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	9,456	1.6%	18,549	1.7%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	14,268	2.4%	24,496	2.3%
KING NORTH CSO	15,900	2.7%	23,610	2.2%
KING SOUTH CSO	15,073	2.5%	30,379	2.8%
MT VERNON CSO	13,049	2.2%	23,912	2.2%
OAK HARBOR CSO	3,615	0.6%	6,416	0.6%
RAINIER CSO	12,206	2.1%	22,869	2.1%
RENTON CSO	13,438	2.3%	24,540	2.3%
SKY VALLEY CSO	6,361	1.1%	11,190	1.0%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	13,622	2.3%	24,642	2.3%
WHITE CENTER CSO	20,489	3.5%	37,687	3.5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>219,891</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>383,195</b>	<b>35.5%</b>

<sup>16</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## Basic Food Program

### Basic Food Caseload by CSO of Residence (DHS Region and CSO)

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	10,185	1.7%	17,073	1.6%
BREMERTON CSO	19,313	3.3%	32,943	3.1%
CHEHALIS CSO	9,774	1.7%	17,781	1.6%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	38,442	6.5%	74,434	6.9%
FORKS CSO	1,284	0.2%	2,395	0.2%
KELSO CSO	13,816	2.3%	24,235	2.2%
LAKEWOOD CSO	20,395	3.4%	38,167	3.5%
LONG BEACH CSO	1,577	0.3%	2,429	0.2%
OLYMPIA CSO	22,591	3.8%	39,368	3.6%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	18,557	3.1%	29,611	2.7%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	20,354	3.4%	37,892	3.5%
PORT ANGELES CSO	6,217	1.1%	10,367	1.0%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	2,635	0.4%	4,200	0.4%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	19,860	3.4%	37,541	3.5%
SHELTON CSO	6,731	1.1%	11,810	1.1%
SOUTH BEND CSO	1,230	0.2%	2,102	0.2%
STEVENSON CSO	833	0.1%	1,440	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>213,794</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>383,788</b>	<b>35.6%</b>
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	184	0.0%	311	0.0%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>591,356</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,079,460</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Basic Food Program

### Basic Food Caseload by County of Residence

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percentage of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percentage of Statewide Clients
Adams	2,126	0.4%	5,100	0.5%
Asotin	2,656	0.4%	4,758	0.4%
Benton	15,825	2.7%	33,095	3.1%
Chelan	6,407	1.1%	12,256	1.1%
Clallam	7,383	1.2%	12,546	1.2%
Clark	37,509	6.3%	72,608	6.7%
Columbia	393	0.1%	707	0.1%
Cowlitz	14,443	2.4%	25,408	2.4%
Douglas	2,747	0.5%	5,787	0.5%
Ferry	895	0.2%	1,580	0.1%
Franklin	7,815	1.3%	18,524	1.7%
Garfield	160	0.0%	319	0.0%
Grant	9,748	1.6%	20,353	1.9%
Grays Harbor	10,236	1.7%	17,200	1.6%
Island	4,275	0.7%	7,579	0.7%
Jefferson	2,644	0.4%	4,232	0.4%
King	135,754	23.0%	234,139	21.7%
Kitsap	19,269	3.3%	32,885	3.0%
Kittitas	3,059	0.5%	5,274	0.5%
Klickitat	2,237	0.4%	3,981	0.4%
Lewis	9,385	1.6%	17,034	1.6%
Lincoln	558	0.1%	1,116	0.1%
Mason	6,769	1.1%	11,864	1.1%
Okanogan	4,918	0.8%	8,964	0.8%
Pacific	2,782	0.5%	4,472	0.4%
Pend Oreille	1,552	0.3%	2,833	0.3%
Pierce	79,063	13.4%	143,055	13.3%
San Juan	700	0.1%	1,152	0.1%
Skagit	11,629	2.0%	21,530	2.0%
Skamania	922	0.2%	1,593	0.1%
Snohomish	50,552	8.5%	89,888	8.3%
Spokane	51,829	8.8%	94,834	8.8%
Stevens	4,629	0.8%	8,725	0.8%
Thurston	22,406	3.8%	38,945	3.6%
Wahkiakum	313	0.1%	591	0.1%
Walla Walla	5,181	0.9%	9,903	0.9%
Whatcom	17,171	2.9%	29,424	2.7%
Whitman	2,035	0.3%	3,838	0.4%
Yakima	32,100	5.4%	68,355	6.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1,281	0.2%	3,013	0.3%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>591,356</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,079,460</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

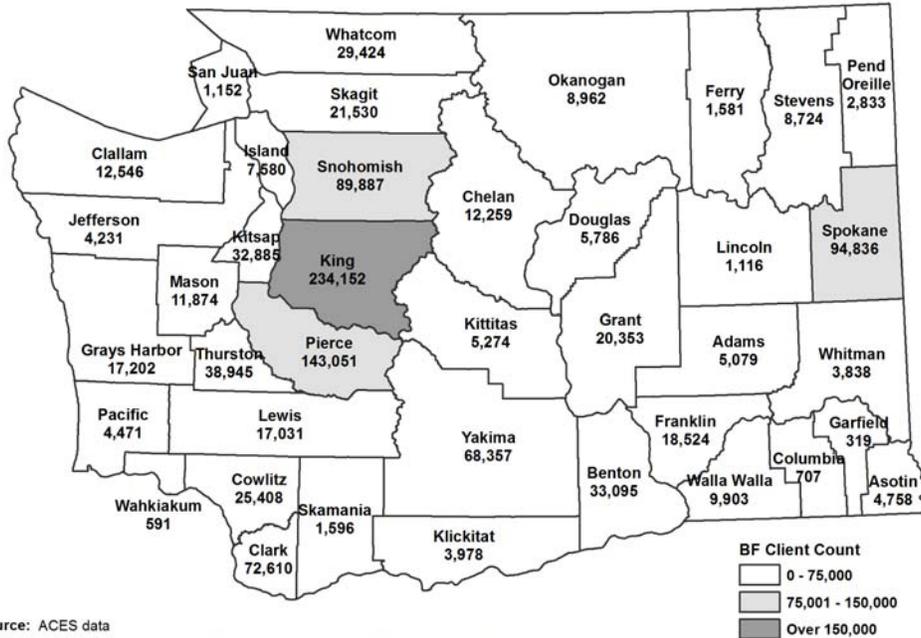
# Basic Food Program

## Basic Food Client Density Maps

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Number of Basic Food Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2014

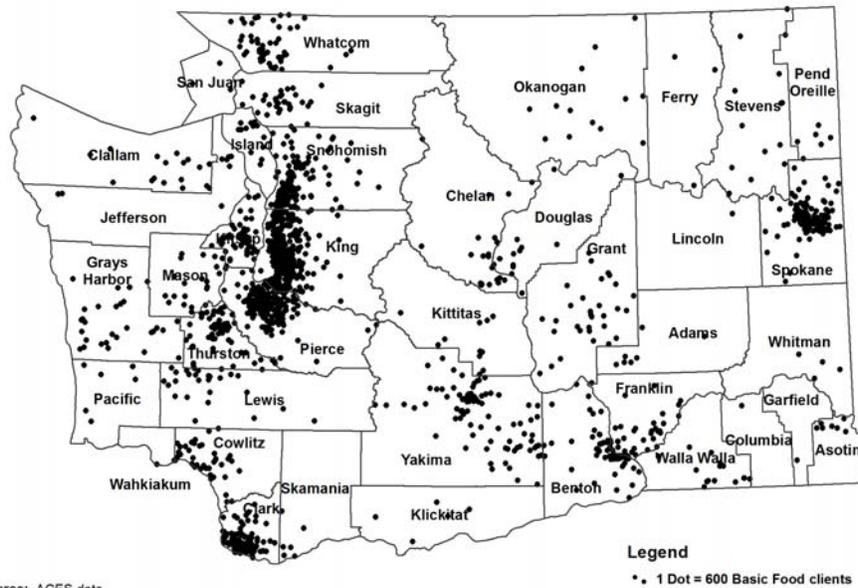


Source: ACES data

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. 2014

Number of Basic Food Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2014



Source: ACES data

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. 2014

## Basic Food Program

### Basic Food Error Rate Federal Fiscal Year October through September FFY 2004 through FFY 2013<sup>17</sup>

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

Federal Fiscal Year	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	Lower Bound <sup>18</sup>	Tolerance <sup>19</sup>	Difference <sup>20</sup>
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
2013	1.7	1.7	0.9	3.4	2.5

#### 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:

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<sup>17</sup> Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2014 data is not yet available.

<sup>18</sup> 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.

<sup>19</sup> 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.

<sup>20</sup> 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  $7.75 \times 1.05$ , 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 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,079,460</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>676,969</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>402,491</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	573,081	53.1%	375,896	55.5%	197,185	49.0%
Male	506,346	46.9%	301,051	44.5%	205,295	51.0%
Unknown	33	0.0%	22	0.0%	11	0.0%
<b>Race</b>						
Hispanic Origin	186,715	17.3%	75,989	11.2%	110,726	27.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	892,745	82.7%	600,980	88.8%	291,765	72.5%
White	567,745	52.6%	413,426	61.1%	154,319	38.3%
Black/African American	89,320	8.3%	58,793	8.7%	30,527	7.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	65,001	6.0%	46,590	6.9%	18,411	4.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	28,696	2.7%	20,076	3.0%	8,620	2.1%
Two or More Races	13,743	1.3%	5,893	0.9%	7,850	2.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	128,240	11.9%	56,202	8.3%	72,038	17.9%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>						
Separated			52,293	7.7%		
Married			137,407	20.3%		
Never Married			329,212	48.6%		
Divorced			118,331	17.5%		
Widowed			25,672	3.8%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			14,054	2.1%		
<b>Citizenship</b>						
U.S. Citizen	1,006,858	93.3%	616,535	91.1%	390,323	97.0%
Resident Alien	71,580	6.6%	59,644	8.8%	11,936	3.0%
U.S. National <sup>21</sup>	1,003	0.1%	778	0.1%	225	0.1%
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>109,330</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>93,272</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>16,058</b>	<b>4.0%</b>

<sup>21</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Education (Adults Only)</b>						
Less than a High School Diploma			144,536	21.4%		
High School Graduate or GED			384,933	56.9%		
Some College or College Degree			129,922	19.2%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			17,578	2.6%		
<b>Age</b>						
< 1 Year Old	24,342	2.3%			24,342	6.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	131,997	12.2%			0.0%	131,997
6 – 10 Years Old	121,150	11.2%			121,150	30.1%
11 – 15 Years Old	93,463	8.7%			93,463	23.2%
16 – 17 Years Old	31,539	2.9%			31,539	7.8%
18 – 24 Years Old	114,336	10.6%	114,336	16.9%		
25 – 34 Years Old	169,727	15.7%	169,727	25.1%		
35 – 44 Years Old	121,806	11.3%	121,806	18.0%		
45 - 54 Years Old	112,292	10.4%	112,292	16.6%		
55 – 64 Years Old	87,286	8.1%	87,286	12.9%		
65+ Years Old	71,522	6.6%	71,522	10.6%		
	<b>Avg. Age of Children</b>		7.7 Years Old			
	<b>Avg. Age of Adults</b>		41.6 Years Old			

## Basic Food Program

### FAP Client Demographics

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14,191</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	9,490	61.2%	8,811	62.1%	679	51.9%
Male	6,010	38.8%	5,380	37.9%	630	48.1%
<b>Race</b>						
Hispanic Origin	3,660	23.6%	3,383	23.8%	277	21.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,840	76.4%	10,808	76.2%	1,032	78.8%
White	1,351	8.7%	1,311	9.2%	40	3.1%
Black/African American	1,472	9.5%	1,444	10.2%	28	2.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,901	38.1%	5,333	37.6%	568	43.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	92	0.6%	87	0.6%	5	0.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3,018	19.5%	2,627	18.5%	391	29.9%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>						
Separated			683	4.8%		
Married			7,494	52.8%		
Never Married			4,489	31.6%		
Divorced			517	3.6%		
Widowed			667	4.7%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			341	2.4%		
<b>Citizenship</b>						
U.S. Citizen	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Resident Alien	15,492	99.9%	14,183	99.9%	1,309	100.0%
U.S. National <sup>22</sup>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5.4%</b>

<sup>22</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Education (Adults Only)</b>						
Less than a High School Diploma			3,840	27.1%		
High School Graduate or GED			7,560	53.3%		
Some College or College Degree			1,943	13.7%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			848	6.0%		
<b>Age</b>						
< 1 Year Old	2	0.0%			2	0.2%
1 – 5 Years Old	130	150			150	11.5%
6 – 10 Years Old	335	346			346	26.4%
11 – 15 Years Old	435	475			475	36.3%
16 – 17 Years Old	203	336			336	25.7%
18 – 24 Years Old	2,140	13.8%	2,140	15.1%		
25 – 34 Years Old	4,148	26.8%	4,148	29.2%		
35 – 44 Years Old	3,239	20.9%	3,239	22.8%		
45 - 54 Years Old	1,681	10.8%	1,681	11.8%		
55 – 64 Years Old	1,372	8.9%	1,372	9.7%		
65+ Years Old	1,611	10.4%	1,611	11.4%		
	<b>Avg. Age of Children</b>		11.6 Years Old			
	<b>Avg. Age of Adults</b>		40.4 Years Old			

## Basic Food Program

### FAP Caseload Country of Origin

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Adults	# of Clients	% of Children
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14,191</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Mexico	3,083	19.9%	2,847	20.1%	236	18.0%
Marshall Islands	2,351	15.2%	1,728	12.2%	623	47.6%
Micronesia	1,440	9.3%	1,196	8.4%	244	18.6%
Vietnam	1,352	8.7%	1,346	9.5%	6	0.5%
Ethiopia	831	5.4%	812	5.7%	19	1.5%
Philippines	822	5.3%	811	5.7%	11	0.8%
China	493	3.2%	487	3.4%	6	0.5%
Russia	329	2.1%	322	2.3%	7	0.5%
Ukraine	303	2.0%	302	2.1%	1	0.1%
India	294	1.9%	292	2.1%	2	0.2%
El Salvador	197	1.3%	191	1.3%	6	0.5%
Kenya	192	1.2%	184	1.3%	8	0.6%
Somalia	174	1.1%	173	1.2%	1	0.1%
Chile	151	1.0%	151	1.1%	0	0.0%
Korea (South)	150	1.0%	148	1.0%	2	0.2%
Cambodia Kampuchea	147	0.9%	147	1.0%	0	0.0%
Palau	142	0.9%	120	0.8%	22	1.7%
Egypt	141	0.9%	126	0.9%	15	1.1%
Eritrea	123	0.8%	121	0.9%	2	0.2%
Iran	112	0.7%	112	0.8%	0	0.0%
Moldova	101	0.7%	99	0.7%	2	0.2%
Pakistan	101	0.7%	98	0.7%	3	0.2%
Guatemala	99	0.6%	95	0.7%	4	0.3%
Honduras	84	0.5%	80	0.6%	4	0.3%
Canada	83	0.5%	82	0.6%	1	0.1%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	64	0.4%	64	0.5%	0	0.0%
Western Samoa	64	0.4%	64	0.5%	0	0.0%
Peru	58	0.4%	57	0.4%	1	0.1%
Iraq	54	0.3%	54	0.4%	0	0.0%
Fiji	53	0.3%	53	0.4%	0	0.0%
Gambia, The	45	0.3%	45	0.3%	0	0.0%
Morocco	45	0.3%	45	0.3%	0	0.0%
Nepal	42	0.3%	42	0.3%	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	41	0.3%	41	0.3%	0	0.0%
Columbia	40	0.3%	38	0.3%	2	0.2%
Thailand	40	0.3%	38	0.3%	2	0.2%
Afghanistan	39	0.3%	39	0.3%	0	0.0%
Belarus (Belorussia)	38	0.2%	36	0.3%	2	0.2%
Japan	37	0.2%	37	0.3%	0	0.0%
Nigeria	34	0.2%	34	0.2%	0	0.0%

## Basic Food Program

### FAP Caseload Country of Origin (continued)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Adults	# of Clients	% of Children
Romania	34	0.2%	34	0.2%	0	0.0%
Ghana	33	0.2%	32	0.2%	1	0.1%
Kyrgyzstan	32	0.2%	30	0.2%	2	0.2%
Kazakhstan	31	0.2%	31	0.2%	0	0.0%
Sudan	31	0.2%	31	0.2%	0	0.0%
Mongolia	30	0.2%	26	0.2%	4	0.3%
Bangladesh	29	0.2%	29	0.2%	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	28	0.2%	28	0.2%	0	0.0%
Kosovo	25	0.2%	25	0.2%	0	0.0%
Armenia	24	0.2%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%
Congo	24	0.2%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%
Germany	24	0.2%	23	0.2%	1	0.1%
Indonesia	23	0.1%	23	0.2%	0	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	22	0.1%	22	0.2%	0	0.0%
Haiti	21	0.1%	20	0.1%	1	0.1%
Syria	21	0.1%	20	0.1%	1	0.1%
Venezuela	21	0.1%	21	0.1%	0	0.0%
Cuba	20	0.1%	20	0.1%	0	0.0%
Saint Martin	20	0.1%	19	0.1%	1	0.1%
Brazil	19	0.1%	18	0.1%	1	0.1%
Nicaragua	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%
Tonga	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%
Yemen	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%
Liberia	18	0.1%	18	0.1%	0	0.0%
Laos	18	0.1%	18	0.1%	0	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Korea (North)	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Albania	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	16	0.1%	15	0.1%	1	0.1%
Jamaica	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Jordan	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Taiwan	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Uganda	16	0.1%	14	0.1%	2	0.2%
Dominican Republic	15	0.1%	15	0.1%	0	0.0%
Guinea	15	0.1%	15	0.1%	0	0.0%
Sierra Leone	15	0.1%	15	0.1%	0	0.0%
Israel	14	0.1%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%
Malaysia	14	0.1%	11	0.1%	3	0.2%
Northern Mariana Islands	14	0.1%	12	0.1%	2	0.2%
Argentina	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%

## Basic Food Program

### FAP Caseload Country of Origin (continued)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Adults	# of Clients	% of Children
Estonia	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
United Kingdom	13	0.1%	12	0.1%	1	0.1%
England	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Algeria	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Australia	11	0.1%	10	0.1%	1	0.1%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Georgia	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Togo	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Turkey	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Macau	10	0.1%	9	0.1%	1	0.1%
Saudi Arabia	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Senegal	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Cameroon	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Lithuania	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Mauritius	9	0.1%	4	0.0%	5	0.4%
Panama	9	0.1%	8	0.1%	1	0.1%
South Africa	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Tanzania	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Mali	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Ecuador	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%
France	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%
Libya	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montserrat	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macedonia	7	0.0%	6	0.0%	1	0.1%
Monaco	7	0.0%	4	0.0%	3	0.2%
Paraguay	7	0.0%	5	0.0%	2	0.2%
Turkmenistan	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%
Zaire	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%
Djibouti	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Madagascar	6	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.2%
Poland	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Portugal	6	0.0%	4	0.0%	2	0.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	37	0.2%	37	0.3%	0	0.0%
Other Countries <sup>23</sup>	347	2.2%	310	2.2%	37	2.8%

<sup>23</sup> Clients who are coded as "Other Country" in the ACES database (219 clients) or originated from a country with five or fewer clients in the caseload (128 clients from 57 different countries).

## Basic Food Program

### Basic Food WASHCAP Client Demographics

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients Percent
<b>TOTAL<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>75,833</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	42,378	55.9%
Male	33,455	44.1%
<b>Race</b>		
Hispanic Origin	4,509	5.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	71,324	94.1%
White	49,241	64.9%
Black/African American	7,018	9.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,385	8.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2,385	3.1%
Two or More Races	301	0.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	5,994	7.9%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Separated	9,046	11.9%
Married	19	0.0%
Never Married	37,220	49.1%
Divorced	20,937	27.6%
Widowed	7,704	10.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	907	1.2%
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. Citizen	70,458	92.9%
Resident Alien	5,316	7.0%
U.S. National <sup>25</sup>	59	0.1%
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>6.8%</b>

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

<sup>25</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Education</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	19,853	26.2%
High School Graduate or GED	41,216	54.4%
Some College or College Degree	8,731	11.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	6,033	8.0%
<b>Age<sup>26</sup></b>		
Under 18 Years Old	110	0.1%
18 - 24 Years Old	3,576	4.7%
25 - 34 Years Old	8,225	10.8%
35 - 44 Years Old	7,919	10.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	17,024	22.4%
55 - 64 Years Old	20,589	27.2%
65+ Years Old	18,390	24.3%
Avg. Age of Clients	53.9 Years Old	

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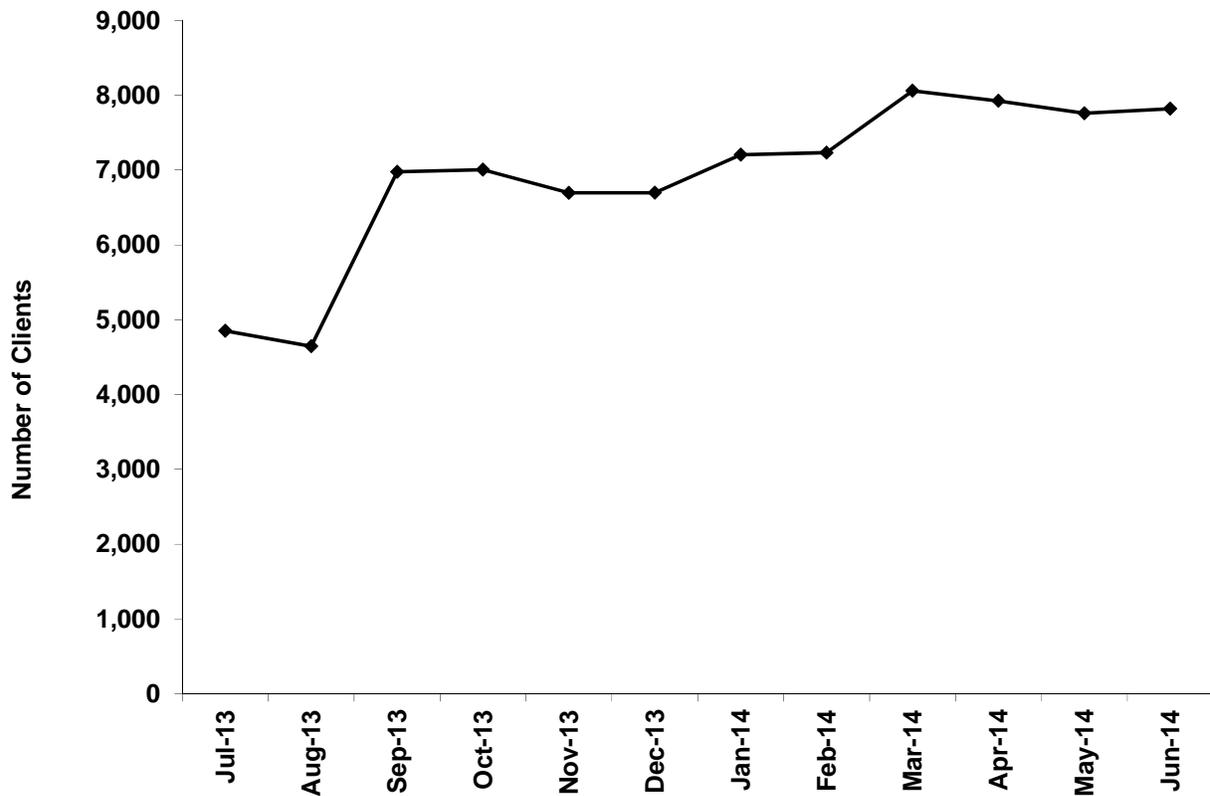
<sup>26</sup> Individuals 18 years and older are eligible for WASHCAP.

## Basic Food Program

### Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served<sup>27</sup>

SFY 2014

Source: ESA eJAS Data



SFY 2014	# of Clients
July	4,850
August	4,645
September	6,977
October	7,005
November	6,695
December	6,696
January	7,204
February	7,232
March	8,059
April	7,925
May	7,759
June	7,819
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>6,906</b>

<sup>27</sup>A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days so the monthly client counts are duplicated.

## Basic Food Program

### BFET Client Demographics

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA eJAS and ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,819</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	4,815	61.6%
Male	3,004	38.4%
<b>Race</b>		
Hispanic Origin	744	9.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,075	90.5%
White	3,997	51.1%
Black/African American	1,590	20.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	488	6.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	138	1.8%
Two or More Races	92	1.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	770	9.8%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Separated	653	8.4%
Married	1,254	16.0%
Never Married	4,419	56.5%
Divorced	1,149	14.7%
Widowed	84	1.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	260	3.3%
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. Citizen	6,885	88.1%
Non-U.S. Citizen	925	11.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	9	0.1%
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>13.3%</b>

## Basic Food Program

### BFET Client Demographics (continued)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA eJAS and ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Education</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	868	11.1%
High School Graduate or GED	4,253	54.4%
Some College or College Degree	2,582	33.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	116	1.5%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 18 Years Old	84	1.1%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,322	16.9%
25 - 34 Years Old	2,867	36.7%
35 - 44 Years Old	1,851	23.7%
45 - 54 Years Old	1,161	14.8%
55 - 64 Years Old	488	6.2%
65+ Years Old	46	0.6%
Avg. Age of Clients	35.2 Years Old	

# Child Support Program

	PAGE
Child Support Highlights .....	1
Child Support Incentive Scorecard, FFY 2013 and FFY 2014.....	3
Child Support Caseload, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	4
Child Support Collections, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	5
Child Support Collections: Actual and Projected, July 2012 to June 2014.....	6
Percentage of Residents Served by DCS, June 2014 .....	7
Child Support Client Characteristics, June 2014 .....	9
Child Support Cost Avoidance.....	10
Voluntary Paternity Acknowledgments and Genetic Testing .....	12

## Child Support Program

### Child Support Program

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

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

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

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

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

Cost avoidance, one of the indirect benefits of the child support enforcement program, is referred to as reductions in public expenditures in cash assistance, food assistance 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 (cont'd)

### Child Support Program

#### Highlights

- The Child Support program served about 1 out of every 10 state residents during SFY 2014.
- The Child Support program served an average of 328,773 children per month during SFY 2014.
- The average monthly child support caseload decreased from 372,701 in SFY 2013 to 364,295 in SFY 2014, a 2.3% decrease.
- Within this caseload, average monthly Current Assistance cases decreased 8.8% from 45,176 in SFY 2013 to 41,179 in SFY 2014; Former Assistance cases decreased slightly from 196,769 to 196,630; and Never Assistance cases decreased 3.3% from 130,756 to 126,486.
- Most (84.6%) non-custodial parents are male with an average age of 39.2 years, while most (88.0%) custodial parents are female with an average age of 39.5 years.
- Total collections for SFY 2014 were \$682.4 million; nearly meeting the \$684.0 million projected.
- In SFY 2014, child support cost avoidance was \$48.5 million (an 8.4% decrease over SFY 2013) for the Basic Food program and \$16.9 million (a 6.2% decrease over SFY 2013) for the TANF program.
- In 2014, the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) reported 28,002 births to unmarried mothers. Of these births, DOH reports that 21,910 (78.2%) of the unmarried parents collectively signed and filed Washington State Paternity Acknowledgment forms. The vast majority of these Acknowledgments were signed at the hospital as a result of Washington State's Paternity Acknowledgment Program.
- The Alternative Solutions Program is a Statewide Employment Initiative implemented by DCS in July 2014 to assist non-custodial parents (NCPs) struggling to meet their child support obligations by connecting them to community resources that can help them remove those barriers, such as helping them with work related training, education, and supportive services. Between July 2014 and December 11, 2014 the program has received referrals. Participation in the program is voluntary. The program has been embraced by parents, field staff, prosecuting attorney staff, and community partners with

## Child Support Program (cont'd)

### Child Support Program

real-life success stories already resulting from this cooperative effort.

- Behavioral Interventions for Child Support Services (BICS) – In September 2014, DCS was awarded two five-year grant projects from the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE). These grants will explore the potential relevance and application of behavioral economics to child support services. Behavioral economics uses insights from psychology and related fields to explain why and how people may act in ways that do not appear to be in their best interests. Within the child support system, behavioral economics is helpful to understanding how structural or informational bottlenecks could influence a noncustodial parent's fulfillment of their support obligation. The BICS demonstration grant will test behaviorally informed interventions to improve child support outcomes. This grant will involve pilot projects in the Seattle, Everett, and Olympia field offices which will focus on early engagement and intervention in the establishment, enforcement and modification of child support, with the intent of having more active engagement and better compliance towards meeting support obligations. A total of eight states/districts were awarded these demonstration grants. The BICS evaluation grant will manage and provide technical assistance and evaluation services for the eight states running the BICS demonstration grant projects. Washington was the only state to receive this larger, over-arching grant award. These grant projects run through September of 2019.
- Behavioral Interventions to Advance Self Sufficiency (BIAS) – DCS is also working on a project called BIAS which is based on a grant project which originated between OCSE and the State of Texas. This is a short-term non-grant project for DCS, the study of which will become a part of the larger BIAS study. The project involves a pilot at the Olympia Field Office which focuses specifically on revisiting child support orders that were based on the NCP's income prior to incarceration. These monthly support obligations continue to accrue during the NCP's period of incarceration, unless the NCP proactively seeks to change the support obligation to match his or her lack of income during incarceration. The grant focuses on NCPs incarcerated at the Washington Correction Center (WCC) in Shelton.

**Child Support Program**  
**Child Support Incentive Scorecard**

**FFY2013<sup>1</sup> and FFY2014<sup>2</sup>**

Source: Division of Child Support

MEASURE	Goal Needed to Obtain 100% Funding	Actual Performance		Estimated Percentage of Maximum Incentive Reached	
		2013	2014	2013	2014
<b>Paternity Establishment Percentage</b>	80%	100.1%	97.2%	100%	100%
<b>Support Order Establishment</b>	80%	91.2%	93.2%	100%	100%
<b>Current Collections</b>	80%	64.7%	64.6%	74%	74%
<b>Arrearage Collections</b>	80%	60.7%	60.4%	70%	70%
<b>Cost-Effectiveness</b>	\$5.00	\$4.97	\$4.78	90%	90%
<b>INCENTIVE TOTALS</b>				86.8%	86.8%

<sup>1</sup> FFY 2014 data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) 2013 Preliminary Report.

<sup>2</sup> FFY 2014 data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.

<sup>3</sup> DCS incentive payments for FFY13 are based on DCS actual FFY13 performance and OCSE FFY13 preliminary performance results for all other states. DCS incentive payments for FFY14 are based on DCS actual FFY14 performance and OCSE FFY13 preliminary performance results for all other states. Data source: DCS Fiscal Office.

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

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

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

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

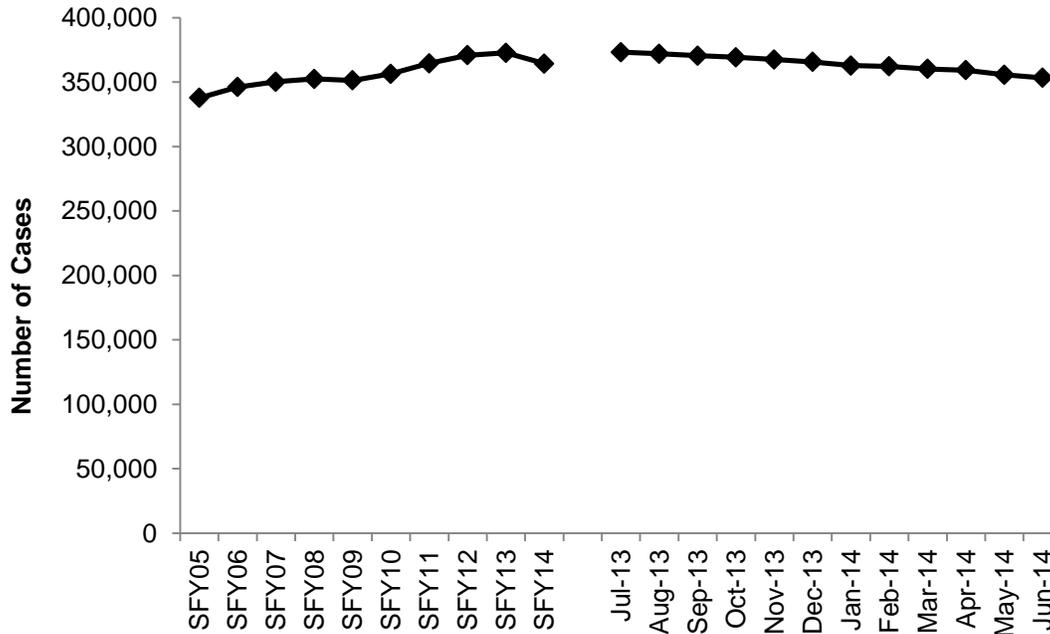
**ARREARAGE COLLECTIONS:** Number of IV-D Cases Paying Toward Arrears divided by Number of IV-D Cases with Arrears Due.

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

## Child Support Program

### Child Support Caseload<sup>1</sup> SFY 2005 through SFY 2014

Source: Division of Child Support



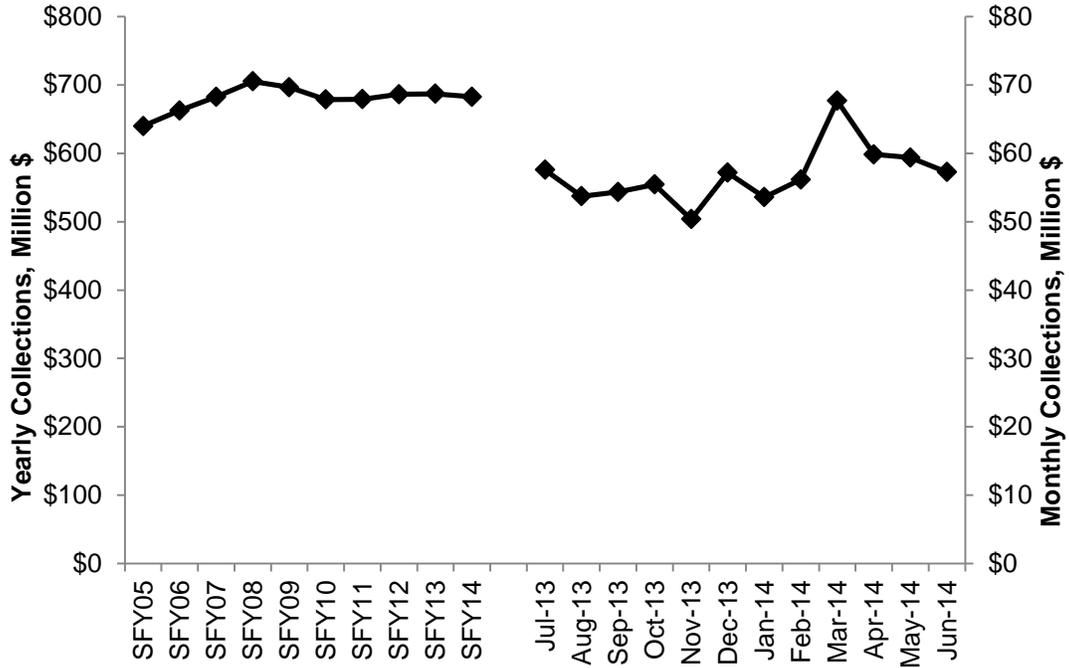
Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY05	337,810	SFY10	356,436
SFY06	346,184	SFY11	364,535
SFY07	350,206	SFY12	370,830
SFY08	352,422	SFY13	372,701
SFY09	351,315	SFY14	364,295

SFY 2014	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Caseload
July	42,306	198,890	131,959	373,155
August	42,271	198,444	131,184	371,899
September	42,529	197,967	130,027	370,523
October	41,641	198,466	129,140	369,247
November	41,557	197,827	128,135	367,519
December	41,262	197,275	127,140	365,677
January	41,771	195,565	125,438	362,774
February	40,873	196,249	125,050	362,172
March	41,006	195,567	123,706	360,279
April	40,135	195,857	123,303	359,295
May	39,841	193,928	121,855	355,624
June	38,960	193,527	120,890	353,377
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>41,179</b>	<b>196,630</b>	<b>126,486</b>	<b>364,295</b>

<sup>1</sup> Case counts are unduplicated.

**Child Support Program  
Child Support Collections  
SFY 2005 – SFY 2014**

Source: Division of Child Support

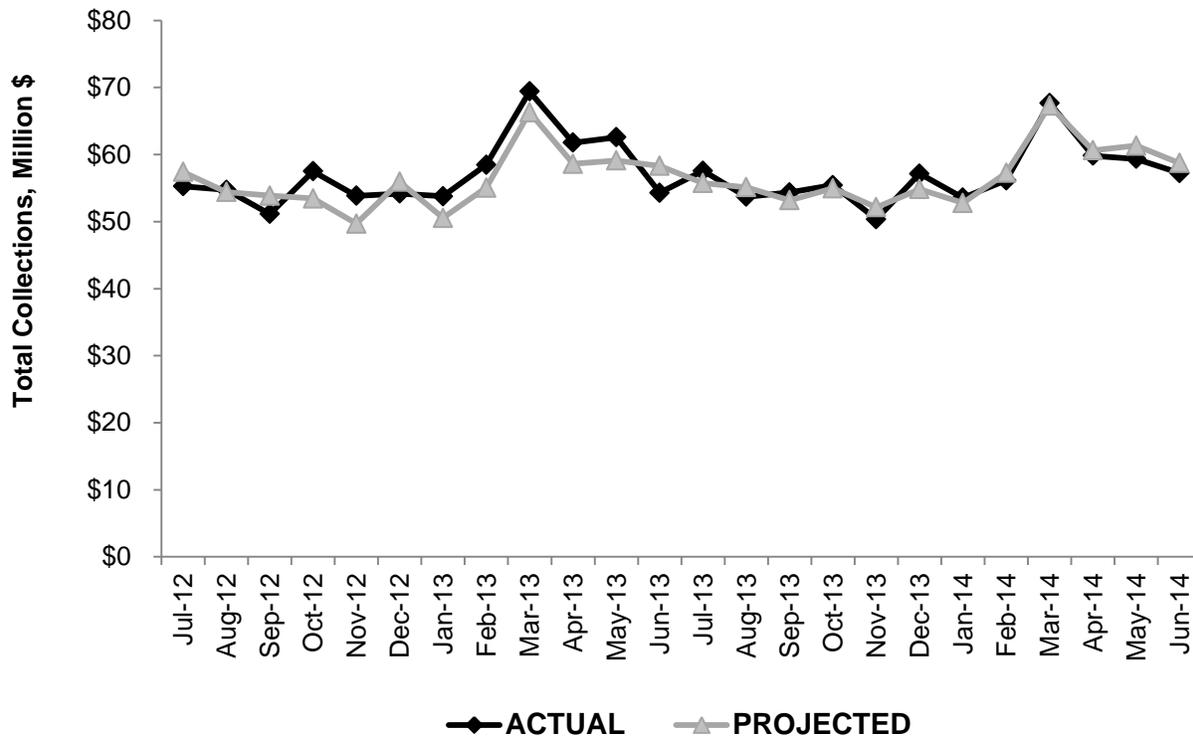


Year	Collections	Year	Collections
SFY05	\$639,591,288	SFY10	\$678,663,012
SFY06	\$662,571,225	SFY11	\$679,114,124
SFY07	\$682,569,955	SFY12	\$686,339,317
SFY08	\$704,983,914	SFY13	\$686,994,705
SFY09	\$696,497,265	SFY14	\$682,411,249

SFY 2014	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Collections
July	\$2,414,035	\$21,711,200	\$33,460,151	\$57,585,386
August	\$2,203,518	\$20,046,450	\$31,463,212	\$53,713,179
September	\$2,275,069	\$20,409,363	\$31,657,956	\$54,342,387
October	\$2,349,660	\$20,848,807	\$32,230,913	\$55,429,379
November	\$2,008,550	\$18,808,788	\$29,536,577	\$50,353,916
December	\$2,298,675	\$21,426,481	\$33,431,639	\$57,156,795
January	\$2,125,794	\$19,753,120	\$31,682,828	\$53,561,741
February	\$2,731,644	\$21,639,048	\$31,774,114	\$56,144,807
March	\$3,387,964	\$27,649,450	\$36,637,875	\$67,675,290
April	\$2,446,933	\$23,215,302	\$34,175,870	\$59,838,105
May	\$2,434,121	\$22,838,098	\$34,084,287	\$59,356,506
June	\$2,156,346	\$21,567,907	\$33,529,505	\$57,253,759
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28,832,309</b>	<b>\$259,914,014</b>	<b>\$393,664,927</b>	<b>\$682,411,250</b>

**Child Support Program  
Child Support Collections  
Actual and Projected – July 2012 to June 2014**

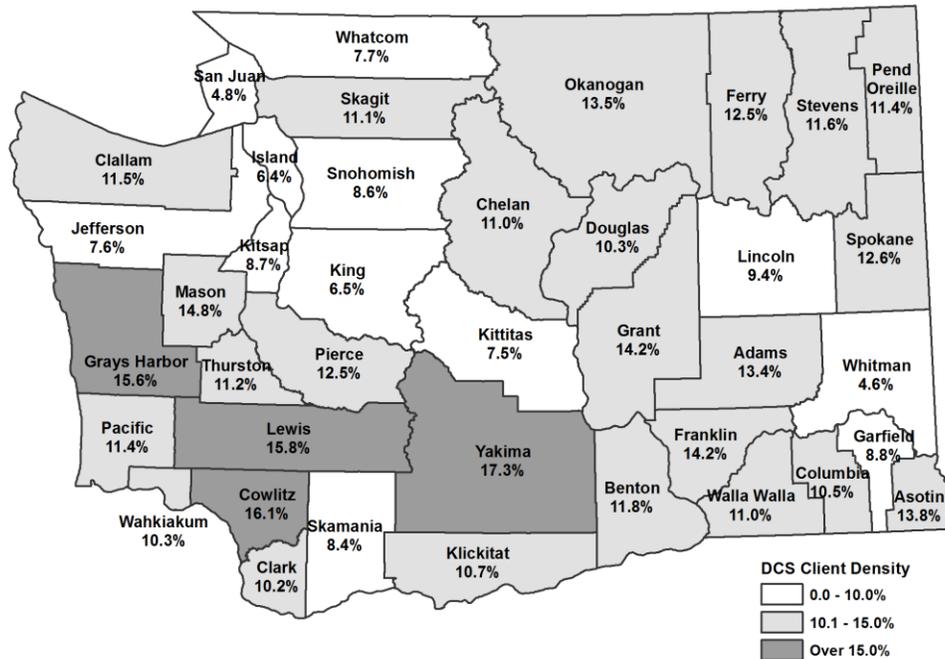
Source: Division of Child Support



	<u>SFY2013</u>		<u>SFY2014</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Projected</u>
<b>July</b>	\$55,264,703	\$57,406,400	\$57,585,386	\$55,737,235
<b>August</b>	\$54,733,224	\$54,417,334	\$53,713,179	\$55,134,973
<b>September</b>	\$51,142,826	\$53,863,485	\$54,342,387	\$53,186,170
<b>October</b>	\$57,504,395	\$53,438,259	\$55,429,379	\$54,953,071
<b>November</b>	\$53,856,943	\$49,688,778	\$50,353,916	\$52,151,569
<b>December</b>	\$54,180,952	\$55,925,898	\$57,156,795	\$54,956,396
<b>January</b>	\$53,768,257	\$50,545,200	\$53,561,741	\$52,776,578
<b>February</b>	\$58,478,256	\$55,070,286	\$56,144,807	\$57,270,181
<b>March</b>	\$69,419,631	\$66,307,181	\$67,675,290	\$67,312,371
<b>April</b>	\$61,768,961	\$58,616,173	\$59,838,105	\$60,624,324
<b>May</b>	\$62,574,678	\$59,116,128	\$59,356,506	\$61,313,557
<b>June</b>	\$54,301,879	\$58,316,013	\$57,253,759	\$58,730,687
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$686,994,705</b>	<b>\$672,711,137</b>	<b>\$682,411,250</b>	<b>\$684,036,113</b>

# Child Support Program

Percentage of Residents Served by DCS During June 2014



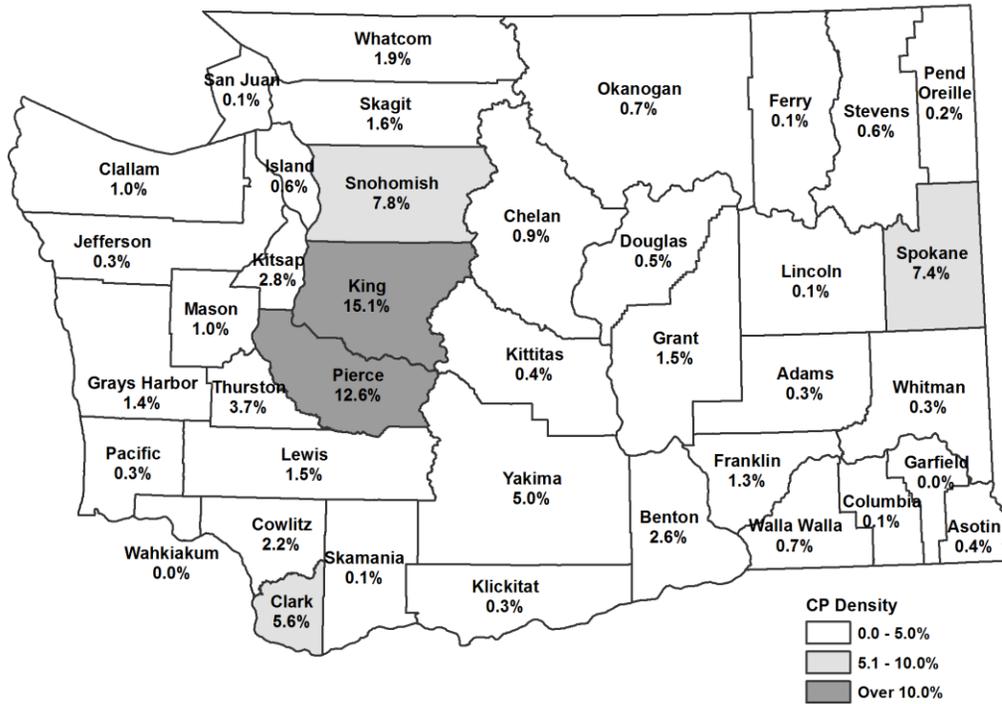
Note: The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS clients in a county during June 2014 by the OFM 2014 County Population estimate.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2014

County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	2,593	19,400	13.4%	Lewis	12,062	76,300	15.8%
Asotin	3,023	21,950	13.8%	Lincoln	1,007	10,700	9.4%
Benton	21,996	186,500	11.8%	Mason	9,203	62,000	14.8%
Chelan	8,205	74,300	11.0%	Okanogan	5,612	41,700	13.5%
Clallam	8,364	72,500	11.5%	Pacific	2,402	21,100	11.4%
Clark	45,342	442,800	10.2%	Pend Oreille	1,511	13,210	11.4%
Columbia	428	4,080	10.5%	Pierce	102,990	821,300	12.5%
Cowlitz	16,743	103,700	16.1%	San Juan	773	16,100	4.8%
Douglas	4,102	39,700	10.3%	Skagit	13,247	119,500	11.1%
Ferry	957	7,660	12.5%	Skamania	959	11,370	8.4%
Franklin	12,340	86,600	14.2%	Snohomish	63,963	741,000	8.6%
Garfield	198	2,240	8.8%	Spokane	60,977	484,500	12.6%
Grant	13,194	92,900	14.2%	Stevens	5,091	43,900	11.6%
Grays Harbor	11,430	73,300	15.6%	Thurston	29,552	264,000	11.2%
Island	5,138	80,000	6.4%	Wahkiakum	412	4,010	10.3%
Jefferson	2,345	30,700	7.6%	Walla Walla	6,607	60,150	11.0%
King	131,814	2,017,250	6.5%	Whatcom	15,894	207,600	7.7%
Kitsap	22,361	255,900	8.7%	Whitman	2,131	46,500	4.6%
Kittitas	3,172	42,100	7.5%	Yakima	43,138	248,800	17.3%
Klickitat	2,237	20,850	10.7%	<b>State Total</b>	<b>693,513</b>	<b>6,968,170</b>	<b>10.0%</b>

# Child Support Program

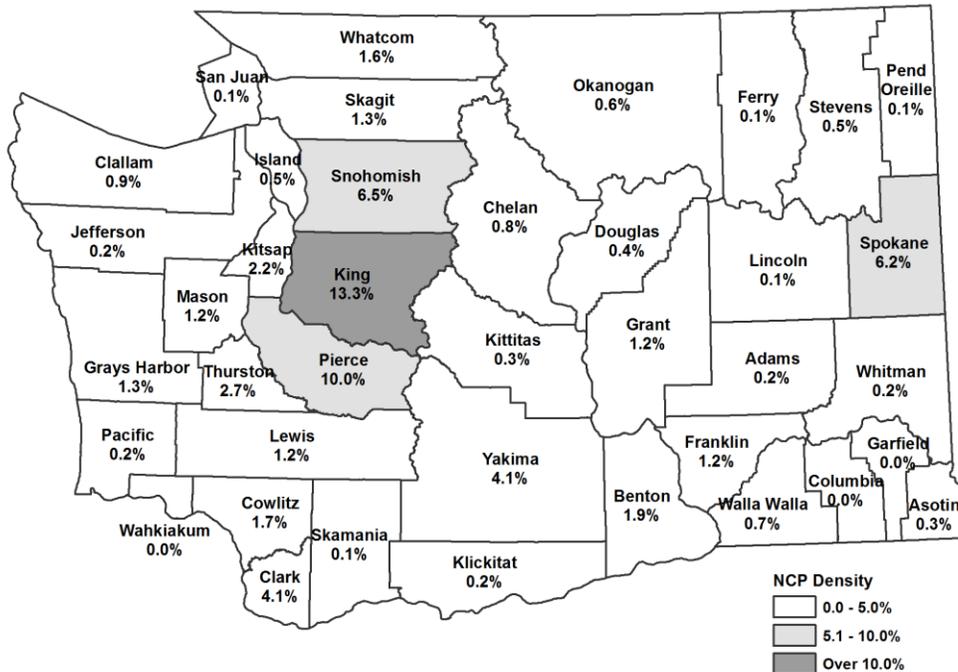
Percentage of Custodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2014



Note: 17.1% of CPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2014

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2014



Note: 31.8% of NCPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2014

## Child Support Program

### Child Support Client Demographics June 2014

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

Characteristic	Non-Custodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>256,055</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>277,354</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>306,129</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	38,717	15.1%	244,158	88.0%	150,307	49.1%
Male	216,715	84.6%	30,771	11.1%	155,564	50.8%
Unknown	623	0.2%	2,425	.9%	258	0.1%
<b>Age of Parents</b>						
< 26 Years Old	19,639	7.7%	26,102	9.4%		
26 – 35 Years Old	82,867	32.4%	89,065	32.1%		
36 – 45 Years Old	90,599	35.4%	90,429	32.6%		
46 – 55 Years Old	48,968	19.1%	48,332	17.4%		
55+ Years Old	11,840	4.6%	21,025	7.6%		
<b>Age of Children</b>						
< 6 Year Old					70,889	23.2%
6 – 10 Years Old					89,128	29.1%
11 – 15 Years Old					94,866	31.0%
16 – 18 Years Old					43,570	14.2%
18+ Years Old					7,469	2.4%
<b>Mean Age</b>	39.1 Years Old		39.6 Years Old		10.4 Years Old	
<b>Median Age</b>	39.2 Years Old		39.5 Years Old		10.5 Years Old	

**Child Support Program**  
**Child Support Cost Avoidance for Basic Food and TANF**  
**SFY2014**

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

SFY14	<u>Basic Food</u>			<u>TANF</u>		
	Average CR <sup>1</sup> Basic Food Expenditure	Average CI <sup>2</sup> Basic Food Expenditure	Total Basic Food Savings	Average CR <sup>1</sup> TANF Expenditure	Average CI <sup>2</sup> TANF Expenditure	Total TANF Savings
July	\$106.26	\$179.71	\$4,269,050	\$10.87	\$36.04	\$1,353,756
August	\$106.81	\$182.00	\$4,335,363	\$10.60	\$36.07	\$1,349,932
September	\$106.08	\$180.57	\$4,283,074	\$10.68	\$36.36	\$1,364,090
October	\$105.77	\$180.67	\$4,341,696	\$10.40	\$36.52	\$1,420,359
November	\$96.09	\$165.13	\$3,902,417	\$9.86	\$35.13	\$1,329,449
December	\$94.62	\$163.58	\$3,952,306	\$9.73	\$34.92	\$1,346,706
January	\$94.37	\$162.28	\$3,878,690	\$9.82	\$35.77	\$1,409,824
February	\$96.15	\$161.83	\$3,746,051	\$10.42	\$36.17	\$1,398,014
March	\$95.49	\$160.05	\$3,787,257	\$10.14	\$35.53	\$1,427,236
April	\$94.80	\$159.38	\$3,856,898	\$10.04	\$35.42	\$1,455,259
May	\$94.27	\$158.37	\$4,178,377	\$9.52	\$34.89	\$1,581,247
June	\$93.79	\$156.41	\$3,942,013	\$9.19	\$34.11	\$1,499,971
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>\$48,473,191</b>	-	-	<b>\$16,935,844</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> CI: Custodial parents without regular child support payments.

**Child Support Cost Avoidance for Medicaid**  
**SFY2014**

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

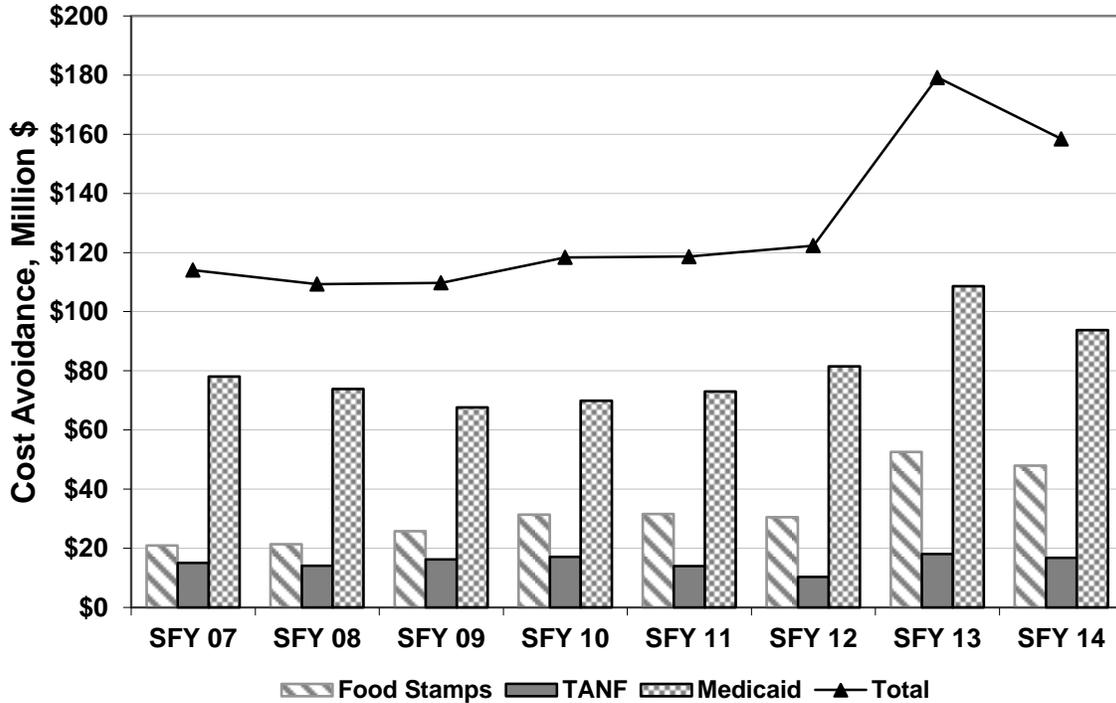
SFY14	Total CP <sup>1</sup> Medicaid Savings	Total Child Medicaid Savings	Total Medicaid Savings
July	\$2,910,243	\$5,052,665	\$7,962,907
August	\$3,240,906	\$5,279,451	\$8,520,357
September	\$3,179,630	\$5,260,315	\$8,439,946
October	\$3,542,331	\$5,288,230	\$8,830,561
November	\$3,032,136	\$4,953,263	\$7,985,399
December	\$2,562,935	\$4,947,347	\$7,510,282
January	\$3,619,489	\$4,837,191	\$8,456,681
February	\$2,838,887	\$4,450,843	\$7,289,731
March	\$3,169,323	\$4,489,944	\$7,659,267
April	\$2,948,529	\$4,389,895	\$7,338,424
May	\$2,978,804	\$4,216,868	\$7,195,672
June	\$3,097,077	\$3,458,720	\$6,555,797
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,120,290</b>	<b>\$56,624,734</b>	<b>\$93,745,024</b>

<sup>1</sup> CP: custodial parents

## Child Support Program

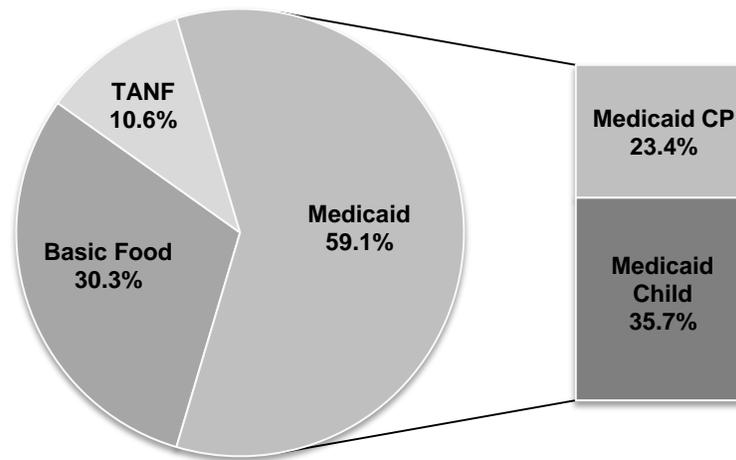
### Child Support Cost Avoidance, Millions SFY 2007 - SFY 2014

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



### Sources of \$158 Million in Child Support Cost Avoidance SFY 2014

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



## Child Support Program

### Voluntary Paternity Acknowledgments and Genetic Testing

#### **Voluntary Paternity Program Background**

The Washington State Paternity Acknowledgment Program began July 1989 as a partnership between the Washington State Division of Child Support (DCS) and the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). The program provides cooperative unmarried parents an opportunity to sign a Paternity Acknowledgment at the child's birth or 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 created numerous state requirements, including the requirement that states afford all unmarried parents the opportunity to voluntarily acknowledge paternity. 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 authorized 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 signed and filed Paternity Acknowledgment creates a legal determination of paternity immediately without the need for a court order. 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 afforded by this simple administrative process also provides other benefits, such as making a child eligible to participate in any available social security, veterans', life insurance, and health insurance benefits.

**Results:** The signed and filed Paternity Acknowledgment allows DCS to establish a child support obligation quickly and at low cost. DCS is usually able to obtain a child support order in 90 days or less from the date DOH files the Paternity Acknowledgment, which is a much quicker and less costly process than establishing paternity through a court order. 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) 2014, 17,751 paternitys were established, 71.6% by Paternity Acknowledgment,

#### **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 now. DCS pays for Notaries Public at the State's birthing hospitals, increasing the availability for parents to sign a Paternity Acknowledgment, since Washington State requires that parents' signatures be notarized on the document. DCS also offers unmarried parents no-cost genetic testing in a non-judicial setting. Through the VPTP, hospital staff can offer an application for genetic testing to unmarried parents. This gives parents who want to be certain that they are the child's biological parent before voluntarily agreeing to be legally established as the parent the opportunity certainty, which is good for both the parents and child if there is a question about paternity.

# HEN Referral Program

	PAGE
Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program Highlights .....	1
Selected HEN Referral Program Characteristics, SFY 2014 (January-June 2014) .....	2
HEN Referral Clients by Month, SFY 2014.....	3
HEN Referral Clients Moving to Other Programs, SFY 2014 .....	4
HEN Referral Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), June 2014 Snapshot .....	5
HEN Referral Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot .....	8
HEN Referral Clients by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot.....	10
HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot .....	11

## HEN Referral Program

### Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral

The Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral program<sup>1</sup> provides access to essential needs items (e.g., hygiene and cleaning supplies) and potential housing assistance for low-income adults who are unable to work for at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity and are ineligible for Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance. While all HEN Referral recipients are eligible for essential needs items, the Department of Commerce determines eligibility for HEN housing assistance through its network of local providers.

#### Highlights:

- The HEN Referral program served a total of 12,753 clients in SFY 2014 since its inception on January 1, 2014.
- The HEN Referral program averaged 7,712 recipients per month since its creation on January 1, 2014.
- In June 2014, the majority of HEN Referral recipients were male (60.6%), white (68.7%), and never married (57.6%). The average age of HEN Referral recipients was 41.1 years.

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<sup>1</sup> During the 2013 legislative session, the Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2069, which created the HEN Referral program effective January 1, 2014. Up until that point, potential HEN eligibility was linked to the Medical Care Services (MCS) program.

# HEN Referral Program

## Selected HEN Referral Program Characteristics SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

**SFY 2014**  
**(January 2013 – June 2014)**

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<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	7,712 (7,231 – 8,760)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	0.1%
<b>State Total Population<sup>2</sup></b>	6,968,170
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over</b>	Trace
<b>State Population Age 18 and Over<sup>3</sup></b>	5,376,986

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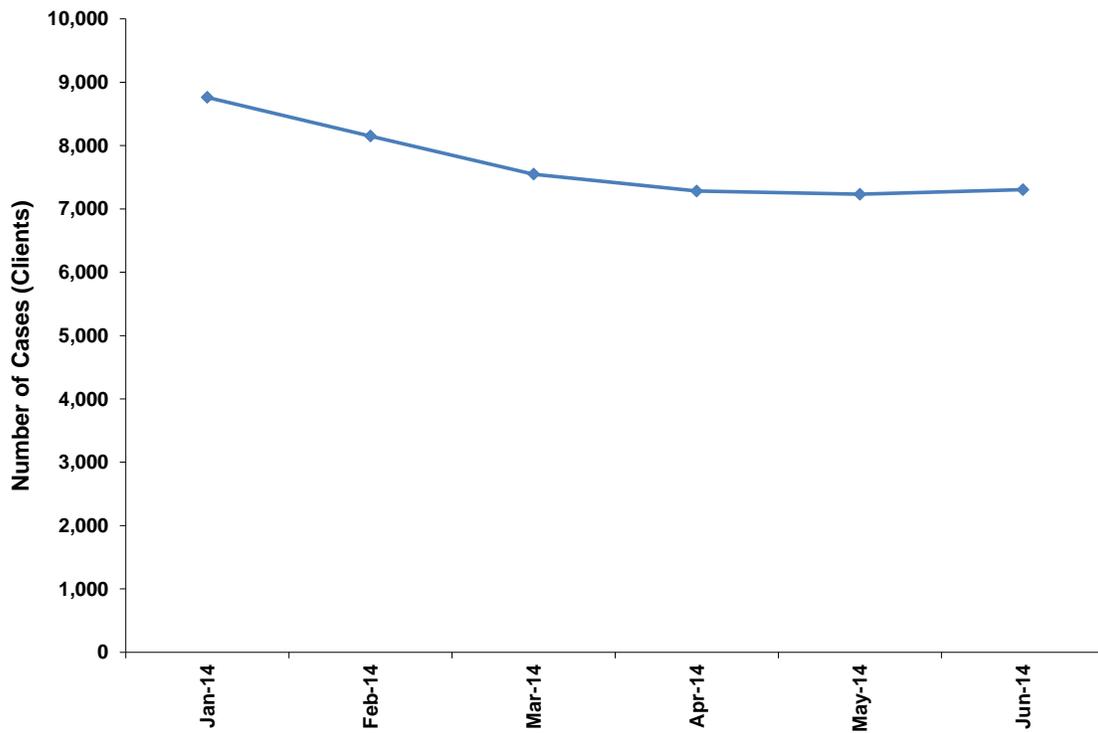
<sup>2</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

# HEN Referral Program

## HEN Referral Clients by Month SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



<b>SFY 2014</b>	<b>Persons</b>
January	8,760
February	8,150
March	7,548
April	7,282
May	7,231
June	7,303
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>7,712</b>

## HEN Referral Program

### HEN Referral Clients Moving to Other Programs SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2014	Total HEN Referral Adults <sup>4</sup>	During Subsequent Month Being Reported					
		Adults Remaining On HEN Referral		Adults Moving to ABD		Adults Moving to SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
January	8,760	7,382	84.3%	279	3.2%	43	0.5%
February	8,150	6,708	82.3%	338	4.1%	35	0.4%
March	7,548	6,376	84.5%	320	4.2%	45	0.6%
April	7,282	6,299	86.5%	241	3.3%	60	0.8%
May	7,231	6,360	88.0%	203	2.8%	44	0.6%
June	7,303	6,551	89.7%	159	2.2%	49	0.7%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>7,712</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

SFY 2014	Total HEN Referral Adults	During Subsequent Month Being Reported			
		Adults Moving to Other Cash <sup>5</sup>		Adults Exiting HEN Referral <sup>6</sup>	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
January	8,760	14	0.2%	1,042	11.9%
February	8,150	18	0.2%	1,051	12.9%
March	7,548	12	0.2%	795	10.5%
April	7,282	14	0.2%	668	9.2%
May	7,231	18	0.2%	606	8.4%
June	7,303	13	0.2%	531	7.3%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>7,712</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>10.1%</b>

<sup>4</sup> Clients who received a HEN Referral during the reporting month. Additional columns in the table represent programs the client participated in during the subsequent month.

<sup>5</sup> These recipients moved to other cash assistance programs, such as TANF, RCA, DCA, and SSP.

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

## HEN Referral Program

### HEN Referral Clients by CSO of Issuance<sup>7</sup> (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>		
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	528	7.2%
CLARKSTON CSO	28	0.4%
COLFAX CSO	18	0.2%
COLVILLE CSO	35	0.5%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	3	0.0%
ELLENSBURG CSO	15	0.2%
GOLDENDALE CSO	9	0.1%
KENNEWICK CSO	165	2.3%
MOSES LAKE CSO	91	1.2%
NEWPORT CSO	14	0.2%
OKANOGAN CSO	41	0.6%
REPUBLIC CSO	13	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	31	0.4%
WALLA WALLA CSO	36	0.5%
WAPATO CSO	26	0.4%
WENATCHEE CSO	68	0.9%
WHITE SALMON CSO	9	0.1%
YAKIMA CSO	136	1.9%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>17.3%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
ALDERWOOD CSO	113	1.5%
AUBURN CSO	109	1.5%
BELLINGHAM CSO	159	2.2%
BELLTOWN CSO	302	4.1%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	139	1.9%
EVERETT CSO	276	3.8%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	107	1.5%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	161	2.2%
KING NORTH CSO	276	3.8%
KING SOUTH CSO	146	2.0%
MT VERNON CSO	100	1.4%
OAK HARBOR CSO	29	0.4%
RAINIER CSO	141	1.9%
RENTON CSO	138	1.9%
SKY VALLEY CSO	87	1.2%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	133	1.8%
WHITE CENTER CSO	236	3.2%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>36.3%</b>

<sup>7</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## HEN Referral Program

### HEN Referral Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>		
ABERDEEN CSO	232	3.2%
BREMERTON CSO	329	4.5%
CHEHALIS CSO	161	2.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	448	6.1%
FORKS CSO	8	0.1%
KELSO CSO	308	4.2%
LAKEWOOD CSO	187	2.6%
LONG BEACH CSO	45	0.6%
OLYMPIA CSO	316	4.3%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	253	3.5%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	192	2.6%
PORT ANGELES CSO	82	1.1%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	19	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	155	2.1%
SHELTON CSO	149	2.0%
SOUTH BEND CSO	32	0.4%
STEVENSON CSO	27	0.4%
Region Total	<b>2,942</b>	<b>40.3%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>		
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	179	2.5%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	3	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	4	0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	215	2.9%
CUSTOMR SVC SO SOUND	2	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	20	0.3%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	7	0.1%

## HEN Referral Program

### HEN Referral Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>HCS Region 1</b>		
<b>MOSES LK HCS OFFICE</b>	1	0.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>HCS Region 2</b>		
<b>ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE</b>	2	0.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>HCS Region 3</b>		
<b>ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE</b>	1	0.0%
<b>KELSO HCS</b>	2	0.0%
<b>TACOMA HCS OFFICE</b>	2	0.0%
<b>VANCOUVER HCS</b>	4	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>7,303</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## HEN Referral Program

### HEN Referral Clients by CSO of Residence<sup>8</sup> (DSHS Region and CSO)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>		
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	588	8.1%
CLARKSTON CSO	24	0.3%
COLFAX CSO	10	0.1%
COLVILLE CSO	32	0.4%
ELLENSBURG CSO	16	0.2%
GOLDENDALE CSO	12	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	178	2.4%
MOSES LAKE CSO	86	1.2%
NEWPORT CSO	13	0.2%
OKANOGAN CSO	44	0.6%
REPUBLIC CSO	8	0.1%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	27	0.4%
WALLA WALLA CSO	37	0.5%
WAPATO CSO	24	0.3%
WENATCHEE CSO	74	1.0%
WHITE SALMON CSO	8	0.1%
YAKIMA CSO	142	1.9%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>18.1%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
ALDERWOOD CSO	115	1.6%
AUBURN CSO	141	1.9%
BELLINGHAM CSO	179	2.5%
BELLTOWN CSO	366	5.0%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	122	1.7%
EVERETT CSO	288	3.9%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	97	1.3%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	180	2.5%
KING NORTH CSO	272	3.7%
KING SOUTH CSO	160	2.2%
MT VERNON CSO	112	1.5%
OAK HARBOR CSO	28	0.4%
RAINIER CSO	173	2.4%
RENTON CSO	138	1.9%
SKY VALLEY CSO	81	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	151	2.1%
WHITE CENTER CSO	246	3.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>39.0%</b>

<sup>8</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## HEN Referral Program

### HEN Referral Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>		
ABERDEEN CSO	275	3.8%
BREMERTON CSO	348	4.8%
CHEHALIS CSO	179	2.5%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	485	6.6%
FORKS CSO	2	0.0%
KELSO CSO	312	4.3%
LAKESWOOD CSO	200	2.7%
LONG BEACH CSO	40	0.5%
OLYMPIA CSO	355	4.8%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	314	4.3%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	150	2.1%
PORT ANGELES CSO	100	1.4%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	11	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	175	2.4%
SHELTON CSO	134	1.8%
SOUTH BEND CSO	24	0.3%
STEVENSON CSO	27	0.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>42.9%</b>
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>7,303</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## HEN Referral Program

### HEN Referral Clients by County of Residence

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Adams	11	0.2%
Asotin	26	0.4%
Benton	136	1.9%
Chelan	60	0.8%
Clallam	101	1.4%
Clark	475	6.5%
Columbia	317	4.3%
Cowlitz	13	0.2%
Douglas	6	0.1%
Ferry	50	0.7%
Franklin	11	0.2%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	77	1.1%
Grays Harbor	273	3.7%
Island	40	0.5%
Jefferson	13	0.2%
King	1898	26.0%
Kitsap	345	4.7%
Kittitas	16	0.2%
Klickitat	19	0.3%
Lewis	175	2.4%
Lincoln	9	0.1%
Mason	132	1.8%
Okanogan	40	0.5%
Pacific	65	0.9%
Pend Oreille	12	0.2%
Pierce	841	11.5%
San Juan	1	0.0%
Skagit	96	1.3%
Skamania	29	0.4%
Snohomish	630	8.6%
Spokane	583	8.0%
Stevens	37	0.5%
Thurston	351	4.8%
Wahkiakum	2	0.0%
Walla Walla	38	0.5%
Whatcom	180	2.5%
Whitman	10	0.1%
Yakima	187	2.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	9	0.1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>7,303</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## HEN Referral Program

### HEN Referral Client Demographics

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients
		Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,303</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
<b>Female</b>	2,880	39.4%
<b>Male</b>	4,423	60.6%
<b>Race</b>		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	490	6.7%
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	6,813	93.3%
<b>White</b>	5,014	68.7%
<b>Black/African American</b>	831	11.4%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	166	2.3%
<b>American Indian/ Alaska Native</b>	219	3.0%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	84	1.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	499	6.8%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
<b>Separated</b>	742	10.2%
<b>Married</b>	317	4.3%
<b>Never Married</b>	4,205	57.6%
<b>Divorced</b>	1,796	24.6%
<b>Widowed</b>	121	1.7%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	122	1.7%
<b>Citizenship</b>		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	7,068	96.8%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	232	3.2%
<b>U.S. National<sup>9</sup></b>	3	0.0%
<b>Homeless</b>	2,846	39.0%

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<sup>9</sup> 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).

## HEN Referral Program

### HEN Referral Client Demographics (continued)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
<b>Disability</b>			
Mental	4,434		60.7%
Physical	2,862		39.2%
Other <sup>10</sup>	7		0.1%
<b>Education</b>			
Less than a High School Diploma	1,595		21.8%
High School Graduate or GED	4,235		58.0%
Some College or College Degree	1,399		19.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	74		1.0%
<b>Age</b>			
Under 18 Years Old	32		0.4%
18 - 24 Years Old	648		8.9%
25 - 34 Years Old	1,613		22.1%
35 - 44 Years Old	1,771		24.3%
45 - 54 Years Old	2,438		33.4%
55 - 64 Years Old	801		11.0%
65+ Years Old	0		0.0%
Avg. Age of Clients		41.1	Years Old

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<sup>10</sup> These clients had disability codes assigned in previous months; however, by June 2014 their cases were closed with a paid through date of 6/30/2014.

## Medical Assistance

	PAGE
Medical Assistance Highlights.....	1
Medical Assistance Cases or Clients by Program Type, SFY 2014.....	2
Total Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014 .....	5
Alien Emergency Medicaid Clients, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014.....	6
Children’s Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014.....	7
Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014 .....	8
Long Term Care Clients, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014 .....	9
Medicare Savings Program Caseload, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014.....	10
Newborn Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014.....	11
Post Pregnancy Family Planning Extension Clients, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014.....	12
Post TANF Transitional Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2005 – SFY 2014.....	13
Pregnancy Medicaid Clients, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014.....	14
Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014 .....	15
SSI Medicaid Clients, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014 .....	16
SSI Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014 .....	17
State Funded Medical Care Caseload, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014 .....	18
TANF Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2005 - SFY 2014 .....	19
Medical Assistance Clients by County and Zip Code, June 2014 Snapshot .....	20

## Medical Assistance

### Medical Assistance

This section summarizes medical-only and cash-related medical cases and/or clients. Most medical programs reported in previous publications were transitioned to the State's new Health Benefit Exchange<sup>1</sup> beginning October 1, 2013 as a result of the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

With the implementation of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA), the majority of families, pregnant women, and children receiving Medicaid began transitioning to the new Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) Medicaid in the State's new Health Benefit Exchange, starting October 1, 2013. The Department began transitioning cases eligible for MAGI Medicaid at the time of a client's Medicaid eligibility case review. This transition accounts for the significant Medicaid caseload decrease in DSHS during 2014. Medicaid applications to DSHS after ACA implementation are limited to those eligible due to age or disability, referred to as "Classic" Medicaid.

The implementation of the ACA significantly changed ESA activities; to more clearly show the change, the Briefing Book is now reporting numbers for both medical-only and cash-related medical cases and/or clients (whereas in years past the only numbers reported were for medical-only cases). In addition, cases or clients served by HCA offices are now excluded. It is also notable that prior to ACA implementation, caseloads could contain more than one client, while post-ACA, each client became a unique case.

- Cash-related medical cases include families and individuals who receive medical coverage associated with a cash assistance program, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance; or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA).
- Medical-only cases include families or individuals who receive stand-alone medical coverage that is not associated with a cash assistance program.

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<sup>1</sup> The Washington Healthplanfinder, administered by the Health Benefit Exchange (HBE) is the on-line portal that automatically determines individuals and families eligibility for MAGI Medicaid. The Health Care Authority (HCA), as the State agency responsible for Medicaid, administers most of the medical programs covered in this report. However, ESA was responsible for eligibility determinations for these programs prior to the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

## Medical Assistance

### Medical Assistance Cases or Clients<sup>2</sup> by Program Type SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Program Type	Description	Avg. Monthly Cases or Clients
<b>Alien Emergency Medicaid (AEM)<sup>3</sup></b>	Federally funded program for immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their alien status. Coverage is limited to emergency medical condition.	414 clients
<b>Children's Medicaid<sup>4</sup></b>	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).	174,874 cases
<b>Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities</b>	Disabled persons who are working and who do not receive SSI. Premium amounts are based on income. Income cannot exceed 220% of the FPL.	1,480 clients
<b>Long Term Care</b>	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.	59,328 clients
<b>Medicare Savings Program</b>	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.	156,855 cases
<b>Newborn Medicaid<sup>5</sup></b>	Automatic coverage for infants up to one year of age born to women who received Medicaid at the time of birth.	20,418 cases

<sup>2</sup> Counts are statewide. WASHCAP cases are included in the statewide caseload counts.

<sup>3</sup> Coverage for AEM applicants under age 65 ended on 12/31/2013. This population is directed to apply for Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) AEM coverage via the Health Benefit Exchange.

<sup>4</sup> Applications for DSHS Children's Medicaid stopped on 9/30/2013. New applicants and current recipients are directed to apply for the MAGI Washington Apple Health for Kids program via the Health Benefit Exchange. Current recipients with an eligibility review due any time after September 30, 2013, were directed to apply directly for MAGI Medicaid in the Health Benefit Exchange.

<sup>5</sup> The Newborn Medicaid program was discontinued with the implementation of the ACA. New applicants are directed to apply for the MAGI Newborn Medical program via the Health Benefit Exchange. Current recipients were approved through their certification period and notified to renew coverage by applying through the Health Benefit Exchange.

## Medical Assistance

### Medical Assistance Cases or Clients by Program Type SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Program Type	Description	Avg. Monthly Cases or Clients
<b>Post Pregnancy Family Planning Extension</b>	Up to 10 months of automatic family planning coverage when the pregnancy ends.	21,490 clients
<b>Post TANF Transitional Medicaid<sup>6</sup></b>	Families automatically eligible for coverage when they leave TANF or TANF-related Medicaid due to increased earnings or child support collections.	16,285 cases
<b>Pregnancy Medicaid<sup>7</sup></b>	Low-income pregnant women. Categorically Needy (CN) income limit is 185% of the FPL.	16,955 clients
<b>Refugee Medical Assistance</b>	Refugees who do not receive cash assistance. Eligibility ends after the first eight months of residency in the U.S.	367 cases
<b>SSI Medicaid</b>	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.	135,730 clients
<b>SSI-Related Medicaid</b>	Low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons who do not receive SSI cash benefits.	55,314 cases
<b>State Funded Medical Care Services<sup>8</sup></b>	Medical assistance for adults who are found eligible for Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance or the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program, but are immigrants under the five-year bar and/or legally present immigrants who are ineligible for other medical assistance programs.	7,292 cases

<sup>6</sup> DSHS stopped processing applications for Transitional Medicaid son 9/30/2013, as the program was discontinued with the implementation of the ACA. New applicants are directed to apply for the MAGI Parent/Caretaker program via the Health Benefit Exchange. Current recipients were approved through their certification period and notified to renew coverage by applying through the Health Benefit Exchange.

<sup>7</sup> DSHS stopped processing applications for Pregnancy Medical son 9/30/2013, as the program was discontinued with the implementation of the ACA. New applicants and are directed to apply for the MAGI Pregnancy Medical program via the Health Benefit Exchange. Current recipients were approved through their certification period and notified to renew coverage by applying through the Health Benefit Exchange.

<sup>8</sup> During the 2013 legislative session, the Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2069, which narrowed MCS eligibility to include only ABD and HEN recipients who are ineligible for MAGI Medicaid. The effective date for these MCS eligibility changes is January 1, 2014.

## Medical Assistance

### Medical Assistance Cases or Clients by Program Type SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Avg. Monthly Cases or Clients</b>
<b>TANF-Related Medicaid<sup>9</sup></b>	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.	74,461 cases

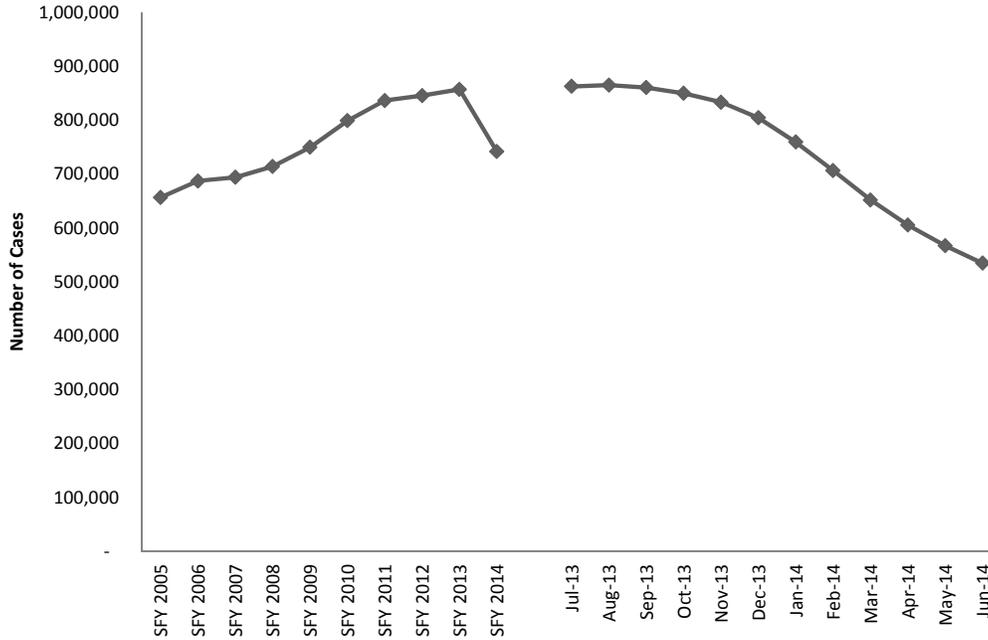
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<sup>9</sup> DSHS stopped processing applications for DSHS TANF-related medical coverage on 9/30/2013, as they would be eligible for MAGI Medicaid beginning January 1, 2014. New applicants were directed to apply for the MAGI Parent/Caretaker program via the Health Benefit Exchange. Current applicants received notice at the time of their medical eligibility review, beginning October 1, 2014, directing them to the Health Benefit Exchange to apply for MAGI Medicaid.

## Medical Assistance

### Total Medical Assistance Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



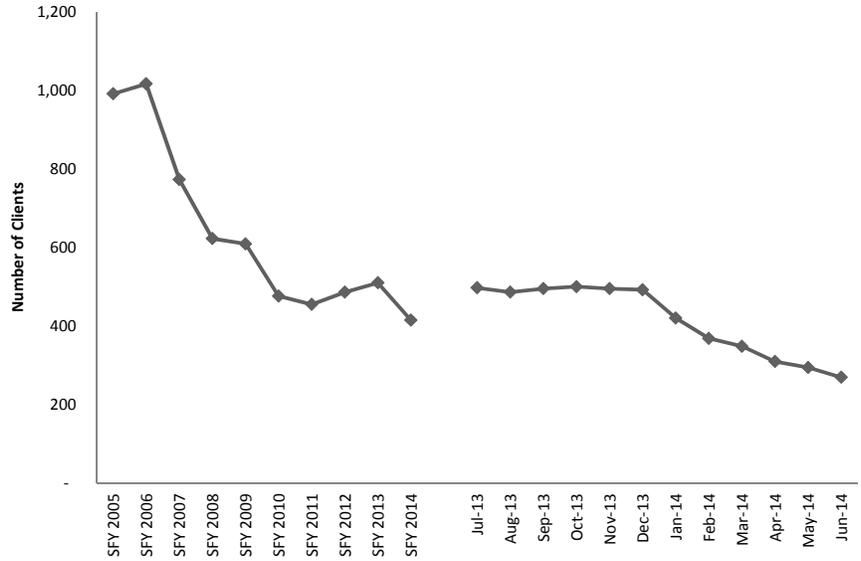
Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	656,572	SFY10	798,775
SFY06	687,047	SFY11	836,067
SFY07	693,716	SFY12	845,207
SFY08	713,787	SFY13	856,672
SFY09	749,373	SFY14	741,457

	Total		Cash-Related Medical		Medical Only	
	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients
<b>SFY 2014</b>						
<b>July</b>	862,187	1,103,621	78,333	136,888	783,854	979,813
<b>August</b>	864,694	1,105,825	78,477	136,727	786,217	983,544
<b>September</b>	860,009	1,103,162	77,795	135,244	782,214	981,194
<b>October</b>	849,433	1,086,966	33,787	34,422	815,646	1,055,418
<b>November</b>	833,028	1,065,531	32,903	33,563	800,125	1,034,724
<b>December</b>	804,133	1,014,070	32,616	33,324	771,517	983,471
<b>January</b>	759,088	944,570	23,708	24,306	735,380	922,800
<b>February</b>	706,462	847,573	23,632	24,223	682,830	825,878
<b>March</b>	651,734	746,968	23,620	24,216	628,114	725,267
<b>April</b>	605,201	662,194	23,481	24,079	581,720	640,608
<b>May</b>	566,953	590,850	23,401	24,009	543,552	569,415
<b>June</b>	534,567	531,885	22,857	23,477	511,710	510,950
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>741,457</b>	<b>900,268</b>	<b>39,551</b>	<b>54,413</b>	<b>701,907</b>	<b>851,090</b>

# Medical Assistance

## Alien Emergency Medicaid Clients SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



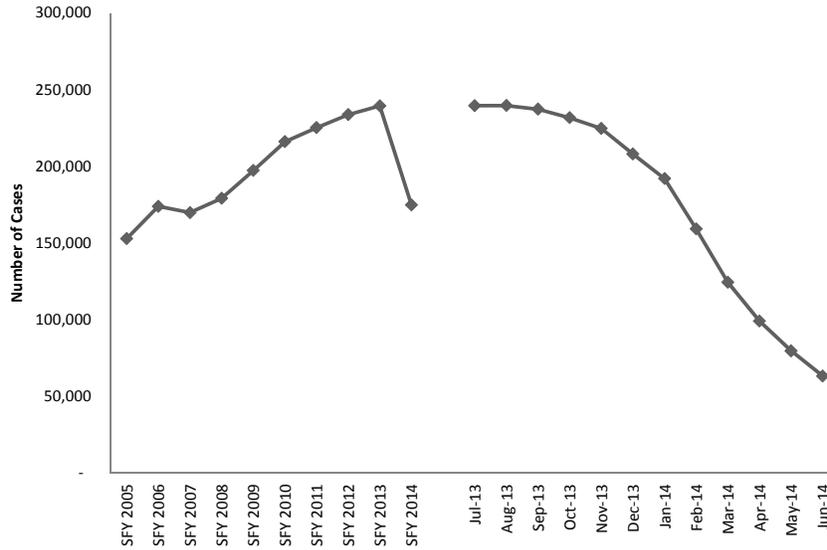
Year	Mo. Avg. Clients	Year	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY05	991	SFY10	476
SFY06	1,017	SFY11	455
SFY07	773	SFY12	486
SFY08	622	SFY13	510
SFY09	609	SFY14	414

SFY 2014	Total (Medical Only) # of Clients
July	497
August	486
September	495
October	500
November	495
December	492
January	420
February	368
March	348
April	309
May	294
June	269
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>414</b>

## Medical Assistance

### Children's Medicaid Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	152,919	SFY10	216,074
SFY06	173,906	SFY11	225,214
SFY07	169,807	SFY12	233,701
SFY08	179,170	SFY13	239,438
SFY09	197,313	SFY14	178,874

SFY 2014	Total		Cash-Related Medical		Medical Only	
	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	239,545	439,804	17	41	239,528	439,763
August	239,617	440,191	19	53	239,598	440,138
September	237,233	437,164	-	-	237,233	437,164
October	231,682	427,467	-	-	231,682	427,467
November	224,700	416,064	-	-	224,700	416,064
December	207,986	385,068	-	-	207,986	385,068
January	191,969	352,663	-	-	191,969	352,663
February	159,165	290,618	-	-	159,165	290,618
March	124,444	227,223	-	-	124,444	227,223
April	99,103	180,565	-	-	99,103	180,565
May	79,698	144,634	-	-	79,698	144,634
June	63,347	114,825	-	-	63,347	114,825
<b>Mo. Avg.<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>174,874</b>	<b>321,357</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>174,871</b>	<b>321,349</b>

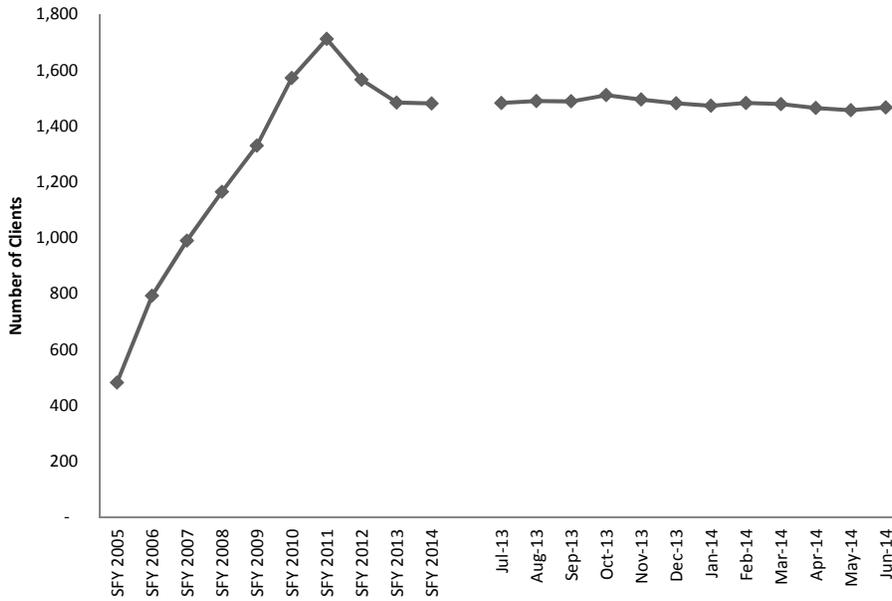
<sup>10</sup> Monthly Average is calculated using only the months for which there were participants.

# Medical Assistance

## Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients

SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



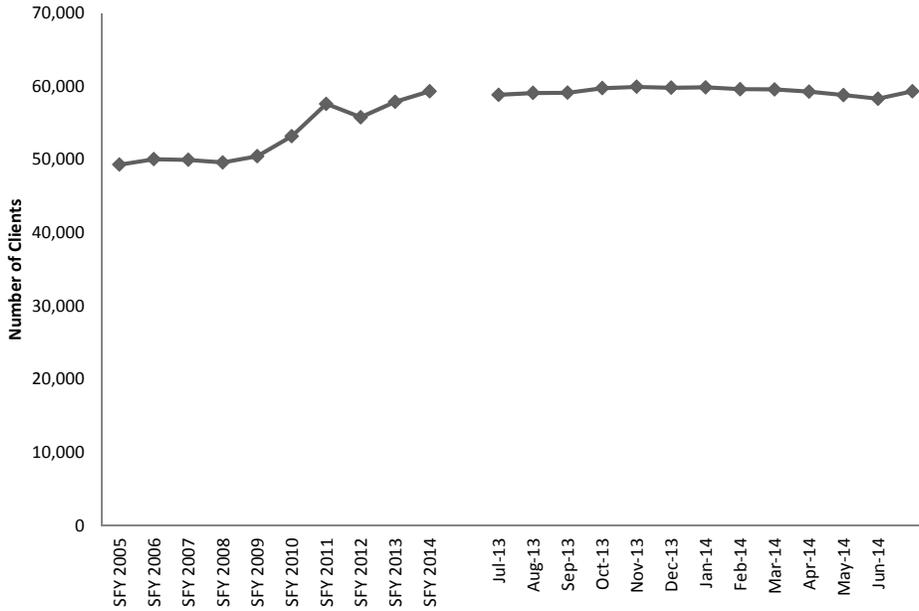
Year	Mo. Avg. Clients	Year	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY05	483	SFY10	1,571
SFY06	793	SFY11	1,711
SFY07	990	SFY12	1,565
SFY08	1,164	SFY13	1,483
SFY09	1,329	SFY14	1,480

SFY 2014	Total (Medical Only) # of Clients
July	1,482
August	1,489
September	1,488
October	1,510
November	1,494
December	1,481
January	1,472
February	1,482
March	1,478
April	1,464
May	1,456
June	1,466
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,480</b>

## Medical Assistance

### Long Term Care Clients SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



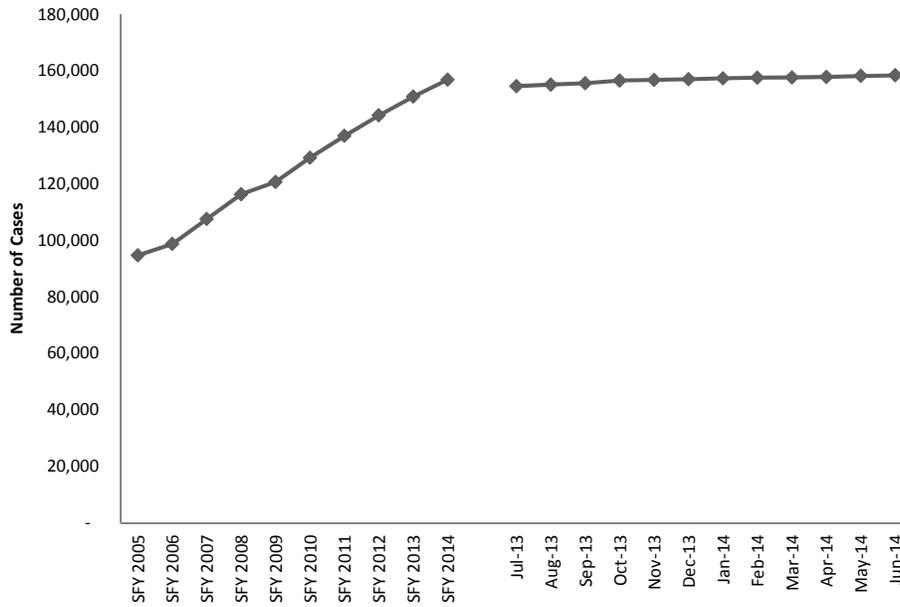
Year	Mo. Avg. Clients	Year	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY05	49,302	SFY10	53,183
SFY06	50,051	SFY11	57,599
SFY07	49,950	SFY12	55,775
SFY08	49,599	SFY13	57,873
SFY09	50,455	SFY14	59,328

SFY 2014	Total # of Clients	Cash-Related Medical # of Clients	Medical Only # of Clients
July	58,832	23	58,809
August	59,093	19	59,074
September	59,130	16	59,114
October	59,747	14	59,733
November	59,931	8	59,923
December	59,799	6	59,793
January	59,855	5	59,850
February	59,598	8	59,590
March	59,571	9	59,562
April	59,261	8	59,253
May	58,805	9	58,796
June	58,311	5	58,306
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>59,328</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>59,317</b>

## Medical Assistance

### Medicare Savings Program Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



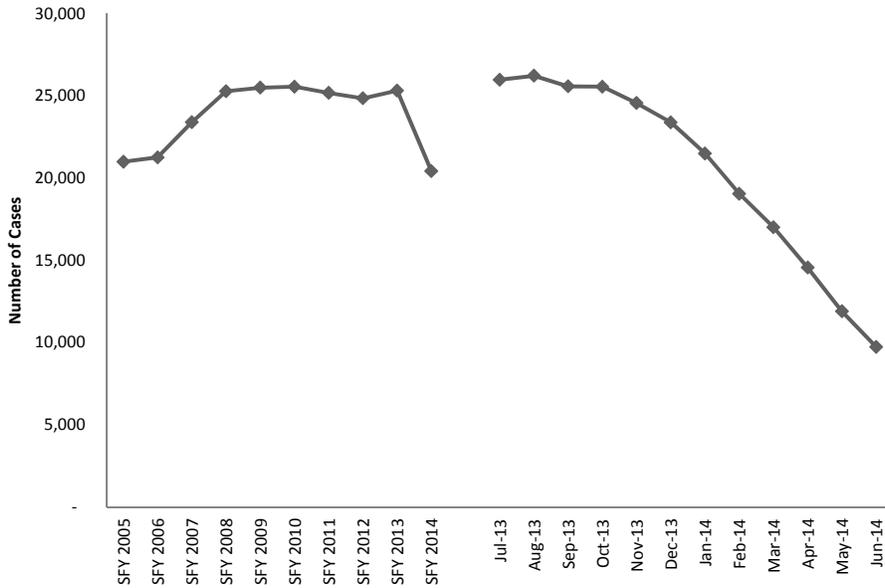
Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	94,666	SFY10	129,207
SFY06	98,704	SFY11	136,935
SFY07	107,480	SFY12	144,172
SFY08	116,286	SFY13	150,839
SFY09	120,620	SFY14	156,855

SFY 2014	Total (Medical Only)	
	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	154,530	157,439
August	155,082	157,970
September	155,562	158,479
October	156,508	159,399
November	156,745	159,643
December	156,986	159,891
January	157,333	160,228
February	157,572	160,483
March	157,645	160,571
April	157,778	160,765
May	158,144	161,163
June	158,374	161,405
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>156,855</b>	<b>159,786</b>

## Medical Assistance

### Newborn Medicaid Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



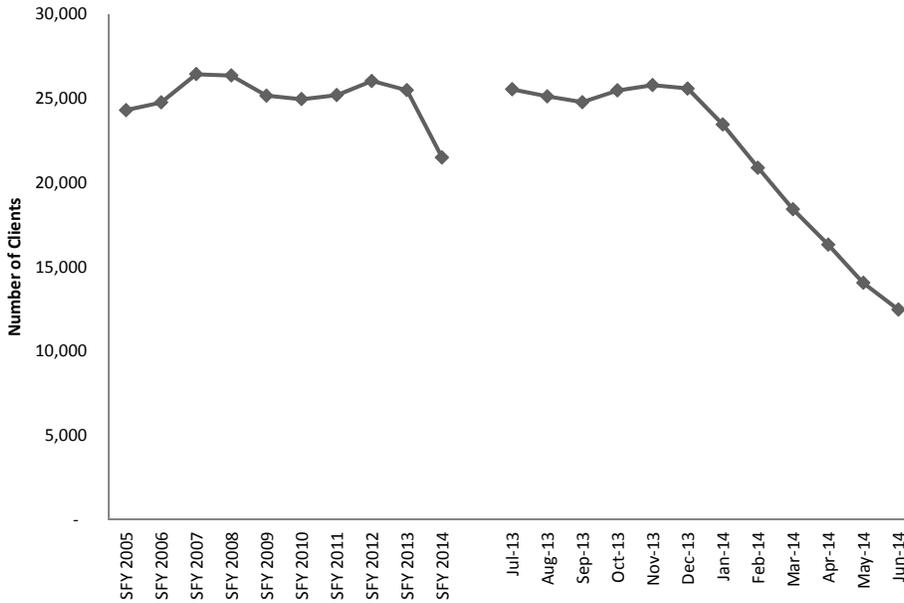
Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	20,996	SFY10	25,560
SFY06	21,257	SFY11	25,183
SFY07	23,396	SFY12	24,851
SFY08	25,280	SFY13	25,322
SFY09	25,501	SFY14	20,418

Total (Medical Only)		
SFY 2014	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	25,978	26,216
August	26,226	26,458
September	25,578	25,807
October	25,559	25,777
November	24,556	24,776
December	23,385	23,588
January	21,493	21,682
February	19,045	19,200
March	17,013	17,153
April	14,554	14,671
May	11,898	11,990
June	9,731	9,802
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>20,418</b>	<b>20,593</b>

# Medical Assistance

## Post Pregnancy Family Planning Extension Clients SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



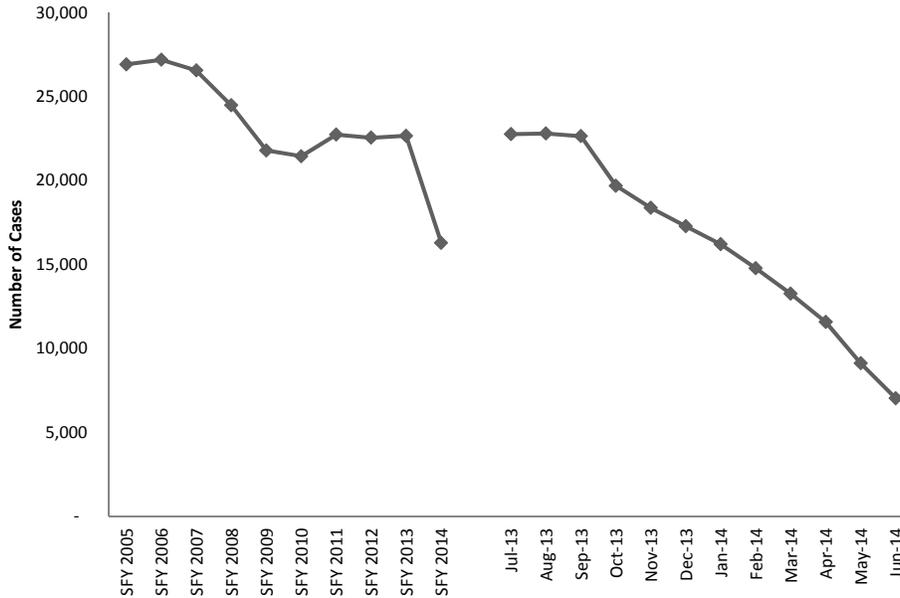
Year	Mo. Avg. Clients	Year	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY05	24,300	SFY10	24,958
SFY06	24,755	SFY11	25,196
SFY07	26,435	SFY12	26,034
SFY08	26,362	SFY13	25,484
SFY09	25,163	SFY14	21,490

SFY 2014	Total (Medical Only) # of Clients
July	25,536
August	25,122
September	24,778
October	25,473
November	25,790
December	25,585
January	23,446
February	20,889
March	18,417
April	16,324
May	14,053
June	12,465
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>21,490</b>

## Medical Assistance

### Post TANF Transitional Medicaid Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	26,919	SFY10	21,446
SFY06	27,192	SFY11	22,733
SFY07	26,557	SFY12	22,550
SFY08	24,481	SFY13	22,662
SFY09	21,789	SFY14	16,285

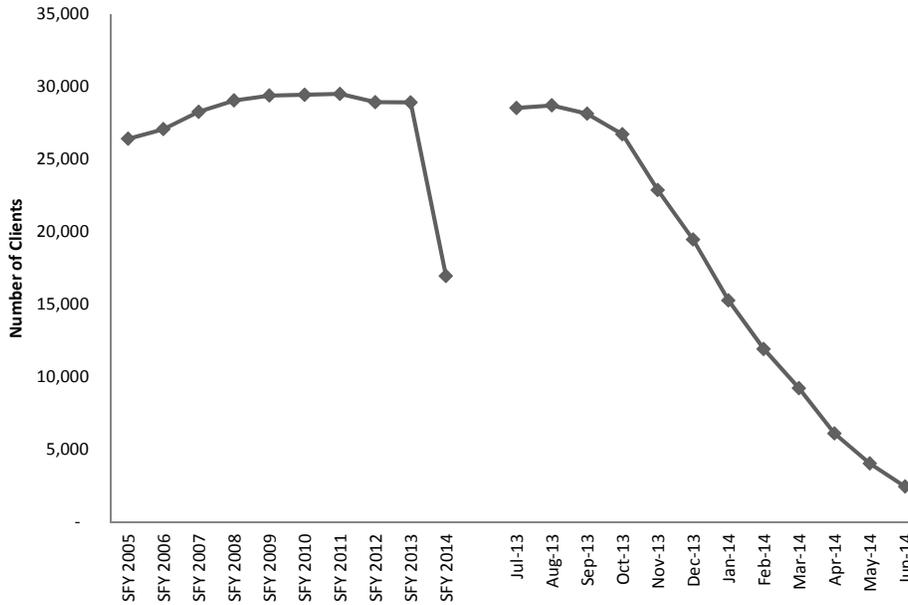
SFY 2014	Total		Cash-Related Medical		Medical Only	
	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	22,759	63,607	29	60	22,730	63,547
August	22,800	63,948	23	44	22,777	63,904
September	22,637	63,601	-	-	22,637	63,601
October	19,682	56,065	-	-	19,682	56,065
November	18,367	52,224	-	-	18,367	52,224
December	17,271	48,900	-	-	17,271	48,900
January	16,197	45,678	-	-	16,197	45,678
February	14,770	41,507	-	-	14,770	41,507
March	13,244	37,116	-	-	13,244	37,116
April	11,564	32,408	-	-	11,564	32,408
May	9,107	25,508	-	-	9,107	25,508
June	7,018	19,715	-	-	7,018	19,715
<b>Mo. Avg.<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>16,285</b>	<b>45,856</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>16,280</b>	<b>45,848</b>

<sup>11</sup> Monthly Average is calculated using only the months for which there were participants.

# Medical Assistance

## Pregnancy Medicaid Clients SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



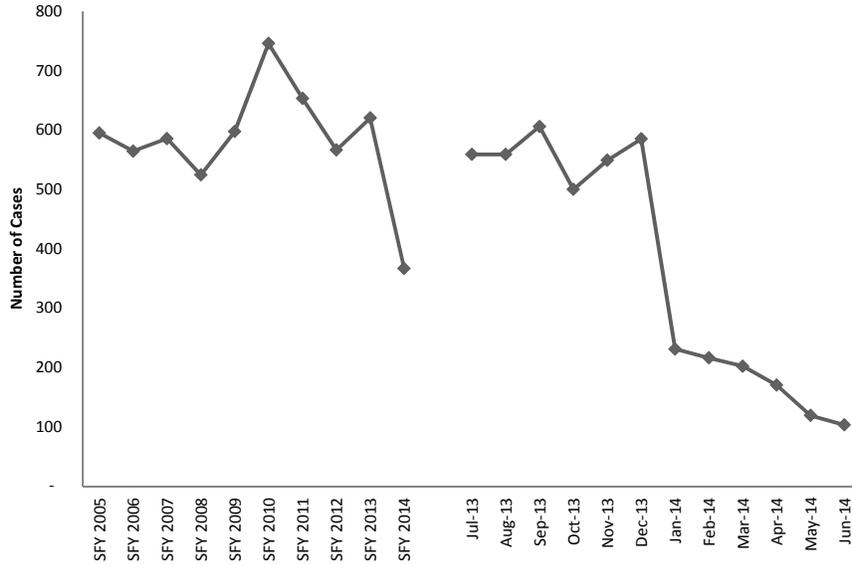
Year	Mo. Avg. Clients	Year	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY05	26,417	SFY10	29,445
SFY06	27,078	SFY11	29,505
SFY07	28,276	SFY12	28,936
SFY08	29,050	SFY13	28,925
SFY09	29,395	SFY14	16,955

SFY 2014	Total (Medical Only) # of Clients
July	28,539
August	28,716
September	28,146
October	26,723
November	22,878
December	19,468
January	15,278
February	11,923
March	9,219
April	6,102
May	4,034
June	2,436
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>16,955</b>

## Medical Assistance

### Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
<b>SFY05</b>	596	<b>SFY10</b>	746
<b>SFY06</b>	565	<b>SFY11</b>	653
<b>SFY07</b>	586	<b>SFY12</b>	567
<b>SFY08</b>	525	<b>SFY13</b>	621
<b>SFY09</b>	598	<b>SFY14</b>	367

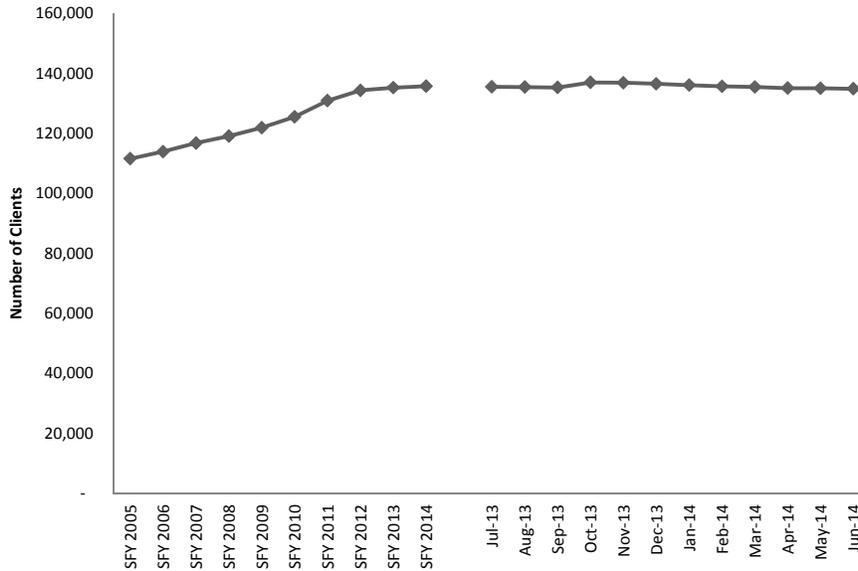
SFY 2014	Total		Cash-Related Medical		Medical Only	
	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	560	641	370	400	190	241
August	560	665	374	402	186	263
September	607	753	403	440	204	313
October	502	641	-	-	502	641
November	550	741	-	-	550	741
December	586	838	-	-	586	838
January	231	435	-	-	231	435
February	216	405	-	-	216	405
March	202	354	-	-	202	354
April	170	272	-	-	170	272
May	119	162	-	-	119	162
June	103	147	-	-	103	147
<b>Mo. Avg.<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>367</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>401</b>

<sup>12</sup> Monthly Average is calculated using only the months for which there were participants.

# Medical Assistance

## SSI Medicaid Clients SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



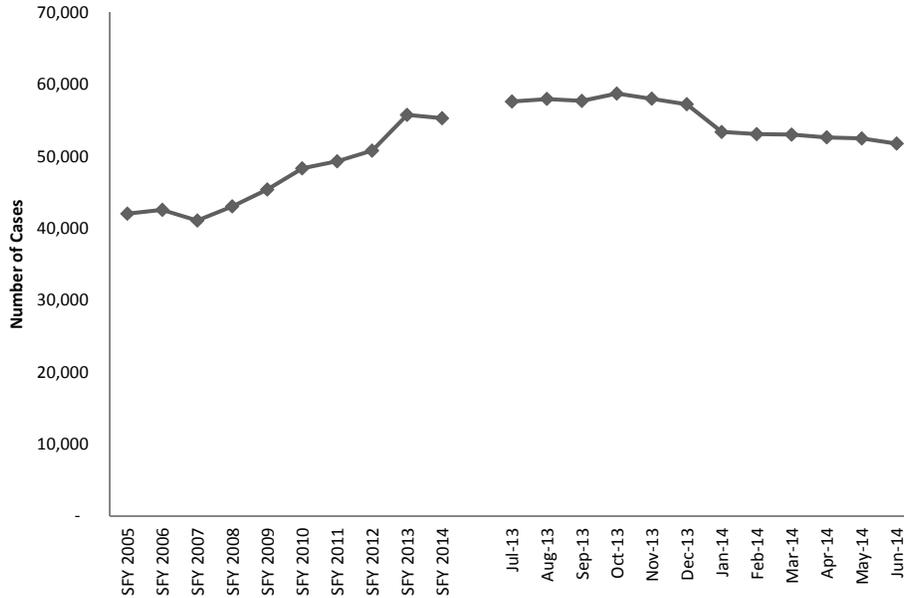
Year	Mo. Avg. Clients	Year	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY05	111,577	SFY10	125,523
SFY06	113,937	SFY11	130,897
SFY07	116,754	SFY12	134,322
SFY08	119,084	SFY13	135,224
SFY09	121,916	SFY14	135,730

SFY 2014	Total (Medical Only) # of Clients
July	135,532
August	135,437
September	135,267
October	136,989
November	136,859
December	136,525
January	136,051
February	135,657
March	135,453
April	135,064
May	135,048
June	134,875
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>135,730</b>

# Medical Assistance

## SSI Related Medicaid Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	42,043	SFY10	48,337
SFY06	42,563	SFY11	49,318
SFY07	41,077	SFY12	50,812
SFY08	43,047	SFY13	55,778
SFY09	45,408	SFY14	55,314

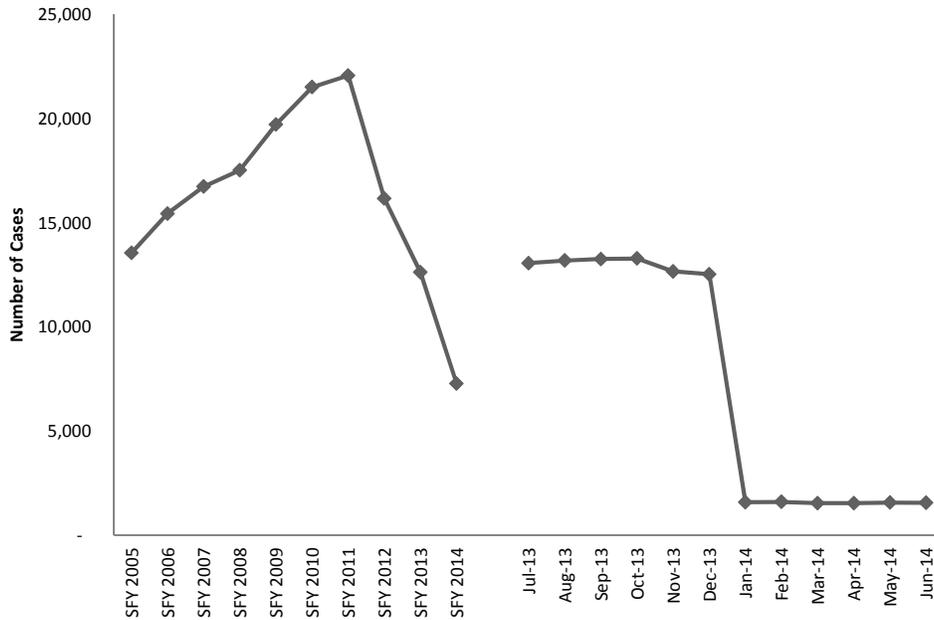
SFY 2014	Total		Cash-Related Medical		Medical Only	
	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	57,634	59,209	22,321	22,694	35,313	36,515
August	57,986	59,564	22,564	22,949	35,422	36,615
September	57,727	59,316	22,327	22,711	35,400	36,605
October	58,739	60,226	22,527	22,907	36,212	37,319
November	58,007	59,516	22,208	22,588	35,799	36,928
December	57,249	58,767	22,059	22,435	35,190	36,332
January	53,392	54,820	22,127	22,510	31,265	32,310
February	53,083	54,542	22,024	22,401	31,059	32,141
March	53,022	54,518	22,063	22,443	30,959	32,075
April	52,643	54,156	21,925	22,307	30,718	31,849
May	52,509	54,044	21,813	22,204	30,696	31,840
June	51,780	53,340	21,284	21,681	30,496	31,659
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>55,314</b>	<b>56,835</b>	<b>22,104</b>	<b>22,486</b>	<b>33,211</b>	<b>34,349</b>

## Medical Assistance

### State Funded Medical Care Services Caseload

**SFY 2005 - SFY 2014**

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
<b>SFY05</b>	13,561	<b>SFY10</b>	21,523
<b>SFY06</b>	15,452	<b>SFY11</b>	22,082
<b>SFY07</b>	16,749	<b>SFY12</b>	16,175
<b>SFY08</b>	17,533	<b>SFY13</b>	12,637
<b>SFY09</b>	19,731	<b>SFY14</b>	7,292

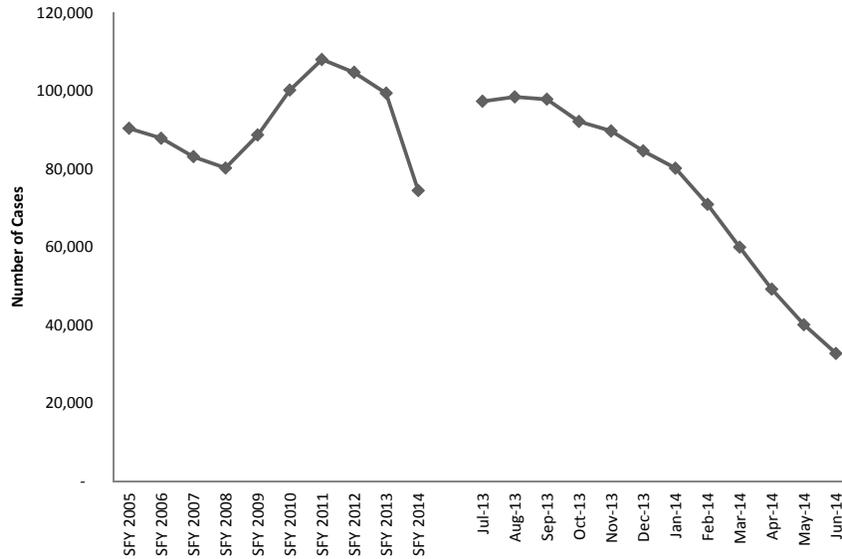
	Total		Cash-Related Medical		Medical Only	
	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients
<b>SFY 2014</b>						
<b>July</b>	13,074	13,266	11,402	11,605	1,672	1,661
<b>August</b>	13,197	13,395	11,435	11,637	1,762	1,758
<b>September</b>	13,268	13,467	11,517	11,722	1,751	1,745
<b>October</b>	13,299	13,494	11,294	11,501	2,005	1,993
<b>November</b>	12,676	12,869	10,762	10,967	1,914	1,902
<b>December</b>	12,543	12,737	10,676	10,883	1,867	1,854
<b>January</b>	1,595	1,810	-	-	1,595	1,810
<b>February</b>	1,608	1,822	-	-	1,608	1,822
<b>March</b>	1,548	1,764	-	-	1,548	1,764
<b>April</b>	1,548	1,764	-	-	1,548	1,764
<b>May</b>	1,579	1,796	-	-	1,579	1,796
<b>June</b>	1,568	1,791	-	-	1,568	1,791
<b>Mo. Avg.<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>7,292</b>	<b>7,498</b>	<b>11,181</b>	<b>11,386</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>1,805</b>

<sup>13</sup> Monthly Average is calculated using only the months for which there were participants.

# Medical Assistance

## TANF Related Medicaid Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	90,408	SFY10	100,216
SFY06	87,879	SFY11	108,046
SFY07	83,142	SFY12	104,752
SFY08	80,263	SFY13	99,406
SFY09	88,718	SFY14	74,461

SFY 2014	Total		Cash-Related Medical		Medical Only	
	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	97,340	225,787	44,233	102,065	53,107	123,722
August	98,474	228,100	44,115	101,621	54,359	126,479
September	97,852	227,297	43,603	100,355	54,249	126,942
October	92,174	217,767	-	-	92,174	217,767
November	89,747	212,663	-	-	89,747	212,663
December	84,623	200,401	-	-	84,623	200,401
January	80,218	189,698	-	-	80,218	189,698
February	70,961	167,947	-	-	70,961	167,947
March	60,005	142,410	-	-	60,005	142,410
April	49,216	117,189	-	-	49,216	117,189
May	40,143	95,756	-	-	40,143	95,756
June	32,780	78,319	-	-	32,780	78,319
<b>Mo. Avg.<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>74,461</b>	<b>175,278</b>	<b>43,984</b>	<b>101,347</b>	<b>63,465</b>	<b>149,941</b>

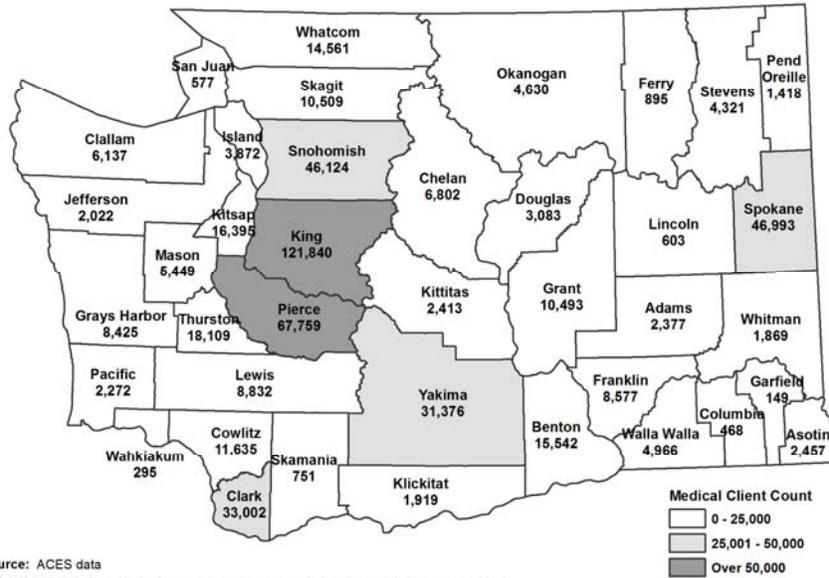
<sup>14</sup> Monthly Average is calculated using only the months for which there were participants.

# Medical Assistance

## Medical Assistance Clients by County and Zip Code June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Number of Medical Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2014

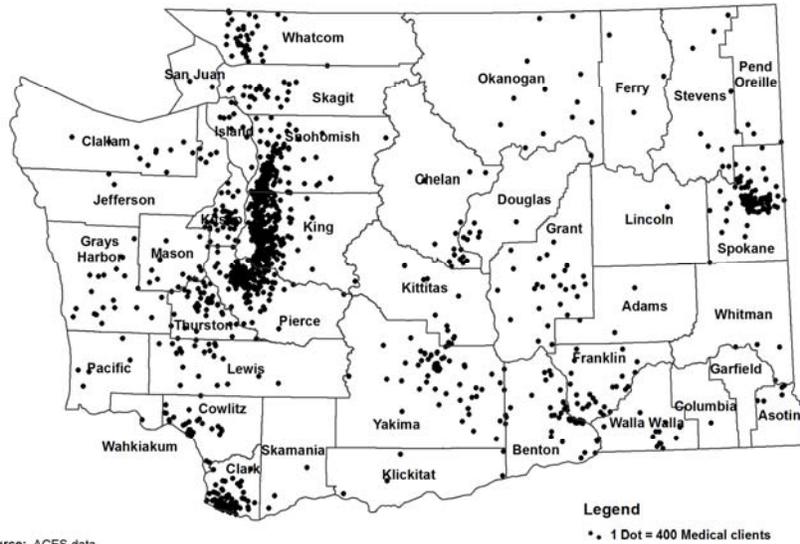


Source: ACES data

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. 2014

Number of Medical Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2014



Source: ACES data

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. 2014

# MCS Program

	PAGE
Medical Care Services (MCS) Program Highlights.....	1
Selected MCS Characteristics, SFY 2014 (July-December 2013).....	2
MCS Clients by Month, SFY 2014.....	3
MCS Clients Moving to Other Programs, SFY 2014.....	4
MCS Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), December 2013 Snapshot.....	5
MCS Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), December 2013 Snapshot .....	8
MCS Clients by County of Residence, December 2013 Snapshot.....	10
MCS Client Demographics, December 2013 Snapshot .....	11

## MCS Program

### Medical Care Services (MCS)

Medical Care Services (MCS)<sup>1</sup> is a state-funded program that provides limited medical assistance for low-income adults who are unable to work for at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity, and are found eligible for Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance or the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program.

#### Highlights:

- The MCS program served a monthly average of 9,631 recipients in SFY 2014 (from July 2013 through December 2013), a slight increase from a monthly average of 9,583 in SFY 2013.
- In December 2013, the majority of MCS recipients were male (60.4%), white (67.0%), and never married (56.8%). The average age of MCS recipients was 40.8 years.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 persons who are lawfully present in the U.S. and not eligible for federally funded medical assistance because of immigration status. The effective date for these MCS eligibility changes is January 1, 2014. MCS data from January 2014 - June 2014 can be found in the medical assistance section of this Briefing Book under State Funded Medical Care Services.

# MCS Program

## Selected MCS Characteristics SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	<b>SFY 2014</b> <b>(July 2013 – December 2013)</b>
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	9,631 (9,144 – 9,950)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	0.1%
<b>State Total Population<sup>2</sup></b>	6,968,170
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over</b>	Trace
<b>State Population Age 18 and Over<sup>3</sup></b>	5,376,986

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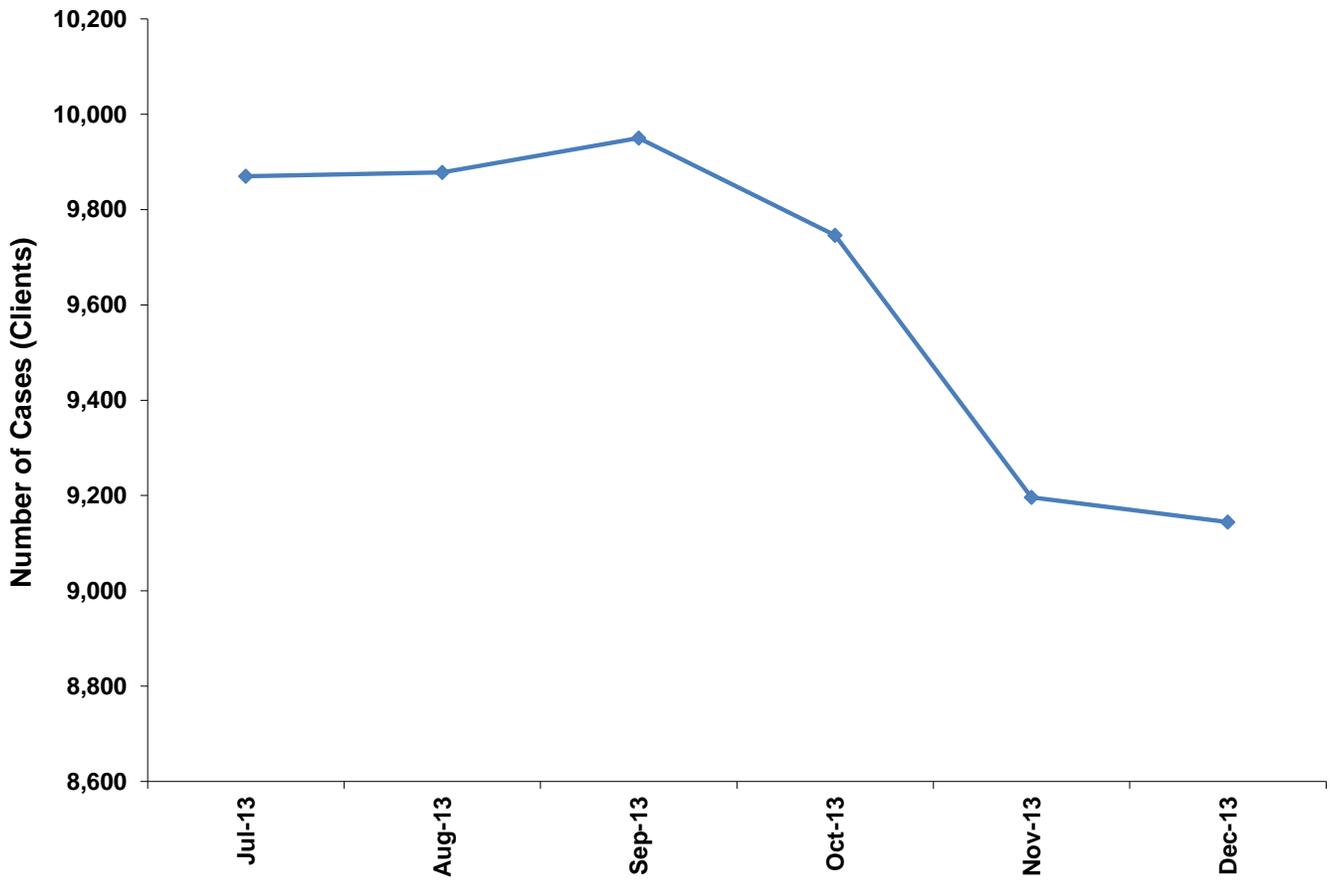
<sup>2</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

## MCS Program

### MCS Clients by Month SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2014 (July – Dec. 2013)		Persons
July		9,870
August		9,878
September		9,950
October		9,746
November		9,196
December		9,144
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>		<b>9,631</b>

## MCS Program

### MCS Moving to Other Programs SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2014	Total MCS Adults <sup>4</sup>	During Subsequent Month Being Reported					
		Adults Remaining On MCS		Adults Moving to ABD		Adults Moving to SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	9,870	8,600	87.1%	298	3.0%	28	0.3%
August	9,878	8,669	87.8%	292	3.0%	24	0.2%
September	9,950	8,452	84.9%	399	4.0%	30	0.3%
October	9,746	8,093	83.0%	406	4.2%	36	0.4%
November	9,196	8,370	91.0%	257	2.8%	29	0.3%
December	9,144	7,640 <sup>5</sup>	83.6%	449	4.9%	20	0.2%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>8,304</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

SFY 2014	Total MCS Adults	During Subsequent Month Being Reported			
		Adults Moving to Other Cash <sup>6</sup>		Adults Exiting MCS <sup>7</sup>	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	9,870	16	0.2%	928	9.4%
August	9,878	28	0.3%	865	8.8%
September	9,950	16	0.2%	1,053	10.6%
October	9,746	22	0.2%	1,189	12.2%
November	9,196	10	0.1%	530	5.8%
December	9,144	22	0.2%	1,013	11.1%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>9.7%</b>

<sup>4</sup> Clients who received MCS during the reporting month. Additional columns in the table represent programs the client received during the subsequent month.

<sup>5</sup> These recipients transferred to the HEN Referral program when it started in January 2014.

<sup>6</sup> These recipients moved to other cash programs, such as TANF, RCA, DCA, and SSP.

<sup>7</sup> These adults were not enrolled in ABD, SSI, or other cash programs in the following month.

## MCS Program

### MCS Clients by CSO of Issuance<sup>8</sup> (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCO, and HCS Office) December 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>		
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	756	8.3%
CLARKSTON CSO	45	0.5%
COLFAX CSO	16	0.2%
COLVILLE CSO	67	0.7%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	14	0.2%
ELLENSBURG CSO	32	0.3%
GOLDENDALE CSO	23	0.3%
KENNEWICK CSO	292	3.2%
MOSES LAKE CSO	109	1.2%
NEWPORT CSO	31	0.3%
OKANOGAN CSO	71	0.8%
REPUBLIC CSO	21	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	50	0.5%
WALLA WALLA CSO	42	0.5%
WAPATO CSO	51	0.6%
WENATCHEE CSO	103	1.1%
WHITE SALMON CSO	9	0.1%
YAKIMA CSO	174	1.9%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>20.8%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
ALDERWOOD CSO	122	1.3%
AUBURN CSO	129	1.4%
BELLINGHAM CSO	207	2.3%
BELLTOWN CSO	374	4.1%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	134	1.5%
EVERETT CSO	308	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	140	1.5%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	200	2.2%
KING NORTH CSO	260	2.8%
KING SOUTH CSO	189	2.1%
MT VERNON CSO	112	1.2%
OAK HARBOR CSO	38	0.4%
RAINIER CSO	172	1.9%
RENTON CSO	155	1.7%
SKY VALLEY CSO	112	1.2%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	176	1.9%
WHITE CENTER CSO	303	3.3%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>34.2%</b>

<sup>8</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## MCS Program

### MCS Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office) December 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>		
ABERDEEN CSO	268	2.9%
BREMERTON CSO	353	3.9%
CHEHALIS CSO	227	2.5%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	472	5.2%
FORKS CSO	13	0.1%
KELSO CSO	260	2.8%
LAKEWOOD CSO	174	1.9%
LONG BEACH CSO	47	0.5%
OLYMPIA CSO	362	4.0%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	232	2.5%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	295	3.2%
PORT ANGELES CSO	73	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	31	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	219	2.4%
SHELTON CSO	207	2.3%
SOUTH BEND CSO	28	0.3%
STEVENSON CSO	42	0.5%
Region Total	<b>3,303</b>	<b>36.1%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>		
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	268	2.9%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	3	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	2	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	455	5.0%
CUSTOMR SVC SO SOUND	1	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	50	0.5%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	7	0.1%

## MCS Program

### MCS Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office) December 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>HCS Region 1</b>		
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>HCS Region 2</b>		
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>HCS Region 3</b>		
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	3	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	3	0.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>9,144</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## MCS Program

### MCS Clients by CSO of Residence<sup>9</sup> (DSHS Region and CSO) December 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>		
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	868	9.5%
CLARKSTON CSO	40	0.4%
COLFAX CSO	16	0.2%
COLVILLE CSO	62	0.7%
ELLENSBURG CSO	38	0.4%
GOLDENDALE CSO	24	0.3%
KENNEWICK CSO	332	3.6%
MOSES LAKE CSO	114	1.2%
NEWPORT CSO	20	0.2%
OKANOGAN CSO	75	0.8%
REPUBLIC CSO	28	0.3%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	52	0.6%
WALLA WALLA CSO	48	0.5%
WAPATO CSO	57	0.6%
WENATCHEE CSO	106	1.2%
WHITE SALMON CSO	11	0.1%
YAKIMA CSO	188	2.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>22.7%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
ALDERWOOD CSO	138	1.5%
AUBURN CSO	181	2.0%
BELLINGHAM CSO	224	2.4%
BELLTOWN CSO	400	4.4%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	117	1.3%
EVERETT CSO	315	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	115	1.3%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	233	2.5%
KING NORTH CSO	289	3.2%
KING SOUTH CSO	225	2.5%
MT VERNON CSO	129	1.4%
OAK HARBOR CSO	41	0.4%
RAINIER CSO	194	2.1%
RENTON CSO	165	1.8%
SKY VALLEY CSO	118	1.3%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	210	2.3%
WHITE CENTER CSO	316	3.5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>37.3%</b>

<sup>9</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## MCS Program

### MCS Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO) December 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>		
ABERDEEN CSO	315	3.4%
BREMERTON CSO	391	4.3%
CHEHALIS CSO	254	2.8%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	541	5.9%
FORKS CSO	13	0.1%
KELSO CSO	278	3.0%
LAKESWOOD CSO	197	2.2%
LONG BEACH CSO	43	0.5%
OLYMPIA CSO	424	4.6%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	310	3.4%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	266	2.9%
PORT ANGELES CSO	99	1.1%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	23	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	233	2.5%
SHELTON CSO	196	2.1%
SOUTH BEND CSO	26	0.3%
STEVENSON CSO	38	0.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>39.9%</b>
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>9,144</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## MCS Program

### MCS Clients by County of Residence December 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Adams	13	0.1%
Asotin	39	0.4%
Benton	248	2.7%
Chelan	85	0.9%
Clallam	111	1.2%
Clark	529	5.8%
Columbia	2	0.0%
Cowlitz	283	3.1%
Douglas	20	0.2%
Ferry	13	0.1%
Franklin	85	0.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	109	1.2%
Grays Harbor	319	3.5%
Island	47	0.5%
Jefferson	23	0.3%
King	2,249	24.6%
Kitsap	393	4.3%
Kittitas	39	0.4%
Klickitat	32	0.3%
Lewis	242	2.6%
Lincoln	12	0.1%
Mason	200	2.2%
Okanogan	69	0.8%
Pacific	74	0.8%
Pend Oreille	19	0.2%
Pierce	994	10.9%
San Juan	6	0.1%
Skagit	108	1.2%
Skamania	38	0.4%
Snohomish	779	8.5%
Spokane	846	9.3%
Stevens	76	0.8%
Thurston	430	4.7%
Wahkiakum	3	0.0%
Walla Walla	50	0.5%
Whatcom	230	2.5%
Whitman	17	0.2%
Yakima	275	3.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	37	0.4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>9,144</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## MCS Program

### MCS Client Demographics December 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,144</b>	<b>9,144</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	3,617		39.6%
Male	5,527		60.4%
<b>Race</b>			
Hispanic Origin	646		7.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,498		92.9%
White	6,129		67.0%
Black/African American	892		9.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	255		2.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	290		3.2%
Two or More Races	106		1.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	826		9.0%
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Separated	999		10.9%
Married	418		4.6%
Never Married	5,192		56.8%
Divorced	2,241		24.5%
Widowed	190		2.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	104		1.1%
<b>Citizenship</b>			
U.S. Citizen	8,774		96.0%
Resident Alien	367		4.0%
U.S. National <sup>10</sup>	3		0.0%
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>3,407</b>		<b>37.3%</b>

<sup>10</sup> 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 Client Demographics (continued) December 2013 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
<b>Disability</b>			
Mental	4,708		51.5%
Physical	4,433		48.5%
Other <sup>11</sup>	3		0.0%
<b>Education</b>			
Less than a High School Diploma	2,088		22.8%
High School Graduate or GED	5,262		57.5%
Some College or College Degree	1,690		18.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	104		1.1%
<b>Age</b>			
Under 18 Years Old	25		0.3%
18 - 24 Years Old	973		10.6%
25 - 34 Years Old	2,016		22.0%
35 - 44 Years Old	2,105		23.0%
45 - 54 Years Old	3,003		32.8%
55 - 64 Years Old	1,022		11.2%
65+ Years Old	0		0.0%
Avg. Age of Clients		40.8	Years Old

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<sup>11</sup> These three clients had disability codes assigned in previous months, but were found to not meet the disability requirement in December 2013. Therefore, these cases were closed as of December 31, 2013.

# PWA Program

	PAGE
Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) Program Highlights .....	1
Selected PWA Program Characteristics, SFY 2014.....	2
PWA Clients by Month, SFY 2012 – SFY 2014 .....	3
PWA Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC and HCS Office) June 2014 Snapshot .....	4
PWA Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot .....	6
PWA Clients by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot.....	7
PWA Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot.....	8

## PWA Program

### **Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)**

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) is a state-funded program that provides cash assistance to pregnant women who do not qualify for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program for a reason other than refusing to cooperate with program rules. The PWA program was implemented on November 1, 2011 as required by Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082.

#### **Highlights:**

- The number of PWA clients served in SFY 14 varied each month, from a low of 126 clients in March 2014 to a high of 150 clients in July 2013.
- The program served a monthly average of 137 clients in SFY 2014.
- In June 2014, 46.0% of PWA clients were white and 32.8% were black/African American. Most of the women were never married (73.7%). About three-quarters of the women were between 25 and 34 years of age (76.6%). The average age of PWA clients was 30.6 years.

## PWA Program

### Selected PWA Characteristics

SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2014 (July 2013 – June 2014)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	137 (126 - 150)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over <sup>1</sup>	5,376,986
Average Monthly Payment Per Person (Range)	\$172.71 (\$168.81 - \$178.81)

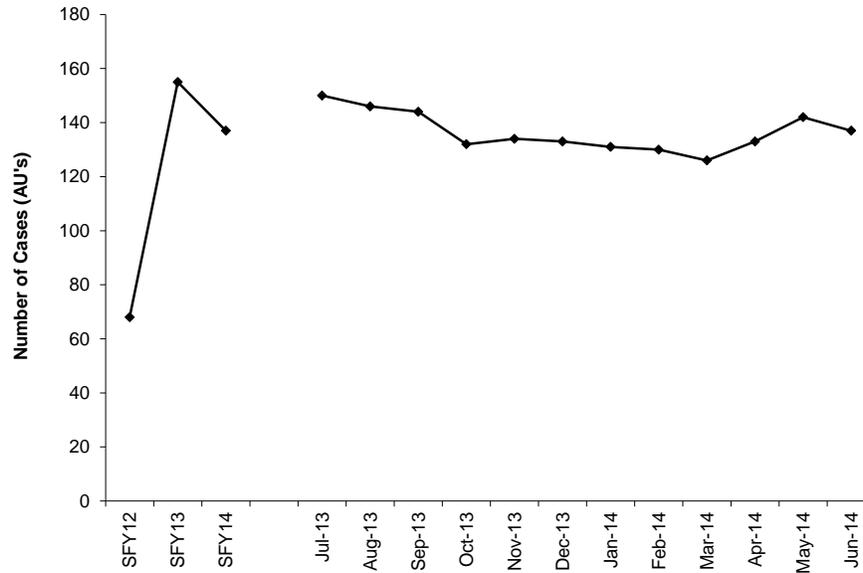
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<sup>1</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

## PWA Program

### PWA Clients by Month SFY 2012 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY12	68
SFY13	155
SFY14	137

SFY 2014	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Payment Per Person
July	150	\$25,438.85	\$169.59
August	146	\$25,299.40	\$173.28
September	144	\$25,330.40	\$175.91
October	132	\$23,385.02	\$177.16
November	134	\$23,243.00	\$173.46
December	133	\$22,994.00	\$172.89
January	131	\$22,114.11	\$168.81
February	130	\$23,177.26	\$178.29
March	126	\$22,530.41	\$178.81
April	133	\$22,862.95	\$171.90
May	142	\$24,114.95	\$169.82
June	137	\$23,448.05	\$171.15
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>\$23,661.53</b>	<b>\$172.71</b>

## PWA Program

### PWA Clients by CSO of Issuance<sup>2</sup> (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>		
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	15	10.9%
KENNEWICK CSO	1	0.7%
MOSES LAKE CSO	1	0.7%
OKANOGAN CSO	1	0.7%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	1	0.7%
WALLA WALLA CSO	1	0.7%
WAPATO CSO	1	0.7%
YAKIMA CSO	6	4.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19.7%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
ALDERWOOD CSO	1	0.7%
AUBURN CSO	1	0.7%
BELLTOWN CSO	2	1.5%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	4	2.9%
EVERETT CSO	8	5.8%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	1	0.7%
KING NORTH CSO	3	2.2%
KING SOUTH CSO	11	8.0%
MT VERNON CSO	1	0.7%
OAK HARBOR CSO	1	0.7%
RAINIER CSO	6	4.4%
RENTON CSO	3	2.2%
SKY VALLEY CSO	2	1.5%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	4	2.9%
WHITE CENTER CSO	12	8.8%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>43.8%</b>

---

<sup>2</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## PWA Program

### PWA Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>		
ABERDEEN CSO	2	1.5%
BREMERTON CSO	3	2.2%
CHEHALIS CSO	5	3.6%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	4	2.9%
KELSO CSO	2	1.5%
LAKEWOOD CSO	8	5.8%
OLYMPIA CSO	5	3.6%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	8	5.8%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	10	7.3%
SHELTON CSO	1	0.7%
Region Total	<b>48</b>	<b>35.0%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>		
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	1	0.7%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	1	0.7%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## PWA Program

### PWA Clients by CSO of Residence<sup>3</sup> (DSHS Region and CSO)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>		
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	15	10.9%
KENNEWICK CSO	1	0.7%
MOSES LAKE CSO	1	0.7%
OKANOGAN CSO	1	0.7%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	1	0.7%
WALLA WALLA CSO	1	0.7%
WAPATO CSO	1	0.7%
YAKIMA CSO	6	4.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19.7%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>		
ALDERWOOD CSO	3	2.2%
AUBURN CSO	1	0.7%
BELLTOWN CSO	4	2.9%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	3	2.2%
EVERETT CSO	7	5.1%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	1	0.7%
KING NORTH CSO	2	1.5%
KING SOUTH CSO	11	8.0%
MT VERNON CSO	1	0.7%
OAK HARBOR CSO	1	0.7%
RAINIER CSO	6	4.4%
RENTON CSO	2	1.5%
SKY VALLEY CSO	2	1.5%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	4	2.9%
WHITE CENTER CSO	14	10.2%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>45.3%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>		
ABERDEEN CSO	2	1.5%
BREMERTON CSO	3	2.2%
CHEHALIS CSO	5	3.6%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	5	3.6%
KELSO CSO	2	1.5%
LAKESWOOD CSO	8	5.8%
OLYMPIA CSO	5	3.6%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	9	6.6%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	8	5.8%
SHELTON CSO	1	0.7%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>35.0%</b>
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## PWA Program

### PWA Clients by County of Residence

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Clients	
	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%
Benton	2	1.5%
Chelan	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%
Clark	5	3.6%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	2	1.5%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	1	0.7%
Grays Harbor	2	1.5%
Island	1	0.7%
Jefferson	0	0.0%
King	44	32.1%
Kitsap	3	2.2%
Kittitas	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%
Lewis	4	2.9%
Lincoln	1	0.7%
Mason	1	0.7%
Okanogan	1	0.7%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Pierce	25	18.2%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	1	0.7%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	16	11.7%
Spokane	14	10.2%
Stevens	0	0.0%
Thurston	6	4.4%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	1	0.7%
Whatcom	0	0.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	7	5.1%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## PWA Program

### PWA Client Demographics

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	137	100.0%
<b>Race</b>		
Hispanic Origin	19	13.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	118	86.1%
White	63	46.0%
Black/African American	45	32.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1.5%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	4	2.9%
Two or More Races	1	0.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3	2.2%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Separated	13	9.5%
Married	6	4.4%
Never Married	101	73.7%
Divorced	15	10.9%
Widowed	1	0.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1	0.7%
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. Citizen	133	97.1%
Resident Alien	4	2.9%
U.S. National <sup>4</sup>	0	0.0%
<b>Homeless</b>	52	38.0%

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<sup>4</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	Number	All Clients	
		Number	Percent
<b>Education</b>			
Less than a High School Diploma	60		43.8%
High School Graduate or GED	56		40.9%
Some College or College Degree	20		14.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1		0.7%
<b>Age</b>			
Under 18 Years Old	2		1.5%
18 - 24 Years Old	6		4.4%
25 - 34 Years Old	105		76.6%
35 - 44 Years Old	23		16.8%
45 - 54 Years Old	1		0.7%
55 - 64 Years Old	0		0.0%
65+ Years Old	0		0.0%
Avg. Age of Clients		30.6 Years Old	

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

	PAGE
Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) Highlights .....	1
Selected ORIA Program Characteristics, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014 .....	2
LEP Pathway Adult Clients, SFY 2014 .....	3
LEP Pathway TANF/SFA Adult Clients by Language, June 2014 Snapshot .....	4
LEP Pathway Adult Clients – Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot and Annual Unduplicated .....	5
LEP Pathway Adult Clients by Region, June 2014 Snapshot .....	6
LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services, SFY 2014 .....	7
LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services – Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot ...	8
LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services by Region, June 2014 Snapshot.....	9
LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services by Primary Language, June 2014 Snapshot .....	10
LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services, SFY 2014 .....	11
LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services - Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot .....	12
LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services by Region, June 2014 Snapshot.....	13
LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language, June 2014 Snapshot .....	14
Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Clients, SFY 2014 .....	15
RRA Clients by Services Provided – Information & Referral Services, SFY 2014.....	16
RRA Clients by Services Provided – Home Management Workshops, SFY 2014 .....	17
RRA Clients by Region, Annual Unduplicated, SFY 2014.....	18
Naturalization Services (NS) - Clients by Category, SFY 2014 .....	19
Naturalization Services – Client Demographics, SFY 2014.....	20
LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Naturalization Services by Region, SFY 2014 .....	21
Naturalization Services – Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2014.....	22
Glossary, Definitions of Immigrant and USCIS Entry Status.....	23

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

The Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) uses federal and state resources to administer 14 different statewide programs to help refugees and other eligible immigrants become self-sufficient and adjust to life in the U.S. Data provided in this section highlights three prominent ORIA programs:

- Limited English Proficient (LEP) Pathway – provides employment services including job skills training, job search and employment placement/retention assistance. The program also provides work experience, community service placements, and English as a Second Language (ESL) classes.
- Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) – provides educational workshops on a variety of topics from accessing affordable health care options to financial literacy. Information and referral services are provided to help refugees access services such as health care, school enrollment for children, subsidized housing, elder services, and transportation.
- Naturalization Services (NS) – assists with the application and preparation for Naturalization, fee waiver requests, assistance in obtaining test exemptions when appropriate, and interview preparation. Providers offer classes in American history and civics as well as English language training needed for the citizenship test.

#### Highlights:

- In SFY 2014, LEP Pathway served a total of 4,680 clients. About 56% of Pathway clients are ESL Level 3 or below. Nearly 11% of Pathway clients enter employment each month.
- LEP Pathway data migrated to a new database system in April 2014 in a continuing effort to streamline invoice processing and data collection and reporting.
- In SFY 2014, RRA served a total of 3,374 clients. The most highly used RRA services include Information and Referral Services for medical and immigration services and Educational Workshops on topics such as Health and Safety and Family Self Sufficiency. The increase in medical referral services reflects a new service that provides application assistance to refugees and immigrants who want to access affordable health coverage that they are eligible for through the Washington Health Benefit Exchange.
- In SFY 2014, NS served a total of 3,071 clients. The majority of clients served were female (61.2%), 78.3% 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

### Selected ORIA Program Characteristics

SFY 2013 and SFY 2014

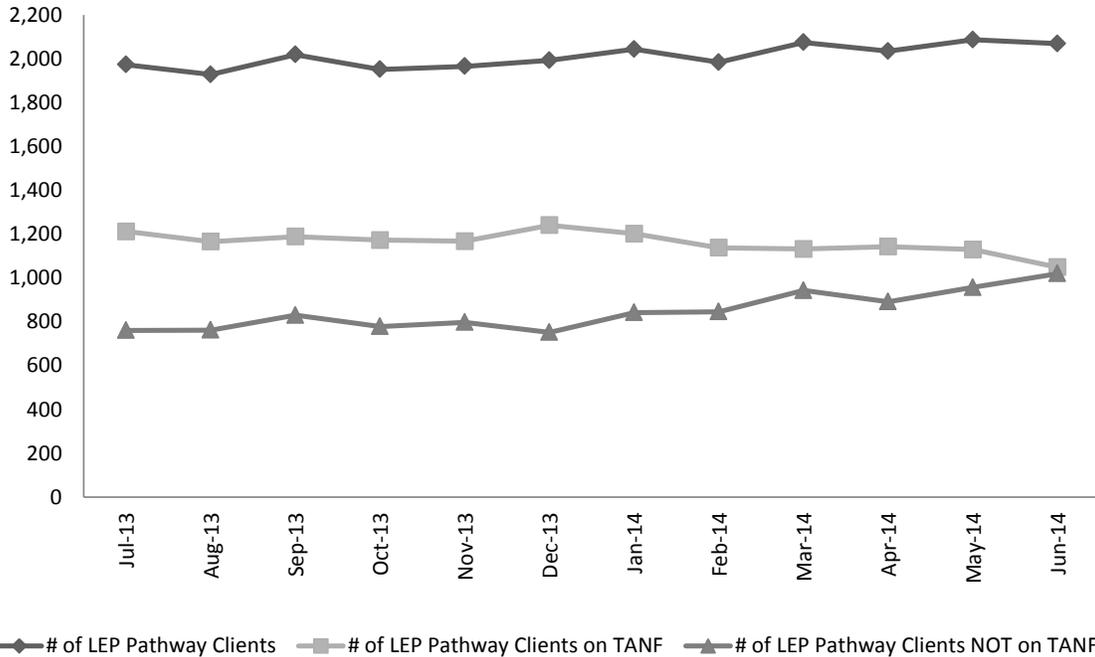
Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES

	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)	SFY 2014 (July 2013 – June 2014)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients, Per Month and Range	2,207 (2,134 – 2,266)	2,010 (1,928 – 2,087)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA, Per Month and Range	1,365 (1,289 – 1,466)	1,162 (1,049 – 1,241)
Average Number of LEP Pathway ESL Clients, Per Month and Range	1,302 (1,177 – 1,431)	1,105 (947 – 1,228)
Average Number of Clients Receiving Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Service, Per Month and Range	554 (196 – 719)	518 (207 – 675)
Average Number of Clients Receiving Naturalization Services, Per Month and Range	450 (38 – 1,085)	437 (96 – 1,099)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, Per Month and Range	1,487 (1,318 – 1,689)	1,338 (1,218 – 1,480)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment, Per Month and Range	141 (81 – 182)	146 (88 – 200)

# Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

## LEP Pathway Adult Clients SFY 2014

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES



	Total LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Clients on TANF/SFA		LEP Clients Not on TANF/SFA	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
<b>July</b>	1,973	1,212	61.4%	761	38.6%
<b>August</b>	1,928	1,166	60.5%	762	39.5%
<b>September</b>	2,019	1,189	58.9%	830	41.1%
<b>October</b>	1,952	1,173	60.1%	779	39.9%
<b>November</b>	1,966	1,168	59.4%	798	40.6%
<b>December</b>	1,993	1,241	62.3%	752	37.7%
<b>January</b>	2,044	1,202	58.8%	842	41.2%
<b>February</b>	1,984	1,138	57.4%	846	42.6%
<b>March</b>	2,075	1,132	54.6%	943	45.4%
<b>April</b>	2,035	1,143	56.2%	892	43.8%
<b>May</b>	2,087	1,130	54.1%	957	45.9%
<b>June</b>	2,069	1,049	50.7%	1,020	49.3%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>57.8%</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>42.2%</b>

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway TANF/SFA Adult Clients

#### By Language

#### June 2014 Snapshot

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES

<b>Language<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Amharic	26	2.6%
Arabic	157	15.9%
Bengali	1	0.1%
Burmese	34	3.4%
Cambodian (Khmer)	4	0.4%
Chinese	3	0.3%
Dari	9	0.9%
English <sup>2</sup>	387	39.2%
Farsi	13	1.3%
French	9	0.9%
Haitian-Creole	1	0.1%
Laotian	1	0.1%
Oromo	13	1.3%
Pashto	3	0.3%
Persian	1	0.1%
Punjabi	3	0.3%
Romanian	2	0.2%
Russian	69	7.0%
Somali	135	13.7%
Spanish	50	5.1%
Swahili	4	0.4%
Tigrigna	34	3.4%
Trukese	1	0.1%
Ukrainian	4	0.4%
Urdu	3	0.3%
Vietnamese	20	2.0%
Other Language	62	6.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

---

<sup>1</sup> Client self-reported data from ACES.

<sup>2</sup> There are a number of contributing factors that lead to English being selected as the Primary Language for a client, such as a preference for documents to be written in English.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway Adult Client Demographics June 2014 Snapshot & Annual Unduplicated

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES

ESL Level <sup>3</sup>	June 2014		Annual	
	June 2014	Percent	Unduplicated	Percent
Level 1	568	27.5%	1,090	23.3%
Level 2	385	18.6%	774	16.5%
Level 3	345	16.7%	763	16.3%
Level 4	238	11.5%	572	12.2%
Level 5	108	5.2%	270	5.8%
Level 6	49	2.4%	119	2.5%
ESL Class Only <sup>4</sup>	93	4.5%	261	5.6%
Other <sup>5</sup>	283	13.7%	831	17.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Immigrant Status <sup>6</sup>	June 2014		Annual	
	June 2014	Percent	Unduplicated	Percent
Asylee	22	1.1%	38	0.8%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Non-Refugee	358	17.3%	1,152	24.6%
Refugee	1,658	80.1%	3,447	73.7%
Special Immigrant	16	0.8%	19	0.4%
Victim Of Trafficking	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Unknown	14	0.7%	20	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Includes clients receiving ESL instruction who were not tested or whose ESL level was not reported during the reporting period.

<sup>5</sup> Includes LEP Pathway clients who did not receive ESL services.

<sup>6</sup> See pages 23-25 of this section for definitions.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway Adult Clients by Region

June 2014 Snapshot

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES

<b>Region<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	341	16.5%
<b>Region 2</b>	1,592	76.9%
<b>Region 3</b>	136	6.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

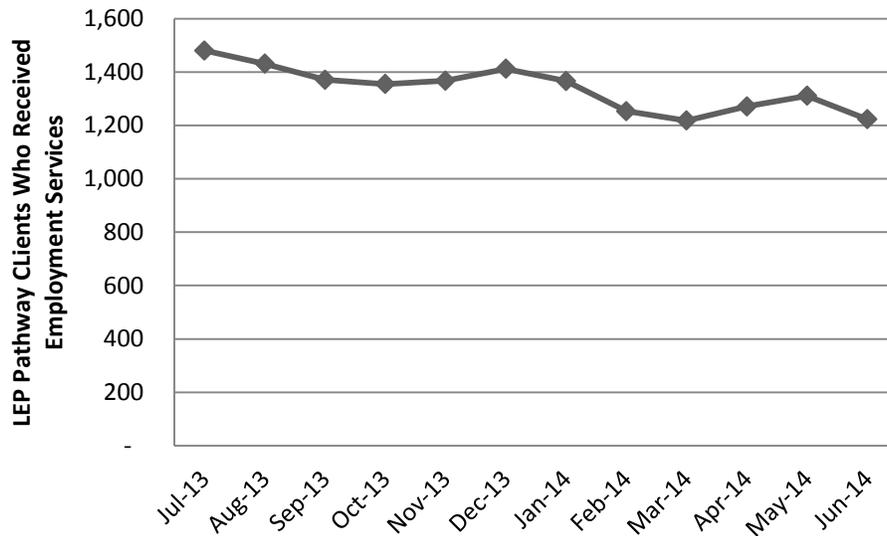
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<sup>7</sup> Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by region. Clients generally live in the same region as their service provider.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services SFY 2014

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES



SFY 2014	LEP Pathway Adults	LEP Pathway Adults Who Received Employment Services		LEP Pathway Adults Who Entered Employment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent <sup>8</sup>
July	1,973	1,480	75.0%	181	12.2%
August	1,928	1,431	74.2%	137	9.6%
September	2,019	1,371	67.9%	132	9.6%
October	1,952	1,355	69.4%	121	8.9%
November	1,966	1,367	69.5%	140	10.2%
December	1,993	1,412	70.8%	88	6.2%
January	2,044	1,366	66.8%	128	9.4%
February	1,984	1,253	63.2%	107	8.5%
March	2,075	1,218	58.7%	158	13.0%
April	2,035	1,271	62.5%	162	12.7%
May	2,087	1,311	62.8%	200	15.3%
June	2,069	1,223	59.1%	196	16.0%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>10.9%</b>

<sup>8</sup> Percent is based on the number of LEP Pathway clients who received Employment Services.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services – Demographics

June 2014 Snapshot

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
<b>Female</b>	583	47.7%
<b>Male</b>	640	52.3%
<b>Time in U.S.</b>		
<b>Less Than 2 Years</b>	640	52.3%
<b>2 - 5 Years</b>	337	27.6%
<b>6 - 10 Years</b>	111	9.1%
<b>&gt; 10 Years</b>	130	10.6%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	5	0.4%
<b>Age</b>		
<b>16 – 24 Years Old</b>	125	10.2%
<b>25 – 34 Years Old</b>	449	36.7%
<b>35 – 44 Years Old</b>	382	31.2%
<b>45 – 54 Years Old</b>	205	16.8%
<b>55 – 64 Years Old</b>	55	4.5%
<b>65 and Older</b>	7	0.6%
<b>Avg. Age of Adults</b>	<b>37.1 Years Old</b>	

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services by Region June 2014 Snapshot

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES

<b>Region<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	115	12.2%
<b>Region 2</b>	1,008	81.8%
<b>Region 3</b>	100	6.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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<sup>9</sup> Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by region. Clients typically live in the same region as their service providers.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received Employment Services by Primary Language June 2014 Snapshot

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES

<b>Primary Language<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Amharic	25	2.0%
Arabic	141	11.5%
Burmese	60	4.9%
Cambodian (Khmer)	2	0.2%
Chinese	3	0.2%
Dari	7	0.6%
English <sup>11</sup>	497	40.6%
Farsi	17	1.4%
French	8	0.7%
Haitian-Creole	1	0.1%
Laotian	1	0.1%
Oromo	17	1.4%
Pashto	3	0.2%
Persian	2	0.2%
Punjabi	2	0.2%
Romanian	2	0.2%
Russian	76	6.2%
Somali	155	12.7%
Spanish	52	4.3%
Swahili	6	0.5%
Tigrigna	49	4.0%
Ukrainian	4	0.3%
Urdu	3	0.2%
Vietnamese	22	1.8%
Other Language	68	5.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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<sup>10</sup> Client self-reported data from ACES.

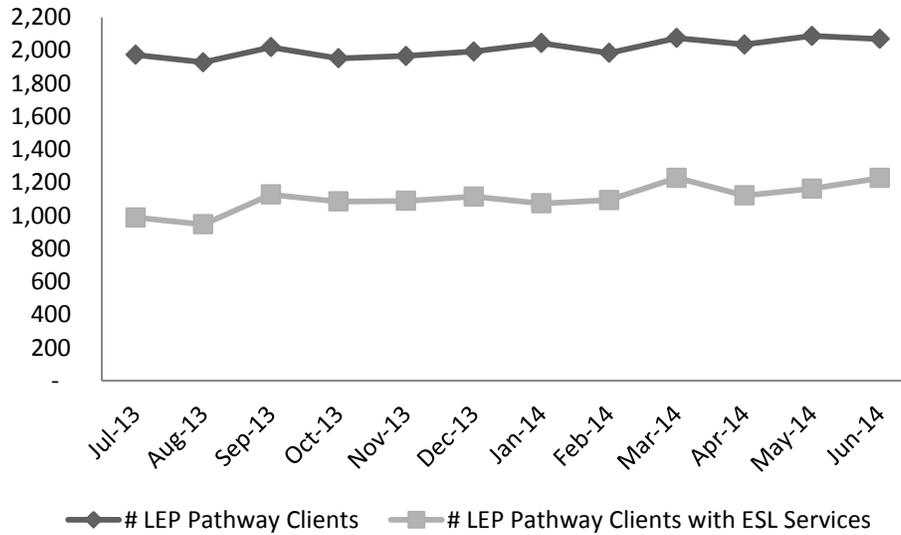
<sup>11</sup> There are a number of contributing factors that lead to English being selected as the Primary Language for a client, such as a preference for documents to be written in English.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services

**SFY 2014**

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES



SFY 2014	LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway ESL Clients	
		Number	Percent
July	1,973	988	50.1%
August	1,928	947	49.1%
September	2,019	1,127	55.8%
October	1,952	1,085	55.6%
November	1,966	1,089	55.4%
December	1,993	1,115	55.9%
January	2,044	1,073	52.5%
February	1,984	1,094	55.1%
March	2,075	1,228	59.2%
April	2,035	1,121	55.1%
May	2,087	1,163	55.7%
June	2,069	1,227	59.3%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>55.0%</b>

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services – Demographics June 2014 Snapshot

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES

Characteristic	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	683	55.7%
Male	544	44.3%
<b>Time in U.S.</b>		
Less Than 2 Years	813	66.3%
2 - 5 Years	292	23.8%
6 - 10 Years	57	4.6%
> 10 Years	61	5.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4	0.3%
<b>ESL level</b>		
Level 1	402	32.8%
Level 2	263	21.4%
Level 3	242	19.7%
Level 4	154	12.6%
Level 5	77	6.3%
Level 6	33	2.7%
English Class Only <sup>12</sup>	56	4.6%
<b>Age</b>		
16 – 24 Years Old	155	12.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	425	34.6%
35 – 44 Years Old	371	30.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	179	14.6%
55 – 64 Years Old	78	6.4%
65 and Older	19	1.6%
<b>Avg. Age of Adults</b>	37.3 Years Old	

<sup>12</sup> Includes ESL Instruction clients who were either newly enrolled or were not tested during the reporting period.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services by Region June 2014 Snapshot

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES

<b>Region<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	284	23.1%
<b>Region 2</b>	879	71.6%
<b>Region 3</b>	64	5.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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<sup>13</sup> Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by region. Clients typically live in the same region as their service providers.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### LEP Pathway Adult Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language June 2014 Snapshot

Sources: RIAObj, eJAS, ACES

<b>Primary Language<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Amharic	27	2.2%
Arabic	242	19.7%
Bengali	2	0.2%
Burmese	68	5.5%
Cambodian (Khmer)	2	0.2%
Chinese	3	0.2%
Dari	9	0.7%
English <sup>15</sup>	402	32.8%
Farsi	32	2.6%
French	13	1.1%
Haitian-Creole	1	0.1%
Japanese	1	0.1%
Korean	1	0.1%
Oromo	15	1.2%
Pashto	2	0.2%
Persian	1	0.1%
Portuguese	1	0.1%
Punjabi	4	0.3%
Romanian	4	0.3%
Russian	62	5.1%
Somali	144	11.7%
Spanish	40	3.3%
Swahili	14	1.1%
Tamil	1	0.1%
Tigrigna	39	3.2%
Tongan	1	0.1%
Trukese	1	0.1%
Ukrainian	6	0.5%
Urdu	3	0.2%
Vietnamese	11	0.9%
Other Language	75	6.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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<sup>14</sup> Client self-reported data from ACES.

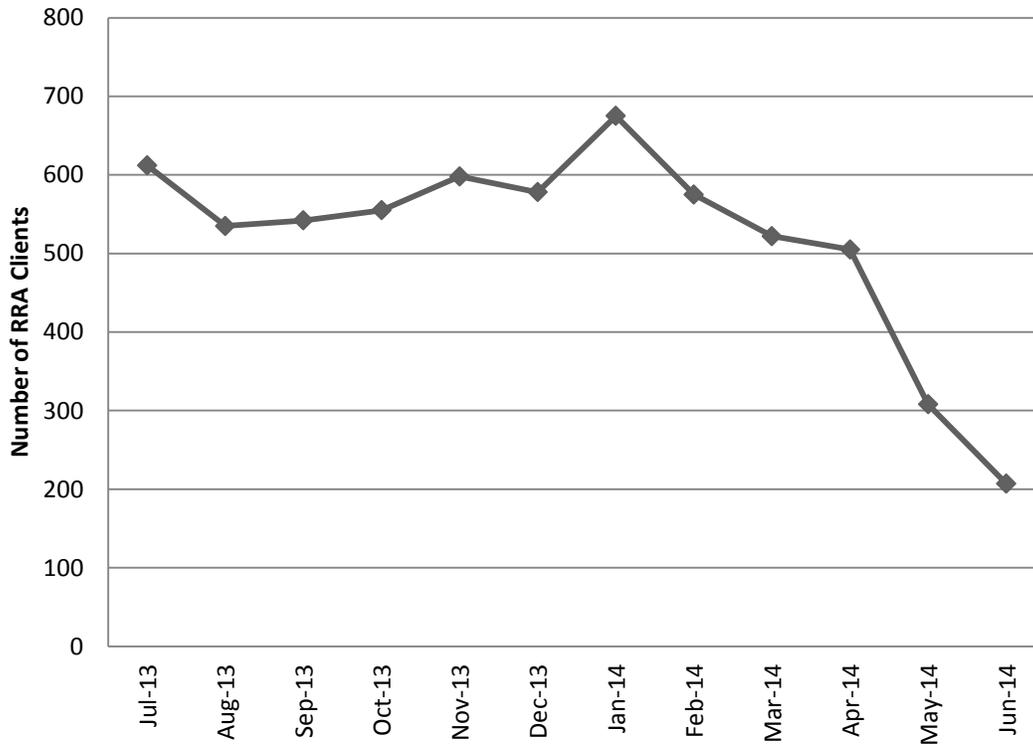
<sup>15</sup> There are a number of contributing factors that lead to English being selected as the Primary Language for a client, such as a preference for documents to be written in English.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Clients

**SFY 2014**

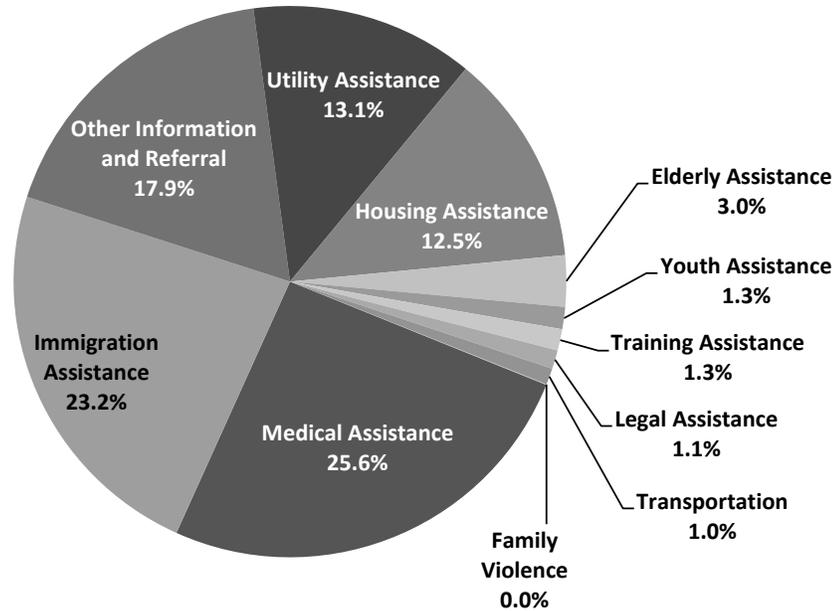
Sources: RIAObj



SFY 2014	RRA Clients <sup>16</sup>
July	612
August	535
September	542
October	555
November	598
December	578
January	675
February	575
March	522
April	505
May	308
June	207
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>518</b>

<sup>16</sup> Services are provided based on available funding. More services are paid for at the start of the fiscal year when funds are available; as funds deplete towards the end of the year, fewer services are reported.

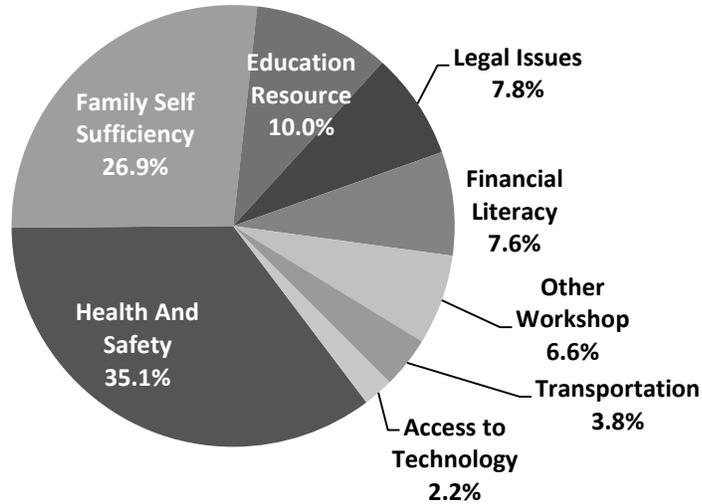
**Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance**  
**RRA Services Provided - Information & Referral Services**  
**SFY 2014**  
 Sources: RIAObj



<b>Information &amp; Referral Service Type</b>	<b>Number of Services</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Medical Assistance	2,246	25.6%
Immigration Assistance	2,036	23.2%
Other Information and Referral	1,569	17.9%
Utility Assistance	1,147	13.1%
Housing Assistance	1,095	12.5%
Elderly Assistance	263	3.0%
Youth Assistance	114	1.3%
Training Assistance	110	1.3%
Legal Assistance	96	1.1%
Transportation	84	1.0%
Family Violence	3	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,763</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance**  
**RRA Services Provided - Home Management Workshops**  
**SFY 2014**

Sources: RIAObj



<b>Educational Workshops by Type</b>	<b>Number of Services</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Health and Safety	607	35.1%
Family Self Sufficiency	464	26.9%
Education Resource	173	10.0%
Legal Issues	135	7.8%
Financial Literacy	131	7.6%
Other Workshop	114	6.6%
Transportation	65	3.8%
Access to Technology	38	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### Clients Receiving RRA Services by Region Annual Unduplicated, SFY 2014

Sources: RIAObj

<b>Region<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	642	19.0%
<b>Region 2</b>	2,409	71.4%
<b>Region 3</b>	323	9.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>100%</b>

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<sup>17</sup> Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by region. Clients typically live in the same region as their service providers.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### Naturalization Services (NS) - Clients by Category<sup>18</sup>

**SFY 2014**

Sources: RIAObj, ACES

SFY 2014	Number of Reported NS Clients	Number of Naturalization Application Assistance Reported	Number of Clients Who Reported Naturalization <sup>19</sup>	Number of Outreach Naturalizations Reported	Outreach Clients who had Pre-Screening Services
<b>July</b>	1,099	292	506	44	18
<b>August</b>	706	248	143	13	7
<b>September</b>	641	198	114	6	15
<b>October</b>	640	163	106	11	17
<b>November</b>	385	138	48	2	12
<b>December</b>	324	111	60	1	3
<b>January</b>	352	108	55	1	3
<b>February</b>	377	95	61	7	12
<b>March</b>	311	109	45	5	17
<b>April</b>	171	83	17	2	14
<b>May</b>	146	73	25	0	4
<b>June</b>	96	30	26	3	6
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Unduplicated</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>128</b>

<sup>18</sup> Monthly counts are based on service billing 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 reports of services provided to clients.

<sup>19</sup> Naturalized: U.S. citizenship is conferred.

# Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

## Naturalization Services - Client Demographics

SFY 2014

Sources: RIAObj, ACES

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	1,878	61.2%
Male	1,193	38.8%
<b>Immigrant Status<sup>20</sup></b>		
Amerasian	10	0.3%
Asylee	40	1.3%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	3	0.1%
Deportation Withheld	5	0.2%
Refugee	1,717	55.9%
Non-Refugee	1,235	40.2%
Other <sup>21</sup>	55	1.8%
<b>Time in U.S.</b>		
Less Than 2 Years	1	0.0%
2 – 5 Years	661	21.5%
6 – 10 Years	1,199	39.0%
More than 10 Years	1,206	39.3%
Unknown	4	0.1%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 18 Years Old	3	0.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	343	11.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	612	19.9%
35 – 44 Years Old	540	17.6%
45 – 54 Years Old	468	15.2%
55 – 64 Years Old	445	14.5%
65 and Older	660	21.5%
<b>Avg. Age of Adults</b>	<b>47.5 Years Old</b>	

<sup>20</sup> See pages 23-25 of this section for definitions.

<sup>21</sup> This primarily includes U.S. Nationals (born in American Samoa or in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). It can also include individuals who report naturalization within the SFY.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### Adult Clients Who Received Naturalization Services by Region SFY 2014

Sources: RIAObj, ACES

<b>Region<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	495	16.1%
<b>Region 2</b>	1,901	61.9%
<b>Region 3</b>	675	22.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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<sup>22</sup> 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**

**Naturalization Services - Clients by Country of Origin**

**SFY 2014**

Sources: RIAObj, ACES

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of Clients</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Armenia	11	0.4%
Belarus (Belorussia)	17	0.6%
Bhutan	39	1.3%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	18	0.6%
Burundi	13	0.4%
Cambodia Kampuchea	114	3.7%
Canada	21	0.7%
Chile	32	1.0%
China	65	2.1%
El Salvador	25	0.8%
Eritrea	30	1.0%
Ethiopia	57	1.9%
Guatemala	10	0.3%
India	27	0.9%
Iran	56	1.8%
Iraq	113	3.7%
Kazakhstan	13	0.4%
Kenya	11	0.4%
Korea (North)	11	0.4%
Korea (South)	78	2.5%
Kosovo	12	0.4%
Laos	39	1.3%
Liberia	10	0.3%
Mexico	384	12.5%
Moldova	110	3.6%
Morocco	11	0.4%
Myanmar (Burma)	59	1.9%
Nepal	12	0.4%
Russia	364	11.9%
Somalia	218	7.1%
Sudan	33	1.1%
Thailand	18	0.6%
Ukraine	362	11.8%
Uzbekistan	11	0.4%
Vietnam	284	9.2%
Western Samoa	10	0.3%
Not reported/Unidentifiable	86	2.8%
Countries with 9 or Fewer Clients <sup>23</sup>	199	6.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>23</sup> Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Columbia, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, England, Estonia, Fiji, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Micronesia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Martin, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

### 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** -- Immigrants served in the LEP Pathway and Naturalization Services who do not meet the definition of refugee (see next page) are considered to be a “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

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

**Outreach Participants for Naturalization Services** – Individuals who meet one of these criteria: (1) refugees who arrived in the U.S. on or after August 22, 1996, who are currently receiving SSI, have been in the U.S. for at least four years and have not naturalized; (2) refugees who are currently receiving Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance; or (3) lawful permanent residents whose only barrier to receipt of SSI is naturalization, including those who are currently receiving ABD and unable to meet the federal requirement of 40 work quarters or have been in the U.S. for less than 10 years.

**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** – A noncitizen who has been 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. Refugee categories under federal law include: persons who enter the U.S. as refugees, Cuban-Haitian Entrants, Amerasians, asylees, Special Immigrant Visa holders, and victims of human trafficking.

**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

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance

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

	PAGE
TANF and WorkFirst Highlights.....	1
Selected TANF/SFA Program Characteristics, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014 .....	2
TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014.....	3
TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Source, SFY 2014.....	4
TANF/SFA Caseload by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), June 2014 Snapshot .....	5
TANF/SFA Caseload by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot .....	8
TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot.....	10
Client Density Maps, June 2014 Snapshot.....	11
TANF/SFA Caseload by Case Type (Single Adult, Two Adult, Child-Only), SFY 2005 through SFY 2014.....	12
TANF/SFA Child Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2014 Snapshot .....	13
TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	14
TANF/SFA Caseload with Teen Head of Household, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	15
Teen Parents under Age 18, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014.....	16
TANF/SFA Caseload with Pregnant Women and Children 12 Months or Younger, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	17
Employed TANF/SFA Adults, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	18
TANF/SFA Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages, SFY 2009 through SFY 2014.....	19
TANF/SFA Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status, SFY 2014 .....	20
TANF/SFA Caseload by Primary Language, June 2014 Snapshot.....	21
TANF/SFA Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot.....	22
TANF/SFA Child Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot.....	24

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF and WorkFirst

This section summarizes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and WorkFirst caseload for SFY 2014. Unless otherwise noted, both federally-funded TANF and state-funded State Family Assistance (SFA) cases are reported in this section.

#### Highlights:

- Washington State's TANF/SFA average monthly caseload declined by 12.6% in SFY 2014, from 48,675 in SFY 2013 to 42,564 in SFY 2014. The decline resulted, in part, from policy changes in 2011 that included a narrowing of who can qualify for a TANF time limit extension and a 15% reduction in TANF payment standards.
- Washington State's TANF/SFA child-only average monthly caseload declined by 7.3% in SFY 2014, from 17,076 in SFY 2013 to a monthly average of 15,837 in SFY 2014. The decline resulted, in part, from policy changes in November 2011 that allowed for the means-testing of non-parental child-only cases and imposed a time limit for ineligible parents who receive a TANF grant for their child(ren) only.
- The average payment per case in SFY 2014 was \$368.55, which is \$2.44 less than the average payment in SFY 2013 of \$370.99.
- The average monthly proportion of child-only TANF cases increased to an average of 37.2% of the total TANF caseload in SFY 2014, compared to 35.1% in SFY 2013.
- The average monthly proportion of one-adult cases was slightly lower in SFY 2014 (53.1%), compared to SFY 2013 (54.6%).
- The average monthly proportion of two-adult cases slightly decreased to an average of 9.7% of the TANF caseload in SFY 2014, compared to 10.3% in SFY 2013.
- An average of 2,912 (9.4%) TANF/SFA adults were employed each month in SFY 2014, compared to an average of 3,501 (9.6%) TANF/SFA adults employed each month in SFY 2013.
- The average monthly proportion of TANF cases with adults in sanction status was 10.7% in SFY 2014, compared to 9.2% in SFY 2013.
- In June 2014 the demographics of the adult TANF clients were: 78.9 % female, 58.0% white, 58.5% never married, with an average age of 30.7 years.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### Selected TANF/SFA Program Characteristics SFY 2013 and SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)	SFY 2014 (July 2013 – June 2014)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	48,675 (45,218 – 50,435)	42,564 (39,454 – 44,297)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	113,673 (104,545 – 117,978)	98,172 (90,636 – 102,207)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	36,599 (33,383 – 38,502)	30,833 (28,021 – 32,799)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	77,074 (71,162 – 79,905)	67,340 (62,615 – 69,409)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	1.7%	1.4%
<b>State Population<sup>1</sup></b>	6,882,400	6,968,170
<b>Children as a Percent of Recipients</b>	67.8%	68.6%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	2.3	2.3
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.6	1.6
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	2.1	2.2
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$370.99 (\$366.70 – \$373.56)	\$368.55 (\$366.47 – \$371.84)

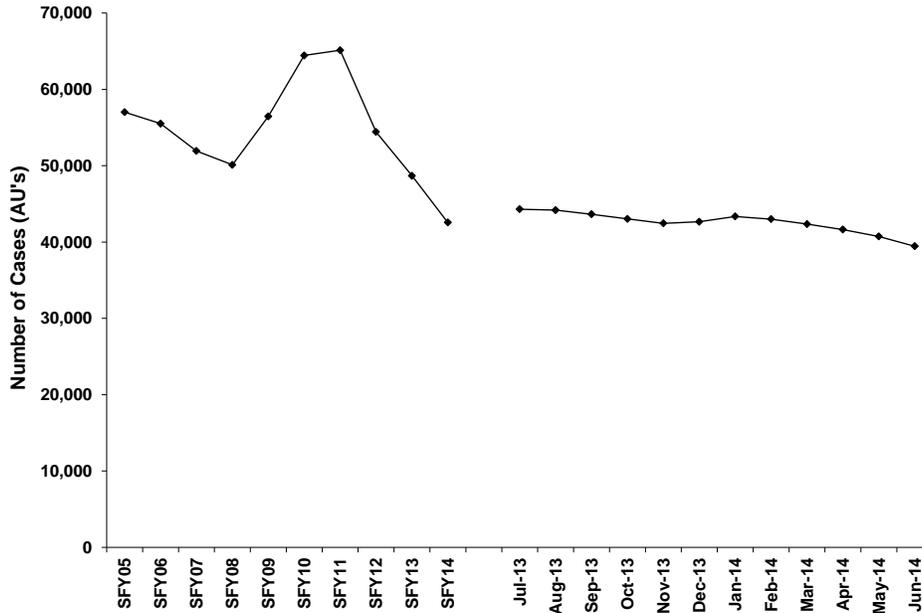
<sup>1</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>2</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Caseload<sup>3</sup> SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Mo. Avg.		Mo. Avg.
Year	Cases	Year	Cases
SFY05	57,014	SFY10	64,448
SFY06	55,514	SFY11	65,127
SFY07	51,933	SFY12	54,425
SFY08	50,116	SFY13	48,675
SFY09	56,456	SFY14	42,564

SFY 2014	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
<b>July</b>	44,297	102,207	\$16,233,489.98	\$366.47
<b>August</b>	44,181	101,777	\$16,237,084.65	\$367.51
<b>September</b>	43,639	100,434	\$16,035,288.81	\$367.45
<b>October</b>	43,028	99,030	\$15,844,199.16	\$368.23
<b>November</b>	42,453	97,670	\$15,599,624.01	\$367.46
<b>December</b>	42,653	98,415	\$15,713,085.97	\$368.39
<b>January</b>	43,356	100,519	\$15,899,926.70	\$366.73
<b>February</b>	42,995	99,608	\$15,987,439.84	\$371.84
<b>March</b>	42,350	97,893	\$15,643,431.05	\$369.38
<b>April</b>	41,635	96,090	\$15,345,068.97	\$368.56
<b>May</b>	40,728	93,790	\$15,085,274.10	\$370.39
<b>June</b>	39,454	90,636	\$14,618,469.97	\$370.52
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>42,564</b>	<b>98,172</b>	<b>\$15,686,865.27</b>	<b>\$368.55</b>

<sup>3</sup> The state implemented stricter time limit extension criteria and a 15% TANF grant reduction effective February 1, 2011.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Source (Receiving Federal TANF only, Mixed Federal and SFA<sup>4</sup>, and SFA only) SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2014	TOTAL	Federal TANF ONLY		Mixed Federal		SFA ONLY	
	Caseload			TANF & SFA			
	Number <sup>5</sup>	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	44,297	43,314	97.8%	616	1.4%	367	0.8%
August	44,181	43,218	97.8%	600	1.4%	363	0.8%
September	43,639	42,650	97.7%	607	1.4%	382	0.9%
October	43,028	42,066	97.8%	607	1.4%	355	0.8%
November	42,453	41,502	97.8%	607	1.4%	344	0.8%
December	42,653	41,649	97.6%	649	1.5%	355	0.8%
January	43,356	42,273	97.5%	699	1.6%	384	0.9%
February	42,995	41,900	97.5%	714	1.7%	381	0.9%
March	42,350	41,260	97.4%	699	1.7%	391	0.9%
April	41,635	40,536	97.4%	706	1.7%	393	0.9%
May	40,728	39,640	97.3%	710	1.7%	378	0.9%
June	39,454	38,412	97.4%	659	1.7%	383	1.0%
Mo. Avg.	<b>42,564</b>	<b>41,535</b>	<b>97.6%</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>0.9%</b>

SFY2014	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Federal Expenditures on SFA Cases <sup>6</sup>	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case	Total Avg. Expenditures Per Case
July	983	\$244,964.54	\$154,189.98	\$249.20	\$406.06
August	963	\$242,902.24	\$147,532.24	\$252.23	\$405.44
September	989	\$245,452.90	\$151,719.85	\$248.18	\$401.59
October	962	\$251,661.02	\$152,098.68	\$261.60	\$419.71
November	951	\$237,384.23	\$149,456.19	\$249.62	\$406.77
December	1,004	\$248,480.27	\$162,761.00	\$247.49	\$409.60
January	1,083	\$268,320.91	\$178,173.01	\$247.76	\$412.28
February	1,095	\$275,491.31	\$187,073.08	\$251.59	\$422.43
March	1,090	\$280,469.07	\$181,528.63	\$257.31	\$423.85
April	1,099	\$278,161.52	\$180,822.11	\$253.10	\$417.64
May	1,088	\$274,544.56	\$183,957.61	\$252.34	\$421.42
June	1,042	\$264,740.96	\$170,704.52	\$254.07	\$417.89
Mo. Avg.	<b>1,029</b>	<b>\$259,381.13</b>	<b>\$66,668.08</b>	<b>\$252.07</b>	<b>\$414.00</b>

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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 CSO of Issuance<sup>7</sup> (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	3,547	9.0%	8,299	9.2%
CLARKSTON CSO	194	0.5%	445	0.5%
COLFAX CSO	104	0.3%	241	0.3%
COLVILLE CSO	321	0.8%	702	0.8%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	15	0.0%	27	0.0%
ELLENSBURG CSO	186	0.5%	429	0.5%
GOLDENDALE CSO	120	0.3%	272	0.3%
KENNEWICK CSO	1,590	4.0%	3,839	4.2%
MOSES LAKE CSO	768	1.9%	1,782	2.0%
NEWPORT CSO	121	0.3%	277	0.3%
OKANOGAN CSO	228	0.6%	448	0.5%
REPUBLIC CSO	56	0.1%	118	0.1%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	616	1.6%	1,482	1.6%
WALLA WALLA CSO	314	0.8%	729	0.8%
WAPATO CSO	534	1.4%	1,188	1.3%
WENATCHEE CSO	556	1.4%	1,203	1.3%
WHITE SALMON CSO	49	0.1%	111	0.1%
YAKIMA CSO	1,571	4.0%	3,470	3.8%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>10,890</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>25,062</b>	<b>27.7%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	725	1.8%	1,666	1.8%
AUBURN CSO	885	2.2%	1,950	2.2%
BELLINGHAM CSO	1,043	2.6%	2,338	2.6%
BELLTOWN CSO	245	0.6%	536	0.6%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	381	1.0%	920	1.0%
EVERETT CSO	1,102	2.8%	2,458	2.7%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	761	1.9%	1,758	1.9%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	679	1.7%	1,544	1.7%
KING NORTH CSO	607	1.5%	1,409	1.6%
KING SOUTH CSO	1,225	3.1%	3,331	3.7%
MT VERNON CSO	681	1.7%	1,524	1.7%
OAK HARBOR CSO	179	0.5%	418	0.5%
RAINIER CSO	851	2.2%	2,093	2.3%
RENTON CSO	796	2.0%	1,823	2.0%
SKY VALLEY CSO	361	0.9%	831	0.9%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	856	2.2%	1,903	2.1%
WHITE CENTER CSO	1,366	3.5%	3,279	3.6%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>12,743</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>29,781</b>	<b>32.9%</b>

<sup>7</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Caseload by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	643	1.6%	1,376	1.5%
BREMERTON CSO	1,229	3.1%	2,713	3.0%
CHEHALIS CSO	774	2.0%	1,746	1.9%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	2,548	6.5%	5,911	6.5%
FORKS CSO	125	0.3%	271	0.3%
KELSO CSO	1,297	3.3%	3,064	3.4%
LAKWOOD CSO	1,823	4.6%	4,289	4.7%
LONG BEACH CSO	69	0.2%	137	0.2%
OLYMPIA CSO	1,417	3.6%	3,102	3.4%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	1,020	2.6%	2,376	2.6%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	1,924	4.9%	4,543	5.0%
PORT ANGELES CSO	321	0.8%	667	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	121	0.3%	272	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	1,441	3.7%	3,200	3.5%
SHELTON CSO	584	1.5%	1,230	1.4%
SOUTH BEND CSO	101	0.3%	215	0.2%
STEVENSON CSO	66	0.2%	146	0.2%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>15,503</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>35,258</b>	<b>38.9%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>				
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	38	0.1%	107	0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	6	0.0%	8	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	4	0.0%	7	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	9	0.0%	27	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	3	0.0%	6	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	247	0.6%	366	0.4%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	2	0.0%	2	0.0%

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Caseload by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>HCS Region 1</b>				
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%	4	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>HCS Region 2</b>				
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>HCS Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>39,454</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>90,636</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Caseload by CSO of Residence<sup>8</sup> (DHS Region and CSO)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	3,581	9.1%	8,351	9.2%
CLARKSTON CSO	198	0.5%	452	0.5%
COLFAX CSO	104	0.3%	243	0.3%
COLVILLE CSO	251	0.6%	570	0.6%
ELLENSBURG CSO	187	0.5%	428	0.5%
GOLDENDALE CSO	115	0.3%	261	0.3%
KENNEWICK CSO	1,610	4.1%	3,869	4.3%
MOSES LAKE CSO	770	2.0%	1,785	2.0%
NEWPORT CSO	126	0.3%	286	0.3%
OKANOGAN CSO	241	0.6%	469	0.5%
REPUBLIC CSO	99	0.3%	207	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	610	1.5%	1,478	1.6%
WALLA WALLA CSO	321	0.8%	738	0.8%
WAPATO CSO	535	1.4%	1,196	1.3%
WENATCHEE CSO	549	1.4%	1,190	1.3%
WHITE SALMON CSO	54	0.1%	122	0.1%
YAKIMA CSO	1,589	4.0%	3,519	3.9%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>10,940</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>25,164</b>	<b>27.8%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	718	1.8%	1,626	1.8%
AUBURN CSO	894	2.3%	1,960	2.2%
BELLINGHAM CSO	1,023	2.6%	2,295	2.5%
BELLTOWN CSO	286	0.7%	612	0.7%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	357	0.9%	877	1.0%
EVERETT CSO	1,094	2.8%	2,469	2.7%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	714	1.8%	1,660	1.8%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	693	1.8%	1,559	1.7%
KING NORTH CSO	586	1.5%	1,369	1.5%
KING SOUTH CSO	1,270	3.2%	3,415	3.8%
MT VERNON CSO	676	1.7%	1,511	1.7%
OAK HARBOR CSO	178	0.5%	416	0.5%
RAINIER CSO	871	2.2%	2,125	2.3%
RENTON CSO	797	2.0%	1,810	2.0%
SKY VALLEY CSO	361	0.9%	819	0.9%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	873	2.2%	1,930	2.1%
WHITE CENTER CSO	1,339	3.4%	3,213	3.5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>12,730</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>29,666</b>	<b>32.7%</b>

<sup>8</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## 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
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	674	1.7%	1,422	1.6%
BREMERTON CSO	1,242	3.1%	2,744	3.0%
CHEHALIS CSO	789	2.0%	1,793	2.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	2,614	6.6%	6,055	6.7%
FORKS CSO	121	0.3%	264	0.3%
KELSO CSO	1,272	3.2%	2,980	3.3%
LAKEWOOD CSO	1,813	4.6%	4,270	4.7%
LONG BEACH CSO	62	0.2%	130	0.1%
OLYMPIA CSO	1,581	4.0%	3,490	3.9%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	1,120	2.8%	2,563	2.8%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	1,864	4.7%	4,395	4.8%
PORT ANGELES CSO	331	0.8%	680	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	117	0.3%	269	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	1,442	3.7%	3,173	3.5%
SHELTON CSO	574	1.5%	1,217	1.3%
SOUTH BEND CSO	98	0.2%	209	0.2%
STEVENSON CSO	60	0.2%	133	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>15,774</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>35,787</b>	<b>39.5%</b>
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>39,454</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>90,636</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

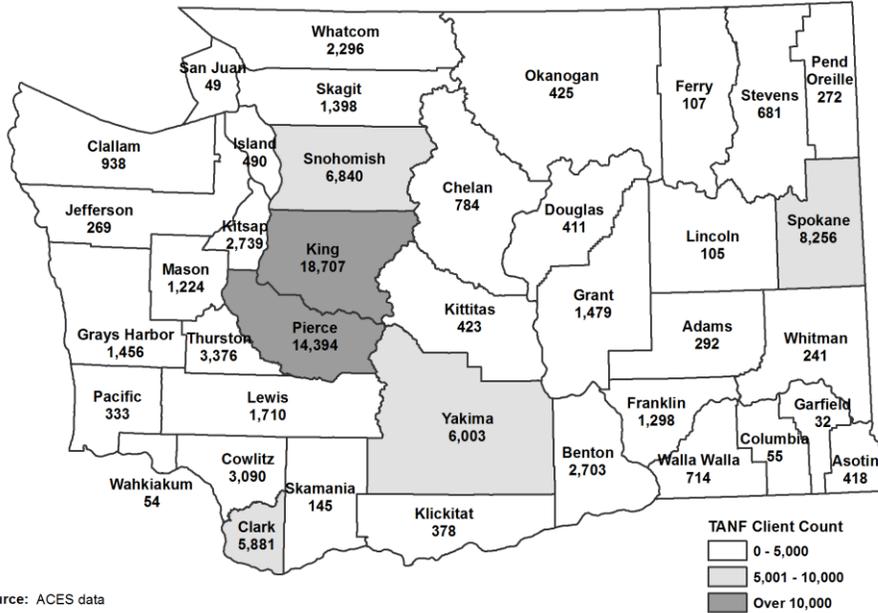
	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	131	0.3%	292	0.3%
Asotin	184	0.5%	418	0.5%
Benton	1,127	2.9%	2,703	3.0%
Chelan	362	0.9%	784	0.9%
Clallam	446	1.1%	938	1.0%
Clark	2,537	6.4%	5,881	6.5%
Columbia	21	0.1%	55	0.1%
Cowlitz	1,327	3.4%	3,090	3.4%
Douglas	191	0.5%	411	0.5%
Ferry	48	0.1%	107	0.1%
Franklin	537	1.4%	1,298	1.4%
Garfield	12	0.0%	32	0.0%
Grant	638	1.6%	1,479	1.6%
Grays Harbor	693	1.8%	1,456	1.6%
Island	212	0.5%	490	0.5%
Jefferson	117	0.3%	269	0.3%
King	7,856	19.9%	18,707	20.6%
Kitsap	1,239	3.1%	2,739	3.0%
Kittitas	184	0.5%	423	0.5%
Klickitat	166	0.4%	378	0.4%
Lewis	745	1.9%	1,710	1.9%
Lincoln	41	0.1%	105	0.1%
Mason	578	1.5%	1,224	1.4%
Okanogan	216	0.5%	425	0.5%
Pacific	157	0.4%	333	0.4%
Pend Oreille	116	0.3%	272	0.3%
Pierce	6,233	15.8%	14,394	15.9%
San Juan	20	0.1%	49	0.1%
Skagit	624	1.6%	1,398	1.5%
Skamania	66	0.2%	145	0.2%
Snohomish	3,047	7.7%	6,840	7.5%
Spokane	3,544	9.0%	8,256	9.1%
Stevens	310	0.8%	681	0.8%
Thurston	1,532	3.9%	3,376	3.7%
Wahkiakum	22	0.1%	54	0.1%
Walla Walla	312	0.8%	714	0.8%
Whatcom	1,022	2.6%	2,296	2.5%
Whitman	103	0.3%	241	0.3%
Yakima	2,651	6.7%	6,003	6.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	87	0.2%	170	0.2%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>39,454</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>90,636</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# TANF/WorkFirst Program

## Client Density Maps June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Number of TANF Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2014

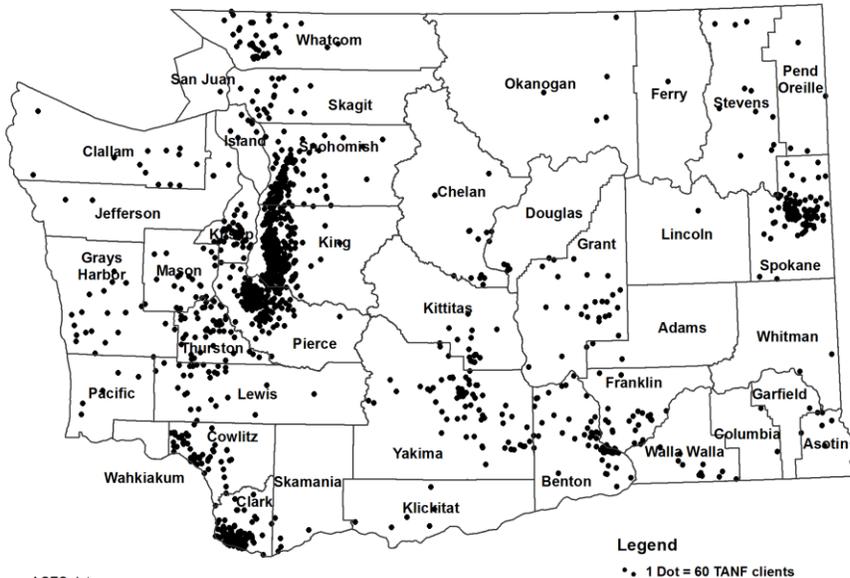


Source: ACES data

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. 2014

Number of TANF Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2014



Source: ACES data

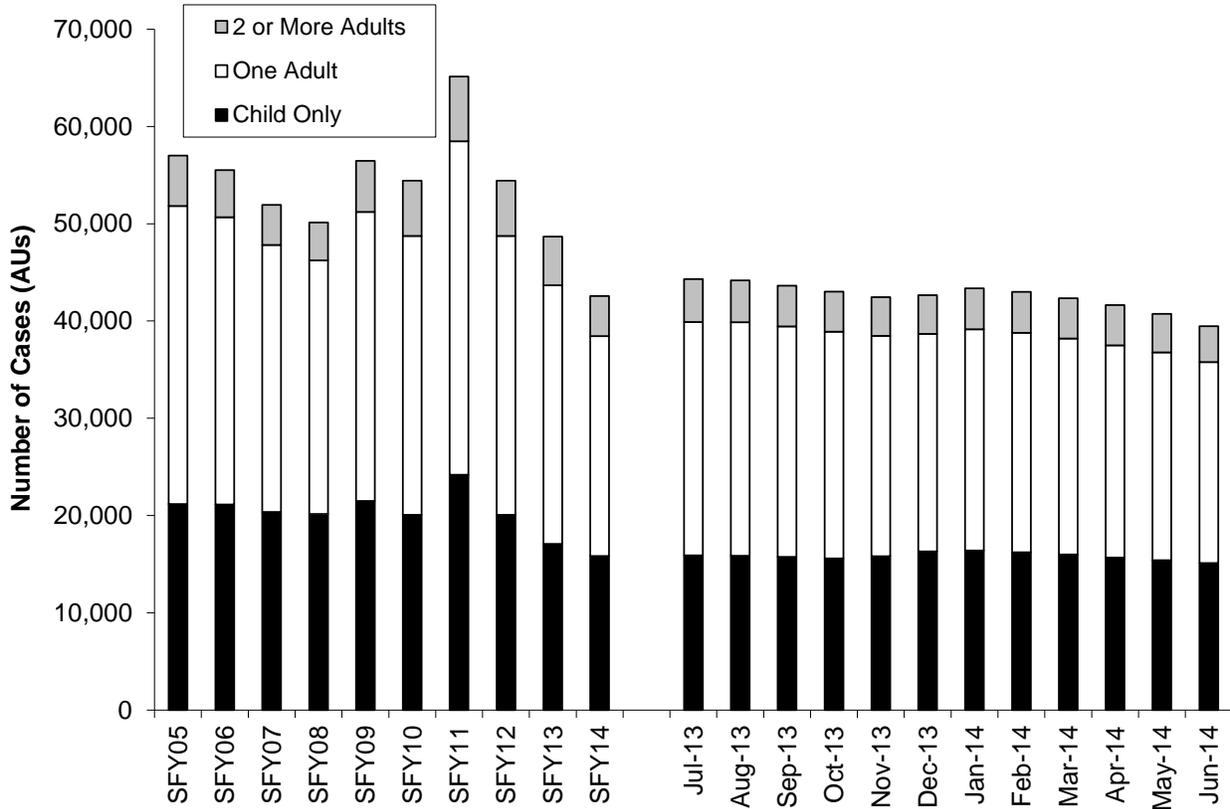
Note: If a client is found to be in more than one zip area during the month (due to transition), then the client would be counted in each zip area they are found in.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2014

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Caseload by Case Type (Single Adult, Two Adult, Child-Only) SFY 2005 – SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



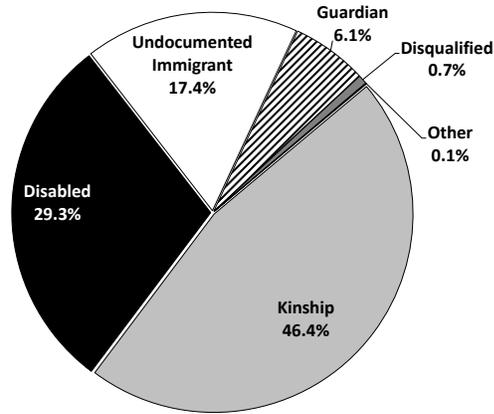
SFY 2014	Total Caseload	Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	44,297	15,900	35.9%	23,990	54.2%	4,407	9.9%
August	44,181	15,867	35.9%	24,013	54.4%	4,301	9.7%
September	43,639	15,746	36.1%	23,691	54.3%	4,202	9.6%
October	43,028	15,598	36.3%	23,291	54.1%	4,139	9.6%
November	42,453	15,805	37.2%	22,654	53.4%	3,994	9.4%
December	42,653	16,312	38.2%	22,351	52.4%	3,990	9.4%
January	43,356	16,393	37.8%	22,762	52.5%	4,201	9.7%
February	42,995	16,228	37.7%	22,562	52.5%	4,205	9.8%
March	42,350	15,999	37.8%	22,190	52.4%	4,161	9.8%
April	41,635	15,685	37.7%	21,805	52.4%	4,145	10.0%
May	40,728	15,401	37.8%	21,367	52.5%	3,960	9.7%
June	39,454	15,107	38.3%	20,660	52.4%	3,687	9.3%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>42,564</b>	<b>15,107</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>22,611</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>9.7%</b>

# TANF/WorkFirst Program

## TANF/SFA Child Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Caretaker	Cases	Percent
Kinship <sup>9</sup>	7,003	46.4%
Disabled <sup>10</sup>	4,423	29.3%
Undocumented Immigrant <sup>11</sup>	2,628	17.4%
Guardian <sup>12</sup>	929	6.1%
Disqualified <sup>13</sup>	112	0.7%
Other <sup>14</sup>	12	0.1%
<b>Total Child Only Cases</b>	<b>15,107</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>9</sup> Some parents are unable to care for their children due to their own substance abuse, mental health or other problems. Often, grandparents or other relatives step in to provide the needed care, even though they have no legal responsibility to do so. Unless these relative caregivers are willing to get licensed as foster parents (a much more expensive program for the state), a TANF child-only grant may be the only way they can afford to care for these children. As long as the child has no income or assets of his/her own that would disqualify the child, the relative caregiver can receive TANF on the child's behalf. Relative caregivers need not have legal custody of the child to receive TANF. They only need to show that the child lives with them most of the time and that they are currently the child's primary caregiver.

<sup>10</sup> Disabled parents who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) will not qualify for TANF because federal law does not allow them to receive both. Their minor children will still be eligible for TANF, as long as the household meets financial eligibility criteria.

<sup>11</sup> Children in households headed by undocumented immigrants may be U.S. citizens and therefore eligible for TANF benefits if the household, including non-recipient adults, meets financial eligibility criteria. Undocumented immigrant parents may apply for TANF on behalf of their citizen children, but they receive no continuing benefits (cash, food, or medical) for themselves.

<sup>12</sup> Sometimes, in the absence of the parent, a relative or other concerned adult will seek legal guardianship of a child. As with relative caregivers without this legal status, guardians may receive TANF on behalf of an otherwise eligible child.

<sup>13</sup> Some parents may be disqualified from receiving TANF because of fleeing a felony conviction, a probation or parole violation, or fraudulent receipt of public assistance. Their minor children will still be eligible for TANF, as long as the household meets financial eligibility criteria. Fleeing felons and probation or parole violators can restore their TANF eligibility by complying with the law. The court determines the period of ineligibility for those convicted of fraud.

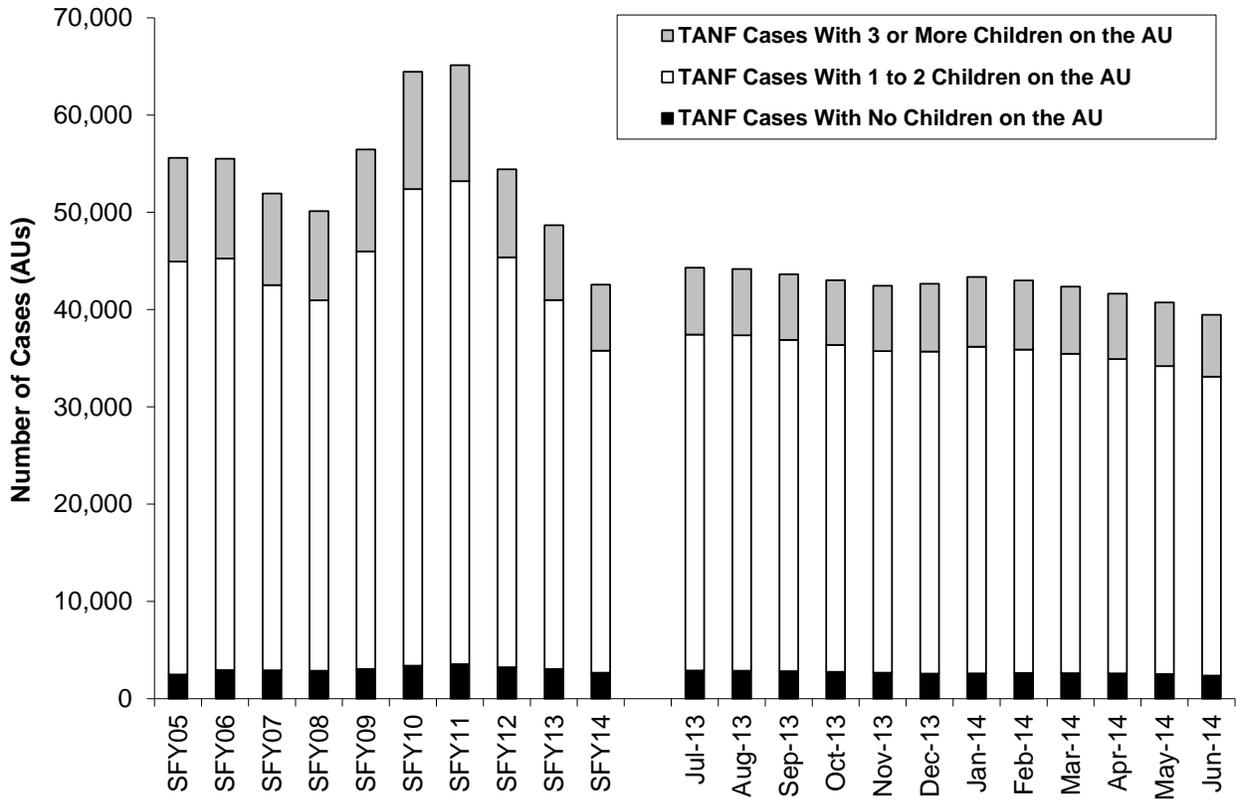
<sup>14</sup> Caretaker is defined using the child's relationship to the head of household member. Other cases are those in which it is unknown if the head of household is either disabled, disqualified, or an undocumented immigrant.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children<sup>15</sup>

SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2014	Total Caseload	No Children		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	44,297	2,896	6.5%	34,525	77.9%	6,876	15.5%
August	44,181	2,874	6.5%	34,488	78.1%	6,819	15.4%
September	43,639	2,830	6.5%	34,049	78.0%	6,760	15.5%
October	43,028	2,750	6.4%	33,603	78.1%	6,675	15.5%
November	42,453	2,660	6.3%	33,066	77.9%	6,727	15.8%
December	42,653	2,572	6.0%	33,117	77.6%	6,964	16.3%
January	43,356	2,595	6.0%	33,585	77.5%	7,176	16.6%
February	42,995	2,632	6.1%	33,267	77.4%	7,096	16.5%
March	42,350	2,611	6.2%	32,839	77.5%	6,900	16.3%
April	41,635	2,599	6.2%	32,321	77.6%	6,715	16.1%
May	40,728	2,533	6.2%	31,665	77.7%	6,530	16.0%
June	39,454	2,364	6.0%	30,748	77.9%	6,342	16.1%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>42,564</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>33,106</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>6,798</b>	<b>16.0%</b>

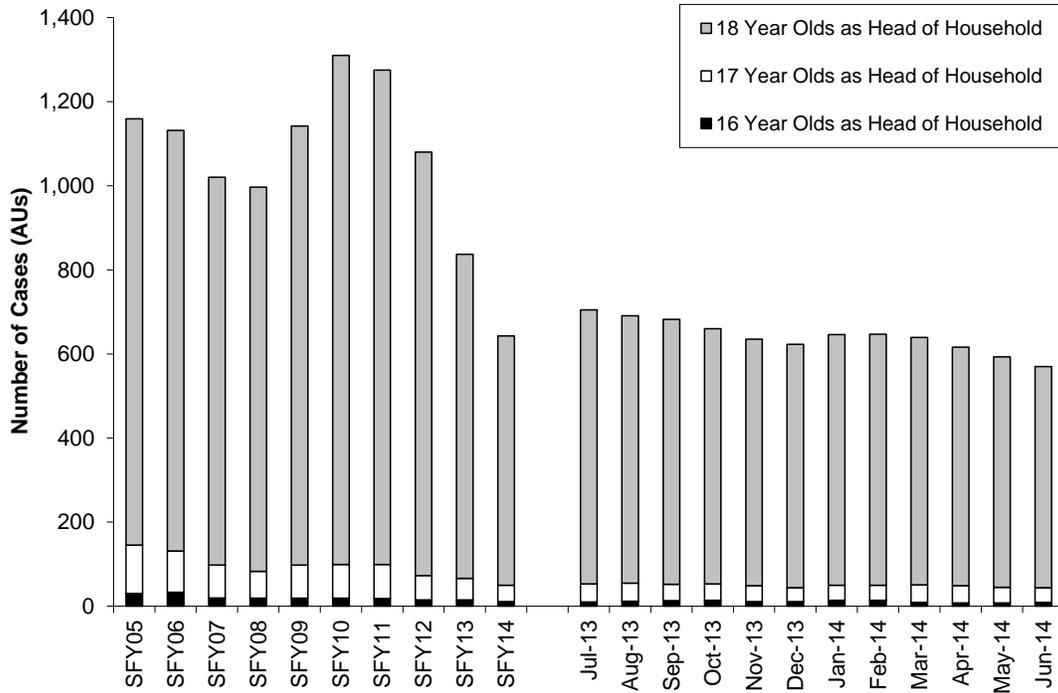
<sup>15</sup> In cases in which the only children eligible for TANF are receiving SSI, those children will not receive a TANF payment, but the parents will receive a TANF payment. Also, pregnant women with no children are eligible for TANF.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Caseload with Teen Head of Household<sup>16</sup>

**SFY 2005 - SFY 2014**

Source: ESA-ACES Data



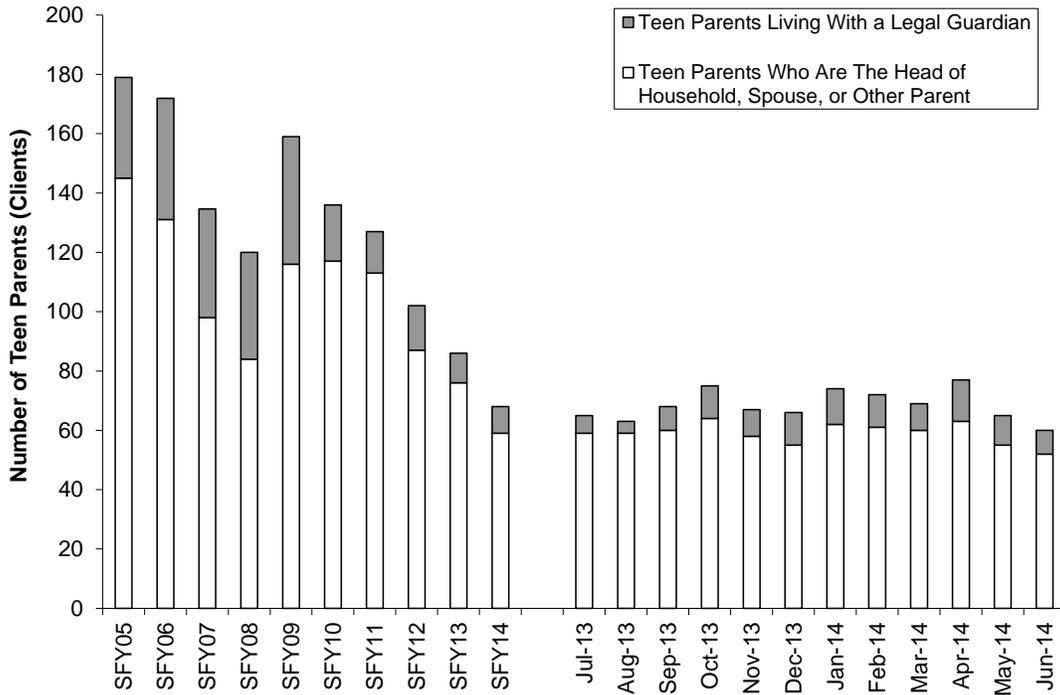
SFY 2014	Total Caseload with Teen as Head of Household	Head of Household is 16 Years Old or Under		Head of Household is 17 Years Old		Head of Household is 18 Years Old	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	705	10	1.4%	43	6.1%	652	92.5%
August	691	12	1.7%	43	6.2%	636	92.0%
September	682	13	1.9%	39	5.7%	630	92.4%
October	660	14	2.1%	39	5.9%	607	92.0%
November	635	11	1.7%	38	6.0%	586	92.3%
December	623	11	1.8%	33	5.3%	579	92.9%
January	646	14	2.2%	36	5.6%	596	92.3%
February	647	14	2.2%	36	5.6%	597	92.3%
March	639	9	1.4%	42	6.6%	588	92.0%
April	616	8	1.3%	41	6.7%	567	92.0%
May	593	8	1.3%	37	6.2%	548	92.4%
June	570	9	1.6%	35	6.1%	526	92.3%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>92.4%</b>

<sup>16</sup> Numbers reflect households where the head of household member is a teen parent living independently from his/her formal legal guardian.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### Teen Parents<sup>17</sup> under Age 18 SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



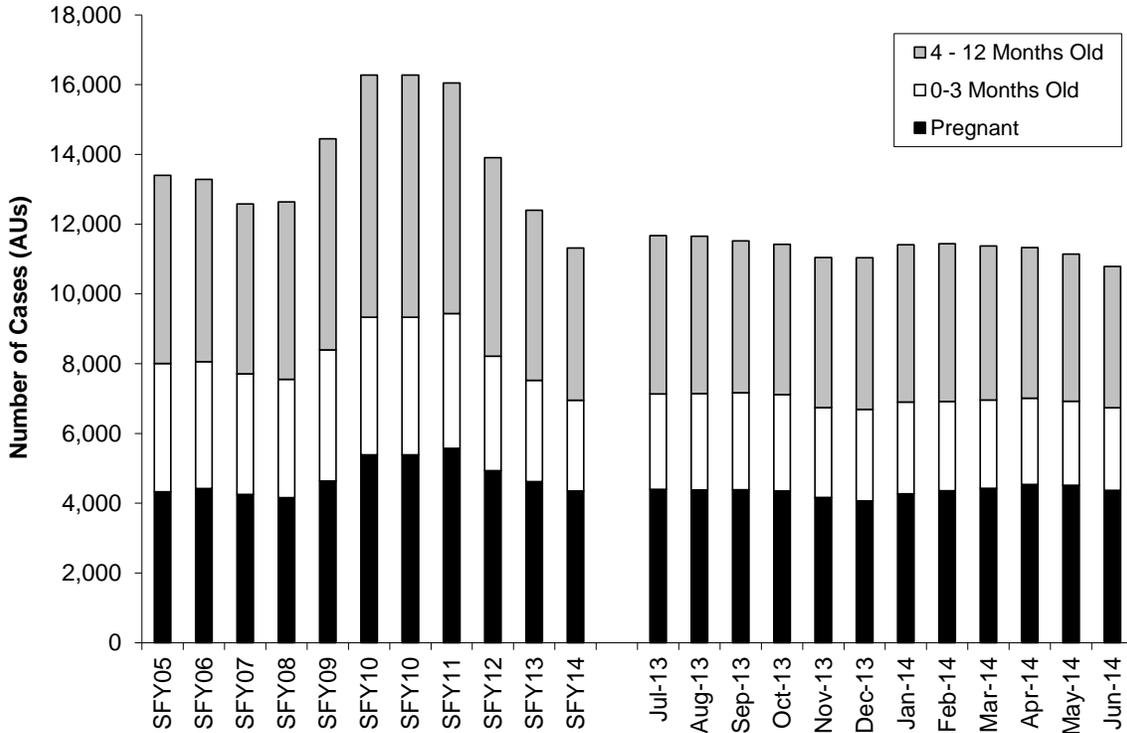
SFY 2014	Total Teen Parents Under Age 18		Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian		Teen Parents Under 18 who are the Head of Household, Spouse, or Other Parent	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	68		9	13.2%	59	86.8%
August	69		10	14.5%	59	85.5%
September	70		10	14.3%	60	85.7%
October	74		10	13.5%	64	86.5%
November	65		7	10.8%	58	89.2%
December	61		6	9.8%	55	90.2%
January	66		4	6.1%	62	93.9%
February	64		3	4.7%	61	95.3%
March	65		5	7.7%	60	92.3%
April	66		3	4.5%	63	95.5%
May	59		4	6.8%	55	93.2%
June	55		3	5.5%	52	94.5%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>65</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>90.8%</b>

<sup>17</sup> 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 "SE" (head of household), "SP" (Spouse), or "OP" (Other Parent).

# TANF/WorkFirst Program

## TANF/SFA Caseload<sup>18</sup> Pregnant<sup>19</sup> Women and Women with Children 12 Months or Younger SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2014	Pregnant			0 to 3 Month Old Child		4 to 12 Month Old Child	
	Adult Caseload	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	28,397	4,397	15.5%	2,736	9.6%	4,541	16.0%
August	28,314	4,380	15.5%	2,768	9.8%	4,505	15.9%
September	27,893	4,384	15.7%	2,782	10.0%	4,354	15.6%
October	27,430	4,351	15.9%	2,767	10.1%	4,306	15.7%
November	26,648	4,164	15.6%	2,577	9.7%	4,302	16.1%
December	26,341	4,069	15.4%	2,621	10.0%	4,346	16.5%
January	26,963	4,273	15.8%	2,626	9.7%	4,511	16.7%
February	26,767	4,358	16.3%	2,562	9.6%	4,520	16.9%
March	26,351	4,425	16.8%	2,535	9.6%	4,417	16.8%
April	25,950	4,540	17.5%	2,472	9.5%	4,317	16.6%
May	25,327	4,515	17.8%	2,411	9.5%	4,216	16.6%
June	24,347	4,370	17.9%	2,370	9.7%	4,049	16.6%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>26,727</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>16.3%</b>

<sup>18</sup> 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.

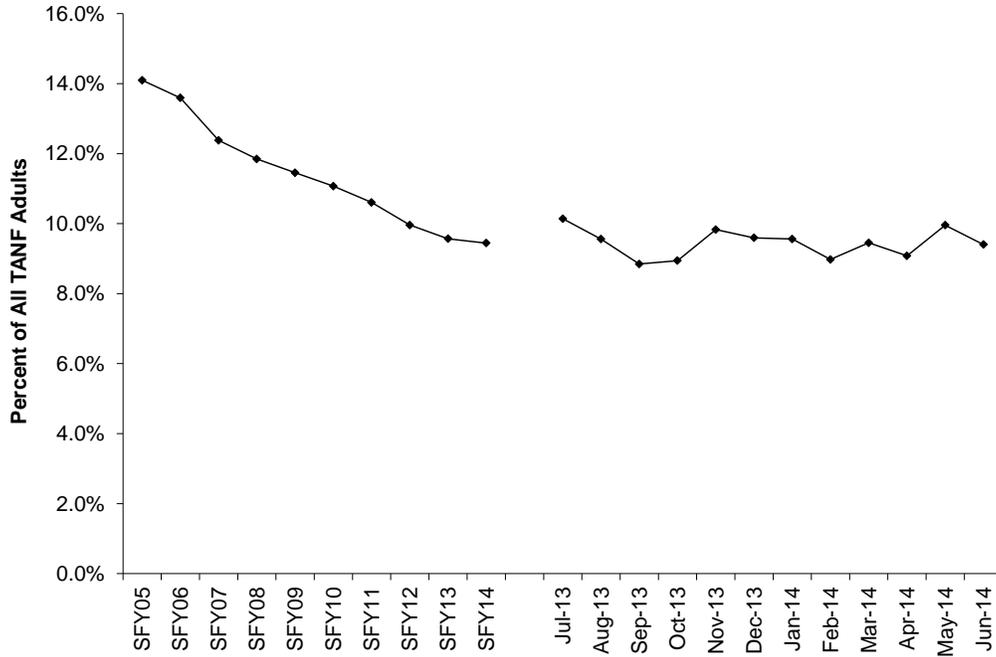
<sup>19</sup> Pregnant women were identified using pregnancy status data entered in ACES.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### Employed<sup>20</sup> TANF/SFA Adults<sup>21</sup>

**SFY 2005 - SFY 2014**

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY 2014	Adults	Employed	
		Number	Percent
<b>July</b>	32,799	3,326	10.1%
<b>August</b>	32,605	3,116	9.6%
<b>September</b>	32,083	2,838	8.8%
<b>October</b>	31,556	2,822	8.9%
<b>November</b>	30,632	3,011	9.8%
<b>December</b>	30,311	2,908	9.6%
<b>January</b>	31,154	2,978	9.6%
<b>February</b>	30,959	2,779	9.0%
<b>March</b>	30,507	2,883	9.5%
<b>April</b>	30,088	2,732	9.1%
<b>May</b>	29,280	2,915	10.0%
<b>June</b>	28,021	2,635	9.4%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>30,833</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>9.4%</b>

<sup>20</sup> Employment status is based on the 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.

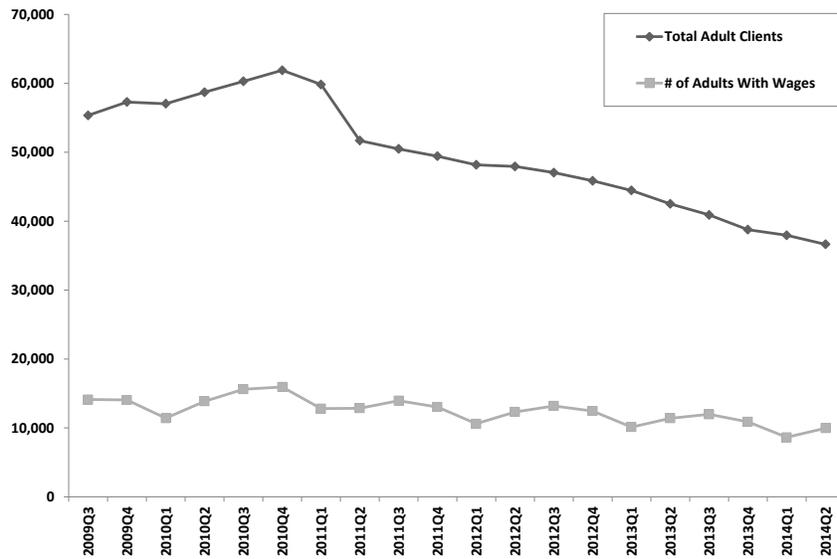
<sup>21</sup> Includes teen parents.

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages<sup>22</sup>

July 2009 – June 2014

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



Quarter	Total Adult Clients	# With Quarterly Wages		Total Quarterly Wages	Total Quarterly Wages/Hr.
		Number	Percent		
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	11,400	26.8%	\$2,123	\$11.45
2013Q3	40,905	11,974	29.3%	\$2,216	\$11.51
2013Q4	38,767	10,884	28.1%	\$2,241	\$11.62
2014Q1	37,956	8,639	22.8%	\$2,056	\$11.90
2014Q2	36,643	9,968	27.2%	\$2,220	\$11.74

<sup>22</sup> 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 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

SFY 2014	Adult Caseload	Total Adult Cases Sanctioned	% of Cases Sanctioned	Adults	Adults Sanctioned	% of Adults Sanctioned
<b>July</b>	28,397	3,183	11.2%	32,799	3,377	10.3%
<b>August</b>	28,314	3,052	10.8%	32,605	3,222	9.9%
<b>September</b>	27,893	3,141	11.3%	32,083	3,317	10.3%
<b>October</b>	27,430	2,952	10.8%	31,556	3,115	9.9%
<b>November</b>	26,648	2,862	10.7%	30,632	3,033	9.9%
<b>December</b>	26,341	2,769	10.5%	30,311	2,917	9.6%
<b>January</b>	26,963	2,766	10.3%	31,154	2,904	9.3%
<b>February</b>	26,767	2,829	10.6%	30,959	2,976	9.6%
<b>March</b>	26,351	2,696	10.2%	30,507	2,857	9.4%
<b>April</b>	25,950	2,764	10.7%	30,088	2,941	9.8%
<b>May</b>	25,327	2,703	10.7%	29,280	2,890	9.9%
<b>June</b>	24,347	2,709	11.1%	28,021	2,907	10.4%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>26,727</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>30,833</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>9.9%</b>

## TANF/WorkFirst Program

### TANF/SFA Caseload by Primary Language<sup>23</sup>

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	All Cases		% of Non-English Cases
	Number	Percent	
<b>English Language Codes</b>			
English	35,487	89.9%	
Large Print	32	0.1%	
Sign Language	10	0.0%	
Braille	1	0.0%	
<b>Total English Languages</b>	<b>35,530</b>	<b>90.0%</b>	
<b>Non-English Language Codes</b>			
Spanish	2,723	6.9%	66.2%
Somali	241	0.6%	5.9%
Arabic	238	0.6%	5.8%
Russian	136	0.3%	3.3%
Vietnamese	94	0.2%	2.3%
Amharic	57	0.1%	1.4%
Tigrigna	55	0.1%	1.3%
Cambodian (Khmer)	38	0.1%	0.9%
Burmese	37	0.1%	0.9%
Farsi	28	0.1%	0.7%
Samoan	17	0.0%	0.4%
Trukese	16	0.0%	0.4%
French	16	0.0%	0.4%
Oromo	14	0.0%	0.3%
Korean	12	0.0%	0.3%
Dari	11	0.0%	0.3%
Other Languages <sup>24</sup>	191	0.5%	4.6%
<b>Total Non-English Languages</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,454</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

<sup>23</sup> Primary Language Code is based on the language in which the Assistance Unit requested that letters, notices and other communications be written.

<sup>24</sup> Clients who are coded as "Other Language" in the ACES database (114 clients) or speak a language with ten or fewer clients in the caseload (77 clients speaking 23 different languages).

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,636</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>28,021</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>62,615</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	53,077	58.6%	22,102	78.9%	30,975	49.5%
Male	37,556	41.4%	5,918	21.1%	31,638	50.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
<b>Race</b>						
Hispanic Origin	16,938	18.7%	3,326	11.9%	13,612	21.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	73,698	81.3%	24,695	88.1%	49,003	78.3%
White	40,669	44.9%	16,250	58.0%	24,419	39.0%
Black/African American	10,452	11.5%	3,583	12.8%	6,869	11.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,890	4.3%	1,466	5.2%	2,424	3.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2,059	2.3%	666	2.4%	1,393	2.2%
Two or More Races	1,780	2.0%	337	1.2%	1,443	2.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	14,848	16.4%	2,393	8.5%	12,455	19.9%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>						
Separated			2,789	10.0%		
Married			5,597	20.0%		
Never Married			16,387	58.5%		
Divorced			2,634	9.4%		
Widowed			159	0.6%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			455	1.6%		
<b>Citizenship</b>						
U.S. Citizen	84,674	93.4%	25,084	89.5%	59,590	95.2%
Resident Alien	5,835	6.4%	2,881	10.3%	2,954	4.7%
U.S. National <sup>25</sup>	123	0.1%	55	0.2%	68	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>12,091</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>10.2%</b>

<sup>25</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Education (Adults Only)</b>						
Less than a High School Diploma			7,232	25.8%		
High School Graduate or GED			15,267	54.5%		
Some College or College Degree			5,072	18.1%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			450	1.6%		
<b>Age</b>						
< 1 Year Old	6,462	7.1%			6,462	10.3%
1 – 5 Years Old	21,815	24.1%			21,815	34.8%
6 – 10 Years Old	16,383	18.1%			16,383	26.2%
11 – 15 Years Old	12,236	13.5%			12,236	19.5%
16 – 17 Years Old <sup>26</sup>	4,463	4.9%	48	0.2%	4,415	7.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	9,712	10.7%	8,408	30.0%	1,304	2.1%
25 – 34 Years Old	11,300	12.5%	11,300	40.3%		
35 – 44 Years Old	5,796	6.4%	5,796	20.7%		
45 - 54 Years Old	2,077	2.3%	2,077	7.4%		
55 – 64 Years Old	381	0.4%	381	1.4%		
65+ Years Old	11	0.0%	11	0.0%		
	<b>Avg. Age of Children</b>		7.1 Years Old			
	<b>Avg. Age of Adults</b>		30.7 Years Old			
	<b>Average months on assistance since July 1997 (all adults)</b>		24.4 Months			
	<b>Median months on assistance since July 1997 (all adults)</b>		17.0 Months			

<sup>26</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Children		Children in Child Only Cases	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,615</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24,267</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	30,975	49.5%	12,229	50.4%
Male	31,638	50.5%	12,038	49.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Race</b>				
Hispanic Origin	13,612	21.7%	7,604	31.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	49,003	78.3%	16,663	68.7%
White	24,419	39.0%	8,611	35.5%
Black/African American	6,869	11.0%	2,211	9.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,424	3.9%	678	2.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1,393	2.2%	751	3.1%
Two or More Races	1,443	2.3%	433	1.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	12,455	19.9%	3,979	16.4%
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Citizen	59,590	95.2%	23,874	98.4%
Resident Alien	2,954	4.7%	367	1.5%
U.S. National <sup>27</sup>	68	0.1%	26	0.1%
<b>Age</b>				
< 1 Year Old	6,462	10.3%	1,003	4.1%
1 - 5 Years Old	21,815	34.8%	6,688	27.6%
6 - 10 Years Old	16,383	26.2%	7,147	29.5%
11 - 15 Years Old	12,236	19.5%	6,249	25.8%
16 - 17 Years Old	4,415	7.1%	2,450	10.1%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,304	2.1%	730	3.0%
<b>Avg. Age of Children</b>	7.1 Years Old			
<b>Avg. Age of Children in Child Only Cases</b>	8.8 Years Old			

<sup>27</sup> 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

	PAGE
Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC) Highlights.....	1
WCCC Authorizations by Month, SFY 2014 .....	2
WCCC Caseload by Month, SFY 2014 .....	3
Children Receiving WCCC by Month, SFY 2014.....	4
WCCC Payments by Month, SFY 2014.....	5

## WCCC Program

### **Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Subsidy Program**

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) is a subsidy program that helps eligible low-income families pay for child care 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 2014, ESA authorized WCCC for a monthly average of 29,081<sup>1</sup> families, an increase of 10% from SFY 2013 (26,409).
- The program served a monthly average of 27,592 families in SFY 2014. TANF families averaged 5,639 or 20.4% of the WCCC caseload per month, a decrease of 4.2% from SFY 2013.
- The monthly number of children served by the program was 47,243 in SFY 2014, a 9.1% increase from 43,285 in SFY 2013. Of these, 9,119 or 19.3% were TANF children.

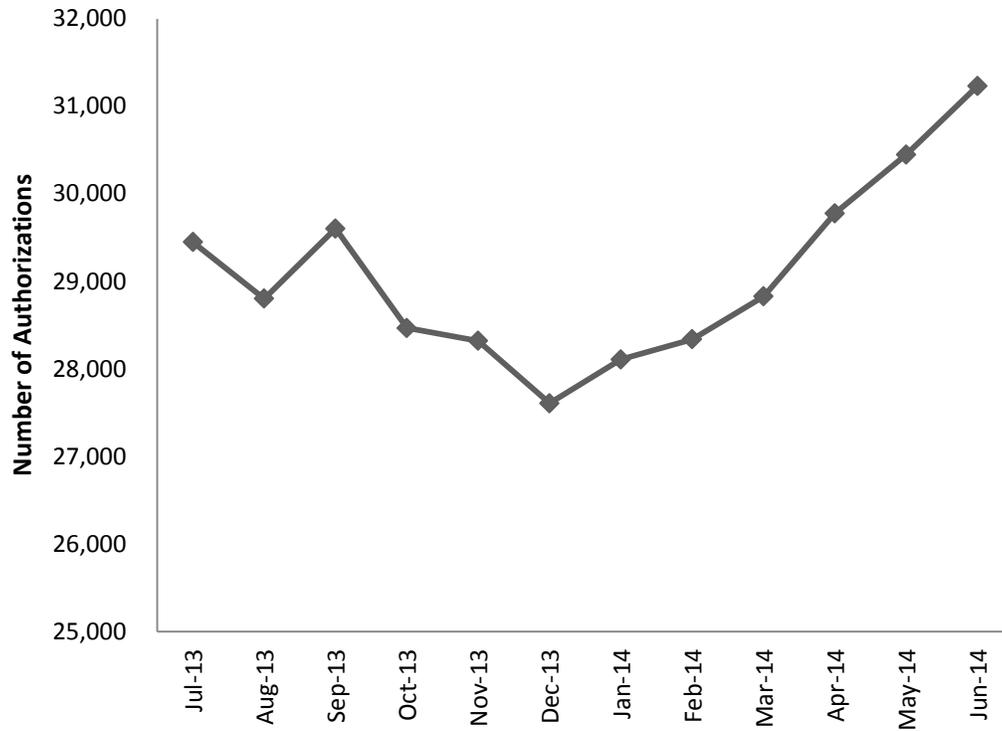
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<sup>1</sup> These are end-of-the-month authorizations as of October 1, 2014.

## WCCC Program

### Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Authorizations by Month SFY 2014<sup>2</sup>

Source: ESA Barcode



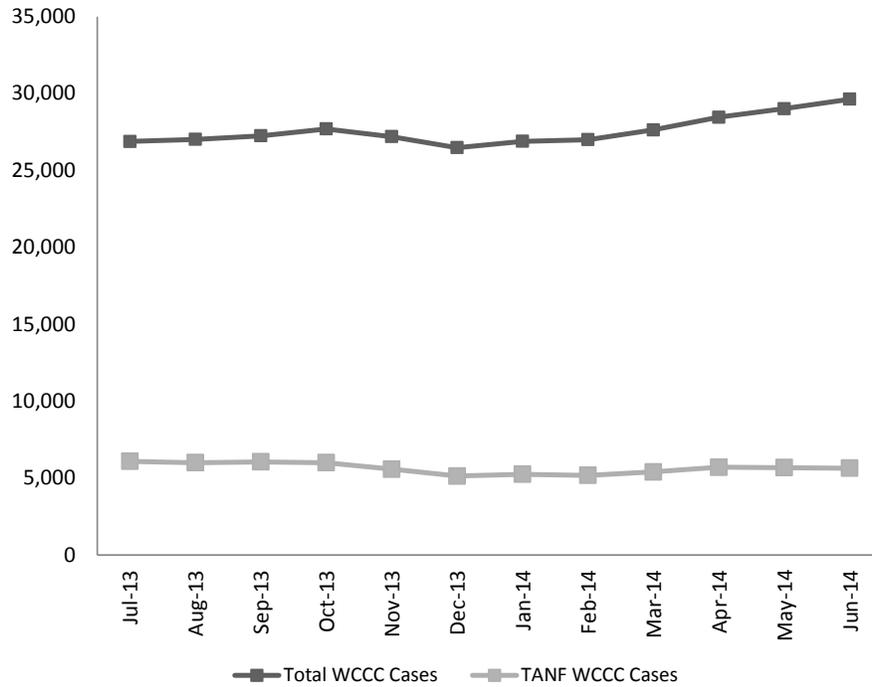
<b>SFY 2014</b>	<b>Authorizations</b>
<b>July</b>	29,448
<b>August</b>	28,803
<b>September</b>	29,602
<b>October</b>	28,467
<b>November</b>	28,319
<b>December</b>	27,606
<b>January</b>	28,107
<b>February</b>	28,338
<b>March</b>	28,828
<b>April</b>	29,776
<b>May</b>	30,447
<b>June</b>	31,232
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>29,081</b>

<sup>2</sup> These are end-of-the-month authorizations as of October 1, 2014.

## WCCC Program

### Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Caseload<sup>3</sup> by Month SFY 2014

Source: Department of Early Learning



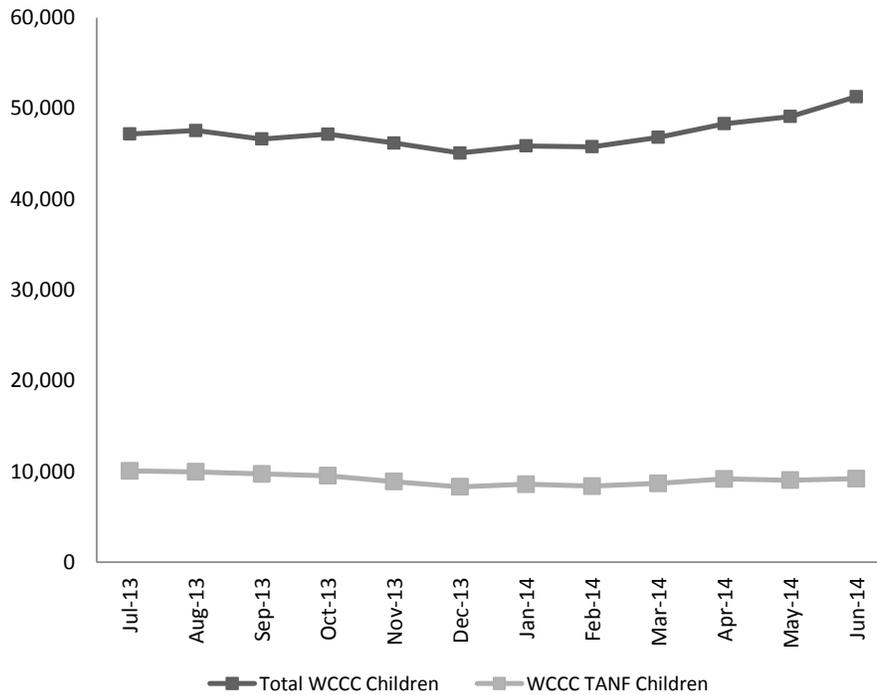
SFY 2014	Total WCCC Cases	TANF WCCC Cases	% of WCCC Households using TANF
July	26,876	6,087	22.6%
August	27,015	5,997	22.2%
September	27,243	6,048	22.2%
October	27,696	5,999	21.7%
November	27,195	5,576	20.5%
December	26,479	5,125	19.4%
January	26,887	5,246	19.5%
February	26,994	5,173	19.2%
March	27,627	5,399	19.5%
April	28,457	5,703	20.0%
May	29,005	5,669	19.5%
June	29,625	5,642	19.0%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>27,592</b>	<b>5,639</b>	<b>20.4%</b>

<sup>3</sup> The number of cases is tabulated from the WCCC Household Data (October 2014) supplied by OFM Forecasting Division which is based on the DSHS Social Service Payment System (SSPS) files supplied by the Department of Early Learning (DEL). TANF cases are identified by matching the DEL WCCC household payment data with ACES. 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 the Briefing Book.

## WCCC Program

### Children<sup>4</sup> Receiving Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) by Month SFY 2014

Source: Department of Early Learning



SFY 2014	Total WCCC Children	WCCC TANF Children	% of WCCC Children Using TANF
<b>July</b>	47,180	10,057	21.3%
<b>August</b>	47,561	9,948	20.9%
<b>September</b>	46,625	9,716	20.8%
<b>October</b>	47,158	9,512	20.2%
<b>November</b>	46,186	8,873	19.2%
<b>December</b>	45,076	8,292	18.4%
<b>January</b>	45,857	8,582	18.7%
<b>February</b>	45,766	8,377	18.3%
<b>March</b>	46,801	8,680	18.5%
<b>April</b>	48,309	9,160	19.0%
<b>May</b>	49,099	9,034	18.4%
<b>June</b>	51,292	9,191	17.9%
<b>Mon. Avg.</b>	<b>47,243</b>	<b>9,119</b>	<b>19.3%</b>

<sup>4</sup> The number of cases is tabulated from the WCCC Household Data (October 2014) supplied by OFM Forecasting Division which is based on the DSHS Social Service Payment System (SSPS) files supplied by the Department of Early Learning (DEL). TANF cases are identified by matching the DEL WCCC household payment data with ACES. 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 the Briefing Book.

## WCCC Program

### Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Payments by Month<sup>5</sup> SFY 2014

Source: Department of Early Learning

<b>SFY 2014</b>	<b>Total WCCC Payments</b>	<b>Total WCCC TANF Payments</b>	<b>% of WCCC TANF Payment</b>
<b>July</b>	\$21,247,914.41	\$4,697,344.57	22.1%
<b>August</b>	\$21,025,458.96	\$4,552,009.47	21.6%
<b>September</b>	\$17,563,410.59	\$3,843,314.28	21.9%
<b>October</b>	\$19,329,695.25	\$4,236,449.84	21.9%
<b>November</b>	\$18,054,268.46	\$3,737,193.02	20.7%
<b>December</b>	\$17,851,547.29	\$3,493,974.05	19.6%
<b>January</b>	\$18,819,179.75	\$3,735,281.24	19.8%
<b>February</b>	\$17,371,457.29	\$3,436,494.57	19.8%
<b>March</b>	\$18,414,916.35	\$3,618,551.69	19.7%
<b>April</b>	\$19,626,111.97	\$3,971,027.18	20.2%
<b>May</b>	\$20,072,104.30	\$3,993,619.97	19.9%
<b>June</b>	\$21,073,756.88	\$4,051,369.58	19.2%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>\$19,204,151.79</b>	<b>\$3,947,219.12</b>	<b>20.6%</b>

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<sup>5</sup>The data on this chart comes from the WCCC Household Data (October 2014) report. Expenditures are tabulated by OFM Forecasting Division from DSHS Social Service Payment System (SSPS) files supplied by the Department of Early Learning (DEL). Expenditures for more recent months may change as more child care payments are made following the publication of the Briefing Book.

## Other Programs

	PAGE
Other Programs - Highlights .....	1
Selected Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN) Program Characteristics, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014.....	2
AREN Caseload, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014.....	3
AREN Caseload as Percent of the TANF Caseload, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014.....	4
Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2014.....	5
AREN Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), June 2014 Snapshot.....	6
AREN Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot .....	8
AREN Clients by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot.....	10
AREN Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot.....	11
Selected Consolidated Emergency Assistance (CEAP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014 .....	13
CEAP Caseload, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014.....	14
CEAP Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), June 2014 Snapshot ....	15
CEAP Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot.....	17
CEAP Clients by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot .....	19
CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2014 .....	20
Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014.....	22
DCA Caseload, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	23
DCA Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), June 2014 Snapshot .....	24
DCA Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot .....	26
DCA Clients by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot.....	28
DCA Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot.....	29
Selected Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Program Characteristics, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014 .....	31

## Other Programs

OAR Caseload, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	32
OAR Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2014 .....	33
OAR Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), June 2014 Snapshot .....	34
OAR Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot .....	36
OAR Clients by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot .....	38
OAR Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot.....	39
OFR Total Collections, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	41
OFR Total Collections by Program, SFY 2014.....	42
Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014 .....	43
RCA Caseload, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	44
RCA Caseload by Country of Origin, June 2014 Snapshot .....	45
RCA Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), June 2014 Snapshot .....	46
RCA Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot.....	47
RCA Clients by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot .....	48
RCA Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot .....	49
Selected State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2013 and SFY 2014 .....	51
SSP Caseload, SFY 2005 through SFY 2014 .....	52
SSP Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office), June 2014 Snapshot .....	53
SSP Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO), June 2014 Snapshot .....	56
SSP Clients by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot.....	58
SSP Client Demographics, June 2014 Snapshot .....	59
Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) Caseload, SFY 1995 to SFY 2014 .....	61
WTAP Clients by County of Residence, June 2014 Snapshot.....	62

## 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 Program (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<sup>1</sup> caseload was 275 cases in SFY 2014, compared to 278 cases in SFY 2013.
- The average monthly CEAP<sup>2</sup> caseload was 61 cases in SFY 2014, compared to 62 cases in SFY 2013. A total of 363 cases received CEAP in SFY 2014.
- The average monthly DCA caseload was 244 cases in SFY 2014, compared to 277 cases in SFY 2013.
- The average monthly OAR caseload was 273 cases in SFY 2014, compared to 282 cases in SFY 2013.
- Total OFR collections in SFY 2014 were about \$268.7 million<sup>3</sup>, an increase from \$250.8 million in SFY 2013.
- In SFY 2014 over three-quarters (77.9%) of OFR collections came from these three program areas: developmental disabilities (41.7%), vendor overpayments (18.8%), and mental health (17.4%).
- The average monthly RCA caseload was 425 cases in SFY 2014, compared to 414 cases in SFY 2013.
- The average monthly SSP caseload was 36,110 cases in SFY 2014, compared to 35,241 cases in SFY 2013.
- The annual total of WTAP cases was 67,047 cases in SFY 2014, down from a total of 84,599 cases in SFY 2013.

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<sup>1</sup> Effective May 1, 2014, the AREN limit reverted from a \$750 lifetime limit (put into place on February 1, 2012) to allow for a \$750 limit within a 12-month period.

<sup>2</sup> CEAP ran out of funds by January 2013. A new rule change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2014 for the start of the new fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> Effective July 1, 2012, OFR no longer handles the Medicaid Drug Rebate function. This line of business collected \$178,156,779 in FY 12 and \$0 in FY 13. Effective January 1, 2013, OFR stopped performing the majority of Regional Support Network reimbursement functions. This line of business collected \$29,650,257 in FY 12 and \$304,347 in FY 13.

## Other Programs

### Selected AREN Program Characteristics SFY 2013 and SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)	SFY 2014 (July 2013 – June 2014)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	278 (221 – 357)	275 (211 – 347)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	774 (583 – 1,002)	776 (598 – 983)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	306 (242 – 394)	300 (228 – 359)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	468 (339 – 608)	476 (370 – 624)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace
<b>Total Statewide Population<sup>4</sup></b>	6,882,400	6,968,170
<b>Children as a Percent of All Recipients</b>	60.5%	61.3%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	2.8	2.8
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.7	1.7
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	1.5	1.6
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>5</sup></b>	\$480.20 (\$450.67 – \$498.40)	\$491.01 (\$461.98 – \$521.63)

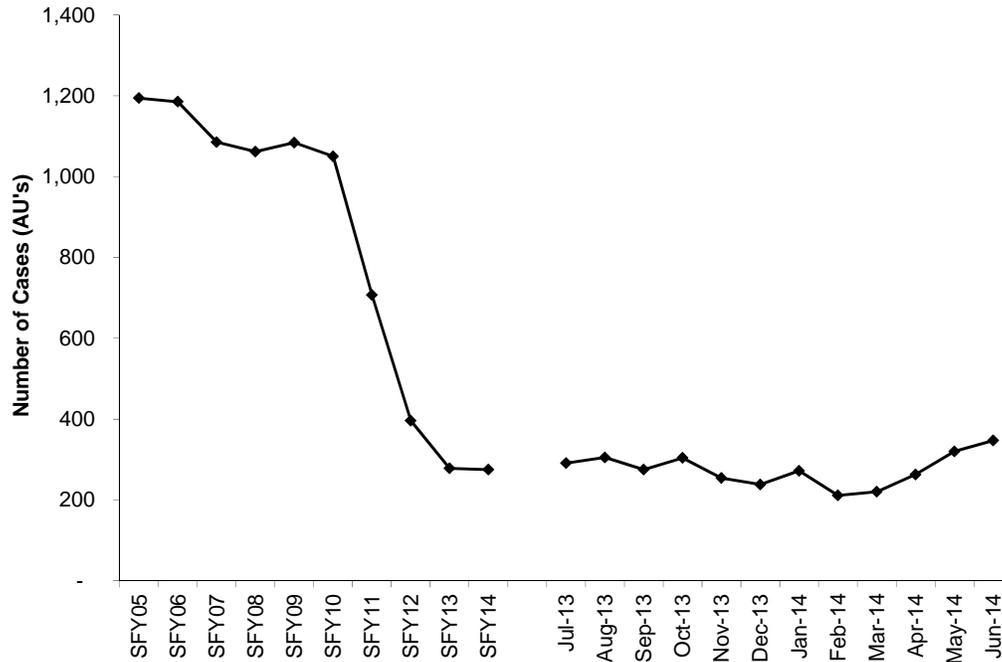
<sup>4</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>5</sup> Payments have not been adjusted for refunds.

## Other Programs

### AREN Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	1,194	SFY10	1,050
SFY06	1,185	SFY11	707
SFY07	1,086	SFY12	396
SFY08	1,062	SFY13	278
SFY09	1,084	SFY14	275

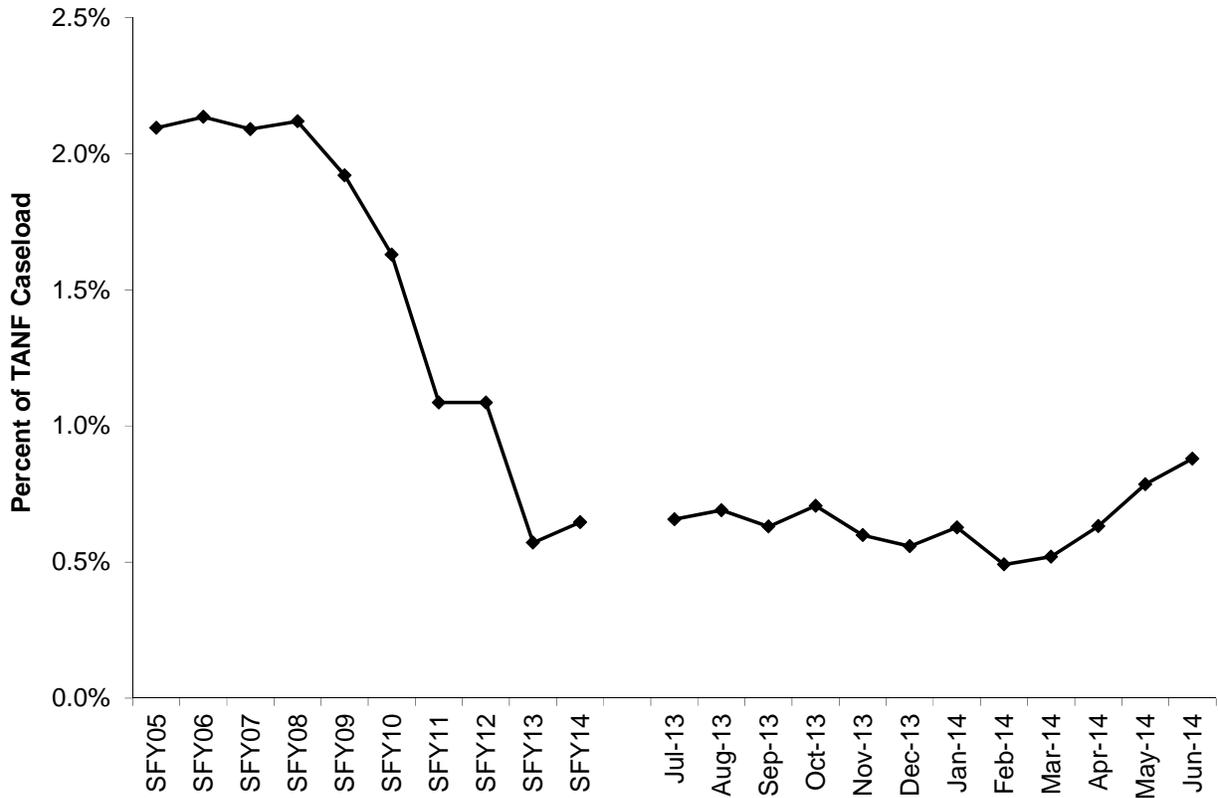
SFY 2014	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	291	824	\$141,227.00	\$485.32
August	305	827	\$153,361.00	\$502.82
September	275	757	\$133,234.00	\$484.49
October	304	867	\$150,319.00	\$494.47
November	254	683	\$117,342.00	\$461.98
December	238	669	\$115,179.00	\$483.95
January	272	831	\$128,677.00	\$473.08
February	211	621	\$98,895.00	\$468.70
March	220	598	\$108,191.00	\$491.78
April	263	725	\$130,814.00	\$497.39
May	320	927	\$166,923.00	\$521.63
June	347	983	\$180,730.00	\$520.84
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>\$135,407.67</b>	<b>\$491.01</b>

## Other Programs

### AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload

SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

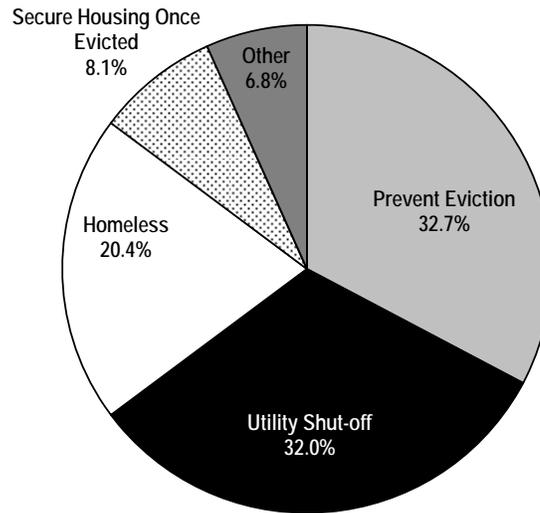


SFY 2014	TANF	AREN Caseload	
	Caseload	Number	Percent
July	44,297	291	0.7%
August	44,181	305	0.7%
September	43,639	275	0.6%
October	43,028	304	0.7%
November	42,453	254	0.6%
December	42,653	238	0.6%
January	43,356	272	0.6%
February	42,995	211	0.5%
March	42,350	220	0.5%
April	41,635	263	0.6%
May	40,728	320	0.8%
June	39,454	347	0.9%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>42,564</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

## Other Programs

### Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type<sup>6</sup> SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



AREN Case Type	AREN Cases	
	Number	Percent
Prevent Eviction	93	32.7%
Utility Shut-off	91	32.0%
Homeless	58	20.4%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	23	8.1%
No Fuel For Heating or Cooking	5	1.8%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	5	1.8%
Exception to Rule	5	1.8%
Obtain New Housing - Abusive Spouse	4	1.4%
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%
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>6</sup> 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 Clients by CSO of Issuance<sup>7</sup> (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	58	16.7%	172	17.5%
COLFAX CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
COLVILLE CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
ELLENSBURG CSO	3	0.9%	9	0.9%
GOLDENDALE CSO	4	1.2%	8	0.8%
KENNEWICK CSO	2	0.6%	9	0.9%
MOSES LAKE CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
NEWPORT CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.5%
WALLA WALLA CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
WAPATO CSO	2	0.6%	14	1.4%
WENATCHEE CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
YAKIMA CSO	15	4.3%	38	3.9%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>27.0%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	5	1.4%	18	1.8%
AUBURN CSO	4	1.2%	12	1.2%
BELLINGHAM CSO	7	2.0%	17	1.7%
BELLTOWN CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.5%
EVERETT CSO	13	3.7%	36	3.7%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	7	2.0%	20	2.0%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	4	1.2%	14	1.4%
KING NORTH CSO	6	1.7%	16	1.6%
KING SOUTH CSO	7	2.0%	19	1.9%
MT VERNON CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
RAINIER CSO	8	2.3%	19	1.9%
RENTON CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.5%
SKY VALLEY CSO	1	0.3%	4	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	8	2.3%	23	2.3%
WHITE CENTER CSO	7	2.0%	15	1.5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>23.0%</b>

<sup>7</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## Other Programs

### AREN Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	10	2.9%	32	3.3%
BREMERTON CSO	3	0.9%	6	0.6%
CHEHALIS CSO	3	0.9%	7	0.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	21	6.1%	59	6.0%
KELSO CSO	16	4.6%	46	4.7%
LAKEWOOD CSO	44	12.7%	130	13.2%
OLYMPIA CSO	9	2.6%	17	1.7%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	9	2.6%	24	2.4%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	40	11.5%	120	12.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	7	2.0%	18	1.8%
SHELTON CSO	3	0.9%	7	0.7%
SOUTH BEND CSO	3	0.9%	12	1.2%
STEVENSON CSO	4	1.2%	10	1.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>49.6%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>				
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	1	0.3%	4	0.4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### AREN Clients by CSO of Residence<sup>8</sup> (DSHS Region and CSO) June 2014 Snapshot Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	57	16.4%	166	16.9%
COLFAX CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
COLVILLE CSO	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
ELLENSBURG CSO	3	0.9%	9	0.9%
GOLDENDALE CSO	4	1.2%	8	0.8%
KENNEWICK CSO	2	0.6%	9	0.9%
MOSES LAKE CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
NEWPORT CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.5%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	1	0.3%	4	0.4%
WALLA WALLA CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
WAPATO CSO	1	0.3%	10	1.0%
WENATCHEE CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
YAKIMA CSO	15	4.3%	38	3.9%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>26.3%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	3	0.9%	10	1.0%
AUBURN CSO	4	1.2%	12	1.2%
BELLINGHAM CSO	6	1.7%	15	1.5%
BELLTOWN CSO	2	0.6%	4	0.4%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
EVERETT CSO	15	4.3%	43	4.4%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	8	2.3%	26	2.6%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	4	1.2%	14	1.4%
KING NORTH CSO	6	1.7%	16	1.6%
KING SOUTH CSO	5	1.4%	13	1.3%
MT VERNON CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.5%
RAINIER CSO	8	2.3%	21	2.1%
RENTON CSO	4	1.2%	9	0.9%
SKY VALLEY CSO	1	0.3%	4	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	7	2.0%	19	1.9%
WHITE CENTER CSO	6	1.7%	13	1.3%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>23.1%</b>

<sup>8</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## Other Programs

### AREN Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	10	2.9%	32	3.3%
BREMERTON CSO	3	0.9%	6	0.6%
CHEHALIS CSO	3	0.9%	7	0.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	20	5.8%	57	5.8%
KELSO CSO	16	4.6%	46	4.7%
LAKEWOOD CSO	45	13.0%	134	13.6%
OLYMPIA CSO	13	3.7%	26	2.6%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	11	3.2%	28	2.8%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	38	11.0%	117	11.9%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	6	1.7%	15	1.5%
SHELTON CSO	3	0.9%	7	0.7%
SOUTH BEND CSO	3	0.9%	12	1.2%
STEVENSON CSO	4	1.2%	10	1.0%
Region Total	<b>175</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>50.6%</b>
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### AREN Caseload by County of Residence

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	2	0.6%	9	0.9%
Chelan	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	20	5.8%	57	5.8%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	16	4.6%	46	4.7%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Grays Harbor	10	2.9%	32	3.3%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	48	13.8%	131	13.3%
Kitsap	3	0.9%	6	0.6%
Kittitas	3	0.9%	9	0.9%
Klickitat	4	1.2%	8	0.8%
Lewis	3	0.9%	7	0.7%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	3	0.9%	7	0.7%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	3	0.9%	12	1.2%
Pend Oreille	2	0.6%	5	0.5%
Pierce	99	28.5%	289	29.4%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	2	0.6%	5	0.5%
Skamania	4	1.2%	10	1.0%
Snohomish	27	7.8%	79	8.0%
Spokane	57	16.4%	166	16.9%
Stevens	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
Thurston	13	3.7%	28	2.8%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Whatcom	6	1.7%	15	1.5%
Whitman	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
Yakima	17	4.9%	52	5.3%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### AREN Client Demographics

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
<b>Female</b>	579	58.9%	264	73.5%
<b>Male</b>	404	41.1%	95	26.5%
<b>Race</b>				
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	139	14.1%	41	11.4%
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	844	85.9%	318	88.6%
<b>White</b>	432	43.9%	200	55.7%
<b>Black/African American</b>	167	17.0%	63	17.5%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	47	4.8%	19	5.3%
<b>American Indian/ Alaska Native</b>	23	2.3%	8	2.2%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	33	3.4%	7	1.9%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	142	14.4%	21	5.8%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>				
<b>Separated</b>			32	8.9%
<b>Married</b>			100	27.9%
<b>Never Married</b>			186	51.8%
<b>Divorced</b>			33	9.2%
<b>Widowed</b>			3	0.8%
<b>Citizenship</b>				
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	941	95.7%	328	91.4%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	41	4.2%	30	8.4%
<b>U.S. National<sup>9</sup></b>	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
<b>Homeless</b>	152	15.5%	63	17.5%

<sup>9</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Education (Adults Only)</b>				
Less than a High School Diploma			72	20.1%
High School Graduate or GED			210	58.5%
Some College or College Degree			74	20.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			3	0.8%
<b>Age</b>				
< 1 Year Old	69	7.0%		
1 - 5 Years Old	243	24.7%		
6 - 10 Years Old	170	17.3%		
11 - 15 Years Old	102	10.4%		
16 - 17 Years Old	29	3.0%		
18 - 24 Years Old	97	9.9%	86	24.0%
25 - 34 Years Old	171	17.4%	171	47.6%
35 - 44 Years Old	82	8.3%	82	22.8%
45 - 54 Years Old	18	1.8%	18	5.0%
55 - 64 Years Old	2	0.2%	2	0.6%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Avg. Age of Children</b>	6.5 Years Old			
<b>Avg. Age of Adults</b>	30.9 Years Old			

## Other Programs

### Selected CEAP<sup>10</sup> Program Characteristics SFY 2013 and SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2013 <sup>11</sup> (July 2012 – June 2013)	SFY 2014 <sup>12</sup> (July 2013 – June 2014)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	62 (50 - 84)	61 (47 - 73)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	211 (163 – 301)	193 (154 – 255)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	78 (62 – 108)	77 (64 – 108)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	133 (101 – 193)	116 (90 – 166)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace
<b>Total Statewide Population<sup>13</sup></b>	6,882,400	6,968,170
<b>Children as a Percent of All Recipients</b>	62.9%	60.2%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	3.4	3.2
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	2.1	1.9
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	1.7	1.5
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>14</sup></b>	\$437.79 (\$392.57 - \$473.12)	\$422.39 (\$411.77 - \$439.77)

<sup>10</sup> CEAP ran out of funds as of January 1, 2014. A new rule change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2014 for the start of the new fiscal year.

<sup>11</sup> Monthly averages are based on clients served in the six months (July-December 2012) during which the program operated in the fiscal year.

<sup>12</sup> Monthly averages are based on clients served in the six months (July-December 2013) during which the program operated in the fiscal year.

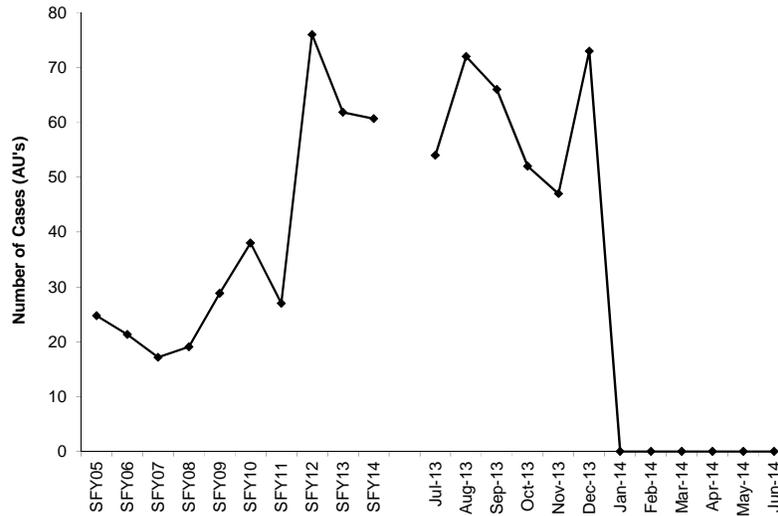
<sup>13</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>14</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## Other Programs

### CEAP Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	25	SFY10	38
SFY06	21	SFY11	27
SFY07	17	SFY12	76
SFY08	19	SFY13	62
SFY09	29	SFY14	61

SFY 2014 <sup>15</sup>	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	54	154	\$23,747.62	\$439.77
August	72	221	\$29,647.72	\$411.77
September	66	197	\$27,555.68	\$417.51
October	52	162	\$22,017.98	\$423.42
November	47	169	\$20,266.69	\$431.21
December	73	255	\$30,514.39	\$418.01
January	0	0	--	--
February	0	0	--	--
March	0	0	--	--
April	0	0	--	--
May	0	0	--	--
June	0	0	--	--
<b>Avg. Mo.<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>61</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>\$25,625.01</b>	<b>\$422.39</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>\$153,750.08</b>	<b>\$423.55</b>

<sup>15</sup> CEAP ran out of funds as of January 1, 2014. A new rule change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted. The suspension was lifted on July 1, 2014 for the start of the new fiscal year.

<sup>16</sup> Monthly averages are based on clients served in the six months (July-December 2013) during which the program operated in the fiscal year.

## Other Programs

### CEAP Clients by CSO of Issuance<sup>17</sup> (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	87	24.0%	298	26.0%
GOLDENDALE CSO	3	0.8%	12	1.0%
KENNEWICK CSO	17	4.7%	74	6.5%
MOSES LAKE CSO	3	0.8%	8	0.7%
NEWPORT CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.4%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	30	8.3%	118	10.3%
WAPATO CSO	1	0.3%	5	0.4%
WENATCHEE CSO	1	0.3%	4	0.3%
WHITE SALMON CSO	3	0.8%	8	0.7%
YAKIMA CSO	2	0.6%	10	0.9%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>47.3%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	2	0.6%	8	0.7%
AUBURN CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
BELLINGHAM CSO	3	0.8%	7	0.6%
BELLTOWN CSO	8	2.2%	18	1.6%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	2	0.6%	6	0.5%
EVERETT CSO	11	3.0%	36	3.1%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	4	1.1%	15	1.3%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
KING NORTH CSO	34	9.4%	91	7.9%
KING SOUTH CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
MT VERNON CSO	6	1.7%	18	1.6%
RENTON CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	2	0.6%	4	0.3%
WHITE CENTER CSO	5	1.4%	12	1.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>19.7%</b>

<sup>17</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## Other Programs

### CEAP Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
BREMERTON CSO	30	8.3%	79	6.9%
CHEHALIS CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	63	17.4%	184	16.1%
FORKS CSO	6	1.7%	19	1.7%
KELSO CSO	5	1.4%	18	1.6%
OLYMPIA CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.4%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	5	1.4%	12	1.0%
PORT ANGELES CSO	3	0.8%	10	0.9%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	11	3.0%	30	2.6%
SHELTON CSO	3	0.8%	8	0.7%
SOUTH BEND CSO	3	0.8%	7	0.6%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>32.8%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>				
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

**CEAP Clients by CSO of Residence<sup>18</sup>**  
**(DSHS Region and CSO)**  
**June 2014 Snapshot**  
 Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	85	23.4%	290	25.3%
COLFAX CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
COLVILLE CSO	1	0.3%	5	0.4%
GOLDENDALE CSO	3	0.8%	12	1.0%
KENNEWICK CSO	17	4.7%	74	6.5%
MOSES LAKE CSO	3	0.8%	8	0.7%
NEWPORT CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.4%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	29	8.0%	112	9.8%
WAPATO CSO	2	0.6%	11	1.0%
WENATCHEE CSO	1	0.3%	4	0.3%
WHITE SALMON CSO	3	0.8%	8	0.7%
YAKIMA CSO	2	0.6%	10	0.9%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>47.3%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	2	0.6%	8	0.7%
AUBURN CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
BELLINGHAM CSO	3	0.8%	7	0.6%
BELLTOWN CSO	8	2.2%	20	1.7%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	3	0.8%	9	0.8%
EVERETT CSO	11	3.0%	36	3.1%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	4	1.1%	15	1.3%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
KING NORTH CSO	31	8.5%	82	7.2%
KING SOUTH CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
MT VERNON CSO	6	1.7%	18	1.6%
RAINIER CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
RENTON CSO	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	3	0.8%	6	0.5%
WHITE CENTER CSO	5	1.4%	12	1.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>19.7%</b>

<sup>18</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## Other Programs

### CEAP Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO)

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
BREMERTON CSO	30	8.3%	79	6.9%
CHEHALIS CSO	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	63	17.4%	184	16.1%
FORKS CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.4%
KELSO CSO	6	1.7%	21	1.8%
OLYMPIA CSO	2	0.6%	5	0.4%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	6	1.7%	14	1.2%
PORT ANGELES CSO	4	1.1%	14	1.2%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	3	0.8%	10	0.9%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	10	2.8%	28	2.4%
SHELTON CSO	3	0.8%	8	0.7%
SOUTH BEND CSO	3	0.8%	7	0.6%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>33.0%</b>
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### CEAP Annual Caseload by County of Residence SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	5	1.4%	11	1.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	11	3.0%	47	4.1%
Chelan	1	0.3%	4	0.3%
Clallam	6	1.7%	19	1.7%
Clark	62	17.1%	181	15.8%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	5	1.4%	19	1.7%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	6	1.7%	27	2.4%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	3	0.8%	8	0.7%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	3	0.8%	10	0.9%
King	53	14.6%	146	12.8%
Kitsap	30	8.3%	79	6.9%
Kittitas	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Klickitat	6	1.7%	20	1.7%
Lewis	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	3	0.8%	8	0.7%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	3	0.8%	7	0.6%
Pend Oreille	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Pierce	16	4.4%	42	3.7%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	6	1.7%	18	1.6%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	16	4.4%	50	4.4%
Spokane	85	23.4%	290	25.3%
Stevens	1	0.3%	5	0.4%
Thurston	2	0.6%	5	0.4%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	3	0.8%	7	0.6%
Whitman	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
Yakima	33	9.1%	133	11.6%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### CEAP Client Demographics SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	649	56.7%	344	72.4%
Male	496	43.3%	131	27.6%
<b>Race</b>				
Hispanic Origin	269	23.5%	97	20.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	876	76.5%	378	79.6%
White	570	49.8%	275	57.9%
Black/African American	107	9.3%	43	9.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	2.2%	15	3.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	28	2.4%	11	2.3%
Two or More Races	13	1.1%	5	1.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	133	11.6%	29	6.1%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>				
Separated			45	9.5%
Married			100	21.1%
Never Married			274	57.7%
Divorced			46	9.7%
Widowed			4	0.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			6	1.3%
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Citizen	1,030	90.0%	390	82.1%
Resident Alien	40	3.5%	31	6.5%
U.S. National <sup>19</sup>	2	0.2%	2	0.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	73	6.4%	52	10.9%
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>14.1%</b>

<sup>19</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Education (Adults Only)</b>				
Less than a High School Diploma			146	30.7%
High School Graduate or GED			225	47.4%
Some College or College Degree			93	19.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			11	2.3%
<b>Age</b>				
< 1 Year Old	14	1.2%		
1 - 5 Years Old	190	16.6%		
6 - 10 Years Old	241	21.0%		
11 - 15 Years Old	176	15.4%		
16 - 17 Years Old	49	4.3%		
18 - 24 Years Old	84	7.3%	84	17.7%
25 - 34 Years Old	226	19.7%	226	47.6%
35 - 44 Years Old	135	11.8%	135	28.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	26	2.3%	26	5.5%
55 - 64 Years Old	2	0.2%	2	0.4%
65+ Years Old	2	0.2%	2	0.4%
<b>Avg. Age of Children</b>	8.3 Years Old			
<b>Avg. Age of Adults</b>	31.9 Years Old			

## Other Programs

### Selected DCA Program Characteristics SFY 2013 and SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)	SFY 2014 (July 2013 – June 2014)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	277 (172 - 372)	244 (142 - 321)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	872 (553 – 1,149)	772 (463 – 993)
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	368 (243 – 480)	319 (190 – 418)
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	504 (310 – 669)	453 (273 – 578)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace
<b>Total Population<sup>20</sup></b>	6,882,400	6,968,170
<b>Children as a Percent of All Recipients</b>	57.8%	58.7%
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	3.1	3.2
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.8	1.9
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	1.4	1.4
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>21</sup></b>	\$1,192.48 (\$1,183.22 – \$1,207.02)	\$1,182.84 (\$1,156.27 – \$1,194.74)

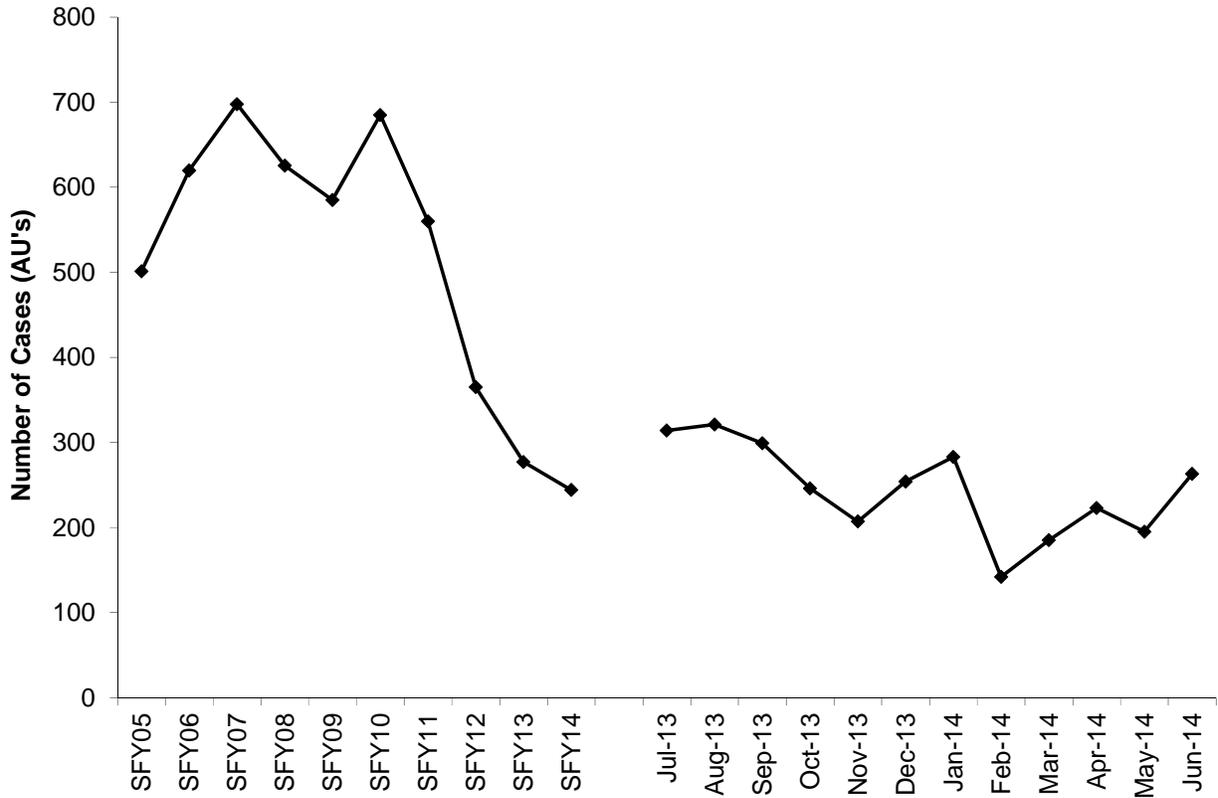
<sup>20</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>21</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## Other Programs

### DCA Caseload SFY 2005 – SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



<b>SFY 2014</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Grant Expenditures</b>	<b>Average Payment Per Case</b>
July	314	993	\$373,807.99	\$1,190.47
August	321	969	\$379,422.81	\$1,182.00
September	299	961	\$355,283.97	\$1,188.24
October	246	782	\$288,761.84	\$1,173.83
November	207	654	\$244,738.39	\$1,182.31
December	254	823	\$303,463.44	\$1,194.74
January	283	912	\$335,092.29	\$1,184.07
February	142	463	\$169,557.81	\$1,194.07
March	185	576	\$217,740.42	\$1,176.98
April	223	684	\$257,848.91	\$1,156.27
May	195	611	\$229,762.01	\$1,178.27
June	263	836	\$307,886.35	\$1,170.67
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>\$288,613.85</b>	<b>\$1,182.84</b>

## Other Programs

**DCA Clients by CSO of Issuance<sup>22</sup>**  
**(DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)**  
**June 2014 Snapshot**  
 Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	44	16.7%	137	16.4%
COLVILLE CSO	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
ELLENSBURG CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.0%
GOLDENDALE CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	6	2.3%	20	2.4%
MOSES LAKE CSO	5	1.9%	21	2.5%
NEWPORT CSO	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
WALLA WALLA CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.0%
WAPATO CSO	2	0.8%	5	0.6%
WENATCHEE CSO	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
WHITE SALMON CSO	2	0.8%	4	0.5%
YAKIMA CSO	4	1.5%	12	1.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>27.6%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	3	1.1%	10	1.2%
AUBURN CSO	5	1.9%	14	1.7%
BELLINGHAM CSO	4	1.5%	11	1.3%
BELLTOWN CSO	2	0.8%	4	0.5%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	6	2.3%	15	1.8%
EVERETT CSO	14	5.3%	42	5.0%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
KING NORTH CSO	4	1.5%	14	1.7%
KING SOUTH CSO	3	1.1%	10	1.2%
MT VERNON CSO	2	0.8%	5	0.6%
OAK HARBOR CSO	3	1.1%	13	1.6%
RAINIER CSO	3	1.1%	9	1.1%
RENTON CSO	5	1.9%	18	2.2%
SKY VALLEY CSO	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	7	2.7%	23	2.8%
WHITE CENTER CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>24.2%</b>

<sup>22</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## Other Programs

### DCA Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	3	1.1%	8	1.0%
BREMERTON CSO	5	1.9%	17	2.0%
CHEHALIS CSO	3	1.1%	12	1.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	36	13.7%	120	14.4%
FORKS CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
KELSO CSO	5	1.9%	14	1.7%
LAKESWOOD CSO	17	6.5%	50	6.0%
LONG BEACH CSO	1	0.4%	5	0.6%
OLYMPIA CSO	10	3.8%	27	3.2%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	7	2.7%	26	3.1%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	12	4.6%	34	4.1%
PORT ANGELES CSO	2	0.8%	10	1.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	13	4.9%	38	4.5%
SHELTON CSO	3	1.1%	11	1.3%
STEVENSON CSO	4	1.5%	16	1.9%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>46.7%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>				
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	3	1.1%	11	1.3%
CUSTOMR SVC SO SOUND	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

**DCA Clients by CSO of Residence<sup>23</sup>**  
**(DSHS Region and CSO)**  
**June 2014 Snapshot**  
 Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	42	16.0%	135	16.1%
COLVILLE CSO	2	0.8%	5	0.6%
ELLENSBURG CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.0%
GOLDENDALE CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	7	2.7%	23	2.8%
MOSES LAKE CSO	5	1.9%	21	2.5%
NEWPORT CSO	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
WALLA WALLA CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.0%
WAPATO CSO	2	0.8%	5	0.6%
WENATCHEE CSO	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
WHITE SALMON CSO	2	0.8%	4	0.5%
YAKIMA CSO	4	1.5%	12	1.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>28.0%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	3	1.1%	10	1.2%
AUBURN CSO	4	1.5%	11	1.3%
BELLINGHAM CSO	4	1.5%	11	1.3%
BELLTOWN CSO	2	0.8%	4	0.5%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	6	2.3%	15	1.8%
EVERETT CSO	13	4.9%	37	4.4%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	1	0.4%	2	0.2%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
KING NORTH CSO	4	1.5%	14	1.7%
KING SOUTH CSO	3	1.1%	10	1.2%
MT VERNON CSO	3	1.1%	9	1.1%
OAK HARBOR CSO	3	1.1%	13	1.6%
RAINIER CSO	3	1.1%	8	1.0%
RENTON CSO	3	1.1%	9	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	8	3.0%	27	3.2%
WHITE CENTER CSO	2	0.8%	8	1.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>22.8%</b>

<sup>23</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## Other Programs

### DCA Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO)

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	3	1.1%	8	1.0%
BREMERTON CSO	5	1.9%	17	2.0%
CHEHALIS CSO	3	1.1%	12	1.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	37	14.1%	125	15.0%
KELSO CSO	5	1.9%	14	1.7%
LAKEWOOD CSO	16	6.1%	48	5.7%
LONG BEACH CSO	1	0.4%	5	0.6%
OLYMPIA CSO	13	4.9%	36	4.3%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	8	3.0%	26	3.1%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	15	5.7%	45	5.4%
PORT ANGELES CSO	2	0.8%	10	1.2%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	2	0.8%	7	0.8%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	10	3.8%	31	3.7%
SHELTON CSO	2	0.8%	6	0.7%
STEVENSON CSO	6	2.3%	21	2.5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>49.2%</b>
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### DCA Caseload by County of Residence

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	2	0.8%	11	1.3%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	5	1.9%	16	1.9%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	2	0.8%	10	1.2%
Clark	37	14.1%	125	15.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	5	1.9%	14	1.7%
Douglas	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	0.8%	7	0.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	3	1.1%	10	1.2%
Grays Harbor	3	1.1%	8	1.0%
Island	3	1.1%	13	1.6%
Jefferson	2	0.8%	7	0.8%
King	29	11.0%	84	10.0%
Kitsap	5	1.9%	17	2.0%
Kittitas	2	0.8%	8	1.0%
Klickitat	2	0.8%	4	0.5%
Lewis	3	1.1%	12	1.4%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	2	0.8%	6	0.7%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	1	0.4%	5	0.6%
Pend Oreille	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
Pierce	49	18.6%	150	17.9%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	3	1.1%	9	1.1%
Skamania	7	2.7%	23	2.8%
Snohomish	24	9.1%	74	8.9%
Spokane	42	16.0%	135	16.1%
Stevens	2	0.8%	5	0.6%
Thurston	13	4.9%	36	4.3%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	2	0.8%	8	1.0%
Whatcom	4	1.5%	11	1.3%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	7	2.7%	20	2.4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### DCA Client Demographics

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	494	59.1%	243	72.1%
Male	342	40.9%	94	27.9%
<b>Race</b>				
Hispanic Origin	110	13.2%	43	12.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	726	86.8%	294	87.2%
White	443	53.0%	209	62.0%
Black/African American	114	13.6%	45	13.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	23	2.8%	8	2.4%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	14	1.7%	7	2.1%
Two or More Races	20	2.4%	4	1.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	112	13.4%	21	6.2%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>				
Separated			38	11.3%
Married			115	34.1%
Never Married			143	42.4%
Divorced			34	10.1%
Widowed			0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			7	2.1%
<b>Citizenship</b>				
U.S. Citizen	817	97.7%	323	95.8%
Resident Alien	17	2.0%	13	3.9%
U.S. National <sup>24</sup>	2	0.2%	1	0.3%
<b>Homeless</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7.4%</b>

<sup>24</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		Adults Only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Education (Adults Only)</b>				
Less than a High School Diploma			38	11.3%
High School Graduate or GED			216	64.1%
Some College or College Degree			82	24.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			1	0.3%
<b>Age</b>				
< 1 Year Old	57	6.8%		
1 - 5 Years Old	166	19.9%		
6 - 10 Years Old	135	16.1%		
11 - 15 Years Old	105	12.6%		
16 - 17 Years Old	28	3.3%		
18 - 24 Years Old	57	6.8%	49	14.5%
25 - 34 Years Old	173	20.7%	173	51.3%
35 - 44 Years Old	88	10.5%	88	26.1%
45 - 54 Years Old	24	2.9%	24	7.1%
55 - 64 Years Old	3	0.4%	3	0.9%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Avg. Age of Children</b>	7.0 Years Old			
<b>Avg. Age of Adults</b>	32.3 Years Old			

## Other Programs

### Selected OAR Program Characteristics SFY 2013 and SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)	SFY 2014 (July 2013 – June 2014)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	282 (267 - 300)	273 (268 - 280)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	288 (275 - 302)	280 (275 - 284)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	278 (264 - 293)	273 (269 - 281)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	10 (6-13)	7 (3-12)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population <sup>25</sup>	6,882,400	6,968,170
Children as a Percent of All Recipients	3.5%	2.5%
Average Persons Per Case	1	1
Average Children Per Case	0	0
Average Children Per Adult	0	0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>26</sup>	\$43.58 (\$42.37 – \$44.60)	\$43.57 (\$42.58 – \$45.50)

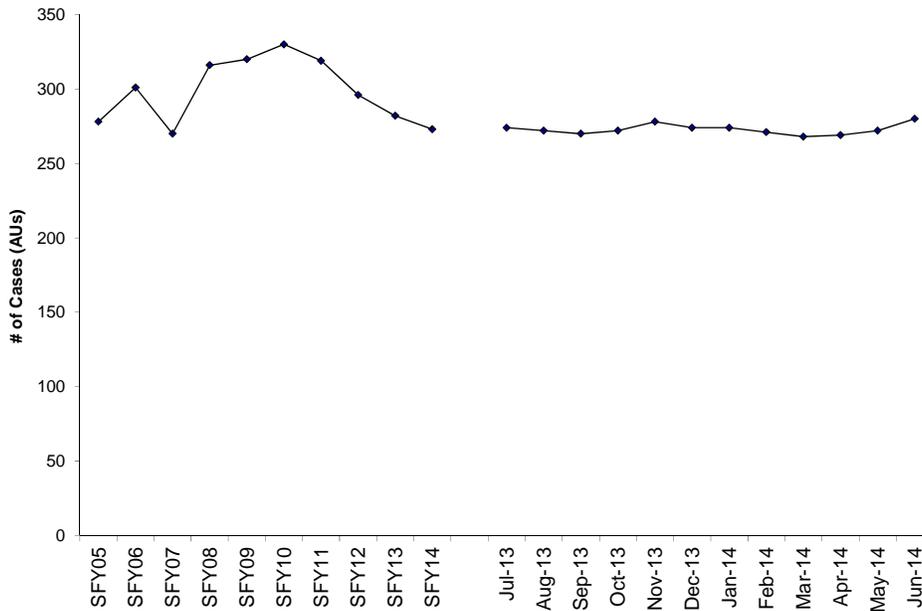
<sup>25</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>26</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## Other Programs

### OAR Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



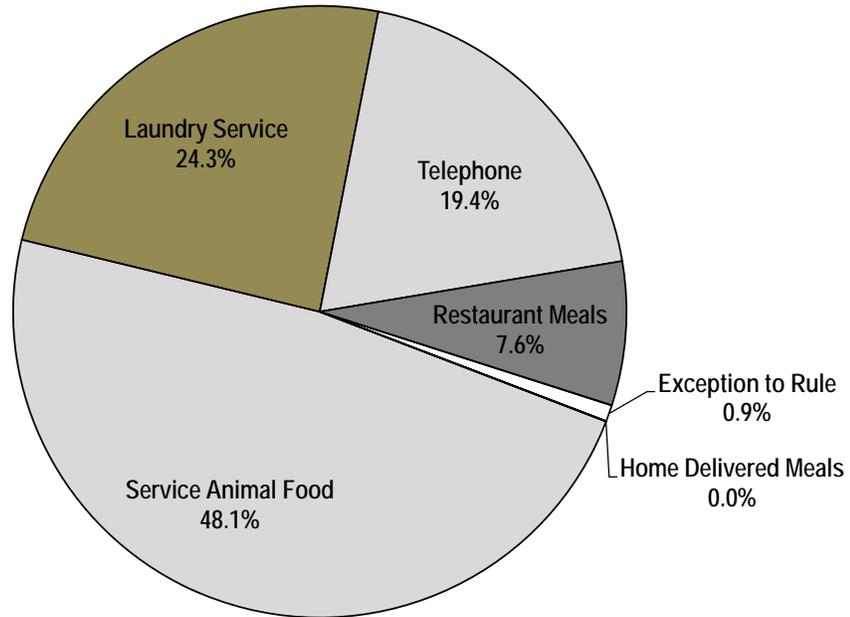
Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	278	SFY10	330
SFY06	301	SFY11	319
SFY07	270	SFY12	296
SFY08	316	SFY13	282
SFY09	320	SFY14	273

SFY 2014	Cases	Persons	Total Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	274	284	\$11,852.02	\$43.26
August	272	280	\$11,808.85	\$43.41
September	270	278	\$12,285.50	\$45.50
October	272	280	\$12,328.47	\$45.33
November	278	284	\$12,076.08	\$43.44
December	274	280	\$12,011.56	\$43.84
January	274	277	\$11,900.75	\$43.43
February	271	279	\$11,732.46	\$43.29
March	268	275	\$11,654.01	\$43.49
April	269	275	\$11,545.37	\$42.92
May	272	279	\$11,623.82	\$42.73
June	280	284	\$11,922.76	\$42.58
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>\$11,895.00</b>	<b>\$43.57</b>

## Other Programs

### Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type<sup>27</sup> SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



OAR Case Type	OAR Cases	
	Number	Percent
Service Animal Food	164	48.1%
Laundry Service	83	24.3%
Telephone	66	19.4%
Restaurant Meals	26	7.6%
Exception to Rule <sup>28</sup>	3	0.9%
Home Delivered Meals	0	0.0%
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> ETR (Exception to Rule), formerly ETP (Exception to Policy), is detailed in WAC 388-440-0001.

## Other Programs

**OAR Clients by CSO of Issuance<sup>29</sup>**  
**(DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)**  
**June 2014 Snapshot**  
 Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	10	3.6%	10	3.5%
WENATCHEE CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
BELLINGHAM CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
BELLTOWN CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
EVERETT CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
KING NORTH CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
MT VERNON CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
OAK HARBOR CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
WHITE CENTER CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
BREMERTON CSO	1	0.4%	5	1.8%
CHEHALIS CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KELSO CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
LAKESWOOD CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
OLYMPIA CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
PORT ANGELES CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
SHELTON CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>				
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	126	45.0%	126	44.4%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	1	0.4%	1	0.4%

<sup>29</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## Other Programs

### OAR Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>HCS Region 1</b>				
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	9	3.2%	9	3.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>HCS Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	14	5.0%	14	4.9%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	66	23.6%	66	23.2%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>30.3%</b>
<b>HCS Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KELSO HCS	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
PORT ANGELES HCS	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

**OAR Clients by CSO of Residence<sup>30</sup>**  
**(DSHS Region and CSO)**  
**June 2014 Snapshot**  
 Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	35	12.3%	35	12.3%
CLARKSTON CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
GOLDENDALE CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KENNEWICK CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
MOSES LAKE CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
NEWPORT CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
OKANOGAN CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
WALLA WALLA CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
WENATCHEE CSO	4	1.4%	4	1.4%
YAKIMA CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	18	6.3%	18	6.3%
BELLINGHAM CSO	14	4.9%	14	4.9%
BELLTOWN CSO	6	2.1%	6	2.1%
EVERETT CSO	76	26.8%	76	26.8%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	4	1.4%	4	1.4%
KING NORTH CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
KING SOUTH CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
MT VERNON CSO	5	1.8%	5	1.8%
OAK HARBOR CSO	5	1.8%	5	1.8%
RAINIER CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
SKY VALLEY CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	8	2.8%	8	2.8%
WHITE CENTER CSO	7	2.5%	7	2.5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>53.5%</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>53.5%</b>

<sup>30</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## Other Programs

### OAR Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	15	5.4%	15	5.3%
BREMERTON CSO	8	2.9%	12	4.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	6	2.1%	6	2.1%
FORKS CSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KELSO CSO	5	1.8%	5	1.8%
LAKEWOOD CSO	5	1.8%	5	1.8%
OLYMPIA CSO	11	3.9%	11	3.9%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	5	1.8%	5	1.8%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	8	2.9%	8	2.8%
PORT ANGELES CSO	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	6	2.1%	6	2.1%
SHELTON CSO	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Region Total	<b>77</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>28.5%</b>
Statewide Total	<b>280</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### OAR Caseload by County of Residence

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Benton	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
Chelan	3	1.1%	3	1.1%
Clallam	4	1.4%	4	1.4%
Clark	6	2.1%	6	2.1%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	5	1.8%	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	15	5.4%	15	5.3%
Island	6	2.1%	6	2.1%
Jefferson	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
King	25	8.9%	25	8.8%
Kitsap	8	2.9%	12	4.2%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Lewis	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Okanogan	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Pierce	23	8.2%	23	8.1%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	4	1.4%	4	1.4%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	105	37.5%	105	37.0%
Spokane	35	12.5%	35	12.3%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	9	3.2%	9	3.2%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Whatcom	14	5.0%	14	4.9%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### OAR Client Demographics

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
<b>Female</b>	203	71.5%
<b>Male</b>	81	28.5%
<b>Race</b>		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	8	2.8%
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	276	97.2%
<b>White</b>	211	74.3%
<b>Black/African American</b>	8	2.8%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	12	4.2%
<b>American Indian/ Alaska Native</b>	4	1.4%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	0	0.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	41	14.4%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
<b>Separated</b>	30	10.6%
<b>Married</b>	37	13.0%
<b>Never Married</b>	98	34.5%
<b>Divorced</b>	94	33.1%
<b>Widowed</b>	22	7.7%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	3	1.1%
<b>Citizenship</b>		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	256	90.1%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	28	9.9%
<b>U.S. National<sup>31</sup></b>	0	0.0%
<b>Homeless</b>	23	8.1%

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<sup>31</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

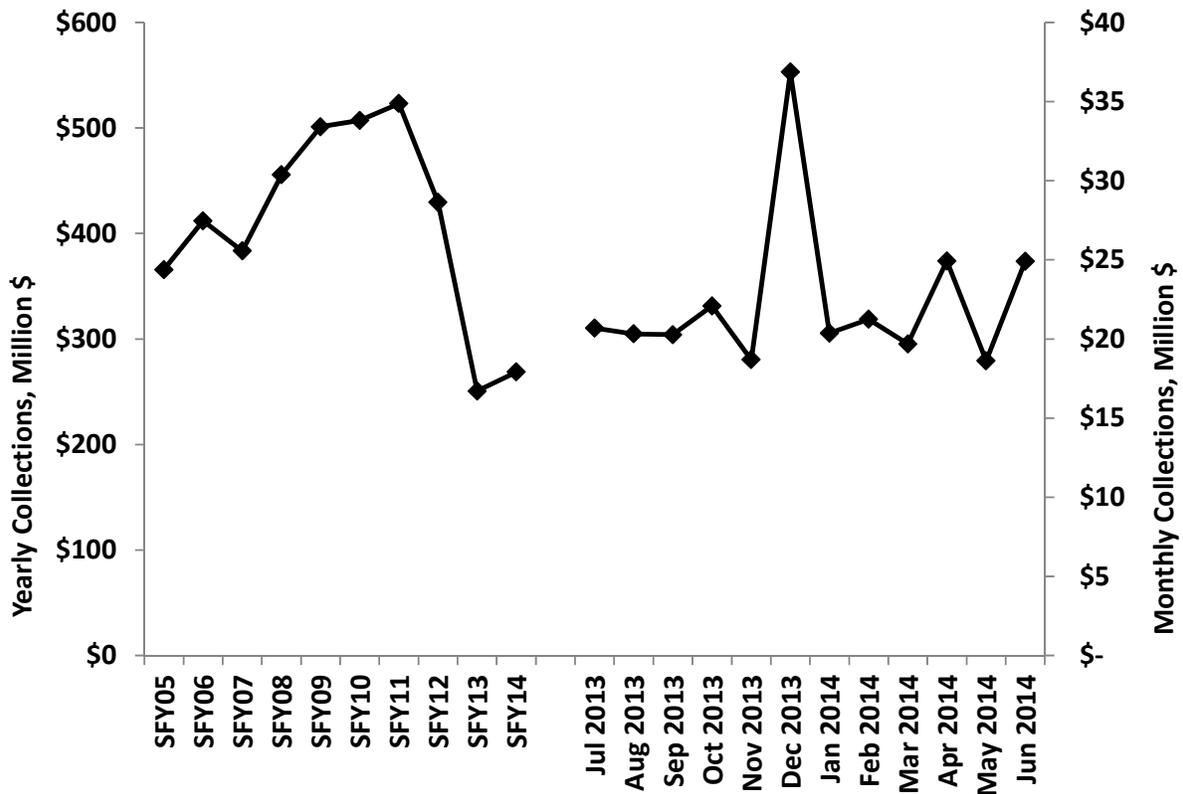
Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Education</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	50	17.6%
High School Graduate or GED	175	61.6%
Some College or College Degree	47	16.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	12	4.2%
<b>Age</b>		
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1 - 5 Years Old	0	0.0%
6 - 10 Years Old	1	0.4%
11 - 15 Years Old	2	0.7%
16 - 17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	10	3.5%
25 - 34 Years Old	10	3.5%
35 - 44 Years Old	42	14.8%
45 - 54 Years Old	56	19.7%
55 - 64 Years Old	73	25.7%
65+ Years Old	90	31.7%
<b>Avg. Age of Clients</b>	56.9 Years Old	

## Other Programs

### OFR Total Collections

**SFY 2005 – SFY 2014**

Source: Office of Financial Recovery

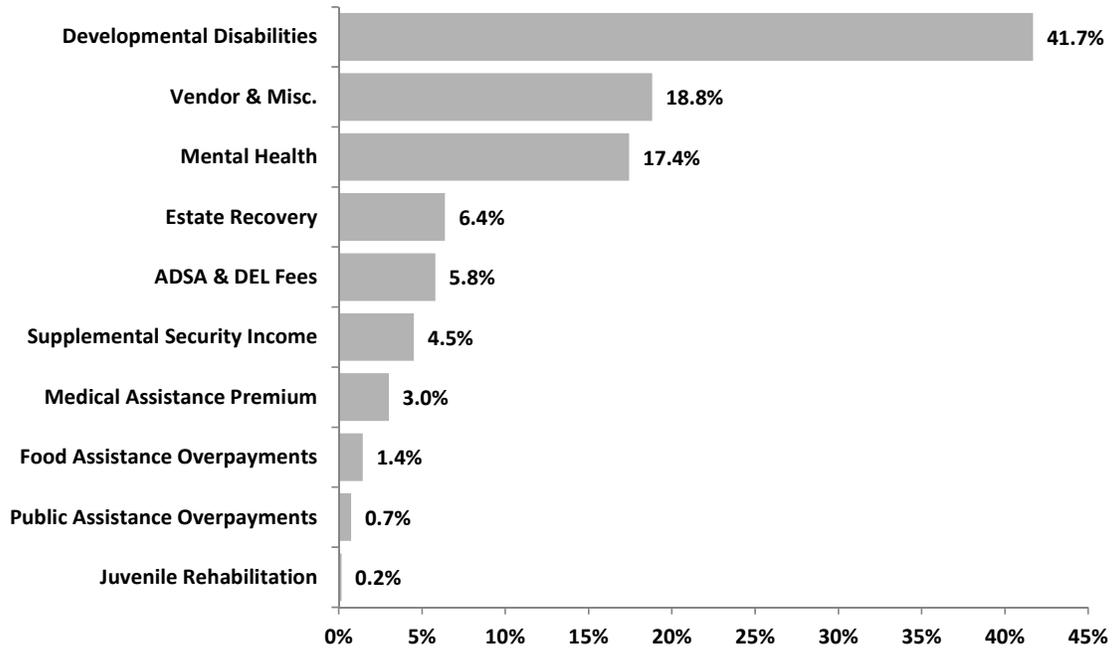


Year	Total Collections	Year	Total Collections
SFY05	\$365,748,404	SFY10	\$507,122,495
SFY06	\$411,945,972	SFY11	\$523,043,246
SFY07	\$383,371,727	SFY12	\$429,598,175
SFY08	\$455,621,170	SFY13	\$250,758,274
SFY09	\$501,094,673	SFY14	\$268,679,562

## Other Programs

### OFR Total Collections by Program SFY 2014<sup>32</sup>

Source: Office of Financial Recovery



Program	SFY 2014
Developmental Disabilities	\$112,025,051
Vendor & Misc.	\$50,575,691
Mental Health	\$46,853,052
Estate Recovery	\$17,138,371
ADSA & DEL Fees	\$15,592,961
Supplemental Security Income	\$12,112,109
Medical Assistance Premium	\$8,074,466
Food Assistance Overpayments	\$3,866,466
Public Assistance Overpayments	\$2,001,490
Juvenile Rehabilitation	\$439,571
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$268,679,562</b>

<sup>32</sup> Effective July 1, 2012, OFR no longer handles the Medicaid Drug Rebate function. This line of business collected \$178,156,779 in FY12 and \$0 in FY13. Effective January 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 2013 and SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2013 (July 2012– June 2013)	SFY 2014 (July 2013– June 2014)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	414 (363 - 459)	425 (370 - 495)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	458 (395 - 508)	467 (400 - 558)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population <sup>33</sup>	6,882,400	6,968,170
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over <sup>34</sup>	5,303,670	5,376,986
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>35</sup>	\$279.22 (\$269.91 - \$288.16)	\$280.10 (\$270.39 - \$292.60)

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<sup>33</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

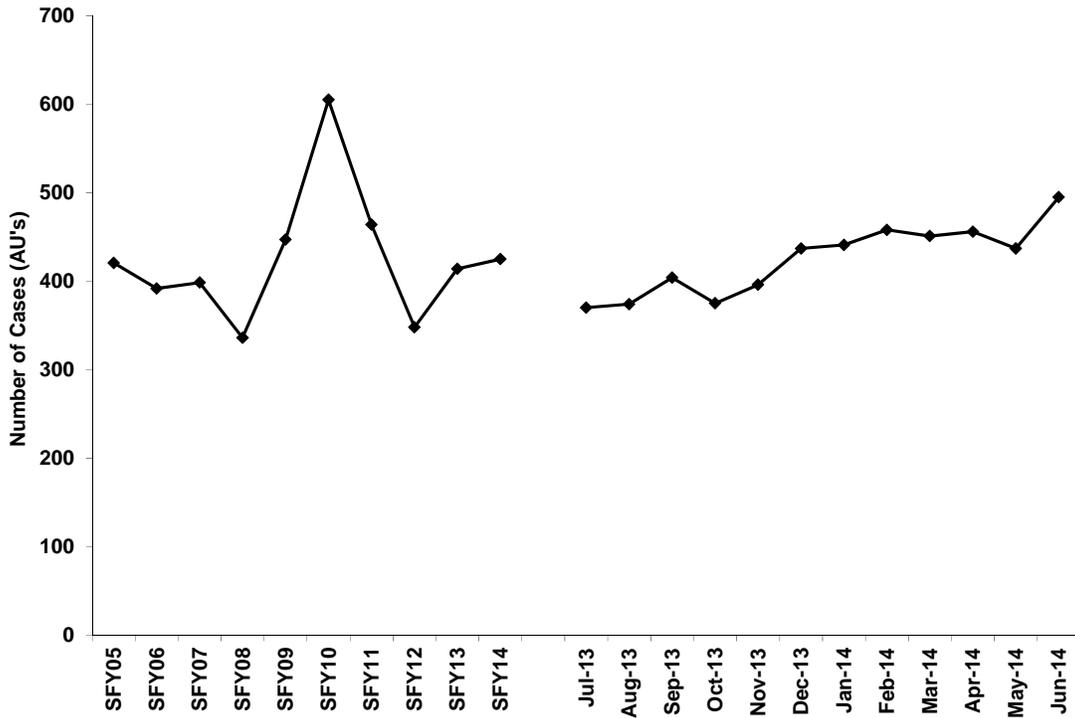
<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## Other Programs

### RCA Caseload SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Year	Mo. Avg. Cases	Year	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY05	421	SFY10	605
SFY06	392	SFY11	464
SFY07	398	SFY12	348
SFY08	336	SFY13	414
SFY09	447	SFY14	425

SFY2014	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	370	400	\$100,042.78	\$270.39
August	374	402	\$103,629.78	\$277.08
September	404	441	\$109,256.28	\$270.44
October	375	415	\$109,726.28	\$292.60
November	396	430	\$108,651.00	\$274.37
December	437	475	\$124,650.00	\$285.24
January	441	483	\$120,354.00	\$272.91
February	458	505	\$129,096.00	\$281.87
March	451	502	\$128,710.00	\$285.39
April	456	509	\$130,921.00	\$287.11
May	437	484	\$126,954.00	\$290.51
June	495	558	\$136,519.00	\$275.80
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>\$119,042.51</b>	<b>\$280.10</b>

## Other Programs

### RCA Caseload by Country of Origin

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Country	Number of Persons	Percent of Statewide Cases
Iraq	117	21.0%
Somalia	116	20.8%
Iran	52	9.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	42	7.5%
Ukraine	39	7.0%
Bhutan	28	5.0%
Ethiopia	27	4.8%
Afghanistan	22	3.9%
Cuba	16	2.9%
Eritrea	16	2.9%
Nepal	11	2.0%
Kenya	7	1.3%
Saint Martin	7	1.3%
Sudan	7	1.3%
Thailand	5	0.9%
Columbia	4	0.7%
Moldova	4	0.7%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	3	0.5%
Bulgaria	2	0.4%
Ecuador	2	0.4%
El Salvador	2	0.4%
Ghana	2	0.4%
Georgia	2	0.4%
Mexico	2	0.4%
Russia	2	0.4%
Bermuda	1	0.2%
Brunei	1	0.2%
Bangladesh	1	0.2%
Burundi	1	0.2%
China	1	0.2%
Gambia, The	1	0.2%
Guatemala	1	0.2%
Haiti	1	0.2%
Honduras	1	0.2%
Kyrgyzstan	1	0.2%
Korea (North)	1	0.2%
Malaysia	1	0.2%
United Arab Emirates	1	0.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	8	1.4%

## Other Programs

### RCA Clients by CSO of Issuance<sup>36</sup> (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	40	8.1%	43	7.7%
CSD-CSC RICHLAND	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	40	8.1%	44	7.9%
WHITE SALMON CSO	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
YAKIMA CSO	2	0.4%	3	0.5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	5	1.0%	5	0.9%
AUBURN CSO	3	0.6%	4	0.7%
BELLTOWN CSO	6	1.2%	6	1.1%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	4	0.8%	4	0.7%
EVERETT CSO	13	2.6%	13	2.3%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	8	1.6%	9	1.6%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	25	5.1%	30	5.4%
KING NORTH CSO	12	2.4%	13	2.3%
KING SOUTH CSO	105	21.2%	122	21.9%
MT VERNON CSO	5	1.0%	13	2.3%
RAINIER CSO	25	5.1%	25	4.5%
RENTON CSO	24	4.8%	27	4.8%
SKY VALLEY CSO	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	2	0.4%	6	1.1%
WHITE CENTER CSO	133	26.9%	143	25.6%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>74.9%</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>75.4%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>				
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	21	4.2%	24	4.3%
KELSO CSO	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
LAKEWOOD CSO	3	0.6%	4	0.7%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	4	0.8%	4	0.7%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	6	1.2%	7	1.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	2	0.4%	2	0.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) - CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL</b>				
	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
<b>HCS Region 2 - HOLGATE HCS OFFICE</b>				
	2	0.4%	2	0.4%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>36</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## Other Programs

### RCA Clients by CSO of Residence<sup>37</sup> (DSHS Region and CSO) June 2014 Snapshot Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	39	7.9%	42	7.5%
KENNEWICK CSO	42	8.5%	46	8.2%
WHITE SALMON CSO	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
YAKIMA CSO	2	0.4%	3	0.5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	3	0.6%	3	0.5%
AUBURN CSO	6	1.2%	8	1.4%
BELLTOWN CSO	6	1.2%	6	1.1%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	4	0.8%	4	0.7%
EVERETT CSO	14	2.8%	15	2.7%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	5	1.0%	6	1.1%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	32	6.5%	38	6.8%
KING NORTH CSO	10	2.0%	11	2.0%
KING SOUTH CSO	116	23.4%	133	23.8%
MT VERNON CSO	5	1.0%	13	2.3%
RAINIER CSO	34	6.9%	35	6.3%
RENTON CSO	30	6.1%	32	5.7%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	3	0.6%	7	1.3%
WHITE CENTER CSO	104	21.0%	110	19.7%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>75.4%</b>
<b>Region 3</b>				
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	21	4.2%	24	4.3%
KELSO CSO	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
LAKEWOOD CSO	3	0.6%	3	0.5%
OLYMPIA CSO	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	3	0.6%	4	0.7%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	8	1.6%	10	1.8%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	2	0.4%	2	0.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>37</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## Other Programs

### RCA Caseload by County of Residence

**June 2014 Snapshot**

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	40	8.1%	43	7.7%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	21	4.2%	24	4.3%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	0.4%	3	0.5%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	346	69.9%	382	68.5%
Kitsap	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
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	16	3.2%	19	3.4%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	5	1.0%	13	2.3%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	20	4.0%	25	4.5%
Spokane	39	7.9%	42	7.5%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	2	0.4%	3	0.5%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### RCA Client Demographics

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	200	35.8%
Male	358	64.2%
<b>Race</b>		
Hispanic Origin	35	6.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	523	93.7%
White	39	7.0%
Black/African American	93	16.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	6.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	354	63.4%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Separated	15	2.7%
Married	131	23.5%
Never Married	353	63.3%
Divorced	13	2.3%
Widowed	15	2.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	31	5.6%
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. Citizen	0	0.0%
Resident Alien	558	100.0%
U.S. National <sup>38</sup>	0	0.0%
<b>Homeless</b>	45	8.1%

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<sup>38</sup> 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 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Education</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	211	37.8%
High School Graduate or GED	225	40.3%
Some College or College Degree	57	10.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	65	11.6%
<b>Age</b>		
18 - 24 Years Old	227	40.7%
25 - 34 Years Old	159	28.5%
35 - 44 Years Old	58	10.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	43	7.7%
55 - 64 Years Old	49	8.8%
65+ Years Old	22	3.9%
Avg. Age of Clients	32.5 Years Old	

## Other Programs

### Selected SSP Program Characteristics<sup>39</sup> SFY 2013 and SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY 2013 (July 2012 – June 2013)	SFY 2014 (July 2013 – June 2014)
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	35,241 (34,716 – 35,663)	36,110 (35,783 – 36,363)
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	35,240 (34,716 – 35,663)	36,110 (35,741 – 36,326)
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population</b>	0.5%	0.5%
<b>State Population Total<sup>40</sup></b>	6,882,400	6,968,170
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State’s Population Age 18 and Over</b>	Trace	Trace
<b>State Population Age 18 and Over<sup>41</sup></b>	5,303,670	5,376,986
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1	1
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>42</sup></b>	\$46.90 (\$46.00 – \$56.69)	\$46.17 (\$40.00 – \$83.84)

<sup>39</sup> 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 \$4.9 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.

<sup>40</sup> OFM Forecasting Division.

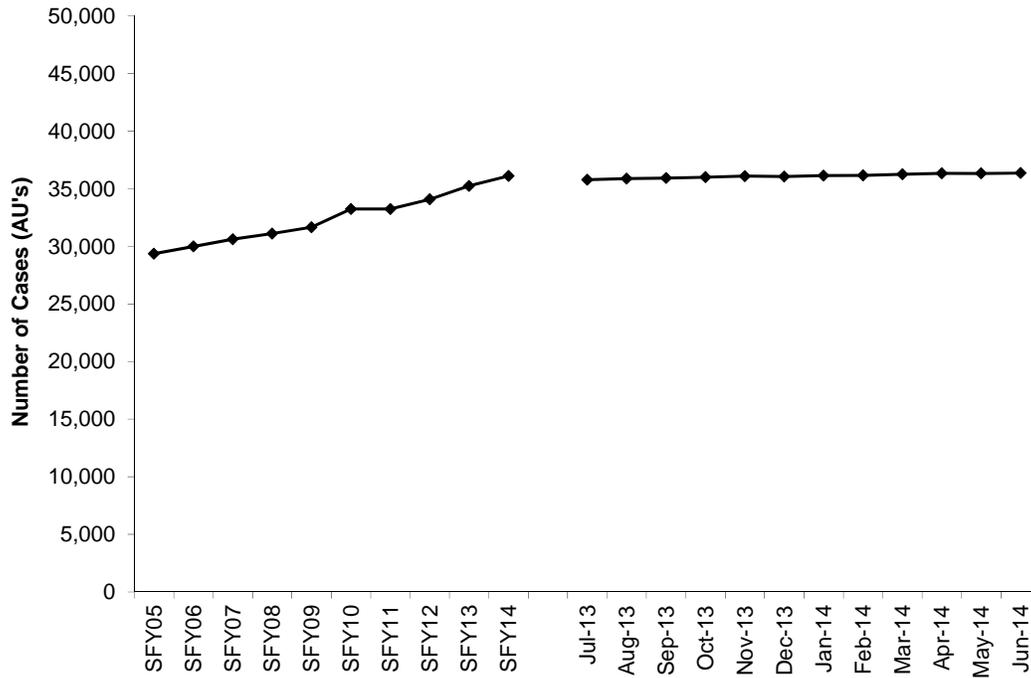
<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

## Other Programs

### SSP Caseload<sup>43</sup> SFY 2005 - SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES Data



SFY2014	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	35,783	35,783	\$1,645,988.01	\$46.00
August	35,876	35,876	\$1,650,300.75	\$46.00
September	35,924	35,924	\$1,652,794.08	\$46.01
October	36,006	36,006	\$1,656,750.08	\$46.01
November	36,092	36,092	\$1,660,471.58	\$46.01
December	36,057	36,057	\$1,442,989.58	\$40.02
January	36,141	36,141	\$1,445,669.58	\$40.00
February	36,153	36,153	\$1,446,189.58	\$40.00
March	36,255	36,255	\$1,450,268.08	\$40.00
April	36,333	36,333	\$1,453,588.08	\$40.01
May	36,331	36,331	\$1,453,234.08	\$40.00
June	36,363	36,363	\$3,048,636.08	\$83.84
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>36,110</b>	<b>36,110</b>	<b>\$1,667,239.96</b>	<b>\$46.17</b>

<sup>43</sup> Please refer to note on page 51 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, which accounts for June's jump in grant expenditures.

## Other Programs

**SSP Clients by CSO of Issuance<sup>44</sup>**  
**(DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)**  
**June 2014 Snapshot**  
 Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	803	2.2%	803	2.2%
CLARKSTON CSO	49	0.1%	49	0.1%
COLFAX CSO	18	0.0%	18	0.0%
COLVILLE CSO	72	0.2%	72	0.2%
ELLENSBURG CSO	23	0.1%	23	0.1%
GOLDENDALE CSO	32	0.1%	32	0.1%
KENNEWICK CSO	311	0.9%	311	0.9%
MOSES LAKE CSO	161	0.4%	161	0.4%
NEWPORT CSO	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
OKANOGAN CSO	101	0.3%	101	0.3%
REPUBLIC CSO	30	0.1%	30	0.1%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	134	0.4%	134	0.4%
WALLA WALLA CSO	104	0.3%	104	0.3%
WAPATO CSO	124	0.3%	124	0.3%
WENATCHEE CSO	153	0.4%	153	0.4%
WHITE SALMON CSO	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
YAKIMA CSO	272	0.7%	272	0.7%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	475	1.3%	475	1.3%
AUBURN CSO	146	0.4%	146	0.4%
BELLINGHAM CSO	318	0.9%	318	0.9%
BELLTOWN CSO	273	0.8%	273	0.8%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	301	0.8%	301	0.8%
EVERETT CSO	291	0.8%	291	0.8%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	343	0.9%	343	0.9%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	711	2.0%	711	2.0%
KING NORTH CSO	432	1.2%	432	1.2%
KING SOUTH CSO	356	1.0%	356	1.0%
MT VERNON CSO	176	0.5%	176	0.5%
OAK HARBOR CSO	68	0.2%	68	0.2%
RAINIER CSO	525	1.4%	525	1.4%
RENTON CSO	382	1.1%	382	1.1%
SKY VALLEY CSO	103	0.3%	103	0.3%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	156	0.4%	156	0.4%
WHITE CENTER CSO	550	1.5%	550	1.5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>5,606</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>5,606</b>	<b>15.4%</b>

<sup>44</sup> Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued.

## Other Programs

**SSP Clients by CSO of Issuance**  
**(DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)**  
**June 2014 Snapshot**  
 Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	123	0.3%	123	0.3%
BREMERTON CSO	254	0.7%	254	0.7%
CHEHALIS CSO	130	0.4%	130	0.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	622	1.7%	622	1.7%
FORKS CSO	21	0.1%	21	0.1%
KELSO CSO	163	0.4%	163	0.4%
LAKESWOOD CSO	255	0.7%	255	0.7%
LONG BEACH CSO	38	0.1%	38	0.1%
OLYMPIA CSO	317	0.9%	317	0.9%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	307	0.8%	307	0.8%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	423	1.2%	423	1.2%
PORT ANGELES CSO	63	0.2%	63	0.2%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	21	0.1%	21	0.1%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	240	0.7%	240	0.7%
SHELTON CSO	69	0.2%	69	0.2%
SOUTH BEND CSO	18	0.0%	18	0.0%
STEVENSON CSO	13	0.0%	13	0.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
<b>Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)</b>				
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	223	0.6%	223	0.6%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	11,141	30.6%	11,141	30.6%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	116	0.3%	116	0.3%
<b>Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### SSP Clients by CSO of Issuance (DSHS Region, CSO, CSCC, and HCS Office)

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>HCS Region 1</b>				
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	44	0.1%	44	0.1%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	72	0.2%	72	0.2%
ELLENSBURG HCS	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	154	0.4%	154	0.4%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	60	0.2%	60	0.2%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	991	2.7%	991	2.7%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	103	0.3%	103	0.3%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	401	1.1%	401	1.1%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	101	0.3%	101	0.3%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	63	0.2%	63	0.2%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	252	0.7%	252	0.7%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
<b>HCS Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	898	2.5%	898	2.5%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	245	0.7%	245	0.7%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	678	1.9%	678	1.9%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	5,653	15.5%	5,653	15.5%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	142	0.4%	142	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	114	0.3%	114	0.3%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>21.3%</b>
<b>HCS Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	77	0.2%	77	0.2%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	215	0.6%	215	0.6%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	71	0.2%	71	0.2%
KELSO HCS	134	0.4%	134	0.4%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	325	0.9%	325	0.9%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	58	0.2%	58	0.2%
PORT ANGELES HCS	97	0.3%	97	0.3%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	1,609	4.4%	1,609	4.4%
VANCOUVER HCS	1,177	3.2%	1,177	3.2%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>36,363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>36,363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### SSP Clients by CSO of Residence<sup>45</sup> (DSHS Region and CSO) June 2014 Snapshot Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 1</b>				
ACCESS SPOKANE 032	2,473	6.8%	2,473	6.8%
CLARKSTON CSO	123	0.3%	123	0.3%
COLFAX CSO	71	0.2%	71	0.2%
COLVILLE CSO	198	0.5%	198	0.5%
ELLENSBURG CSO	80	0.2%	80	0.2%
GOLDENDALE CSO	68	0.2%	68	0.2%
KENNEWICK CSO	941	2.6%	941	2.6%
MOSES LAKE CSO	451	1.2%	451	1.2%
NEWPORT CSO	86	0.2%	86	0.2%
OKANOGAN CSO	265	0.7%	265	0.7%
REPUBLIC CSO	80	0.2%	80	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE CSO	395	1.1%	395	1.1%
WALLA WALLA CSO	304	0.8%	304	0.8%
WAPATO CSO	303	0.8%	303	0.8%
WENATCHEE CSO	397	1.1%	397	1.1%
WHITE SALMON CSO	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
YAKIMA CSO	872	2.4%	872	2.4%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>7,143</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>7,143</b>	<b>19.6%</b>
<b>Region 2</b>				
ALDERWOOD CSO	1,343	3.7%	1,343	3.7%
AUBURN CSO	837	2.3%	837	2.3%
BELLINGHAM CSO	941	2.6%	941	2.6%
BELLTOWN CSO	1,269	3.5%	1,269	3.5%
CAPITOL HILL CSO	1,089	3.0%	1,089	3.0%
EVERETT CSO	1,245	3.4%	1,245	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY CSO	860	2.4%	860	2.4%
KING EASTSIDE CSO	2,257	6.2%	2,257	6.2%
KING NORTH CSO	1,633	4.5%	1,633	4.5%
KING SOUTH CSO	1,394	3.8%	1,394	3.8%
MT VERNON CSO	500	1.4%	500	1.4%
OAK HARBOR CSO	155	0.4%	155	0.4%
RAINIER CSO	1,727	4.7%	1,727	4.7%
RENTON CSO	1,298	3.6%	1,298	3.6%
SKY VALLEY CSO	281	0.8%	281	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT CSO	488	1.3%	488	1.3%
WHITE CENTER CSO	1,814	5.0%	1,814	5.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>19,131</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>19,131</b>	<b>52.6%</b>

<sup>45</sup> Caseload distribution is based on where clients live.

## Other Programs

### SSP Clients by CSO of Residence (DSHS Region and CSO)

**June 2014 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Region 3</b>				
ABERDEEN CSO	402	1.1%	402	1.1%
BREMERTON CSO	769	2.1%	769	2.1%
CHEHALIS CSO	353	1.0%	353	1.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER CSO	2,287	6.3%	2,287	6.3%
FORKS CSO	52	0.1%	52	0.1%
KELSO CSO	473	1.3%	473	1.3%
LAKEWOOD CSO	935	2.6%	935	2.6%
LONG BEACH CSO	69	0.2%	69	0.2%
OLYMPIA CSO	921	2.5%	921	2.5%
PIERCE NORTH CSO	1,196	3.3%	1,196	3.3%
PIERCE SOUTH CSO	1,315	3.6%	1,315	3.6%
PORT ANGELES CSO	248	0.7%	248	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND CSO	102	0.3%	102	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY CSO	657	1.8%	657	1.8%
SHELTON CSO	210	0.6%	210	0.6%
SOUTH BEND CSO	75	0.2%	75	0.2%
STEVENSON CSO	23	0.1%	23	0.1%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>10,087</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>10,087</b>	<b>27.7%</b>
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>36,363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>36,363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### SSP Caseload by County of Residence

June 2014 Snapshot

Source: ESA-ACES Data

County	Cases		Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	70	0.2%	70	0.2%
Asotin	114	0.3%	114	0.3%
Benton	612	1.7%	612	1.7%
Chelan	296	0.8%	296	0.8%
Clallam	294	0.8%	294	0.8%
Clark	2,261	6.2%	2,261	6.2%
Columbia	19	0.1%	19	0.1%
Cowlitz	490	1.3%	490	1.3%
Douglas	106	0.3%	106	0.3%
Ferry	49	0.1%	49	0.1%
Franklin	366	1.0%	366	1.0%
Garfield	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Grant	387	1.1%	387	1.1%
Grays Harbor	408	1.1%	408	1.1%
Island	167	0.5%	167	0.5%
Jefferson	102	0.3%	102	0.3%
King	14,157	38.9%	14,157	38.9%
Kitsap	768	2.1%	768	2.1%
Kittitas	80	0.2%	80	0.2%
Klickitat	98	0.3%	98	0.3%
Lewis	332	0.9%	332	0.9%
Lincoln	37	0.1%	37	0.1%
Mason	213	0.6%	213	0.6%
Okanogan	237	0.7%	237	0.7%
Pacific	140	0.4%	140	0.4%
Pend Oreille	80	0.2%	80	0.2%
Pierce	4,103	11.3%	4,103	11.3%
San Juan	31	0.1%	31	0.1%
Skagit	452	1.2%	452	1.2%
Skamania	29	0.1%	29	0.1%
Snohomish	3,342	9.2%	3,342	9.2%
Spokane	2,433	6.7%	2,433	6.7%
Stevens	238	0.7%	238	0.7%
Thurston	910	2.5%	910	2.5%
Wahkiakum	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
Walla Walla	289	0.8%	289	0.8%
Whatcom	935	2.6%	935	2.6%
Whitman	69	0.2%	69	0.2%
Yakima	1,511	4.2%	1,511	4.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	120	0.3%	120	0.3%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>36,363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>36,363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Other Programs

### SSP Client Demographics

**June 2013 Snapshot**

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
<b>Female</b>	23,546	64.8%
<b>Male</b>	12,817	35.2%
<b>Race</b>		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	2,975	8.2%
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	33,388	91.8%
<b>White</b>	16,390	45.1%
<b>Black/African American</b>	1,788	4.9%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	9,794	26.9%
<b>American Indian/ Alaska Native</b>	617	1.7%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	88	0.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	4,711	13.0%
<b>Marital Status (Adults Only)</b>		
<b>Separated</b>	2,870	7.9%
<b>Married</b>	11,871	32.6%
<b>Never Married</b>	7,037	19.4%
<b>Divorced</b>	6,231	17.1%
<b>Widowed</b>	7,357	20.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	997	2.7%
<b>Citizenship</b>		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	29,404	80.9%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	6,878	18.9%
<b>U.S. National<sup>46</sup></b>	77	0.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	4	0.0%
<b>Homeless</b>	369	1.0%

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<sup>46</sup> 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

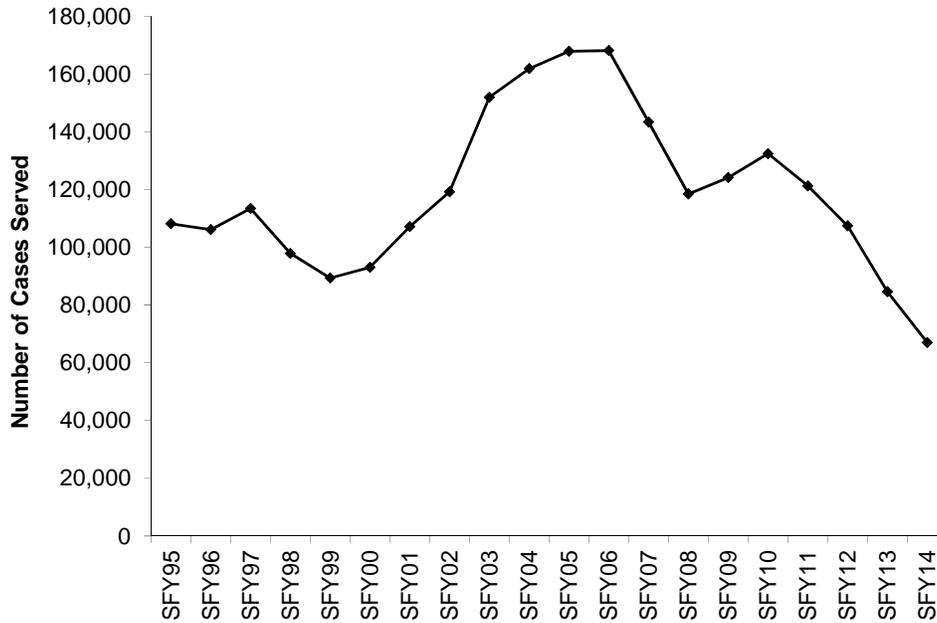
Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	Percent
<b>Education</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	11,210	30.8%
High School Graduate or GED	17,398	47.8%
Some College or College Degree	3,241	8.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4,514	12.4%
<b>Age</b>		
< 1 Year Old	2	0.0%
1 - 5 Years Old	18	0.0%
6 - 10 Years Old	22	0.1%
11 - 15 Years Old	30	0.1%
16 - 17 Years Old	16	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	170	0.5%
25 - 34 Years Old	509	1.4%
35 - 44 Years Old	620	1.7%
45 - 54 Years Old	937	2.6%
55 - 64 Years Old	1,243	3.4%
65+ Years Old	32,796	90.2%
<b>Avg. Age of Clients</b>	72.3 Years Old	

## Other Programs

### WTAP Caseload SFY 1995 to SFY 2014<sup>47</sup>

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)



<b>SFY</b>	<b>Cases Served</b>
<b>1995</b>	108,193
<b>1996</b>	106,145
<b>1997</b>	113,450
<b>1998</b>	97,888
<b>1999</b>	89,384
<b>2000</b>	93,078
<b>2001</b>	107,159
<b>2002</b>	119,238
<b>2003</b>	151,972
<b>2004</b>	161,884
<b>2005</b>	167,884
<b>2006</b>	168,164
<b>2007</b>	143,419
<b>2008</b>	118,486
<b>2009</b>	124,146
<b>2010</b>	132,450
<b>2011</b>	121,295
<b>2012</b>	107,455
<b>2013</b>	84,599
<b>2014</b>	67,047

<sup>47</sup> The number of cases participating in WTAP continued to decline in SFY 2014, likely due to an increasing number of individuals turning to cell phones for primary phone service.

## Other Programs

### WTAP Caseload By County of Residence SFY 2014

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	26	0.0%	3,722	0.7%
Asotin	350	0.5%	5,017	7.0%
Benton	1,790	2.7%	36,885	4.9%
Chelan	965	1.4%	16,766	5.8%
Clallam	1,072	1.6%	14,255	7.5%
Clark	4,144	6.2%	73,586	5.6%
Columbia	3	0.0%	245	1.2%
Cowlitz	1,591	2.4%	23,557	6.8%
Douglas	19	0.0%	2,441	0.8%
Ferry	296	0.4%	2,269	13.0%
Franklin	54	0.1%	6,151	0.9%
Garfield	4	0.0%	120	3.3%
Grant	1,223	1.8%	18,703	6.5%
Grays Harbor	1043	1.6%	17,448	6.0%
Island	533	0.8%	8,513	6.3%
Jefferson	455	0.7%	5,741	7.9%
King	17,606	26.3%	284,716	6.2%
Kitsap	1,987	3.0%	37,215	5.3%
Kittitas	507	0.8%	6,778	7.5%
Klickitat	231	0.3%	4,385	5.3%
Lewis	1,382	2.1%	17,427	7.9%
Lincoln	11	0.0%	514	2.1%
Mason	795	1.2%	11,569	6.9%
Okanogan	974	1.5%	10,424	9.3%
Pacific	451	0.7%	4,891	9.2%
Pend Oreille	325	0.5%	2,870	11.3%
Pierce	6,810	10.2%	143,427	4.7%
San Juan	44	0.1%	1,174	3.7%
Skagit	1,271	1.9%	23,810	5.3%
Skamania	6	0.0%	1,552	0.4%
Snohomish	4,605	6.9%	102,200	4.5%
Spokane	6,652	9.9%	98,676	6.7%
Stevens	1,178	1.8%	8,071	14.6%
Thurston	2,428	3.6%	42,753	5.7%
Wahkiakum	11	0.0%	281	3.9%
Walla Walla	683	1.0%	10,521	6.5%
Whatcom	2,178	3.2%	36,911	5.9%
Whitman	268	0.4%	5,309	5.0%
Yakima	3,067	4.6%	58,756	5.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	9	0.0%	501	1.8%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>67,047</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,150,150</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

# 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
Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures .....	4
Introduction - Cash Grant Assistance Expenditures .....	5
Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures .....	6
Total Grant Expenditures for Selected Biennia.....	7
Budget Funding Streams for Selected Biennia.....	8
Introduction - WorkFirst Expenditures .....	9
WorkFirst Support Service Expenditures .....	10
Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures and Staffing Levels for Selected Biennia .....	11

## Expenditures

### DSHS Budget Overview

General Fund-State appropriations for DSHS represented 17.0% of total statewide General Fund-State appropriations, as of the 2013-15 Biennium budget through the 2014 Supplemental budget.

General Fund-State appropriations for ESA represented 13.0% of the total DSHS General Fund-State appropriations, as of the 2013-15 Biennium budget through the 2014 Supplemental budget.

### Expenditure Introduction

This section summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 2011-13 Biennium and projected expenditures for the 2013-15 Biennium. The information is divided into sub-sections:

- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst
- Administrative

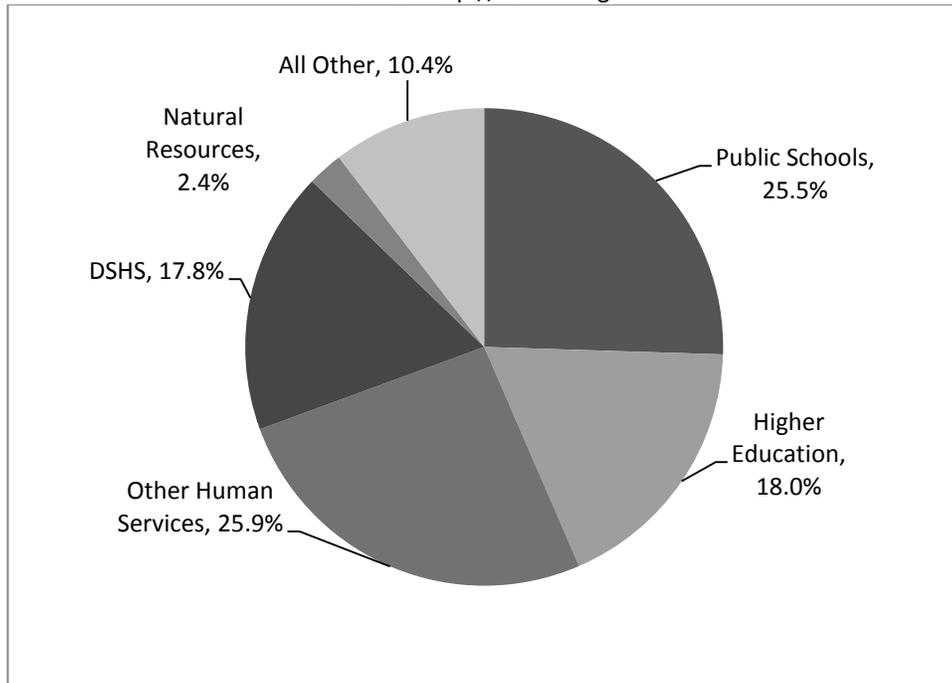
State expenditures for programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and child care assistance are affected by block grants. Block grants place a “lid” on the amount of federal funding available.

Federal law requires states to maintain “historic levels of spending” for the programs consolidated in the TANF block grant. This state spending is known as Maintenance of Effort (MOE). Failure to spend state dollars at that level can result in a reduced federal block grant payment and require increases in state spending. States must spend at least 80% of what they spent historically on these programs based on their 1994 spending levels.

## Expenditures

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

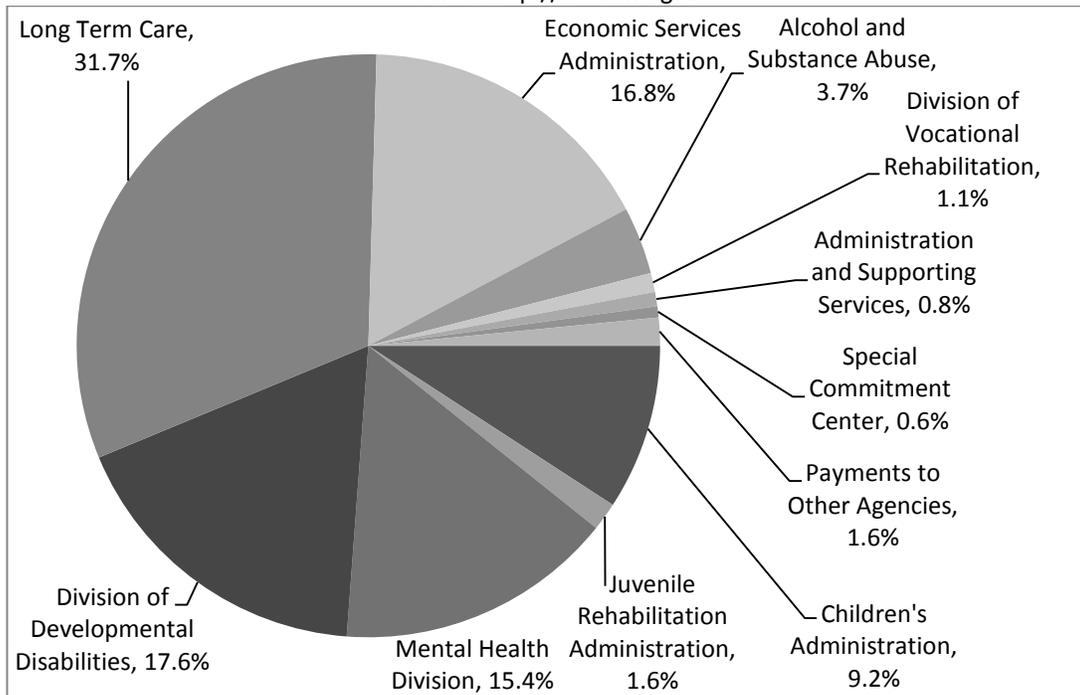
Source: <http://fiscal.wa.gov>



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

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

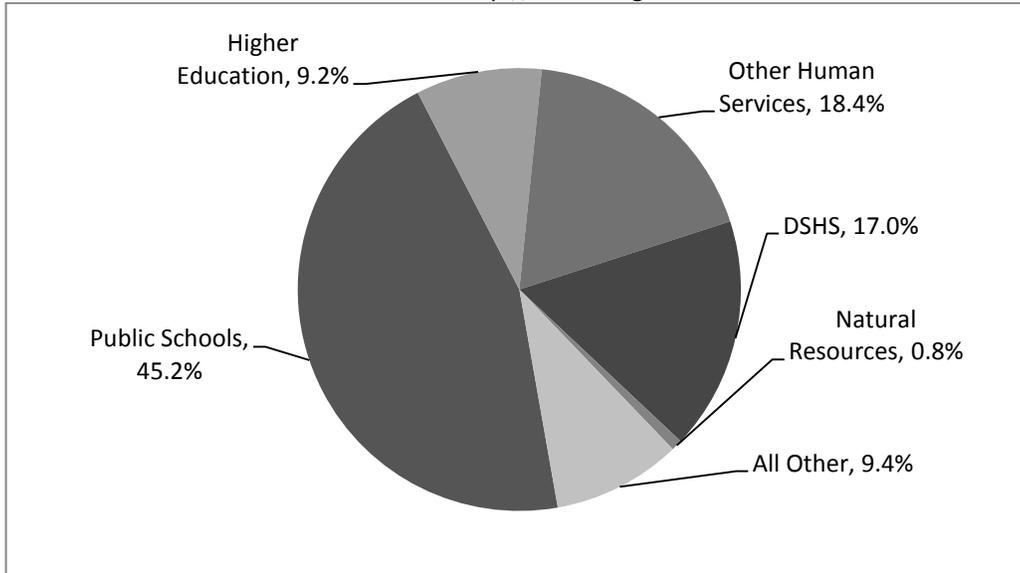
Source: <http://fiscal.wa.gov>



# Expenditures

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

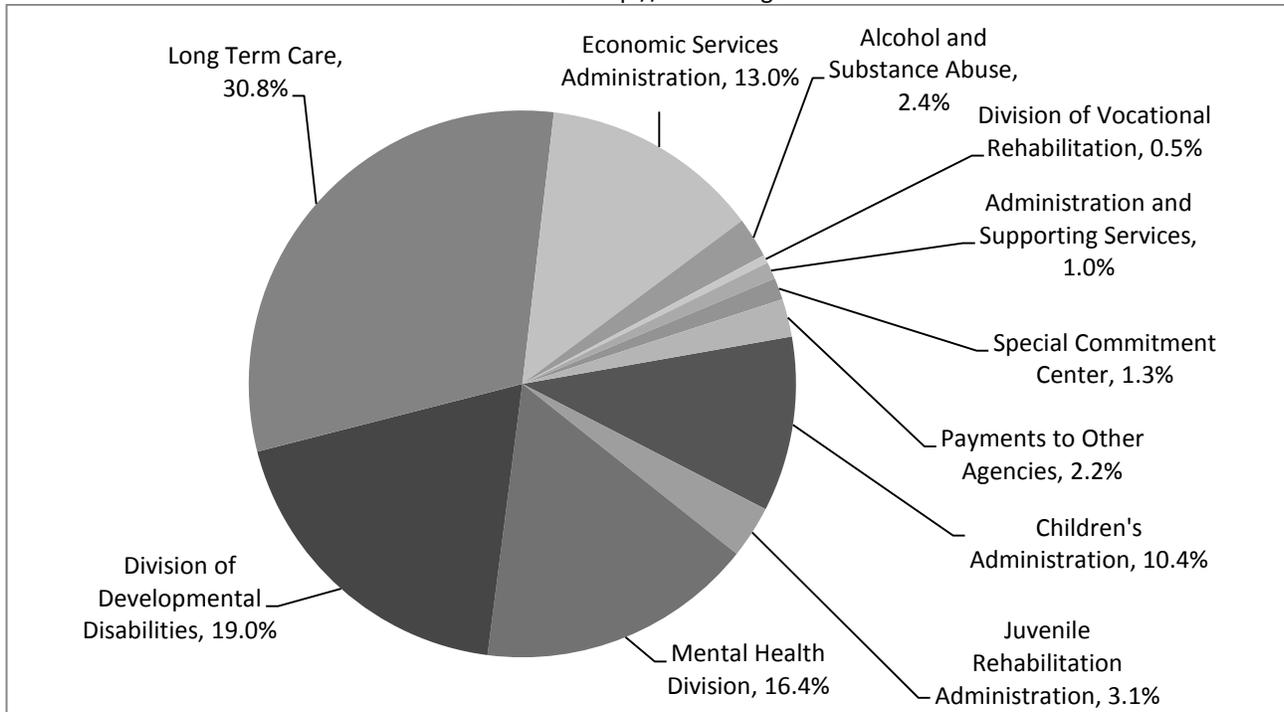
Source: <http://fiscal.wa.gov>



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

		Actual 11-13 Biennium <sup>1</sup>	Projected 13-15 Biennium <sup>2</sup>	Change from 11-13 to 13-15	
				Amount	Percent
<b>CASH GRANT PROGRAMS</b>					
	STATE	\$ 231,410.6	\$ 128,498.8	\$(102,911.9)	(44.5)%
	TOTAL	\$ 572,579.6	\$ 462,328.3	\$(110,251.4)	(19.3)%
<b>CHILD CARE</b>					
	STATE	\$ 104,163.5	\$ 126,839.5	\$ 22,676.0	21.8%
	TOTAL	\$ 427,425.2	\$ 496,050.0	\$ 68,904.8	16.1%
<b>WORKFIRST SPENDING PLAN<sup>3</sup></b>					
	STATE	\$ 354,569.4	\$ 317,860.7	\$ (36,708.7)	(10.4)%
	TOTAL	\$ 1,041,771.2	\$1,291,837.3	\$ 250,066.1	24.0%
<b>REFUGEE CONTRACTED SERVICES</b>					
	STATE	\$ 8,047.1	\$ 8055.4	\$ 8.3	.1%
	TOTAL	\$ 28,750.4	\$ 28,546.3	\$ (204.1)	(.7)%
<b>OTHER CLIENT SERVICES<sup>4</sup></b>					
	STATE	\$ 16,624.3	\$ 18,248.0	\$ 1,623.7	9.8%
	TOTAL	\$ 30,166.8	\$ 26,281.8	\$ (3,885.0)	(12.9)%
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS</b>					
	STATE	\$ 175.7	\$ 270.8	\$ 95.1	54.1%
	TOTAL	\$ 42,779.7	\$ 44,129.7	\$ 1,350.1	3.2%
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE</b>					
	STATE	\$ 108,107.9	\$ 125,395.2	\$ 17,287.4	16.0%
	TOTAL	\$ 242,801.6	\$ 234,589.9	\$ (8,211.7)	(3.4)%
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>					
	STATE	\$ 823,098.5	\$ 725,168.4	\$ (97,930.2)	(11.9)%
	TOTAL	\$ 231,410.6	\$ 128,498.8	\$(102,911.9)	(44.5)%

<sup>1</sup> 2011-13 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 12 and SFY 13.

<sup>2</sup> 2013-15 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 14 and projections for SFY15.

<sup>3</sup> ESA share of the WorkFirst Spending Plan.

<sup>4</sup> 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
- Diversion Cash Assistance
- Refugee Cash Assistance
- FAP – for Legal Immigrants
- ABD/PWA Cash Assistance
- CEAP
- SSI/SSP
- SSI/Special Needs

## Expenditures

### Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures

(in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Finance

	11-13 Biennium Actuals <sup>1</sup>		13-15 Biennium Projections <sup>2</sup>	
	State	Total	State	Total
<b>TANF ASSISTANCE</b>				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 56,311.5	\$ 243,509.6	\$ 19,996.9	\$ 188,372.8
SECOND YEAR	\$ 65,044.3	\$ 216,487.7	\$ 10,434.0	\$ 173,079.0
<b>BIENNIUM</b>	<b>\$ 121,355.8</b>	<b>\$ 459,997.3</b>	<b>\$ 30,430.9</b>	<b>\$ 361,451.8</b>
<b>CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERIES<sup>3</sup></b>				
FIRST YEAR	\$ (31,425.4)	\$ (62,850.9)	\$ (24,675.5)	\$ (49,351.0)
SECOND YEAR	\$ (27,291.0)	\$ (54,582.0)	\$ (24,040.0)	\$ (48,100.0)
<b>BIENNIUM</b>	<b>\$ (58,716.4)</b>	<b>\$ (117,432.9)</b>	<b>\$ (48,715.5)</b>	<b>\$ (97,451.0)</b>
<b>DIVERSION CASH ASSISTANCE</b>				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 5,254.0	\$ 5,254.0	\$ 3,599.6	\$ 3,599.6
SECOND YEAR	\$ 4,001.3	\$ 4,001.3	\$ 6,702.0	\$ 6,702.0
<b>BIENNIUM</b>	<b>\$ 9,255.3</b>	<b>\$ 9,255.3</b>	<b>\$ 10,301.6</b>	<b>\$ 10,301.6</b>
<b>REFUGEE CASH ASSIST</b>				
FIRST YEAR	\$ -	\$ 1,154.6	\$ -	\$ 1,417.6
SECOND YEAR	\$ -	\$ 1,372.9	\$ -	\$ 1,391.0
<b>BIENNIUM</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 2,527.5</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 2,808.6</b>
<b>FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR LEGAL IMMIGRANTS</b>				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 20,590.2	\$ 20,590.2	\$ 14,147.6	\$ 14,147.6
SECOND YEAR	\$ 10,676.3	\$ 10,676.3	\$ 13,821.0	\$ 13,821.0
<b>BIENNIUM</b>	<b>\$ 31,266.5</b>	<b>\$ 31,266.5</b>	<b>\$ 27,968.6</b>	<b>\$ 27,968.6</b>
<b>ABD &amp; PWA - CASH ASSISTANCE<sup>4</sup></b>				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 37,199.6	\$ 37,199.6	\$ 21,994.3	\$ 21,994.3
SECOND YEAR	\$ 24,691.1	\$ 24,691.1	\$ 26,540.0	\$ 26,540.0
<b>BIENNIUM</b>	<b>\$ 61,890.7</b>	<b>\$ 61,890.7</b>	<b>\$ 48,534.3</b>	<b>\$ 48,534.3</b>
<b>CEAP</b>				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 194.8	\$ 194.8	\$ 151.8	\$ 151.8
SECOND YEAR	\$ 160.8	\$ 160.8	\$ 152.0	\$ 152.0
<b>BIENNIUM</b>	<b>\$ 355.6</b>	<b>\$ 355.6</b>	<b>\$ 303.8</b>	<b>\$ 303.8</b>
<b>SSI/SSP</b>				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 18,823.6	\$ 18,823.6	\$ 20,042.3	\$ 20,042.3
SECOND YEAR	\$ 19,748.4	\$ 19,748.4	\$ 18,729.0	\$ 18,729.0
<b>BIENNIUM</b>	<b>\$ 38,572.0</b>	<b>\$ 38,572.0</b>	<b>\$ 38,771.3</b>	<b>\$ 38,771.3</b>
<b>SSI / SPECIAL NEEDS</b>				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 174.2	\$ 174.2	\$ 164.7	\$ 164.7
SECOND YEAR	\$ 162.6	\$ 162.6	\$ 296.0	\$ 296.0
<b>BIENNIUM</b>	<b>\$ 336.8</b>	<b>\$ 336.8</b>	<b>\$ 460.7</b>	<b>\$ 460.7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				
FIRST YEAR	\$ 107,122.5	\$ 264,049.7	\$ 55,421.6	\$ 200,539.6
SECOND YEAR	\$ 97,193.8	\$ 222,719.1	\$ 52,634.0	\$ 192,610.0
<b>BIENNIUM</b>	<b>\$ 204,316.3</b>	<b>\$ 486,768.8</b>	<b>\$ 108,055.6</b>	<b>\$ 393,149.6</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2011-13 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 12 and SFY 13.

<sup>2</sup> 2013-15 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 14 and projections for SFY15.

<sup>3</sup> Child Support Recoveries are collections that offset State and Federal expenditures.

<sup>4</sup> ABD and PWA is net of ABD Recoveries (programs began on 11/01/2011).

## Expenditures

**Total Grant Expenditures**  
**For Selected Biennia**  
**(in thousands of dollars)**  
 Source: ESA Finance

	<b>Actuals 11-13<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Projections 13-15<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Change From 11-13 To 13-15</b>	
			<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>TANF Assistance</b>	\$459,997.3	\$361,451.8	\$(98,545.5)	(21.4)%
<b>Child Support Recoveries</b>	\$(117,432.9)	\$(97,451.0)	\$19,981.9	(17.0)%
<b>Refugee Cash Assistance</b>	\$2,527.5	\$2,808.6	\$281.1	11.1%
<b>Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants (FAP)<sup>7</sup></b>	\$31,266.5	\$27,968.6	\$(3,297.9)	(10.5)%
<b>ABD &amp; PWA<sup>8</sup></b>	\$61,890.7	\$48,534.3	\$(13,356.4)	(21.6)%
<b>CEAP</b>	\$355.6	\$303.8	\$(51.8)	(14.6)%
<b>SSI – SSP</b>	\$38,572.0	\$38,771.3	\$199.3	0.5%
<b>SSI - Special Needs</b>	\$336.8	\$460.7	\$123.9	36.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$477,513.5</b>	<b>\$382,848.0</b>	<b>\$(94,665.5)</b>	<b>(0.4)%</b>

<sup>5</sup> 2011-13 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 12 and SFY 13.

<sup>6</sup> 2013-15 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 14 and projections for SFY15.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> ABD/PWA 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

Program	Funding	Biennium Actuals 11-13 <sup>9</sup>	Biennium Projections 13-15 <sup>10</sup>
TANF Assistance	Total	\$ 459,997.3	\$ 361,451.8
	State	\$ 121,355.8	\$ 30,430.9
Refugee Cash Assistance	Federal	\$ 2,527.5	\$ 2,808.6
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants	State	\$ 31,266.5	\$ 27,968.6
Aged, Blind or Disabled & Pregnant Women Assistance	State	\$ 61,890.7	\$ 48,534.3
CEAP	State	\$ 355.6	\$ 303.8
SSI/SSP	State	\$ 38,572.0	\$ 38,771.3

### Summary of Grant Assistance Program Participation Budget Funding Stream Source: ESA Finance

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
ABD/PWA <sup>11</sup>	State	General Fund-State
CEAP	State	General Fund-State
SSI/SSP	State	General Fund-State

<sup>9</sup> 2011-13 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 12 and SFY 13.

<sup>10</sup> 2013-15 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 14 and projections for SFY15.

<sup>11</sup> ABD/PWA 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. 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-parties.
3. Client support service costs (i.e., costs for services provided directly to clients such as transportation, tuition and books)

## Expenditures

### WorkFirst Support Service Expenditures

For Selected Biennia  
(in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Finance

	11-13 BIENNIUM ACTUAL <sup>12</sup>			13-15 BIENNIUM PROJECTED <sup>13</sup>		
	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL
<b>First Year:</b>						
Child Care <sup>14</sup>	\$165,366.2	\$ 51,519.6	\$216,885.7	\$172,661.5	\$ 60,278.5	\$ 232,940.0
ESD Contract <sup>15</sup>	\$ 16,723.0	\$ -	\$ 16,723.0	\$ 15,983.8	\$ 89.2	\$ 16,073.0
SBCTC Contract <sup>16</sup>	\$ 18,107.7	\$ 432.4	\$ 18,540.2	\$ 12,953.0	\$ 406.0	\$ 13,359.0
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$ 20,659.5	\$ 1,395.9	\$ 22,055.3	\$ 21,356.9	\$ 79.1	\$ 21,436.0
Tribal TANF (MOE) <sup>17</sup>	\$ -	\$ 12,099.5	\$ 12,099.5	\$ -	\$ 11,921.9	\$ 11,921.9
DSHS Local Contracts <sup>18</sup>	\$ 3,127.6	\$ 879.3	\$ 4,006.9	\$ 5,749.9	\$ 548.1	\$ 6,298.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$223,984.0</b>	<b>\$ 66,326.7</b>	<b>\$290,310.6</b>	<b>\$228,705.1</b>	<b>\$ 73,322.8</b>	<b>\$ 302,027.9</b>
<b>Second Year:</b>						
Child Care <sup>14</sup>	\$ 157,615.5	\$ 52,643.9	\$ 210,259.4	\$196,549.0	\$ 66,561.0	\$ 263,110.0
ESD Contract <sup>15</sup>	\$ 17,609.0	\$ -	\$ 17,609.0	\$ 15,332.4	\$ 85.6	\$ 15,418.0
SBCTC Contract <sup>16</sup>	\$ 19,530.4	\$ -	\$ 19,530.4	\$ 14,157.3	\$ 443.7	\$ 14,601.0
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$ 24,565.8	\$ 270.3	\$ 24,836.1	\$ 30,241.0	\$ 112.0	\$ 30,353.0
Tribal TANF (MOE) <sup>17</sup>	\$ -	\$ 12,305.0	\$ 12,305.0	\$ -	\$ 12,305.0	\$ 12,305.0
DSHS Local Contracts <sup>18</sup>	\$ 5,088.8	\$ 32.2	\$ 5,121.0	\$ 6,280.5	\$ 30.5	\$ 6,311.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 224,409.5</b>	<b>\$ 65,251.4</b>	<b>\$ 289,660.9</b>	<b>\$252,604.9</b>	<b>\$ 79,468.9</b>	<b>\$ 332,073.8</b>
<b>Biennium Total:</b>						
Child Care <sup>14</sup>	\$ 322,981.7	\$ 104,163.5	\$ 427,145.2	\$369,210.5	\$126,839.5	\$ 496,050.0
ESD Contract <sup>15</sup>	\$ 34,332.0	\$ -	\$ 34,332.0	\$ 31,316.2	\$ 174.8	\$ 31,491.0
SBCTC Contract <sup>16</sup>	\$ 37,638.2	\$ 432.4	\$ 38,070.6	\$ 27,110.3	\$ 849.7	\$ 27,960.0
Dept of Commerce Contract	\$ 45,225.2	\$ 1,666.2	\$ 46,891.4	\$ 51,597.9	\$ 191.1	\$ 51,789.0
Tribal TANF (MOE) <sup>17</sup>	\$ -	\$ 24,404.5	\$ 24,404.5	\$ -	\$ 24,226.9	\$ 24,226.9
DSHS Local Contracts <sup>18</sup>	\$ 8,216.4	\$ 911.5	\$ 9,127.9	\$ 12,030.4	\$ 578.6	\$ 12,609.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 448,393.5</b>	<b>\$ 131,578.1</b>	<b>\$ 579,971.6</b>	<b>\$491,265.3</b>	<b>\$152,860.6</b>	<b>\$ 644,126.0</b>

<sup>12</sup> 2011-13 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 12 and SFY 13.

<sup>13</sup> 2013-15 Biennium Actual reflect expenditure data from WorkFirst Spending Plan for SFY 14 and projections for SFY 15.

<sup>14</sup> Child Care includes WCCC subsidies and collective bargaining agreement.

<sup>15</sup> ESD is the Employment Security Department.

<sup>16</sup> SBCTC is the State Board for Community & Technical Colleges.

<sup>17</sup> Tribal TANF represents the state maintenance of effort (MOE).

<sup>18</sup> 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

	11-13 Biennium Actuals			13-15 Biennium Projections		
	State	Total	FTE'S	State	Total	FTE'S
<b>Community Service Division<sup>1</sup></b>						
First Year	\$ 125.1	\$ 214.7	2,422.2	\$ 136.5	\$ 234.8	2,717.1
Second Year	\$ 121.3	\$ 216.7	2,514.9	\$ 137.6	\$ 231.9	2,722.0
Biennium	\$ 246.4	\$ 431.4	2,468.6	\$ 274.1	\$ 466.7	2,719.6
<b>Information Technology<sup>2</sup></b>						
First Year	\$ 19.7	\$ 35.8	101.2	\$ 22.0	\$ 38.0	108.1
Second Year	\$ 16.5	\$ 30.6	97.0	\$ 18.4	\$ 34.0	100.4
Biennium	\$ 36.2	\$ 66.4	99.1	\$ 40.4	\$ 72.0	104.3
<b>Statewide Program Support<sup>3</sup></b>						
First Year	\$ 10.0	\$ 13.5	107.7	\$ 11.5	\$ 16.6	132.6
Second Year	\$ 10.0	\$ 14.1	120.9	\$ 13.6	\$ 18.3	149.8
Biennium	\$ 20.0	\$ 27.6	114.3	\$ 25.1	\$ 34.9	141.2
<b>Division of Child Support<sup>4</sup></b>						
First Year	\$ 41.9	\$ 134.8	962.2	\$ 40.1	\$ 137.9	1,023.7
Second Year	\$ 38.1	\$ 130.6	975.9	\$ 40.4	\$ 139.5	1,079.7
Biennium	\$ 80.0	\$ 265.4	969.1	\$ 80.5	\$ 277.4	1,051.7
<b>Office of Financial Recovery<sup>5</sup></b>						
First Year	\$ 3.6	\$ 6.5	66.0	\$ 3.5	\$ 6.7	66.3
Second Year	\$ 3.0	\$ 6.3	67.5	\$ 3.3	\$ 6.8	83.5
Biennium	\$ 6.6	\$ 12.8	66.8	\$ 6.8	\$ 13.5	74.9
<b>Division of Disability Determination<sup>6</sup></b>						
First Year	\$ 2.3	\$ 49.6	321.6	\$ 1.5	\$ 43.6	285.0
Second Year	\$ 1.9	\$ 47.1	300.2	\$ 2.5	\$ 50.1	294.5
Biennium	\$ 4.2	\$ 96.7	310.9	\$ 4.0	\$ 93.7	289.8
<b>Special Projects<sup>7</sup></b>						
First Year	\$ 1.2	\$ 8.8	18.8	\$ 7.5	\$ 23.2	38.6
Second Year	\$ 2.6	\$ 29.6	32.6	\$ 8.1	\$ 5.7	(234.4)
Biennium	\$ 3.8	\$ 38.4	25.7	\$ 15.6	\$ 28.9	(97.9)
<b>Total</b>						
First Year	\$ 203.8	\$ 463.7	3,999.7	\$ 222.6	\$ 500.8	4,371.4
Second Year	\$ 193.4	\$ 475.0	4,109.0	\$ 223.9	\$ 486.3	4,195.5
Biennium	\$ 397.2	\$ 938.7	4,054.4	\$ 446.5	\$ 987.1	4,283.5

<sup>1</sup> Community Service Division includes all regional and headquarter offices.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all IT staffing and contracts other than special projects.

<sup>3</sup> Statewide Program Support includes Office of Assistant Secretary, Finance, and Quality Assurance.

<sup>4</sup> Division of Child Support includes headquarters and all district offices.

<sup>5</sup> Office of Financial Recovery includes all headquarters expenditures.

<sup>6</sup> Division of Disability Determination Services includes three statewide offices.

<sup>7</sup> Special Projects include Eligibility Service and ACES Remediation project.

# Annual Unduplicated Clients Served

	PAGE
Annual Unduplicated Clients Served.....	1
Annual Unduplicated Clients Served (ESA Only Offices and DSHS Offices), SFY 2013 and SFY 2014 .....	2

## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served

### Annual Unduplicated Clients Served

In other sections of the ESA Briefing Book, we present data on the number of monthly clients and State Fiscal Year (SFY) monthly averages of clients served by each ESA program. Data in those sections do not address this question that is frequently asked by various stakeholders: “How many total clients are served by ESA and by each program?” This is because many ESA clients receive services from more than one program, and within one program, they can receive services that span multiple months in the course of the State Fiscal Year (SFY). For example, a TANF family typically receives Basic Food assistance at the same time and also receives monthly benefits over multiple months in the same fiscal year.

This section presents data on the number of unduplicated clients served annually by ESA, both overall (for all programs) and by each program. The number of unduplicated clients served by ESA annually is obtained by counting the number of unique clients served by each ESA program covered in the Briefing Book so that an individual receiving services from more than one program (or services that span multiple months in the SFY) is counted only once. Similarly, annual total clients served by each program are calculated by counting the number of unique clients served by the program in the SFY.

In SFY 2014, ESA served about 2.3 million clients, or nearly one out of every three Washington State residents. This figure counts each client once, regardless of the number of services received or the number of months those services were received.

## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served

### Annual Unduplicated Clients Served (ESA Only Offices<sup>1</sup> and DSHS Offices<sup>2</sup>) SFY 2013 and SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES, SEMS, RIAobj, Division of Child Support

	SFY 2013		SFY 2014	
	ESA Only	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)	ESA Only	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)
<b>All Programs</b>	<b>2,298,983</b>	<b>2,479,535</b>	<b>2,274,386</b>	<b>2,321,259</b>
Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD)	37,609	39,357	39,712	40,603
Additional Requirements- Emergent Needs (AREN)	8,692	8,692	8,583	8,583
Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)	14,334	14,376	17,028	17,083
Basic Food (SNAP/FAP)	1,436,801	1,480,766	1,430,995	1,459,761
Consolidated Emergency Assistance (CEAP)	1,260	1,260	1,145	1,145
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCS)	10,467	10,486	9,260	9,260
Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	12,730	12,748
Medical Care Services (MCS) <sup>4</sup>	22,194	22,281	15,106	15,131
Medical Assistance (Non-Cash Related) <sup>5</sup>	1,153,748	1,407,577	1,091,211	1,153,605
Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)	232	376	248	385
Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)	445	445	389	389

<sup>1</sup> ESA Only offices are based on the CSO of issuance and include all CSOs in Regions 1, 2, and 3, plus the following Statewide Call Centers (151, 153, 155, 156, 128, 130, 132).

<sup>2</sup> DSHS offices include all ESA offices plus the Home and Community Services (HCS) offices of the DSHS Aging and Disability Services Administration.

<sup>3</sup> The HEN Referral Program was implemented on January 1, 2014.

<sup>4</sup> The MCS Program ended on December 31, 2013.

<sup>5</sup> The Affordable Care Act was implemented on October 1, 2013, when the Washington Healthplanfinder web portal became available for Washingtonians to shop for and enroll in health care plans, for coverage to begin on January 1, 2014. Many clients that were served in the past by ESA are now directed to apply for medical care services via the Healthplanfinder that is administered by the Washington Health Benefit Exchange (HBE). These clients are not included in the SFY 2014 total.

## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served

### Annual Unduplicated Clients Served (ESA Only Offices and DSHS Offices) SFY 2013 and SFY 2014

Source: ESA-ACES, SEMS, RIAobj, Division of Child Support

	SFY 2013		SFY 2014	
	ESA Only	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)	ESA Only	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	1,223	1,250	1,324	1,328
Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA) <sup>6</sup>	9,551	9,551	9,481	9,481
State Supplemental Payment (SSP)	24,124	39,753	26,826	40,348
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families / State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA)	211,956	212,445	190,842	190,850
Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP)	71,002	83,981	73,481	86,857
Child Care – Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) <sup>7</sup>	120,315	120,315	129,518	129,518
Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)	84,599	84,599	67,047	67,047
Child Support	1,101,441	1,101,441	1,073,654	1,073,654

<sup>6</sup> Includes clients served by the following ORIA programs: LEP Pathway, Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA), and Naturalization Services.

<sup>7</sup> Child care data was provided by RDA.

## Appendix 1 Contacts

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### DSHS/ESA Contacts

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**DSHS Secretary**

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### ESA Divisions

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## Appendix 1 Contacts

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### ESA Programs

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**Refugee and Immigrant Assistance**

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### ESA Data Resources

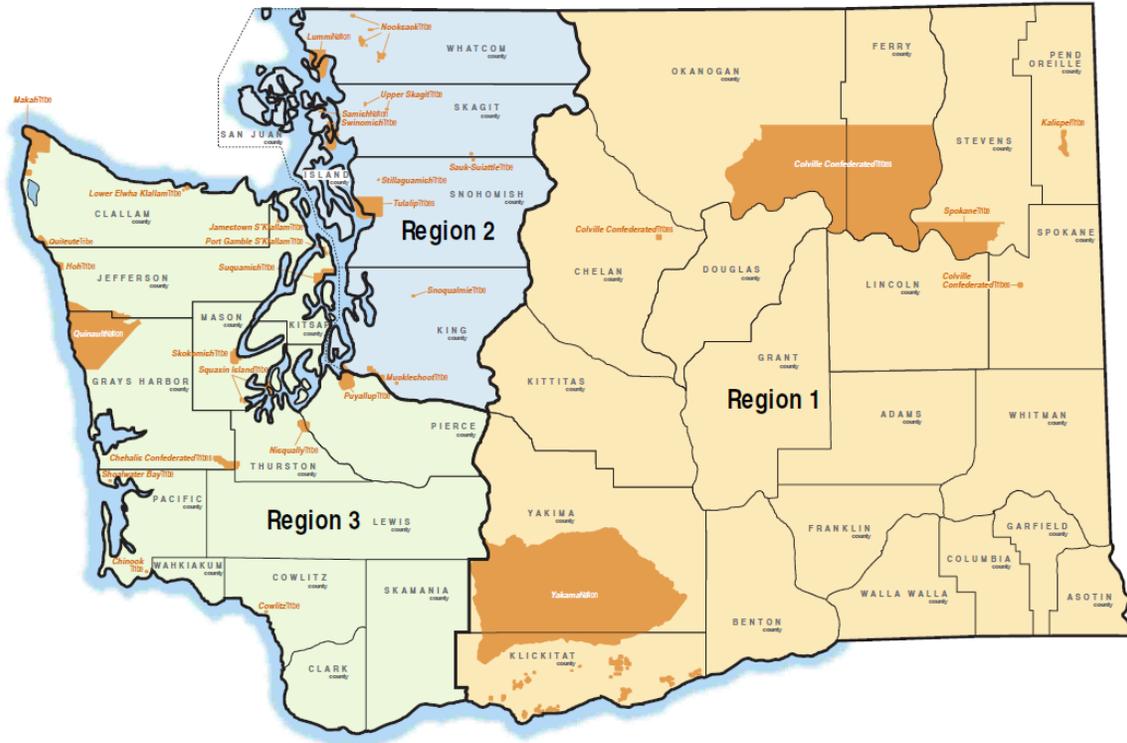
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**ESA Management Accountability and  
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## Appendix 2 Geographic Maps

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:




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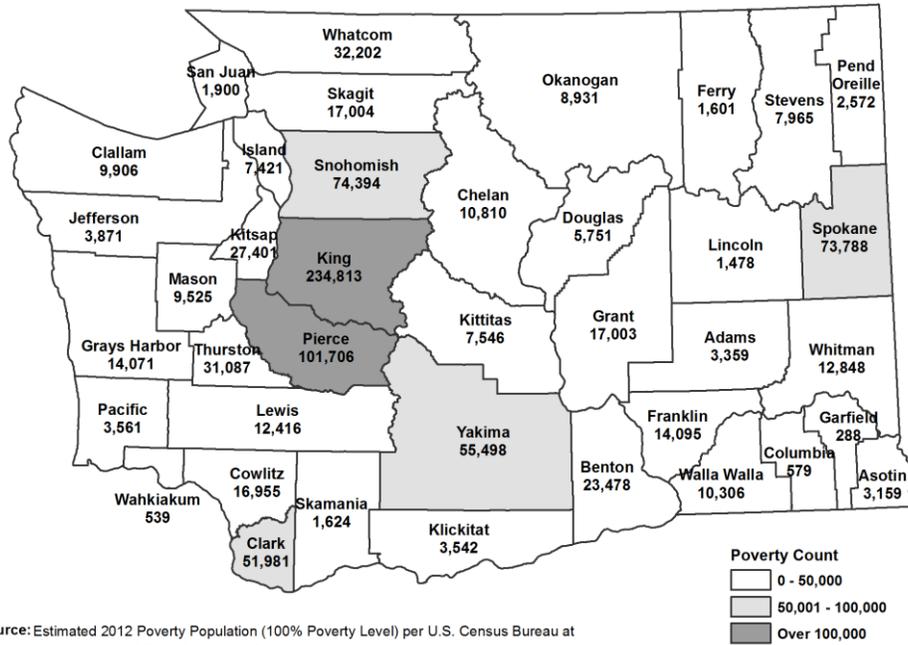
### Counties in Each DSHS Region

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- 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

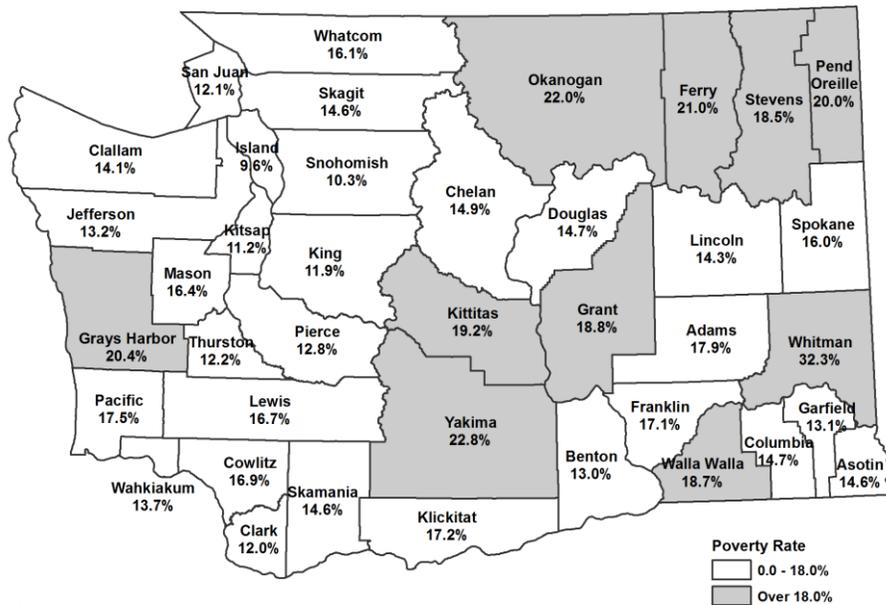
**Number of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2012**



Source: Estimated 2012 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/index.html>.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2014

**Percentage of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2012**



Note: State Percentage in Poverty = 13.6%

Source: Estimated 2012 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/index.html>.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2014

## Appendix 3 Abbreviations

<b>ABAWD</b>	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
<b>ABD</b>	Aged, Blind or Disabled cash assistance program ( <i>formerly Disability Lifeline</i> )
<b>ACA</b>	Affordable Care Act
<b>ACES</b>	Automated Client Eligibility System
<b>ADATSA</b>	Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act
<b>AREN</b>	Additional Requirements for Emergent Need
<b>AU</b>	Assistance Unit (i.e., group of people who live together and whose income or resources may be counted in determining eligibility and benefit amounts)
<b>BFET</b>	Basic Food Employment and Training
<b>BF or BFP</b>	Basic Food Program
<b>CARD</b>	Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database
<b>CE</b>	Comprehensive Evaluation
<b>CEAP</b>	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program
<b>CN</b>	Categorically Needy
<b>CC</b>	Contact Center
<b>CSCC</b>	Customer Service Contact Center
<b>CSD</b>	Community Services Division
<b>CSO</b>	Community Services Office
<b>DEL</b>	Department of Early Learning
<b>DCA</b>	Diversion Cash Assistance
<b>DCAP</b>	Disaster Cash Assistance Program ( <i>see CEAP</i> )
<b>DCS</b>	Division of Child Support
<b>DDDS</b>	Division of Disability Determination Services
<b>DL-U</b>	Disability Lifeline – Unemployable ( <i>formerly General Assistance – Unemployable</i> )

## Appendix 3 Abbreviations

<b>DL-X</b>	Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid ( <i>formerly General Assistance – Expedited Medicaid</i> )
<b>DSHS</b>	Department of Social and Health Services
<b>ESA</b>	Economic Services Administration
<b>ESD</b>	Employment Security Department
<b>ESL</b>	English as a Second Language
<b>EBT</b>	Electronic Benefits Transfer
<b>EFT</b>	Electronic Funds Transfer (direct deposit)
<b>ESD</b>	Employment Security Department
<b>FAP</b>	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants
<b>FCS</b>	Food and Consumer Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>FNS</b>	Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>FFY</b>	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30)
<b>FOI</b>	Frontiers of Innovation
<b>FRS</b>	Financial Reporting System
<b>FSP</b>	Federal Food Stamp Program ( <i>Formally renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program</i> )
<b>FTE</b>	Full-time Equivalent ( <i>the equivalent of one full-time staff</i> )
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year ( <i>used in reference to state and federal fiscal years</i> )
<b>GA-U</b>	General Assistance-Unemployable ( <i>Historical reference; replaced by Disability Lifeline program in March 2010</i> )
<b>GA-X</b>	General Assistance – Expedited Medicaid ( <i>Historical reference; replaced by Disability Lifeline program in March 2010</i> )
<b>HBE</b>	Health Benefit Exchange
<b>HEN</b>	Housing and Essential Needs

## Appendix 3 Abbreviations

<b>eJAS</b>	Electronic JOBS Automated System
<b>LEP</b>	Limited English Proficiency
<b>LPA</b>	Local Planning Areas
<b>MAGI</b>	Modified Adjusted Gross Income
<b>MOE</b>	Maintenance of Effort
<b>MCS</b>	Medical Care Services
<b>OAR</b>	Ongoing Additional Requirements
<b>OBRA</b>	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990
<b>OFR</b>	Office of Financial Recovery
<b>OSD</b>	Operations Support Division (ESA)
<b>PRISM</b>	Predictive Risk Intelligence System
<b>PWA</b>	Pregnant Women Assistance
<b>RCA</b>	Refugee Cash Assistance
<b>RCW</b>	Revised Code of Washington
<b>RIA</b>	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ESA)
<b>RRA</b>	Refugee Resettlement Assistance
<b>SBCTC</b>	State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
<b>SFY</b>	State Fiscal Year (July 1 through June 30)
<b>SNAP</b>	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
<b>SSA</b>	Social Security Administration
<b>SSI/SSP</b>	Supplemental Security Income/State Supplement Program
<b>TANF</b>	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> )
<b>Title IV-A</b>	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations for the Temporary Assistance

## Appendix 3 Abbreviations

for Needy Families (TANF) program.

<b>Title IV-D</b>	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding child support collection and enforcement.
<b>Title IV-E</b>	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding children’s services, including some foster care programs
<b>TMA</b>	Transitional Medical Assistance
<b>TRO</b>	Temporary Restraining Order
<b>USDA</b>	U. S. Department of Agriculture
<b>WAC</b>	Washington Administrative Code
<b>WCAP</b>	Working Connections Automated Program
<b>WASHCAP</b>	Washington State Combined Application Project
<b>WCCC</b>	Working Connections Child Care
<b>WFCM</b>	WorkFirst Case Manager
<b>WDC</b>	Workforce Development Councils ( <i>formerly Private Investment Councils or PICs</i> )
<b>WIA</b>	Workforce Investment Act
<b>WtW</b>	Welfare to Work
<b>WTAP</b>	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 retailers.

##### *Who EBT serves:*

- Clients who receive food assistance through the Basic Food program and/or cash assistance through the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD), State Supplemental Payment (SSP), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), and Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) programs.

##### *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.
- March 2014 – an instructional memo was issued reminding staff of the changes to the Basic Food trafficking rules and excess EBT replacement policy.

##### *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.
- In 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.

## **Appendix 4**

### **Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer**

- In 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.
- In March 2014, Washington withdrew from WSEA.

## 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-funded cash assistance, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Aged, Blind or 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 that 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:*

- In January 2000, the EFT pilot program started in two Pierce County offices: Pierce West Community Services Office and Pierce North Community Services Office.
- In May 2000, all EBT cash assistance clients statewide were given the option to use EFT.

##### Reprocurement of WSEA EBT Services

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

- In March 2005, Washington signed a new seven-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](http://www.ebtaccount.jpmorgan.com).
- In June 2006, New Mexico and Wyoming joined the WSEA.
- In June 2007, New Mexico decided not to participate with WSEA as an alliance.
- In October 2007, Nebraska joined the WSEA.
- In 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**

- In 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.
- In 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.
- In December 2013, J.P.Morgan announced they would be exiting the business of EBT and other prepaid cards; Washington was in the middle of contract negotiations at the time of the announcement and J.P. Morgan agreed to a short-term contract.
- In April 2014, Washington signed a new, limited two-year contract with J.P. Morgan.

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

### Federal Welfare Legislative History

**2014 The Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79) was signed into law by President Obama on February 7, 2014 and is commonly known as the “Farm Bill.”** The Farm Bill sets national agricultural, nutrition, conservation, and forestry policy. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provisions of the bill were designed to improve oversight by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and state program operations and administration.

SNAP eligibility rules and benefit levels are, for the most part, set at the federal level and uniform across the nation, though states have flexibility to tailor aspects of the program. To address concerns regarding eligibility, benefits, and inappropriate shelter or medical expenses the deductions have been tightened up under the Act.

The Act specifies individuals who are not eligible for SNAP, such as lottery winners, affluent college students, permanently disqualified, and deceased individuals. Ex-felons convicted of particularly heinous crimes (such as murder, aggravated sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or abuse of children) who have served their sentence are also prohibited from participating in SNAP unless they comply with the terms of their parole. Further, the bill codifies existing USDA policy that households with an elderly or disabled member cannot deduct legalized medical marijuana expense as a SNAP medical deduction.

In addition, SNAP allows deductions from gross income for certain essential household expenses. Each state sets a Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) reflecting typical utility costs for low-income households that incur heating and cooling costs apart from their rent. No longer can a SNAP recipient qualify for SUA because they receive a minimal LIHEAP benefit in lieu of showing copies of their bills. The 2014 Farm Bill requires a household to receive a LIHEAP benefit of greater than \$20 a year in order to qualify for the SUA. As of January 1, 2015, the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) will issue a more substantial LIHEAP benefit meeting the new requirement for households who are not eligible for the SUA without receiving the payment.

The Farm Bill also has multiple provisions to strengthen program integrity by investing new resources in fraud detection and prevention, launching a new federal state partnership on retailer fraud, and enhancing tools for fraud detection.

The Farm Bill includes three major modifications to prioritize employment and training (E & T) services and program outcomes within SNAP E&T:

- (1) Pilot Projects to Test Innovative Strategies;
- (2) E&T Reporting and Monitoring; and
- (3) Additional Funds for E&T.

**Public Law 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act**, made changes to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act to require states to adopt the 2008 version of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA), as well as other changes intended to improve international child support recovery. This law grants Indian tribes access to the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), and expresses the sense of Congress that establishing parenting time arrangements when obtaining child support orders is “an important goal which should be

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

accompanied by strong family violence safeguards,” and that states should use existing funding sources to support the establishment of parenting time arrangements. This law also made changes to Title IV-E (Foster Care and Adoption Assistance) regarding children or youth in state care or in kinship care, which may have child support impacts.

**2010 The Affordable Care Act of 2010 (The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 and the Health Care and Reconciliation Act of 2010) are referred to collectively as the “Affordable Care Act” or “ACA”.** The ACA was enacted in 2010 under two separate provisions – PL 114-148 and PL 111-152. Different parts of the ACA took effect at different times. Of most significance to public assistance programs, the eligibility rules and eligibility processes for determining Medicaid changed significantly effective October 1, 2013. Under a federal option, Washington State opted to create a state-run Health Benefit Exchange portal called the Washington Healthplanfinder which, in addition to providing access to health insurance to individuals and employers, provided real-time automated eligibility determinations for most Medicaid applicants. Beginning January 1, 2014, families and pregnant women with Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) below the required federal poverty level (FPL) are eligible for Medicaid. Washington also opted to participate in Medicaid Expansion, which allows individuals with incomes below 133% to qualify for Medicaid. Eligibility for most Medicaid programs under the ACA is determined using a new simplified automated system that is no longer tied to eligibility for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), or other Economic Services Administration (ESA) programs; therefore, the management of medical assistance eligibility and related IT system processes were moved to the Health Benefit Exchange (HBE) and Health Care Authority (HCA). The Economic Services Administration continues to determine eligibility for some medical assistance programs (called Classic Medical), including medical programs for persons who are elderly (age 65 or older), blind or disabled.

**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.

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

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

- 2004 Social Security Protection Act of 2004**, PL 108-203, was enacted on March 2, 2004 providing for a temporary extension to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) claimants of the system under which the Social Security Administration withholds past-due Social Security Disability Insurance benefits to pay claimants' attorney fees. This change affected how DSHS received and processed the reimbursement of interim assistance (i.e., General Assistance or other state funds-only benefits paid to or on behalf of SSI claimants).
- 2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002**, 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

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

allocations were extended through FY 2006 and additional FY 2002 through 2006 amounts were allocated to States that ensure availability of specified work opportunities.

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

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

**1997** **Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997**, PL 105-33, was enacted on August 5, 1997 making changes and implementing numerous technical corrections to the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, PL 104-193. The BBA (1) established the Welfare-to-Work Block Grant, (2) limited the amount of TANF funds that can be transferred to Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) to 10% of the TANF block grant and removed the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG, (3) increased from 20% to 30% of individuals in all families (and in 2-parent families) the limitation on the number of persons who may be treated as engaged in work by reason of participation in a vocational education program, or (for teen heads of households) maintenance of satisfactory school attendance, and (4) extended the refugee/asylee eligibility period for SSI/Medicaid eligibility from 5 to 7 years, included Cuban and Haitian entrants in this category, and provided a 5-year food stamp eligibility for these aliens. Technical corrections (1) revised the computation method for out-of-wedlock reduction bonuses, (2) modified the MOE requirements for the Contingency Fund, (3) revised work requirements so that a family with a disabled parent is not treated as a 2-parent family, allowed the minimum work requirement for a 2-parent family to be shared between both parents with a 55 hour per week minimum, caretaker of a child under age 6 meets work requirements if working 20 hours per week, and allowed 12 weeks of job search to count as work during any period a state meets the contingency fund definition of “needy state,” (4) TANF penalties were modified so that the penalty amount was now 5% in the first year, and increased by 2% per year up to 21% maximum, and (5) the drug felon disqualification rule was modified to apply to convictions for conduct that occurred after 8/22/96.

**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

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

block grant into the CCDBG and the Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), but limited the amount transferable to SSBG to 10% of the TANF block grant and required that \$2 be transferred to the CCDBG for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG. In this first major overhaul of welfare in 60 years, welfare receipt was limited to 5 years. The law contained strong work requirements and penalties for states that failed to meet them, i.e., 5% of the TANF grant for failure to meet work participation rates with the amount increasing in subsequent years by up to an additional 2% up to a limit of 21%. In addition, there was a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement requirements, and supports for families moving from welfare to work, including at least one year of transitional Medicaid when a family leaves welfare for work.

- 1990 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990**, PL 101-508, was enacted on November 5, 1990. Children were not considered members of AFDC assistance units when determining eligibility for AFDC benefits, and their income and resources were not counted toward family income and resource limits when they were recipients of Title IV-E, state, or local (1) foster care maintenance payments or a combination of these types of payments, or, (2) adoption support payments or a combination of these types of payments, and the inclusion of the adopted child in the assistance unit would result in lower benefits for the family. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) was considered an exempt resource during the month of receipt and the following month by the AFDC and GA-U Programs. Any EITC remaining in the second month following the month of receipt now applied towards the Resource Ceiling. States now had the option of specifying which categories of families must report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). The Act excluded the income and resources of a child receiving State or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC, and amended the AFDC program to provide child care to low-income families not receiving AFDC benefits when the state determined there was a need for care in order to work and the family was at risk of becoming dependent upon the AFDC program.
- 1989 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1989**, PL 101-239, became law on December 19, 1989 and amended the **Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984**, P.L. 98-378, to permanently extend the provision to continue a family’s Medicaid (Title XIX) eligibility when the family became ineligible for AFDC due to the collection or increased collection of child support under Part D of Title IV (Child Support and Establishment of Paternity) of the Social Security Act. The Act established a new AFDC quality control system which imposed penalties on states based upon a sliding scale which reflected the degree to which a state’s AFDC error rate exceeds the national average. It also took into account overpayments and underpayments in determining error rates and established a Quality Control Review Panel for dispute resolution between states and the Federal government.
- 1988 Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988**, PL 100-485, was enacted on October 13, 1988 and targeted services for those most likely to become long-term welfare recipients. The Act created **the Job 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.

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

The Act established the state option to require that unmarried minor parents must live with a parent, legal guardian or other adult relative, or in an adult-supervised living arrangement to be eligible for AFDC. With the enactment of FSA of 1988, states now had to revise their need and payment standards every 3 years and could create wage supplementation and community work experience programs. The Act strengthened child support enforcement collection activities, including changes to the \$50 pass-through payment rules and mandatory wage-withholding. It also established paternity establishment performance standards for states and mandated annual reports to Congress.

- 1986 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985**, PL 99-272, enacted on April 7, 1986, formally established the two-parent AFDC-Employable (AFDC-E) program which was previously known as the AFDC-Unemployed Father program. The Act provided that certain education or training programs might qualify as quarters of work for AFDC eligibility purposes.
- 1984 Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA) of 1984**, PL 98-369, enacted on July 18, 1984 instituted significant changes to the AFDC program. The 185% of Need eligibility test was created, the \$75 work expense deduction was applied to both full- and part-time employment, the \$30 + 1/3 earned income disregard was limited to 4 months followed by a \$30 disregard for 8 months, and the term "earned income" was defined to mean gross income before deductions. Burial plots, funeral arrangements, and real property which a family was making a good faith effort to sell, were excluded as resources. Retrospective budgeting was made mandatory for monthly reporting households, but optional for other cases; monthly reporting was made mandatory for families with a recent work history or earned income, EITC was declared to be an excluded income, and women in the third trimester of pregnancy were excluded from participation in the WIN program. Lump sum income ineligibility rules were changed to allow recalculation of the period of ineligibility when an event occurs that would have changed the family's need for that month, the money became unavailable, or the family incurred medical expenses, which offset the lump sum. Overpayment recovery was waived when the debt was exceeded by the cost of recovery, aliens became ineligible for 3 years when their sponsor was a public or private agency, and information disclosure to law enforcement was permitted when the AFDC recipient was a fugitive felon. The Act established the \$50 child support pass-through payment and the exclusion of the earned income of a full-time child for 6 months for purposes of the AFDC gross income test.

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

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

**Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984**, PL 98-181, became law on November 30, 1983 and declared that utility payments made by persons living in federally-assisted low-income housing projects were to be considered rental payments for purposes of determining eligibility and payment amount under the AFDC program.

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

- 1982 Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)**, PL 97-300, enacted on October 13, 1982 established participation targets for AFDC recipients, aged 16 and older, in Adult and Youth programs, and provided earnings disregards for child participants.
- Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982**, PL 97-248, was enacted on September 3, 1982 and amended AFDC eligibility to allow rounding benefits down to the next lower whole dollar, eliminated payment of benefits for a whole month when eligibility was determined later in the month, and required states to not consider a parent absent from the home due to active duty in a uniformed service. With this Act, states were now allowed to require employment search as an eligibility criteria and could prorate need and payment standards for children living with other non-applying individuals.
- 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981**, PL 97-35, was signed into law on August 13, 1981 and allowed welfare-to-work demonstration projects to begin in many states. States could now require welfare recipients to go into training, job search, or unpaid work experience in exchange for their AFDC grants. It revised the method for determining earned income by changing the order in which the work expense, child care, and \$30 & 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.

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

- 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.

### Washington State Legislative History

**2014 House Bill (HB) 2585, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – Benefits for a Child** was signed into law on March 27, 2014. The bill created greater parity for non-parental caregivers by amending RCW 74.12.037 to allow a 50% unearned income disregard for TANF child-only cases involving non-parental caregivers, many of whom are kinship caregivers (such as a grandparent, aunt, uncle or other relative). This change is intended to ease the financial burden for these families, as many non-parental caregivers live on fixed incomes. The effective date for implementation of the 50% unearned income disregard for non-parental caregivers was November 1, 2014.

**Senate Bill (SB) 6573, Changing the Effective Date of Modifications to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (ABD) and the Housing and Essential Needs Programs** was signed into law on April 3, 2014. A statutory change in 2013 directed DSHS to determine program eligibility for the ABD program using less restrictive standards for the duration of a person's disabling condition (from 12 months to 9 months) and consideration of past work (from 15 years to 10 years) during the period of January 2014 through June 2015. Enacting SB 6573 into law changed the date for reverting to the more restrictive standards for program eligibility from July 1, 2015 to July 1, 2014.

**Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 6002, the 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget** was signed into law on April 4, 2014. A number of WorkFirst policy changes were funded through the supplemental operating budget:

- (1) Implementation of a 15% incentive payment, beginning April 15, 2015, to WorkFirst households that participate in their Individual Responsibility Plan (IRP) for 20 hours or more a week;
- (2) Implementation of a TANF home visiting service for at-risk expectant parents, families with newborns and young children under age 5, and families receiving Rapid Rehousing services. These home visits promote healthy child development and address issues such as maternal and child health, positive parenting, and safe home environments.
- (3) Increased funding for work study through the community and technical colleges for WorkFirst clients;
- (4) Modified the Additional Requirements for Emergent Needs (AREN) program to a maximum of \$750 per household in a 12-month period rather than in a lifetime;

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

- (5) Modified the WorkFirst sanction policy from a four-month period to a two-month period and implemented a home visit program for clients who do not attend an in-person meeting regarding their IRP prior to termination for non-compliance;
- (6) Adjusted funding for the Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Tribal TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE), and WorkFirst contracts;
- (7) Gave one-time funding to complete Lean process projects and technical assistance visits to local Community Service Offices (CSOs); and
- (8) Implemented a mandatory Orientation for WorkFirst clients.

**2013 Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2069, Continuation of Safety Net Benefits for Persons Determined to Have a Physical or Mental Disability** was signed into law on June 30. The bill redefined eligibility for the Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) program by making it less restrictive than SSI disability criteria, reducing the minimum incapacity duration from 12 to nine months, and reducing consideration of an individual's ability to perform past work from 15 to 10 years. The less restrictive disability standard will be in place for 18 months only, from January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. After that, the program will revert back to the more restrictive standards now in place. The bill also replaced the current mechanism for determining potential eligibility for Housing and Essential Needs (HEN). To be potentially eligible for HEN currently, an individual must receive Medical Care Services (MCS). SHB 2069 replaced the MCS requirement for HEN with an incapacity determination by DSHS intended to identify individuals who are "eligible for referral" to HEN services. MCS eligibility was also narrowed to only ABD and HEN recipients who are ineligible for Medicaid expansion. The effective dates for these changes range from January 1, 2014 to July 1, 2015 (Section 2 only).

**Second Engrossed Substitute House Bill (2ESSHB) 1971, Concerning Communications Services Reform** was signed into law on June 30. The bill repealed the excise tax that funds the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) and required the program to be funded by a biennial State General Fund appropriation. It prohibited WTAP enrollment from exceeding appropriated funds for the program and required DSHS to close WTAP if there was a danger of overspending. The effective date for the legislation is August 1, 2013.

**Second Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (2ESSB) 5595, New Customer Service Standards for Working Connections Child Care** was signed into law on May 23. The bill required the Department to: provide training on professionalism to employees working with parents who apply for or are receiving WCCC; return WCCC-related telephone calls to parents within two business days; develop an electronic process by which WCCC parents can submit required forms and information; provide 10 day advance notice to providers and parents of loss of WCCC benefits; and provide parents with easy to understand information on the services they are eligible for, hearing rights, and the parent's responsibilities in obtaining and maintain eligibility for WCCC. The effective date for the bill is July 28, 2013.

**Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1723, Expanding and Streamlining Early Learning Services and Programs** was signed into law on May 21. The bill put into statute the 200% FPL income eligibility threshold for Working Connection Child Care (WCCC) program. It also required an increase in the base rate for WCCC providers, provided tiered rate enhancements to providers who meet specific requirements, and increased the subsidy rate for

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

WCCC providers who enrolled in Level 2 of the Early Achievers program. The effective date for the rate changes is September 1, 2013.

- 2012 Third Engrossed Substitute House Bill (3ESHB) 2127, the supplemental budget** was enacted and made the following changes: (1) TANF Payment Standard – the maximum TANF cash grant increased from \$726 to \$941 for families of 6 or more; (2) Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants – funding was provided at 50% of the benefit level for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); (3) Child Care Subsidy Program eligibility increased from 175% to 200% FPL and certifications increased from 6-month to 12-month periods; (4) WorkFirst Services – funding was reduced by about \$821,000 (1.1%); (5) DCS – funding was provided for 16 additional FTEs in SFY 2013 (effective July 1, 2012) to increase the amount of child support collected and retained by the state; and (7) DEL – provided \$100,000 for contracts with independent consultants to evaluate and recommend optimum system for the eligibility determination process for child care, with a report due to the Office of Financial Management and Legislature by December 31, 2012.
- 2011 Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5921** was enacted to make fundamental reforms to the WorkFirst program. This legislation: (1) suspended work participation for parents of one child under age two or two children under age six from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012; (2) created a Legislative-Executive WorkFirst Oversight Task Force to oversee implementation of the WorkFirst TANF redesign; (3) established an income eligibility of 300% FPL for non-parental Child-Only TANF cases and established a sliding scale benefit standard for a child when the caregiver’s income is above 200% but below 300% FPL; (4) prohibited DSHS from counting SSI income when determining TANF eligibility; (5) imposed the 60-month time limit on all parents of children who receive Child-Only TANF, provided this was “consistent with federal funding requirements and makes hardship extensions available to these parents effective September 1, 2011;” (6) allowed DSHS to implement a permanent disqualification for adults who had been terminated due to a WorkFirst noncompliance sanction three or more times since March 1, 2007; (7) added voluntary service at a licensed child care, preschool or elementary school where the parent’s child is enrolled as an allowable work activity and allowed parenting or life skills education; (8) made it a condition of eligibility for child care subsidy programs that the applicant or recipient must seek child support enforcement services from the DSHS Division of Child Support, unless DSHS finds that the applicant or recipient has good cause not to cooperate; (9) required DSHS and DEL to develop a plan for monitoring WCCC attendance, to be implemented by January 2013, and conduct an assessment of current subsidized child care eligibility, reporting on both to the Legislature by December 31, 2011; (10) required DSHS, in consultation with its EBT contractor and others, to strategize how to help recipients maintain bank accounts, increase their financial literacy and financial management skills, and minimize their ATM fee costs with report due to Legislature by December 1, 2011; (11) required DSHS, in its EBT contracts, to require that any surcharge or transaction fee be disclosed to clients at the point of transaction; (12) expanded prohibitions on use of EBT cards, limits use of card to recipients, forbade sale of cards, and made violators subject to a possible civil penalty; (13) required certain businesses to disable ATMs and point-of-sale machines by January 1, 2012; (14) established an Office of Fraud and Accountability (OFA) in the Secretary’s office, with responsibility to: conduct independent investigations, refer to law enforcement when appropriate, maximize overpayment collections; recommend new policies and procedures to mitigate the risk of fraud and abuse; analyze alternatives to the cash benefit delivery system;

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

determine appropriate deployment of investigative resources; and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2011; and (15) DSHS was directed to establish an incentive pilot that would give staff who work directly with clients an additional eight hours of paid leave for helping clients reach outcomes to be determined by DSHS. While the Governor vetoed Section 3 of the bill regarding competitive performance-based contracting, the Governor directed the Department of Social and 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

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

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

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

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

**Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 2603** was enacted requiring a state agency to furnish a small business with a copy of any state statute or rule that it has failed to follow before the agency can impose a fine, civil penalty, or administrative penalty for noncompliance. This bill required DSHS to revise its forms used for noncompliance actions in order to provide small

## Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

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 expenses could not be waived for either parent. This bill became effective October 1, 2009.

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

**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 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

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

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 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

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

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 in 1999. This 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, the **Success Through Employment Program (STEP)** waiver application was submitted to Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on January 30. The proposed project start date was July 1, 1995, end date June 30, 2005, and project area was statewide. The waiver requested permission to establish length of stay grant reductions and elimination of the 100-hour rule.
- 1994** **Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2798, Welfare System Reform**, was enacted on April 2, 1994, and addressed the issues of lengthy stays on welfare, lack of access to vocational education and training, inadequate emphasis on employment by the social welfare system and teen pregnancy as obstacles to achieving economic independence. DSHS was instructed to (1) reduce AFDC grants by 10 percent per year for some families that received welfare for 48 out of 60 months, (2) waive the 100-hour rule for AFDC recipients, (3) train staff to emphasize the expectation that recipients will enter employment, and (4) determine the most appropriate living situation for unmarried pregnant teens who receive public assistance. Target populations included applicants and recipients who received AFDC for 36 of the preceding 60 months, custodial parents under the age of 24 who have not completed high

## Appendix 5

### Welfare History Overview

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 in 1987. 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.

**The Family Income Study** began. This 5-year longitudinal study was based on a sample of 2,000 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 Reform

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 Changes<sup>1</sup>**

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.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 8 for a chronological listing of the detailed changes.

## Appendix 6

### Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reform

2. The Economic Services Administration of DSHS works with three partner agencies to provide services to WorkFirst clients.
3. Native American Tribes were granted an option in the federal law to operate their own TANF program, including cash grants and employment and training. The tribes are required to apply to the federal government and, if certified, receive federal funds. The state identifies and negotiates funding for each tribe. Currently, eleven Tribes have elected to operate their own programs.
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 2014, the base

## Appendix 6

### Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reform

MOE level was reduced by \$21,340,405, for Tribal TANF programs operating in the state to **\$341,407,360**.

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

For FFY 2014, 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 2014.

## Appendix 7

### Child Support Federal Legislative History

**2014** Public Law (PL) 113-183, the **Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act**, made changes to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act to require states to adopt the 2008 version of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA), as well as other changes intended to improve interstate and international child support recovery. This law grants Indian tribes access to the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), and expresses the sense of Congress that establishing parenting plans (child custody arrangements) when obtaining child support orders is “an important goal which should be accompanied by strong family violence safeguards,” and that states should use existing funding sources to support the establishment of parenting time arrangements.

**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.

**2010** Public Law (PL) 111-148, the **Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act**, enacted health insurance coverage requirements for parents without making corresponding amendments in the medical support requirements under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

**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.

## Appendix 7

### Child Support Federal Legislative History

- 2005** PL 109-8, the **Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005** (effective October 17, 2005), contained several provisions which allowed child support to continue to be enforced even if a debtor had filed bankruptcy. Child support claims were given priority. Proceedings related to child support for income withholding, license suspension, credit bureau reporting, tax refund intercepts, and enforcement of medical obligations were made exempt from automatic stay provisions. Bankruptcy trustees were required to notify the claim holder and the child support agency of the debtor's last known address.
- 1999** PL 106-113, the **Consolidated Appropriations Act 2000**, contained several provisions affecting child support. Section 454A of the Social Security Act was amended requiring State child support automated data processing and information retrieval systems to disclose to Private Industry Councils (PICs) certain information on noncustodial parents for the purpose of contacting them regarding their participation in the welfare-to-work program. The Act also provided that if a State plan would be disapproved for failure to establish a disbursement unit for child support payments, but the State had submitted, by April 1, 2000, a corrective compliance plan acceptable to the Secretary, then the Secretary would not disapprove the State plan for spousal and child support, but the amount otherwise payable to the State would be reduced as a penalty.
- 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

## Appendix 7

### Child Support Federal Legislative History

effectiveness and on a percentage of collections. Incentive payments had to be reinvested in the state's child support program.

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

**1997**

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

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

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.

## Appendix 7

### Child Support Federal Legislative History

PL 103-394, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994**, did not stay a paternity, child support or alimony proceeding. Child support and alimony were made priority claims.

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

**1993** PL 103-66, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993**, required states to establish paternity on 75 percent of the children in their caseload instead of 50 percent. States had to adopt civil procedures for voluntary acknowledgement of paternity. The law also required states to adopt laws to ensure the medical compliance in orders.

**1992** PL 102-537, the **Ted Weiss Child Support Enforcement Act of 1992**, amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act to include child support delinquencies in credit reporting.

PL 102-521, the **Child Support Recovery Act of 1992**, imposed a federal criminal penalty for the willful failure to pay child support in interstate cases.

**1990** PL 101-508, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990**, permanently extended the federal provision for IRS tax refund offsets for child and spousal support.

**1989** PL 101-239, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989**, made permanent the requirement that Medicaid continue for four months after termination from AFDC.

**1988** PL 100-485, the **Family Support Act of 1988**, emphasized the duties of parents to work and support their children, underscoring the importance of child support as the first line of defense against welfare dependence. States were required to: 1) develop mandatory support guidelines; 2) meet paternity standards; 3) respond to requests for services within specified time periods; 5) develop an automated tracking system; 6) provide immediate wage withholding; 8) have parents furnish Social Security number when a birth certificate is issued; and 9) notify AFDC recipients of monthly collections.

**1987** PL 100-203, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987**, required states to provide services to families with an absent parent who receives Medicaid and have them assign their support rights to the state.

**1986** PL 99-509, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986**, included an amendment that prohibited retroactive modification of child support awards.

**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.

## Appendix 7

### Child Support Federal Legislative History

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.

**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.

## Appendix 7

### Child Support Federal Legislative History

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

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2014

#### June 2014

1. **WorkFirst Orientation** – Effective June 1, 2014, completion of a new WorkFirst (WF) Orientation is required as a condition of eligibility for all Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and State Funded Assistance (SFA) applicants. The new orientation was implemented to ensure clients receive consistent information statewide about the WF program, including the services and supports available and activities that may be required for participation in the TANF/SFA program.

#### May 2014

1. **AREN Twelve-Month Limit** – Effective May 1, 2014, the Department reinstated the 12-month limit for the Additional Requirements for Emergent Needs (AREN) program and eliminated the \$750.00 lifetime limit.
2. **Reporting Indigence Exemptions** – A new streamlined process for reporting indigence exemptions to sponsor deeming for legal immigrants was introduced, and with the exception of SSI related medical (S02) the department no longer reports indigence exemption for medical programs.

#### April 2014

1. **Categorical Eligibility Income Limit** – Effective April 1, 2014, the 200% of federal poverty level (FPL) standards used for categorical eligible households increased.

#### March 2014

1. **Reinstatement of Basic Food Standard Utility Allowances** – Effective March 10, 2014, the Department began using actual utility expenses to calculate the shelter expenses and final benefit for all new applicants.

#### February 2014

1. **WorkFirst Housing Pathway Pilot-Phase 2** – Starting February 15, 2014, the WorkFirst Housing Pathway Pilot was expanded to Pacific, Wahkiakum, and Jefferson counties. In partnership with the Department of Commerce this pilot focused on serving WorkFirst families who were currently homeless by obtaining housing, with the goal of moving families to self-sufficiency within six months.

#### January 2014

1. **Changes to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD), Housing and Essential Needs (HEN), and Medical Care Services (MCS) Programs** – Substitute House Bill 2069 temporarily established less restrictive disability criteria for the ABD cash assistance program, created a new HEN referral program, and modified the eligibility for the state-funded MCS medical assistance program.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- a) ABD-Disability criteria reduced the minimum disability duration requirement from twelve to nine months, and reduced consideration of an individual's ability to perform past work from fifteen to ten years.
  - b) HEN Referral-New referral program replaced MCS as the gateway to potential HEN eligibility.
  - c) MCS-Maintained the state-funded MCS medical assistance program for ABD and HEN referral recipients who are ineligible for Medicaid due to their immigration status.
2. **Affordable Care Act (ACA) Implementation** – Effective January 1, 2014, eligible ABD and HEN Referral recipients were transitioned from medical programs administered by the Department to Washington Apple Health (WAH) Medicaid administered through the Health Benefit Exchange (HBE).
  3. **CEAP Suspension** – State funding for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was exhausted. The program was suspended effective January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014.
  4. **Minimum Wage Increase** – Effective January 1, the Washington minimum wage increased to \$9.32 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.

#### December 2013

1. **Child Care** – Effective December 1, 2013, parents who receive Working Connections Child Care benefits and participate in 110 hours or more of an approved work or work-related activities became eligible for full-time child care services in accordance with the passage of Senate Bill 5595.
2. **State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Decrease** – Starting December 1, 2013, the Department reduced the SSP for SSI recipients who are aged, blind, or have an ineligible spouse from \$46 to \$40 to stay within available funds.

#### November 2013

1. **WorkFirst Housing Pathway Pilot-Phase 1** – Starting November 1, 2013, the WorkFirst Housing Pathway Pilot rolled out in the five current "Ending Family Homelessness" counties: Whatcom, Snohomish, Cowlitz, Mason, and Spokane. In partnership with the Department of Commerce this pilot focused on serving WorkFirst families who are currently homeless by obtaining housing, with the goal of moving families to self-sufficiency within six months.
2. **Reductions to Basic Food, Washington Combine Application Project (WASHCAP), and Food Assistance Program (FAP) Benefit** – Effective November 1, 2013, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) supplements ended resulting in a decrease in Supplemental Nutrition

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefit levels. FAP benefit levels based on Basic Food levels (75% of SNAP) also decreased.

#### October 2013

1. **WorkFirst Support Services Instant Issuance Fuel Card** – Starting October 1, 2013, Bank of America (BOA) fuel cards can provide gasoline assistance for participants in the WorkFirst program. Fuel cards can be authorized for up to \$50, and will only work at gas pumps.
2. **Restoration of Community Works** – Effective October 18, 2013, the Department introduced the Community Works (WC) program as a new unpaid work experience program that is structured to provide WorkFirst participants structured unpaid work experience.
3. **Affordable Care Act (ACA) Implementation** – Starting in October 2013, the Department began transitioning eligible Family, Children, and Pregnancy Medicaid recipients from medical programs administered by the Department to Washington Apple Health (WAH) Medicaid administered through the Health Benefit Exchange. The transition process continued through September 2014.

#### September 2013

1. **Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Second Program Violation** – As required by Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill ESSB 5921, the Department now requires a protective payee to a client after two program violations for using public assistance benefits at a prohibited location.

#### August 2013

1. **Basic Food Elderly Interview Waiver** – Starting August 2013, elderly households (age 60+) without earnings are no longer required to have an interview for Basic Food Benefits if all necessary verification is provided or available through system interfaces, and no information is questionable.

#### July 2013

1. **CEAP Reinstatement** – Funding is now available for CEAP. Any applications for CEAP received on or after July 1, 2013 may be approved.
2. **Increased Benefit Level for State Food Assistance Program (FAP)** – Effective July 1, 2013, the state budget changed the benefit calculation from 50% of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to 75% for the state-funded food benefits to legal immigrants.

#### May 2013

1. **Voluntary Community Service (VS)** – Instructional memo and flyer were issued that encouraged the use of Voluntary Community Services as a core activity, including parents with young

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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 removed 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, 2013, the Washington minimum wage increased 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) was exhausted. The program was 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.
3. The temporary automated system 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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- 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 took effect:
  - a. TANF Payment Standard – the maximum TANF cash grant was increased from \$726 to \$941 for families of 6 or more.
  - b. Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants – funding now provided at 50% of the benefit level for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
  - c. Child Care Subsidy Program –
    - i. eligibility increased from 175% to 200% FPL; and
    - ii. certifications increased from 6-month to 12-month periods.
  - d. WorkFirst Services – funding reduced by about \$821,000 (1.1%).
  - e. Division of Child Support – funding 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 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 began re-engaging TANF parents with young children who chose 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 was 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.

	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

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

			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 allowed the Department to assess charges against the EBT vendor for extended and unplanned EBT service outages that resulted in clients being unable to access their benefits. Because it was not 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 started 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

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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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 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.
  - 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**

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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

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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.

3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **Department of Commerce** began two new programs –
  - a. Job Connection Program -- This program provided participants with opportunities to build references, develop networking connections, and demonstrate their work skills directly through employment by performing jobs within their chosen field.
  - b. Career Development Program -- This program provided a volunteer unpaid work activity to participants to support their engagement in an education pathway.
7. **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.
8. **Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Changes** - Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) maximum payment amount increased from \$1,000 to \$1,250 in a twelve month period.
9. **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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

10. **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 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:

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- i. All TANF families;
  - ii. Families with pending TANF due to curing a WorkFirst sanction; and
  - iii. Families with verifiable special needs child.
- b. **Copayment Increase** – Copays for families with income above 82% of the FPL increased as follows:

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

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

#### February 2011

1. In December 2010, DSHS adopted a rule-making order to **eliminate the Food Assistance Program** for legal immigrants (FAP) on February 1, 2011. FAP provided state-funded food assistance to approximately 13,700 individuals who resided in Washington legally, but did not meet the requirements for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Washington's Basic Food program) because of their immigration status. Roughly 68% of these individuals lived in "mixed" households, where some family members were eligible for and receiving federal food benefits. On January 20, 2011, legal services filed a lawsuit in federal court to stop DSHS from ending FAP. On January 27, 2011, the court granted legal services' motion for a temporary restraining order and required DSHS to continue providing FAP benefits. This was later followed by a preliminary injunction that barred DSHS from terminating or reducing FAP benefits. The State Legislature passed Supplemental Budget ESHB 1086, which reduced FAP benefits to 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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- to care for a disabled family member or required to apply for SSI; or
  - b. Participating in a family violence service plan developed by someone trained in family violence; or
  - c. With an open child welfare case with a state or tribal government and it is the first time any child in the home has been involved in dependency considerations or action; or
  - d. Employed 32 hours or more per week; or
  - e. Recipient needy relative caregivers over age 55.
3. In response to budget reductions, **TANF 15% grant reduction** took effect. This change also reduced payment standards for Refugee Cash Assistance, State Family Assistance, Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program, and the Maximum Earned Income and Grant Maximum payment standards.
4. **Temporary Suspension of Working Connections Child Care Field Trip Fee Reimbursement** - In response to budget reductions, licensed or certified child care centers would no longer be able to bill for field trip fees. The change did not affect licensed or certified family home child care providers.

#### January 2011

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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
    - 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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- 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 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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- 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:
    - i. (Starting 08/01/2010) 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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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

#### April 2010

1. The **WorkFirst procedures for approving deferrals and exemptions** for WorkFirst parents who were needed in the home to care for children and adult relatives with physical, mental or emotional disorders were changed:
  - a. The changes limited Children with Special Needs Public Health Nurse evaluations to an initial evaluation unless a supervisor approved a follow-up evaluation.
  - b. Two Public Health Nurse Evaluation forms were condensed and consolidated into a new DSHS 10-255, Special Needs Evaluation and Engagement Recommendations form. The revised form focused on the child’s care requirements, the parent’s ability to participate, and how long the parent was expected to be needed in the home to care for the child.
  - c. The changes eliminated the case staffing and set new criteria for approving disability-related exemptions.

#### March 2010

1. Effective March 29, 2010, the State Legislature enacted E2SHB 2782, which eliminated the General Assistance (GA) program and created the **Disability Lifeline (DL)** program. Major characteristics of the new DL program are:
  - a. Time limits of 24 months out of 60 months, effective September 1, 2010 through June 13, 2013;
  - b. Participation in a chemical dependency treatment or vocational rehabilitation services as conditions of eligibility;

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- c. Creation of a housing voucher program administered by the Department of Commerce;
- d. Develop and use a new assessment tool to determine whether Division of Vocational Rehabilitation programs could assist Disability Lifeline recipients in returning to work;
- e. Require the Department, during the application process, to ask if the applicant had ever served in the U.S. military. If yes, the Department must 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. Requires the Department to contract with a managed health care system or other qualified entity to operate a project aimed at quickly transitioning individuals with a disability who are likely to qualify for federal disability benefits into the Disability Lifeline Expedited Program, extending what was previously known as the GA-X program. The pilot began in King, Pierce and Spokane counties July 1, 2010 with a mandate to expand statewide by October 1, 2011.

#### November 2009

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

#### October 2009

- 1. **Income rules** for employed General Assistance recipients changed to a 50% earned income disregard.
- 2. **A new Washington State Child Support Schedule** was implemented. Changes included:
  - a. The presumptive minimum child support order increased to \$50 per month per child;
  - b. The need standard was replaced by a "self support reserve" set at 125% of the federal poverty level;
  - c. The schedule was now presumptive from the \$1,000 to \$12,000 income levels;
  - d. Income from second jobs was excluded from the gross income calculation;
  - e. New rules were created for imputing income.
- 3. Based on requirements in the federal regulations, Child Support orders entered in Washington State were now required to have language requiring medical support from both parents and allowing for a collection of a medical premium share against one or both parents when that parent did not provide insurance. If the obligated parent did not provide health insurance for the child and the order contained a provision for allowing collection of the medical premium share, that share could be collected upon request. Each parent was responsible for a proportionate share of uninsured medical costs. Upon proof of expense, DCS would enforce uninsured medical costs.
- 4. Annual federally required standards were updated for Basic Food and WASHCAP.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

#### 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

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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

#### 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.
  - 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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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, 2007 over \$5.2 million in DFSP benefits had been issued to over 16,000 households. In addition, regular Basic Food Program (BFP) recipients were authorized replacement issuances for food lost during the disaster.

#### July 2007

1. Effective July 1, 2007 ESA and the Employment Security Department implemented a **new WorkFirst Career Services program** to provide services to families who left TANF and who were employed at least 30 hours per week. The program was administered primarily by ESD and provides cash payments and employment services for up to six months for eligible parents who choose to enroll. The Career Services program was a post-TANF work transition program funded under the WorkFirst program budget.
2. Effective July 1, 2007 ESA, the WorkFirst Partner agencies, and WorkFirst contractors began implementing **procedures for verifying actual hours of client participation** in activities that were used to determine the federal TANF participation rate. These included job search and job readiness activities, community service and work experience, and some education and training activities. Verification of actual hours of participation in these activities was required under the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005.
3. Effective July 22, 2007 ESA began implementing Second Substitute Senate Bill 6016, which changed the **WorkFirst infant exemption** by allowing parents to be exempt from participation for up to 12 months in the parent's lifetime.
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

## Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- 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 – **began merging into a single division** - the newly defined **Community Services Division**. This merger brought public assistance policy development, program management, service delivery and field operations in regional offices and Community Services Offices (CSO) all together under a single “roof.”

### July 2006

1. **The Department of Early Learning (DEL)** came into existence July 1, 2006 as a result of Second Substitute House Bill 2964. This legislation was requested by Governor Christine Gregoire and was passed by the 2006 Washington State Legislature. The Department was formerly known as the Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) and was housed within the Economic Services Administration. The newly formed department included other programs, such as the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program, also known as ECEAP, which was once part of the Department of Community Trade and Economic Development (CTED), as well as the Early Reading Initiative, formerly part of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). Refer to DEL’s data site at <http://www.del.wa.gov/publications/research/>.

### June 2006

1. WorkFirst parents began going through a **new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process** (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). The Comprehensive Evaluation was a multi-part evaluation conducted by WorkFirst partner agencies to identify a parent’s strengths, participation options and best pathway to employment. Primary objectives of the Comprehensive Evaluation included:
  - a. Increased parent involvement in developing their plan for participation, resulting in more parent buy-in and better results;
  - b. Better information about parents’ skills and abilities and quicker placement in an employment pathway;
  - c. More objective case management decision making based on clearer program criteria; and
  - d. More consistency in how the WorkFirst program operates across the State through stronger program standards.
2. **WAC changes for the new Non-Compliance Sanction for WorkFirst** were filed on June 1, 2006 with a September 2006 effective date (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). Under the new sanction policy, a family would lose its WorkFirst cash grant after six months of sanction for refusal to participate in WorkFirst activities. The six-month count for families in sanction status began September 1, 2006.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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

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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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%.

#### 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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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).
  - 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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

#### 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.
  - 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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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

#### January 2004

1. **Changes to WorkFirst Post-60-Month policies** took effect:
  - a. **"Playing by the Rules"** was changed to "Full-Time Participation. After 60 months, participation consisted of working or preparing for work full-time (including Community Jobs, pre-approved educational/training activities, or a combination of work-related activities); barrier removal activities would be approved only in addition to full-time preparation if the client was considered to be 'playing by the rules.'"
  - b. **Temporary Hardship Exemption** - Clients who reached 60 months on TANF and beyond who were unable to participate in full-time work-related activities could meet the criteria for a TANF Hardship Extension and possibly be exempt from participation. The criteria for a hardship extension approval were based on verification of the issue, severity, duration, and impact on client's ability to function in the workplace.
  - c. **Changes to Child SafetyNet (CSN)** - Clients now had the opportunity to return to full-time participation and full grant status, but had to fully participate for 12 weeks before the CSN status could be lifted.
2. **Need Standards for Cash Assistance** were updated to reflect annual cost-of-living adjustments.

#### December 2003

1. **Changes to Basic Food eligibility requirements** for strikers and those attending institution of higher education at least half-time went into effect:
  - a. **Striker eligibility**—the definition of strike now included expiration of a collective bargaining agreement, and eligibility was determined using the greater of the striker's income before the strike or the striker's current income.
  - 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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

change in income; and changes in income that were expected to last at least 1 month beyond the date reported required an adjustment to the AU income estimate.

- b. **Verification**—clients no longer needed to verify income when the change was \$50 or less; medical expenses if they changed by \$25 or less; and unchanged child support paid to someone outside the AU.
  - c. **Interview Requirements**—clients could have a telephone interview if they had trouble attending an in-office interview; interviews were required at initial application and every 12 months; and staff could use a desk review if the AU had an interview within the last 12 months.
2. SSI recipients who are blind or age 65 and older began receiving **State Supplemental Payments (SSP)**. These two groups of SSI recipients increased the number receiving the ESA SSP to about 30,000.

#### October 2003

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

#### September 2003

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

#### August 2003

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

#### July 2003

1. **Post-employment services** for post-TANF families were reduced from 24 months to 12 months.
2. **Support services** changed:
  - a. Services for post-TANF families were reduced from 12 months to 6 months;
  - b. Car repairs were reduced from \$500 to \$250 per year;
  - c. Clothing payments were reduced from \$200 to \$75 per year;
  - d. Liability insurance was no longer available except via ETR; and
  - e. ESD no longer authorized support services for relocation, diapers, or personal hygiene (this authorization was only made by DSHS and OTED).
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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM to provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.

#### June 2003

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

#### May 2003

1. Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 was signed into law on May 7, 2003 permanently authorizing the **Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)** which was scheduled to expire on June 30, 2003. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1, 2003 the program was expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS was directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which would provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.
2. **AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR)** were reinstated on a limited basis and had to be approved at the State-office level. Only those relating to health and safety were granted.

#### April 2003

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

#### March 2003

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

#### February 2003

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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

#### January 2003

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

#### October 2002

1. The \$134 **standard deduction for food assistance** was replaced with a tiered deduction based on the number of individuals in the food assistance household. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171) required that this standard be adjusted each year. No households received a deduction less than \$134.
2. **Eligibility for federal food stamp benefits** was expanded to include blind or disabled immigrants who received disability-related cash or medical benefits. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
3. **The countable resource limit for food assistance households** that included a disabled individual was changed from \$2,000 to \$3,000. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
4. **An annual adjustment to multiple standards for food assistance** for FFY 2003 was implemented. The following standards were updated: gross income limit, net income limit, maximum allotment, utility allowances, and the maximum shelter excess shelter deduction.
5. **The exemption of all homeless individuals from Able Bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD)** Food Stamp Employment & Training Program requirements was removed. Homeless clients had to meet requirements or be exempt for a reason other than homelessness.
6. **The food assistance treatment of time-loss income** as unearned income for cash was adopted to make policy consistent in both programs. Time-loss benefits were counted as earned income for cash in certain situations.
7. **The department assumed state administration of SSI State Supplement Program**, a program that was previously administered by the Social Security Administration. The State legislature mandated that the Department assume administration of this program to reduce the administrative costs of the program.

#### August 2002

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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
  - 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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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

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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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 58<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. **New federal regulations for Food Stamps** were implemented for the recoupment of overpayments. With this change administrative overpayments would be collected through an automatic allotment reduction equal to the greater of 10% of the allotment or \$10 per month; households not currently receiving food assistance would not have an overpayment established if the claim is less than \$125 unless discovered through federal quality control review; and all overpayments had to be established (or disposed of) no later than the last day of the calendar quarter after the quarter in which the overpayment was discovered.
2. New federal regulations added **flexibility to interview requirements** for all programs. A face-to-face interview would only be required once every 12 months. This face-to-face requirement could be waived if the household applied for medical only or if they met the hardship criteria.
3. New federal regulations for Food Stamps for **the recertification process** were implemented. In the new regulations, households had up to 30 days after their certification period ends to complete the recertification process. Benefits could be prorated in the first month of the new certification period if the household was late in reapplying for benefits.
4. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented that **excluded any vehicle** that had an equity value less than \$1,500.

#### July 2001

1. **The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL)** was created in the Economic Services Administration (ESA) in July 2001.

#### March 2001

1. In the settlement of the **Hagen v. DSHS lawsuit**, the department used TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who were standing in *loco parentis*. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stood in *loco parentis* constituted eligible families for the purpose of TANF assistance.

#### 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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. **Eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs** (TANF, SFA and RCA) was restricted to:
  - a. require that family must be eligible for ongoing grant;
  - b. cap benefits at \$1,500; and
  - c. limit eligibility to once every 12 months.

These policy changes were implemented to control AREN program expenditures.

#### July 2000

1. In July 2000 the Department began using TANF funds for **children living with legal guardians** (GA-H program) to comply with proviso in 1999 budget bill. GA-H program was folded into the TANF program and ceased to exist as a separate program.
2. Effective July 14, aliens who were **Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL)** were eligible for the State-funded food assistance program (FAP).

#### June 2000

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

#### May 2000

1. On May 1, 2000 the **Family Medical Project initiative** began to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended, between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999. The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle was operational.
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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. A new medical coverage group, **Family Medical Project**, was promoted in ACES. Individuals who were terminated from TANF cash assistance from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following cash termination were reinstated as of May 1, 2000.

#### March 2000

1. **TANF Early Exit Bonuses** were implemented in March 2000 (bonuses were a once-in-a-lifetime \$1,000 support service payment to employed TANF clients, with low cash grants, who voluntarily exited TANF). The bonus was paid to cover work expenses and allow clients to “bank” months of TANF use for times of greater need.

#### January 2000

1. In January 2000 **TANF intensive services** were implemented statewide.
2. **“Prospective” income budgeting policy** was implemented for cash and food assistance. Eligibility was now to be determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months (“retrospective” budgeting).
3. **SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA)** increased benefits by 2.4%.
4. **Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income** were eliminated.
5. **Upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies** were changed to 225% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted) from 175% of Federal Poverty level (adjusted).
6. **Reduction in co-payment formula for families using subsidized child care**, particularly those with income over 135% Federal Poverty Level (unadjusted).

#### November 1999

1. An overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level was authorized in November 1999.
2. the Department began phasing in **the intensive services model**, which provided DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model required more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services.
3. **Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT)** was implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits were now issued using the Quest card.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

#### October 1999

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

#### September 1999

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

#### August 1999

1. **Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent** was eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25, 1999. Associated qualifying parent requirements were eliminated.
2. **The 185% of Need Test** was eliminated.
3. **The Striker provision** (a person on strike on the last day of the month was retroactively ineligible to the first of the month and an overpayment established) was eliminated.
4. **The guidelines for support services** were simplified and the upper limit was increased for how much support services a client could receive.
5. **Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative** was implemented (phasing in services for WorkFirst clients raising children with special needs).
6. **Age limits** were expanded for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.
7. **SFA eligibility** was expanded to pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF due to a conviction for a drug-related felony or misrepresentation of residence.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

#### March 1999

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

#### February 1999

1. The **Re-Employ Washington Workers program** was established, administered by the Employment Security Department. The program offered enhanced job search activities and bonuses for early re-employment to non-TANF, low-income families.

#### January 1999

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

#### November 1998

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

#### October 1998

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

#### September 1998

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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

#### July 1998

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

#### April 1998

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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
1. **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 59<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.

#### October 1997

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

#### September 1997

1. As of September 1, 1997 **certain legal immigrants were no longer eligible for federal food stamps**. The State implemented the Food Assistance Program for eligible legal immigrants to receive state-funded food stamps. Eligibility and employment & training requirements were the same as for the federal food stamp program.
2. The **General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP)** project in Region 3 ended.

#### August 1997

1. Changes to the **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program** were made to complete implementation of P. L. 104-193, the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA), requirements and to begin implementing state welfare reform legislation, the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (EHB 3901), signed into law in April. Changes included:
  - 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;

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- j. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced by 25% grant reduction penalty and determination of DCS non-cooperation to be made by the IV-D agency (under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D child support program to be eligible for TANF funds);
  - k. The eligibility review cycle was extended from six to twelve months;
  - l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction was modified to add an exception for clients who participated in or had completed treatment;
  - m. Temporary disqualification of caretaker relative for failure to make timely report of a child's absence from home;
  - k. Teen parent requirements for appropriate living situation were amended by state law to further restrict eligibility beyond TANF requirements, a living situation was not appropriate if a minor parent was under age 16 and resided with the adult parent of his/her child ("child rape" situations); and
  - l. Certain categories of aliens were denied TANF benefits.
2. The **State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA)**, program for legal immigrants was implemented.
  3. **The AREN component of TANF was broadened** so that clients no longer needed an eviction or utility shut-off notice in order to qualify for a payment. Also, the AREN payment was no longer limited to the grant payment standard for the family size. The effect was to allow some clients with income (earned or unearned) that exceeded the grant standard to retain eligibility because of the increase in the need (e.g., the payment standard plus the amount requested for AREN).

#### July 1997

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

#### May 1997

1. **Changes to the TANF program** were made to continue implementation of P. L. 104-194 and requirements under existing state law. Changes included:
  - a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud);
  - 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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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

#### February 1997

1. As of February 1997, an unmarried minor parent who did not reside in an appropriate living situation, as determined by the DSHS, was ineligible for TANF (implementation of the TANF requirements).

#### January 1997

1. **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program** on January 10, 1997 when the TANF State Plan was submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services. The following TANF program changes were implemented in January as a result of the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (P. L. 104-193) and existing state law that was no longer superseded by federal law:
  - a. Upon the request of a law enforcement officer, the DSHS would furnish the address of any TANF recipient who was a fugitive felon or probation or parole violator or had information that was necessary for the conduct of the officer's official duties.
  - b. Personal property of great sentimental value was exempt without regard to ceiling value.
  - c. Non-recurring lump sum income in the form of compensatory awards or related settlements that were not used to repair or replace damaged, destroyed or stolen property or to pay medical bills were treated as resources on the first of the month following receipt. Recipients could reduce the value of the award prior to the first of the month as long as the resource was not transferred for less than adequate consideration.

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

- 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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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:
    - i. Immigrants residing in the United States who:
      - a. were veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage,
      - b. were active duty personnel of the armed forces,
      - c. were spouses or unmarried dependents of these veterans or active duty personnel, or
      - d. had worked and earned money in 40 qualifying quarters.
    - ii. For five years after obtaining the designated alien status:
      - a. Refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA),
      - b. Asylees admitted under section 208 of the INA, or
      - c. Aliens whose deportation had been withheld under section 243(h) of the INA.
4. **The energy disregard for cash grants** was eliminated. In the past a part of the cash grant was disregarded as energy assistance. This amount was now being counted as income. The grant remained the same, but each cash assistance household would lose between \$25 and \$30 in food stamp benefits.
5. **Food stamp households** that were late reapplying for food stamp benefits (after the certification period expired), would have the food stamp benefits prorated from the date of application.
6. **High school students age 18 and over** would have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.
7. **Food stamp benefits** would not increase when income was decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.
8. **New penalties** were required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They were:
  - a. One month for the first time and correct the violation,
  - b. Three months for the second time and correct the violation, and

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- 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.

#### 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.

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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 nor step-parent nor the adult's spouse resided in the household.
2. **DSHS received waiver approval from Food and Consumer Services** to eliminate the telephone interview for food stamp benefits at the time of the desk review for Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). A face-to-face interview was to be required every 12 months for the Food Stamp Program.
3. A new description was added to inaccessible resources - resources are inaccessible if when sold, the resources would net the household less than one-half of the applicable resource limit.

#### March 1996

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

#### December 1995

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
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

## Appendix 8

### Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

income received in January would be reported to the Department in February and then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.

#### July 1995

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