

*DSHS Economic Services Administration*

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# **E S A Briefing Book**

State Fiscal Year 2015

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A reference for programs, caseloads and expenditures



January 2016



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

January 11, 2016

Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to present the Economic Services Administration's Program Briefing Book for State Fiscal Year 2015. This book is a reference guide to our programs, client demographics, caseloads, and expenditures. It highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2015 (which covers the period July 2014 through June 2015) 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 Melissa Ford Shah at (360) 725-4353 or [shahmf@dshs.wa.gov](mailto:shahmf@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 Melissa at [shahmf@dshs.wa.gov](mailto:shahmf@dshs.wa.gov).

Very truly yours,

David Stillman, Assistant Secretary  
Economic Services Administration

The Economic Services Administration's (ESA) Program Briefing Book 2015 is a reference guide to our programs, caseload trends, client demographics, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2015, which is the 12-month period that starts July 1, 2014 and ends June 30, 2015. It also provides historical trends.

The ESA Briefing Book is arranged in the following categories:

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Basic Food Programs

Child Support Program

Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program

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## 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) 2015, ESA served more than 2 million people – representing approximately 30 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. 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.
- 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: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/esa-find-office>.
- 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.

# ESA Program Descriptions

SFY

# 2015

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ESA provides a wide range of services through a variety of programs. This chapter provides a brief description of ESA programs, as well as the legal authorization for those programs, funding sources, populations served, eligibility to participate, services provided, and linkages to other programs.

ESA  
Program  
Briefing  
Book

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## ESA Programs

The Department of Social and Health Services transforms lives by empowering individuals and families to thrive. Although most clients of the Economic Services Administration do not receive a cash grant, they may be relying on food assistance, work-related support services, assistance with child support, medical coverage, or child care subsidies. A family crisis or change in the economy, even a small one, can force these families into situations requiring assistance, whether it is the full support of a cash grant, help with child support, or temporary assistance to avoid losing housing. The following pages will provide a brief description of ESA programs. In order to learn more about a particular program's caseloads, client demographics, expenditures, and program details, please see the corresponding, full-length chapter.



## Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)

Program Details	Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)
<b>Brief Description</b>	AREN 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.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW 74.08.090, Rulemaking Authority Enforcement RCW 74.04.050, Department to administer public assistance programs
<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>	Families must: <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>	Payments may be used to: <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>

## Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance

Program Details	Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance
<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> <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>

## Basic Food - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Program Details	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
<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 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 are 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 have some of their income and resources considered available to the</li> </ol>

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

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>1</sup>	Column E 165% of the Poverty Level <sup>2</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
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
<b>Each Additional Member</b>	+\$436	+\$335	+\$142	+\$553

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

<sup>2</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.

**Exceptions:**

1. If the AU is categorically eligible under [WAC 388-414-0001](#), it 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 10-1-2015**

<b>Column A Number of eligible AU members</b>	<b>Column B Maximum Gross Monthly Income</b>	<b>Column C Maximum Net Monthly Income</b>	<b>Column D Maximum Allotment<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Column E 165% of the Poverty Level<sup>4</sup></b>
<b>1</b>	\$1,276	\$981	\$194	\$1,619
<b>2</b>	\$1,726	\$1,328	\$357	\$2,191
<b>3</b>	\$2,177	\$1,675	\$511	\$2,763
<b>4</b>	\$2,628	\$2,021	\$649	\$3,335
<b>5</b>	\$3,078	\$2,368	\$771	\$3,907
<b>6</b>	\$3,529	\$2,715	\$925	\$4,479
<b>7</b>	\$3,980	\$3,061	\$1,022	\$5,051
<b>8</b>	\$4,430	\$3,408	\$1,169	\$5,623
<b>9</b>	\$4,881	\$3,755	\$1,315	\$6,195
<b>10</b>	\$5,332	\$4,102	\$1,461	\$6,767
<b>Each Additional Member</b>	+\$451	+\$347	+\$146	+\$572

**Exceptions:**

1. If the AU is categorically eligible under [WAC 388-414-0001](#), it 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.

<sup>3</sup> Effective 11-1-2013.

<sup>4</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.

## Basic Food - Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)

Program Details	Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)
<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 <a href="#">74.04.050</a> , <a href="#">74.04.055</a> , <a href="#">74.04.057</a> , <a href="#">74.04.500</a> , <a href="#">74.04.510</a> , <a href="#">74.08.090</a>
<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> </ol> Do not have earned income when they apply for SSI.
<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 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 EBT 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> <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>

## Basic Food - Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)

Program Details	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
<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>

## Basic Food Employment and Training Program (BFET)

Program Details	Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)
Brief Description	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.
Legal Authorization	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, Public Law 110-246. The Basic Food Program is Washington State’s version of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds, but certain costs are matched with state funds. Private and state funds are matched with 50% federal funds though projects within Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Franklin, Grant, Grays Harbor, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Snohomish, Skagit, Spokane, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom and Yakima counties.
Population Served	<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>
Eligibility	<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>
Services	<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>



<b>Program Details</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.

## Child Support Services

Program Details	Child Support Services
<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>	<p>Funded by federal matching funds, state funds, and additional annual federal performance incentive award funding. The basic federal matching rate is 66%.</p> <p>Source of IV-D funds for SFY 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Funds: \$40 million (29%)</li> <li>• Federal Matching Funds: \$99.6 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; 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> </ol>

Program Details	Child Support Services
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Electronic funds transfer/electronic data interchange for employers</li> <li>10. Electronic funds transfer and other payment options for noncustodial parents</li> <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>Linkages</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>

## Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) and Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP<sup>5</sup>)

Program Details	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)
Brief Description	<p>Provides program benefits to alleviate emergent conditions resulting from insufficient income and resources to provide for food, shelter, clothing, medical care, or other necessary items. Benefits may be authorized for 30 consecutive days only in any consecutive 12-month period.</p> <p>Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) 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>6</sup></p>
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.660, Family Emergency Assistance Program §301(6), Chapter 181, Laws of 2008 (SB 6950)
Funding Source	100% State – Non-MOE
Population Served	<p>Women in any stage of pregnancy or families with dependent children who are ineligible to receive benefits from any of the following programs, including families who have stopped receiving their TANF grant:</p> <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>
Eligibility	<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</li> </ol>

<sup>5</sup> DCAP is paid through CEAP.

<sup>6</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.

<b>Program Details</b>	<b>Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)</b>
	need items or the TANF payment standard for a household with shelter cost, whichever is lower.
<b>Services</b>	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.
<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>

## Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)

Program Details	Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
<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 <sup>7</sup> 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 be 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 a 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>

<sup>7</sup> See TANF/SFA program description on Page 28.

## Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral

Program Details	Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral <sup>8</sup>
<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>8</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.

## Medical Assistance Programs

Program Details	Medical Assistance Programs
<b>Brief Description</b>	Includes state and federally funded medical assistance programs providing health care coverage to certain refugees, Medicare recipients, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients, adults who are age 65 or older, blind, or disabled, and legally present recipients of Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance and Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral programs who are ineligible for Medicaid due to their immigration status.
<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>	<p>Each medical program has different eligibility requirements. In general, most recipients will be low income and have no other medical coverage available. Specific program eligibility varies based on program relatability such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>7. Receipt of ABD cash assistance or HEN Referral</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> <li>6. Medical Care Assistance</li> </ol>
<b>Linkages</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DSHS Online Services Application</li> <li>2. Dental coverage</li> </ol>



Program Details	Medical Assistance Programs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>

## Office of Financial Recovery (OFR)

Program Details	Office of Financial Recovery (OFR)
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>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.</p>
<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 AL TSA, 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>

## Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)

Program Details	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 within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALTSA)</li> </ol>

## Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA<sup>9</sup>)

Program Details	Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)
<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>	Cash assistance, case management, and referral services
<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>

<sup>9</sup> The Disability Lifeline (DL) program ended effective November 1, 2011. Former DL recipients may be eligible for PWA.

## Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)

Program Details	Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)
Brief Description	Provides cash and medical assistance for newly arrived refugees.
Legal Authorization	CFR 400.45 – 400.69 and 400.93 – 400.107, Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA), Pub. L. No. 108-193; and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-118.
Funding Source	100% Federal
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
Eligibility	<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>
Services	<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>
Linkages	<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 Details	Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>8. Workforce development councils</li><li>9. Public health departments</li><li>10. Other local agencies</li></ul>

## Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)

Program Details	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)
Brief Description	Provides services through local government and community-based agencies to help refugees and immigrants become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; 45 CFR Part 400, RCW Chapter 74.08A
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds with a supplement of state funding for individuals not eligible for federal funding
Population Served	Refugees and legal immigrants
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees, asylees, Cubans/Haitian entrants, Amerasians, victims of human trafficking and their eligible family members, and Iraqi/Afghani Special Immigrants and their eligible family members who are in the U.S. five years or less</li> <li>2. Legal immigrants who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) and on TANF.</li> <li>3. Aged, blind or disabled individuals whose immigration status allows them access to refugee benefits under federal law regardless of time in U.S.</li> <li>4. Refugee minors under age 18 who are unaccompanied and are refugees, entrants, asylees or victims of trafficking.</li> </ol>
Services	<p>The following RIA services are provided through contracts with community-based agencies, voluntary refugee resettlement agencies, local governments, community and technical colleges, and the Employment Security Department:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <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. Elderly services</li> <li>7. Youth educational services</li> <li>8. Refugee foster care services</li> <li>9. Mental health services</li> <li>10. Naturalization services</li> </ol>
Linkages	<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> </ol>

Program Details	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. School Districts</li> <li>9. Area Agencies on Aging</li> <li>10. Local employers</li> <li>11. Employment Security Department</li> <li>12. Workforce training councils</li> <li>13. Local government agencies</li> <li>14. Housing Authorities</li> <li>15. Other organizations providing community resources, such as food banks and utility assistance agencies</li> </ul>



## Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), and WorkFirst

Program Details	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
Brief Description	Provides temporary cash for families in need. Persons who are caring for a relative's child, or legal guardians or are acting in the place of a parent, are also able to apply for TANF benefits on behalf of these children.
Legal Authorization	Title IV-A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602-619), as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, Public Law 104-193; the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997, Public Law 105-33; and the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, Public Law 109-171; and RCW Chapters 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), 74.08 (Eligibility Generally —Standards of Assistance), 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and 74.12 (TANF), as amended by the Washington Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act, ESHB-3901.
Funding Source	Funded by a federal block grant (Title IV-A of the Social Security Act) and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
Eligibility	<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</li> </ol>

Program Details	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
	<p>is opened on TANF as a child-only case.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <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 cooperate in obtaining one.</li> <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>
<p><b>Services</b></p>	<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>
<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> </ol> </li> </ol>

Program Details	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> <p>7. ESA Community Services Division, State Tribal Relations Unit</p>

Program Details	State Family Assistance (SFA)
<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>	<p>Immigrants ineligible for TANF because of federal citizenship and alien status eligibility requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children under age 21 attending school who are ineligible for TANF because they are over age 18</li> <li>2. Needy caretaker relatives of these children</li> <li>3. 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> </ul>
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recipients must meet all other TANF eligibility criteria.</li> <li>2. Immigrants must be: <ul 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> </ul> </li> <li>3. Children ages 19 and 20 are in high school or a GED program full-</li> </ul>

Program Details	State Family Assistance (SFA)
	time. 4. Like TANF, benefits have a five-year time limit with limited time limit extensions.
Services	1. Cash assistance in accordance with state payment standards for food, clothing and shelter. 2. SFA recipients are eligible for WorkFirst services. 3. Additional Requirements for Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as rent and utilities if eviction or shut-off notices have been issued.
Linkages	1. Low-income housing 2. Food banks 3. Children and family services 4. Community medical centers 5. Charitable organizations

Program Details	WorkFirst (WF)
Brief Description	Provides support services and activities to TANF/SFA clients so they can find and keep jobs to move forward on a pathway to self-sufficiency.
Legal Authorization	Title IV-A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602-619), as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, Public Law 104-193; the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997, Public Law 105-33; and the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, Public Law 109-171; and RCW Chapters 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), 74.08 (Eligibility Generally —Standards of Assistance), 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and 74.12 (TANF), as amended by the Washington Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act, ESHB-3901.
Funding Source	Funded by a federal block grant (Title IV-A of the Social Security Act) and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds.
Population Served	Low-income families with dependent children and pregnant women
Eligibility	TANF/SFA applicants and recipients.
Services	Case Management and Social Services may include the following: <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> </ol> </li> </ol>

Program Details	WorkFirst (WF)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Learning disabilities</li> <li>e. Substance abuse / chemical dependency</li> <li>f. Pregnant or parenting a child under 12 months</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <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 transportation, work clothing, professional fees and testing.</li> <li>9. Services While Working</li> <li>10. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training).</li> <li>11. 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>6. Short-term subsidized employment, Community Jobs, for participants who leave job search without finding unsubsidized work.</li> <li>7. A changing mixture of subsidized or unpaid work, job search, treatment, education, training, and/or other services.</li> </ol>
Linkages	<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             <ul 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> </ul> </li> </ol>

Program Details	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>

## Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and State Supplemental Payment (SSP)

Program Details	Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP)
<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>	<p>SSP is paid to the following populations:</p> <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> </ol>

<b>Program Details</b>	<b>Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP)</b>
	11. Other community charitable and social service agencies



## United States Repatriation Program

Program Details	United States Repatriation Program
<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>

## Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)

Program Details	Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
<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>

## Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)

Program Details	Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)
<b>Brief Description</b>	The Working Connection Child Care Program provides child care subsidies to eligible families for approvable activities that enable them to work, attend training, or participate in education programs.
<b>Legal Authorization</b>	RCW <a href="#">74.04.050</a> and C.F.R. Parts 98 and 99 (Child Care Development Fund Rules); 2006 c 265 and chapter <a href="#">43.215</a> RCW
<b>Funding Source</b>	WCCC is funded through federal Child Care and Development Funds (CCDF), Washington State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds and TANF 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 guidelines</li> </ol>

Program Details	Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)
	<p>3. Children must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Belong to one of the following groups:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A U.S. Citizen, a U.S. national, a qualified alien, or a nonqualified alien who meets the WA state residency requirements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. Live in WA and be:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Less than age 13</li> <li>ii. Less than age 19 and:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have a verified special need, or</li> <li>2. Be under court supervision.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Services</b></p>	<p>Provides payment to licensed and unlicensed providers as reimbursement for child care services provided.</p>
<p><b>Linkages</b></p>	<ul 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> </ul>

Aged,  
Blind or  
Disabled  
(ABD)

SFY

2015

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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.

ESA Briefing  
Book

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

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 average monthly ABD Program caseload in Washington State was **21,904 in SFY 2015, down from 24,268 in SFY 2014**. The average monthly cash grant assistance per client was about **\$172**. The average monthly ABD clients in SFY 2015 included:

- Aged - 4,333 persons
- Disabled – 737 persons
- Pending SSI – 16,823 persons

### TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the September 2015 ESA ACES database.

#### DATA NOTES:

- 1) Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.
- 2) The monthly counts of cases and clients for the ABD program are nearly identical. Therefore, only client counts are reported.

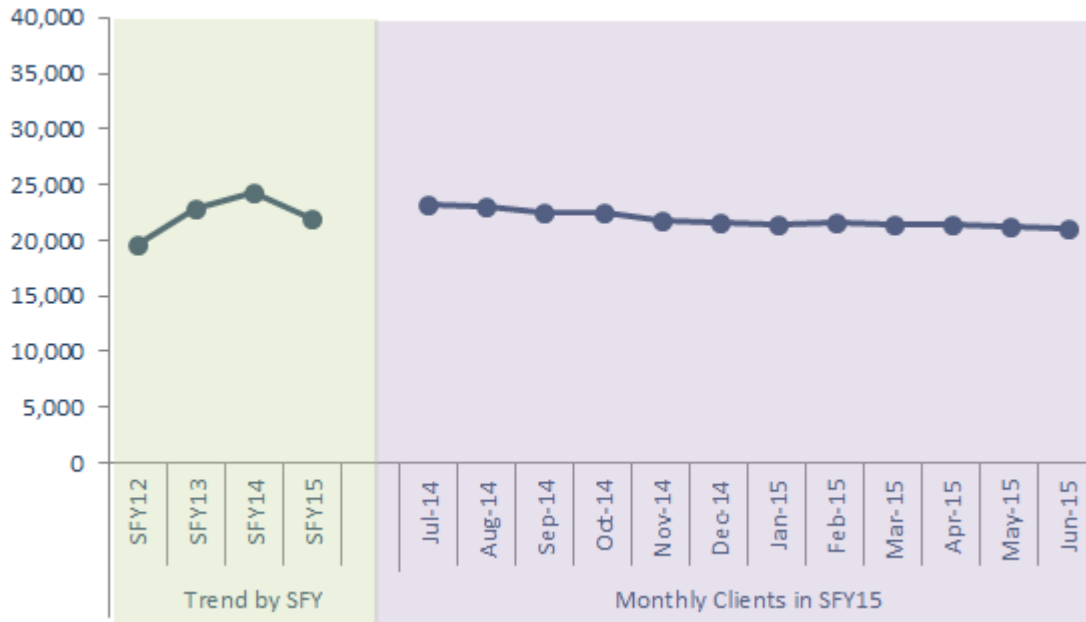
## Selected ABD Program Overview, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	24,268 (23,445 – 24,730)	21,904 (20,975 - 23,256)	-9.7% <i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>State Population Age 18 and Over<sup>1</sup></b>	5,376,986	5,458,665	1.5% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State’s Population 18 and Over</b>	0.5%	0.4%	-0.1% <i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)</b>	\$172.15 (\$171.49 - \$172.98)	\$172.21 (\$171.24 - \$173.18)	0.0% <i>No Change</i>	=

<sup>1</sup> OFM Forecasting Division



## ABD Clients, SFY 2012 – 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY12	19,627
SFY13	22,840
SFY14	24,268
SFY15	21,904

SFY 2015	Persons	Total Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Person
July	23,256	\$4,027,402.03	\$173.18
August	22,948	\$3,960,942.43	\$172.61
September	22,553	\$3,896,023.34	\$172.75
October	22,489	\$3,880,849.08	\$172.57
November	21,814	\$3,775,842.90	\$173.09
December	21,623	\$3,724,496.17	\$172.25
January	21,461	\$3,685,240.79	\$171.72
February	21,527	\$3,699,494.01	\$171.85
March	21,491	\$3,686,530.43	\$171.54
April	21,447	\$3,684,456.04	\$171.79
May	21,262	\$3,651,847.15	\$171.75
June	20,975	\$3,591,776.16	\$171.24
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>21,904</b>	<b>\$3,772,075.04</b>	<b>\$172.21</b>

## ABD Clients by Program Type, SFY 2015

SFY 2015	ABD Combined Caseload	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Pending SSI	Institutionalized
<b>July</b>	23,256	4,207	0	900	18,146	3
<b>August</b>	22,948	4,205	0	857	17,879	7
<b>September</b>	22,553	4,238	0	830	17,476	9
<b>October</b>	22,489	4,293	0	799	17,387	10
<b>November</b>	21,814	4,325	0	753	16,723	13
<b>December</b>	21,623	4,352	0	726	16,529	16
<b>January</b>	21,461	4,350	0	702	16,395	14
<b>February</b>	21,527	4,364	0	694	16,455	14
<b>March</b>	21,491	4,375	1	669	16,436	10
<b>April</b>	21,447	4,434	0	652	16,353	8
<b>May</b>	21,262	4,428	1	647	16,175	11
<b>June</b>	20,975	4,428	0	619	15,918	10
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>21,904</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>16,823</b>	<b>10</b>

## ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2015

SFY 2015	Total ABD Adults <sup>2</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>3</sup>	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	23,256	21,515	92.5%	188	0.8%	551	2.4%	1006	4.3%
August	22,948	21,125	92.1%	241	1.1%	620	2.7%	967	4.2%
September	22,553	21,040	93.3%	205	0.9%	516	2.3%	795	3.5%
October	22,489	20,619	91.7%	256	1.1%	631	2.8%	988	4.4%
November	21,814	20,199	92.6%	286	1.3%	519	2.4%	812	3.7%
December	21,623	20,093	92.9%	235	1.1%	453	2.1%	849	3.9%
January	21,461	20,119	93.7%	164	0.8%	419	2.0%	759	3.5%
February	21,527	20,031	93.1%	225	1.0%	421	2.0%	854	4.0%
March	21,491	19,914	92.7%	190	0.9%	528	2.5%	862	4.0%
April	21,447	19,865	92.6%	207	1.0%	505	2.4%	874	4.1%
May	21,262	19,554	92.0%	213	1.0%	570	2.7%	927	4.4%
June	20,975	19,598	93.4%	170	0.8%	440	2.1%	768	3.7%
Mo. Avg.	21,904	20,306	92.7%	215	1.0%	514	2.3%	872	4.0%

<sup>2</sup> These are clients who received ABD services during the reporting month. Additional columns in the table represent programs the client received in the subsequent month.

<sup>3</sup> These are adults who were not enrolled in MCS/HEN Referral, SSI, or other cash programs in the following month.

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

The following pages detail the ABD Caseload, June 2015 snapshot, by both the CSO of Issuance and CSO of Residence.

- CSO of Issuance: Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued. While most benefits are issued through ESA’s Community Service Offices (CSO), benefits may be issued by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC), Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe (PGST), or Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) within DSHS’s Aging and Long-Term Support Administration.
- CSO of Residence: Caseload distribution is based on where the clients live within a CSO coverage area.

Overview	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	5,257	25.1%	5,502	26.2%
Region 2 CSOs	9,592	45.7%	10,073	48.0%
Region 3 CSOs	5,191	24.7%	5,398	25.7%
CSCCs & PGST	177	0.8%	N/A	
HCS	758	3.6%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>20,975</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20,975</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE		CSO of RESIDENCE	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	2,327	11.1%	2,455	11.7%
CLARKSTON	104	0.5%	95	0.5%
COLFAX	66	0.3%	61	0.3%
COLVILLE	140	0.7%	125	0.6%
ELLENSBURG	70	0.3%	65	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	45	0.2%	47	0.2%
KENNEWICK	722	3.4%	798	3.8%
MOSES LAKE	325	1.5%	334	1.6%
NEWPORT	88	0.4%	78	0.4%
OKANOGAN	161	0.8%	177	0.8%
REPUBLIC	55	0.3%	59	0.3%
SUNNYSIDE	126	0.6%	132	0.6%
TOPPENISH	116	0.6%	129	0.6%
WALLA WALLA	150	0.7%	156	0.7%
WENATCHEE	249	1.2%	264	1.3%
WHITE SALMON	31	0.1%	33	0.2%
YAKIMA	482	2.3%	494	2.4%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>5,257</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>5,502</b>	<b>26.2%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE		CSO of RESIDENCE	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	618	2.9%	622	3.0%
AUBURN	367	1.7%	469	2.2%
BELLINGHAM	555	2.6%	577	2.8%
BELLTOWN	807	3.8%	994	4.7%
CAPITOL HILL	560	2.7%	449	2.1%
EVERETT	793	3.8%	811	3.9%
FEDERAL WAY	403	1.9%	339	1.6%
KING EASTSIDE	816	3.9%	945	4.5%
KING NORTH	743	3.5%	738	3.5%
KING SOUTH	702	3.3%	739	3.5%
MT VERNON	418	2.0%	461	2.2%
OAK HARBOR	127	0.6%	122	0.6%
RAINIER	580	2.8%	587	2.8%
RENTON	575	2.7%	592	2.8%
SKY VALLEY	230	1.1%	249	1.2%
SMOKEY POINT	623	3.0%	666	3.2%
WHITE CENTER	675	3.2%	713	3.4%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>9,592</b>	<b>45.7%</b>	<b>10,073</b>	<b>48.0%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE		CSO of RESIDENCE	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	269	1.3%	295	1.4%
BREMERTON	453	2.2%	492	2.3%
CHEHALIS	249	1.2%	252	1.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER	626	3.0%	676	3.2%
FORKS	22	0.1%	16	0.1%
KELSO	432	2.1%	416	2.0%
LAKESWOOD	659	3.1%	603	2.9%
LONG BEACH	55	0.3%	41	0.2%
OLYMPIA	636	3.0%	687	3.3%
PIERCE NORTH	392	1.9%	481	2.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	416	2.0%	505	2.4%
PORT ANGELES	128	0.6%	138	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND	61	0.3%	57	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	580	2.8%	548	2.6%
SHELTON	142	0.7%	134	0.6%
SOUTH BEND	40	0.2%	27	0.1%
STEVENSON	31	0.1%	30	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>5,191</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>25.7%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	45	0.2%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	1	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	1	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	73	0.3%
CUSTOMR SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	42	0.2%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	2	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	13	0.1%
<b>CSCC and PGST Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>0.8%</b>



## Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2015 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	0	0.0%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	12	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	81	0.4%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	47	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	3	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	11	0.1%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	21	0.1%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	70	0.3%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	11	0.1%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	62	0.3%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	282	1.3%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	20	0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	17	0.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	3	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	8	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	4	0.0%
KELSO HCS	5	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	12	0.1%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	4	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	1	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	49	0.2%
VANCOUVER HCS	33	0.2%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

### Caseload by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Clients	% of Total	County	Clients	% of Total
Adams	36	0.2%	Lewis	244	1.2%
Asotin	87	0.4%	Lincoln	24	0.1%
Benton	566	2.7%	Mason	132	0.6%
Chelan	197	0.9%	Okanogan	158	0.8%
Clallam	154	0.7%	Pacific	66	0.3%
Clark	657	3.1%	Pend Oreille	76	0.4%
Columbia	14	0.1%	Pierce	2,143	10.2%
Cowlitz	426	2.0%	San Juan	17	0.1%
Douglas	69	0.3%	Skagit	407	1.9%
Ferry	29	0.1%	Skamania	32	0.2%
Franklin	243	1.2%	Snohomish	2,348	11.2%
Garfield	9	0.0%	Spokane	2,433	11.6%
Grant	310	1.5%	Stevens	152	0.7%
Grays Harbor	302	1.4%	Thurston	677	3.2%
Island	154	0.7%	Wahkiakum	7	0.0%
Jefferson	56	0.3%	Walla Walla	148	0.7%
King	6,548	31.2%	Whatcom	580	2.8%
Kitsap	493	2.4%	Whitman	61	0.3%
Kittitas	63	0.3%	Yakima	735	3.5%
Klickitat	76	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	46	0.2%

	Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>20,975</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## ABD Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>20,975</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
<b>Female</b>	10,179	48.5%
<b>Male</b>	10,796	51.5%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>18,914</b>	<b>90.2%</b>
<b>White</b>	11,848	56.5%
<b>Black/African American</b>	2,077	9.9%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	2,561	12.2%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	445	2.1%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	153	0.7%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	1,830	8.7%

Marital Status		
<b>Separated</b>	1,836	8.8%
<b>Married</b>	2,522	12.0%
<b>Never Married</b>	9,110	43.4%
<b>Divorced</b>	4,922	23.5%
<b>Widowed</b>	2,075	9.9%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	510	2.4%

Citizenship Status		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	15,551	74.1%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	5,408	25.8%
<b>U.S. National<sup>4</sup></b>	14	0.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	2	0.0%

<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).

## ABD Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Homeless Status</b>		
Homeless	6,672	31.8%
<b>Disability</b>		
Mental	10,230	48.8%
Physical	7,895	37.6%
Aged <sup>5</sup>	2,850	13.6%
<b>Education Status</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	4,728	22.5%
High School Graduate or GED	11,240	53.6%
Some College or College Degree	4,048	19.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	959	4.6%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 18 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,024	4.9%
25 - 34 Years Old	2,897	13.8%
35 - 44 Years Old	3,640	17.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	6,288	30.0%
55 - 64 Years Old	2,695	12.8%
65+ Years Old	4,431	21.1%
<b>Average Age of Clients</b>		
	50.2 Years Old	

<sup>5</sup> Clients with a program type code of 'DL-A' or Aged who do not have a disability recorded in ACES.

# Basic Food

SFY

# 2015

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The Basic Food Program is Washington's name for the federally-funded Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Washington also has a state-funded program for legal immigrants called the Food Assistance Program (FAP). FAP is for individuals who are legal immigrants and meet all the eligibility requirements for SNAP except citizenship or alien status.

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## Basic Food Overview

This chapter summarizes the caseload and client data for the Basic Food programs in SFY 2014. The following programs will be highlighted in this chapter.

- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**, formerly known as Food Stamps, provides food assistance to eligible low-income individuals and families.
- **Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)** provides food assistance for legal immigrants who are not eligible for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- **Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)** provides job search assistance, employment, education and skills training, and support services to individuals receiving SNAP, who are not participating in the state's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
- **Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)** is a simplified food benefits program for certain Supplemental Security Income (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.

Basic Food program caseloads can be broken into three types:

- Cases Receiving SSI - recipients who also received Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
- Cases Receiving Cash Assistance - recipients who also received a cash assistance grant.
- Cases Not Receiving Cash Assistance – recipients who only received food assistance.

### Highlights

The average monthly Basic Food program caseload in Washington State **decreased by 2.2% in SFY 2015 (582,192) from SFY 2014 (591,115)**. Of the SFY 2015 caseload, a majority (75.2%) received basic food assistance, but did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percentage of cases in SFY 2015 that received cash assistance averaged 9.3% and the percentage of cases that received SSI averaged 15.5%.

Washington's federal Basic Food program error rate was **0.4% in FFY 2014, down from 1.7% in FFY 2013**.

The average monthly number of clients served by the Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program **increased by 10.4% from 6,906 in SFY 2014 to 7,625 in SFY 2015**.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: The majority of the data covered in this chapter was based on the ESA's Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) in September 2015. Basic Food Error Rate was provided by ESA Division of Program Integrity. BFET data was based on ESA's ACES and the Electronic JOBS Automated System (eJAS).

DATA NOTES: 1) Unless otherwise noted, both the federally funded SNAP program and state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Program (FAP) are reported in this chapter. 2) Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.

## Selected Basic Food Program Overview, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

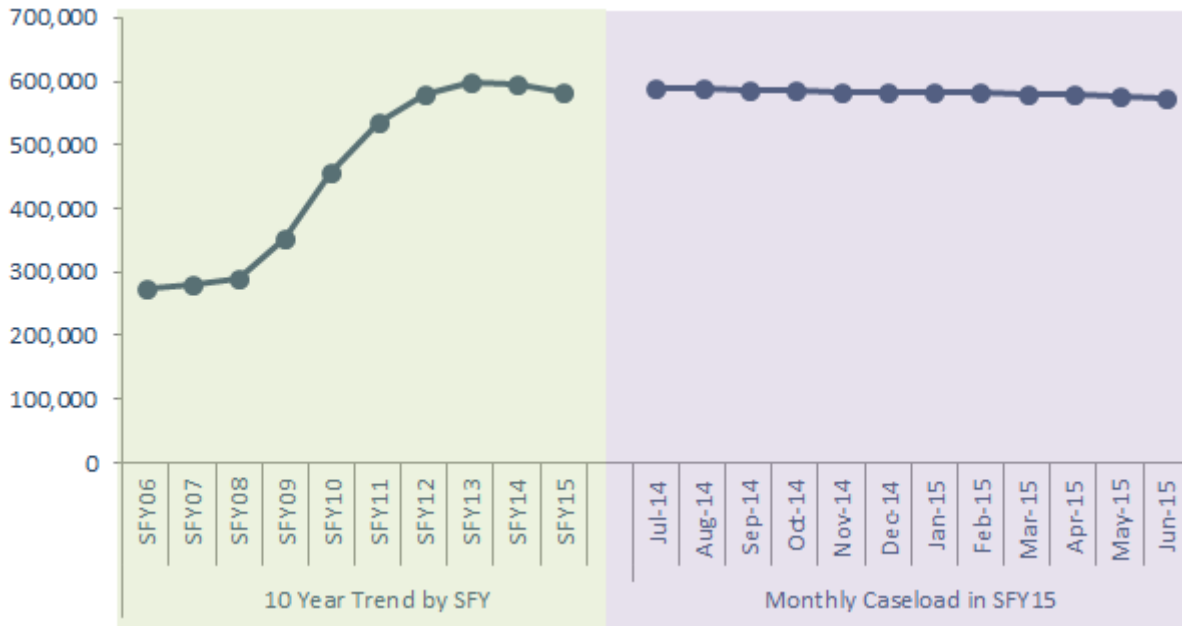
	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	595,115 (591,356 – 600,940)	582,192 (573,093 - 588,311)	-2.2% <i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	1,100,010 (1,079,460 – 1,120,971)	1,056,165 (1,031,032 - 1,073,445)	-4.0% <i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	682,119 (676,645 – 690,668)	664,623 (653,293 - 673,502)	-2.6% <i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	417,892 (429,896 – 436,748)	391,542 (377,739 - 399,943)	-6.3% <i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>State Population <sup>1</sup></b>	6,968,170	7,061,410	1.3% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	15.8%	15.0%	-0.8% <i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>Children as Percent of Recipients</b>	38.0%	37.1%	-0.9% <i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1.8	1.8	No <i>Change</i>	=
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	0.7	0.7	No <i>Change</i>	=
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	0.6	0.6	No <i>Change</i>	=
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$225.12 (\$219.04 - \$236.07)	\$222.62 (\$216.60 - \$227.34)	-1.1% <i>Decrease</i>	↓

<sup>1</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

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



## Basic Food Caseload, SFY 2006 – 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY06	273,538	SFY11	536,602
SFY07	279,963	SFY12	580,977
SFY08	288,267	SFY13	597,474
SFY09	351,600	SFY14	595,115
SFY10	458,116	SFY15	582,192

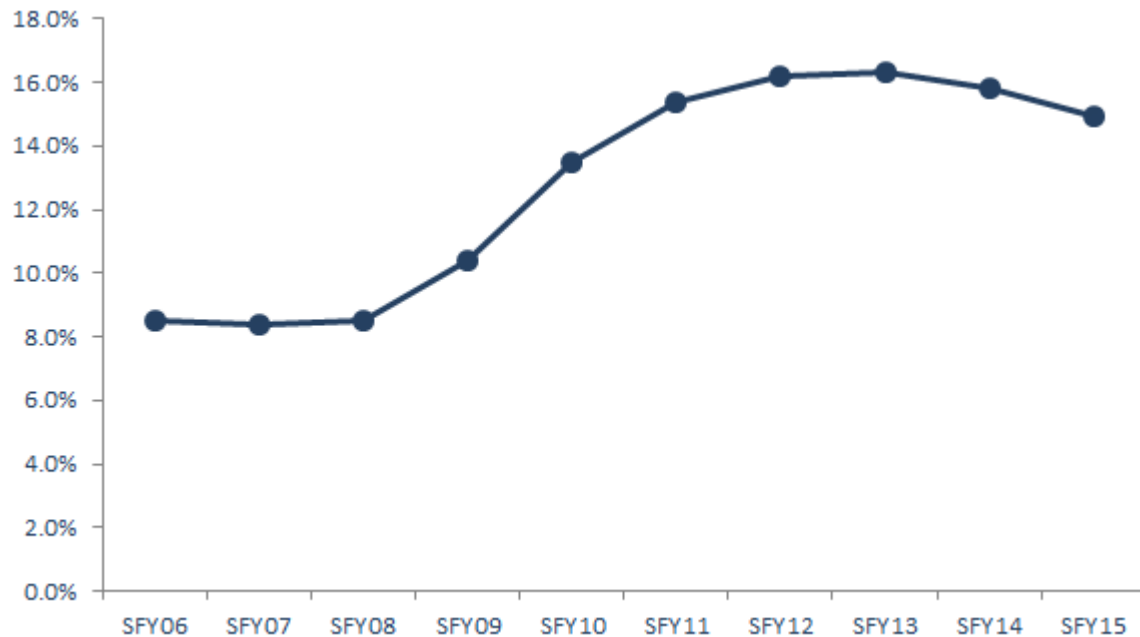
SFY 2015	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	588,311	1,073,445	\$128,555,964.76	\$218.52
August	587,500	1,071,044	\$128,069,065.69	\$217.99
September	584,874	1,064,771	\$126,686,315.42	\$216.60
October	585,193	1,066,027	\$131,710,645.61	\$225.07
November	583,836	1,062,617	\$129,506,726.72	\$221.82
December	582,657	1,058,717	\$129,616,561.68	\$222.46
January	582,698	1,057,290	\$131,060,609.83	\$224.92
February	584,253	1,058,211	\$132,826,439.05	\$227.34
March	580,031	1,049,938	\$130,838,581.52	\$225.57
April	578,170	1,043,651	\$130,008,132.67	\$224.86
May	575,685	1,037,241	\$128,776,362.02	\$223.69
June	573,093	1,031,032	\$127,645,692.91	\$222.73
Mo. Avg.	582,192	1,056,165	\$129,608,424.82	\$222.62

## Basic Food Caseload by Type, SFY 2015



SFY 2015	Total Caseload	Cases Receiving Cash Assistance		Cases Not Receiving Cash Assistance		Cases Receiving SSI	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
<b>July</b>	588,311	53,886	9.2%	444,995	75.6%	89,430	15.2%
<b>August</b>	587,500	52,716	9.0%	445,056	75.8%	89,728	15.3%
<b>September</b>	584,874	51,737	8.8%	443,252	75.8%	89,885	15.4%
<b>October</b>	585,193	51,808	8.9%	443,098	75.7%	90,287	15.4%
<b>November</b>	583,836	53,112	9.1%	440,350	75.4%	90,374	15.5%
<b>December</b>	582,657	51,488	8.8%	440,444	75.6%	90,725	15.6%
<b>January</b>	582,698	88,866	15.3%	405,204	69.5%	88,628	15.2%
<b>February</b>	584,253	51,841	8.9%	441,594	75.6%	90,818	15.5%
<b>March</b>	580,031	49,849	8.6%	439,262	75.7%	90,920	15.7%
<b>April</b>	578,170	47,961	8.3%	439,121	76.0%	91,088	15.8%
<b>May</b>	575,685	47,500	8.3%	437,091	75.9%	91,094	15.8%
<b>June</b>	573,093	46,362	8.1%	435,511	76.0%	91,220	15.9%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>582,192</b>	<b>53,927</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>437,915</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>90,350</b>	<b>15.5%</b>

## Average Monthly Basic Food Participants as a Percent of State Population<sup>3</sup>, SFY 2006 – 2015



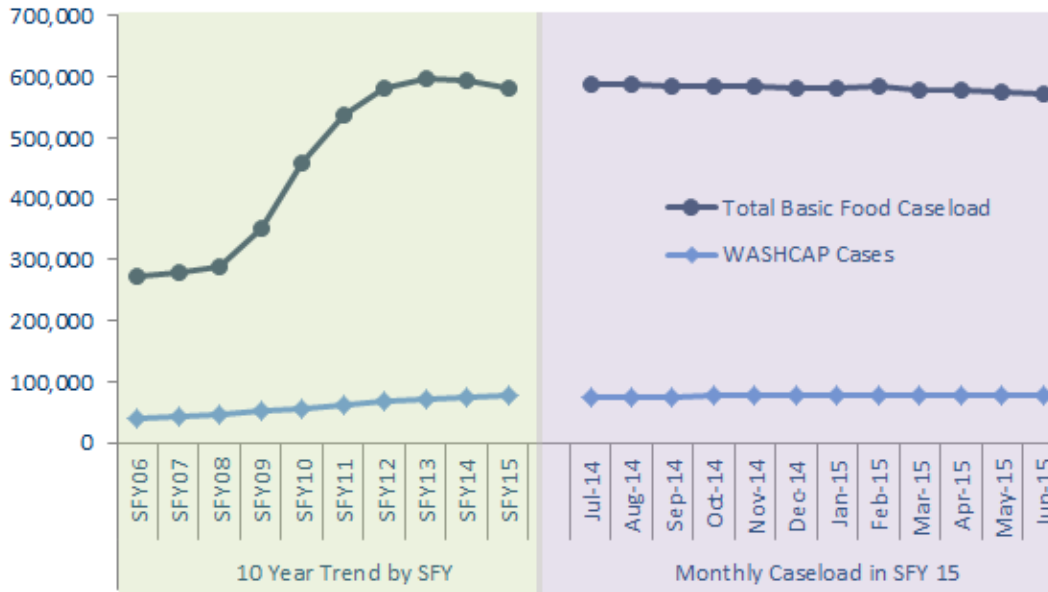
SFY	Average Monthly Participating Persons	State Population	Percent of State Population	State Population at or Below 125% FPL <sup>4</sup>	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 125% FPL <sup>5</sup>	State Population at or Below 200% FPL <sup>5</sup>	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 200% FPL
2006	541,249	6,375,600	8.5%	Data Not Available			
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%	1,188,472	92.5%	2,071,216	53.1%
2015	1,056,165	7,061,410	15.0%	1,188,472	88.8%	2,071,216	51.0%

<sup>3</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>4</sup> Based on Bureau of Census American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS poverty estimates for 2015 are not available at the time of this publication.

<sup>5</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 Caseload Receiving Assistance through WASHCAP<sup>6</sup>



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY06	40,636	SFY11	62,659
SFY07	41,324	SFY12	68,073
SFY08	47,106	SFY13	71,907
SFY09	52,100	SFY14	75,063
SFY10	56,457	SFY15	76,401

SFY 2015	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	% Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	588,311	75,748	12.9%	\$10,700,405	\$141.26
August	587,500	75,842	12.9%	\$10,692,306	\$140.98
September	584,874	75,705	12.9%	\$10,675,647	\$141.02
October	585,193	76,329	13.0%	\$11,389,810	\$149.22
November	583,836	76,251	13.1%	\$11,352,710	\$148.89
December	582,657	76,895	13.2%	\$11,449,598	\$148.90
January	582,698	76,893	13.2%	\$11,107,402	\$144.45
February	584,253	76,875	13.2%	\$11,127,530	\$144.75
March	580,031	76,680	13.2%	\$11,120,530	\$145.03
April	578,170	76,668	13.3%	\$11,115,928	\$144.99
May	575,685	76,511	13.3%	\$11,069,714	\$144.68
June	573,093	76,420	13.3%	\$11,052,842	\$144.63
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>582,192</b>	<b>76,401</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>\$11,071,202</b>	<b>\$144.91</b>

<sup>6</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 Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP<sup>7</sup>, SFY 2015

SFY 2015	Total Caseload	SNAP Only		Both SNAP & FAP		FAP Only	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	588,311	577,297	98.1%	7,321	1.2%	3,693	0.6%
August	587,500	576,480	98.1%	7,312	1.2%	3,708	0.6%
September	584,874	573,854	98.1%	7,318	1.3%	3,702	0.6%
October	585,193	574,206	98.1%	7,312	1.2%	3,675	0.6%
November	583,836	572,804	98.1%	7,342	1.3%	3,690	0.6%
December	582,657	571,556	98.1%	7,415	1.3%	3,686	0.6%
January	582,698	571,500	98.1%	7,498	1.3%	3,700	0.6%
February	584,253	572,916	98.1%	7,570	1.3%	3,767	0.6%
March	580,031	568,729	98.1%	7,542	1.3%	3,760	0.6%
April	578,170	566,831	98.0%	7,509	1.3%	3,830	0.7%
May	575,685	564,395	98.0%	7,452	1.3%	3,838	0.7%
June	573,093	561,791	98.0%	7,394	1.3%	3,908	0.7%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>582,192</b>	<b>571,030</b>	<b>98.1%</b>	<b>7,415</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

SFY 2015	FAP Caseload <sup>8</sup>	State	Federal	Avg. State	Total Avg.
		Expenditures on FAP Cases <sup>9</sup>	Expenditures on FAP Cases <sup>10</sup>	Expenditures Per Case	Expenditures Per Case
July	11,014	\$1,166,127.39	\$1,880,709.35	\$105.88	\$276.63
August	11,020	\$1,174,559.20	\$1,859,140.92	\$106.58	\$275.29
September	11,020	\$1,162,474.53	\$1,846,294.64	\$105.49	\$273.03
October	10,987	\$1,205,584.09	\$1,926,993.83	\$109.73	\$285.12
November	11,032	\$1,199,089.17	\$1,920,344.67	\$108.69	\$282.76
December	11,101	\$1,223,105.63	\$1,988,451.58	\$110.18	\$289.30
January	11,198	\$1,186,824.57	\$2,095,419.68	\$105.99	\$293.11
February	11,337	\$1,272,008.27	\$2,073,377.38	\$112.20	\$295.09
March	11,302	\$1,273,105.55	\$2,033,469.23	\$112.64	\$292.57
April	11,339	\$1,277,185.09	\$2,028,443.19	\$112.64	\$291.53
May	11,290	\$1,274,402.13	\$1,993,125.71	\$112.88	\$289.42
June	11,302	\$1,275,994.22	\$1,957,605.06	\$112.90	\$286.11
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>11,162</b>	<b>\$1,224,204.99</b>	<b>\$1,966,947.94</b>	<b>\$109.68</b>	<b>\$285.89</b>

<sup>7</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>8</sup> FAP caseload includes mixed SNAP and FAP cases as well as FAP-only cases.

<sup>9</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>10</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.

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

The following pages detail the Basic Food caseload, June 2015 snapshot, by both the CSO of Issuance and CSO of Residence.

- CSO of Issuance: Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued. While most benefits are issued through ESA's Community Service Offices (CSO), benefits may be issued by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST), or Home and Community Services Offices (HCS) within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration.
- CSO of Residence: Caseload distribution is based on where the clients live within a CSO coverage area.

Overview	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	124,143	21.7%	258,414	25.1%	152,704	26.6%	298,315	28.9%
Region 2 CSOs	169,364	29.6%	311,702	30.2%	210,481	36.7%	361,226	35.0%
Region 3 CSOs	168,170	29.3%	316,939	30.7%	209,794	36.6%	371,301	36.0%
CSCCs & PGST	83,575	14.6%	111,451	10.8%	Not Applicable			
HCS	27,841	4.9%	32,526	3.2%	Not Applicable			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	114	0.0%	190	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>573,093</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,031,032</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>573,093</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,031,032</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	41,513	7.2%	80,125	7.8%	51,701	9.0%	93,490	9.1%
CLARKSTON	2,607	0.5%	4,846	0.5%	2,751	0.5%	4,840	0.5%
COLFAX	1,542	0.3%	2,964	0.3%	2,027	0.4%	3,771	0.4%
COLVILLE	3,212	0.6%	6,647	0.6%	3,943	0.7%	7,420	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	2,490	0.4%	4,583	0.4%	2,925	0.5%	5,077	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	1,066	0.2%	2,037	0.2%	1,280	0.2%	2,240	0.2%
KENNEWICK	17,976	3.1%	40,871	4.0%	22,111	3.9%	47,685	4.6%
MOSES LAKE	9,185	1.6%	20,947	2.0%	11,085	1.9%	23,672	2.3%
NEWPORT	1,236	0.2%	2,397	0.2%	1,569	0.3%	2,782	0.3%
OKANOGAN	4,167	0.7%	8,174	0.8%	5,474	1.0%	9,991	1.0%
REPUBLIC	970	0.2%	1,822	0.2%	1,457	0.3%	2,518	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE	5,560	1.0%	14,182	1.4%	6,567	1.1%	15,852	1.5%
TOPPENISH	5,274	0.9%	12,105	1.2%	6,182	1.1%	13,647	1.3%
WALLA WALLA	3,955	0.7%	7,958	0.8%	5,237	0.9%	9,674	0.9%
WENATCHEE	7,002	1.2%	14,398	1.4%	8,500	1.5%	16,470	1.6%
WHITE SALMON	836	0.1%	1,607	0.2%	951	0.2%	1,763	0.2%
YAKIMA	15,552	2.7%	32,751	3.2%	18,944	3.3%	37,423	3.6%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>124,143</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>258,414</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>152,704</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>298,315</b>	<b>28.9%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	10,278	1.8%	19,053	1.8%	12,357	2.2%	21,748	2.1%
AUBURN	9,237	1.6%	18,194	1.8%	12,410	2.2%	22,968	2.2%
BELLINGHAM	13,450	2.3%	23,901	2.3%	16,685	2.9%	27,915	2.7%
BELLTOWN	8,069	1.4%	9,591	0.9%	12,931	2.3%	14,637	1.4%
CAPITOL HILL	6,978	1.2%	10,215	1.0%	8,063	1.4%	11,189	1.1%
EVERETT	14,860	2.6%	27,399	2.7%	16,939	3.0%	29,375	2.8%
FEDERAL WAY	9,418	1.6%	18,906	1.8%	9,078	1.6%	17,595	1.7%
KING EASTSIDE	9,750	1.7%	17,761	1.7%	13,654	2.4%	22,948	2.2%
KING NORTH	11,620	2.0%	18,337	1.8%	15,116	2.6%	22,326	2.2%
KING SOUTH	11,162	1.9%	23,901	2.3%	14,242	2.5%	28,248	2.7%
MT VERNON	10,069	1.8%	19,249	1.9%	12,455	2.2%	22,393	2.2%
OAK HARBOR	3,070	0.5%	5,741	0.6%	3,656	0.6%	6,429	0.6%
RAINIER	9,340	1.6%	18,845	1.8%	11,695	2.0%	21,807	2.1%
RENTON	10,703	1.9%	20,640	2.0%	12,631	2.2%	22,948	2.2%
SKY VALLEY	5,045	0.9%	9,060	0.9%	5,979	1.0%	10,224	1.0%
SMOKEY POINT	10,360	1.8%	19,585	1.9%	13,071	2.3%	23,228	2.3%
WHITE CENTER	15,955	2.8%	31,324	3.0%	19,519	3.4%	35,248	3.4%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>169,364</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>311,702</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>210,481</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>361,226</b>	<b>35.0%</b>



## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	7,265	1.3%	13,188	1.3%	10,079	1.8%	16,738	1.6%
BREMERTON	14,567	2.5%	26,594	2.6%	18,758	3.3%	31,736	3.1%
CHEHALIS	7,694	1.3%	14,951	1.5%	9,672	1.7%	17,428	1.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	29,117	5.1%	58,607	5.7%	36,433	6.4%	69,277	6.7%
FORKS	1,625	0.3%	3,121	0.3%	1,318	0.2%	2,457	0.2%
KELSO	11,760	2.1%	21,847	2.1%	13,940	2.4%	24,137	2.3%
LAKEWOOD	17,532	3.1%	34,417	3.3%	19,966	3.5%	36,918	3.6%
LONG BEACH	1,530	0.3%	2,427	0.2%	1,570	0.3%	2,395	0.2%
OLYMPIA	18,007	3.1%	32,344	3.1%	22,741	4.0%	39,065	3.8%
PIERCE NORTH	12,627	2.2%	21,556	2.1%	17,407	3.0%	27,629	2.7%
PIERCE SOUTH	15,454	2.7%	29,909	2.9%	21,213	3.7%	38,446	3.7%
PORT ANGELES	4,413	0.8%	7,789	0.8%	6,237	1.1%	10,229	1.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	2,265	0.4%	3,804	0.4%	2,637	0.5%	4,112	0.4%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	16,697	2.9%	32,402	3.1%	18,990	3.3%	35,517	3.4%
SHELTON	5,846	1.0%	10,724	1.0%	6,824	1.2%	11,826	1.1%
SOUTH BEND	1,015	0.2%	1,891	0.2%	1,189	0.2%	2,029	0.2%
STEVENSON	756	0.1%	1,368	0.1%	820	0.1%	1,362	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>168,170</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>316,939</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>209,794</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>371,301</b>	<b>36.0%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	8,715	1.5%	23,867	2.3%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	2,042	0.4%	4,918	0.5%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	1,762	0.3%	4,206	0.4%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	3,660	0.6%	8,847	0.9%
CUSTOMR SVC SO SOUND	871	0.2%	2,155	0.2%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	3,578	0.6%	4,350	0.4%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	61	0.0%	111	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	62,753	10.9%	62,747	6.1%
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	133	0.0%	250	0.0%
<b>CSCC and PGST Total</b>	<b>83,575</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>111,451</b>	<b>10.8%</b>

## Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2015 Snapshot

Home and Community Services Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	172	0.0%	201	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	434	0.1%	487	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	139	0.0%	155	0.0%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	546	0.1%	621	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	281	0.0%	308	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	2,275	0.4%	2,639	0.3%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	318	0.1%	367	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	1,018	0.2%	1,189	0.1%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	372	0.1%	428	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	351	0.1%	394	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	645	0.1%	726	0.1%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>6,551</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>7,515</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

Home and Community Services Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	1,118	0.2%	1,330	0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	620	0.1%	725	0.1%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	1,383	0.2%	1,626	0.2%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	7,737	1.4%	9,312	0.9%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	478	0.1%	542	0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	480	0.1%	536	0.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>11,816</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>14,071</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

Home and Community Services Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	454	0.1%	498	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	774	0.1%	863	0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	408	0.1%	475	0.0%
KELSO HCS	608	0.1%	680	0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	1,027	0.2%	1,177	0.1%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	223	0.0%	243	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	424	0.1%	463	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	3,257	0.6%	3,791	0.4%
VANCOUVER HCS	2,299	0.4%	2,750	0.3%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>9,474</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>10,940</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

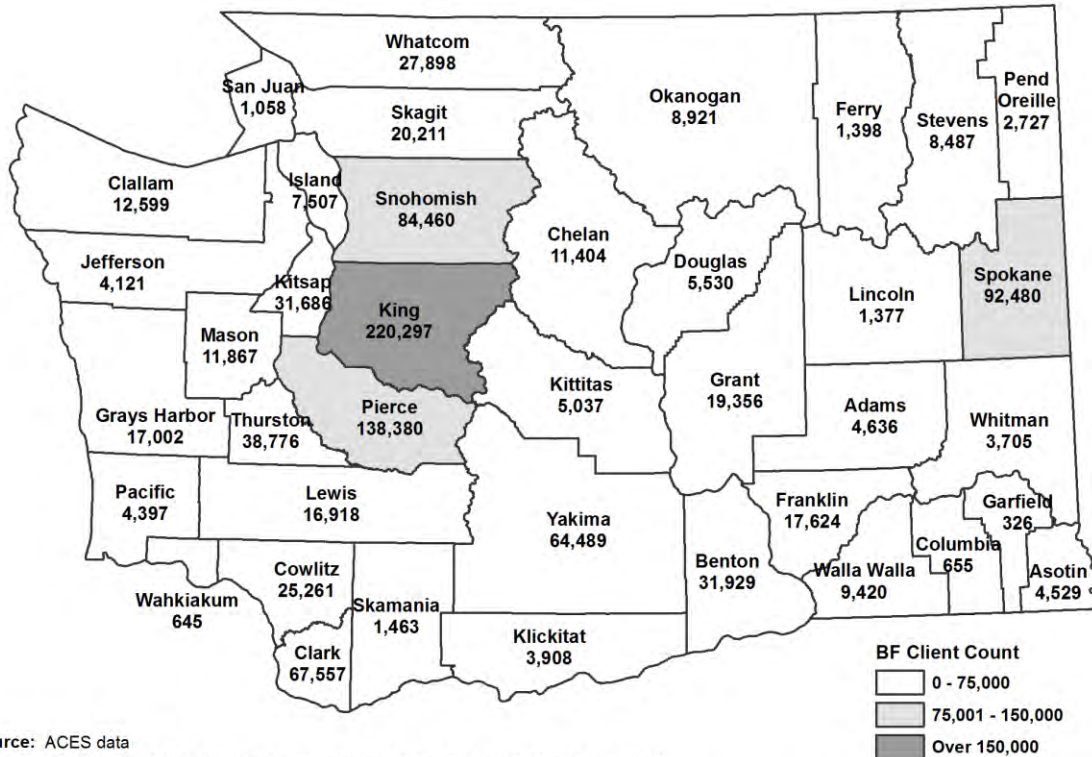
## Caseload by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total	County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
Adams	1,932	0.3%	4,636	0.4%	Lewis	9,380	1.6%	16,918	1.6%
Asotin	2,592	0.5%	4,529	0.4%	Lincoln	648	0.1%	1,377	0.1%
Benton	15,401	2.7%	31,929	3.1%	Mason	6,854	1.2%	11,867	1.2%
Chelan	6,060	1.1%	11,404	1.1%	Okanogan	4,940	0.9%	8,921	0.9%
Clallam	7,498	1.3%	12,599	1.2%	Pacific	2,745	0.5%	4,397	0.4%
Clark	35,551	6.2%	67,557	6.6%	Pend Oreille	1,541	0.3%	2,727	0.3%
Columbia	387	0.1%	655	0.1%	Pierce	77,446	13.5%	138,380	13.4%
Cowlitz	14,536	2.5%	25,261	2.5%	San Juan	656	0.1%	1,058	0.1%
Douglas	2,628	0.5%	5,530	0.5%	Skagit	11,108	1.9%	20,211	2.0%
Ferry	831	0.1%	1,398	0.1%	Skamania	880	0.2%	1,463	0.1%
Franklin	7,515	1.3%	17,624	1.7%	Snohomish	48,233	8.4%	84,460	8.2%
Garfield	167	0.0%	326	0.0%	Spokane	51,212	8.9%	92,480	9.0%
Grant	9,375	1.6%	19,356	1.9%	Stevens	4,566	0.8%	8,487	0.8%
Grays Harbor	10,195	1.8%	17,002	1.6%	Thurston	22,627	3.9%	38,776	3.8%
Island	4,306	0.8%	7,507	0.7%	Wahkiakum	350	0.1%	645	0.1%
Jefferson	2,643	0.5%	4,121	0.4%	Walla Walla	5,052	0.9%	9,420	0.9%
King	129,520	22.6%	220,298	21.4%	Whatcom	16,689	2.9%	27,898	2.7%
Kitsap	18,720	3.3%	31,686	3.1%	Whitman	1,989	0.3%	3,705	0.4%
Kittitas	2,908	0.5%	5,037	0.5%	Yakima	30,632	5.3%	64,488	6.3%
Klickitat	2,177	0.4%	3,908	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	603	0.1%	991	0.1%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
State Total	573,093	100.0%	1,031,032	100.0%

# Client Density Maps, June 2015 Snapshot

Number of Basic Food Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2015



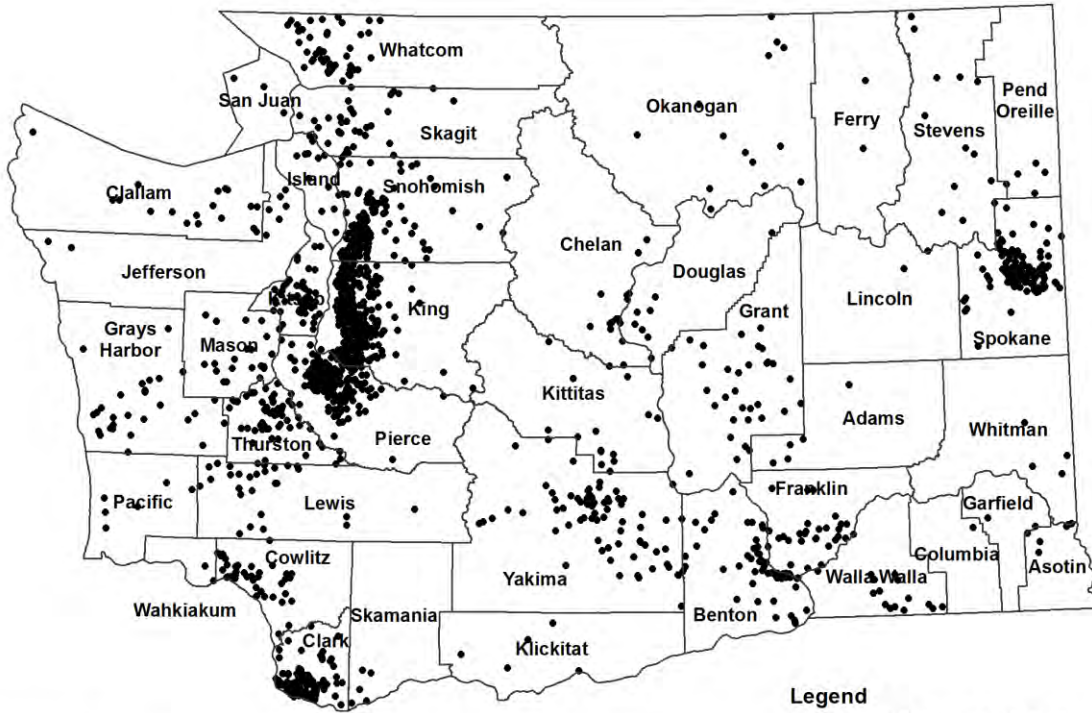
Source: ACES data

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. 2015

# Client Density Maps, June 2015 (continued)

Number of Basic Food Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2015



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.

**Legend**

• 1 Dot = 600 Basic Food clients

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2015

## Basic Food Error Rate (Federal Fiscal Year October through September), FFY 2005 through FFY 2014<sup>11</sup>

Federal Fiscal Year	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	Lower Bound <sup>12</sup>	Tolerance <sup>13</sup>	Difference <sup>14</sup>
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
2014	0.4	0.8	0.1	3.8	3.7

### 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), a part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture which administers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). After 12 months of reviews are reported, the data collected is considered statistically valid. These findings, along with a regression rate (based on federal differences and the number of completions) determined by FNS, comprise the state's official error rate. The error rates of all states are used to determine the national average payment error rate.

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

Determining sanctions is a two-step process. First, the lower boundary of the state's error rate at 95% confidence interval is determined and compared to 105% of the national payment error rate. (Example: An error rate of 8.5% may have a tolerance level of +/- 0.5%. 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

<sup>11</sup> Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2015 data is not yet available.

<sup>12</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>13</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>14</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.

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 Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults	Number	% of Total Children
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>1,031,032</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>653,331</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>377,701</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender						
<b>Female</b>	549,147	53.3%	364,130	55.7%	185,017	49.0%
<b>Male</b>	481,851	46.7%	289,180	44.3%	192,671	51.0%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	34	0.0%	21	0.0%	13	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity						
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>186,580</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>76,257</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>110,323</b>	<b>29.2%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>844,452</b>	<b>81.9%</b>	<b>577,074</b>	<b>88.3%</b>	<b>267,378</b>	<b>70.8%</b>
<b>White</b>	544,706	52.8%	399,539	61.2%	145,167	38.4%
<b>Black/African American</b>	89,532	8.7%	58,125	8.9%	31,407	8.3%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	66,368	6.4%	47,475	7.3%	18,893	5.0%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	28,466	2.8%	19,655	3.0%	8,811	2.3%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	12,335	1.2%	5,267	0.8%	7,068	1.9%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	103,045	10.0%	47,013	7.2%	56,032	14.8%

Marital Status (Adults Only)						
<b>Separated</b>			49,519	7.6%		
<b>Married</b>			126,407	19.3%		
<b>Never Married</b>			318,630	48.8%		
<b>Divorced</b>			118,495	18.1%		
<b>Widowed</b>			26,129	4.0%		
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>			14,151	2.2%		

Citizenship Status						
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	960,065	93.1%	594,577	91.0%	365,488	96.8%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	69,730	6.8%	57,831	8.9%	11,899	3.2%
<b>U.S. National<sup>15</sup></b>	1,213	0.1%	901	0.1%	312	0.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	24	0.0%	22	0.0%	2	0.0%

<sup>15</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 Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults	Number	% of Total Children
<b>Homeless Status</b>						
Homeless	107,004	10.4%	90,575	13.9%	16,429	4.3%
<b>Education Status (Adults Only)</b>						
Less than a High School Diploma			138,190	21.2%		
High School Graduate or GED			366,534	56.1%		
Some College or College Degree			131,446	20.1%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			17,161	2.6%		
<b>Age</b>						
< 1 Year Old	22,597	2.2%			22,597	6.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	121,145	11.7%			121,145	32.1%
6 – 10 Years Old	115,756	11.2%			115,756	30.6%
11 – 15 Years Old	87,940	8.5%			87,940	23.3%
16 – 17 Years Old	30,263	2.9%			30,263	8.0%
18 – 24 Years Old	102,497	9.9%	102,497	15.7%		
25 – 34 Years Old	162,439	15.8%	162,439	24.9%		
35 – 44 Years Old	116,329	11.3%	116,329	17.8%		
45 – 54 Years Old	107,172	10.4%	107,172	16.4%		
55 – 64 Years Old	89,058	8.6%	89,058	13.6%		
65+ Years Old	75,836	7.4%	75,836	11.6%		
Average Age of Children	7.7 Years Old					
Average Age of Adults	42.3 Years Old					

## FAP Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults	Number	% of Total Children
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>16,291</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14,544</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender						
<b>Female</b>	10,034	61.6%	9,125	62.7%	909	52.0%
<b>Male</b>	6,255	38.4%	5,417	37.2%	838	48.0%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity						
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>30.9%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>11,838</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>10,630</b>	<b>73.1%</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>69.1%</b>
<b>White</b>	1,269	7.8%	1,189	8.2%	80	4.6%
<b>Black/African American</b>	1,457	8.9%	1,418	9.7%	39	2.2%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	6,314	38.8%	5,609	38.6%	705	40.4%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	73	0.4%	67	0.5%	6	0.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	2,719	16.7%	2,341	16.1%	378	21.6%

Marital Status (Adults Only)						
<b>Separated</b>			727	5.0%		
<b>Married</b>			7,314	50.3%		
<b>Never Married</b>			4,722	32.5%		
<b>Divorced</b>			526	3.6%		
<b>Widowed</b>			750	5.2%		
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>			505	3.5%		

Citizenship Status						
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	16,291	100.0%	14,544	100.0%	1,747	100.0%
<b>U.S. National<sup>16</sup></b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>16</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).

## FAP Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults	Number	% of Total Children
<b>Homeless Status</b>						
Homeless	951	5.8%	806	5.5%	145	8.3%
<b>Education Status (Adults Only)</b>						
Less than a High School Diploma			4,121	28.3%		
High School Graduate or GED			7,407	50.9%		
Some College or College Degree			2,130	14.6%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			886	6.1%		
<b>Age</b>						
< 1 Year Old	7	0.0%			7	0.4%
1 – 5 Years Old	283	1.7%			283	16.2%
6 – 10 Years Old	436	2.7%			436	25.0%
11 – 15 Years Old	588	3.6%			588	33.7%
16 – 17 Years Old	433	2.7%			433	24.8%
18 – 24 Years Old	2,297	14.1%	2,297	15.8%		
25 – 34 Years Old	4,209	25.8%	4,209	28.9%		
35 – 44 Years Old	3,309	20.3%	3,309	22.8%		
45 – 54 Years Old	1,681	10.3%	1,681	11.6%		
55 – 64 Years Old	1,314	8.1%	1,314	9.0%		
65+ Years Old	1,734	10.6%	1,734	11.9%		
<b>Average Age of Children</b>						
Average Age of Children	11.1 Years Old					
<b>Average Age of Adults</b>						
Average Age of Adults	37.2 Years Old					

## FAP Clients Top 10 Countries of Origin, June 2015 Snapshot

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>State Total</b>	<b>16,291</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14,544</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	3,841	23.6%	3,348	23.0%	493	28.2%
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	2,640	16.2%	1,947	13.4%	693	39.7%
<b>Micronesia</b>	1,567	9.6%	1,315	9.0%	252	14.4%
<b>Vietnam</b>	1,281	7.9%	1,275	8.8%	6	0.3%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	810	5.0%	798	5.5%	12	0.7%
<b>Philippines</b>	739	4.5%	726	5.0%	13	0.7%
<b>China</b>	496	3.0%	489	3.4%	7	0.4%
<b>Russia</b>	318	2.0%	297	2.0%	21	1.2%
<b>India</b>	301	1.8%	288	2.0%	13	0.7%
<b>Ukraine</b>	281	1.7%	267	1.8%	14	0.8%
<b>Total Clients from Top 10 Countries</b>	<b>12,274</b>	<b>75.3%</b>	<b>10,750</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>87.2%</b>
<b>All Other Countries</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>12.8%</b>

## FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2015 Snapshot

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Afghanistan	55	0.3%	55	0.4%	0	0.0%
Albania	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
Algeria	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Angola	8	0.0%	6	0.0%	2	0.1%
Anguilla	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Argentina	15	0.1%	14	0.1%	1	0.1%
Armenia	27	0.2%	27	0.2%	0	0.0%
Aruba	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Australia	14	0.1%	10	0.1%	4	0.2%
Austria	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	15	0.1%	15	0.1%	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	24	0.1%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%
Belarus (Belorussia)	37	0.2%	35	0.2%	2	0.1%
Belgium	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Belize	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bolivia	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8	0.0%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Brazil	22	0.1%	20	0.1%	2	0.1%
Bulgaria	33	0.2%	31	0.2%	2	0.1%
Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cambodia Kampuchea	132	0.8%	132	0.9%	0	0.0%
Cameroon	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%
Canada	64	0.4%	63	0.4%	1	0.1%
Chile	88	0.5%	87	0.6%	1	0.1%
China	496	3.0%	489	3.4%	7	0.4%
Columbia	30	0.2%	30	0.2%	0	0.0%
Congo	25	0.2%	25	0.2%	0	0.0%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	102	0.6%	98	0.7%	4	0.2%
Cook Islands	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Costa Rica	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
Croatia	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cuba	30	0.2%	30	0.2%	0	0.0%
Czech Republic	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Djibouti	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Dominica	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dominican Republic	18	0.1%	17	0.1%	1	0.1%
Ecuador	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Egypt	131	0.8%	113	0.8%	18	1.0%
El Salvador	206	1.3%	198	1.4%	8	0.5%
England	8	0.0%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Eritrea	143	0.9%	133	0.9%	10	0.6%
Estonia	5	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%

## FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Ethiopia	810	5.0%	798	5.5%	12	0.7%
Falkland Islands	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fiji	48	0.3%	48	0.3%	0	0.0%
Finland	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
France	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%
French Polynesia	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gambia, The	59	0.4%	59	0.4%	0	0.0%
Georgia	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Germany	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Ghana	20	0.1%	19	0.1%	1	0.1%
Greece	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Greenland	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Guatemala	114	0.7%	103	0.7%	11	0.6%
Guinea	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Guinea-Bissau	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Guyana	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Haiti	18	0.1%	17	0.1%	1	0.1%
Honduras	68	0.4%	67	0.5%	1	0.1%
Hong Kong	8	0.0%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Hungary	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%
India	301	1.8%	288	2.0%	13	0.7%
Indonesia	23	0.1%	23	0.2%	0	0.0%
Iran	152	0.9%	150	1.0%	2	0.1%
Iraq	60	0.4%	55	0.4%	5	0.3%
Ireland	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Israel	14	0.1%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%
Italy	5	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jamaica	18	0.1%	18	0.1%	0	0.0%
Japan	29	0.2%	29	0.2%	0	0.0%
Jordan	21	0.1%	21	0.1%	0	0.0%
Kazakhstan	34	0.2%	30	0.2%	4	0.2%
Kenya	142	0.9%	135	0.9%	7	0.4%
Korea (North)	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Korea (South)	130	0.8%	129	0.9%	1	0.1%
Kosovo	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%
Kuwait	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	22	0.1%	21	0.1%	1	0.1%
Laos	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%
Latvia	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lebanon	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
Liberia	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Libya	29	0.2%	17	0.1%	12	0.7%
Lithuania	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macau	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macedonia	5	0.0%	4	0.0%	1	0.1%

## FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Madagascar	7	0.0%	4	0.0%	3	0.2%
Malawi	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Malaysia	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Mali	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall Islands	2,640	16.2%	1,947	13.4%	693	39.7%
Martinique	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Mauritania	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mauritius	13	0.1%	4	0.0%	9	0.5%
Mexico	3,841	23.6%	3,348	23.0%	493	28.2%
Micronesia	1,567	9.6%	1,315	9.0%	252	14.4%
Moldova	81	0.5%	78	0.5%	3	0.2%
Monaco	10	0.1%	7	0.0%	3	0.2%
Mongolia	32	0.2%	28	0.2%	4	0.2%
Montenegro	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Montserrat	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Morocco	43	0.3%	43	0.3%	0	0.0%
Mozambique	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	26	0.2%	26	0.2%	0	0.0%
Namibia	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nauru	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
Nepal	42	0.3%	42	0.3%	0	0.0%
Netherlands	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
New Caledonia	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
New Zealand	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nicaragua	18	0.1%	18	0.1%	0	0.0%
Niger	5	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nigeria	49	0.3%	45	0.3%	4	0.2%
Northern Mariana Islands	8	0.0%	7	0.0%	1	0.1%
Norway	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Oman	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Country	179	1.1%	147	1.0%	32	1.8%
Pakistan	104	0.6%	97	0.7%	7	0.4%
Palau	133	0.8%	113	0.8%	20	1.1%
Panama	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
Papua New Guinea	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Paraguay	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
Peru	51	0.3%	50	0.3%	1	0.1%
Philippines	739	4.5%	726	5.0%	13	0.7%
Poland	5	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%
Portugal	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%
Romania	32	0.2%	29	0.2%	3	0.2%
Russia	318	2.0%	297	2.0%	21	1.2%
Rwanda	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%



## FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Saint Martin	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Scotland	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Senegal	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Serbia	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
Seychelles	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sierra Leone	17	0.1%	15	0.1%	2	0.1%
Somalia	167	1.0%	163	1.1%	4	0.2%
South Africa	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spain	5	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	8	0.0%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Sudan	34	0.2%	34	0.2%	0	0.0%
Sweden	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Syria	25	0.2%	22	0.2%	3	0.2%
Taiwan	15	0.1%	15	0.1%	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Tanzania	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Thailand	37	0.2%	37	0.3%	0	0.0%
Togo	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tonga	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Trinidad & Tobago	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Turkey	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Uganda	26	0.2%	21	0.1%	5	0.3%
Ukraine	281	1.7%	267	1.8%	14	0.8%
United Arab Emirates	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
United Kingdom	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Uruguay	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	33	0.2%	32	0.2%	1	0.1%
Vanuatu	3	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
Venezuela	33	0.2%	27	0.2%	6	0.3%
Vietnam	1,281	7.9%	1,275	8.8%	6	0.3%
Wales	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Western Sahara	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Western Samoa	63	0.4%	63	0.4%	0	0.0%
Yemen	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Zaire	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Zambia	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Zimbabwe	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown/Not Reported	11	0.10%	9	0.10%	2	0.1%

## WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>76,418</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
<b>Female</b>	42,439	55.5%
<b>Male</b>	33,979	44.5%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>71,724</b>	<b>93.9%</b>
<b>White</b>	49,387	64.6%
<b>Black/African American</b>	7,169	9.4%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	6,432	8.4%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	2,374	3.1%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	319	0.4%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	6,043	7.9%

Marital Status		
<b>Separated</b>	9,007	11.8%
<b>Married</b>	7	0.0%
<b>Never Married</b>	37,586	49.2%
<b>Divorced</b>	21,186	27.7%
<b>Widowed</b>	7,706	10.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	926	1.2%

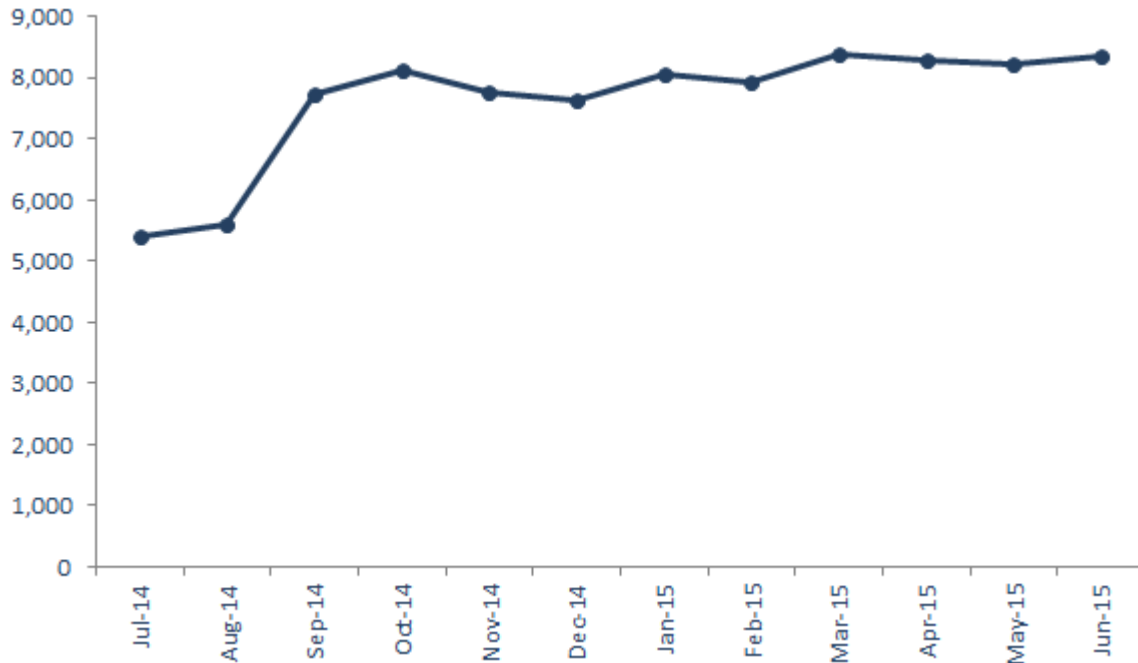
Citizenship Status		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	71,208	93.2%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	5,151	6.7%
<b>U.S. National<sup>17</sup></b>	59	0.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

<sup>17</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).

## WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Homeless Status</b>		
Homeless	5,704	7.5%
<b>Education Status</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	19,953	26.1%
High School Graduate or GED	41,200	53.9%
Some College or College Degree	9,040	11.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	6,225	8.1%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 18 Years Old	84	0.1%
18 - 24 Years Old	3,298	4.3%
25 - 34 Years Old	8,260	10.8%
35 - 44 Years Old	7,713	10.1%
45 - 54 Years Old	16,468	21.5%
55 - 64 Years Old	21,495	28.1%
65+ Years Old	19,100	25.0%
<b>Average Age of Clients</b>		
	54.3 Years Old	

## Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served<sup>18</sup>, SFY 2015



SFY 2015	# of Clients
July	5,419
August	5,606
September	7,721
October	8,121
November	7,769
December	7,619
January	8,067
February	7,933
March	8,399
April	8,278
May	8,210
June	8,356
Mo. Avg.	7,625

<sup>18</sup> A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days, so the monthly client counts are duplicated.

## BFET Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>8,356</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
<b>Female</b>	5,163	61.8%
<b>Male</b>	3,193	38.2%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>10.1%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>89.9%</b>
<b>White</b>	4,233	50.7%
<b>Black/African American</b>	1,707	20.4%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	560	6.7%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	172	2.1%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	85	1.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	755	9.0%

Marital Status		
<b>Separated</b>	605	7.2%
<b>Married</b>	1,413	16.9%
<b>Never Married</b>	4,694	56.2%
<b>Divorced</b>	1,289	15.4%
<b>Widowed</b>	86	1.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	269	3.2%

Citizenship Status		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	7,347	87.9%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	1,000	12.0%
<b>U.S. National<sup>19</sup></b>	9	0.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

<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).

## BFET Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Homeless Status</b>		
Homeless	1,143	13.7%
<b>Education Status</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	939	11.2%
High School Graduate or GED	4,125	49.4%
Some College or College Degree	3,171	37.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	121	1.4%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 18 Years Old	26	0.3%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,418	17.0%
25 - 34 Years Old	3,118	37.3%
35 - 44 Years Old	1,904	22.8%
45 - 54 Years Old	1,229	14.7%
55 - 64 Years Old	578	6.9%
65+ Years Old	83	1.0%
Average Age of Clients	35.5 Years Old	

Child  
Support  
Program

SFY

2015

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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.

ESA Briefing  
Book

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## Child Support Program Overview

The Child Support program (Title IV-D) provides services for the establishment of paternity, and the establishment, modification and enforcement of child support orders to help families become or remain self-sufficient.

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 Temporary Assistance to Needy Families or Aid to Families with Dependent Children (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 helps 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.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

**DATA SOURCES:** Data for this chapter was based on ESA Division of Child Support's Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS) - September 2015 load. Data for incentive payments are based on DCS Fiscal Office.

**DATA NOTES:** Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.

## Child Support Program Highlights, SFY 2015

The average monthly child support caseload was 347,740 in SFY 2015, a 4.5% decrease<sup>1</sup> from 364,295 in SFY 2014. Within this caseload, average monthly Current Assistance cases decreased 12.1% from 41,179 in SFY 2014 to 36,207 in SFY 2015; Former Assistance cases decreased by 2.2% from 196,630 to 192,318; and Never Assistance cases decreased 5.7% from 126,486 to 119,215.

- The program collected a total of \$677.8 million in SFY 2015, nearly meeting the projected \$681.6 million.
- The total child support cost avoidance was \$138.9 million. Of the total, \$79.2 million (57.0%) was for the Medicaid program; \$44.2 million (31.8%) for the Basic Food program and \$15.6 million (11.2%) for the TANF program.
- The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) reported 28,129 births to unmarried mothers. Of these births, DOH reports that 21,584 (76.7%) 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Beginning in October 2013, DCS began to discontinue providing medical cases only services and acting on Medicaid referrals due to the process change in enrolling children in Medicaid as a result of the implementation of the Health Benefit Exchange and the Healthplanfinder. The Health Care Authority (HCA), the state agency administering Medicaid, is not able to provide a complete referral for reimbursement because there is no process to identify cases that contain good cause for not cooperating with the child support agency. DCS implemented final policy for this change effective March 13, 2014.

## Child Support Incentive<sup>2</sup> Scorecard, FFY 2014<sup>3</sup> and FFY 2015<sup>4</sup>

Measure	Goal Needed to Obtain 100% Funding	Actual Performance		Estimated Percentage of Maximum Incentive Reached	
		2014	2015	2014	2015
<b>Paternity Establishment Percentage<sup>5</sup></b>	80%	97.2%	98.7%	100%	100%
<b>Support Order Establishment</b>	80%	93.2%	93.2%	100%	100%
<b>Current Collections</b>	80%	64.6%	65.6%	74%	75%
<b>Arrearage Collections</b>	80%	60.4%	61.6%	70%	71%
<b>Cost Effectiveness</b>	\$5.00	\$4.78	\$4.60	90%	90%

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

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

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

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

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

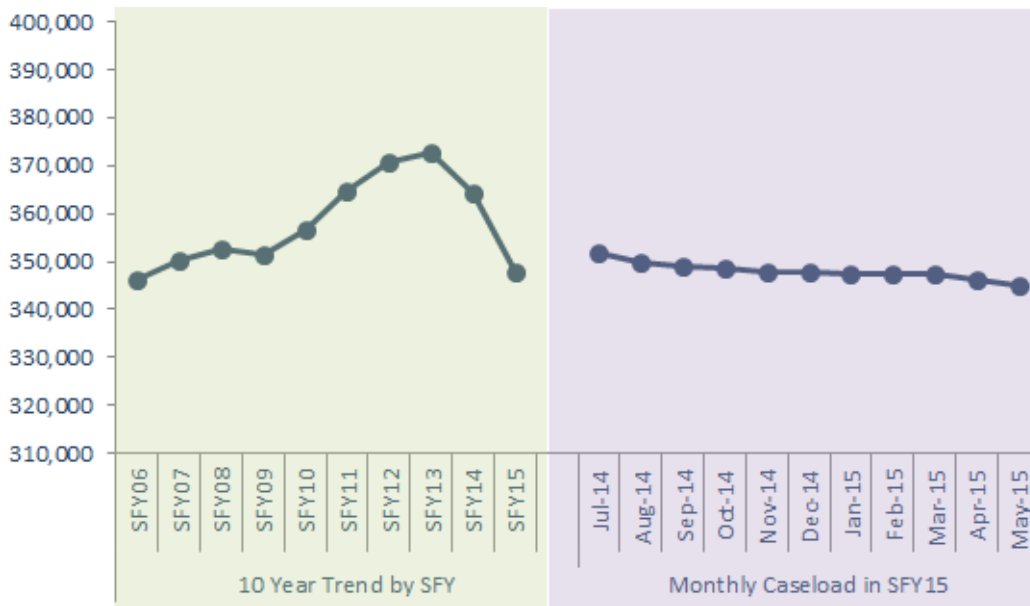
**COST-EFFECTIVENESS:** Total IV-D Dollars Collected divided by Total IV-D Dollars Expended.

<sup>2</sup> DCS incentive payments for FFY14 are based on DCS actual FFY14 performance and OCSE FFY14 preliminary performance results for all other states. DCS incentive payments for FFY15 are based on DCS actual FFY15 performance and OCSE FFY14 preliminary performance results for all other states. Data source: DCS Fiscal Office.

<sup>3</sup> FFY 2014 data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) 2014 Preliminary Report.

<sup>4</sup> FFY 2015 data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.

## Child Support Caseload<sup>6</sup>, SFY 2006 through SFY 2015

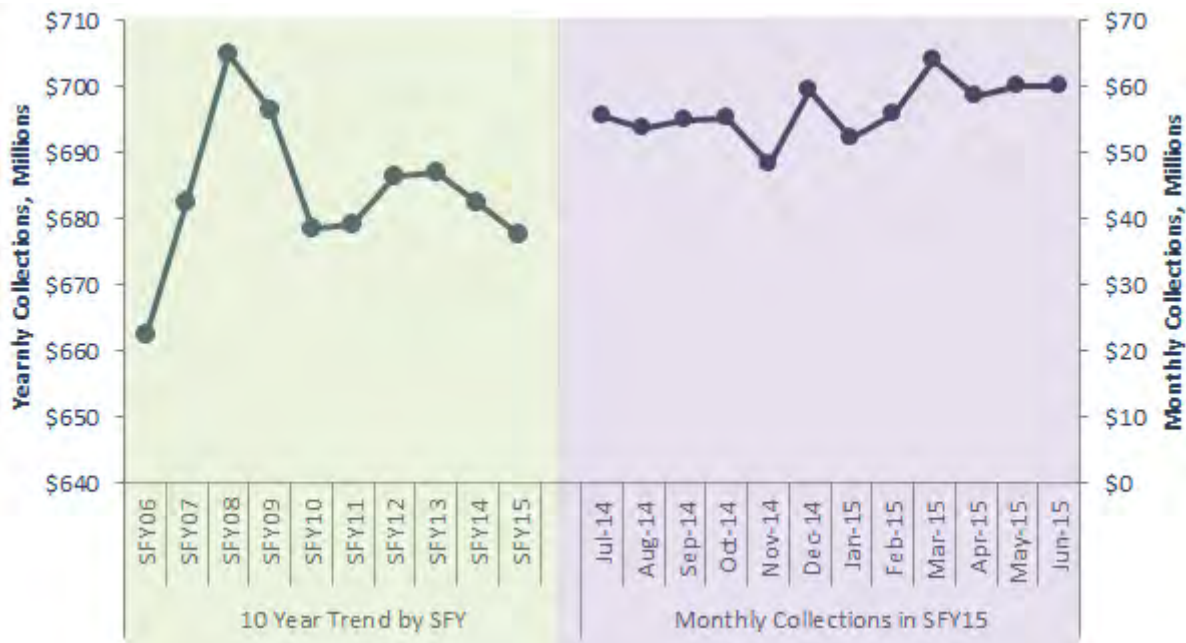


SFY	Cases	SFY	Cases
SFY06	346,184	SFY11	364,535
SFY07	350,206	SFY12	370,830
SFY08	352,422	SFY13	372,701
SFY09	351,315	SFY14	364,295
SFY10	356,436	SFY15	347,740

SFY 2015	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Caseload
July	38,327	193,274	120,360	351,961
August	37,964	192,578	119,369	349,911
September	37,698	192,397	118,973	349,068
October	37,215	192,423	119,025	348,663
November	37,216	191,908	118,733	347,857
December	35,979	192,821	118,828	347,628
January	36,447	192,163	118,949	347,559
February	35,715	192,596	119,163	347,474
March	35,131	192,847	119,339	347,317
April	34,699	192,278	119,180	346,157
May	34,593	191,095	119,251	344,939
June	33,496	191,439	119,411	344,346
Mo. Avg.	36,207	192,318	119,215	347,740

<sup>6</sup> Case counts are unduplicated.

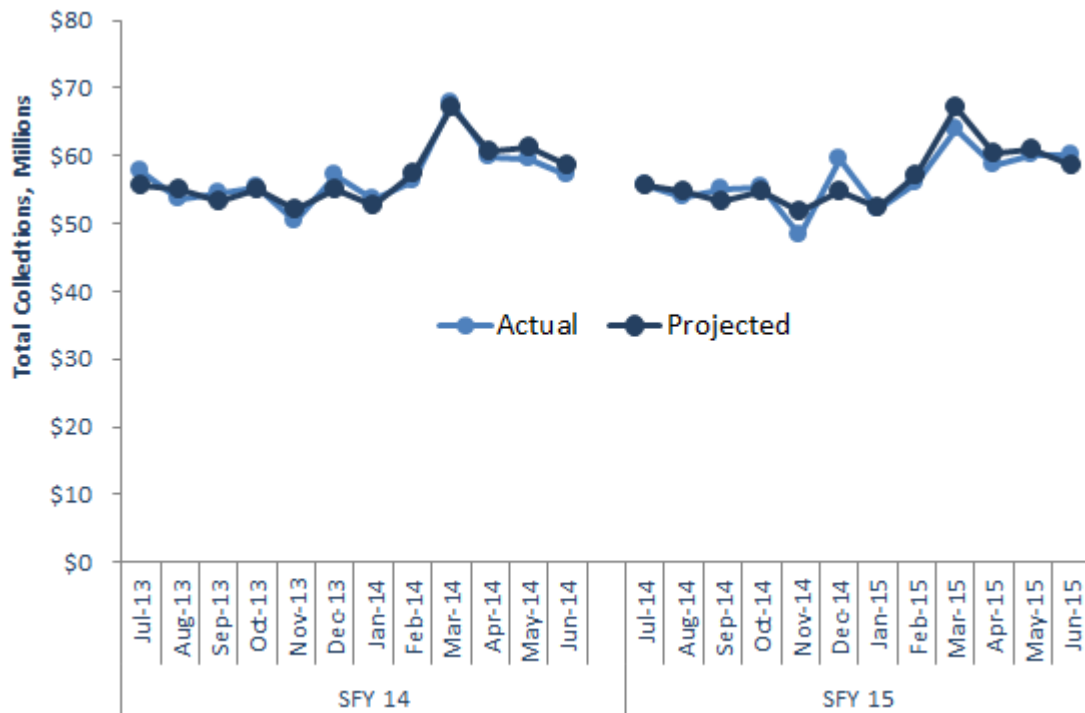
## Child Support Collections, SFY 2006 – SFY 2015



SFY	Collections	SFY	Collections
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
SFY10	\$678,663,012	SFY15	\$677,763,250

SFY 2015	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Collections
July	\$2,109,507	\$21,155,276	\$32,358,688	\$55,623,470
August	\$2,011,860	\$20,357,800	\$31,421,744	\$53,791,405
September	\$2,019,287	\$20,621,501	\$32,349,943	\$54,990,730
October	\$2,044,228	\$20,816,793	\$32,382,811	\$55,243,832
November	\$1,733,079	\$17,743,013	\$28,638,357	\$48,114,450
December	\$2,124,009	\$22,026,197	\$35,214,113	\$59,364,319
January	\$1,825,385	\$19,279,831	\$31,099,252	\$52,204,468
February	\$2,158,889	\$21,487,744	\$32,162,686	\$55,809,320
March	\$2,392,536	\$24,983,909	\$36,578,813	\$63,955,259
April	\$2,024,441	\$22,632,868	\$33,954,023	\$58,611,332
May	\$2,347,144	\$23,672,400	\$34,071,381	\$60,090,926
June	\$2,157,288	\$23,216,689	\$34,589,762	\$59,963,739
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$24,947,653</b>	<b>\$257,994,021</b>	<b>\$394,821,573</b>	<b>\$677,763,250</b>

## Child Support Collections, Actual and Projected, SFY 2014 - SFY 2015



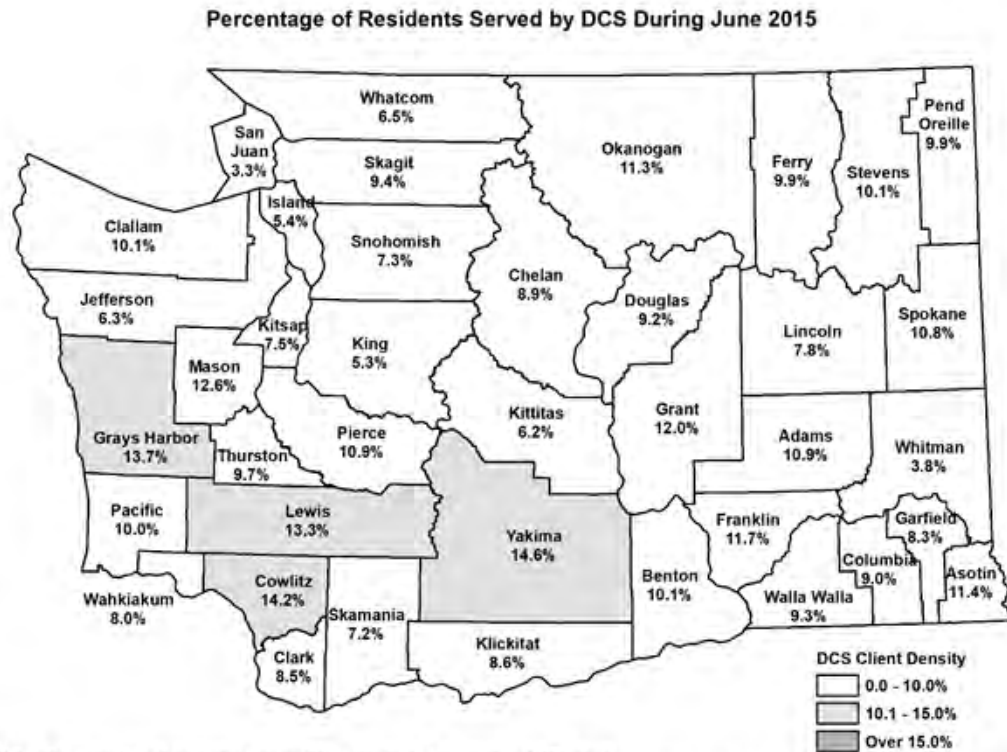
	SFY 2014		SFY 2015	
	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected
<b>July</b>	\$57,585,386	\$55,737,235	\$55,623,470	\$55,542,427
<b>August</b>	\$53,713,179	\$55,134,973	\$53,791,405	\$54,839,780
<b>September</b>	\$54,342,387	\$53,186,170	\$54,990,730	\$53,162,285
<b>October</b>	\$55,429,379	\$54,953,071	\$55,243,832	\$54,799,090
<b>November</b>	\$50,353,916	\$52,151,569	\$48,114,450	\$51,833,542
<b>December</b>	\$57,156,795	\$54,956,396	\$59,364,319	\$54,837,084
<b>January</b>	\$53,561,741	\$52,776,578	\$52,204,468	\$52,472,087
<b>February</b>	\$56,144,807	\$57,270,181	\$55,809,320	\$57,047,301
<b>March</b>	\$67,675,290	\$67,312,371	\$63,955,259	\$67,198,379
<b>April</b>	\$59,838,105	\$60,624,324	\$58,611,332	\$60,398,619
<b>May</b>	\$59,356,506	\$61,313,557	\$60,090,926	\$60,912,448
<b>June</b>	\$57,253,759	\$58,730,687	\$59,963,739	\$58,596,191
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$682,411,250</b>	<b>\$684,147,112</b>	<b>\$677,763,250</b>	<b>\$681,639,233</b>

## Child Support Clients by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	2,107	19,410	10.9%	Lincoln	832	10,720	7.8%
Asotin	2,507	22,010	11.4%	Mason	7,840	62,200	12.6%
Benton	19,019	188,590	10.1%	Okanogan	4,729	41,860	11.3%
Chelan	6,658	75,030	8.9%	Pacific	2,120	21,210	10.0%
Clallam	7,365	72,650	10.1%	Pend Oreille	1,316	13,240	9.9%
Clark	38,445	451,820	8.5%	Pierce	90,299	830,120	10.9%
Columbia	370	4,090	9.0%	San Juan	536	16,180	3.3%
Cowlitz	14,814	104,280	14.2%	Skagit	11,380	120,620	9.4%
Douglas	3,677	39,990	9.2%	Skamania	825	11,430	7.2%
Ferry	760	7,710	9.9%	Snohomish	55,464	757,600	7.3%
Franklin	10,238	87,150	11.7%	Spokane	52,624	488,310	10.8%
Garfield	187	2,260	8.3%	Stevens	4,436	44,030	10.1%
Grant	11,234	93,930	12.0%	Thurston	25,826	267,410	9.7%
Grays Harbor	10,047	73,110	13.7%	Wahkiakum	320	3,980	8.0%
Island	4,384	80,600	5.4%	Walla Walla	5,624	60,650	9.3%
Jefferson	1,936	30,880	6.3%	Whatcom	13,627	209,790	6.5%
King		2,052,800	5.3%	Whitman	1,774	47,250	3.8%
Kitsap	19,300	258,200	7.5%	Yakima	36,496	249,970	14.6%
Kittitas	2,627	42,670	6.2%				
Klickitat	1,797	21,000	8.6%				
Lewis	10,223	76,660	13.3%	<b>State Total<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>592,027</b>	<b>7,061,410</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

7 Not including clients who lived out of the state. Not including clients who lived out of the state and clients without a valid address.

## Percentage of Total Population with a DCS Case by County, June 2015 Snapshot



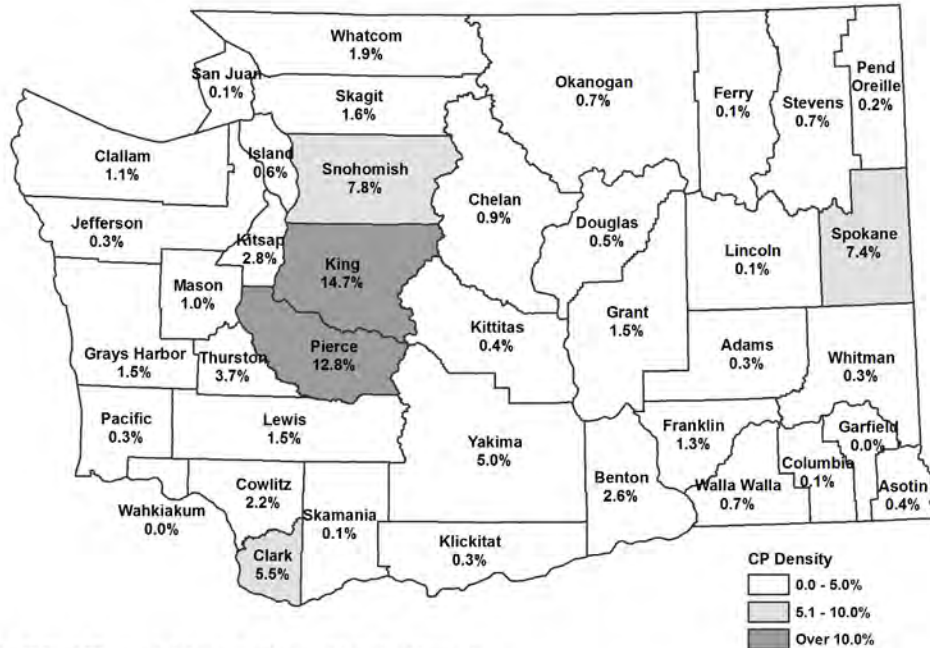
Note: The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS clients in a county during June 2015 by the OFM 2015 County Population estimate.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Feb. 2022



# Percentage of Custodial and Noncustodial Parents by County, June 2015 Snapshot

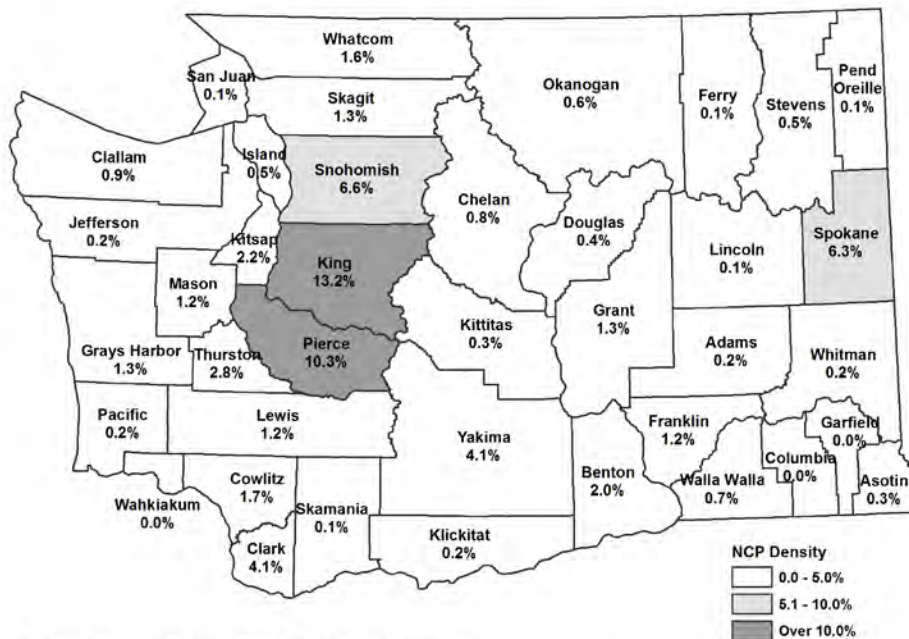
Percentage of Custodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2015



Note: 17.2% of CPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2015

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2015



Note: 30.9% of NCPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2015

## Child Support Cost Avoidance, SFY 2015

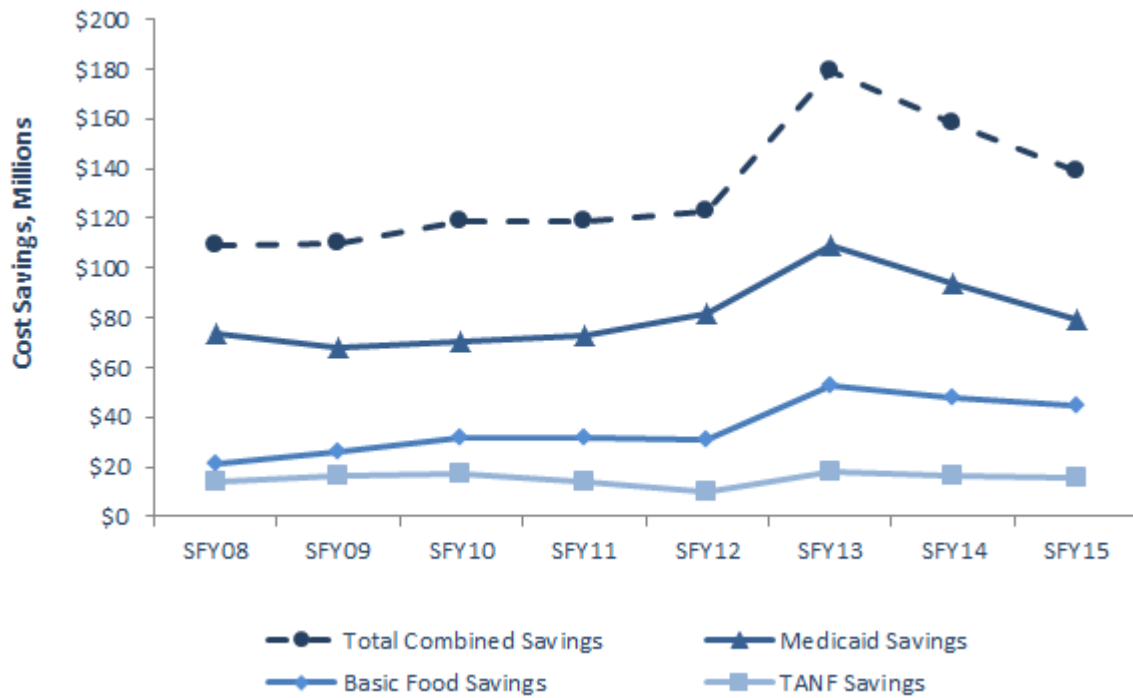
SFY 2015	Basic Food			TANF		
	Average CR <sup>8</sup> Basic Food Expenditure	Average CI <sup>9</sup> Basic Food Expenditure	Total Basic Food Savings	Average CR TANF Expenditure	Average CI TANF Expenditure	Total TANF Savings
July	\$93.83	\$155.49	\$3,706,457	\$8.98	\$33.21	\$1,393,785
August	\$94.29	\$155.08	\$3,594,795	\$8.85	\$32.40	\$1,327,887
September	\$92.80	\$153.51	\$3,597,897	\$8.51	\$32.10	\$1,346,469
October	\$96.68	\$159.25	\$3,729,585	\$8.21	\$31.81	\$1,369,215
November	\$94.04	\$155.95	\$3,627,358	\$8.01	\$31.23	\$1,297,738
December	\$92.81	\$154.41	\$3,654,333	\$7.90	\$31.57	\$1,351,890
January	\$93.40	\$156.25	\$3,694,456	\$7.66	\$30.57	\$1,316,674
February	\$94.44	\$156.99	\$3,690,674	\$7.60	\$29.95	\$1,276,768
March	\$93.31	\$154.57	\$3,662,203	\$7.52	\$29.03	\$1,241,316
April	\$92.28	\$153.39	\$3,707,851	\$7.36	\$27.98	\$1,206,443
May	\$91.25	\$152.45	\$3,918,489	\$7.19	\$27.55	\$1,247,430
June	\$91.25	\$149.91	\$3,604,788	\$6.86	\$26.96	\$1,182,331
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$44,188,887</b>			<b>\$15,557,947</b>

SFY 2015	Medicaid		
	Total CP Medicaid Savings	Total Child Medicaid Savings	Total Medicaid Savings
July	\$3,342,159	\$3,741,199	\$7,083,358
August	\$2,858,524	\$3,504,600	\$6,363,124
September	\$3,384,900	\$3,518,324	\$6,903,224
October	\$3,755,344	\$3,526,171	\$7,281,515
November	\$3,401,969	\$3,129,098	\$6,531,067
December	\$3,457,261	\$3,181,676	\$6,638,937
January	\$2,955,035	\$3,491,568	\$6,446,603
February	\$3,011,783	\$3,496,193	\$6,507,976
March	\$2,796,623	\$3,782,556	\$6,579,179
April	\$3,144,140	\$3,304,605	\$6,448,744
May	\$2,917,247	\$3,559,344	\$6,476,590
June	\$2,767,245	\$3,136,427	\$5,903,672
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,792,230</b>	<b>\$41,371,761</b>	<b>\$79,163,989</b>

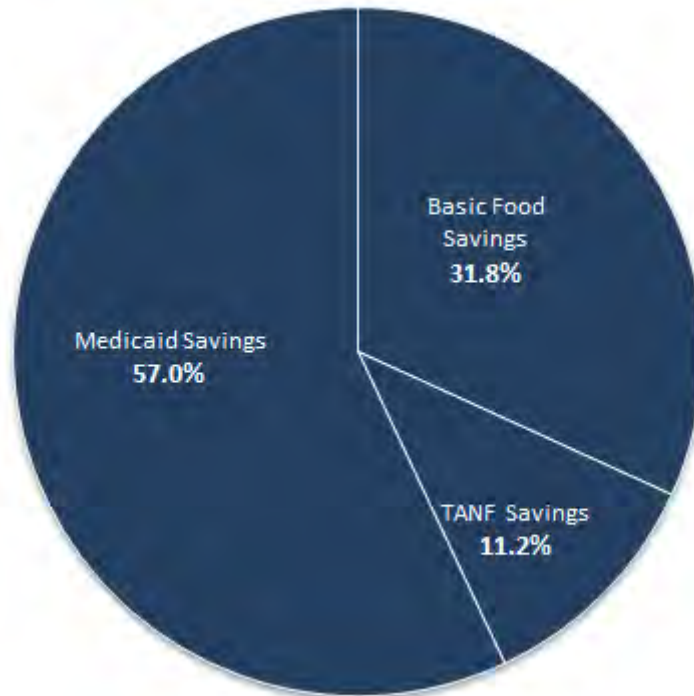
<sup>8</sup> CR: Custodial parents with regular child support payments. Regular child support payments are defined as summed monthly order amount more than \$0 and summed total arrearage debt less than twice the summed monthly order amount.

<sup>9</sup> CI: Custodial parents without regular child support payments.

### Child Support Cost Avoidance, SFY 2008 – SFY 2015



Sources of \$138.9 Million in Child Support Cost Avoidance, SFY 2015



## Child Support Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	Non-Custodial Parents <sup>10</sup>		Custodial Parents <sup>11</sup>		Children	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>246,365</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>268,402</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>290,909</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender						
<b>Female</b>	37,570	15.3%	236,758	88.2%	143,018	49.1%
<b>Male</b>	208,272	84.5%	30,124	11.2%	147,685	50.8%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	523	0.2%	1,520	0.6%	206	0.1%

Age of Parent						
<b>&lt; 26 Years Old</b>	16,945	6.9%	22,104	8.2%		
<b>26 – 35 Years Old</b>	78,659	31.9%	85,562	31.9%		
<b>36 – 45 Years Old</b>	88,146	35.8%	88,947	33.1%		
<b>46 – 55 Years Old</b>	48,363	19.6%	48,310	18.0%		
<b>55+ Years Old</b>	12,428	5.0%	22,082	8.2%		
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	1,824	0.7%	1,397	0.5%		

Age of Children						
<b>&lt; 6 Year Old</b>					62,112	21.4%
<b>6 – 10 Years Old</b>					87,374	30.0%
<b>11 – 15 Years Old</b>					91,475	31.4%
<b>16 – 18 Years Old</b>					42,766	14.7%
<b>18+ Years Old</b>					7,012	2.4%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>					170	0.1%
<b>Mean Age</b>	39.0		39.5		10.1	
<b>Median Age</b>	38.5		39.1		9.5	

<sup>10</sup> Some NCPs may also be a CP on another case.

<sup>11</sup> Some CPs may also be an NCP on another case.

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## Special Grant/Projects

- The Alternative Solutions Program – this program is a statewide employment initiative implemented by DCS in July 2014 to assist non-custodial parents (NCPs) who struggle 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 August 2015 the voluntary program received 798 referrals, and of those who actively engaged, 98 NCPs have been steered to employment solutions. The program has been embraced by parents, field staff, prosecuting attorney staff, and community partners with 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 grants from the Office of Child Support Enforcement. These grants explore the potential relevance and application of behavioral economics to child support services, using 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, incorporating behavioral economics is helpful to understanding how structural or informational bottlenecks could influence a noncustodial parent’s fulfillment of their support obligation. A total of eight states/districts were awarded the BICS demonstration grant to test behaviorally informed interventions that seek to improve child support outcomes. The BICS evaluation grant manages and provides technical assistance and evaluation services for the eight BICS demonstration grantees. DCS was selected as the sole agency to receive this larger, overarching evaluation grant. Under DCS’ BICS demonstration grant, the Seattle, Everett, and Olympia field offices are the ‘architects’ of the three intervention pilots. These pilots focus on early engagement and intervention in the establishment, enforcement and modification of child support orders, with the intent of having more active parent engagement and better compliance towards meeting monthly obligations. The first pilot involves testing an intervention focused on improving early noncustodial parent engagement in DCS’ administrative order establishment process. This intervention will be fully designed by the end of 2015, with testing to begin thereafter. These grant projects run through September 2019.
- Behavioral Interventions to Advance Self Sufficiency (BIAS) – DCS is also working on a project called BIAS which is based on a 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 project focuses on NCPs incarcerated at the Washington Correction Center (WCC) in Shelton.

## Voluntary Paternity Acknowledgments and Genetic Testing

### Voluntary Paternity Program Background

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

**Legal Requirements:** The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act (PRWORA) created numerous state requirements, including the requirement that states afford all unmarried parents the opportunity to voluntarily acknowledge paternity. Section 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, or 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, compared to an average of \$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% of them by Paternity Acknowledgment.

## **Voluntary Paternity Acknowledgments and Genetic Testing (cont.)**

### **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 the ability to confirm that they are the child's biological parent before voluntarily agreeing to paternity, which is good for both the parents and child if there is a question about paternity.

# Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral

SFY

# 2015

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Provides access to housing and essential needs to low-income adults who are unable to work due to physical or mental incapacity.

ESA Briefing  
Book



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## Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program Overview

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. The program was implemented in January 2014.

### Highlights

In SFY 2015, the HEN Referral program served a monthly average of 8,681 clients, a 12.6% increase from the monthly average of 7,712 clients in SFY 2014. The June 2015 snapshot data shows the majority of HEN Referral recipients were male (59.2%), non-Hispanic white (68.1%), and never married (57.1%). The average age of HEN Referral recipients was 41.2 years.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the September 2015 ESA ACES database.

#### DATA NOTES:

1) Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.

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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.

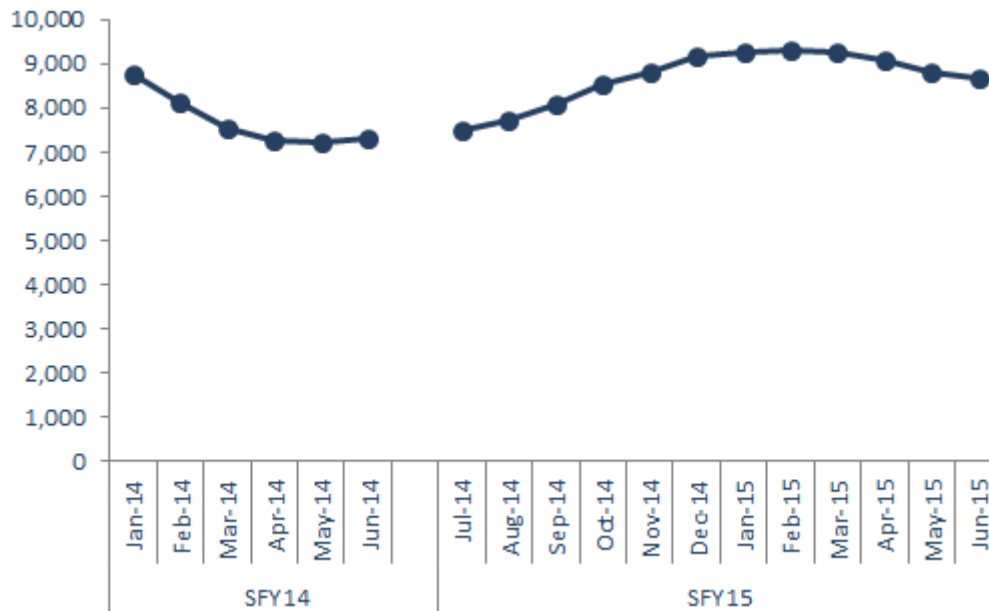
## Selected HEN Referral Program Overview, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	7,712 (7,231 – 8,760)	8,681 (7,479 - 9,304)	12.6% <i>Increase</i> ↑
<b>State Population<sup>2</sup></b>	6,968,170	7,061,400	1.3% <i>Increase</i> ↑
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace	
<b>State Population Age 18 and Over<sup>3</sup></b>	5,376,986	5,458,665	1.5% <i>Increase</i> ↑
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over</b>	Trace	Trace	

<sup>2</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>3</sup> *ibid.*

## HEN Referral Clients by Month, SFY 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Persons
2014 <sup>4</sup>	7,712
2015	8,681

SFY 2015	Persons
July	7,479
August	7,713
September	8,100
October	8,547
November	8,794
December	9,186
January	9,240
February	9,304
March	9,270
April	9,059
May	8,826
June	8,656
Mo. Avg.	8,681

<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.

## HEN Referral Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2015

SFY 2015	Total HEN Referral Adults <sup>5</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
July	7,479	6,808	91.0%	136	1.8%	40	0.5%
August	7,713	7,127	92.4%	105	1.4%	37	0.5%
September	8,100	7,487	92.4%	137	1.7%	53	0.7%
October	8,547	7,979	93.4%	116	1.4%	46	0.5%
November	8,794	8,165	92.8%	154	1.8%	38	0.4%
December	9,186	8,213	89.4%	191	2.1%	47	0.5%
January	9,240	8,419	91.1%	191	2.1%	36	0.4%
February	9,304	8,319	89.4%	205	2.2%	39	0.4%
March	9,270	8,219	88.7%	194	2.1%	56	0.6%
April	9,059	8,036	88.7%	181	2.0%	54	0.6%
May	8,826	7,851	89.0%	174	2.0%	59	0.7%
June	8,656	7,785	89.9%	170	2.0%	54	0.6%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>8,681</b>	<b>7,867</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

SFY 2015	Total HEN Referral Adults	During Subsequent Month Being Reported			
		Adults Moving to Other Cash		Adults Exiting HEN Referral	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	7,479	0	0.0%	495	6.6%
August	7,713	0	0.0%	444	5.8%
September	8,100	0	0.0%	423	5.2%
October	8,547	0	0.0%	406	4.8%
November	8,794	0	0.0%	437	5.0%
December	9,186	0	0.0%	735	8.0%
January	9,240	0	0.0%	594	6.4%
February	9,304	0	0.0%	741	8.0%
March	9,270	0	0.0%	801	8.6%
April	9,059	0	0.0%	788	8.7%
May	8,826	0	0.0%	742	8.4%
June	8,656	0	0.0%	647	7.5%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>8,681</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

<sup>5</sup> These are clients who received HEN Referral services during the reporting month. Additional columns in the table represent programs the client received in the subsequent month.

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

The following pages detail the HEN Referral caseload, June 2015 snapshot, by both the CSO of Issuance and CSO of Residence.

- CSO of Issuance: Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued. While most benefits are issued through ESA's Community Service Offices (CSO), benefits may be issued by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC), Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST), or Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration.
- CSO of Residence: Caseload distribution is based on where the clients live within a CSO coverage area.

Overview	CSO of RESIDENCE		CSO of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	1,536	17.7%	1,512	17.5%
Region 2 CSOs	3,602	41.6%	3,629	41.9%
Region 3 CSOs	3,462	40.0%	3,515	40.6%
CSCCs & PGST	46	0.5%	Not Applicable	
HCS	10	0.1%	Not Applicable	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE		CSO of RESIDENCE	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	654	7.6%	646	7.5%
CLARKSTON	25	0.3%	24	0.3%
COLFAX	20	0.2%	9	0.1%
COLVILLE	37	0.4%	33	0.4%
ELLENSBURG	30	0.3%	29	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	9	0.1%	12	0.1%
KENNEWICK	167	1.9%	171	2.0%
MOSES LAKE	100	1.2%	95	1.1%
NEWPORT	21	0.2%	18	0.2%
OKANOGAN	49	0.6%	46	0.5%
REPUBLIC	13	0.2%	18	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE	50	0.6%	49	0.6%
TOPPENISH	37	0.4%	30	0.3%
WALLA WALLA	38	0.4%	36	0.4%
WENATCHEE	78	0.9%	81	0.9%
WHITE SALMON	13	0.2%	10	0.1%
YAKIMA	195	2.3%	205	2.4%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>17.5%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE		CSO of RESIDENCE	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	137	1.6%	154	1.8%
AUBURN	132	1.5%	173	2.0%
BELLINGHAM	251	2.9%	257	3.0%
BELLTOWN	375	4.3%	469	5.4%
CAPITOL HILL	236	2.7%	176	2.0%
EVERETT	394	4.6%	355	4.1%
FEDERAL WAY	142	1.6%	121	1.4%
KING EASTSIDE	154	1.8%	171	2.0%
KING NORTH	323	3.7%	305	3.5%
KING SOUTH	245	2.8%	242	2.8%
MT VERNON	111	1.3%	119	1.4%
OAK HARBOR	32	0.4%	32	0.4%
RAINIER	244	2.8%	219	2.5%
RENTON	159	1.8%	174	2.0%
SKY VALLEY	104	1.2%	98	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT	186	2.1%	199	2.3%
WHITE CENTER	377	4.4%	365	4.2%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>41.9%</b>



## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE		CSO of RESIDENCE	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	238	2.7%	258	3.0%
BREMERTON	310	3.6%	321	3.7%
CHEHALIS	240	2.8%	240	2.8%
COLUMBIA RIVER	478	5.5%	500	5.8%
FORKS	18	0.2%	11	0.1%
KELSO	339	3.9%	321	3.7%
LAKEWOOD	286	3.3%	277	3.2%
LONG BEACH	44	0.5%	37	0.4%
OLYMPIA	349	4.0%	380	4.4%
PIERCE NORTH	361	4.2%	375	4.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	210	2.4%	242	2.8%
PORT ANGELES	133	1.5%	144	1.7%
PORT TOWNSEND	30	0.3%	25	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	247	2.9%	215	2.5%
SHELTON	129	1.5%	125	1.4%
SOUTH BEND	31	0.4%	26	0.3%
STEVENSON	19	0.2%	18	0.2%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>40.6%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	10	0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	1	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	2	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	9	0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	4	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	20	0.2%
<b>CSCC and PGST Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

## Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2015 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	1	0.0%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
KELSO HCS	1	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	2	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	1	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

## Caseload by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Clients	% of Total	County	Clients	% of Total
Adams	9	0.1%	Lewis	234	2.7%
Asotin	24	0.3%	Lincoln	9	0.1%
Benton	139	1.6%	Mason	124	1.4%
Chelan	60	0.7%	Okanogan	42	0.5%
Clallam	155	1.8%	Pacific	62	0.7%
Clark	488	5.6%	Pend Oreille	19	0.2%
Columbia	1	0.0%	Pierce	1,107	12.8%
Cowlitz	330	3.8%	San Juan	5	0.1%
Douglas	21	0.2%	Skagit	105	1.2%
Ferry	10	0.1%	Skamania	18	0.2%
Franklin	39	0.5%	Snohomish	801	9.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%	Spokane	636	7.3%
Grant	88	1.0%	Stevens	40	0.5%
Grays Harbor	263	3.0%	Thurston	376	4.3%
Island	41	0.5%	Wahkiakum	1	0.0%
Jefferson	26	0.3%	Walla Walla	40	0.5%
King	2,407	27.8%	Whatcom	258	3.0%
Kitsap	323	3.7%	Whitman	9	0.1%
Kittitas	29	0.3%	Yakima	275	3.2%
Klickitat	22	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	20	0.2%

	Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
<b>Female</b>	3,534	40.8%
<b>Male</b>	5,122	59.2%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>7,971</b>	<b>92.1%</b>
<b>White</b>	5,891	68.1%
<b>Black/African American</b>	1,091	12.6%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	252	2.9%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	266	3.1%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	49	0.6%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	422	4.9%

Marital Status		
<b>Separated</b>	865	10.0%
<b>Married</b>	300	3.5%
<b>Never Married</b>	4,941	57.1%
<b>Divorced</b>	2,138	24.7%
<b>Widowed</b>	163	1.9%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	249	2.9%

Citizenship Status		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	8,358	96.6%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	293	3.4%
<b>U.S. National<sup>6</sup></b>	5	0.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

<sup>6</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 Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Homeless Status</b>		
Homeless	3,505	40.5%
<b>Disability</b>		
Mental	5,691	65.7%
Physical	2,965	34.3%
<b>Education Status</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	1,747	20.2%
High School Graduate or GED	5,009	57.9%
Some College or College Degree	1,823	21.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	77	0.9%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 18 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	747	8.6%
25 - 34 Years Old	1,997	23.1%
35 - 44 Years Old	2,036	23.5%
45 - 54 Years Old	2,828	32.7%
55 - 64 Years Old	1,048	12.1%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%
<b>Average Age of Clients</b>		
		41.2 Years Old

# Medical Assistance

SFY

# 2015

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Provides state and federally funded medical assistance to low-income persons with disabilities, older adults, refugees, qualified aliens, and adults receiving Medicare benefits.

ESA Briefing  
Book

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## Overview

This chapter summarizes data for clients who receive medical assistance through ESA. Implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) significantly changed ESA activities. Most medical assistance clients previously served by DSHS now apply for medical assistance through the new Health Benefit Exchange (HBE).<sup>1</sup> In SFY 2013 and 2014, Medicaid eligibility determination for all families, pregnant women, and children transitioned to the HBE. This transition accounts for the significant medical assistance caseload decrease in DSHS beginning in SFY 2014. ESA continues to determine eligibility for some medical assistance programs, including medical programs for persons who are aged, blind, or disabled.

Last year (SFY 2014), the Briefing Book reported numbers for clients who received both medical-only and cash-related<sup>2</sup> medical assistance. In this year's edition, reporting is limited to programs administered by ESA because the ACA-related transition of medical programs ended before SFY 2015.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

**DATA SOURCES:** Data for this chapter is based on the September 2015 ESA Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) database.

**DATA NOTES:** If counts of clients and cases served by a medical program are nearly identical, only one number is reported (clients or cases) for that program.

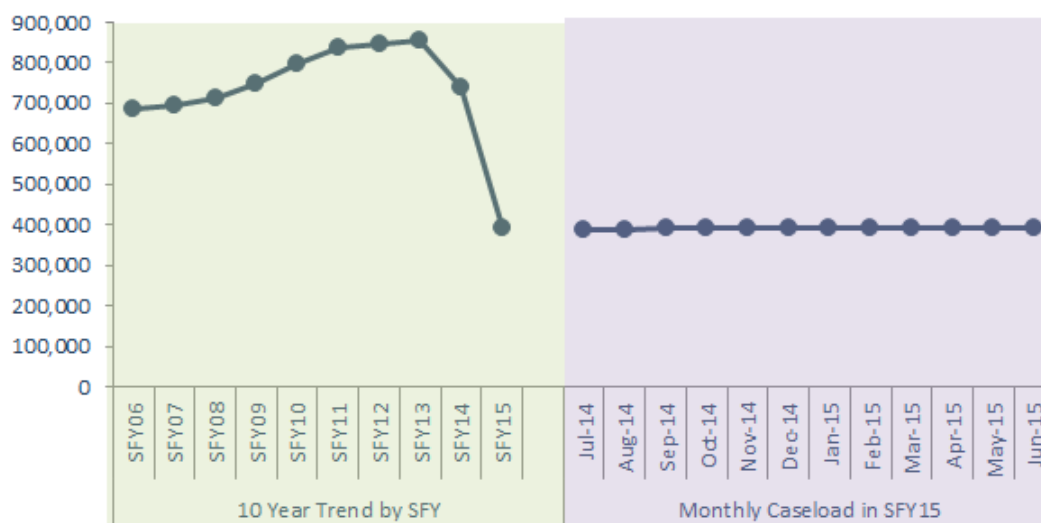
<sup>1</sup>Rules and eligibility processes for determining Medicaid changed significantly effective October 1, 2013 due to implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Under a federal option, Washington State created a state-run Health Benefit Exchange (HBE) portal called the Washington Healthplanfinder (HPF). In addition to providing access to health insurance to individuals and employers, the HPF provides eligibility determination for most Medicaid programs through a simplified automated system that is no longer tied to eligibility for ESA-administered public assistance programs. The management of medical assistance eligibility and related IT system processes were moved from ESA and the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) to the Health Care Authority (HCA) and the HBE. Families and pregnant women with Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) below the required federal poverty level (FPL) began accessing Medicaid through the HBE on October 1, 2013. Washington also opted to participate in Medicaid Expansion, which qualifies eligible individuals with MAGI below 138% FPL for Medicaid. These individuals began accessing Medicaid through HBE beginning January 1, 2014.

<sup>2</sup>Medical assistance programs historically included coverage that was associated with an ESA-administered cash assistance program such as the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); the Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance; or the Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) program.

## Medical Assistance Clients by Program Type, SFY 2015

Program Type	Description	Average Monthly Clients
<b>Alien Emergency Medicaid (AEM)</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.	137
<b>Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities</b>	Medical assistance for disabled persons who are working and who do not receive SSI. Premium amounts are based on income, which cannot exceed 220% of FPL.	1,447
<b>Long Term Care</b>	Coverage for people residing in a medical institution, receiving home and community based waiver services, or receiving hospice services.	58,724
<b>Medicare Savings Program</b>	Payment of Medicare premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles on behalf of low-income Medicare beneficiaries. Income limits vary depending on circumstances, ranging from 100% to 200% of FPL.	163,545
<b>Refugee Medical</b>	Medical assistance for refugees not otherwise eligible for Medicaid. Eligibility ends after the first eight months of U.S. residency.	20
<b>SSI Medicaid</b>	Medical assistance for 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.	136,374
<b>SSI Related Medicaid</b>	Medical assistance for low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons who do not receive SSI cash benefits.	34,057
<b>Medical Care Services</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.	1,812

## Total Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2006 – SFY 2015



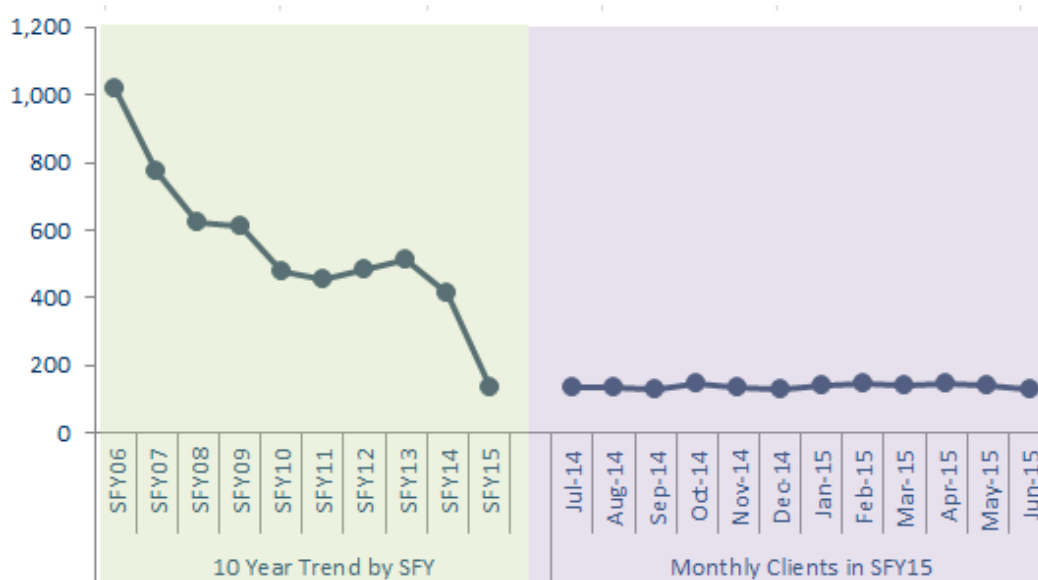
Note: The caseload decline beginning in SFY14 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and associated transition of eligibility determination for and administration of most Medicaid programs to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY06	687,047	SFY11	836,067
SFY07	693,716	SFY12	845,207
SFY08	713,787	SFY13	856,672
SFY09	749,373	SFY14	741,457
SFY10	798,775	SFY15	391,828

SFY 2015	# of Cases <sup>3</sup>	# of Clients
July	387,951	276,841
August	388,562	277,286
September	391,412	278,243
October	392,775	278,951
November	392,832	278,651
December	393,170	278,900
January	392,249	277,664
February	392,199	277,639
March	392,758	278,124
April	392,815	278,121
May	392,793	278,133
June	392,417	278,112
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>391,828</b>	<b>278,055</b>

<sup>3</sup> Counts are unique case numbers. Each client is assigned a case number for each medical program in which s/he is enrolled. A client may be enrolled in more than one medical program during the month (for example, both the Long Term Care and the Medicare Savings program). When this happens, multiple case numbers are assigned—one for each medical program. As a result, the monthly number of medical assistance cases may be greater than the number of medical clients.

## Alien Emergency Medical Clients, SFY 2006 – SFY 2015

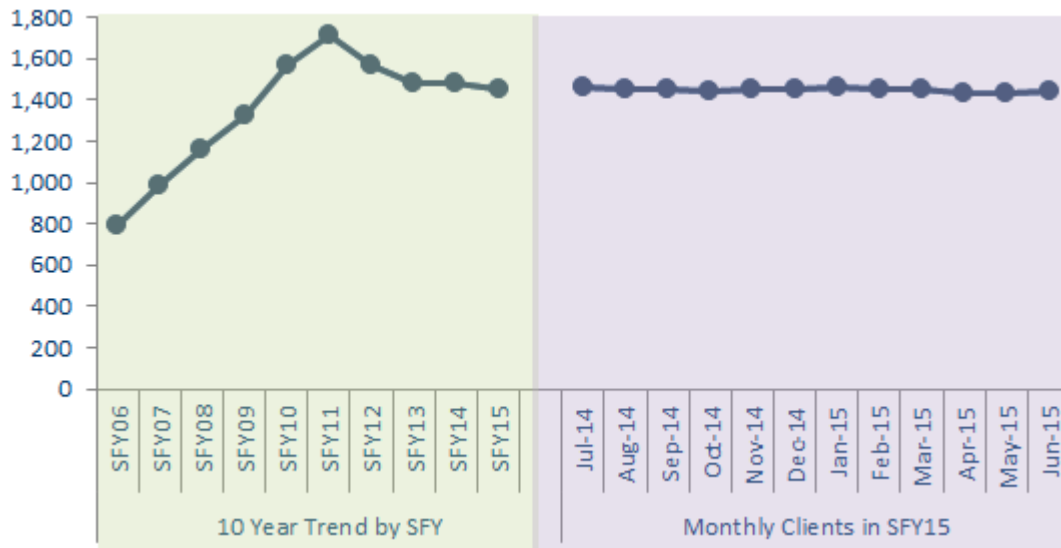


Note: The caseload decline beginning in SFY14 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and associated transition of eligibility determination for most Medicaid programs to the Health Care Authority and the Health Benefit Exchange.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY06	1,017	SFY11	455
SFY07	773	SFY12	486
SFY08	622	SFY13	510
SFY09	609	SFY14	414
SFY10	476	SFY15	137

SFY 2015	# of Clients
July	134
August	133
September	131
October	144
November	132
December	128
January	138
February	144
March	138
April	147
May	142
June	131
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>137</b>

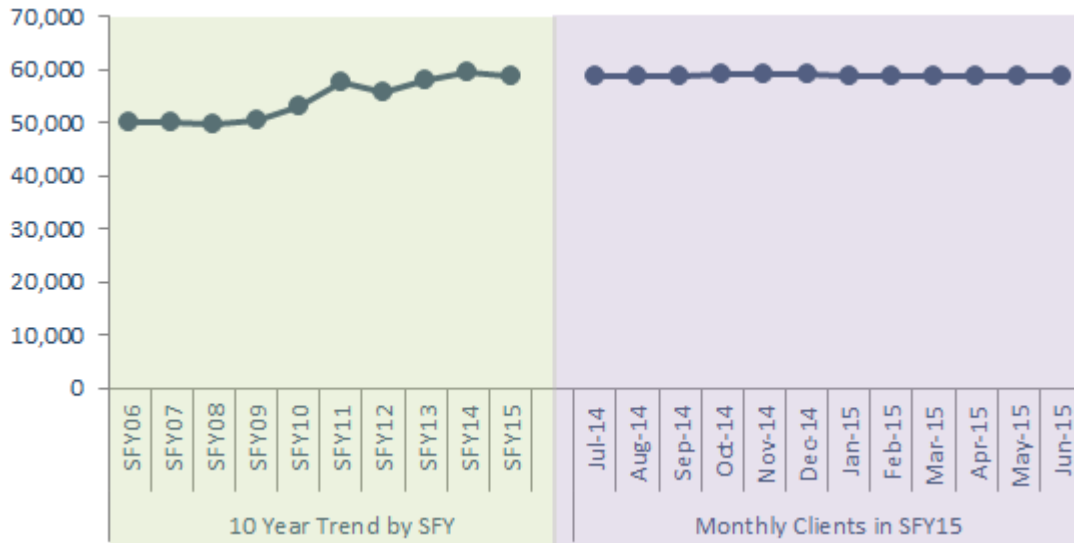
## Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients, SFY 2006 – SFY 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY06	793	SFY11	1,711
SFY07	990	SFY12	1,565
SFY08	1,164	SFY13	1,483
SFY09	1,329	SFY14	1,480
SFY10	1,571	SFY15	1,447

SFY 2015	# of Clients
July	1,459
August	1,452
September	1,450
October	1,444
November	1,447
December	1,449
January	1,458
February	1,448
March	1,450
April	1,435
May	1,436
June	1,440
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,447</b>

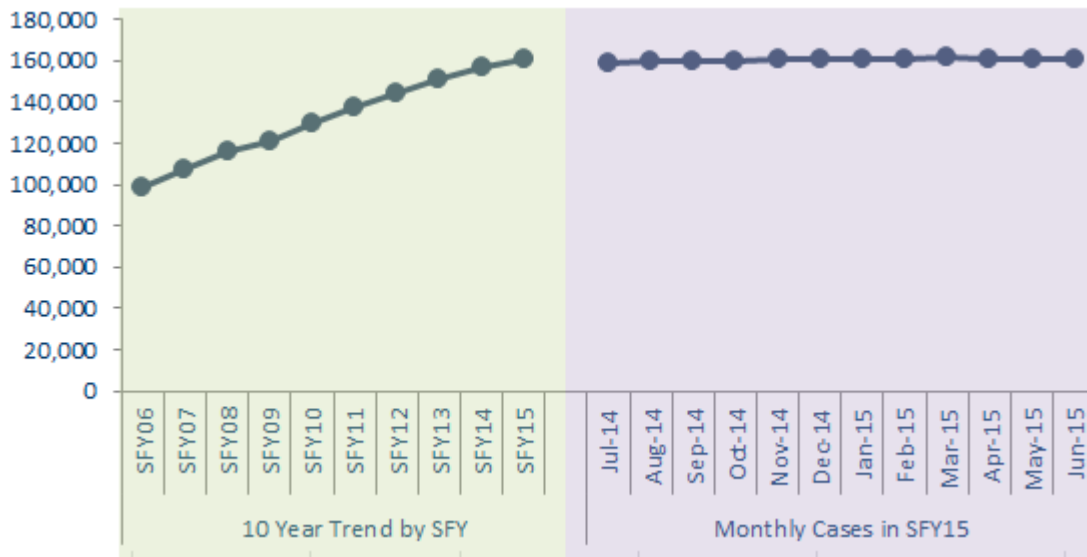
## Long Term Care Medical Clients, SFY 2006 – SFY 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY06	50,051	SFY11	57,599
SFY07	49,950	SFY12	55,775
SFY08	49,599	SFY13	57,873
SFY09	50,455	SFY14	59,328
SFY10	53,183	SFY15	58,724

SFY 2015	# of Clients
July	58,555
August	58,588
September	58,592
October	58,946
November	58,932
December	58,905
January	58,860
February	58,585
March	58,607
April	58,671
May	58,759
June	58,685
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>58,724</b>

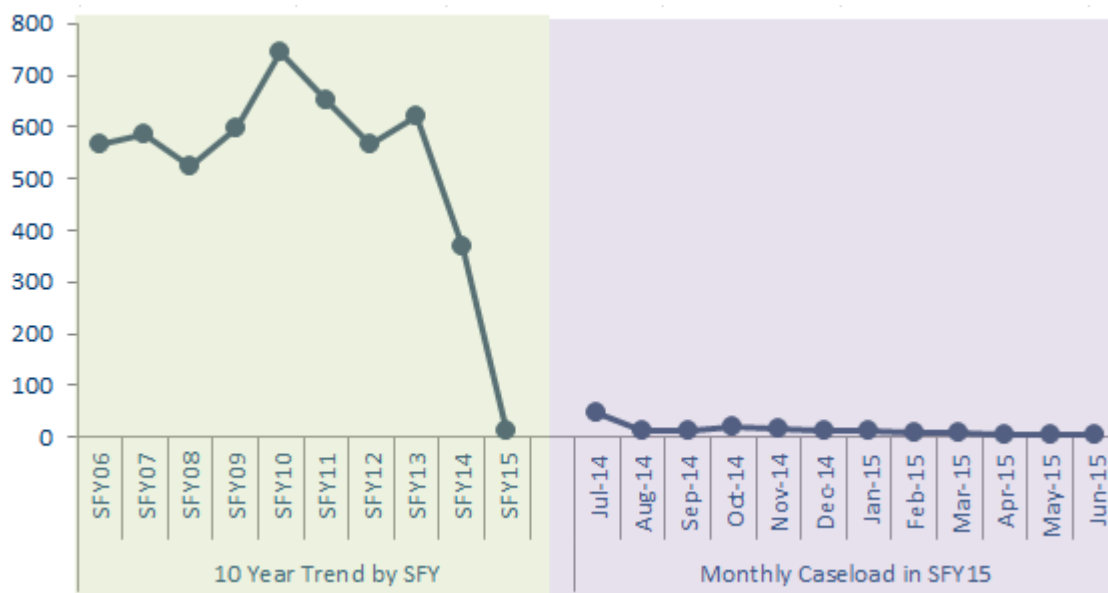
## Medicare Savings Program Caseload, SFY 2006 - SFY 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY06	98,704	SFY11	136,935
SFY07	107,480	SFY12	144,172
SFY08	116,286	SFY13	150,839
SFY09	120,620	SFY14	156,855
SFY10	129,207	SFY15	160,438

SFY 2015	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	159,003	162,050
August	159,455	162,515
September	159,629	162,721
October	160,092	163,174
November	160,243	163,352
December	160,616	163,722
January	161,025	164,149
February	161,100	164,225
March	161,311	164,437
April	160,878	164,008
May	160,911	164,033
June	160,994	164,158
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>160,438</b>	<b>163,545</b>

## Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2006 - SFY 2015



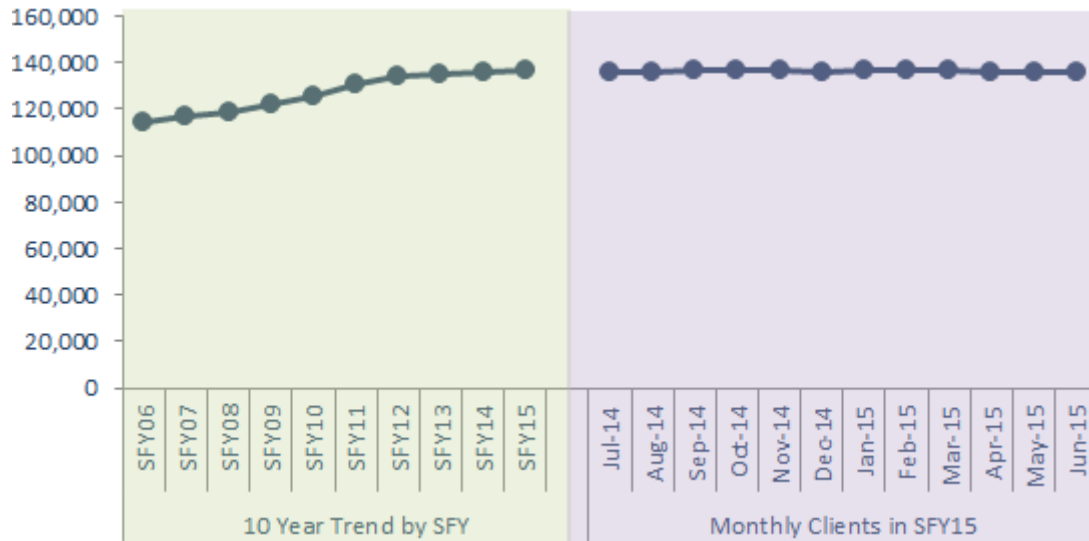
Note: The caseload decline beginning in SFY14 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and associated transition of eligibility determination for and administration of most Medicaid programs to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY06	565	SFY11	653
SFY07	586	SFY12	567
SFY08	525	SFY13	621
SFY09	598	SFY14	367
SFY10	746	SFY15	14

SFY 2015	Total # of Cases	Total # of Clients
July	49	77
August	11	18
September	12	18
October	19	22
November	17	19
December	14	16
January	13	14
February	8	13
March	8	13
April	5	12
May	5	7
June	5	6
Mo. Avg.	14	20



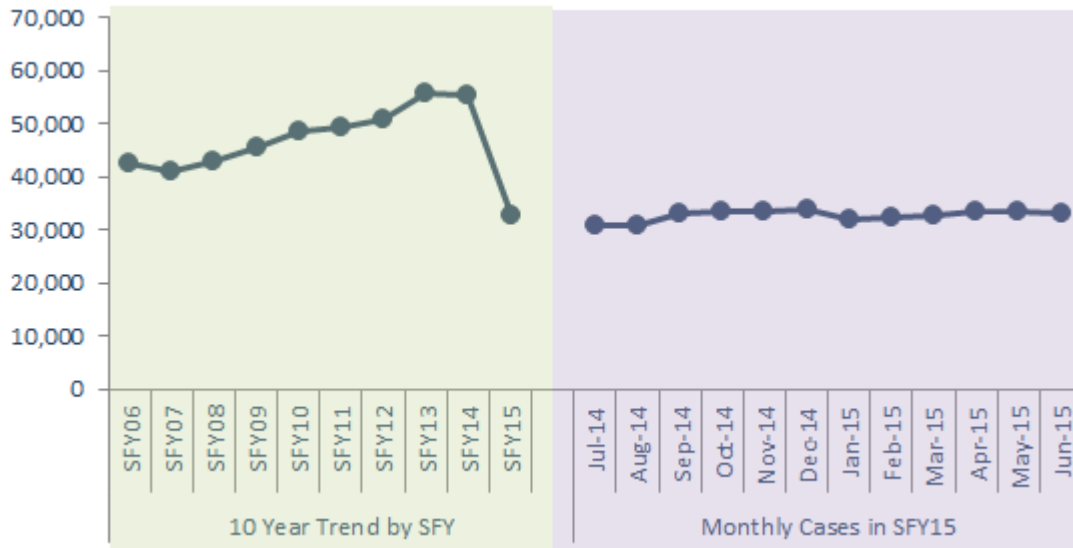
## SSI Medicaid Clients, SFY 2006 – SFY 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY06	113,937	SFY11	130,897
SFY07	116,754	SFY12	134,322
SFY08	119,084	SFY13	135,224
SFY09	121,916	SFY14	135,730
SFY10	125,523	SFY15	136,374

SFY 2015	# of Clients
July	136,180
August	136,225
September	136,400
October	136,671
November	136,628
December	136,197
January	136,754
February	136,467
March	136,421
April	136,229
May	136,249
June	136,065
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>136,374</b>

## SSI Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2006 – SFY 2015

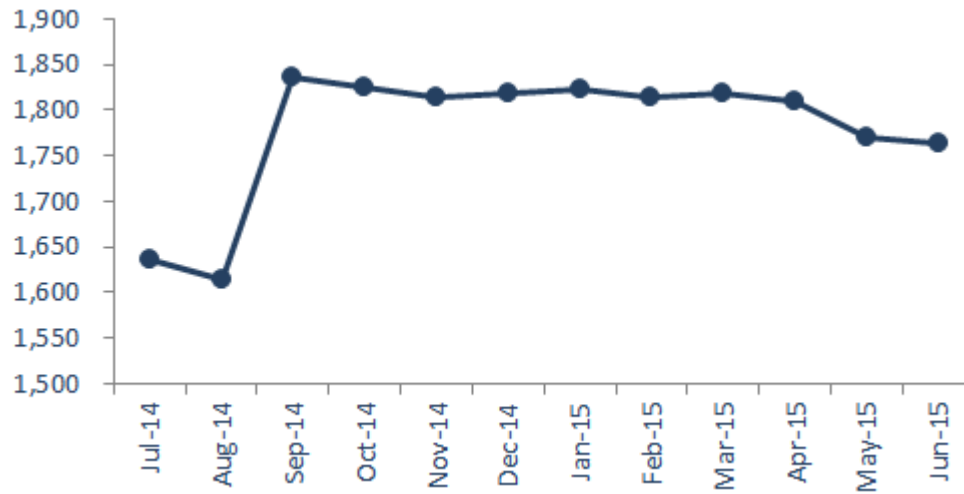


Note: The caseload decline beginning in SFY14 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and associated transition of eligibility determination for and administration of most Medicaid programs to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY06	42,563	SFY11	49,318
SFY07	41,077	SFY12	50,812
SFY08	43,047	SFY13	55,778
SFY09	45,408	SFY14	55,314
SFY10	48,337	SFY15	32,758

SFY 2015	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	30,761	31,772
August	30,914	31,916
September	33,197	34,556
October	33,426	34,798
November	33,418	34,776
December	33,845	35,204
January	32,042	33,329
February	32,481	33,783
March	32,863	34,178
April	33,512	34,866
May	33,404	34,819
June	33,233	34,685
Mo. Avg.	32,758	34,057

## Medical Care Services Caseload,<sup>4</sup> SFY 2015

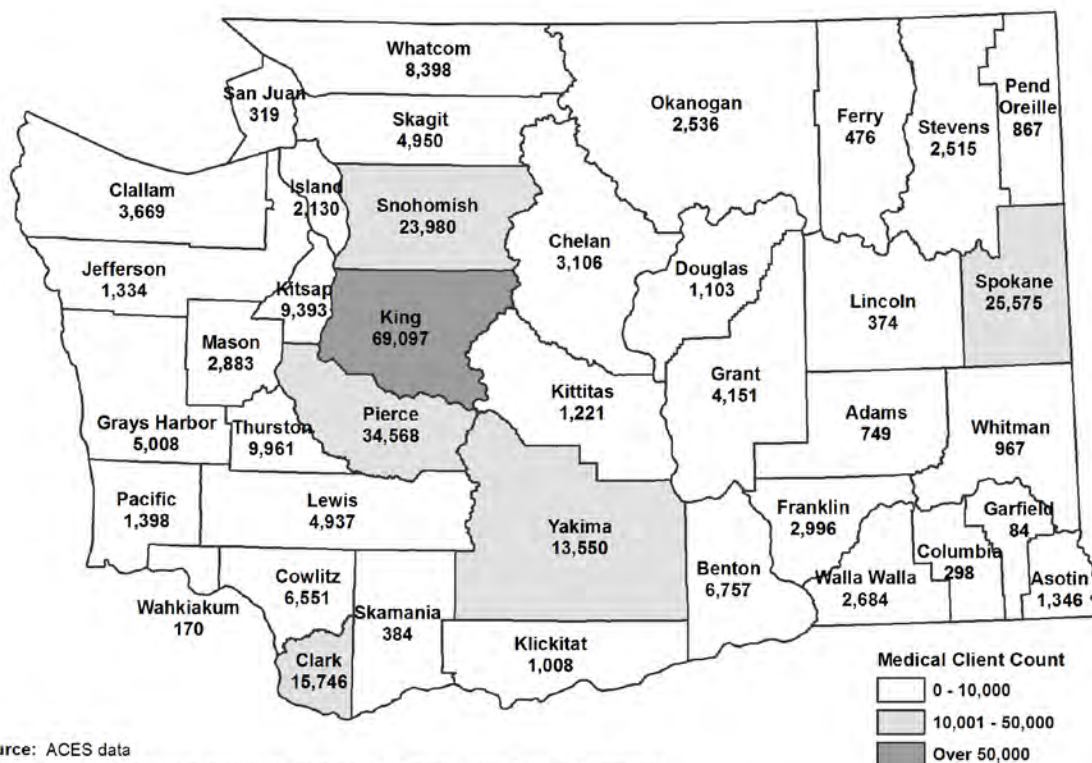


SFY 2015	Total # of Cases	Total # of Clients
July	1,635	1,853
August	1,614	1,827
September	1,835	1,832
October	1,826	1,825
November	1,814	1,813
December	1,819	1,817
January	1,822	1,819
February	1,813	1,810
March	1,819	1,817
April	1,810	1,805
May	1,769	1,765
June	1,763	1,758
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,812</b>

<sup>4</sup> During the 2013 legislative session, the Washington State Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2069, which narrowed MCS eligibility to include only ABD and HEN recipients who are ineligible for Medicaid expansion. This change maintained 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 changes was January 1, 2014.

## Medical Assistance Clients by County, June 2015 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2015



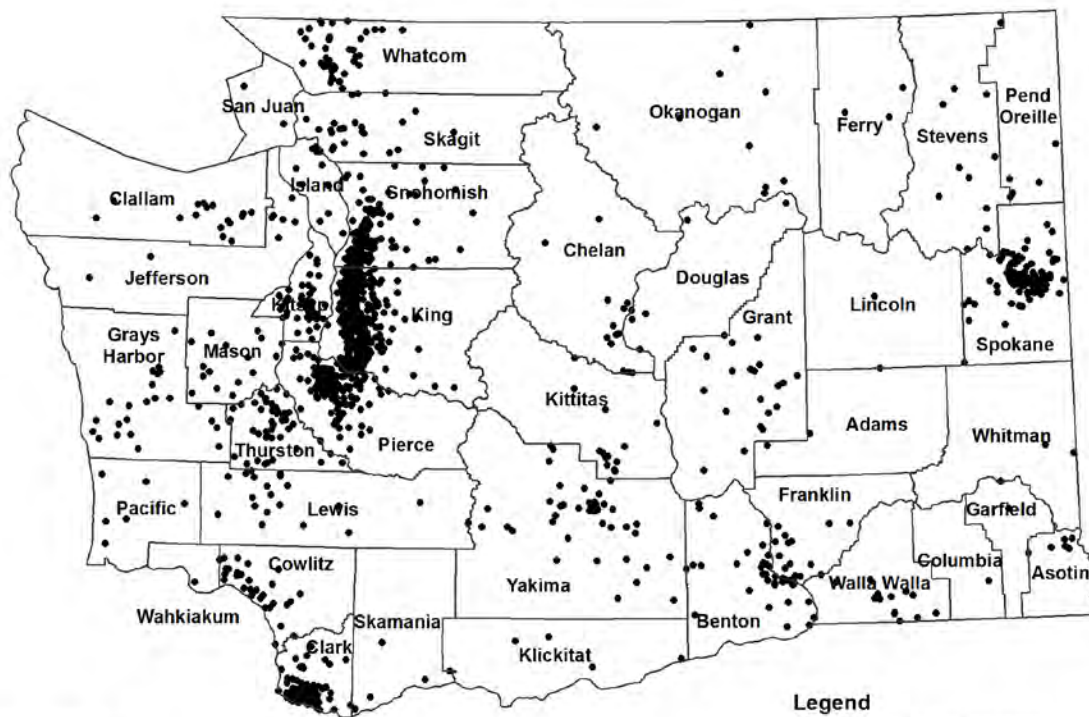
Source: ACES data

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. 2015

# Medical Assistance Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code, June 2015 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2015



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.

**Legend**

• 1 Dot = 200 Medical clients

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2015

Pregnant  
Women  
Assistance  
(PWA)

SFY

2015

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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.

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## Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) Program Overview

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) is a state-funded program that provides cash assistance to low-income pregnant women who are not eligible for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or State Family Assistance (SFA) program for a reason other than not cooperating with TANF program rules. The PWA program was implemented on November 1, 2011 as required by Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082.

### Highlights

The program served a monthly average of **120 clients in SFY 2015, down from 137 clients in SFY 2014**. The monthly average cash grant assistance per client was about **\$174**. Most women served by the program were never married (June 2015: 78.8%)

### TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on September 2015 ESA ACES database.

DATA NOTES: Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.

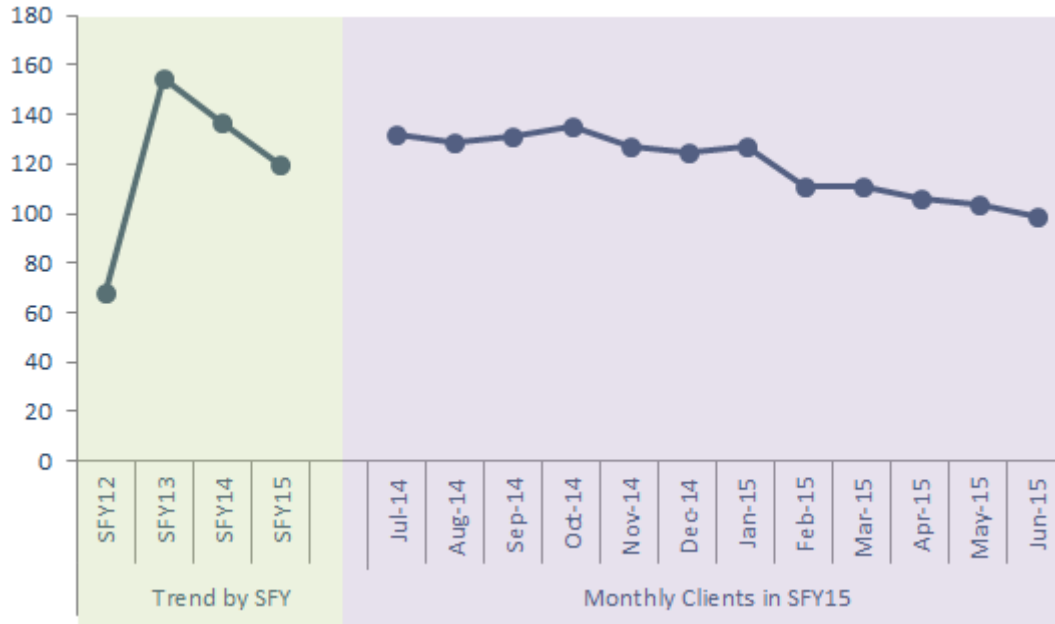


## Selected PWA Program Overview, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	137 (126 - 150)	120 (99 - 135)	-12.4% <i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>State Population 18 and Over<sup>1</sup></b>	5,376,986	5,458,665	1.5% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over</b>	Trace	Trace		
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)</b>	\$172.71 (\$168.81 - \$178.81)	\$174.02 (\$168.56 - \$178.58)	0.8% <i>Increase</i>	↑

<sup>1</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

## PWA Clients, SFY 2012<sup>2</sup> – 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY12	68
SFY13	155
SFY14	137
SFY15	120

SFY 2015	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Person
July	132	\$22,744.10	\$172.30
August	129	\$22,455.35	\$174.07
September	131	\$22,661.50	\$172.99
October	135	\$23,775.65	\$176.12
November	127	\$22,037.70	\$173.53
December	125	\$21,179.80	\$169.44
January	127	\$22,459.25	\$176.84
February	111	\$19,821.90	\$178.58
March	111	\$19,482.18	\$175.52
April	106	\$17,867.29	\$168.56
May	104	\$18,173.99	\$174.75
June	99	\$17,414.20	\$175.90
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>\$20,839.41</b>	<b>\$174.02</b>

<sup>2</sup> The PWA program was implemented on November 1, 2011 as required by Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082.

## PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

The following pages detail the PWA caseload, June 2015 snapshot, by both the CSO of Issuance and CSO of Residence.

- CSO of Issuance: Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued. While most benefits are issued through ESA's Community Service Offices (CSO), benefits may be issued by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC), Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST), or Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration.
- CSO of Residence: Caseload distribution is based on where the client lives within a CSO coverage area.

Overview	CSO of ISSUANCE		CSO of RESIDENCE	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	22	22.2%	21	21.2%
Region 2 CSOs	39	39.4%	40	40.4%
Region 3 CSOs	37	37.4%	38	38.4%
CSCCs & PGST	1	1.0%	Not Applicable	
HCS	0	0.0%	Not Applicable	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE		CSO of RESIDENCE	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	10	10.1%	10	10.1%
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	3	3.0%	2	2.0%
MOSES LAKE	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE	3	3.0%	2	2.0%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
WAPATO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	2	2.0%	3	3.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21.2%</b>

## PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE		CSO of RESIDENCE	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AUBURN	1	1.0%	2	2.0%
BELLINGHAM	2	2.0%	2	2.0%
BELLTOWN	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
CAPITOL HILL	3	3.0%	1	1.0%
EVERETT	3	3.0%	4	4.0%
FEDERAL WAY	3	3.0%	3	3.0%
KING EASTSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING NORTH	2	2.0%	3	3.0%
KING SOUTH	5	5.1%	5	5.1%
MT VERNON	1	1.0%	2	2.0%
OAK HARBOR	1	1.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	7	7.1%	7	7.1%
RENTON	2	2.0%	2	2.0%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
WHITE CENTER	8	8.1%	7	7.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.4%</b>

## PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE		CSO of RESIDENCE	
	Clients	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
BREMERTON	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
CHEHALIS	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	4	4.0%	5	5.1%
FORKS	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
KELSO	4	4.0%	4	4.0%
LAKESWOOD	5	5.1%	4	4.0%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	7	7.1%	7	7.1%
PIERCE NORTH	5	5.1%	3	3.0%
PIERCE SOUTH	5	5.1%	8	8.1%
PORT ANGELES	1	1.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	1	1.0%	2	2.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	1	1.0%	1	1.0%
SHELTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38.4%</b>

## PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	1	1.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	0	0.0%
CUSTOMR SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	0	1.0%
<b>CSCC and PGST Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

## PWA Clients by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Clients	% of Total	County	Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	Lewis	1	1.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%
Benton	1	1.0%	Mason	0	0.0%
Chelan	1	1.0%	Okanogan	0	0.0%
Clallam	1	1.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%
Clark	5	5.1%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	Pierce	16	16.2%
Cowlitz	4	4.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	Skagit	2	2.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	1.0%	Snohomish	5	5.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%	Spokane	10	10.1%
Grant	1	1.0%	Stevens	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	1	1.0%	Thurston	7	7.1%
Island	0	0.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	2.0%	Walla Walla	1	1.0%
King	31	31.3%	Whatcom	2	2.0%
Kitsap	1	1.0%	Whitman	1	1.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	Yakima	5	5.1%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

	Clients	% of Total
State Total	99	100.0%



## PWA Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
<b>Female</b>	99	100.0%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12.1%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87.9%</b>
<b>White</b>	40	40.4%
<b>Black/African American</b>	35	35.4%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	2	2.0%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	4	4.0%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	3	3.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	3	3.0%

Marital Status		
<b>Separated</b>	7	7.1%
<b>Married</b>	7	7.1%
<b>Never Married</b>	78	78.8%
<b>Divorced</b>	5	5.1%
<b>Widowed</b>	1	1.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	1	1.0%

Citizenship Status		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	93	93.9%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	6	6.1%
<b>U.S. National<sup>3</sup></b>	0	0.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

<sup>3</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 Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Homeless Status</b>		
Homeless	43	43.4
<b>Age</b>		
Under 18 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	5	5.1%
25 - 34 Years Old	73	73.7%
35 - 44 Years Old	20	20.2%
45 - 54 Years Old	1	1.0%
55 - 64 Years Old	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%
<b>Average Age of Clients</b>		
	31 Years Old	

Office of  
Refugee and  
Immigrant  
Assistance  
(ORIA)

SFY

2015

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Provides services through local government, community and technical colleges, voluntary resettlement agencies, community-based organizations and other service provider agencies to help refugees and immigrants become self-sufficient.

ESA Briefing  
Book

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## ORIA Program Overview

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 2015,

- The LEP Pathway (Pathway) program served a total of 4,385 clients. About 65% of these clients had an English proficiency level 3 or below.
- Nearly 78% (3,401) of the Pathway clients received Employment Services with a monthly average of 22% entering employment.
- The Refugee Resettlement Assistance program (RRA) served a total of 3,001 clients. Among the Information and Referral services, Immigration, Medical and Housing services were most frequently used; among the Home Management Workshops services, Health and Safety, Education Resources and Family Self-sufficiency were most frequently used.
- The Naturalization Service program (NS) served a total of 3,004 clients.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data reported in this chapter were extracted from the ESA – MyRIA and eJAS databases in October 2015.

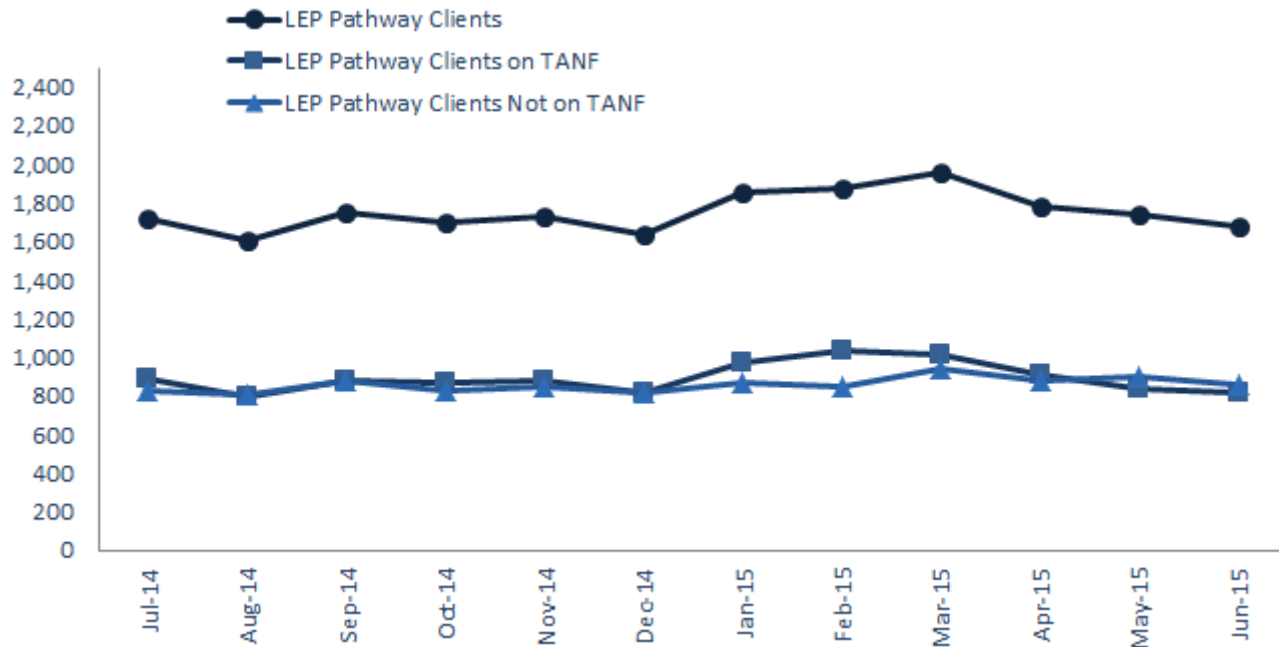
#### DATA NOTES:

- 1) Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.
- 2) ORIA clients by region reports represent the number of clients served by ORIA service providers in the region. Clients generally live in the same region as their service provider.
- 3) Reports of the primary language are based on the client's self-report as recorded in ESA's ACES database.
- 4) English as the primary language: 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.

## Selected ORIA Program Overview, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients, Per Month & Range	2,010 (1,928 – 2,087)	1,751 (1,610 – 1,954)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA, Per Month & Range	1,162 (1,049 – 1,241)	892 (800 – 1,032)
Average Number of LEP Pathway ESL Clients, Per Month & Range	1,105 (947 – 1,228)	996 (806 – 1,285)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, Per Month & Range	1,338 (1,218 – 1,480)	1,042 (929 – 1,180)
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment, Per Month & Range	146 (88 – 182)	387 (332 – 485)
Average Number of Clients Receiving Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Services, Per Month & Range	518 (207 – 675)	463 (237 – 643)
Average Number of Clients Receiving Naturalization Services, Per Month & Range	437 (96 – 1,099)	464 (135 – 781)

## LEP Pathway Clients, SFY 2015



SFY 2015	Total LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA		LEP Pathway Clients Not on TANF/SFA	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	1,717	892	52.0%	825	48.0%
August	1,610	800	49.7%	810	50.3%
September	1,752	876	50.0%	876	50.0%
October	1,695	869	51.3%	826	48.7%
November	1,727	876	50.7%	851	49.3%
December	1,632	815	49.9%	817	50.1%
January	1,851	977	52.8%	874	47.2%
February	1,880	1,032	54.9%	848	45.1%
March	1,954	1,010	51.7%	944	48.3%
April	1,785	907	50.8%	878	49.2%
May	1,738	835	48.0%	903	52.0%
June	1,676	820	48.9%	856	51.1%
Mo. Avg.	1,751	892	51.0%	859	49.0%
Annual Unduplicated	4,385	2,603	59.4%	1,782	40.6%

## LEP Pathway Clients by Primary Language, June 2015 Snapshot

Language	Number of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
English	517	30.8%
Arabic	272	16.2%
Somali	168	10.0%
Russian	148	8.8%
Burmese	99	5.9%
Spanish	75	4.5%
Amharic	39	2.3%
Farsi	35	2.1%
French	35	2.1%
Ukrainian	31	1.8%
Tigrigna	28	1.7%
Swahili	26	1.6%
Dari	22	1.3%
Oromo	19	1.1%
Vietnamese	19	1.1%
Romanian	17	1.0%
Pashto	9	0.5%
Chinese	4	0.2%
Trukese	4	0.2%
Malaysian	3	0.2%
Punjabi	2	0.1%
Thai	2	0.1%
Urdu	2	0.1%
Albanian	1	0.1%
Armenian	1	0.1%
Bulgarian	1	0.1%
French Creole	1	0.1%
Hakka	1	0.1%
Korean	1	0.1%
Laotian	1	0.1%
Portuguese	1	0.1%
Samoan	1	0.1%
Tagalog	1	0.1%
Other Language <sup>1</sup>	90	5.4%

<sup>1</sup> Language not on the ACES language list



## LEP Pathway Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	832	49.6%
Male	844	50.4%
<b>Time in the U.S.</b>		
Less Than 2 Years	1,063	63.4%
2 – 5 Years	446	26.6%
6 – 10 Years	86	5.1%
More Than 10 Years	66	3.9%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	15	0.9%
<b>Immigrant Status<sup>2</sup></b>		
Refugee	1,289	76.9%
Non-Refugee	271	16.2%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	33	2.0%
Special Immigrant	27	1.6%
Asylee	20	1.2%
Citizen of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	2	0.1%
Parolee Paroled One Year or More	2	0.1%
Permanent Residing Under Color Of Law	2	0.1%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	1	0.1%
Unknown/Not Reported	29	1.7%

<sup>2</sup> See pages 37-38 of this chapter for definitions.

## LEP Pathway Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (cont.)

ESL Level <sup>3</sup>	Number	% of Total Clients
Level 1	479	28.6%
Level 2	323	19.3%
Level 3	284	16.9%
Level 4	163	9.7%
Level 5	71	4.2%
Level 6	41	2.4%
ESL Class Only <sup>4</sup>	66	3.9%
Other <sup>5</sup>	249	14.9%

Age	Number	% of Total Clients
16 – 24 Years Old	233	13.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	597	35.6%
35 – 44 Years Old	487	29.1%
45 – 54 Years Old	245	14.6%
55 – 64 Years Old	94	5.6%
65 and Older	20	1.2%
<b>Avg. Age of Clients</b>	<b>36.1 Years Old</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.

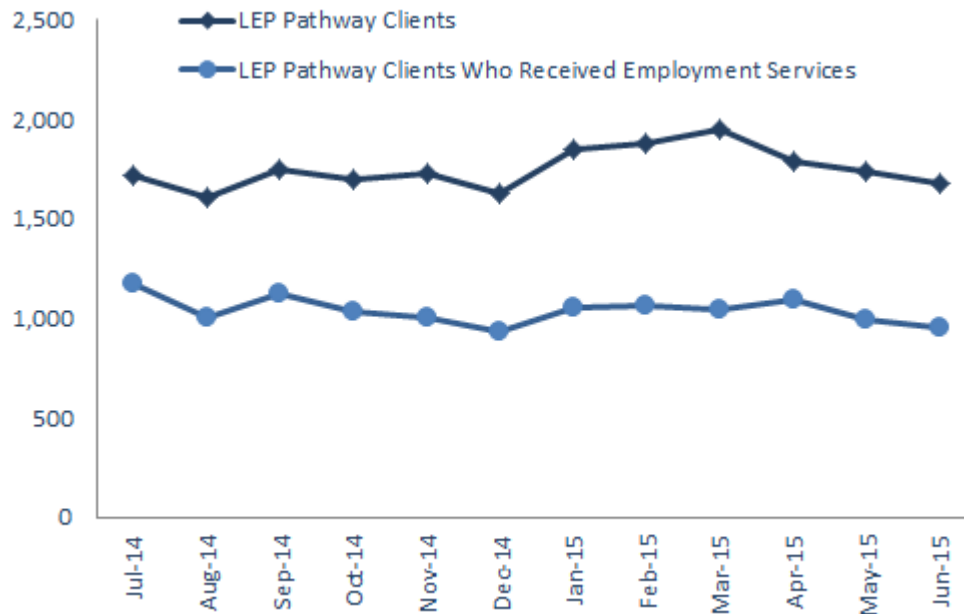
### LEP Pathway Clients by Region, June 2015 Snapshot

Region	Number	Percent
Region 1	312	18.6%
Region 2	1,256	74.9%
Region 3	108	6.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## LEP Pathway Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2015

Country	Number of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Somalia	731	16.7%
Iraq	698	15.9%
Myanmar (Burma)	370	8.4%
Ethiopia	314	7.2%
Ukraine	268	6.1%
Bhutan	233	5.3%
Afghanistan	172	3.9%
Eritrea	149	3.4%
Democratic Republic of Congo	129	2.9%
Marshall Islands	121	2.8%
Sudan	121	2.8%
Mexico	103	2.3%
Iran	96	2.2%
Moldova	93	2.1%
Russia Federation	67	1.5%
Vietnam	66	1.5%
Micronesia	48	1.1%
Cuba	29	0.7%
Egypt	23	0.5%
Uzbekistan	21	0.5%
Kenya	18	0.4%
Pakistan	17	0.4%
India	16	0.4%
Cambodia Kampuchea	15	0.3%
Columbia	15	0.3%
Kyrgyzstan	14	0.3%
Nepal	13	0.3%
Rwanda	13	0.3%
Syria	11	0.3%
The Republic of Gambia	10	0.2%
Kazakhstan	10	0.2%
Countries with Fewer Than 10 Clients	181	4.1%
Unknown/Not Reported	200	4.6%

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, SFY 2015



SFY 2015	LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services		LEP Pathway Clients Who Entered Employment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent <sup>6</sup>
July	1,717	1,180	68.7%	339	28.7%
August	1,610	1,005	62.4%	384	38.2%
September	1,752	1,127	64.3%	485	43.0%
October	1,695	1,035	61.1%	438	42.3%
November	1,727	1,007	58.3%	399	39.6%
December	1,632	929	56.9%	351	37.8%
January	1,851	1,057	57.1%	346	32.7%
February	1,880	1,063	56.5%	332	31.2%
March	1,954	1,049	53.7%	384	36.6%
April	1,785	1,099	61.6%	405	36.9%
May	1,738	997	57.4%	427	42.8%
June	1,676	958	57.2%	354	37.0%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>59.5%</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>37.1%</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>77.6%</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>44.0%</b>

<sup>6</sup> Percent is based on the number of LEP Pathway clients who received Employment Services.

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Primary Language, June 2015 Snapshot

Language	Number of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
English	336	35.1%
Arabic	142	14.8%
Somali	104	10.9%
Russian	85	8.9%
Burmese	52	5.4%
Spanish	36	3.8%
Amharic	27	2.8%
Farsi	16	1.7%
Vietnamese	16	1.7%
French	15	1.6%
Tigrigna	15	1.6%
Ukrainian	11	1.1%
Romanian	10	1.0%
Swahili	10	1.0%
Dari	9	0.9%
Oromo	9	0.9%
Pashto	4	0.4%
Trukese	3	0.3%
Chinese	2	0.2%
Malaysian	2	0.2%
Punjabi	2	0.2%
Urdu	2	0.2%
Albanian	1	0.1%
Armenian	1	0.1%
Bulgarian	1	0.1%
French Creole	1	0.1%
Korean	1	0.1%
Portuguese	1	0.1%
Samoan	1	0.1%
Tagalog	1	0.1%
Other Language <sup>7</sup>	42	4.4%

<sup>7</sup> Language not on the ACES language list

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
Female	444	46.3%
Male	514	53.7%

Time in the U.S.		
Less Than 2 Years	561	58.6%
2 – 5 Years	263	27.5%
6 – 10 Years	71	7.4%
More Than 10 Years	52	5.4%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	11	1.1%

Immigrant Status <sup>8</sup>		
Refugee	683	71.3%
Non-Refugee	205	21.4%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	21	2.2%
Special Immigrant	16	1.7%
Asylee	11	1.1%
Citizen of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	2	0.2%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	1	0.1%
Parolee Paroled One Year Or More	1	0.1%
Permanent Residing Under Color of Law	1	0.1%
Unknown/Not Reported	17	1.8%

<sup>8</sup> See pages 37-38 of this chapter for definitions.

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2015 Snapshot (cont.)

ESL Level <sup>9</sup>	Number	% of Total Clients
Level 1	245	25.6%
Level 2	161	16.8%
Level 3	151	15.8%
Level 4	71	7.4%
Level 5	30	3.1%
Level 6	17	1.8%
ESL Class Only <sup>10</sup>	35	3.7%
Other <sup>11</sup>	248	25.9%

Age	Number	% of Total Clients
16 – 24 Years Old	95	9.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	344	35.9%
35 – 44 Years Old	322	33.6%
45 – 54 Years Old	148	15.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	44	4.6%
65 and Older	5	0.5%
Avg. Age of Clients	36.4 Years Old	

<sup>9</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>10</sup> Includes clients receiving ESL instruction who were not tested or whose ESL level was not reported during the reporting period.

<sup>11</sup> Includes LEP Pathway clients who did not receive ESL services.



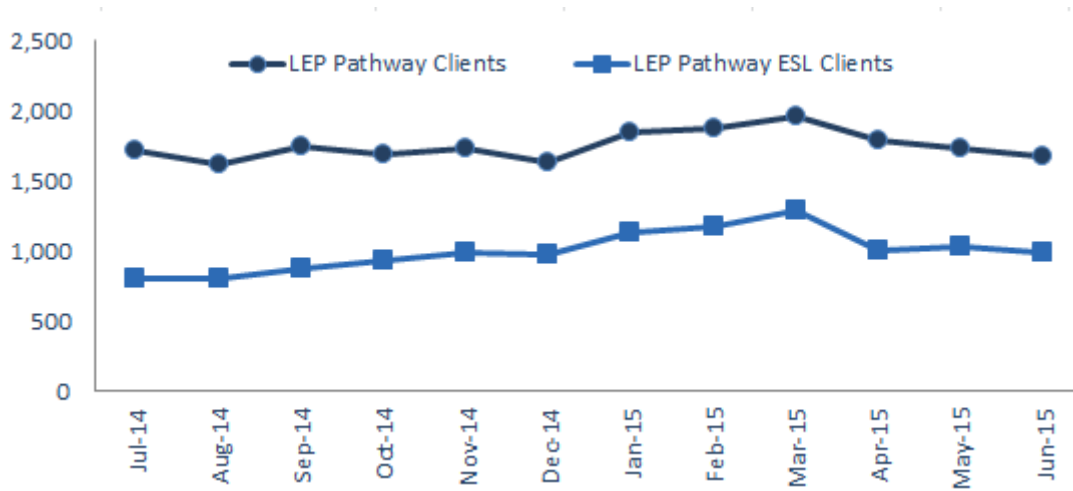
**LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Region, June 2015 Snapshot**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	119	12.4%
<b>Region 2</b>	781	81.5%
<b>Region 3</b>	58	6.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2015

Country	Number of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Somalia	616	18.1%
Iraq	467	13.7%
Ethiopia	277	8.1%
Myanmar (Burma)	260	7.6%
Ukraine	203	6.0%
Bhutan	187	5.5%
Afghanistan	126	3.7%
Eritrea	118	3.5%
Marshall Islands	111	3.3%
Democratic Republic of Congo	86	2.5%
Iran	79	2.3%
Mexico	79	2.3%
Moldova	76	2.2%
Sudan	73	2.1%
Russia Federation	57	1.7%
Vietnam	56	1.6%
Micronesia	44	1.3%
Egypt	22	0.6%
Kenya	16	0.5%
Uzbekistan	16	0.5%
Cambodia Kampuchea	14	0.4%
India	14	0.4%
Cuba	11	0.3%
Kyrgyzstan	11	0.3%
Rwanda	11	0.3%
The Republic of Gambia	10	0.3%
<b>Countries with Fewer Than 10 Clients</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
Unknown/Not Reported	171	5.0%

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, SFY 2015



SFY 2015	LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway ESL Clients	
		Number	Percent
July	1,717	807	47.0%
August	1,610	806	50.1%
September	1,752	872	49.8%
October	1,695	932	55.0%
November	1,727	980	56.7%
December	1,632	968	59.3%
January	1,851	1,124	60.7%
February	1,880	1,167	62.1%
March	1,954	1,285	65.8%
April	1,785	999	56.0%
May	1,738	1,025	59.0%
June	1,676	988	58.9%
Mo. Avg.	1,751	996	56.9%
Annual Unduplicated	4,385	2,279	52.0%

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language, June 2015 Snapshot

Language	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
English	245	24.8%
Arabic	175	17.7%
Somali	99	10.0%
Russian	94	9.5%
Burmese	62	6.3%
Spanish	49	5.0%
French	27	2.7%
Ukrainian	26	2.6%
Farsi	25	2.5%
Amharic	24	2.4%
Swahili	20	2.0%
Dari	15	1.5%
Tigrigna	15	1.5%
Oromo	11	1.1%
Romanian	10	1.0%
Vietnamese	8	0.8%
Pashto	7	0.7%
Trukese	3	0.3%
Chinese	2	0.2%
Malaysian	2	0.2%
Thai	2	0.2%
Albanian	1	0.1%
Hakka	1	0.1%
Korean	1	0.1%
Laotian	1	0.1%
Samoan	1	0.1%
Tagalog	1	0.1%
Urdu	1	0.1%
Other Language <sup>12</sup>	60	6.1%

<sup>12</sup> Language not on the ACES language list

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Female</b>	527	53.3%
<b>Male</b>	461	46.7%

Time in the U.S.	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Less Than 2 Years</b>	705	71.4%
<b>2 – 5 Years</b>	228	23.1%
<b>6 – 10 Years</b>	26	2.6%
<b>More Than 10 Years</b>	25	2.5%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	4	0.4%

Immigrant Status <sup>13</sup>	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Refugee</b>	804	81.4%
<b>Non-Refugee</b>	115	11.6%
<b>Lawful Permanent Resident Alien</b>	18	1.8%
<b>Special Immigrant</b>	16	1.6%
<b>Asylee</b>	12	1.2%
<b>Citizen of Marshall Islands/Micronesia</b>	2	0.2%
<b>Permanent Residing Under Color Of Law</b>	2	0.2%
<b>Cuban/Haitian Entrants</b>	1	0.1%
<b>Parolee Paroled One Year or More</b>	1	0.1%
<b>Unknown/Not Reported</b>	17	1.7%

<sup>13</sup> See pages 37-38 of this chapter for definitions.

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2015 Snapshot, (continued)

ESL Level <sup>14</sup>	Number	% of Total Clients
Level 1	337	34.1%
Level 2	236	23.9%
Level 3	187	18.9%
Level 4	112	11.3%
Level 5	47	4.8%
Level 6	28	2.8%
ESL Class Only <sup>15</sup>	41	4.1%

Age	Number	% of Total Clients
16 – 24 Years Old	154	15.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	356	36.0%
35 – 44 Years Old	245	24.8%
45 – 54 Years Old	153	15.5%
55 – 64 Years Old	64	6.5%
65 and Older	16	1.6%
<b>Avg. Age of Clients</b>	36.2 Years Old	

<sup>14</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>15</sup> Includes clients receiving ESL instruction who were not tested or whose ESL level was not reported during the reporting period.

**LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Region, June 2015 Snapshot**

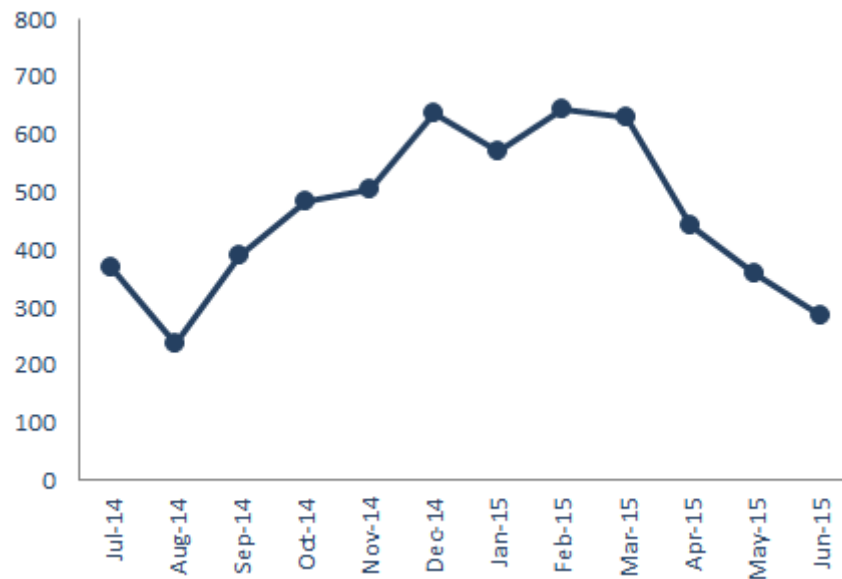
<b>Region</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	220	22.3%
<b>Region 2</b>	685	69.3%
<b>Region 3</b>	83	8.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2015

Country	Number of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Iraq	453	19.9%
Somalia	361	15.8%
Myanmar (Burma)	195	8.6%
Ukraine	156	6.8%
Ethiopia	149	6.5%
Bhutan	105	4.6%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	92	4.0%
Afghanistan	88	3.9%
Sudan	75	3.3%
Eritrea	69	3.0%
Moldova	52	2.3%
Marshall Islands	47	2.1%
Iran	43	1.9%
Mexico	43	1.9%
Vietnam	36	1.6%
Russia Federation	25	1.1%
Micronesia	24	1.1%
Cuba	21	0.9%
Egypt	12	0.5%
Pakistan	12	0.5%
Uzbekistan	12	0.5%
<b>Countries with Fewer Than 10 Clients</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>6.3%</b>
Unknown/Not Reported	66	2.9%



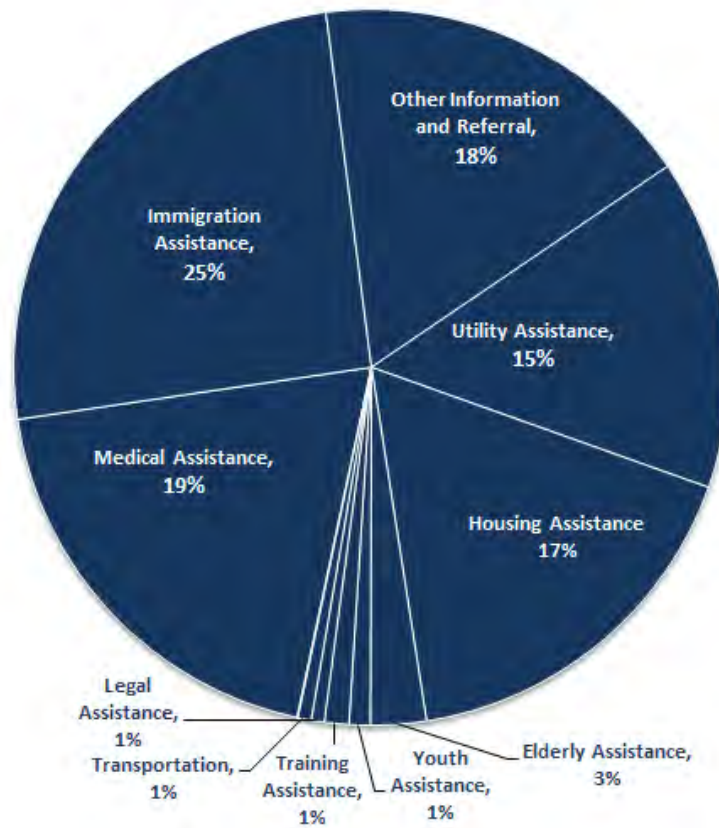
## Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA) Clients, SFY 2015<sup>16</sup>



SFY 2015	RRA Clients
July	370
August	237
September	390
October	483
November	506
December	636
January	570
February	643
March	630
April	442
May	359
June	284
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>463</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>3,001</b>

<sup>16</sup> The RRA Program was terminated effective July 8, 2014 due to a federal budget shortfall and later reinstated with an effective date of July 9, 2014. The ‘dip’ between July and August reflects program stop/restart. 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.

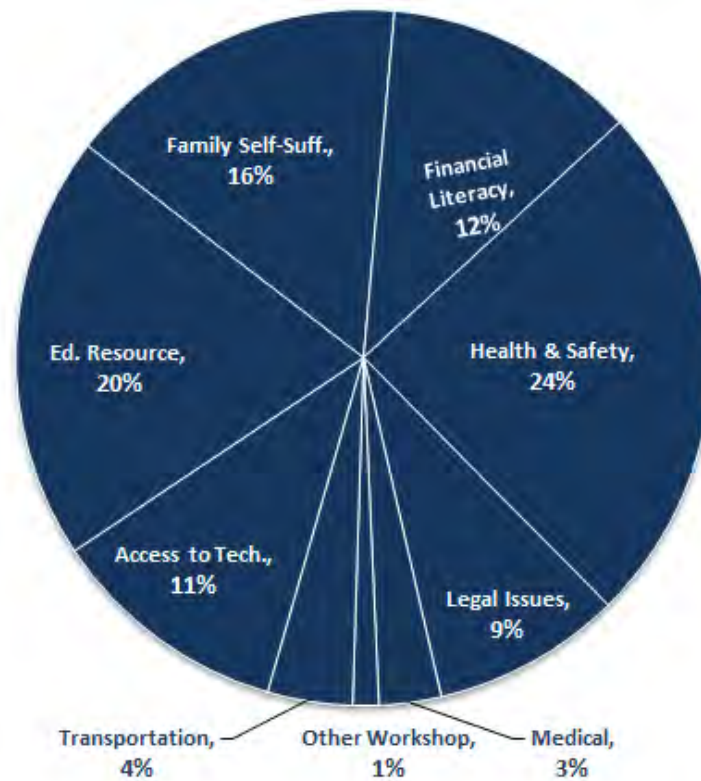
## RRA Services by Type - Information & Referral Services, SFY 2015



Information & Referral Service Type	Number of Services	Percent of All Services	# of Unduplicated Clients
Immigration	1,719	25.3%	1,291
Medical	1,315	19.3%	784
Other <sup>17</sup>	1,193	17.5%	748
Housing	1,162	17.1%	755
Utility	1,015	14.9%	659
Elderly	171	2.5%	67
Training	75	1.1%	62
Youth Employment	65	1.0%	61
Transportation	41	0.6%	36
Legal	40	0.6%	37
Family Violence	2	0.0%	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,798</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,502</b>

<sup>17</sup> Includes Client Advocacy and Unemployment Compensation assistance.

## RRA Services by Type - Home Management Workshops, SFY 2015



Home Management Workshops Service Type	Number of Services	Percent of All Services	# of Unduplicated Clients
Health and Safety	465	24.4%	227
Education Resource	377	19.8%	219
Family Self Sufficiency	304	16.0%	184
Financial Literacy	224	11.8%	207
Access to Technology	213	11.2%	61
Legal Issues	168	8.8%	140
Transportation	75	3.9%	74
Medical	55	2.9%	55
Other Workshops	23	1.2%	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,190</b>

## RRA Clients by Primary Language, June 2015 Snapshot

Language	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
English	63	22.2%
Arabic	55	19.4%
Burmese	49	17.3%
Russian	20	7.0%
Somali	16	5.6%
Farsi	12	4.2%
Ukrainian	6	2.1%
French	5	1.8%
Swahili	5	1.8%
Romanian	4	1.4%
Cambodian (Khmer)	3	1.1%
Spanish	3	1.1%
Tigrigna	3	1.1%
Dari	2	0.7%
Oromo	1	0.4%
Pashto	1	0.4%
Vietnamese	1	0.4%
Other Language <sup>18</sup>	35	12.3%

<sup>18</sup> Language not on the ACES language list

## RRA Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
<b>Female</b>	145	51.1%
<b>Male</b>	139	48.9%

Time in the U.S.		
<b>Less Than 2 Years</b>	208	73.2%
<b>2 – 5 Years</b>	63	22.2%
<b>6 – 10 Years</b>	5	1.8%
<b>More Than 10 Years</b>	8	2.8%

Immigrant Status <sup>19</sup>		
<b>Refugee</b>	269	94.7%
<b>Asylee</b>	10	3.5%
<b>Special Immigrant</b>	3	1.1%
<b>Cuban/Haitian Entrants</b>	1	0.4%
<b>Unknown</b>	1	0.4%

<sup>19</sup> See pages 37-38 of this chapter for definitions.

## RRA Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

ESL Level <sup>20</sup>	Number	% of Total Clients
Level 1	75	26.4%
Level 2	27	9.5%
Level 3	26	9.2%
Level 4	10	3.5%
Level 5	6	2.1%
Level 6	0	0.0%
ESL Class Only <sup>21</sup>	11	3.9%
Other <sup>22</sup>	129	45.4%

Age	Number	% of Total Clients
16 – 24 Years Old	48	16.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	88	31.0%
35 – 44 Years Old	72	25.4%
45 – 54 Years Old	36	12.7%
55 – 64 Years Old	23	8.1%
65 and Older	17	6.0%
Avg. Age of Clients	38.2 Years Old	

<sup>20</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>21</sup> Includes clients receiving ESL instruction who were not tested or whose ESL level was not reported during the reporting period.

<sup>22</sup> Includes RRA clients who did not receive ESL services.

### RRA Clients by Region, June 2015 Snapshot

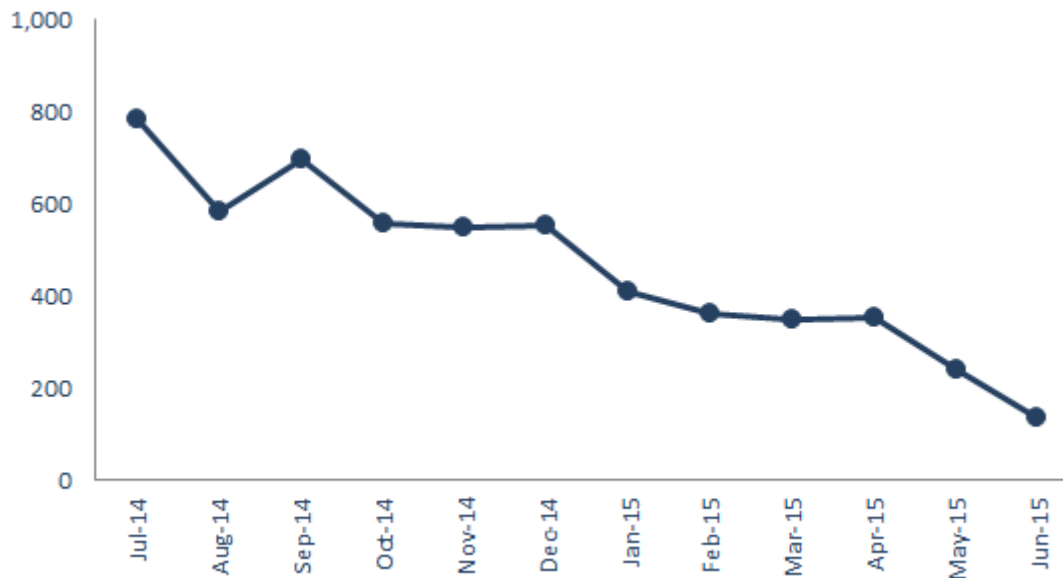
Region	Number	Percent
Region 1	61	21.4%
Region 2	124	43.9%
Region 3	99	34.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## RRA Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2015

Country	Number of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Iraq	664	22.1%
Somalia	462	15.4%
Myanmar (Burma)	409	13.6%
Bhutan	287	9.6%
Ethiopia	134	4.5%
Ukraine	128	4.3%
Iran	117	3.9%
Eritrea	116	3.9%
Afghanistan	99	3.3%
Moldova	90	3.0%
Congo	85	2.8%
Sudan	68	2.3%
Kenya	42	1.4%
Cambodia Kampuchea	32	1.1%
Cuba	28	0.9%
Russia Federation	25	0.8%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17	0.6%
Kazakhstan	17	0.6%
The Republic of Gambia	15	0.5%
Vietnam	12	0.4%
Kyrgyzstan	10	0.3%
<b>Countries with Fewer Than 10 Clients</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Unknown/Not Reported</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1.3%</b>



## Naturalization Services (NS) Clients, SFY 2015<sup>23</sup>



SFY 2015	Number of Reported NS Clients	Number of Naturalization Application Assistance Reported	Number of Clients Who Reported Naturalization <sup>24</sup>	Number of Outreach Naturalizations Reported	Intake Screening	Number of Outreach Enrollment
July	781	213	206	13	280	20
August	584	170	61	3	185	15
September	694	153	176	26	168	17
October	556	135	36	11	157	26
November	550	134	39	5	165	21
December	554	139	57	3	141	15
January	411	142	53	5	180	31
February	363	129	50	2	159	17
March	349	114	74	6	135	12
April	351	118	92	5	143	6
May	239	91	47	1	94	5
June	135	42	35	5	58	4
Mo. Avg.	464	132	77	7	155	16
Annual Unduplicated	3,004	1,580	926	85	1,866	189

<sup>23</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>24</sup> Naturalized: U.S. citizenship is conferred.

## Naturalization Service Clients by Primary Language, June 2015 Snapshot

Language	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
English	69	51.1%
Russian	19	14.1%
Spanish	10	7.4%
Vietnamese	10	7.4%
Korean	5	3.7%
Arabic	4	3.0%
Somali	3	2.2%
Burmese	2	1.5%
Chinese	1	0.7%
Swahili	1	0.7%
Ukrainian	1	0.7%
Other Language <sup>25</sup>	10	7.4%

<sup>25</sup> Language not on the ACES language list

## Demographics of Naturalization Service Clients, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
Female	78	57.8%
Male	57	42.2%

Time in the U.S.		
Less Than 2 Years	0	0.0%
2 – 5 Years	62	45.9%
6 – 10 Years	38	28.1%
More Than 10 Years	35	25.9%

Immigrant Status <sup>26</sup>		
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	75	55.6%
Refugee	50	37.0%
Parolee Paroled One Year or More	2	1.5%
Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries	2	1.5%
Amerasian	1	0.7%
Asylee	1	0.7%
Unknown/Not Reported	4	3.0%

<sup>26</sup> See pages 37-38 of this chapter for definitions.

## Naturalization Service Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (cont.)

ESL Level <sup>27</sup>	Number	% of Total Clients
Level 1	11	8.1%
Level 2	5	3.7%
Level 3	6	4.4%
Level 4	5	3.7%
Level 5	3	2.2%
Level 6	2	1.5%
ESL Class Only <sup>28</sup>	5	3.7%
Other <sup>29</sup>	98	72.6%

Age	Number	% of Total Clients
16 – 24 Years Old	17	12.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	24	17.8%
35 – 44 Years Old	30	22.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	19	14.1%
55 – 64 Years Old	15	11.1%
65 and Older	30	22.2%
<b>Avg. Age of Clients</b>	46.4 Years Old	

<sup>27</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>28</sup> Includes clients receiving ESL instruction who were not tested or whose ESL level was not reported during the reporting period.

<sup>29</sup> Includes Naturalization Service clients who did not receive ESL services.

**Naturalization Service Clients by Region, June 2015 Snapshot**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	59	43.7%
<b>Region 2</b>	60	44.4%
<b>Region 3</b>	16	11.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Naturalization Service Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2015

Country	Number of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Russia	351	11.7%
Ukraine	314	10.5%
Vietnam	262	8.7%
Iraq	192	6.4%
Somalia	162	5.4%
Mexico	135	4.5%
Moldova	106	3.5%
Ethiopia	92	3.1%
Cambodia Kampuchea	85	2.8%
Philippines	77	2.6%
China	75	2.5%
Korea (South)	60	2.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	57	1.9%
Chile	48	1.6%
Iran	44	1.5%
Eritrea	32	1.1%
Canada	29	1.0%
Sudan	27	0.9%
Kazakhstan	25	0.8%
Korea (North)	17	0.6%
Belarus (Belorussia)	16	0.5%
Kenya	16	0.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15	0.5%
Laos	15	0.5%
Kyrgyzstan	14	0.5%
Bulgaria	11	0.4%
Burundi	11	0.4%
Columbia	10	0.3%
India	10	0.3%
Other Country <sup>30</sup>	462	15.4%
Countries with Fewer Than 10 Clients	234	7.8%

<sup>30</sup> Country not on the ACES country of origin list.

**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 Alien** – 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, Temporary 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.

**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 Paroled One Year or More** – 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 worked 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 while in TPS individuals may apply for nonimmigrant status, file for an adjustment to his or her immigration status and apply for other immigration benefits or protection 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 Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).

**Victim of Human Trafficking** - Individuals who are or were subject to a form of modern-day slavery in which traffickers typically lure victims with false promises of employment and a better life. Traffickers often take advantage of poor, unemployed individuals who lack access to social safety nets. There are two types of immigration relief provided to victims of human trafficking and related 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 visa allows victims to remain in the U.S. to assist in the investigation or prosecution of human traffickers. Once a T visa is granted, a victim can apply for permanent residence after three years. The U visa provides immigration protection to crime victims who have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse as a result of trafficking or related crimes. 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/SFA/  
WorkFirst

SFY

2015

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The federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the State Family Assistance (SFA) programs provide cash grants for eligible low-income families. The state's WorkFirst program provides welfare-to-work and support services to TANF/SFA clients to help them move forward on a pathway to self-sufficiency.

ESA Briefing  
Book

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## TANF, SFA, and WorkFirst Overview

This chapter summarizes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, State Family Assistance, and WorkFirst caseload and client data for SFY 2015.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provides cash grants for families in need. Persons who are caring for a relative's child, or legal guardians, or are acting in the place of a parent, are also able to apply for TANF benefits on behalf of these children. Persons who are residents of Washington State and are ineligible for TANF solely because of eligibility changes due to the Welfare Reform Act may be eligible for State Family Assistance (SFA). Some families participate in the WorkFirst Program. The WorkFirst Program helps participants find and keep jobs.

### Highlights

Washington State's **TANF/SFA average monthly caseload declined by 17.4% in SFY 2015, from 42,564 in SFY 2014 to 35,158 in SFY 2015**. The decline is part of an on-going trend that is partly due to policy changes in November 2011 that included a narrowing of who can qualify for a TANF time limit extension and a 15% grant reduction. Compared to the child-only caseload, the decline in SFY 2015 was significantly higher for the WorkFirst caseload: 22.9% (3.7% for the child-only caseload).

The monthly average proportion of WorkFirst clients sanctioned due to noncompliance of participation requirements **declined from 10.7% in SFY 2014 to 7.3% in SFY 2015**. The decline is partly due to the recent policy change implemented on November 1, 2014<sup>1</sup>.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

**DATA SOURCES:** Data for this chapter was based on the September 2015 ESA Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) database. Quarterly employment and earnings for WorkFirst participants was based on the Unemployment Insurance (UI) database provided by Employment Security Department (ESD).

#### DATA NOTES:

- 1) Unless otherwise noted, both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases/clients are reported in this section.
- 2) WorkFirst clients are adult clients receiving TANF/SFA benefits, including teen parents.
- 3) WorkFirst cases are those in which at least one adult is receiving TANF/SFA assistance.
- 4) Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> The non-compliance sanction (NCS) policy for WorkFirst was modified effective November 1, 2014 (See WAC 388-310-1600). The NCS policy terminates TANF or SFA when adults refuse to participate for two months in a row. The NCS policy also terminates TANF or SFA when mandatory, noncompliant WorkFirst adults fail to attend a non-compliance case staffing and DSHS is not able to make contact with them at the subsequent home visit or alternative site visit. Prior to November 1, 2014, the sanction period was four months (not two) and did not require a home/alternative site visit.

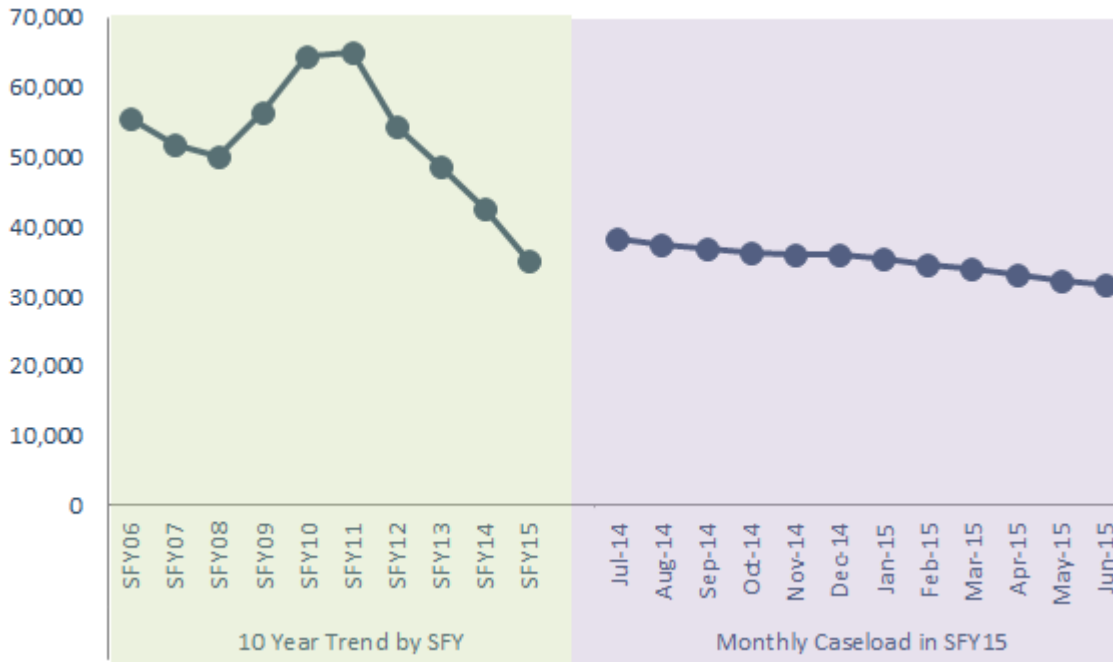
## Selected TANF/SFA Program Overview, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Cases</b>	42,564	35,158	-17.4%	↓
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(39,454 – 44,297)	(31,847 - 38,221)	<i>Decrease</i>	
<b>Average Number of Persons</b>	98,172	79,635	-18.9%	↓
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(90,636 – 102,207)	(70,676 - 87,532)	<i>Decrease</i>	
<b>Average Number of Adults</b>	30,833	23,588	-23.5%	↓
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(28,021 – 32,799)	(20,204 - 27,078)	<i>Decrease</i>	
<b>Average Number of Children</b>	67,340	56,047	-16.8%	↓
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(62,615 – 69,409)	(50,472 - 60,454)	<i>Decrease</i>	
<b>State Population<sup>2</sup></b>	6,968,170	7,061,400	1.3%	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	1.4%	1.1%	-0.3%	↓
			<i>Decrease</i>	
<b>Children as Percent of Recipients</b>	68.6%	70.4%	1.8%	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	2.3	2.3	No Change	=
			<i>Change</i>	
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.6	1.6	No Change	=
			<i>Change</i>	
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	2.2	2.4	0.2	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>3</sup></b>	\$369 (\$367 – \$372)	\$374 (\$369 - \$379)	1.4%	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	

<sup>2</sup> OFM Forecasting Division

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

### TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2006 – 2015<sup>4</sup>



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY06	55,514	SFY11	65,127
SFY07	51,933	SFY12	54,425
SFY08	50,116	SFY13	48,675
SFY09	56,456	SFY14	42,564
SFY10	64,448	SFY15	35,158

SFY 215	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	38,221	87,532	\$14,119,288	\$369.41
August	37,504	85,938	\$13,901,873	\$370.68
September	36,846	84,058	\$13,590,912	\$368.86
October	36,389	82,808	\$13,490,996	\$370.74
November	35,905	81,817	\$13,322,900	\$371.06
December	35,935	81,994	\$13,483,671	\$375.22
January	35,377	80,488	\$13,292,632	\$375.74
February	34,478	77,944	\$13,066,115	\$378.97
March	33,888	76,120	\$12,774,738	\$376.97
April	33,139	74,106	\$12,449,168	\$375.67
May	32,366	72,141	\$12,175,604	\$376.19
June	31,847	70,676	\$11,929,096	\$374.58
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>35,158</b>	<b>79,635</b>	<b>\$13,133,083</b>	<b>\$373.54</b>

<sup>4</sup> The State implemented stricter time limit extension criteria and a 15% TANF grant reduction effective February 1, 2011.

## TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Type, SFY 2015

SFY 2015	Total Caseload	TANF/SFA CASELOAD BY FUNDING SOURCE					
		TANF Only		Mixed TANF & SFA <sup>5</sup>		SFA Only	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	38,221	37,331	97.7%	531	1.4%	359	0.9%
August	37,504	36,622	97.6%	533	1.4%	349	0.9%
September	36,846	35,968	97.6%	526	1.4%	352	1.0%
October	36,389	35,475	97.5%	552	1.5%	362	1.0%
November	35,905	34,979	97.4%	561	1.6%	365	1.0%
December	35,935	34,984	97.4%	592	1.6%	359	1.0%
January	35,377	34,416	97.3%	596	1.7%	365	1.0%
February	34,478	33,530	97.3%	579	1.7%	369	1.1%
March	33,888	32,938	97.2%	573	1.7%	377	1.1%
April	33,139	32,194	97.1%	567	1.7%	378	1.1%
May	32,366	31,414	97.1%	569	1.8%	383	1.2%
June	31,847	30,887	97.0%	572	1.8%	388	1.2%
Mo. Avg.	<b>35,158</b>	<b>34,228</b>	<b>97.4%</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

SFY 2015	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Federal Expenditures on SFA Cases <sup>6</sup>	Average State Expenditures Per Case	Total Average Expenditures Per Case
July	890	\$224,164	\$135,039	\$252	\$403.6
August	882	\$231,595	\$130,742	\$263	\$410.8
September	878	\$231,395	\$132,055	\$264	\$414.0
October	914	\$241,263	\$137,108	\$264	\$414.0
November	926	\$240,995	\$142,253	\$260	\$413.9
December	951	\$252,661	\$150,903	\$266	\$424.4
January	961	\$253,299	\$148,515	\$264	\$418.1
February	948	\$258,145	\$148,818	\$272	\$429.3
March	950	\$257,414	\$148,946	\$271	\$427.7
April	945	\$254,222	\$145,888	\$269	\$423.4
May	952	\$261,475	\$154,209	\$275	\$436.6
June	960	\$263,245	\$146,913	\$274	\$427.2
Mo. Avg.	<b>930</b>	<b>\$247,489</b>	<b>\$143,449</b>	<b>\$266</b>	<b>\$420.4</b>

<sup>5</sup> The mixed TANF/SFA cases have at least one member in the household receiving federal TANF and at least one member receiving SFA benefits.

<sup>6</sup> These are federal expenditures on mixed TANF/SFA households.

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

The following pages detail the TANF/SFA caseload, June 2015 snapshot, by both the CSO of Issuance and CSO of Residence.

- CSO of Issuance: Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued. While most benefits are issued through ESA's Community Service Offices (CSO), benefits may be issued by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) or Home and Community Services Offices (HCS) within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration.
- CSO of Residence: Caseload distribution is based on where the clients live within a CSO coverage area.

Overview	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	8,853	27.8%	19,652	27.8%	8,896	27.9%	19,720	27.9%
Region 2 CSOs	10,069	31.6%	22,938	32.5%	10,012	31.4%	22,766	32.2%
Region 3 CSOs	12,677	39.8%	27,681	39.2%	12,931	40.6%	28,177	39.9%
CSCCs	241	0.8%	398	0.6%	Not Applicable			
HCS	7	0.0%	7	0.0%	Not Applicable			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.0%	13	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>31,847</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>70,676</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>31,847</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>70,676</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	2,937	9.2%	6,608	9.3%	2,943	9.2%	6,624	9.4%
CLARKSTON	185	0.6%	392	0.6%	183	0.6%	394	0.6%
COLFAX	108	0.3%	266	0.4%	109	0.3%	258	0.4%
COLVILLE	281	0.9%	627	0.9%	230	0.7%	512	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	138	0.4%	312	0.4%	135	0.4%	305	0.4%
GOLDENDALE	83	0.3%	192	0.3%	85	0.3%	192	0.3%
KENNEWICK	1,297	4.1%	3,009	4.3%	1,314	4.1%	3,040	4.3%
MOSES LAKE	627	2.0%	1,353	1.9%	635	2.0%	1,366	1.9%
NEWPORT	103	0.3%	237	0.3%	105	0.3%	243	0.3%
OKANOGAN	201	0.6%	363	0.5%	203	0.6%	370	0.5%
REPUBLIC	40	0.1%	74	0.1%	81	0.3%	155	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE	468	1.5%	1,105	1.6%	467	1.5%	1,112	1.6%
TOPPENISH	414	1.3%	838	1.2%	418	1.3%	854	1.2%
WALLA WALLA	245	0.8%	561	0.8%	255	0.8%	564	0.8%
WENATCHEE	417	1.3%	874	1.2%	409	1.3%	856	1.2%
WHITE SALMON	34	0.1%	79	0.1%	39	0.1%	86	0.1%
YAKIMA	1,275	4.0%	2,762	3.9%	1,285	4.0%	2,789	3.9%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>8,853</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>19,652</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>8,896</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>19,720</b>	<b>27.9%</b>



## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	Cases	CSO of ISSUANCE			CSO of RESIDENCE			
		% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	523	1.6%	1,183	1.7%	532	1.7%	1,198	1.7%
AUBURN	644	2.0%	1,377	1.9%	678	2.1%	1,418	2.0%
BELLINGHAM	860	2.7%	1,841	2.6%	845	2.7%	1,806	2.6%
BELLTOWN	184	0.6%	413	0.6%	206	0.6%	467	0.7%
CAPITOL HILL	315	1.0%	717	1.0%	291	0.9%	672	1.0%
EVERETT	920	2.9%	2,119	3.0%	889	2.8%	2,067	2.9%
FEDERAL WAY	600	1.9%	1,332	1.9%	565	1.8%	1,274	1.8%
KING EASTSIDE	520	1.6%	1,189	1.7%	544	1.7%	1,231	1.7%
KING NORTH	500	1.6%	1,204	1.7%	486	1.5%	1,168	1.7%
KING SOUTH	990	3.1%	2,619	3.7%	986	3.1%	2,620	3.7%
MT VERNON	526	1.7%	1,115	1.6%	537	1.7%	1,137	1.6%
OAK HARBOR	153	0.5%	325	0.5%	152	0.5%	328	0.5%
RAINIER	644	2.0%	1,557	2.2%	656	2.1%	1,569	2.2%
RENTON	633	2.0%	1,457	2.1%	633	2.0%	1,440	2.0%
SKY VALLEY	290	0.9%	597	0.8%	284	0.9%	586	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	706	2.2%	1,502	2.1%	718	2.3%	1,507	2.1%
WHITE CENTER	1,061	3.3%	2,391	3.4%	1,010	3.2%	2,278	3.2%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>10,069</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>22,938</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>10,012</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>22,766</b>	<b>32.2%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	Cases	CSO of ISSUANCE			CSO of RESIDENCE			
		% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	573	1.8%	1,181	1.7%	598	1.9%	1,215	1.7%
BREMERTON	1,021	3.2%	2,187	3.1%	1,030	3.2%	2,203	3.1%
CHEHALIS	680	2.1%	1,473	2.1%	701	2.2%	1,512	2.1%
COLUMBIA RIVER	2,003	6.3%	4,364	6.2%	2,055	6.5%	4,508	6.4%
FORKS	86	0.3%	176	0.2%	90	0.3%	187	0.3%
KELSO	1,104	3.5%	2,537	3.6%	1,067	3.4%	2,430	3.4%
LAKEWOOD	1,474	4.6%	3,312	4.7%	1,449	4.5%	3,250	4.6%
LONG BEACH	62	0.2%	104	0.1%	57	0.2%	100	0.1%
OLYMPIA	1,184	3.7%	2,503	3.5%	1,323	4.2%	2,830	4.0%
PIERCE NORTH	843	2.6%	1,904	2.7%	882	2.8%	1,973	2.8%
PIERCE SOUTH	1,523	4.8%	3,548	5.0%	1,620	5.1%	3,725	5.3%
PORT ANGELES	288	0.9%	538	0.8%	286	0.9%	527	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND	105	0.3%	220	0.3%	101	0.3%	219	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	1,130	3.5%	2,377	3.4%	1,084	3.4%	2,267	3.2%
SHELTON	458	1.4%	951	1.3%	458	1.4%	945	1.3%
SOUTH BEND	98	0.3%	216	0.3%	90	0.3%	203	0.3%
STEVENSON	45	0.1%	90	0.1%	40	0.1%	83	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>12,677</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>27,681</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>12,931</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>28,177</b>	<b>39.9%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	16	0.1%	59	0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	5	0.0%	13	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	8	0.0%	25	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	6	0.0%	20	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	5	0.0%	10	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	199	0.6%	269	0.4%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

## Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2015 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
BELLINGHAM HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

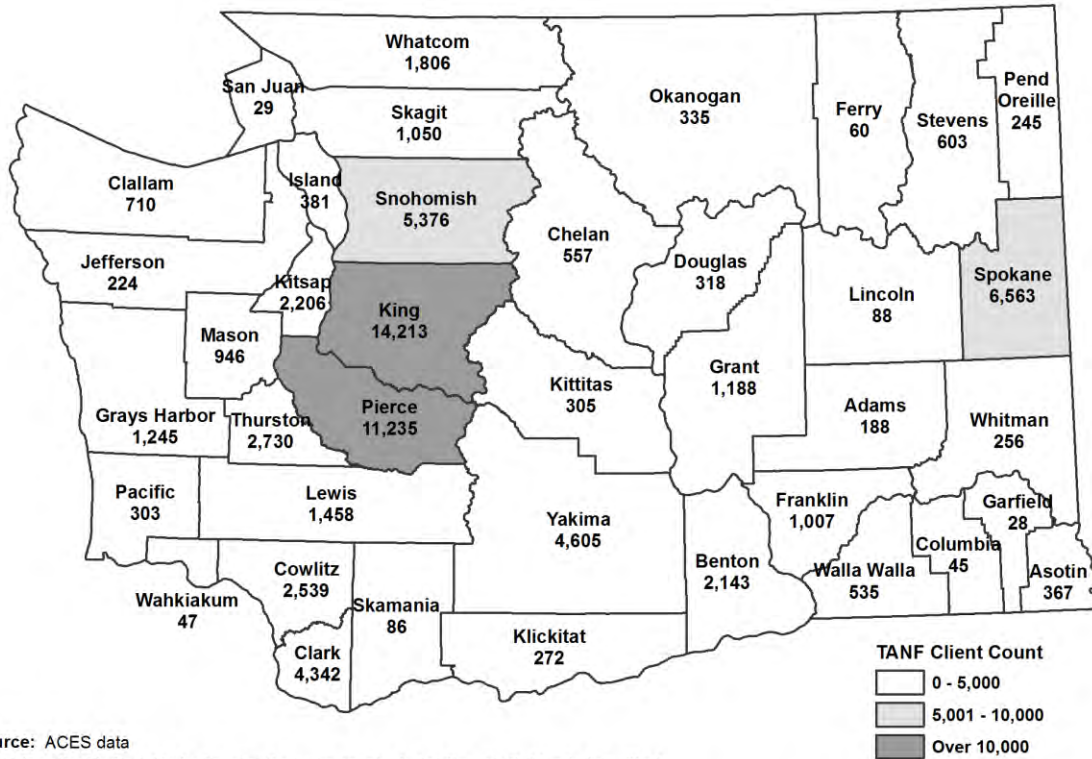
## Caseload by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total	County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
Adams	90	0.3%	188	0.3%	Lewis	674	2.1%	1,458	2.1%
Asotin	173	0.5%	367	0.5%	Lincoln	41	0.1%	88	0.1%
Benton	925	2.9%	2,143	3.0%	Mason	458	1.4%	946	1.3%
Chelan	264	0.8%	557	0.8%	Okanogan	187	0.6%	335	0.5%
Clallam	374	1.2%	710	1.0%	Pacific	147	0.5%	303	0.4%
Clark	1,987	6.2%	4,342	6.1%	Pend Oreille	106	0.3%	245	0.3%
Columbia	19	0.1%	45	0.1%	Pierce	5,038	15.8%	11,235	15.9%
Cowlitz	1,112	3.5%	2,539	3.6%	San Juan	16	0.1%	29	0.0%
Douglas	152	0.5%	318	0.4%	Skagit	492	1.5%	1,050	1.5%
Ferry	30	0.1%	60	0.1%	Skamania	42	0.1%	86	0.1%
Franklin	434	1.4%	1,007	1.4%	Snohomish	2,428	7.6%	5,376	7.6%
Garfield	11	0.0%	28	0.0%	Spokane	2,917	9.2%	6,563	9.3%
Grant	551	1.7%	1,188	1.7%	Stevens	277	0.9%	603	0.9%
Grays Harbor	617	1.9%	1,245	1.8%	Thurston	1,288	4.0%	2,730	3.9%
Island	178	0.6%	381	0.5%	Wahkiakum	21	0.1%	47	0.1%
Jefferson	104	0.3%	224	0.3%	Walla Walla	246	0.8%	535	0.8%
King	6,081	19.1%	14,213	20.1%	Whatcom	845	2.7%	1,806	2.6%
Kitsap	1,032	3.2%	2,206	3.1%	Whitman	108	0.3%	256	0.4%
Kittitas	135	0.4%	305	0.4%	Yakima	2,107	6.6%	4,605	6.5%
Klickitat	122	0.4%	272	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	18	0.1%	42	0.1%

	Cases	Clients
<b>State Total</b>	<b>31,847</b>	<b>70,676</b>

# Client Density Maps by Residential County, June 2015 Snapshot

Number of TANF Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2015



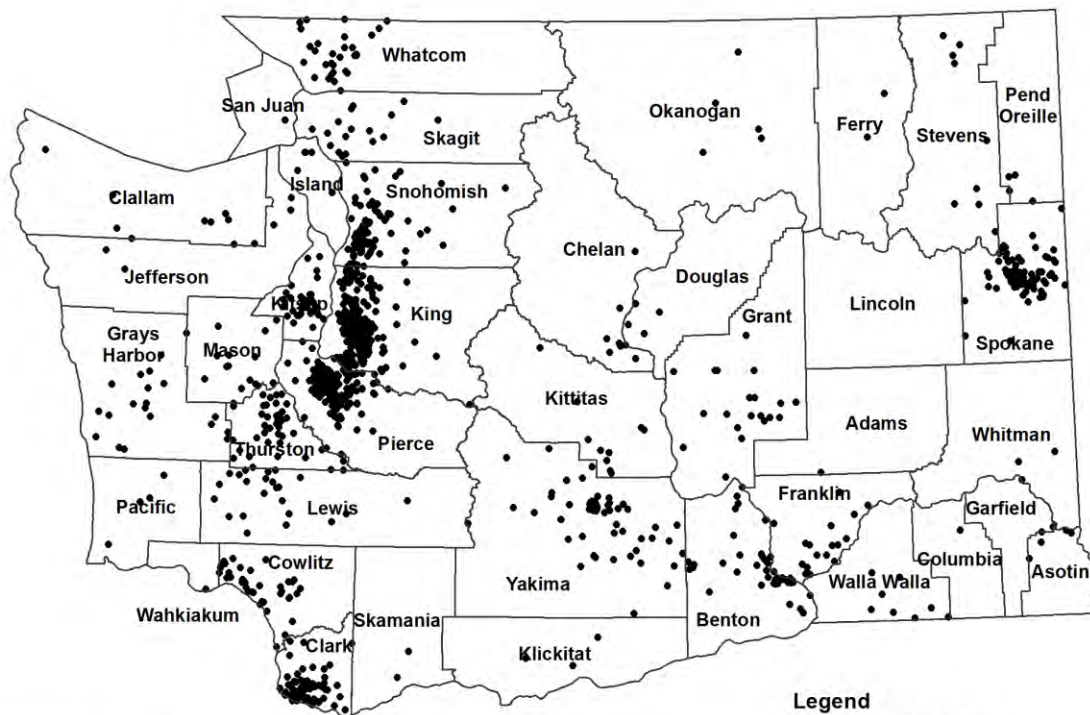
Source: ACES data

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. 2015

## Client Density Maps, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Number of TANF Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2015

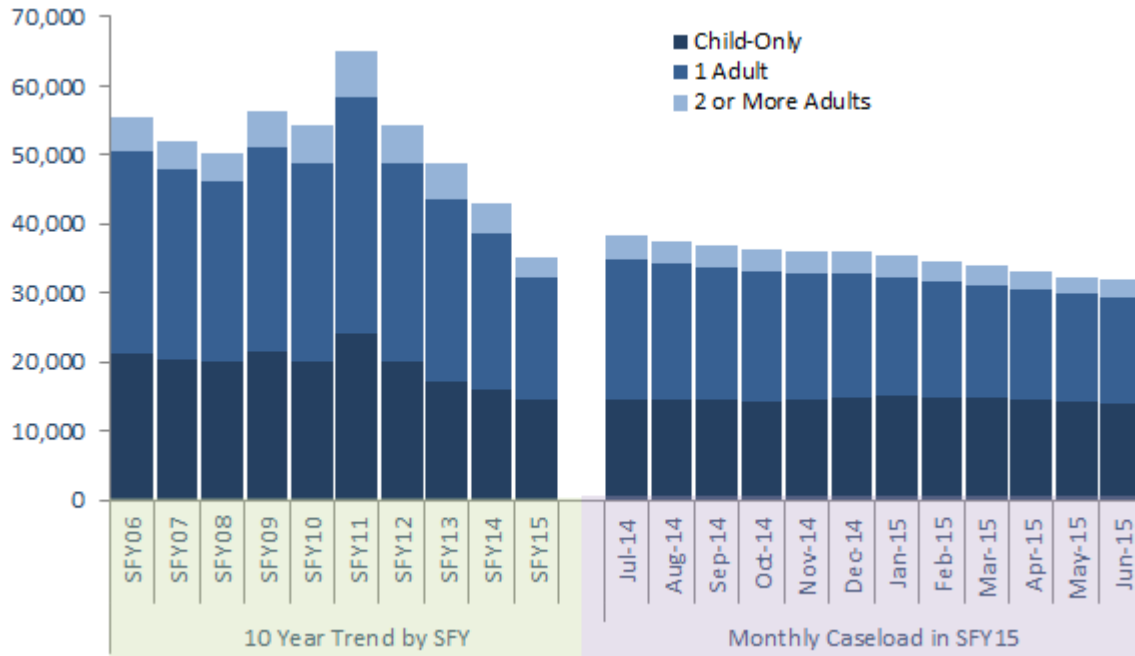


Source: ACES data

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. 2015

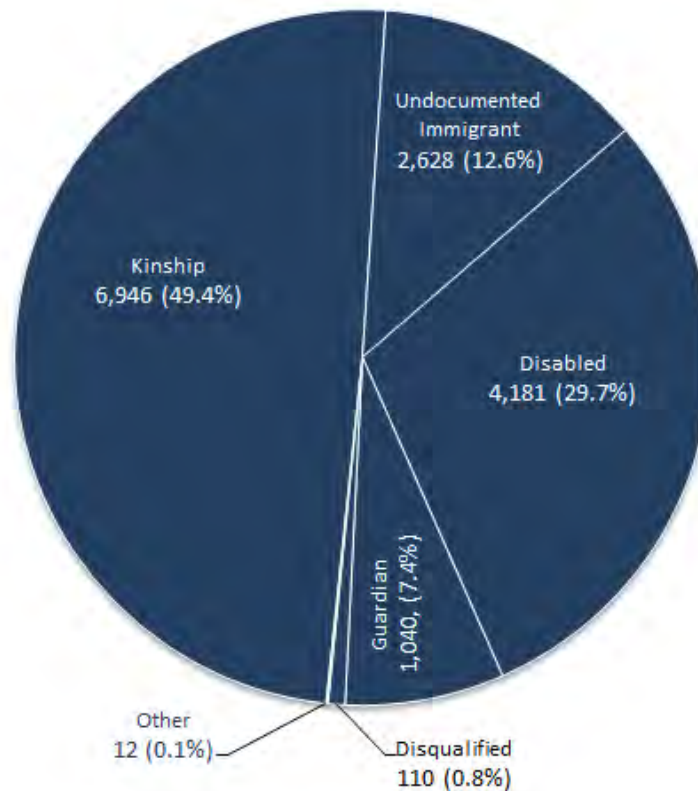
### Caseload by Case Type, SFY 2006 – 2015



SFY 2015	Total Caseload	TANF/SFA CASELOAD BY CASE TYPE					
		Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	38,221	14,620	38.3%	20,104	52.6%	3,497	9.1%
August	37,504	14,488	38.6%	19,680	52.5%	3,336	8.9%
September	36,846	14,411	39.1%	19,226	52.2%	3,209	8.7%
October	36,389	14,338	39.4%	18,895	51.9%	3,156	8.7%
November	35,905	14,489	40.4%	18,328	51.0%	3,088	8.6%
December	35,935	14,904	41.5%	17,948	49.9%	3,083	8.6%
January	35,377	14,999	42.4%	17,357	49.1%	3,021	8.5%
February	34,478	14,867	43.1%	16,685	48.4%	2,926	8.5%
March	33,888	14,716	43.4%	16,313	48.1%	2,859	8.4%
April	33,139	14,470	43.7%	15,942	48.1%	2,727	8.2%
May	32,366	14,241	44.0%	15,578	48.1%	2,547	7.9%
June	31,847	14,060	44.1%	15,361	48.2%	2,426	7.6%
Mo. Avg.	35,158	14,550	41.4%	17,618	50.1%	2,990	8.5%



## Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2015 Snapshot



**Kinship** – Some parents are unable to care for their children due to their own circumstances, such as 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 even if they do not have legal custody of the child. 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.

**Disabled** – 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 the program's financial eligibility criteria.

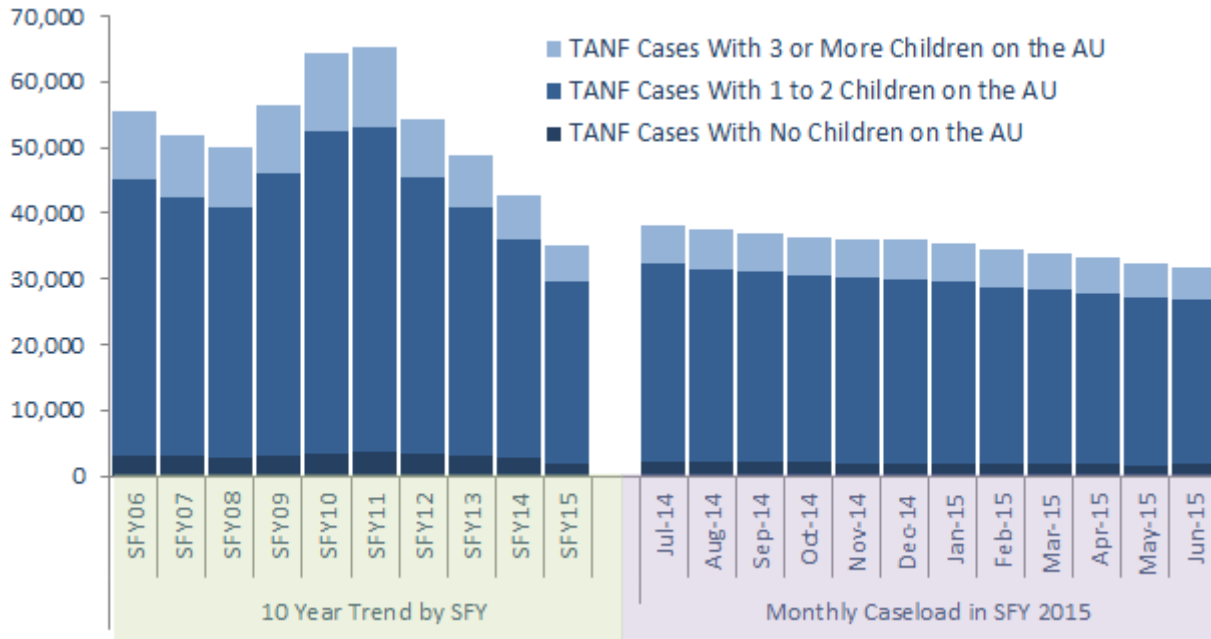
**Undocumented Immigrant** – Children in households headed by undocumented immigrants may be U.S. citizens and therefore eligible for TANF benefits if the household, including non-recipient adults, meets financial eligibility criteria. Undocumented immigrant parents may apply for TANF on behalf of their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

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

**Disqualified** – 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.

**Other** – Caretaker is defined using the child's relationship to the head of household member. Other cases are those in which the head of the household's status is unknown.

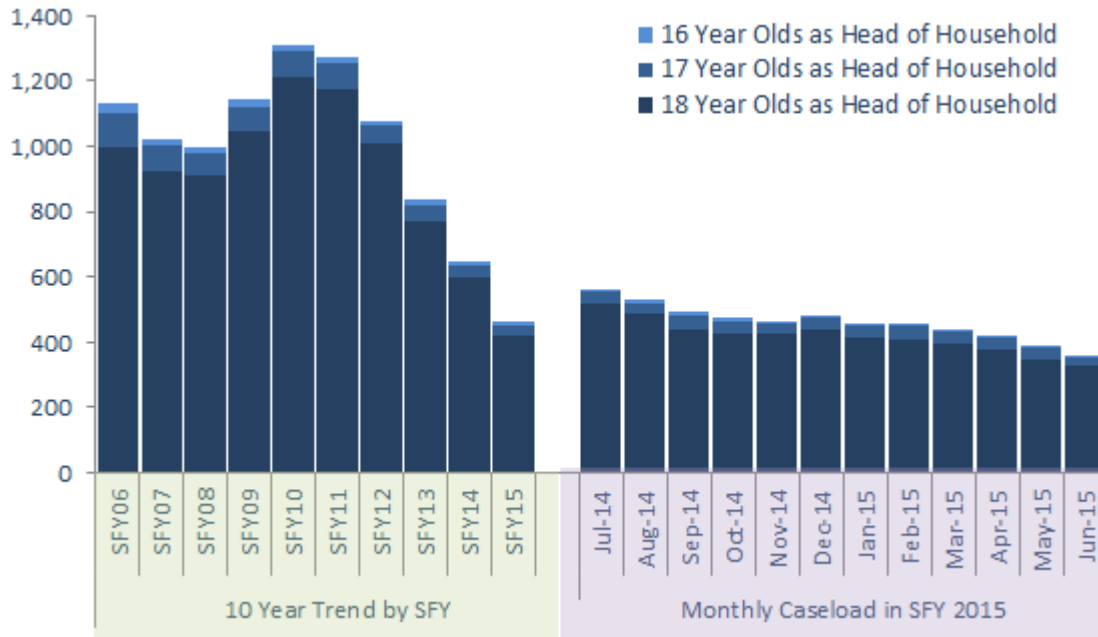
## Caseload by Number of Children, SFY 2006 – 2015



SFY 2015	Total Caseload	TANF/SFA CASELOAD BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN <sup>7</sup>					
		No Children		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	38,221	2,283	6.0%	29,908	78.3%	6,030	15.8%
August	37,504	2,201	5.9%	29,287	78.1%	6,016	16.0%
September	36,846	2,149	5.8%	28,830	78.2%	5,867	15.9%
October	36,389	2,103	5.8%	28,523	78.4%	5,763	15.8%
November	35,905	1,982	5.5%	28,116	78.3%	5,807	16.2%
December	35,935	1,882	5.2%	28,087	78.2%	5,966	16.6%
January	35,377	1,809	5.1%	27,668	78.2%	5,900	16.7%
February	34,478	1,795	5.2%	27,003	78.3%	5,680	16.5%
March	33,888	1,789	5.3%	26,621	78.6%	5,478	16.2%
April	33,139	1,719	5.2%	26,130	78.8%	5,290	16.0%
May	32,366	1,674	5.2%	25,521	78.9%	5,171	16.0%
June	31,847	1,698	5.3%	25,118	78.9%	5,031	15.8%
Mo. Avg.	35,158	1,924	5.5%	27,568	78.4%	5,667	16.1%

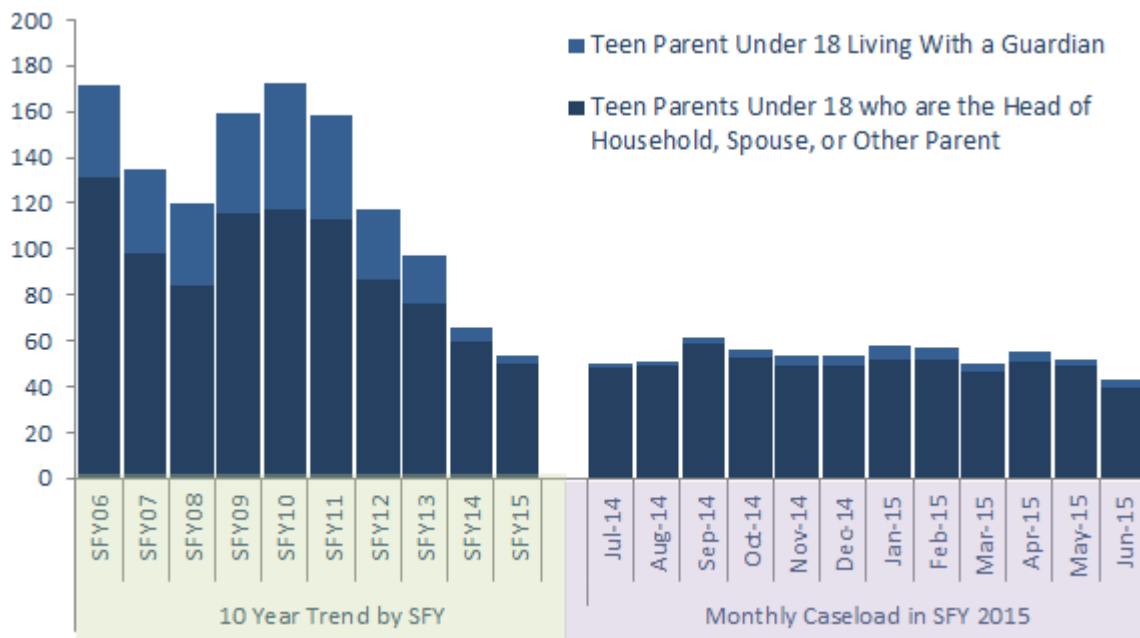
<sup>7</sup> In cases in which the only children eligible for TANF are receiving SSI, those children will not receive a TANF payment, but the parents will receive a TANF payment. Also, pregnant women with no children are eligible for TANF.

## Teen Head of Household, SFY 2006 – 2015



TANF/SFA Caseload with Teen Head of Household							
SFY 2015	Total Caseload	16 Years Old or Younger		17 Years Old		18 Years Old	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
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%
Mo. Avg.	642	11	1.7%	39	6.1%	593	92.4%

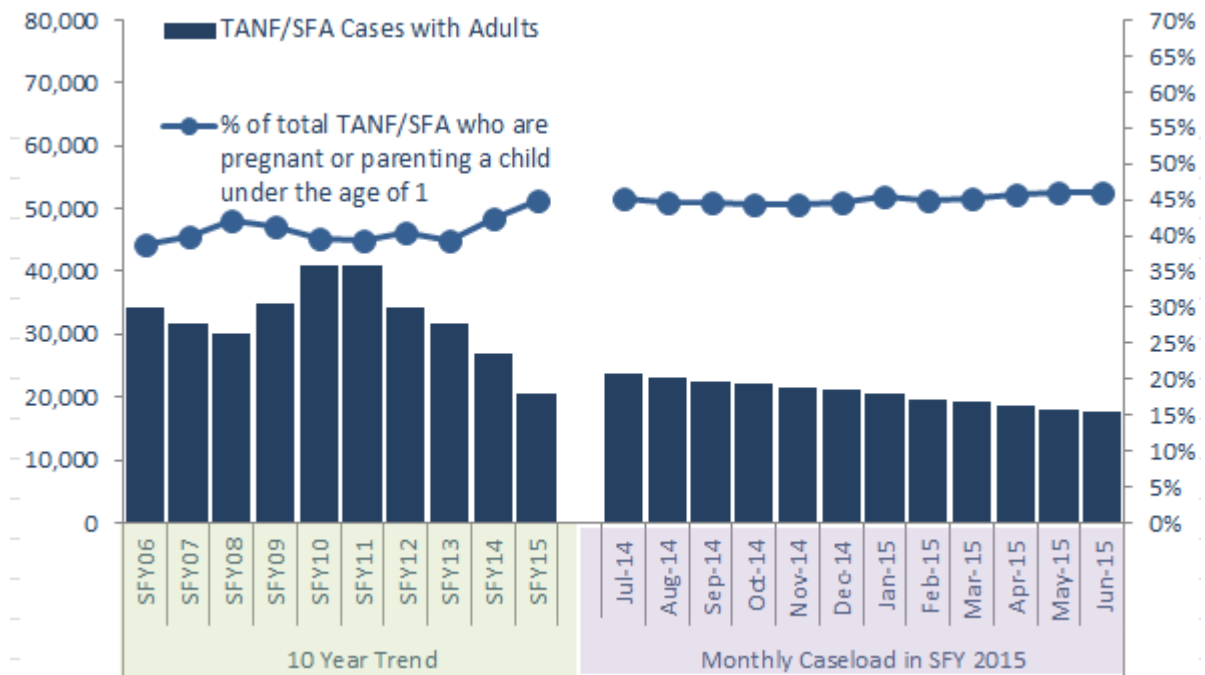
## Teen Parents under Age 18, SFY 2006 – 2015



Teen Parents Under Age 18 <sup>8</sup>					
SFY 2015	Total Clients	Living with a Legal Guardian		Head of Household, Spouse, or Other Parent	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	50	2	4.0%	48	96.0%
August	51	2	3.9%	49	96.1%
September	61	2	3.3%	59	96.7%
October	56	3	5.4%	53	94.6%
November	54	5	9.3%	49	90.7%
December	54	5	9.3%	49	90.7%
January	58	6	10.3%	52	89.7%
February	57	5	8.8%	52	91.2%
March	50	3	6.0%	47	94.0%
April	55	4	7.3%	51	92.7%
May	52	3	5.8%	49	94.2%
June	43	3	7.0%	40	93.0%
Mo. Avg.	53	4	7.5%	50	94.3%

<sup>8</sup> Teen Parents are defined based on the client’s head of household relationship. If the client is coded as “CP” (child parent), the child is considered to be living under legal guardianship while caring for their own child.

## Pregnant Women & Women with Child under Age 1, SFY 2006 – 2015



SFY 2015	Caseload with Adults <sup>9</sup>	% of Total TANF/SFA Caseload with Adults, Pregnant Woman or Child Under Age 1					
		Pregnant <sup>10</sup>		0 – 3 Months Old		4 – 12 Months Old	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	23,601	4,372	18.5%	2,322	9.8%	3,950	16.7%
August	23,016	4,216	18.3%	2,275	9.9%	3,779	16.4%
September	22,435	4,127	18.4%	2,208	9.8%	3,660	16.3%
October	22,051	4,002	18.1%	2,185	9.9%	3,591	16.3%
November	21,416	3,839	17.9%	2,111	9.9%	3,516	16.4%
December	21,031	3,700	17.6%	2,158	10.3%	3,539	16.8%
January	20,378	3,562	17.5%	2,170	10.6%	3,541	17.4%
February	19,611	3,308	16.9%	2,014	10.3%	3,482	17.8%
March	19,172	3,262	17.0%	1,950	10.2%	3,437	17.9%
April	18,669	3,296	17.7%	1,932	10.3%	3,320	17.8%
May	18,125	3,273	18.1%	1,897	10.5%	3,145	17.4%
June	17,787	3,264	18.4%	1,837	10.3%	3,100	17.4%
Mo. Avg.	20,608	3,685	17.9%	2,088	10.1%	3,505	17.0%

<sup>9</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>10</sup> Pregnant women were identified using pregnancy status as recorded in ACES.

## TANF/SFA Adult Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities, SFY 2015

The WorkFirst program provides job search assistance, employment, education and skills training, and work supports to TANF recipients. The goal of WorkFirst is to help these families build a pathway that can lead them out of poverty and toward economic self-sufficiency. Participation in WorkFirst activities is mandatory for most adult TANF recipients.<sup>11</sup> Failure in meeting the participation requirements without a good cause is subject to the WorkFirst noncompliance sanction (NCS)<sup>12</sup>.

SFY 2015	Total WorkFirst Clients Receiving TANF/SFA	Total WorkFirst Clients Exempted <sup>13</sup> from Participation	WorkFirst Clients Required to Participate (Non-Exempt)	% of Non-Exempt WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities
July	27,078	5,851	21,227	65.1%
August	26,347	5,724	20,623	64.4%
September	25,635	5,565	20,070	65.8%
October	25,199	5,452	19,747	67.4%
November	24,497	5,235	19,262	68.3%
December	24,109	5,324	18,785	70.1%
January	23,386	5,331	18,055	72.9%
February	22,529	5,200	17,329	74.8%
March	22,023	5,176	16,847	75.7%
April	21,388	5,070	16,318	76.1%
May	20,664	4,900	15,764	75.7%
June	20,204	4,885	15,319	74.6%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>23,588</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>18,279</b>	<b>70.5%</b>

<sup>11</sup> WorkFirst participation may be waived or deferred if the individual meets an exemption criterion as described in WAC 388-310-0350.

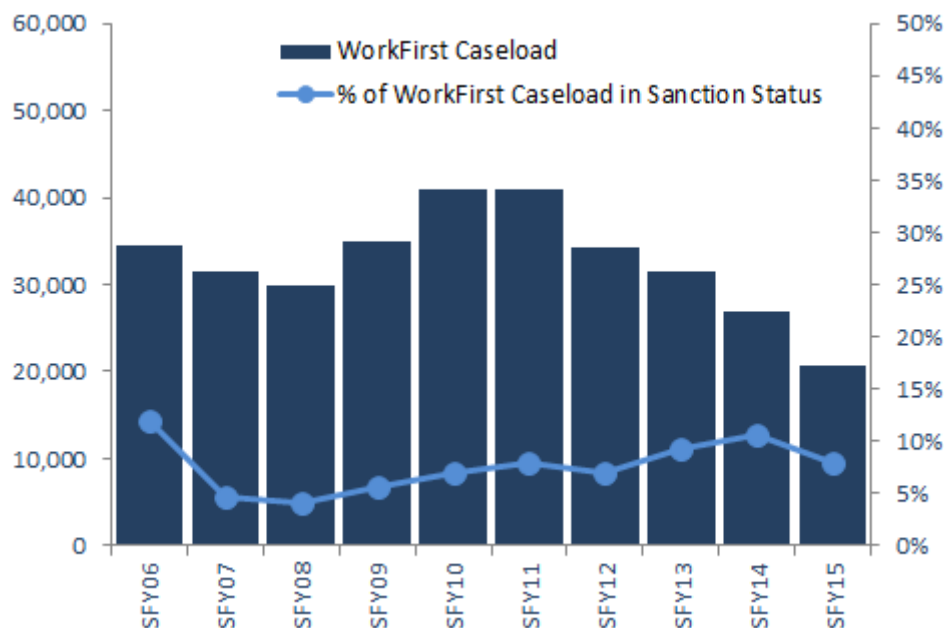
<sup>12</sup> The non-compliance sanction (NCS) policy for WorkFirst was modified effective November 1, 2014 (See WAC 388-310-1600). The NCS policy terminates TANF or SFA when adults refuse to participate for two months in a row. The NCS policy also terminates TANF or SFA when mandatory, noncompliant WorkFirst adults fail to attend a non-compliance case staffing and DSHS is not able to make contact with them at the subsequent home visit or alternative site visit. Prior to November 1, 2014, the sanction period was four months (not two) and did not require a home/alternative site visit.

<sup>13</sup> Clients meeting one or more of the following exemption definitions may be exempted from WorkFirst participation: Infant exemption, Postpartum Exemption, Pursuing SSI, 55 & older caretaker relative, Caring for an adult with disabilities who is not a full time student, Caring for a child with special needs who is not a full time student, or an adult with severe and chronic disabilities.

## WorkFirst Cases and Clients in NCS Sanction Status<sup>14</sup>, SFY 2006 – 2015

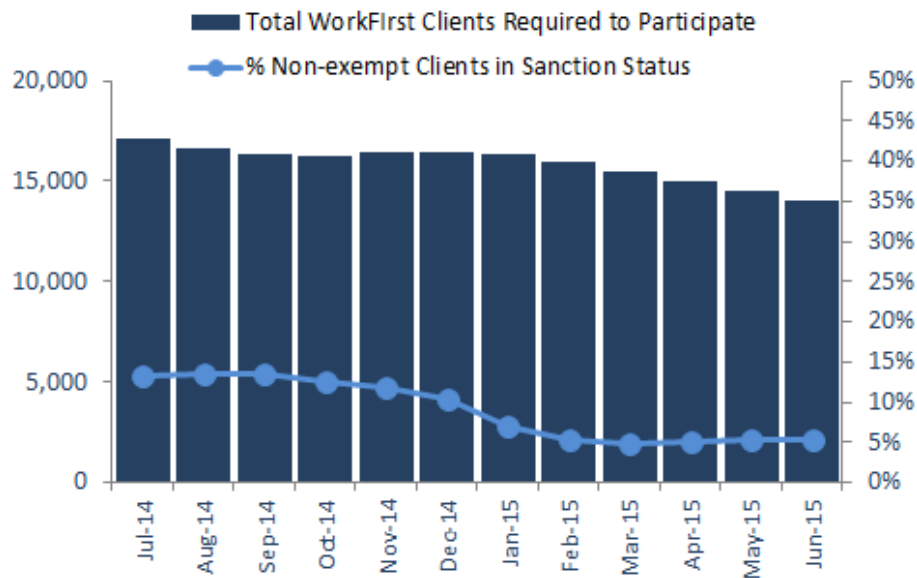
SFY	Cases (Monthly Average)			Clients (Monthly Average)		
	WorkFirst Caseload	Cases with at Least 1 Adult in Sanction	% of Cases with at least 1 Adult in Sanction	All WorkFirst Clients	Clients in Sanction Status	% of All WorkFirst Clients in Sanction Status
SFY06	34,385	4,125	12.0%	39,223	4,692	12.0%
SFY07	31,563	1,468	4.7%	35,683	1,566	4.4%
SFY08	29,964	1,219	4.1%	33,842	1,281	3.8%
SFY09	34,952	1,944	5.6%	40,183	2,055	5.1%
SFY10	41,030	2,862	7.0%	47,545	3,047	6.4%
SFY11	40,930	3,285	8.0%	47,562	3,480	7.3%
SFY12	34,363	2,393	7.0%	40,037	2,480	6.2%
SFY13	31,598	2,921	9.2%	36,596	3,063	8.4%
SFY14	26,727	2,869	10.7%	30,833	3,038	9.9%
SFY15	20,608	1,619	7.9%	23,588	1,717	7.3%

## Percent of WorkFirst Caseload in Sanction Status, SFY 2006 – 2015



<sup>14</sup> The non-compliance sanction (NCS) policy for WorkFirst was modified effective November 1, 2014 (See WAC 388-310-1600). The NCS policy terminates TANF or SFA when adults refuse to participate for two months in a row. The NCS policy also terminates TANF or SFA when mandatory, noncompliant WorkFirst adults fail to attend a non-compliance case staffing and DSHS is not able to make contact with them at the subsequent home visit or alternative site visit. Prior to November 1, 2014, the sanction period was four months (not two) and did not require a home/alternative site visit.

## WorkFirst Clients in NCS Sanction Status by Month, SFY 2015



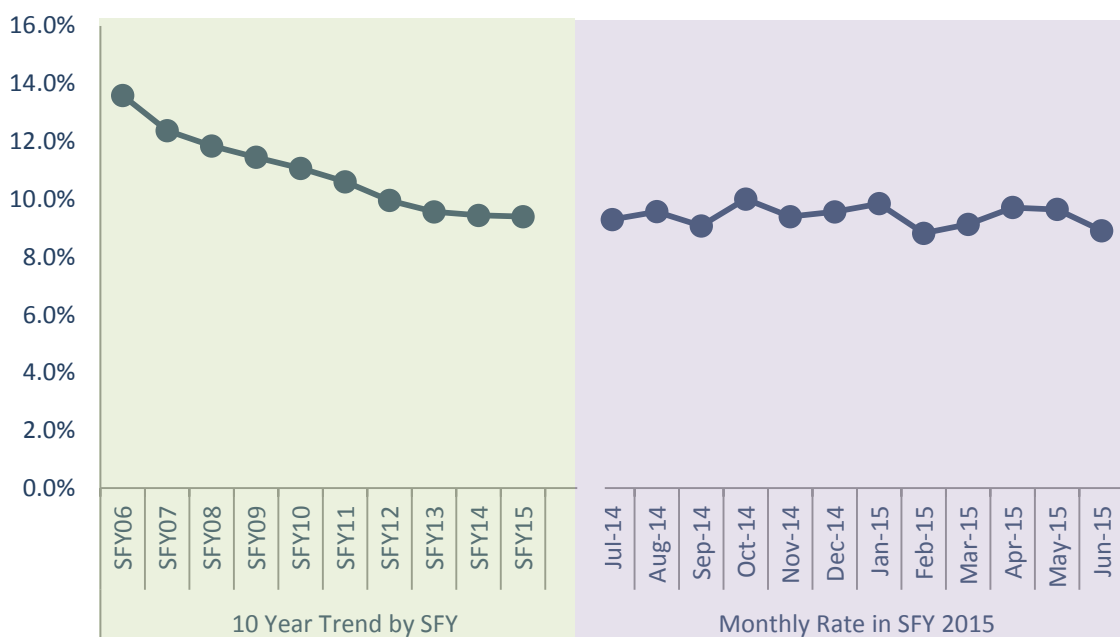
TANF/SFA Adult Clients in WorkFirst Non-compliance Sanction (NCS)					
SFY 2015	Total WorkFirst Clients Required to Participate (Non-exempt <sup>15</sup> )	Total Non-exempt Clients in Sanction Status	% Non-exempt Clients in Sanction Status	Clients Receiving an NCS Termination Without Grant Reduction <sup>16</sup>	Clients in Sanction Status with Grant Reduction
July	21,227	2,813	13.3%	Not Applicable	2,813
August	20,623	2,804	13.6%		2,804
September	20,070	2,710	13.5%		2,710
October	19,747	2,477	12.5%		2,477
November	19,262	2,301	11.9%	102	2,199
December	18,785	1,960	10.4%	256	1,704
January	18,055	1,273	7.1%	264	1,009
February	17,329	942	5.4%	272	670
March	16,847	829	4.9%	298	531
April	16,318	841	5.2%	267	574
May	15,764	855	5.4%	275	580
June	15,319	803	5.2%	226	577
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>18,279</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1,554</b>

<sup>15</sup> Clients meeting one or more of the following exemption definitions may be exempted from WorkFirst participation: Infant exemption, Postpartum Exemption, Pursuing SSI, 55 & older caretaker relative, Caring for an adult with disabilities who is not a full time student, Caring for a child with special needs who is not a full time student, or an adult with severe and chronic disabilities.

<sup>16</sup> Effective November 1, 2014, clients who did not attend the required NCS case staffing and the home visit may be terminated from TANF without a grant reduction. Some of these clients may be reinstated if they reapply and complete a financial intake by the end of the month of their case closures.



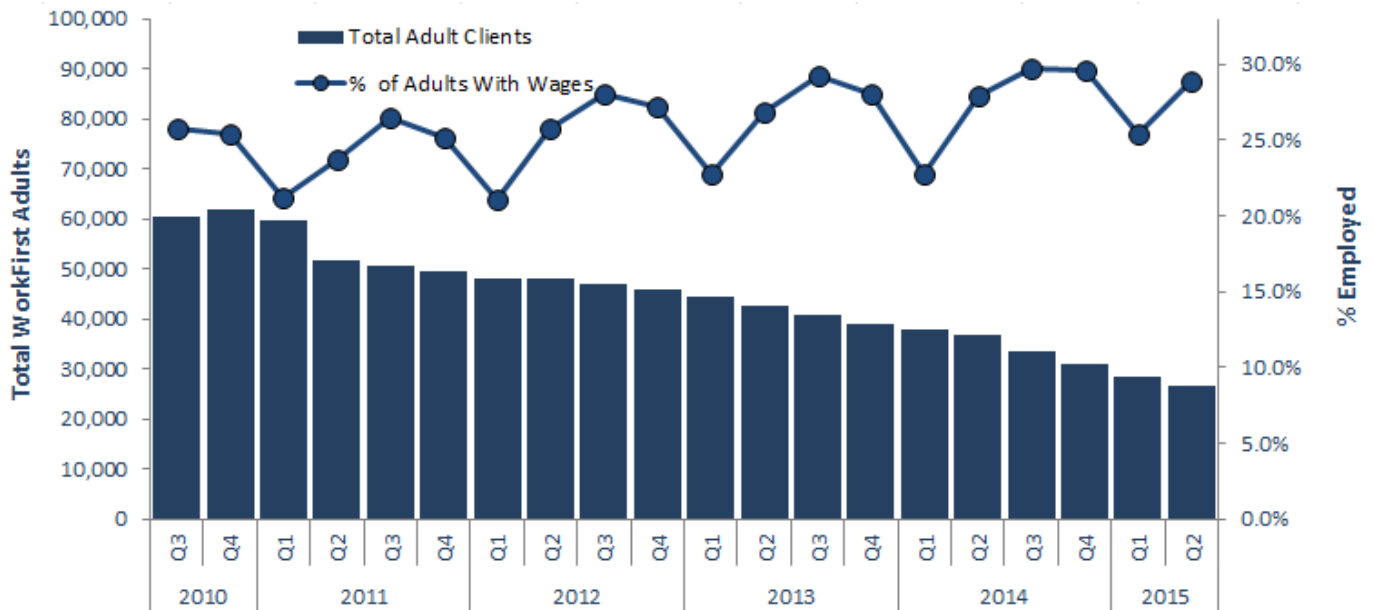
## Employment Rates for WorkFirst Clients<sup>17</sup>, SFY 2006 – 2015



SFY 2015	# of WorkFirst Clients	# Employed (Earned Income > \$5.00)	% Employed (Earned Income > \$5.00)	Avg. Monthly Hours Worked
July	27,078	2,518	9.3%	47
August	26,347	2,522	9.6%	49
September	25,635	2,327	9.1%	49
October	25,199	2,522	10.0%	50
November	24,497	2,303	9.4%	49
December	24,109	2,306	9.6%	49
January	23,386	2,303	9.8%	49
February	22,529	1,988	8.8%	49
March	22,023	2,011	9.1%	49
April	21,388	2,078	9.7%	52
May	20,664	1,994	9.6%	50
June	20,204	1,800	8.9%	51
Mo. Avg.	23,588	2,223	9.4%	49.4

<sup>17</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 considered employed.

## WorkFirst Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages<sup>18</sup>, July 2010 – June 2015



Calendar Quarter	Adults Employed		Avg. Quarterly Earnings	Avg. Quarterly Hourly Wages	
	Total Adults	Number			Percent
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	\$11.12
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	10,245	28.0%	\$2,222	\$11.72
2014Q3	33,336	9,923	29.8%	\$2,460	\$11.75
2014Q4	31,019	9,168	29.6%	\$2,395	\$11.89
2015Q1	28,237	7,159	25.4%	\$2,044	\$11.89
2015Q2	26,435	7,628	28.9%	\$2,318	\$11.94

<sup>18</sup> Quarterly wage information is based on the Employment Security Department's Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data.

## Caseload by Primary Language, June 2015 Snapshot

Primary Language <sup>19</sup>	Number of Cases	Percent	Percentage Non-English Cases
<b>English Language Codes</b>			
English	28737	90.2%	
Large Print	34	0.1%	
Sign Language	5	0.0%	
Braille	1	0.0%	
<b>Total English Languages</b>	<b>28,777</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	
<b>Non-English Language Codes</b>			
Spanish	2012	6.3%	65.5%
Arabic	234	0.7%	7.6%
Somali	175	0.5%	5.7%
Russian	136	0.4%	4.4%
Vietnamese	61	0.2%	2.0%
Tigrigna	48	0.2%	1.6%
Amharic	48	0.2%	1.6%
Burmese	28	0.1%	0.9%
Cambodian (Khmer)	24	0.1%	0.8%
Farsi	24	0.1%	0.8%
Ukrainian	24	0.1%	0.8%
Dari	19	0.1%	0.6%
French	18	0.1%	0.6%
Swahili	17	0.1%	0.6%
Trukese	14	0.0%	0.5%
Oromo	13	0.0%	0.4%
Korean	13	0.0%	0.4%
Samoan	11	0.0%	0.4%
Romanian	10	0.0%	0.3%
Other Languages	141	0.4%	4.6%
<b>Total Non-English Language Codes</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,847</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

<sup>19</sup> Primary Language Code is based on the language in which the Assistance Unit requested that letters, notices, and other communications be written.

## Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults	Number	% of Total Children
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>70,676</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20,204</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>50,472</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender						
Female	41,386	58.6%	16,233	80.3%	25,153	49.8%
Male	29,289	41.4%	3,971	19.7%	25,318	50.2%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic Origin	14,173	20.1%	2,608	12.9%	11,565	22.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	56,503	79.9%	17,596	87.1%	38,907	77.1%
White	32,053	45.4%	11,652	57.7%	20,401	40.4%
Black/African American	8,756	12.4%	2,679	13.3%	6,077	12.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,037	4.3%	1,079	5.3%	1,958	3.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,727	2.4%	444	2.2%	1,283	2.5%
Two or More Races	1,355	1.9%	236	1.2%	1,119	2.2%
Race/Ethnicity Not Reported/Unidentifiable	9,575	13.5%	1,506	7.5%	8,069	16.0%

Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated			2,122	10.5%		
Married			3,992	19.8%		
Never Married			11,590	57.4%		
Divorced			2,014	10.0%		
Widowed			113	0.6%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			373	1.9%		

Citizenship Status						
U.S. Citizen	65,289	92.4%	17,650	87.4%	47,639	94.4%
Resident Alien	5,267	7.5%	2,509	12.4%	2,758	5.5%
U.S. National <sup>20</sup>	119	0.2%	44	0.2%	75	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>20</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).

## Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults	Number	% of Total Children

### Homeless Status

Homeless	9,875	14.0%	4,428	21.9%	5,447	10.8%
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### Education Status (Adults Only)

Less than a High School Diploma			5,096	25.2%		
High School Graduate or GED			10,678	52.9%		
Some College or College Degree			4,085	20.2%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			345	1.7%		

### Age

< 1 Year Old	4,982	7.0%			4,982	9.9%
1 – 5 Years Old	16,519	23.4%			16,519	32.7%
6 – 10 Years Old	13,404	19.0%			13,404	26.6%
11 – 15 Years Old	10,548	14.9%			10,548	20.9%
16 – 17 Years Old <sup>21</sup>	3,949	5.6%	39	0.2%	3,910	7.7%
18 – 24 Years Old	6,520	9.2%	5,411	26.8%	1,109	2.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	8,364	11.8%	8,364	41.4%		
35 – 44 Years Old	4,490	6.4%	4,490	22.2%		
45 – 54 Years Old	1,584	2.2%	1,584	7.8%		
55 – 64 Years Old	300	0.4%	300	1.5%		
65+ Years Old	16	0.0%	16	0.1%		
Average Age of Children	7.4 Years Old					
Average Age of Adults	31.2 Years Old					

### Months on Assistance Since July 1997 (All Adults)

Average	25.6 Months
Median	18.0 Months

<sup>21</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.

## Child Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
	Number	% of All Children	Number	% of Children in Child-Only Cases
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>50,472</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>22,122</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender				
Female	25,153	49.8%	11,199	50.6%
Male	25,318	50.2%	10,923	49.4%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1	0.0%	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity				
Hispanic Origin	11,565	22.9%	6,650	30.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	38,907	77.1%	15,472	69.9%
White	20,401	40.4%	8,381	37.9%
Black/African American	6,077	12.0%	2,268	10.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,958	3.9%	635	2.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,283	2.5%	804	3.6%
Two or More Races	1,119	2.2%	396	1.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	8,069	16.0%	2,988	13.5%

Citizenship Status				
U.S. Citizen	47,639	94.4%	21,737	98.3%
Resident Alien	2,758	5.5%	362	1.6%
U.S. National <sup>22</sup>	75	0.1%	23	0.1%

Age				
< 1 Year Old	4,982	9.9%	860	3.9%
1 – 5 Years Old	16,519	32.7%	5,726	25.9%
6 – 10 Years Old	13,404	26.6%	6,579	29.7%
11 – 15 Years Old	10,548	20.9%	5,904	26.7%
16 – 17 Years Old	3,910	7.7%	2,399	10.8%
18 – 24 Years Old	1,109	2.2%	654	3.0%
Average Age of Children	7.4 Years Old			
Average Age of Children in Child-Only Cases	9.0 Years Old			

<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).

Working  
Connections  
Child Care  
(WCCC)

SFY

2015

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Helps low-income families pay for child care while parents are working or participating in DSHS-approved work, training, or education activities.

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## The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Program Overview

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) establishes policies for child care subsidy programs and DSHS determines family eligibility and pays providers for authorized services.

### Highlights

In SFY 2015, the program served **a monthly average of 29,111 families, a 5.5% increase from SFY 2014 (27,592)**. TANF families averaged 5,093 or 17.5% of the WCCC caseload per month, a decrease of 9.7% from the monthly average of 5,693 in SFY 2014.

The monthly number of children served by the program was **49,798 in SFY 2015, a 5.4% increase from 47,243 in SFY 2014**. Of these, 8,271 or 16.6% were TANF children.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

**DATA SOURCES:** Data for this chapter was provided by OFM Forecasting Division based on the DSHS Social Service Payment System (SSPS) files supplied by the Department of Early Learning (DEL).

**DATA NOTES:**

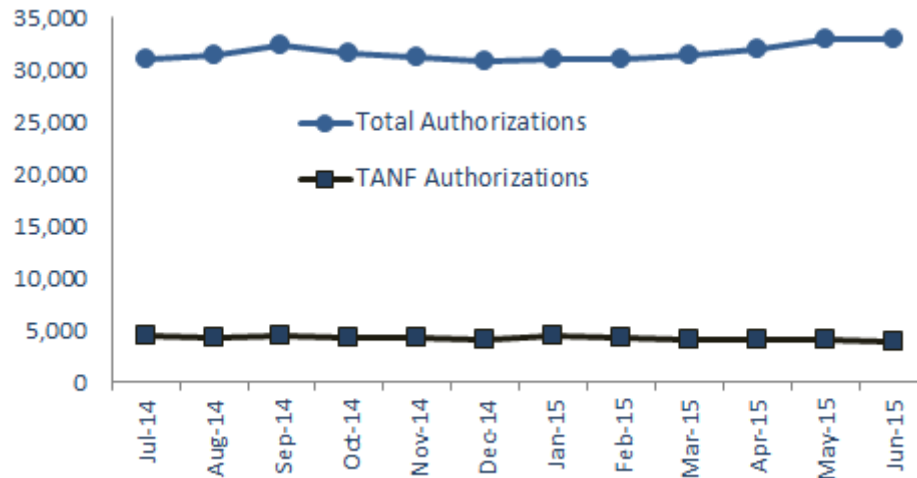
Majority of the data presented in this chapter is based on the September 2015 WCCC household file supplied by OFM Forecasting Division. TANF cases are identified by matching the DEL WCCC household payment data with ACES. The TANF caseload includes TANF child-only households. Data for more recent months may change as more child care payments are made following the publication of the Briefing Book.

## Selected WCCC Program Overview, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Authorizations Per Month (Range)</b>	29,081 (27,606-31,232)	31,644 (30,776 – 32,893)	8.8% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	27,592 (26,876 - 29,625)	29,111 (28,458 – 30,199)	5.5% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Average Number of TANF Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	5,639 (5,125 - 6,087)	5,093 (4,564 – 5,522)	-9.7% <i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	47,243 (45,076 - 51,292)	49,798 (48,381 – 52,319)	5.4% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>State's Population Under 13</b>	1,147,441	1,157,692	0.9% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Under 13</b>	4.1%	4.3%	0.2% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>1</sup></b>	\$690.68 (\$661.28 - \$784.45)	\$753.50 (\$682.74 - \$861.20)	9.1% <i>Increase</i>	↑

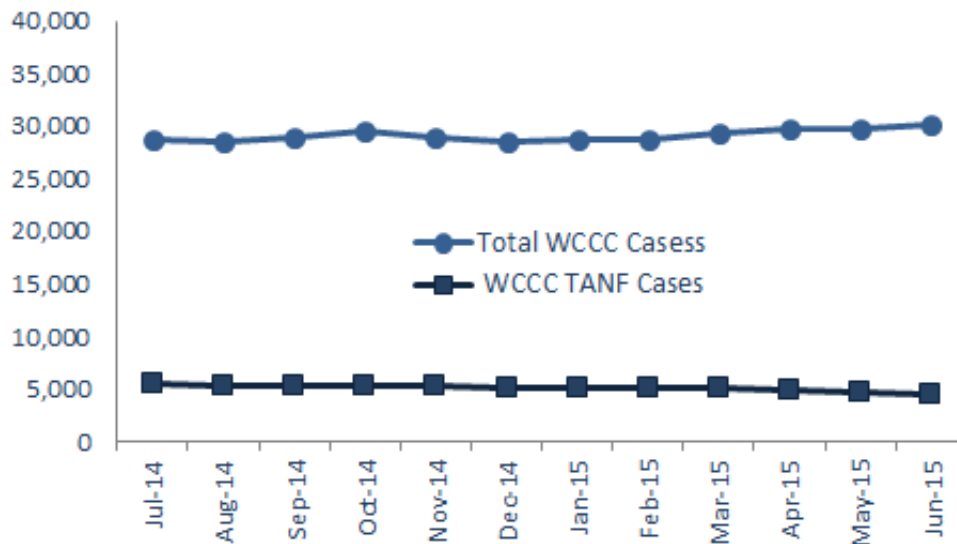
<sup>1</sup> Based on the December 2015 household file supplied by OFM Forecasting Division.

## Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Authorizations by Month, SFY 2015



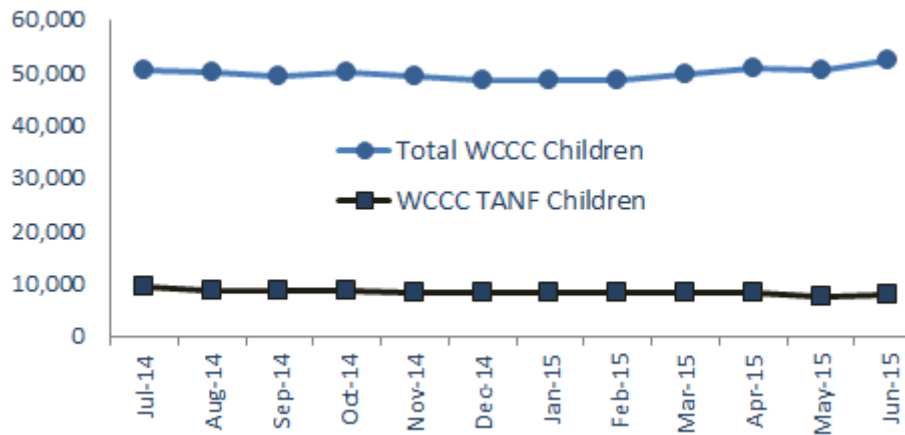
SFY 2015	Total Authorizations	TANF Authorizations
July	31,036	4,402
August	31,382	4,297
September	32,366	4,501
October	31,642	4,320
November	31,270	4,261
December	30,776	4,109
January	31,028	4,337
February	31,024	4,162
March	31,355	4,111
April	31,988	4,072
May	32,893	4,062
June	32,971	3,882
Mo. Avg.	31,644	4,210

## Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Caseload by Month, SFY 2015



SFY 2015	Total WCCC Cases	TANF WCCC Cases	% of WCCC Households on TANF
July	28,731	5,522	19.2%
August	28,458	5,263	18.5%
September	28,843	5,317	18.4%
October	29,424	5,367	18.2%
November	28,946	5,261	18.2%
December	28,485	5,074	17.8%
January	28,653	5,062	17.7%
February	28,750	5,047	17.6%
March	29,318	5,055	17.2%
April	29,778	4,947	16.6%
May	29,741	4,633	15.6%
June	30,199	4,564	15.1%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>29,111</b>	<b>5,093</b>	<b>17.5%</b>

## Children Receiving Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) by Month, SFY 2015



SFY 2015	Total WCCC Children	WCCC TANF Children	% of WCCC Children on TANF
July	50,540	9,217	18.2%
August	50,044	8,737	17.5%
September	49,312	8,527	17.3%
October	50,082	8,524	17.0%
November	49,191	8,348	17.0%
December	48,381	8,091	16.7%
January	48,668	8,157	16.8%
February	48,597	8,128	16.7%
March	49,539	8,189	16.5%
April	50,616	8,061	15.9%
May	50,283	7,538	15.0%
June	52,319	7,730	14.8%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>49,798</b>	<b>8,271</b>	<b>16.6%</b>

## Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Payments by Month, SFY 2015

SFY 2015	Total WCCC Payment	WCCC TANF Payment	% of WCCC TANF Payment
July	\$24,754,143	\$4,716,403	19.1%
August	\$23,318,276	\$4,254,192	18.2%
September	\$20,295,655	\$3,719,289	18.3%
October	\$21,926,276	\$4,054,037	18.5%
November	\$19,777,829	\$3,638,182	18.4%
December	\$20,894,750	\$3,723,818	17.8%
January	\$21,712,926	\$3,873,122	17.8%
February	\$19,966,266	\$3,632,707	18.2%
March	\$21,926,154	\$3,904,774	17.8%
April	\$22,389,335	\$3,866,893	17.3%
May	\$21,864,687	\$3,576,466	16.4%
June	\$24,521,062	\$3,845,698	15.7%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>\$21,945,613</b>	<b>\$3,900,465</b>	<b>17.8%</b>

# Other Programs

SFY

# 2015

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This chapter 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).

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## Other Programs Overview

This chapter provides a summary of ESA cases and clients served by programs not covered in other sections of the Briefing Book. A description of each program, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available in the **Program Descriptions** section of the Briefing Book.

### Highlights

**Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)<sup>1</sup>** – The program served an average of 313 cases each month in SFY 2015, compared to 275 cases in SFY 2014.

**Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)<sup>2</sup>** – The program served an average of 50 cases each month in SFY 2015, compared to 61 cases in SFY 2014.

**Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)** – The program served an average of 256 cases each month in SFY 2015, compared to 244 cases in SFY 2014.

**Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)** – The program served an average of 324 cases each month in SFY 2015, compared to 273 cases in SFY 2014.

**Office of Financial Recovery (OFR)** – Total OFR collections in SFY 2015 were about \$255.8 million, a decline from \$268.7 million in SFY 2014. In SFY 2015 over three-quarters (77.7%) of OFR collections came from these three program areas: Developmental Disabilities (43.0%), Vender Overpayments (17.8%), and Mental Health (16.9%).

**Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)** – The program served an average of 428 cases each month in SFY 2015, compared to 425 cases in SFY 2014.

**State Supplemental Payment (SSP)** – The program served an average of 36,908 cases each month in SFY 2015, compared to 36,110 cases in SFY 2014.

**Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)** – The program served 50,287 families in SFY 2015, compared to 67,047 families in SFY 2014.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

#### DATA SOURCE:

- 1) The majority of the data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database in September 2015.
- 2) The state population estimates are provided by OFM Forecasting Division

#### DATA NOTES:

- 1) Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.
- 2) CSO of Issuance: Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued. While most benefits are issued through ESA's Community Service Offices (CSO), benefits may be issued by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) or Home and Community Services Offices (HCS) within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration.
- 3) CSO of Residence: Caseload distribution is based on where the clients live within a CSO's coverage area.

<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.

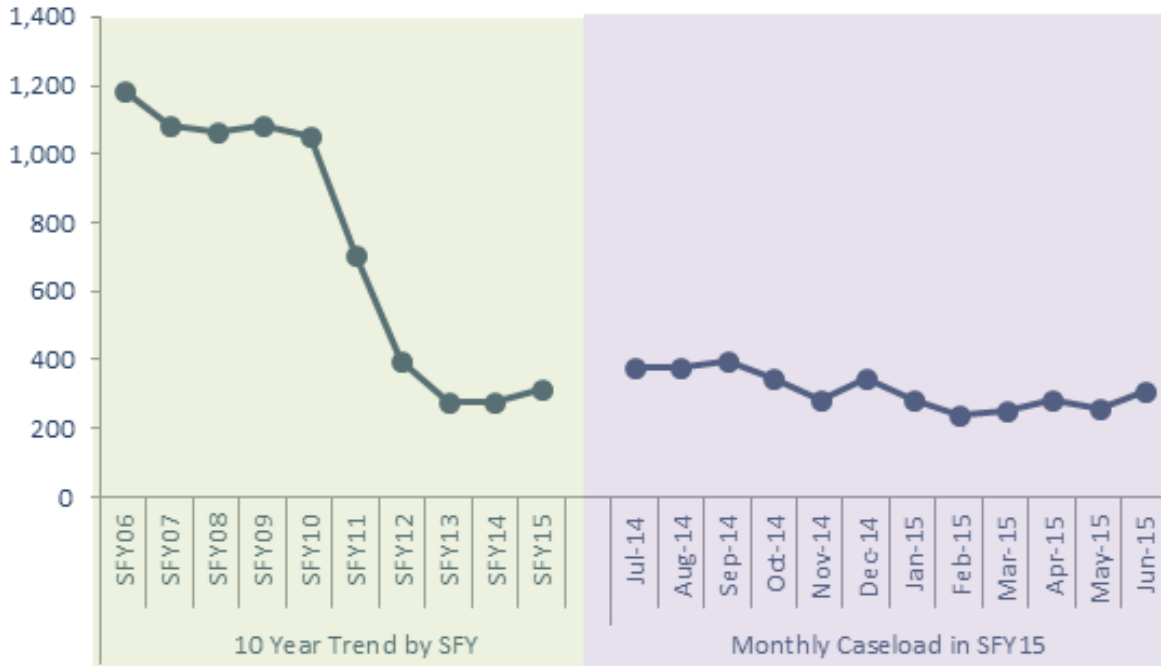
<sup>2</sup> CEAP ran out of funds February-April 2015. A new rule change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted.

## Selected Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN) Program Characteristics, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	275 (211-347)	313 (237 - 395)	13.8% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	776 (598-983)	878 (656 - 1,123)	13.1% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	300 (228-359)	322 (254 - 412)	7.3% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	476 (370-624)	556 (405 - 711)	16.8% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>State Population</b>	6,968,170	7,061,400	1.3% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace		
<b>Children as Percent of Recipients</b>	61.3%	63.3%	2.0% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	2.8	2.8	No Change	=
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.7	1.8	0.1 <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	1.6	1.7	0.1 <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>3</sup></b>	\$491.01 (\$461.98-\$521.63)	\$519.57 (\$508.17 - \$543.53)	5.8% <i>Increase</i>	↑

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

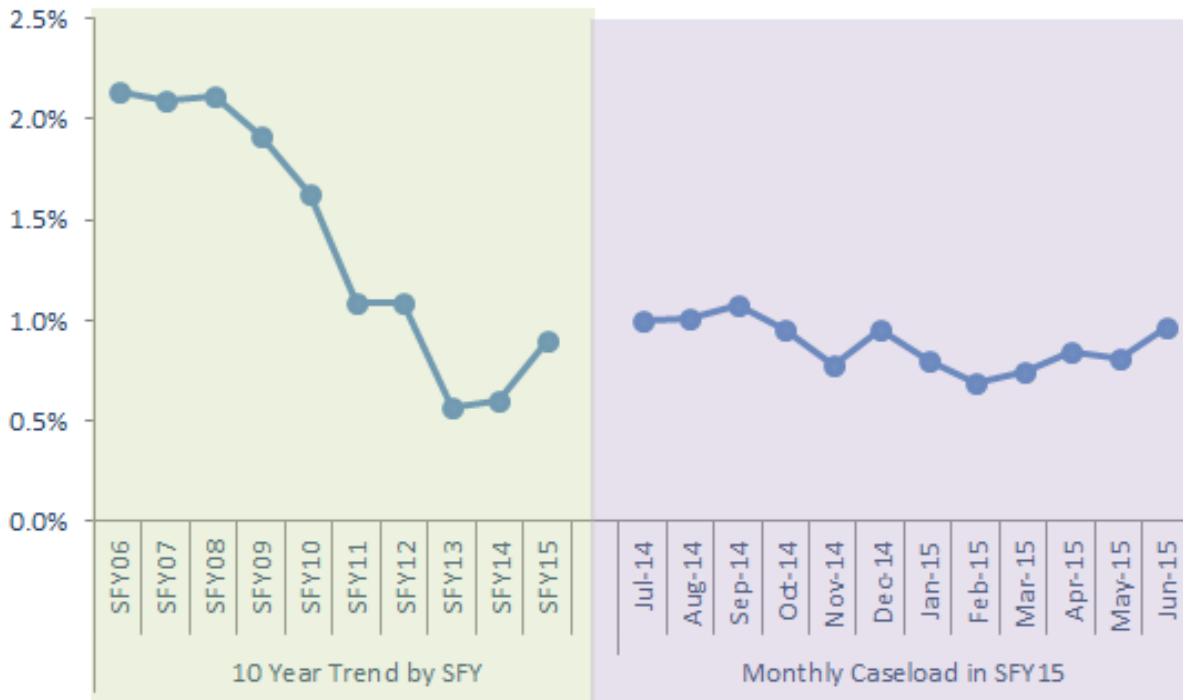
### AREN Caseload, SFY 2006 - 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY06	1,185	SFY11	707
SFY07	1,086	SFY12	396
FY08	1,062	SFY13	278
SFY09	1,084	SFY14	275
SFY10	1,050	SFY15	313

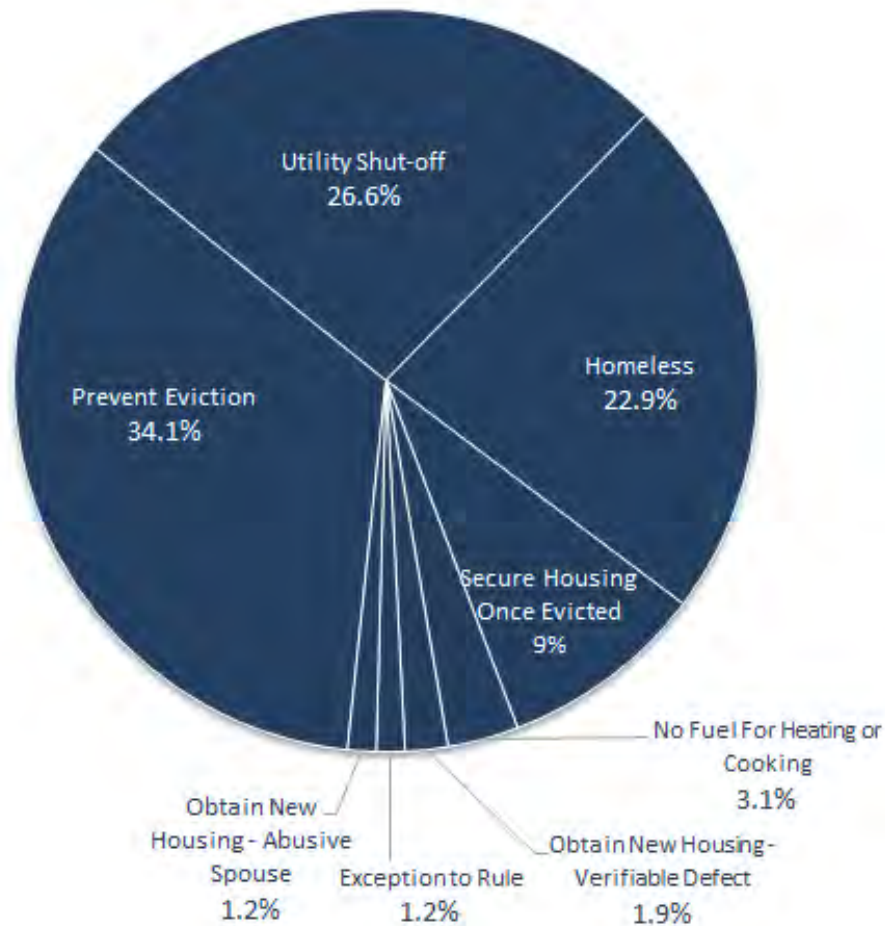
SFY 2015	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	380	1,064	\$195,218	\$513.73
August	379	1,057	\$205,998	\$543.53
September	395	1,123	\$203,071	\$514.10
October	349	989	\$183,503	\$525.80
November	281	790	\$142,798	\$508.18
December	344	968	\$177,891	\$517.13
January	282	807	\$143,953	\$510.47
February	237	656	\$124,771	\$526.46
March	253	721	\$134,333	\$530.96
April	281	774	\$145,864	\$519.09
May	261	735	\$135,132	\$517.75
June	309	853	\$158,972	\$514.47
Mo. Avg.	313	878	\$162,625	\$520.14

## AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload, SFY 2006 – 2015



SFY 2015	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	% of TANF Caseload
July	38,221	380	1.0%
August	37,504	379	1.0%
September	36,846	395	1.1%
October	36,389	349	1.0%
November	35,905	281	0.8%
December	35,935	344	1.0%
January	35,377	282	0.8%
February	34,478	237	0.7%
March	33,888	253	0.7%
April	33,139	281	0.8%
May	32,366	261	0.8%
June	31,847	309	1.0%
Mo. Avg.	35,158	313	0.9%

## Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2015



AREN Case Type <sup>4</sup>	AREN Caseload	
	Caseload	% of Total
Prevent Eviction	110	34.1%
Utility Shut-off	86	26.6%
Homeless	74	22.9%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	29	9.0%
No Fuel For Heating or Cooking	10	3.1%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	6	1.9%
Exception to Rule	4	1.2%
Obtain New Housing - Abusive Spouse	4	1.2%
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>323</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>4</sup> Numbers are based on the average monthly caseload by type. A case may receive more than one type of AREN assistance. As a result, the sum of AREN cases by type may exceed the monthly average cases that received AREN in the SFY.

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

Overview	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	76	24.6%	221	25.9%	76	24.6%	221	25.9%
Region 2 CSOs	81	26.2%	222	26.0%	82	26.5%	223	26.1%
Region 3 CSOs	148	47.9%	405	47.5%	150	48.5%	407	47.7%
CSCCs	4	1.3%	5	0.6%	Not Applicable			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Applicable			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	45	14.6%	136	15.9%	45	14.6%	136	15.9%
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	1	0.3%	3	0.4%	1	0.3%	3	0.4%
COLVILLE	2	0.6%	8	0.9%	2	0.6%	8	0.9%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	2	0.6%	3	0.4%	2	0.6%	3	0.4%
KENNEWICK	4	1.3%	16	1.9%	4	1.3%	16	1.9%
MOSES LAKE	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
TOPPENISH	2	0.6%	5	0.6%	2	0.6%	5	0.6%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON	1	0.3%	5	0.6%	1	0.3%	5	0.6%
YAKIMA	17	5.5%	41	4.8%	17	5.5%	41	4.8%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>25.9%</b>



## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	7	2.3%	20	2.3%	8	2.6%	21	2.5%
AUBURN	2	0.6%	4	0.5%	2	0.6%	4	0.5%
BELLINGHAM	4	1.3%	8	0.9%	4	1.3%	8	0.9%
BELLTOWN	2	0.6%	6	0.7%	2	0.6%	4	0.5%
CAPITOL HILL	3	1.0%	11	1.3%	3	1.0%	11	1.3%
EVERETT	11	3.6%	31	3.6%	9	2.9%	28	3.3%
FEDERAL WAY	3	1.0%	13	1.5%	4	1.3%	15	1.8%
KING EASTSIDE	3	1.0%	9	1.1%	4	1.3%	12	1.4%
KING NORTH	10	3.2%	26	3.0%	8	2.6%	19	2.2%
KING SOUTH	3	1.0%	10	1.2%	4	1.3%	13	1.5%
MT VERNON	6	1.9%	12	1.4%	6	1.9%	12	1.4%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	15	4.9%	43	5.0%	15	4.9%	43	5.0%
RENTON	4	1.3%	13	1.5%	3	1.0%	11	1.3%
SKY VALLEY	2	0.6%	2	0.2%	2	0.6%	2	0.2%
SMOKEY POINT	5	1.6%	12	1.4%	6	1.9%	14	1.6%
WHITE CENTER	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	2	0.6%	6	0.7%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>26.1%</b>

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	9	2.9%	26	3.0%	11	3.6%	31	3.6%
BREMERTON	9	2.9%	23	2.7%	9	2.9%	23	2.7%
CHEHALIS	4	1.3%	12	1.4%	4	1.3%	12	1.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER	16	5.2%	50	5.9%	18	5.8%	56	6.6%
FORKS	1	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
KELSO	12	3.9%	37	4.3%	12	3.9%	37	4.3%
LAKEWOOD	31	10.0%	76	8.9%	31	10.0%	78	9.1%
LONG BEACH	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	13	4.2%	36	4.2%	12	3.9%	34	4.0%
PIERCE NORTH	11	3.6%	29	3.4%	12	3.9%	30	3.5%
PIERCE SOUTH	26	8.4%	71	8.3%	27	8.7%	72	8.4%
PORT ANGELES	1	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
PORT TOWNSEND	1	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	9	2.9%	26	3.0%	8	2.6%	21	2.5%
SHELTON	2	0.6%	6	0.7%	2	0.6%	6	0.7%
SOUTH BEND	1	0.3%	4	0.5%	1	0.3%	4	0.5%
STEVENSON	1	0.3%	4	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>47.7%</b>

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	4	1.3%	5	0.6%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

## AREN Caseload by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total	County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lewis	4	1.3%	12	1.4%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	4	1.3%	16	1.9%	Mason	2	0.6%	6	0.7%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	2	0.6%	2	0.2%	Pacific	1	0.3%	4	0.5%
Clark	18	5.8%	56	6.6%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	79	25.6%	204	23.9%
Cowlitz	12	3.9%	37	4.3%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	6	1.9%	12	1.4%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Snohomish	25	8.1%	65	7.6%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	45	14.6%	136	15.9%
Grant	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	Stevens	2	0.6%	8	0.9%
Grays Harbor	11	3.6%	31	3.6%	Thurston	11	3.6%	31	3.6%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	0.3%	1	0.1%	Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	49	15.9%	143	16.8%	Whatcom	4	1.3%	8	0.9%
Kitsap	9	2.9%	23	2.7%	Whitman	1	0.3%	3	0.4%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	19	6.1%	45	5.3%
Klickitat	3	1.0%	8	0.9%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
State Total	309	100.0%	853	100.0%

## AREN Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender				
<b>Female</b>	526	61.7%	249	80.8%
<b>Male</b>	327	38.3%	59	19.2%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity				
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10.7%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>89.3%</b>
<b>White</b>	363	42.6%	157	51.0%
<b>Black/African American</b>	181	21.2%	69	22.4%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	27	3.2%	13	4.2%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	24	2.8%	10	3.2%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	31	3.6%	5	1.6%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	108	12.7%	21	6.8%

Marital Status (Adults Only)				
<b>Separated</b>			38	12.3%
<b>Married</b>			50	16.2%
<b>Never Married</b>			179	58.1%
<b>Divorced</b>			32	10.4%
<b>Widowed</b>			1	0.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>			8	2.6%

Citizenship Status				
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	789	92.5%	279	90.6%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	64	7.5%	29	9.4%
<b>U.S. National<sup>5</sup></b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>5</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).

## AREN Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

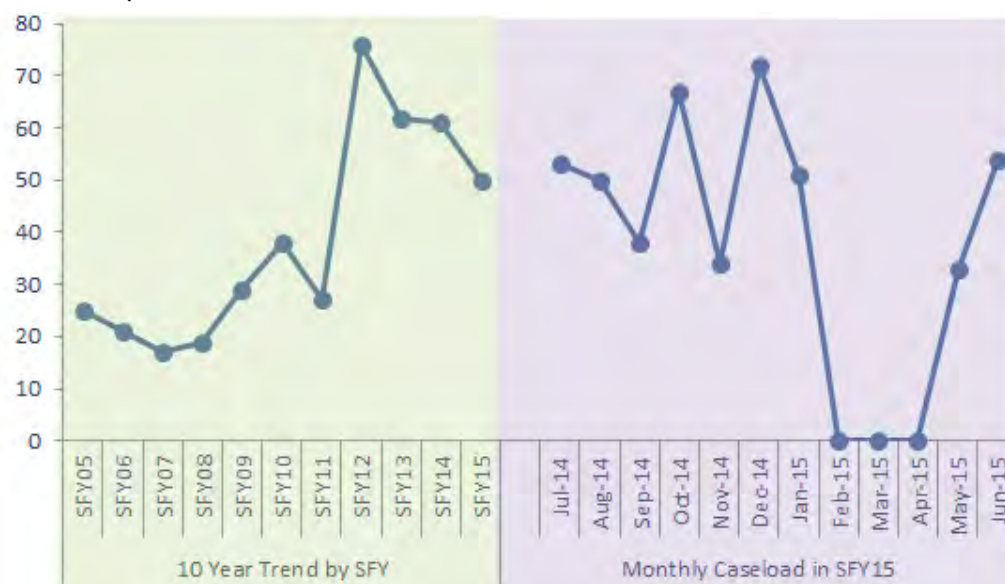
Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults
<b>Homeless Status</b>				
Homeless	170	19.9%	73	23.7%
<b>Education Status (Adults Only)</b>				
Less than a High School Diploma			84	27.3%
High School Graduate or GED			164	53.2%
Some College or College Degree			59	19.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			1	0.3%
<b>Age</b>				
< 1 Year Old	60	7.0%	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	206	24.2%	0	0.0%
6 – 10 Years Old	147	17.2%	0	0.0%
11 – 15 Years Old	97	11.4%	0	0.0%
16 – 17 Years Old	31	3.6%	0	0.0%
18 – 24 Years Old	87	10.2%	83	26.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	136	15.9%	136	44.2%
35 – 44 Years Old	70	8.2%	70	22.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	18	2.1%	18	5.8%
55 – 64 Years Old	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Average Age of Children</b>				
Average Age of Children	6.5 Years Old			
<b>Average Age of Adults</b>				
Average Age of Adults	30.8 Years Old			

## Selected Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)<sup>6</sup> Program Characteristics, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Cases</b>	61	50	-18.0%	↓
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(47 - 73)	(33 - 72)	<i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>Average Number of Persons</b>	193	164	-15.0%	↓
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(154 - 255)	(113 - 241)	<i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>Average Number of Adults</b>	77	64	-16.9%	↓
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(64 - 108)	(41 - 90)	<i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>Average Number of Children</b>	116	100	-13.8%	↓
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(90 - 166)	(72 - 153)	<i>Decrease</i>	↓
<b>State Population</b>	6,968,170	7,061,400	1.3%	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace		
<b>Children as Percent of Recipients</b>	60.2%	61.0%	0.8%	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	3.2	3.3	0.1	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.9	2	0.1	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	1.5	1.6	0.1	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)</b>	\$422.39 (\$411.77 - \$439.77)	\$416.74 (\$396.04 - \$451.44)	-1.3%	↓
			<i>Decrease</i>	

<sup>6</sup> CEAP ran out of funds February-April 2015. A rule change allows the department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted.

### CEAP Caseload, SFY 2006 - 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY06	21	SFY11	27
SFY07	17	SFY12	76
SFY08	19	SFY13	62
SFY09	29	SFY14	61
SFY10	38	SFY15	50

SFY 2015 <sup>7</sup>	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	53	159	\$21,577.72	\$407.13
August	50	156	\$19,802.17	\$396.04
September	38	124	\$15,685.57	\$412.78
October	67	219	\$27,743.27	\$414.08
November	34	124	\$15,349.00	\$451.44
December	72	241	\$30,987.00	\$430.38
January	51	162	\$20,237.99	\$396.82
February	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
March	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
April	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
May	33	113	\$14,282.31	\$432.80
June	54	174	\$21,870.21	\$405.00
Mo. Avg. <sup>8</sup>	50	164	\$20,837.25	\$416.27
Annual Undup.	450	1,444	\$187,535.24	\$416.74

<sup>7</sup> CEAP ran out of funds February-April 2015. A rule change allows the Department to suspend the program when funds are exhausted.

<sup>8</sup> Monthly averages are based on clients served in the nine months (July-December 2014 and January, May and June 2015) during which the program operated in the fiscal year.



## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2015<sup>9</sup>

Overview	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	161	35.8%	583	40.4%	161	35.8%	583	40.4%
Region 2 CSOs	103	22.9%	322	22.3%	101	22.4%	315	21.8%
Region 3 CSOs	186	41.3%	539	37.3%	188	41.8%	546	37.8%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Applicable			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Applicable			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>9</sup> These are the annual unduplicated cases/clients in the state fiscal year.

## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2015 (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	91	20.2%	282	19.5%	90	20.0%	283	19.6%
CLARKSTON	1	0.2%	8	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	8	0.6%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	5	0.3%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	2	0.4%	10	0.7%	2	0.4%	10	0.7%
KENNEWICK	18	4.0%	71	4.9%	18	4.0%	71	4.9%
MOSES LAKE	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
NEWPORT	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
OKANOGAN	1	0.2%	6	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE	28	6.2%	126	8.7%	26	5.8%	112	7.8%
TOPPENISH	2	0.4%	10	0.7%	4	0.9%	24	1.7%
WALLA WALLA	4	0.9%	21	1.5%	4	0.9%	21	1.5%
WENATCHEE	4	0.9%	13	0.9%	4	0.9%	13	0.9%
WHITE SALMON	1	0.2%	9	0.6%	1	0.2%	9	0.6%
YAKIMA	7	1.6%	24	1.7%	7	1.6%	24	1.7%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>40.4%</b>

## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2015 (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	3	1.2%	9	1.1%	3	1.2%	10	1.3%
AUBURN	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	2	0.8%	7	0.9%
BELLINGHAM	3	1.2%	8	1.0%	3	1.2%	8	1.0%
BELLTOWN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CAPITOL HILL	3	1.2%	8	1.0%	3	1.2%	8	1.0%
EVERETT	8	3.3%	23	2.9%	7	2.9%	20	2.5%
FEDERAL WAY	4	1.6%	10	1.3%	5	2.0%	15	1.9%
KING EASTSIDE	3	1.2%	9	1.1%	3	1.2%	9	1.1%
KING NORTH	7	2.9%	23	2.9%	6	2.4%	21	2.7%
KING SOUTH	4	1.6%	22	2.8%	3	1.2%	15	1.9%
MT VERNON	3	1.2%	8	1.0%	3	1.2%	8	1.0%
OAK HARBOR	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	2	0.8%	6	0.8%
RAINIER	1	0.4%	3	0.4%	2	0.8%	5	0.6%
RENTON	1	0.4%	3	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
SKY VALLEY	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	3	1.2%	9	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT	9	3.7%	30	3.8%	8	3.3%	25	3.2%
WHITE CENTER	6	2.4%	18	2.3%	7	2.9%	23	2.9%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>24.5%</b>

## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2015 (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	7	2.9%	23	2.9%	7	2.9%	23	2.9%
BREMERTON	8	3.3%	26	3.3%	8	3.3%	26	3.3%
CHEHALIS	4	1.6%	19	2.4%	5	2.0%	21	2.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	15	6.1%	52	6.6%	15	6.1%	52	6.6%
FORKS		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	9	3.7%	22	2.8%	8	3.3%	20	2.5%
LAKEWOOD	11	4.5%	30	3.8%	10	4.1%	26	3.3%
LONG BEACH		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	11	4.5%	34	4.3%	11	4.5%	34	4.3%
PIERCE NORTH	8	3.3%	23	2.9%	7	2.9%	20	2.5%
PIERCE SOUTH	7	2.9%	26	3.3%	10	4.1%	40	5.1%
PORT ANGELES	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	2	0.8%	6	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	2	0.8%	6	0.8%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	11	4.5%	37	4.7%	12	4.9%	40	5.1%
SHELTON	2	0.8%	4	0.5%	2	0.8%	4	0.5%
SOUTH BEND		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	3	1.2%	13	1.7%	3	1.2%	13	1.7%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>42.2%</b>

## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2015 (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	3	1.2%	12	1.5%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	1	0.4%	5	0.6%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

CEAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2015<sup>10</sup>

County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total	County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lewis	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	15	3.3%	56	3.9%	Mason	2	0.4%	7	0.5%
Chelan	1	0.2%	4	0.3%	Okanogan	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Clallam	9	2.0%	26	1.8%	Pacific	2	0.4%	6	0.4%
Clark	69	15.3%	201	13.9%	Pend Oreille	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	12	2.7%	31	2.1%
Cowlitz	14	3.1%	47	3.3%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	3	0.7%	9	0.6%	Skagit	4	0.9%	18	1.2%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	6	1.3%	28	1.9%	Snohomish	17	3.8%	64	4.4%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	89	19.8%	280	19.4%
Grant	1	0.2%	1	0.1%	Stevens	2	0.4%	5	0.3%
Grays Harbor	4	0.9%	12	0.8%	Thurston	11	2.4%	34	2.4%
Island	5	1.1%	12	0.8%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	0.4%	8	0.6%	Walla Walla	4	0.9%	21	1.5%
King	66	14.7%	200	13.9%	Whatcom	10	2.2%	29	2.0%
Kitsap	62	13.8%	172	11.9%	Whitman	1	0.2%	8	0.6%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	33	7.3%	139	9.6%
Klickitat	3	0.7%	19	1.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>10</sup> These are the annual unduplicated cases/clients in the state fiscal year.

## CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2015 Annual Unduplicated Total

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender				
Female	849	58.8%	426	73.1%
Male	595	41.2%	157	26.9%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity				
Hispanic Origin	316	21.9%	111	19.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,128	78.1%	472	81.0%
White	710	49.2%	330	56.6%
Black/African American	172	11.9%	70	12.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	67	4.6%	33	5.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	25	1.7%	15	2.6%
Two or More Races	27	1.9%	6	1.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	127	8.8%	18	3.1%

Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated			59	10.1%
Married			117	20.1%
Never Married			339	58.1%
Divorced			57	9.8%
Widowed			5	0.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			6	1.0%

Citizenship Status				
U.S. Citizen	1,325	91.8%	492	84.4%
Resident Alien	48	3.3%	38	6.5%
U.S. National <sup>11</sup>	2	0.1%	1	0.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	69	4.8%	52	8.9%

<sup>11</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).

## CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2015 Annual Unduplicated Total (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults
<b>Homeless Status</b>				
Homeless	242	16.8%	121	20.8%
<b>Education Status (Adults Only)</b>				
Less than a High School Diploma			189	32.4%
High School Graduate or GED			287	49.2%
Some College or College Degree			98	16.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			9	1.5%
<b>Age</b>				
< 1 Year Old	23	1.6%	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	263	18.2%	0	0.0%
6 – 10 Years Old	305	21.1%	0	0.0%
11 – 15 Years Old	202	14.0%	0	0.0%
16 – 17 Years Old	68	4.7%	0	0.0%
18 – 24 Years Old	111	7.7%	111	19.0%
25 – 34 Years Old	252	17.5%	252	43.2%
35 – 44 Years Old	176	12.2%	176	30.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	40	2.8%	40	6.9%
55 – 64 Years Old	4	0.3%	4	0.7%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Average Age of Children</b>				
Average Age of Children	8.1 Years Old			
<b>Average Age of Adults</b>				
Average Age of Adults	32.0 Years Old			

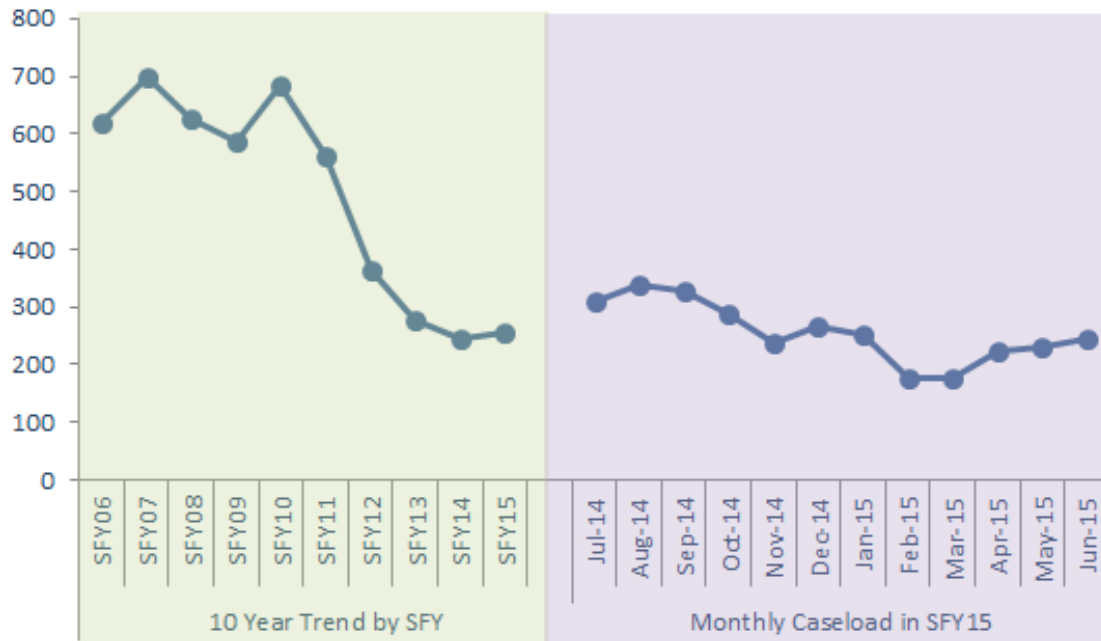


## Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	244 (142 - 321)	256 (175 - 337)	4.9% Increase ↑
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	772 (463 - 993)	817 (532 - 1,062)	5.8% Increase ↑
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	319 (190 - 418)	333 (228 - 430)	4.4% Increase ↑
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	453 (273 - 578)	484 (298 - 636)	6.8% Increase ↑
<b>State Population</b>	6,968,170	7,061,400	1.3% Increase ↑
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace	
<b>Children as Percent of Recipients</b>	58.7%	59.2%	0.5% Increase ↑
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	3.2	3.2	No Change =
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.9	1.9	No Change =
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	1.4	1.5	0.1 Increase ↑
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>12</sup></b>	\$1,182.84 (\$1,156.27 - \$1,194.74)	\$1,163.95 (\$1,123.34 - \$1,181.82)	-1.6% Decrease ↓

<sup>12</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

## DCA Caseload, SFY 2006 – 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY06	620	SFY11	560
SFY07	698	SFY12	365
SFY08	625	SFY13	277
SFY09	585	SFY14	244
SFY10	685	SFY15	256

SFY 2015	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	308	1,017	\$361,406.88	\$1,173.40
August	337	1,042	\$396,643.80	\$1,176.98
September	329	1,062	\$383,041.82	\$1,164.26
October	289	942	\$334,637.14	\$1,157.91
November	239	775	\$278,634.92	\$1,165.84
December	268	841	\$316,726.67	\$1,181.82
January	251	777	\$292,177.05	\$1,164.05
February	176	532	\$207,561.48	\$1,179.33
March	175	537	\$202,733.97	\$1,158.48
April	223	714	\$259,109.62	\$1,161.93
May	230	781	\$265,338.76	\$1,153.65
June	245	785	\$277,644.69	\$1,133.24
Mo. Avg.	256	817	\$297,971.00	\$1,163.95

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

Overview	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	80	32.7%	255	32.5%	82	33.5%	262	33.4%
Region 2 CSOs	61	24.9%	192	24.5%	61	24.9%	192	24.5%
Region 3 CSOs	100	40.8%	321	40.9%	102	41.6%	331	42.2%
CSCCs	4	1.6%	17	2.2%	Not Applicable			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Applicable			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	45	18.4%	143	18.2%	46	18.8%	145	18.5%
CLARKSTON	1	0.4%	4	0.5%	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG	3	1.2%	9	1.1%	3	1.2%	9	1.1%
GOLDENDALE	1	0.4%	4	0.5%	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
KENNEWICK	11	4.5%	38	4.8%	11	4.5%	38	4.8%
MOSES LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NEWPORT	1	0.4%	4	0.5%	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	3	1.2%	11	1.4%	3	1.2%	11	1.4%
WENATCHEE	3	1.2%	10	1.3%	3	1.2%	10	1.3%
WHITE SALMON	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	2	0.8%	6	0.8%
YAKIMA	10	4.1%	26	3.3%	11	4.5%	31	3.9%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>33.4%</b>

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	3	1.2%	9	1.1%	3	1.2%	10	1.3%
AUBURN	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	2	0.8%	7	0.9%
BELLINGHAM	3	1.2%	8	1.0%	3	1.2%	8	1.0%
BELLTOWN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CAPITOL HILL	3	1.2%	8	1.0%	3	1.2%	8	1.0%
EVERETT	8	3.3%	23	2.9%	7	2.9%	20	2.5%
FEDERAL WAY	4	1.6%	10	1.3%	5	2.0%	15	1.9%
KING EASTSIDE	3	1.2%	9	1.1%	3	1.2%	9	1.1%
KING NORTH	7	2.9%	23	2.9%	6	2.4%	21	2.7%
KING SOUTH	4	1.6%	22	2.8%	3	1.2%	15	1.9%
MT VERNON	3	1.2%	8	1.0%	3	1.2%	8	1.0%
OAK HARBOR	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	2	0.8%	6	0.8%
RAINIER	1	0.4%	3	0.4%	2	0.8%	5	0.6%
RENTON	1	0.4%	3	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
SKY VALLEY	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	3	1.2%	9	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT	9	3.7%	30	3.8%	8	3.3%	25	3.2%
WHITE CENTER	6	2.4%	18	2.3%	7	2.9%	23	2.9%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>24.5%</b>

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	7	2.9%	23	2.9%	7	2.9%	23	2.9%
BREMERTON	8	3.3%	26	3.3%	8	3.3%	26	3.3%
CHEHALIS	4	1.6%	19	2.4%	5	2.0%	21	2.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	15	6.1%	52	6.6%	15	6.1%	52	6.6%
FORKS		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	9	3.7%	22	2.8%	8	3.3%	20	2.5%
LAKESWOOD	11	4.5%	30	3.8%	10	4.1%	26	3.3%
LONG BEACH		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	11	4.5%	34	4.3%	11	4.5%	34	4.3%
PIERCE NORTH	8	3.3%	23	2.9%	7	2.9%	20	2.5%
PIERCE SOUTH	7	2.9%	26	3.3%	10	4.1%	40	5.1%
PORT ANGELES	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	2	0.8%	6	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	2	0.8%	6	0.8%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	11	4.5%	37	4.7%	12	4.9%	40	5.1%
SHELTON	2	0.8%	4	0.5%	2	0.8%	4	0.5%
SOUTH BEND		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	3	1.2%	13	1.7%	3	1.2%	13	1.7%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>42.2%</b>

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	3	1.2%	12	1.5%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	1	0.4%	5	0.6%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

## DCA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total	County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lewis	4	1.6%	19	2.4%
Asotin	1	0.4%	4	0.5%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	8	3.3%	29	3.7%	Mason	2	0.8%	4	0.5%
Chelan	1	0.4%	5	0.6%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	15	6.1%	52	6.6%	Pend Oreille	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	39	15.9%	126	16.1%
Cowlitz	9	3.7%	22	2.8%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	2	0.8%	5	0.6%	Skagit	3	1.2%	8	1.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	3	1.2%	13	1.7%
Franklin	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	Snohomish	21	8.6%	64	8.2%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	46	18.8%	145	18.5%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	7	2.9%	23	2.9%	Thurston	11	4.5%	34	4.3%
Island	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	Walla Walla	4	1.6%	14	1.8%
King	32	13.1%	106	13.5%	Whatcom	3	1.2%	8	1.0%
Kitsap	8	3.3%	26	3.3%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	3	1.2%	9	1.1%	Yakima	11	4.5%	31	3.9%
Klickitat	3	1.2%	10	1.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
State Total	245	100.0%	785	100.0%



## DCA Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender				
Female	474	60.4%	233	73.7%
Male	311	39.6%	83	26.3%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity				
Hispanic Origin	146	18.6%	59	18.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	639	81.4%	257	81.3%
White	386	49.2%	174	55.1%
Black/African American	103	13.1%	39	12.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	4.3%	14	4.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	14	1.8%	8	2.5%
Two or More Races	15	1.9%	3	0.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	87	11.1%	19	6.0%

Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated			26	8.2%
Married			79	25.0%
Never Married			169	53.5%
Divorced			31	9.8%
Widowed			1	0.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			10	3.2%

Citizenship Status				
U.S. Citizen	729	92.9%	282	89.2%
Resident Alien	53	6.8%	31	9.8%
U.S. National <sup>13</sup>	3	0.4%	3	0.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>13</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).

## DCA Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

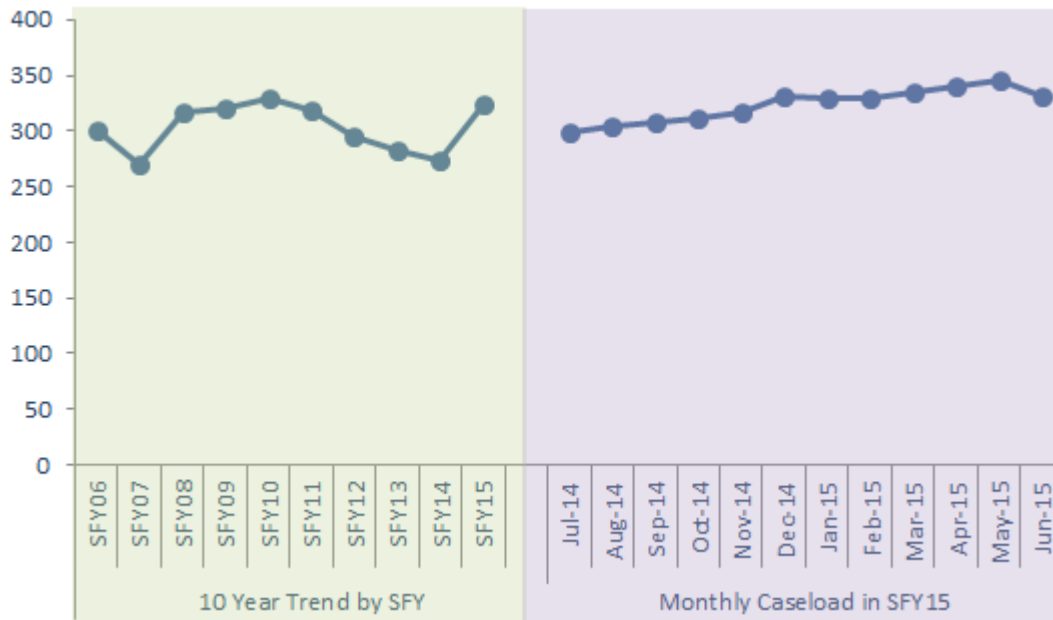
Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults
<b>Homeless Status</b>				
Homeless	47	6.0%	18	5.7%
<b>Education Status (Adults Only)</b>				
Less than a High School Diploma			44	13.9%
High School Graduate or GED			188	59.5%
Some College or College Degree			80	25.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			4	1.3%
<b>Age</b>				
< 1 Year Old	66	8.4%	Not Applicable	
1 – 5 Years Old	160	20.4%		
6 – 10 Years Old	135	17.2%		
11 – 15 Years Old	83	10.6%		
16 – 17 Years Old	19	2.4%		
18 – 24 Years Old	67	8.5%	61	19.3%
25 – 34 Years Old	171	21.8%	171	54.1%
35 – 44 Years Old	65	8.3%	65	20.6%
45 – 54 Years Old	17	2.2%	17	5.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	2	0.3%	2	0.6%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Average Age of Children</b>				
Average Age of Children	6.5 Years Old			
<b>Average Age of Adults</b>				
Average Age of Adults	31.0 Years Old			

## Selected Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Program Characteristics, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Cases</b>	273	324	18.7%	↑
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(268 - 280)	(299 - 346)	<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Number of Persons</b>	280	332	18.6%	↑
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(275 - 284)	(309 - 355)	<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Number of Adults</b>	273	323	18.3%	↑
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(269 - 281)	(300 - 345)	<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Number of Children Per</b>	7	10	42.9%	↑
<b>Month (Range)</b>	(3-12)	(8 - 13)	<i>Increase</i>	
<b>State Population</b>	6,968,170	7,061,400	1.3%	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	Trace	Trace		
<b>Children as Percent of Recipients</b>	2.5%	3.0%	0.5%	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1.0	1.0	No change	=
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	Trace	Trace		
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	Trace	Trace		
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>14</sup></b>	\$43.57 (\$42.58 – \$45.50)	\$40.33 (\$39.26 - \$44.31)	-7.4%	↓
			<i>Decrease</i>	

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

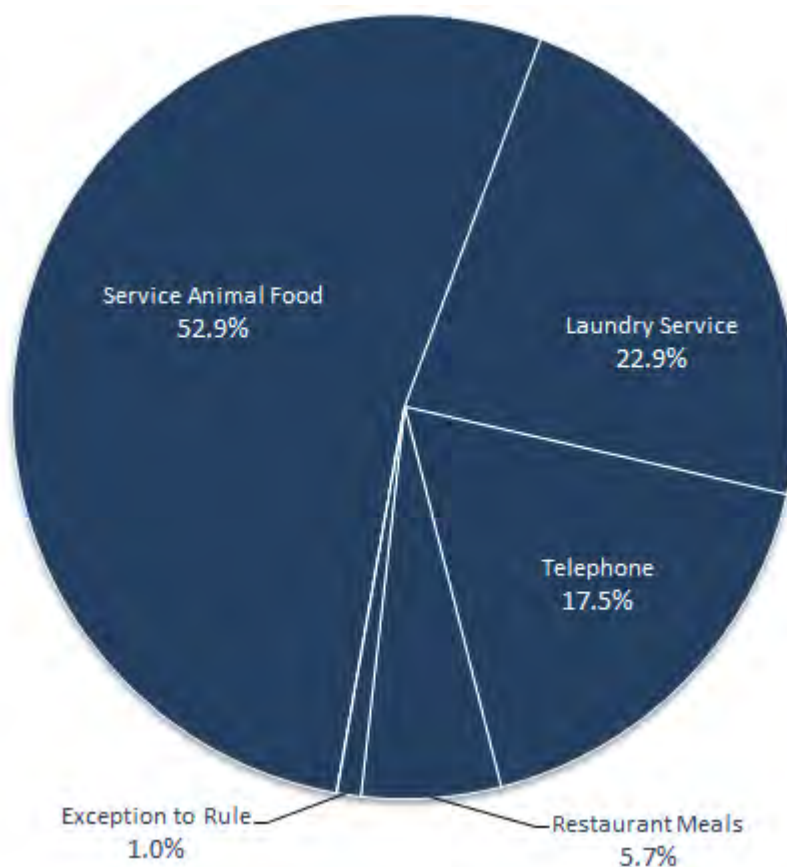
## OAR Caseload, SFY 2006 – 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY06	301	SFY11	319
SFY07	270	SFY12	296
SFY08	316	SFY13	282
SFY09	320	SFY14	273
SFY10	330	SFY15	324

SFY 2015	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	299	309	\$13,247.45	\$44.31
August	304	311	\$12,440.67	\$40.92
September	307	314	\$12,360.64	\$40.26
October	312	319	\$12,540.07	\$40.19
November	317	325	\$12,764.29	\$40.27
December	331	342	\$13,228.13	\$39.96
January	329	339	\$13,246.33	\$40.26
February	330	339	\$13,413.99	\$40.65
March	335	345	\$13,387.80	\$39.96
April	341	348	\$13,480.52	\$39.53
May	346	355	\$13,583.09	\$39.26
June	331	342	\$13,112.16	\$39.61
Mo. Avg.	324	332	\$13,067.10	\$40.33

## Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type<sup>15</sup>, SFY 2015



OAR Case Type	OAR Caseload	
	Number	Percent
Service Animal Food	212	52.9%
Laundry Service	92	22.9%
Telephone	70	17.5%
Restaurant Meals	23	5.7%
Exception to Rule <sup>16</sup>	4	1.0%
Home Delivered Meals	0	0.0%
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>15</sup> Numbers are based on the average monthly caseload by type. A case may receive more than one type of OAR assistance. As a result, the sum of OAR cases by type may exceed the monthly average cases that received OAR in the SFY.

<sup>16</sup> ETR (Exception to Rule), formerly ETP (Exception to Policy), is detailed in WAC 388-440-0001.

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

Overview	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	29	8.8%	30	8.8%	73	22.1%	74	21.6%
Region 2 CSOs	42	12.7%	51	14.9%	182	55.0%	192	56.1%
Region 3 CSOs	11	3.3%	12	3.5%	76	23.0%	76	22.2%
CSCCs	135	40.8%	135	39.5%	Not Applicable			
HCS	114	34.4%	114	33.3%	Not Applicable			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	24	7.3%	24	7.0%	53	16.0%	54	15.8%
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
COLVILLE	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
KENNEWICK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
MOSES LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
OKANOGAN	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	4	1.2%	4	1.2%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>21.6%</b>

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	20	6.0%	20	5.8%
AUBURN	1	0.3%	5	1.5%	2	0.6%	6	1.8%
BELLINGHAM	7	2.1%	8	2.3%	20	6.0%	21	6.1%
BELLTOWN	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	4	1.2%	4	1.2%
CAPITOL HILL	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%
EVERETT	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	74	22.4%	74	21.6%
FEDERAL WAY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
KING EASTSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.2%	4	1.2%
KING NORTH	4	1.2%	4	1.2%	6	1.8%	6	1.8%
KING SOUTH	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	4	1.2%	4	1.2%
MT VERNON	4	1.2%	6	1.8%	7	2.1%	9	2.6%
OAK HARBOR	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	5	1.5%	5	1.5%
RAINIER	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	5	1.5%	5	1.5%
RENTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SKY VALLEY	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	6	1.8%	6	1.8%
SMOKEY POINT	11	3.3%	12	3.5%	15	4.5%	17	5.0%
WHITE CENTER	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	7	2.1%	7	2.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>55.0%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>56.1%</b>



## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	14	4.2%	14	4.1%
BREMERTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	1.8%	6	1.8%
CHEHALIS	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
COLUMBIA RIVER	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	8	2.4%	8	2.3%
FORKS	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	2.7%	9	2.6%
LAKESWOOD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	12	3.6%	12	3.5%
PIERCE NORTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	2.1%	7	2.0%
PIERCE SOUTH	2	0.6%	3	0.9%	6	1.8%	6	1.8%
PORT ANGELES	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
PORT TOWNSEND	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	5	1.5%	5	1.5%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
SHELTON	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>22.2%</b>

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	132	39.9%	132	38.6%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>39.5%</b>

## OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2015 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	12	3.6%	12	3.5%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	15	4.5%	15	4.4%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	65	19.6%	65	19.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>25.7%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
KELSO HCS	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

## OAR Caseload by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total	County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lewis	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Asotin	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	Mason	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Chelan	3	0.9%	3	0.9%	Okanogan	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
Clallam	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	Pacific	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Clark	8	2.4%	8	2.3%	Pend Oreille	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	15	4.5%	15	4.4%
Cowlitz	8	2.4%	8	2.3%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	6	1.8%	8	2.3%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Snohomish	115	34.7%	117	34.2%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	53	16.0%	54	15.8%
Grant	3	0.9%	3	0.9%	Stevens	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Grays Harbor	14	4.2%	14	4.1%	Thurston	11	3.3%	11	3.2%
Island	6	1.8%	6	1.8%	Wahkiakum	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Jefferson	5	1.5%	5	1.5%	Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	35	10.6%	40	11.7%	Whatcom	20	6.0%	21	6.1%
Kitsap	6	1.8%	6	1.8%	Whitman	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	4	1.2%	4	1.2%
Klickitat	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
State Total	331	100.0%	342	100.0%

## OAR Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
<b>Female</b>	248	72.5%
<b>Male</b>	94	27.5%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>97.1%</b>
<b>White</b>	255	74.6%
<b>Black/African American</b>	8	2.3%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	11	3.2%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	8	2.3%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	2	0.6%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	48	14.0%

Marital Status		
<b>Separated</b>	36	10.5%
<b>Married</b>	40	11.7%
<b>Never Married</b>	134	39.2%
<b>Divorced</b>	97	28.4%
<b>Widowed</b>	32	9.4%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	3	0.9%

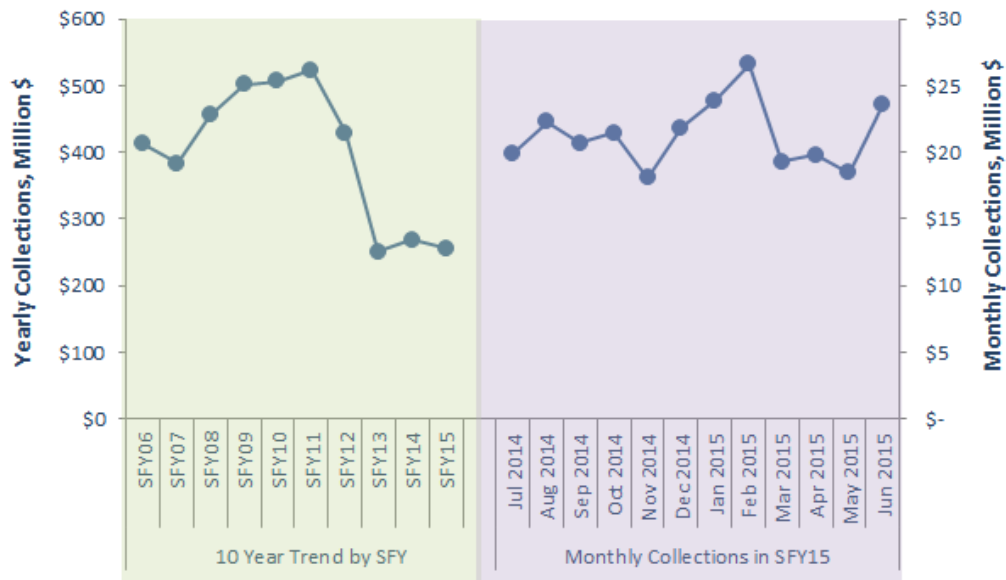
Citizenship Status		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	313	91.5%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	28	8.2%
<b>U.S. National<sup>17</sup></b>	1	0.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

<sup>17</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).

## OAR Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Homeless Status</b>		
Homeless	43	12.6%
<b>Education Status</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	64	18.7%
High School Graduate or GED	205	59.9%
Some College or College Degree	59	17.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	14	4.1%
<b>Age</b>		
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	1	0.3%
6 – 10 Years Old	2	0.6%
11 – 15 Years Old	4	1.2%
16 – 17 Years Old	3	0.9%
18 – 24 Years Old	11	3.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	18	5.3%
35 – 44 Years Old	49	14.3%
45 – 54 Years Old	72	21.1%
55 – 64 Years Old	86	25.1%
65+ Years Old	96	28.1%
Average Age of Clients	55.3 Years Old	

## Office of Financial Recovery (OFR) Total Collections<sup>18</sup>, SFY 2006 – 2015



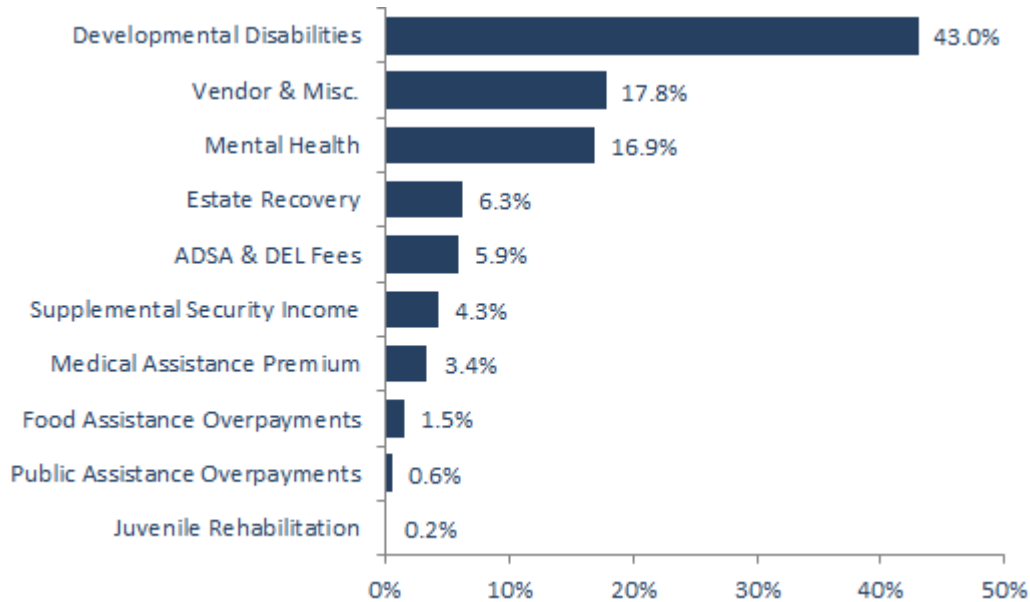
SFY <sup>19</sup>	Total Collections	SFY	Total Collections
SFY06	\$411,945,972	SFY11	\$523,043,246
SFY07	\$383,371,727	SFY12	\$429,598,175
SFY08	\$455,621,170	SFY13	\$250,758,274
SFY09	\$501,094,673	SFY14	\$268,679,562
SFY10	\$507,122,495	SFY15	\$255,810,362

SFY 2015	Total Collections
July	\$19,900,224
August	\$22,275,402
September	\$20,705,951
October	\$21,455,237
November	\$18,066,030
December	\$21,822,296
January	\$23,874,159
February	\$26,602,632
March	\$19,259,948
April	\$19,811,664
May	\$18,432,344
June	\$23,604,475
Mo. Avg.	\$21,317,530

<sup>18</sup> Data source: ESA Office of Financial Recovery.

<sup>19</sup> Effective July 1, 2012, OFR no longer handles the Medicaid Drug Rebate function. This line of business collected \$178,156,779 in SFY 12 and \$0 in SFY 13. Effective January 1, 2013, OFR stopped performing the majority of Regional Support Network reimbursement functions. This enterprise collected \$29,650,257 in SFY 12 and \$304,347 in SFY 13.

## OFR Total Collections by Program<sup>20</sup>, SFY 2015



Program	SFY 2015 Collections
Developmental Disabilities	\$110,000,081
Vendor & Misc.	\$45,640,642
Mental Health	\$43,324,468
Estate Recovery	\$16,023,121
ADSA & DEL Fees	\$15,176,848
Supplemental Security Income	\$11,063,982
Medical Assistance Premium	\$8,729,386
Food Assistance Overpayments	\$3,857,766
Public Assistance Overpayments	\$1,608,884
Juvenile Rehabilitation	\$385,184
<b>SFY Total Collections</b>	<b>\$255,810,362</b>

<sup>20</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 FY 13.

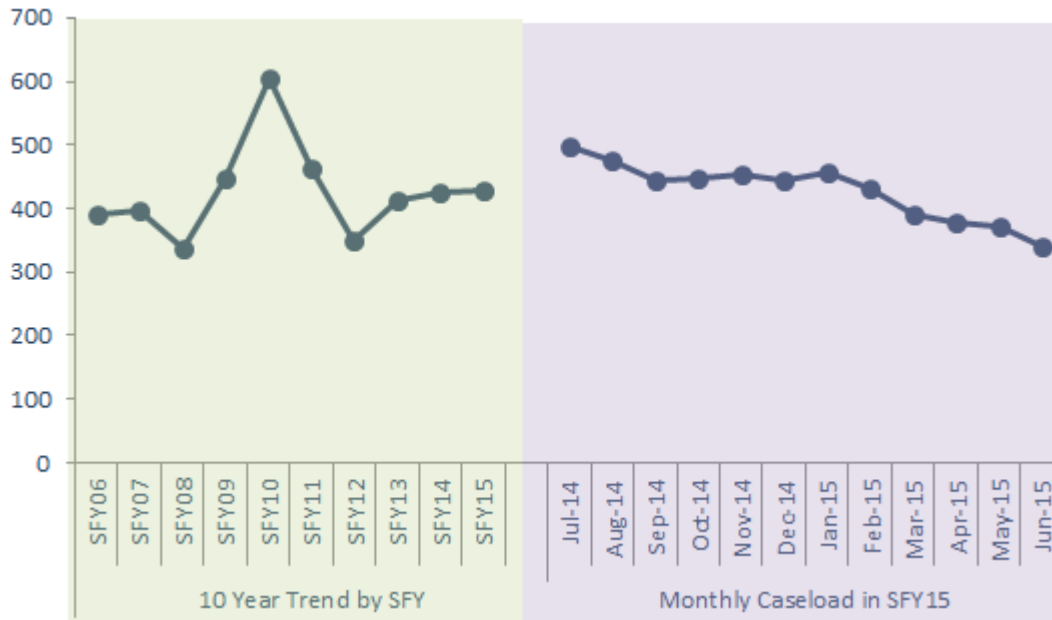


## Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Cases</b>	425	428	0.7%	↑
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(370 - 495)	(341 - 497)	<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Average Number of Persons</b>	467	483	3.4%	↑
<b>Per Month (Range)</b>	(400 - 558)	(378 - 567)	<i>Increase</i>	
<b>State Population Age 18 and Over</b>	5,376,986	5,458,665	1.5%	↑
			<i>Increase</i>	
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over</b>	Trace	Trace		
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1.1	1.1	No change	=
<b>Average Monthly Payment</b>	\$280.10	\$285.14	1.8%	↑
<b>Per Case (Range)<sup>21</sup></b>	(\$270.39 - \$292.60)	(\$277.43 - \$293.68)	<i>Increase</i>	

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

## RCA Caseload, SFY 2006 - 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY06	392	SFY11	464
SFY07	398	SFY12	348
SFY08	336	SFY13	414
SFY09	447	SFY14	425
SFY10	605	SFY15	428

SFY 2015	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	497	567	\$143,168.70	\$288.07
August	477	535	\$140,086.00	\$293.68
September	445	502	\$128,491.00	\$288.74
October	447	510	\$125,913.00	\$281.68
November	452	514	\$127,694.00	\$282.51
December	444	517	\$128,529.75	\$289.48
January	458	522	\$127,064.00	\$277.43
February	433	488	\$124,300.00	\$287.07
March	391	436	\$113,796.00	\$291.04
April	378	414	\$105,777.46	\$279.83
May	371	412	\$104,664.00	\$282.11
June	341	378	\$94,992.00	\$278.57
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>\$122,039.66</b>	<b>\$285.14</b>

## RCA Caseload by Country of Origin, June 2015 Snapshot

Country	Number of Persons	Percent of Statewide Cases
<b>State Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Ukraine	64	16.9%
Iraq	61	16.1%
Somalia	50	13.2%
Iran	37	9.8%
Myanmar (Burma)	36	9.5%
Cuba	18	4.8%
Eritrea	15	4.0%
Afghanistan	11	2.9%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	10	2.6%
Russia	10	2.6%
Bhutan	8	2.1%
Ethiopia	8	2.1%
Moldova	8	2.1%
Congo	6	1.6%
Gambia, The	4	1.1%
Columbia	3	0.8%
Syria	3	0.8%
Belarus (Belorussia)	2	0.5%
Central African Republic	2	0.5%
Kenya	2	0.5%
Mongolia	2	0.5%
Philippines	2	0.5%
Bermuda	1	0.3%
China	1	0.3%
Dominican Republic	1	0.3%
Jordan	1	0.3%
Kazakhstan	1	0.3%
Libya	1	0.3%
Malaysia	1	0.3%
Mexico	1	0.3%
Nepal	1	0.3%
Saint Martin	1	0.3%
Sudan	1	0.3%
Thailand	1	0.3%
Turkey	1	0.3%
Other Countries	3	0.8%

## RCA Caseload by DHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

Overview	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	60	17.6%	68	18.0%	60	17.6%	68	18.0%
Region 2 CSOs	248	72.7%	272	72.0%	248	72.7%	272	72.0%
Region 3 CSOs	32	9.4%	37	9.8%	33	9.7%	38	10.1%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Applicable			
HCS <sup>22</sup>	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	Not Applicable			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>22</sup> The Holgate HCS office issued the RCA benefit to the one case/client in June 2015.

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	27	7.9%	34	9.0%	27	7.9%	34	9.0%
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	29	8.5%	30	7.9%	29	8.5%	30	7.9%
MOSES LAKE	3	0.9%	3	0.8%	3	0.9%	3	0.8%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>18.0%</b>

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	16	4.7%	17	4.5%	17	5.0%	18	4.8%
AUBURN	10	2.9%	12	3.2%	13	3.8%	16	4.2%
BELLINGHAM	2	0.6%	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
BELLTOWN	3	0.9%	3	0.8%	2	0.6%	2	0.5%
CAPITOL HILL	5	1.5%	5	1.3%	4	1.2%	4	1.1%
EVERETT	13	3.8%	16	4.2%	12	3.5%	13	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	4	1.2%	5	1.3%	3	0.9%	4	1.1%
KING EASTSIDE	21	6.2%	23	6.1%	19	5.6%	20	5.3%
KING NORTH	5	1.5%	5	1.3%	7	2.1%	7	1.9%
KING SOUTH	86	25.2%	97	25.7%	94	27.6%	107	28.3%
MT VERNON	2	0.6%	2	0.5%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	13	3.8%	13	3.4%	14	4.1%	14	3.7%
RENTON	11	3.2%	11	2.9%	21	6.2%	21	5.6%
SKY VALLEY	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
SMOKEY POINT	3	0.9%	5	1.3%	5	1.5%	8	2.1%
WHITE CENTER	53	15.5%	55	14.6%	34	10.0%	35	9.3%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>72.0%</b>

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BREMERTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	19	5.6%	21	5.6%	19	5.6%	21	5.6%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LAKESWOOD	3	0.9%	4	1.1%	4	1.2%	5	1.3%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PIERCE NORTH	6	1.8%	8	2.1%	5	1.5%	6	1.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	4	1.2%	4	1.1%	5	1.5%	6	1.6%
PORT ANGELES	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SHELTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10.1%</b>

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>



## RCA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total	County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	26	7.6%	27	7.1%	Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	19	5.6%	21	5.6%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	14	4.1%	17	4.5%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	3	0.9%	3	0.8%	Snohomish	35	10.3%	40	10.6%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	27	7.9%	34	9.0%
Grant	3	0.9%	3	0.8%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Thurston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	211	61.9%	230	60.8%	Whatcom	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Kitsap	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## RCA Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
Female	148	39.2%
Male	230	60.8%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic Origin	29	7.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	349	92.3%
White	78	20.6%
Black/African American	60	15.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	32	8.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	179	47.4%

Marital Status		
Separated	7	1.9%
Married	90	23.8%
Never Married	240	63.5%
Divorced	2	0.5%
Widowed	12	3.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	27	7.1%

Citizenship Status		
U.S. Citizen	0	0.0%
Resident Alien	378	100.0%
U.S. National <sup>23</sup>	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

<sup>23</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).

## RCA Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Homeless Status</b>		
Homeless	33	8.7%
<b>Education Status</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	112	29.6%
High School Graduate or GED	170	45.0%
Some College or College Degree	64	16.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	32	8.5%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 18 Years Old	3	0.8%
18 – 24 Years Old	128	33.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	113	29.9%
35 – 44 Years Old	41	10.8%
45 – 54 Years Old	29	7.7%
55 – 64 Years Old	49	13.0%
65+ Years Old	15	4.0%
<b>Average Age of Clients</b>		
	34.2 Years Old	

## Selected State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program Characteristics<sup>24</sup>, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014 (July 2013-June 2014)	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	36,110 (35,783 – 36,363)	36,908 (36,537 - 37,190)	2.2% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	36,110 (35,741 – 36,326)	36,908 (36,537 - 37,190)	2.2% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>State Population</b>	6,968,170	7,061,400	1.3% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	0.5%	0.5%	<i>No Change</i>	=
<b>State Population Age 18 and Over</b>	5,376,986	5,458,665	1.5% <i>Increase</i>	↑
<b>Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over</b>	0.7%	0.7%	<i>No Change</i>	=
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1	1	<i>No Change</i>	=
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>25</sup></b>	\$46.17 ((\$40.00 – \$83.84))	\$40.00 ((\$40.00 - \$40.02))	-13.4% <i>Decrease</i>	↓

<sup>24</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 required to inform the Social Security Administration (SSA) each year how the program will be managed through an annual State Plan agreement.

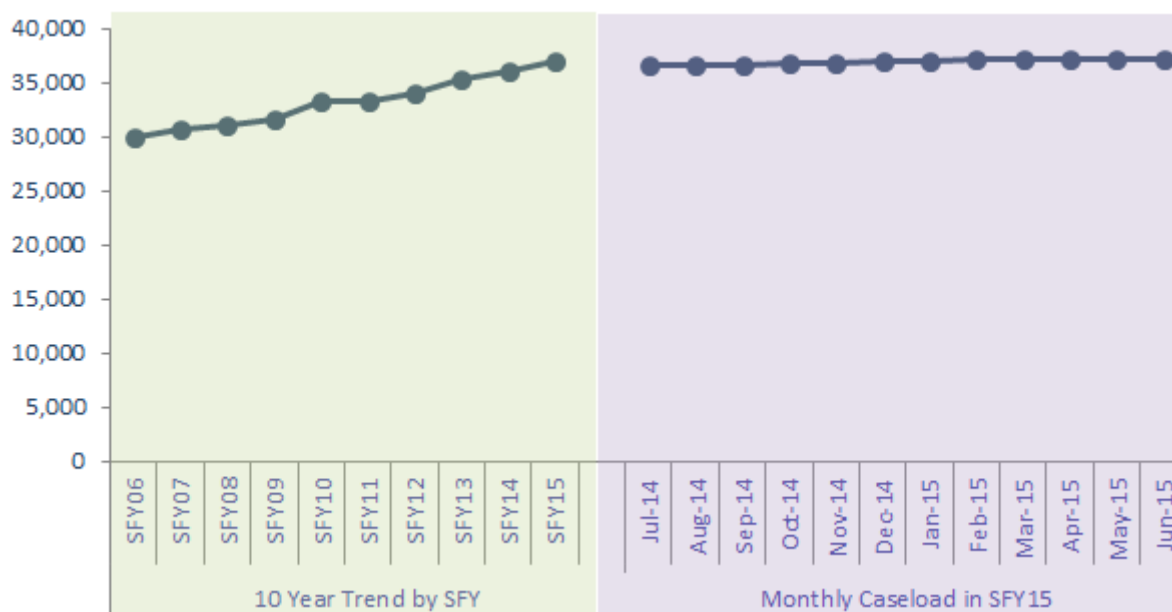
Since the start of SSP, Washington State has paid SSA to administer the program. The 2002 Washington State Legislature redirected the funding for SSP. It was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), Children's Administration, and the Economic Services Administration (ESA). State administration of SSP began in October 2002.

Currently ESA is allotted \$18,428,800 of the \$28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who meet one or more of these criteria: (1) who are grandfathered-in SSI recipients (also called Mandatory Income Level clients by SSI); (2) have an SSI-ineligible spouse; (3) age 65 or older; (4) blind; (5) determined eligible for SSP by the Developmental Disability Administration; or (6) receiving SSI as a foster child who receives specific services through Children's Administration Behavior Rehabilitation Services (BRS) for part or all of a month and not eligible for foster care reimbursement under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act.

Numbers reported here represent the number of cases managed by ESA.

<sup>25</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

### SSP Caseload, SFY 2006 - 2015



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY06	29,989	SFY11	33,237
SFY07	30,618	SFY12	34,075
SFY08	31,103	SFY13	35,241
SFY09	31,658	SFY14	36,110
SFY10	33,237	SFY15	36,908

SFY 2015	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	36,537	36,537	\$1,461,588.08	\$40.00
August	36,594	36,594	\$1,463,828.08	\$40.00
September	36,611	36,611	\$1,465,004.58	\$40.02
October	36,713	36,713	\$1,468,868.08	\$40.01
November	36,832	36,832	\$1,473,308.08	\$40.00
December	36,919	36,919	\$1,476,908.08	\$40.00
January	37,008	37,008	\$1,480,308.08	\$40.00
February	37,045	37,045	\$1,482,084.34	\$40.01
March	37,126	37,126	\$1,485,324.34	\$40.01
April	37,190	37,190	\$1,487,604.34	\$40.00
May	37,189	37,189	\$1,487,684.34	\$40.00
June	37,131	37,131	\$1,485,284.34	\$40.00
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>36,908</b>	<b>36,908</b>	<b>\$1,476,482.90</b>	<b>\$40.00</b>

## SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

Overview	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	2,424	6.5%	2,424	6.5%	7,291	19.6%	7,291	19.6%
Region 2 CSOs	5,513	14.8%	5,513	14.8%	19,510	52.5%	19,510	52.5%
Region 3 CSOs	2,942	7.9%	2,942	7.9%	10,324	27.8%	10,324	27.8%
CSCCs	11,930	32.1%	11,930	32.1%	Not Applicable			
HCS	14,322	38.6%	14,322	38.6%	Not Applicable			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>37,131</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37,131</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37,131</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37,131</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ACCESS SPOKANE	791	2.1%	791	2.1%	2,509	6.8%	2,509	6.8%
CLARKSTON	44	0.1%	44	0.1%	108	0.3%	108	0.3%
COLFAX	24	0.1%	24	0.1%	73	0.2%	73	0.2%
COLVILLE	69	0.2%	69	0.2%	209	0.6%	209	0.6%
ELLENSBURG	28	0.1%	28	0.1%	96	0.3%	96	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	29	0.1%	29	0.1%	65	0.2%	65	0.2%
KENNEWICK	311	0.8%	311	0.8%	979	2.6%	979	2.6%
MOSES LAKE	153	0.4%	153	0.4%	454	1.2%	454	1.2%
NEWPORT	38	0.1%	38	0.1%	91	0.2%	91	0.2%
OKANOGAN	106	0.3%	106	0.3%	281	0.8%	281	0.8%
REPUBLIC	26	0.1%	26	0.1%	84	0.2%	84	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE	127	0.3%	127	0.3%	402	1.1%	402	1.1%
TOPPENISH	<b>112</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	304	0.8%	304	0.8%
WALLA WALLA	104	0.3%	104	0.3%	307	0.8%	307	0.8%
WENATCHEE	153	0.4%	153	0.4%	402	1.1%	402	1.1%
WHITE SALMON	8	0.0%	8	0.0%	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
YAKIMA	301	0.8%	301	0.8%	893	2.4%	893	2.4%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>19.6%</b>

## SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	473	1.3%	473	1.3%	1,394	3.8%	1,394	3.8%
AUBURN	155	0.4%	155	0.4%	858	2.3%	858	2.3%
BELLINGHAM	305	0.8%	305	0.8%	948	2.6%	948	2.6%
BELLTOWN	247	0.7%	247	0.7%	1,322	3.6%	1,322	3.6%
CAPITOL HILL	291	0.8%	291	0.8%	1,130	3.0%	1,130	3.0%
EVERETT	305	0.8%	305	0.8%	1,243	3.3%	1,243	3.3%
FEDERAL WAY	315	0.8%	315	0.8%	847	2.3%	847	2.3%
KING EASTSIDE	691	1.9%	691	1.9%	2,257	6.1%	2,257	6.1%
KING NORTH	409	1.1%	409	1.1%	1,606	4.3%	1,606	4.3%
KING SOUTH	361	1.0%	361	1.0%	1,414	3.8%	1,414	3.8%
MT VERNON	171	0.5%	171	0.5%	540	1.5%	540	1.5%
OAK HARBOR	71	0.2%	71	0.2%	159	0.4%	159	0.4%
RAINIER	524	1.4%	524	1.4%	1,753	4.7%	1,753	4.7%
RENTON	390	1.1%	390	1.1%	1,338	3.6%	1,338	3.6%
SKY VALLEY	99	0.3%	99	0.3%	298	0.8%	298	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	172	0.5%	172	0.5%	524	1.4%	524	1.4%
WHITE CENTER	534	1.4%	534	1.4%	1,879	5.1%	1,879	5.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>5,513</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>5,513</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>19,510</b>	<b>52.5%</b>	<b>19,510</b>	<b>52.5%</b>



## SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	122	0.3%	122	0.3%	417	1.1%	417	1.1%
BREMERTON	234	0.6%	234	0.6%	777	2.1%	777	2.1%
CHEHALIS	124	0.3%	124	0.3%	367	1.0%	367	1.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	600	1.6%	600	1.6%	2,319	6.2%	2,319	6.2%
FORKS	23	0.1%	23	0.1%	56	0.2%	56	0.2%
KELSO	166	0.4%	166	0.4%	494	1.3%	494	1.3%
LAKEWOOD	254	0.7%	254	0.7%	930	2.5%	930	2.5%
LONG BEACH	33	0.1%	33	0.1%	71	0.2%	71	0.2%
OLYMPIA	312	0.8%	312	0.8%	959	2.6%	959	2.6%
PIERCE NORTH	286	0.8%	286	0.8%	1,207	3.3%	1,207	3.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	384	1.0%	384	1.0%	1,353	3.6%	1,353	3.6%
PORT ANGELES	66	0.2%	66	0.2%	253	0.7%	253	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND	21	0.1%	21	0.1%	114	0.3%	114	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	218	0.6%	218	0.6%	688	1.9%	688	1.9%
SHELTON	67	0.2%	67	0.2%	223	0.6%	223	0.6%
SOUTH BEND	21	0.1%	21	0.1%	75	0.2%	75	0.2%
STEVENSON	11	0.0%	11	0.0%	21	0.1%	21	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>10,324</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>10,324</b>	<b>27.8%</b>

## SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	310	0.8%	310	0.8%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	95	0.3%	95	0.3%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	11,515	31.0%	11,515	31.0%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
PGST	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>11,930</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>11,930</b>	<b>32.1%</b>

## SSP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2015 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	38	0.1%	38	0.1%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	84	0.2%	84	0.2%
ELLENSBURG HCS	28	0.1%	28	0.1%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	124	0.3%	124	0.3%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	62	0.2%	62	0.2%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	982	2.6%	982	2.6%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	100	0.3%	100	0.3%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	437	1.2%	437	1.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	102	0.3%	102	0.3%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	107	0.3%	107	0.3%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	255	0.7%	255	0.7%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>6.2%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	840	2.3%	840	2.3%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	274	0.7%	274	0.7%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	738	2.0%	738	2.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	5,909	15.9%	5,909	15.9%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	130	0.4%	130	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	118	0.3%	118	0.3%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>8,009</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>8,009</b>	<b>21.6%</b>

## SSP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	78	0.2%	78	0.2%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	228	0.6%	228	0.6%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	87	0.2%	87	0.2%
KELSO HCS	139	0.4%	139	0.4%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	346	0.9%	346	0.9%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	57	0.2%	57	0.2%
PORT ANGELES HCS	106	0.3%	106	0.3%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	1,724	4.6%	1,724	4.6%
VANCOUVER HCS	1,229	3.3%	1,229	3.3%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>10.8%</b>

## SSP Caseload by County of Residence, June 2015 Snapshot

County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total	County	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
Adams	72	0.2%	72	0.2%	Lewis	351	0.9%	351	0.9%
Asotin	101	0.3%	101	0.3%	Lincoln	45	0.1%	45	0.1%
Benton	636	1.7%	636	1.7%	Mason	226	0.6%	226	0.6%
Chelan	295	0.8%	295	0.8%	Okanogan	253	0.7%	253	0.7%
Clallam	303	0.8%	303	0.8%	Pacific	144	0.4%	144	0.4%
Clark	2,301	6.2%	2,301	6.2%	Pend Oreille	85	0.2%	85	0.2%
Columbia	18	0.0%	18	0.0%	Pierce	4,179	11.3%	4,179	11.3%
Cowlitz	511	1.4%	511	1.4%	San Juan	32	0.1%	32	0.1%
Douglas	112	0.3%	112	0.3%	Skagit	490	1.3%	490	1.3%
Ferry	52	0.1%	52	0.1%	Skamania	26	0.1%	26	0.1%
Franklin	377	1.0%	377	1.0%	Snohomish	3,444	9.3%	3,444	9.3%
Garfield	5	0.0%	5	0.0%	Spokane	2,465	6.6%	2,465	6.6%
Grant	388	1.0%	388	1.0%	Stevens	246	0.7%	246	0.7%
Grays Harbor	419	1.1%	419	1.1%	Thurston	954	2.6%	954	2.6%
Island	172	0.5%	172	0.5%	Wahkiakum	14	0.0%	14	0.0%
Jefferson	114	0.3%	114	0.3%	Walla Walla	299	0.8%	299	0.8%
King	14,380	38.7%	14,380	38.7%	Whatcom	947	2.6%	947	2.6%
Kitsap	770	2.1%	770	2.1%	Whitman	70	0.2%	70	0.2%
Kittitas	96	0.3%	96	0.3%	Yakima	1,545	4.2%	1,545	4.2%
Klickitat	91	0.2%	91	0.2%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	103	0.3%	103	0.3%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
State Total	37,131	100.0%	37,131	100.0%

## SSP Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>37,131</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
<b>Female</b>	23,966	64.5%
<b>Male</b>	13,165	35.5%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>8.2%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>34,088</b>	<b>91.8%</b>
<b>White</b>	16,750	45.1%
<b>Black/African American</b>	1,878	5.1%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	9,994	26.9%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	627	1.7%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	100	0.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	4,739	12.8%

Marital Status		
<b>Separated</b>	2,967	8.0%
<b>Married</b>	11,879	32.0%
<b>Never Married</b>	7,283	19.6%
<b>Divorced</b>	6,589	17.7%
<b>Widowed</b>	7,387	19.9%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	1,026	2.8%

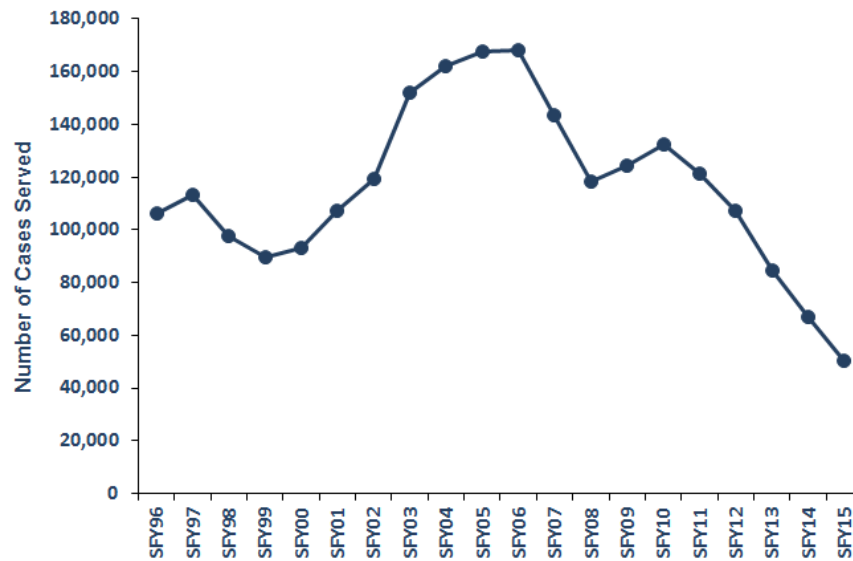
Citizenship Status		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	30,301	81.6%
<b>Resident Alien</b>	6,743	18.2%
<b>U.S. National<sup>26</sup></b>	83	0.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	4	0.0%

<sup>26</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).

## SSP Client Demographics, June 2015 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients
<b>Homeless Status</b>		
Homeless	464	1.2%
<b>Education Status</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	11,105	29.9%
High School Graduate or GED	18,108	48.8%
Some College or College Degree	3,491	9.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4,427	11.9%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 1 Years Old	4	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	21	0.1%
6 – 10 Years Old	20	0.1%
11 – 15 Years Old	32	0.1%
16 – 17 Years Old	10	0.0%
18 – 24 Years Old	166	0.4%
25 – 34 Years Old	483	1.3%
35 – 44 Years Old	662	1.8%
45 – 54 Years Old	902	2.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	1,155	3.1%
65+ Years Old	33,676	90.7%
Average Age of Clients	72.3 Years Old	

## Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) Caseload<sup>27</sup>, SFY 1996 to SFY 2015<sup>28</sup>



SFY	Cases Served
1996	106,145
1997	113,450
1998	97,888
1999	89,384
2000	93,078
2001	107,159
2002	119,238
2003	151,972
2004	161,884
2005	167,884
2006	168,164
2007	143,419
2008	118,486
2009	124,146
2010	132,450
2011	121,295
2012	107,455
2013	84,599
2014	67,047
2015	50,287

<sup>27</sup> The WTAP data was provided by the Information System Services Division (ISSD).

<sup>28</sup> The number of cases participating in WTAP continued to decline in SFY 2015, likely due to an increasing number of individuals turning to cell phones for primary phone service.



## WTAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2015

	Number of Cases Eligible for WTAP	Number of Cases Participating	% of State Total Cases Participating	% of Eligible Cases Participating
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,268,262</b>	<b>50,287</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
Adams	454	6	0.0%	1.3%
Asotin	1,144	6	0.0%	0.5%
Benton	5,464	254	0.5%	4.6%
Chelan	43,098	1,324	2.6%	3.1%
Clallam	19,498	747	1.5%	3.8%
Clark	15,651	784	1.6%	5.0%
Columbia	80,466	2,975	5.9%	3.7%
Cowlitz	201	1	0.0%	0.5%
Douglas	25,205	1,126	2.2%	4.5%
Ferry	1,815	10	0.0%	0.6%
Franklin	2,651	287	0.6%	10.8%
Garfield	4,424	24	0.0%	0.5%
Grant	114	1	0.0%	0.9%
Grays Harbor	21,495	885	1.8%	4.1%
Island	18,680	768	1.5%	4.1%
Jefferson	9,299	500	1.0%	5.4%
King	6,279	344	0.7%	5.5%
Kitsap	319,030	13,257	26.4%	4.2%
Kittitas	40,910	1,375	2.7%	3.4%
Klickitat	7,263	408	0.8%	5.6%
Lewis	4,758	236	0.5%	5.0%
Lincoln	18,715	1,005	2.0%	5.4%
Mason	413	7	0.0%	1.7%
Okanogan	12,608	550	1.1%	4.4%
Pacific	11,523	726	1.4%	6.3%
Pend Oreille	5,325	406	0.8%	7.6%
Pierce	3,099	295	0.6%	9.5%
San Juan	156,481	4,847	9.6%	3.1%
Skagit	696	8	0.0%	1.1%
Skamania	26,952	1,076	2.1%	4.0%
Snohomish	1,633	97	0.2%	5.9%
Spokane	112,866	3,832	7.6%	3.4%
Stevens	109,176	4,753	9.5%	4.4%
Thurston	8,452	869	1.7%	10.3%
Wahkiakum	50,681	2,077	4.1%	4.1%
Walla Walla	190	8	0.0%	4.2%
Whatcom	11,489	499	1.0%	4.3%
Whitman	39,432	1,677	3.3%	4.3%
Yakima	5,850	241	0.5%	4.1%
Not Reported	64,782	1,996	4.0%	3.1%

# Expenditures

SFY

# 2015

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This chapter summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 2013-2015 Biennium and projected expenditures for the 2015-2017 Biennium. This information is divided into three sub-sections: Cash Grant Assistance, WorkFirst, and Administrative

ESA Briefing  
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## Expenditures Overview

### DSHS Budget Overview

General Fund - State appropriations for DSHS represented 16.0% of total statewide General Fund-State appropriations as of the 2015-17 Biennium budget through the 2015 Supplemental budget. General Fund-State appropriations for ESA represented 15.0% of the total DSHS General Fund-State appropriations, as of the 2015-17 Biennium budget through the 2015 Supplemental budget.

### Expenditures

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.

The chapter summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 2013-15 Biennium and projected expenditures for the 2015-17 Biennium. The information is divided into three sub-sections:

- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst
- Administrative

### 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, Food Assistance Program (FAP), Aged, Blind, Disabled (ABD)/Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) Cash Assistance, Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), Social Security Income (SSI)/Social Supplemental Security Payment (SSP), and SSI/Special Needs

### WorkFirst

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

- Child care expenditures
- 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.
- Client support service costs (i.e., costs for services provided directly to clients such as transportation, tuition and books)

### Administrative

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for the Administrative costs.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

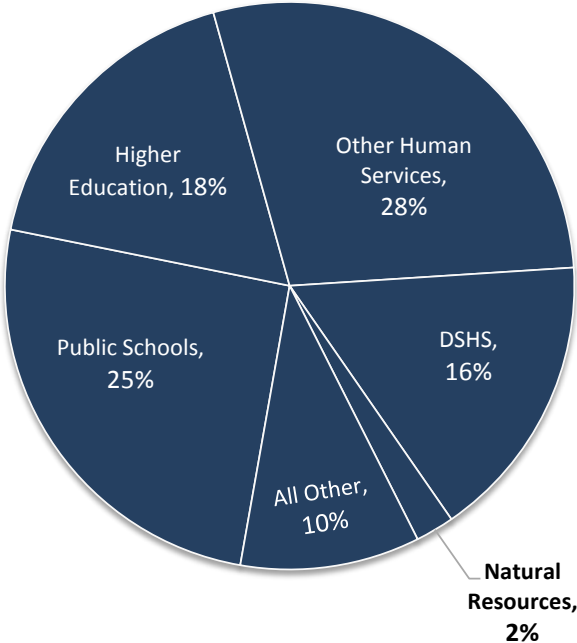
DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was provided by ESA Division of Finance and Financial Recovery

#### DATA NOTES:

- 1) 2013-15 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 14 and SFY 15.
- 2) 2015-17 Projection data for SFY 16 and SFY17

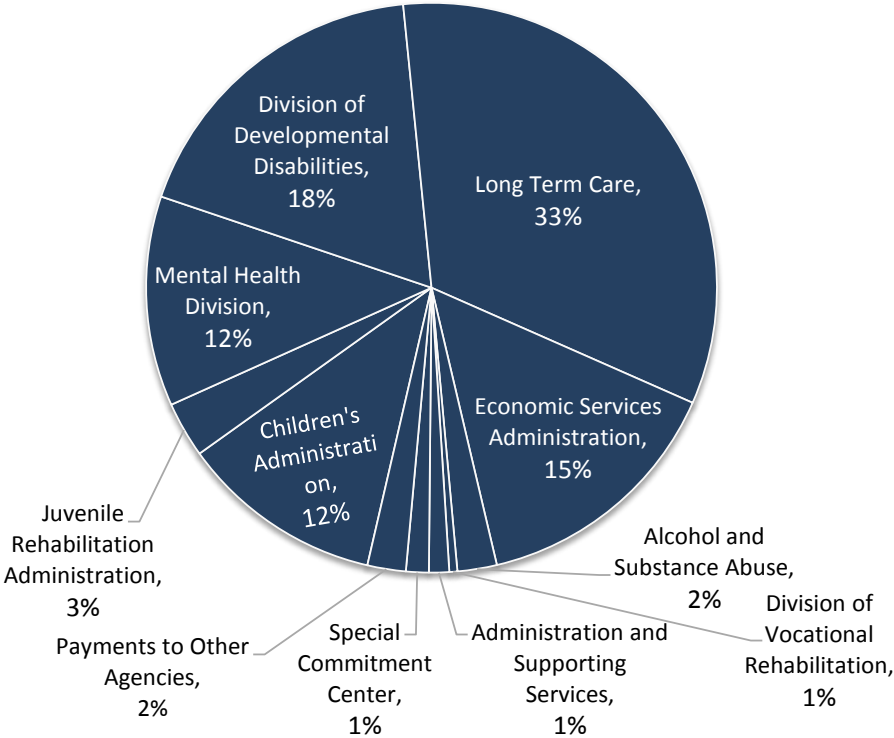
# Expenditures Overview – All Funds, 2015-17 Biennium

State Budget Overview – All Funds



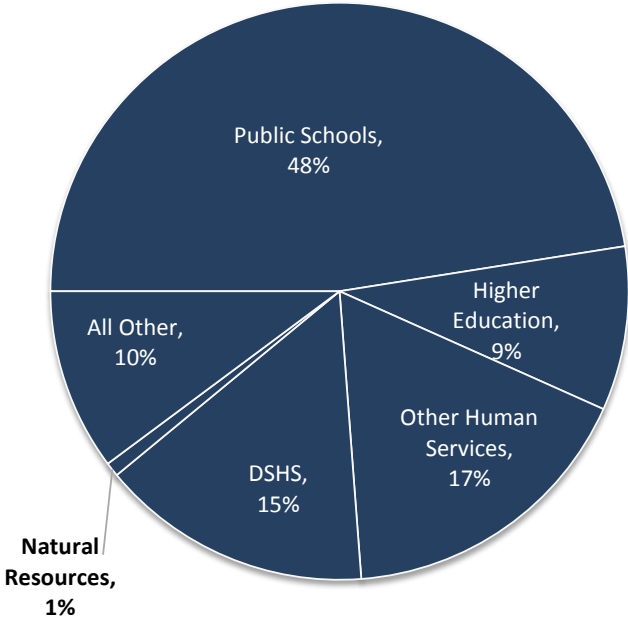
Note: All Other includes: Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds



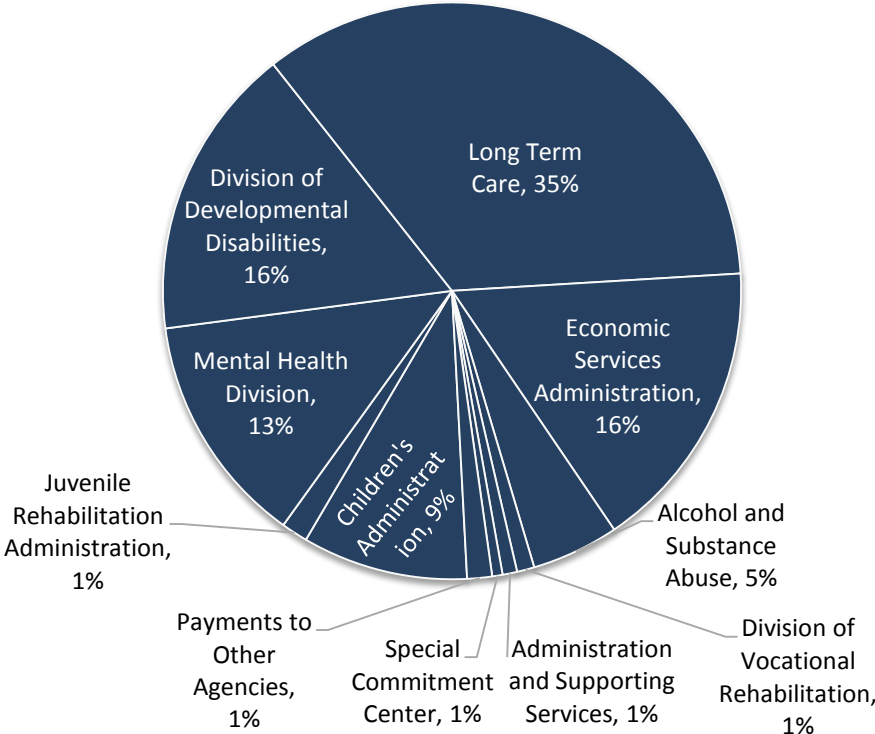
# Expenditures Overview – General Fund, 2015-17 Biennium

State General Fund Overview – All Funds



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

DSHS General Fund Overview – All Funds



## Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures, for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Biennium		Change from 13-15 to 15-17	
	Actuals 13-15	Projections 15-17	Amount	Percent
<b>Cash Grant Programs<sup>1</sup></b>				
State	\$ 117,162.4	\$ 98,331.0	\$ (18,831.4)	-16.1%
Total	\$ 440,525.7	\$ 399,529.0	\$ (40,996.7)	-9.3%
<b>Child Care</b>				
State	\$ 137,429.3	\$ 188,229.0	\$ 50,799.7	37.0%
Total	\$ 368,706.4	\$ 448,979.0	\$ 80,272.6	21.8%
<b>WorkFirst Spending Plan<sup>2</sup></b>				
State	\$ 298,721.5	\$ 362,221.0	\$ 63,499.5	21.3%
Total	\$ 1,059,902.6	\$ 1,100,307.0	\$ 40,404.4	3.8%
<b>Refugee Contracted Services</b>				
State	\$ 8,056.5	\$ 8,046.0	\$ (10.5)	-0.1%
Total	\$ 28,197.9	\$ 29,858.0	\$ 1,660.1	5.9%
<b>Other Client Services<sup>3</sup></b>				
State	\$ 18,953.6	\$ 22,208.0	\$ 3,254.4	17.2%
Total	\$ 23,458.2	\$ 28,120.0	\$ 4,661.8	19.9%
<b>Supplemental Nutrition Programs</b>				
State	\$ 154.4	\$ 370.0	\$ 215.6	139.7%
Total	\$ 51,298.0	\$ 77,890.0	\$ 26,592.0	51.8%
<b>Administrative</b>				
State	\$ 135,624.7	\$ 82,346.8	\$ (53,277.9)	-39.3%
Total	\$ 309,513.1	\$ 135,560.0	\$ (173,953.1)	-56.2%
<b>Total Expenditures<sup>4</sup></b>				
State	\$ 716,102.4	\$ 761,751.8	\$ 45,649.4	6.4%
Total	\$ 2,281,601.9	\$ 2,220,243.0	\$ (61,358.9)	-2.7%

<sup>1</sup> Some expenditure in this category is also reported in other program categories.

<sup>2</sup> ESA share of the WorkFirst spending plan. Some expenditure in this category is also reported in other program categories.

<sup>3</sup> Other Client Services includes DASA contract, CEAP, Incapacity Exams, and Interpreter Services. Some expenditure in this category is also reported in other program categories.

<sup>4</sup> Including duplicated expenditures in some program categories noted in the footnote above.

## Cash Grant Assistance

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

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Child Support Recoveries
- Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
- Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
- Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD)/Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) cash assistance
- Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and State Supplemental Payment (SSP)SSI/Special Needs



## Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (In thousands of dollars)

Program	13-15 Biennium Actuals		15-17 Biennium Projections	
	State	Total	State	Total
<b>TANF Assistance</b>				
First Year	\$ 19,996.9	\$ 188,372.8	\$ 5,149.0	\$ 157,274.0
Second	\$ 5,460.3	\$ 157,565.5	\$ 5,642.0	\$ 151,571.0
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$ 25,457.2</b>	<b>\$ 345,938.3</b>	<b>\$ 10,791.0</b>	<b>\$ 308,845.0</b>
<b>Child Support Recoveries<sup>5</sup></b>				
First Year	\$ (24,675.5)	\$ (49,351.0)	\$ (19,904.0)	\$ (39,771.0)
Second	\$ (22,649.7)	\$ (45,344.1)	\$ (18,134.0)	\$ (36,288.0)
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$ (47,325.3)</b>	<b>\$ (94,695.1)</b>	<b>\$ (38,038.0)</b>	<b>\$ (76,059.0)</b>
<b>Diversion Cash Assistance</b>				
First Year	\$ 3,599.6	\$ 3,599.6	\$ 4,002.0	\$ 4,002.0
Second	\$ 3,680.4	\$ 3,680.4	\$ 4,002.0	\$ 4,002.0
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$ 7,280.1</b>	<b>\$ 7,280.1</b>	<b>\$ 8,004.0</b>	<b>\$ 8,004.0</b>
<b>Refugee Cash Assistance</b>				
First Year	Not Applicable	\$ 1,417.6	Not Applicable	\$ 1,572.0
Second	Not Applicable	\$ 1,464.6	Not Applicable	\$ 1,572.0
<b>Biennium</b>	Not Applicable	<b>\$ 2,882.2</b>	Not Applicable	<b>\$ 3,144.0</b>
<b>Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants</b>				
First Year	\$ 14,147.6	\$ 14,147.6	\$ 19,168.0	\$ 19,168.0
Second	\$ 15,047.5	\$ 15,047.5	\$ 19,168.0	\$ 19,168.0
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$ 29,195.1</b>	<b>\$ 29,195.1</b>	<b>\$ 38,336.0</b>	<b>\$ 38,336.0</b>
<b>ABD &amp; PWA Cash Assistance<sup>6</sup></b>				
First Year	\$ 21,994.3	\$ 21,994.3	\$ 19,016.0	\$ 19,016.0
Second	\$ 24,235.8	\$ 24,235.8	\$ 22,468.0	\$ 22,468.0
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$ 46,230.1</b>	<b>\$ 46,230.1</b>	<b>\$ 41,484.0</b>	<b>\$ 41,484.0</b>
<b>CEAP</b>				
First Year	\$ 151.8	\$ 151.8	\$ 152.0	\$ 152.0
Second	\$ 189.7	\$ 189.7	\$ 152.0	\$ 152.0
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$ 341.5</b>	<b>\$ 341.5</b>	<b>\$ 304.0</b>	<b>\$ 304.0</b>
<b>SSI/SSP</b>				
First Year	\$ 20,042.3	\$ 20,042.3	\$ 18,731.0	\$ 18,731.0
Second	\$ 17,822.8	\$ 17,822.8	\$ 18,729.0	\$ 18,729.0
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$ 37,865.1</b>	<b>\$ 37,865.1</b>	<b>\$ 37,460.0</b>	<b>\$ 37,460.0</b>
<b>SSI/Special Needs</b>				
First Year	\$ 164.7	\$ 164.7	\$ 296.0	\$ 296.0
Second	\$ 165.2	\$ 165.2	\$ 296.0	\$ 296.0
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$ 329.9</b>	<b>\$ 329.9</b>	<b>\$ 592.0</b>	<b>\$ 592.0</b>
<b>Total</b>				
First Year	\$ 55,421.6	\$ 200,539.6	\$ 46,610.0	\$ 180,440.0
Second	\$ 43,952.1	\$ 174,827.5	\$ 52,323.0	\$ 181,670.0
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$ 99,373.7</b>	<b>\$ 375,367.2</b>	<b>\$ 98,933.0</b>	<b>\$ 362,110.0</b>

<sup>5</sup> Child Support Recoveries are collections that offset State and Federal expenditures.

<sup>6</sup> ABD and PWA are net of ABD Recoveries (programs began on November 1, 2011).

## Total Grant Expenditures, for Selected Biennia (In thousands of dollars)

Program	Biennium		Change from 13-15 to 15-17	
	Actuals 13-15	Projections 15-17	Amount	Percent
TANF Assistance	\$ 345,938.3	\$ 308,845.0	\$ (37,093.3)	-10.7%
Child Support Recoveries	\$ (94,695.1)	\$ (76,059.0)	\$ 18,636.1	-19.7%
Diversion Cash Assistance	\$ 7,280.1	\$ 8,004.0	\$ 723.9	9.9%
Refugee Cash Assistance	\$ 2,882.2	\$ 3,144.0	\$ 261.8	9.1%
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants (FAP) <sup>7</sup>	\$ 29,195.1	\$ 38,336.0	\$ 9,140.9	31.3%
ABD & PWA <sup>8</sup>	\$ 46,230.1	\$ 41,484.0	\$ (4,746.1)	-10.3%
CEAP	\$ 341.5	\$ 304.0	\$ (37.5)	-11.0%
SSI – SSP	\$ 37,865.1	\$ 37,460.0	\$ (405.1)	-1.1%
SSI – Special Needs	\$ 329.9	\$ 592.0	\$ 262.1	79.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 375,367.2</b>	<b>\$ 362,110.0</b>	<b>\$ (13,257.2)</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>

<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 November 1, 2011).

## Budget Funding Streams for Grant Assistance Program Participation, for selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Funding	Funding Stream	Biennium Actuals 13-15 <sup>9</sup>	Biennium Projections 15-17 <sup>10</sup>
TANF Assistance	TANF Block Grant	<b>Total</b>	\$ 345,938.3	\$ 308,845.00
	Maintenance of Effort (MOE)	<b>State</b>	\$ 25,457.2	\$ 10,791.00
Refugee Cash Assistance	Office of Refugee Resettlement	<b>Federal</b>	\$ 2,882.2	\$ 3,144.00
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants	General Fund-State	<b>State</b>	\$ 29,195.1	\$ 38,336.00
ABD & PWA <sup>11</sup>	General Fund-State	<b>State</b>	\$ 46,230.1	\$ 41,484.00
CEAP	General Fund-State	<b>State</b>	\$ 341.5	\$ 304.00
SSI/SSP	General Fund-State	<b>State</b>	\$ 37,865.1	\$ 37,460.00

<sup>9</sup> 2013-15 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 14 and SFY 15 .

<sup>10</sup> 2015-17 Projection data for SFY 16 and for SFY17.

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

## WorkFirst Support Service Expenditures

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for the WorkFirst support services that include the following components:

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.)

## WorkFirst Support Service Expenditures, for Selected Biennia

(In thousands of dollars)

	13-15 BIENNIUM ACTUAL			15-17 BIENNIUM PROJECTED		
	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL
<b>First Year</b>						
Child Care <sup>12</sup>	\$100,194.9	\$60,278.5	\$160,473.4	\$129.8	\$78.9	\$208.7
ESD Contract <sup>13</sup>	\$15,984.5	\$89.2	\$16,073.8	\$15.4	\$0.0	\$15.4
SBCTC Contract <sup>14</sup>	\$12,951.7	\$406.0	\$13,357.7	\$14.6	\$0.0	\$14.6
Dept. of Commerce Contract	\$21,366.9	\$80.4	\$21,447.2	\$27.9	\$0.0	\$27.9
Tribal TANF (MOE) <sup>15</sup>	\$0.0	\$11,711.2	\$11,711.2	\$0.0	\$12.3	\$12.3
DSHS Local Contracts <sup>16</sup>	\$10,331.4	\$3,989.0	\$14,320.4	\$11.3	\$4.1	\$15.4
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$160,829.4</b>	<b>\$76,554.1</b>	<b>\$237,383.6</b>	<b>\$198.9</b>	<b>\$95.3</b>	<b>\$294.3</b>
<b>Second Year:</b>						
Child Care	\$131,082.2	\$77,150.8	\$208,233.1	\$130.9	\$109.3	\$240.3
ESD Contract	\$15,313.3	\$0.0	\$15,313.3	\$15.4	\$0.0	\$15.4
SBCTC Contract	\$13,165.0	\$415.9	\$13,580.9	\$14.6	\$0.0	\$14.6
Dept. of Commerce Contract	\$19,139.8	\$0.0	\$19,139.8	\$27.9	\$0.0	\$27.9
Tribal TANF (MOE)	\$0.0	\$12,307.7	\$12,307.7	\$0.0	\$12.3	\$12.3
DSHS Local Contracts	\$11,250.7	\$1,863.7	\$13,114.5	\$11.1	\$4.1	\$15.2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$189,951.0</b>	<b>\$91,738.2</b>	<b>\$281,689.2</b>	<b>\$199.9</b>	<b>\$125.7</b>	<b>\$325.6</b>
<b>Biennium Total:</b>						
Child Care	\$231,277.1	\$137,429.3	\$368,706.4	\$260.8	\$188.2	\$449.0
ESD Contract	\$31,297.8	\$89.2	\$31,387.0	\$30.8	\$0.0	\$30.8
SBCTC Contract	\$26,116.7	\$821.9	\$26,938.6	\$29.2	\$0.0	\$29.2
Dept. of Commerce Contract	\$40,506.6	\$80.4	\$40,587.0	\$55.7	\$0.0	\$55.7
Tribal TANF (MOE)	\$0.0	\$24,018.9	\$24,018.9	\$0.0	\$24.6	\$24.6
DSHS Local Contracts	\$21,582.1	\$5,852.7	\$27,434.8	\$22.4	\$8.2	\$30.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$350,780.4</b>	<b>\$168,292.3</b>	<b>\$519,072.7</b>	<b>\$398.9</b>	<b>\$221.0</b>	<b>\$619.9</b>

<sup>12</sup> Child Care includes WCCC subsidies and collective bargaining agreement.

<sup>13</sup> ESD is the Employment Security Department.

<sup>14</sup> SBCTC is the State Board for Community & Technical Colleges.

<sup>15</sup> Tribal TANF represents the state maintenance of effort (MOE).

<sup>16</sup> DSHS Local Contracts include support services such as domestic violence service, drug & alcohol treatment, English as a Second Language (ESL), and transportation services.

## Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures, for selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

	13-15 BIENNIUM ACTUAL			15-17 BIENNIUM PROJECTED		
	State	Total	FTEs	State	Total	FTEs
<b>Community Service Division<sup>17</sup></b>						
First Year	\$130.6	\$225.2	2,728.3	\$163.4	\$234.6	2,624.5
Second Year	\$124.2	\$223.6	2,667.1	\$167.4	\$240.2	2,624.8
Biennium	\$254.8	\$448.8	2,697.7	\$330.8	\$474.8	2,624.7
<b>Information Technology<sup>18</sup></b>						
First Year	\$26.1	\$44.1	126.7	\$26.4	\$44.7	130.5
Second Year	\$25.8	\$40.9	137.0	\$27.0	\$46.1	130.5
Biennium	\$51.9	\$85.0	131.9	\$53.4	\$90.8	130.5
<b>Statewide Program Support<sup>19</sup></b>						
First Year	\$13.2	\$19.7	136.2	\$13.1	\$16.8	163.8
Second Year	\$14.1	\$20.3	147.3	\$9.7	\$22.0	165.8
Biennium	\$27.3	\$40.0	141.8	\$22.8	\$38.8	164.8
<b>Division of Child Support<sup>20</sup></b>						
First Year	\$40.3	\$138.2	1,027.7	\$42.8	\$146.3	1,080.8
Second Year	\$40.0	\$139.6	1,051.1	\$42.0	\$143.6	1,080.7
Biennium	\$80.3	\$277.8	1,039.4	\$84.9	\$289.8	1,080.8
<b>Office of Financial Recovery<sup>21</sup></b>						
First Year	\$3.5	\$6.7	66.8	\$3.4	\$6.9	82.5
Second Year	\$4.6	\$7.0	67.8	\$3.4	\$7.0	83.5
Biennium	\$8.1	\$13.7	67.3	\$6.9	\$14.0	83.0
<b>Division of Disability Determination<sup>22</sup></b>						
First Year	\$1.5	\$43.6	285.6	\$2.6	\$51.4	294.5
Second Year	\$0.5	\$45.2	308.5	\$2.5	\$51.2	294.5
Biennium	\$2.1	\$88.9	297.1	\$5.1	\$102.6	294.5
<b>Special Projects<sup>23</sup></b>						
First Year	\$7.5	\$23.2	15.7	\$2.2	\$4.5	4.5
Second Year	\$5.5	\$24.1	11.9	\$2.2	\$4.5	4.5
Biennium	\$13.0	\$47.3	13.8	\$4.3	\$9.0	4.5
<b>Total</b>						
First Year	\$222.7	\$500.7	4,371.3	\$251.9	\$500.7	4,376.6
Second Year	\$214.8	\$500.8	4,378.8	\$252.1	\$510.1	4,379.8
Biennium	\$437.5	\$1,001.5	4,375.1	\$503.9	\$1,010.7	4,378.2

<sup>17</sup> Community Service Division includes all regional and headquarters offices.

<sup>18</sup> Includes all IT staffing and contracts other than special projects.

<sup>19</sup> Statewide Program Support includes Office of Assistant Secretary, Finance, and Quality Assurance.

<sup>20</sup> Division of Child Support includes headquarters and all district offices.

<sup>21</sup> Office of Financial Recovery includes all headquarters expenditures.

<sup>22</sup> Division of Disability Determination Services includes three statewide offices.

<sup>23</sup> Special Projects includes Eligibility Service and ACES Remediation project.

# Annual Unduplicated Clients

SFY

# 2015

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This chapter provides the unduplicated number of clients served by ESA (all programs) as well as the unduplicated number of clients served by each ESA program in SFY 2015.

ESA Briefing  
Book

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## Overview

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 a 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; furthermore, clients can receive services within a single program 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 chapter 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 2015, ESA served about 2.1 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.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

#### DATA SOURCES:

1. The majority of the data in this chapter was based on the September 2015 ESA - ACES database.
2. Data for the Child Support program was based on the September 2015 ESA - Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS).
3. Data for the Refugee and Immigrant Assistance program was based on the October 2015 ESA MyRIA, ACES and eJAS databases.
4. Data for Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) program was based on the DSHS Information System Services Division (ISSD).
5. Child care data was provided by DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA).

## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015

	SFY 2014		SFY 2015	
	ESA Only <sup>1</sup>	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS <sup>2</sup> )	ESA Only <sup>1</sup>	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS <sup>2</sup> )
<b>All Programs</b>	<b>2,274,386</b>	<b>2,321,259</b>	<b>2,046,419</b>	<b>2,106,132</b>
Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD)	39,712	40,603	35,452	36,219
Additional Requirements- Emergent Needs (AREN)	8,583	8,583	9,681	9,681
Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)	17,028	17,083	18,971	19,058
Basic Food (SNAP/FAP)	1,430,995	1,459,761	1,368,579	1,399,072
Consolidated Emergency Assistance (CEAP)	1,145	1,145	1,444	1,444
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)	9,260	9,260	9,799	9,799
Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral <sup>3</sup>	12,730	12,748	16,787	16,800
Medical Assistance (Non-Cash Related) <sup>4</sup>	1,091,211	1,153,605	241,094	315,412
Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)	248	385	313	445
Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)	389	389	342	342

<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> Including clients served by ESA and Home and Community Services Offices (HCS) within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration

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

<sup>4</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 administered by the Washington Health Benefit Exchange (HBE). These clients are not included in the SFY 2014 and SFY 2015 totals.

## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2014 and SFY 2015 (continued)

	SFY 2014		SFY 2015	
	ESA Only	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)	ESA Only	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	1,324	1,328	1,328	1,331
Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA) <sup>5</sup>	9,481	9,481	8,787	8,787
State Supplemental Payment (SSP)	26,826	40,348	27,190	41,165
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families / State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA)	190,842	190,850	156,795	156,813
Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP)	73,481	86,857	74,227	88,087
Child Care – Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)	129,518	129,518	132,164	132,164
Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)	67,047	67,047	52,840	52,840
Child Support	1,073,654	1,073,654	1,033,237	1,033,237

<sup>5</sup> Includes clients served by the following ORIA programs: LEP Pathway, Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA), and Naturalization Services.

Contacts

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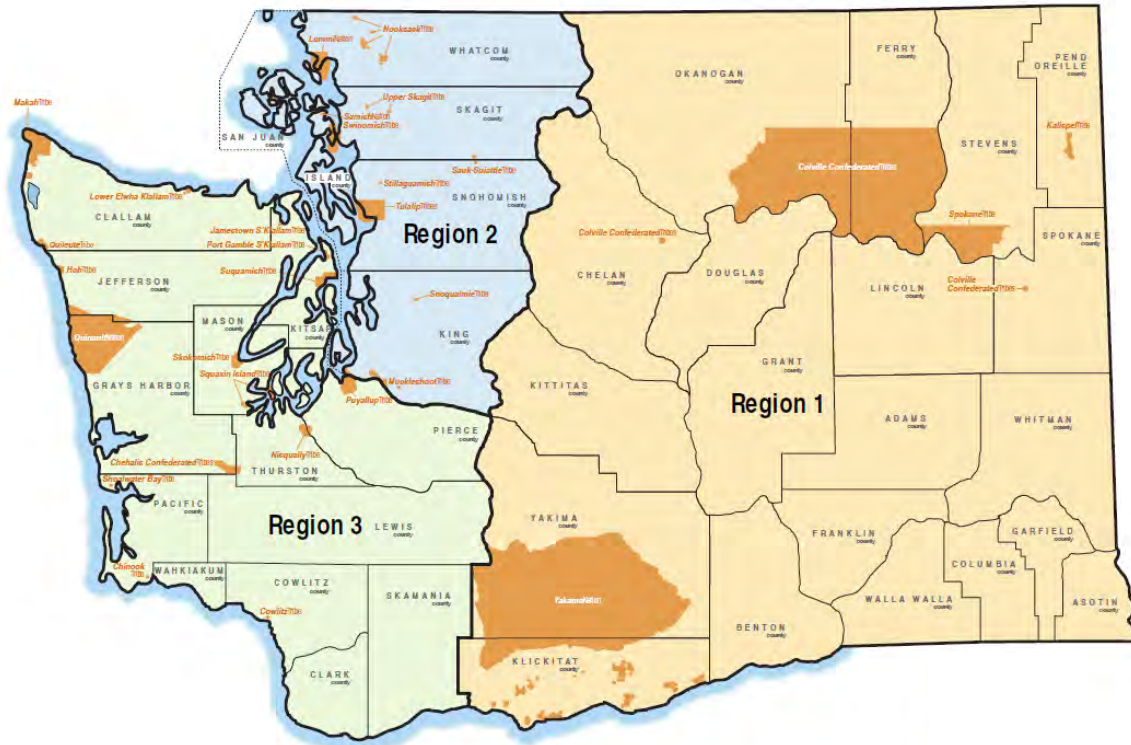
Geographical  
Maps

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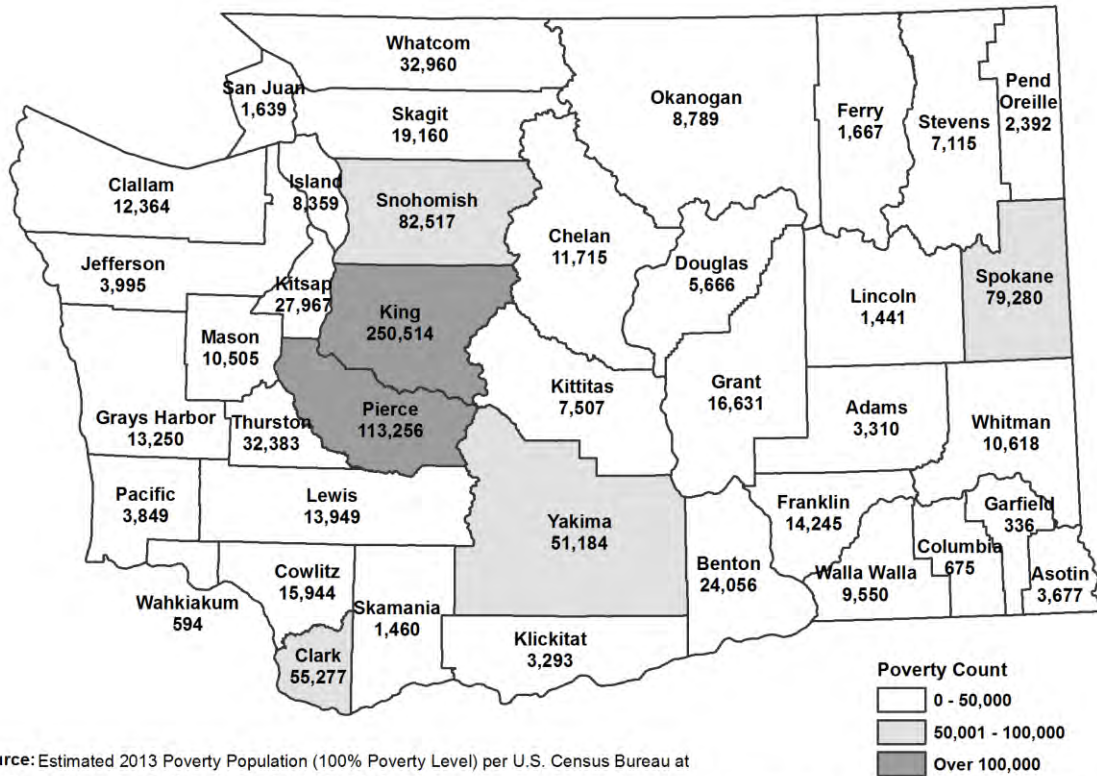
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ESA provides services through its local Community Services Offices (CSOs) and local Division of Child Support Offices located in three regions. The counties within each DSHS region are as follows:



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

Number of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2013

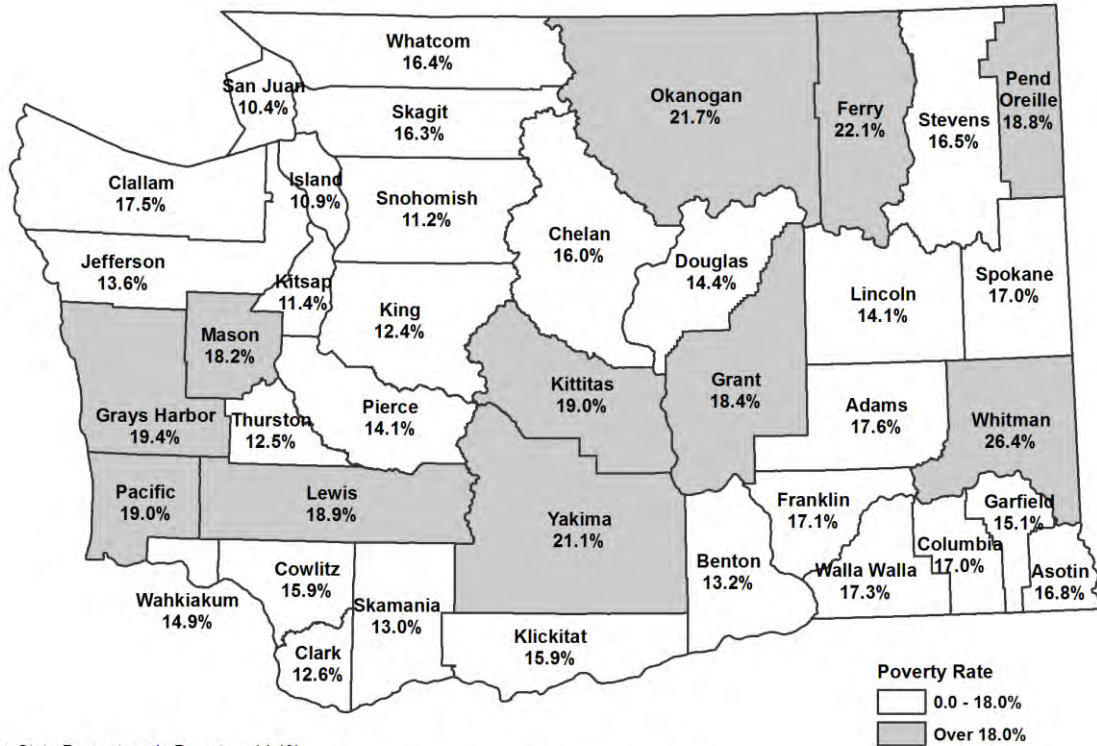


Source: Estimated 2013 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/index.html>.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Oct. 2015



Percentage of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2013



Note: State Percentage in Poverty = 14.1%

Source: Estimated 2013 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. 2015

Abbreviations

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Abbreviation	Description
ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ABD	Aged, Blind or Disabled cash assistance program (formerly Disability Lifeline)
ACA	Affordable Care Act
ACES	Automated Client Eligibility System
ADATSA	Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act
AREN	Additional Requirements for Emergent Need
AU	Assistance Unit (i.e., group of people who live together and whose income or resources may be counted in determining eligibility and benefit amounts)
BFET	Basic Food Employment and Training
BF or BFP	Basic Food Program
CARD	Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database
CE	Comprehensive Evaluation
CEAP	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program
CN	Categorically Needy
CC	Contact Center
CSCC	Customer Service Contact Center
CSD	Community Services Division
CSO	Community Services Office
DEL	Department of Early Learning
DCA	Diversion Cash Assistance
DCAP	Disaster Cash Assistance Program ( <i>see CEAP</i> )
DCS	Division of Child Support
DDDS	Division of Disability Determination Services
DFFI	Division of Finance and Financial Recovery
DL-U	Disability Lifeline – Unemployable ( <i>formerly General Assistance – Unemployable</i> )
DL-X	Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid ( <i>formerly General Assistance-DL-X</i> )
DPI	Division of Program Integrity
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
ESA	Economic Services Administration
ESD	Employment Security Department
ESL	English as a Second Language
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer (direct deposit)
FAP	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants
FCS	Food and Consumer Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30)
FOI	Frontiers of Innovation
FRS	Financial Reporting System
FSP	Federal Food Stamp Program ( <i>formally renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program</i> )
FTE	Full-time Equivalent ( <i>the equivalent of one full-time staff</i> )

Abbreviation	Description
FY	Fiscal Year (used in reference to state and federal fiscal years)
GA-U	General Assistance-Unemployable (Historical reference; replaced by Disability Lifeline program in March 2010)
GA-X	General Assistance – Expedited Medicaid (Historical reference; replaced by Disability Lifeline program in March 2010)
HBE	Health Benefit Exchange
HCS	Home and Community Services
HEN	Housing and Essential Needs
eJAS	Electronic JOBS Automated System
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LPA	Local Planning Areas
MAGI	Modified Adjusted Gross Income
MOE	Maintenance of Effort
MCS	Medical Care Services
OAR	Ongoing Additional Requirements
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990
OFR	Office of Financial Recovery
ORIA	Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ESA)
PRISM	Predictive Risk Intelligence System
PWA	Pregnant Women Assistance
RCA	Refugee Cash Assistance
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RRA	Refugee Resettlement Assistance
SBCTC	State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
SFY	State Fiscal Year (July 1 through June 30)
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSI/SSP	Supplemental Security Income/State Supplement Program
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ( <i>the block grant created in 1996 by federal welfare reform, P. L. 104-193, which consolidated former AFDC, JOBS and CEAP funding</i> )
Title IV-A	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program
Title IV-D	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding child support collection and enforcement
Title IV-E	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding children’s services, including some foster care programs
TMA	Transitional Medical Assistance
TRO	Temporary Restraining Order
USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WCAP	Working Connections Automated Program

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Abbreviation	Description
WASHCAP	Washington State Combined Application Project
WCCC	Working Connections Child Care
WFCM	WorkFirst Case Manager
WDC	Workforce Development Councils ( <i>formerly Private Investment Councils or PICs</i> )
WtW	Welfare to Work
WTAP	Washington Telephone Assistance Program

Electronic  
Benefits &  
Funds  
Transfer

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<b>EBT – Electronic Benefits Transfer</b>	
<b>What <u>EBT</u> does</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivers cash and food assistance benefits through a magnetic stripe debit card.</li> <li>• Enables clients to access food benefits through Point of Sale (POS) devices and cash benefits through Automated Teller Machines (ATM) and at retailers.</li> </ul>
<b>Who <u>EBT</u> serves</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>How <u>EBT</u> evolved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• In 1996, Citibank EBT Services was selected as the successful vendor for WSEA.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• In 1998, business and technical requirements for Washington’s EBT system were developed in association with Citicorp, ACES and stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<b><u>EBT</u> Time frames</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• April 1998 - Washington signed an EBT contract with Citicorp, Inc.</li> <li>• March 1999 - EBT started pilot programs in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Clark, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties.</li> <li>• June 1999 – the first of six regional rollouts began in Region 1.</li> <li>• November 1999 – the statewide implementation of EBT was completed.</li> <li>• October 2002 – Federal Food Stamp rules required EBT in all states.</li> <li>• June 2004 – the nationwide implementation of EBT was completed.</li> <li>• March 2014 – an instructional memo was issued reminding staff of the changes to the Basic Food trafficking rules and excess EBT replacement policy.</li> </ul>

<b>EBT – Electronic Benefits Transfer</b>	
<b>Who Belongs to the Western States EBT Alliance (WSEA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• In March 2014, Washington withdrew from WSEA.</li> </ul>
<b>Reprocurement of WSEA EBT Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• In May 2002, Citicorp Electronic Financial Services (CEFS) was announced as the successful second-tier vendor.</li> <li>• On April 28, 2003, Washington’s first tier contract expired. Washington exercised the two, one-year extension options under the initial contract.</li> <li>• In January 2004, CEFS was sold to J. P. Morgan Electronic Financial Services (EFS).</li> <li>• In April 2009, WSEA awarded the EBT Request for Proposal to the successful bidder, J. P. Morgan EFS.</li> </ul>



<b>EBT – Electronic Benefits Transfer</b>	
<b>New Contract with J.P. Morgan Electronic Financial Services (EFS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 <a href="http://www.ebtaccount.jpmorgan.com">www.ebtaccount.jpmorgan.com</a>.</li> <li>• In June 2006, New Mexico and Wyoming joined the WSEA.</li> <li>• In June 2007, New Mexico decided not to participate with WSEA as an alliance.</li> <li>• In October 2007, Nebraska joined the WSEA.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• In April 2014, Washington signed a new, limited two-year contract with J.P. Morgan.</li> </ul>

<b>EFT – Electronic Funds Transfer</b>	
<b>What <u>EFT</u> Does</b>	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.
<b>Who <u>EFT</u> serves</b>	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.
<b>How <u>EFT</u> evolved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EBT Steering Committee pursued EFT through the State Treasurer’s Office as more cost effective than procuring the service from Citicorp, Inc.</li> <li>• In June 1999, a workgroup with staff from the EBT Unit, ACES, and State Treasurer’s Office met to determine business and technical requirements.</li> </ul>
<b><u>EFT</u> Time frames</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In January 2000, the EFT pilot program started in two Pierce County offices: Pierce West Community Services Office and Pierce North Community Services Office.</li> <li>• In May 2000, all EBT cash assistance clients statewide were given the option to use EFT.</li> </ul>

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## Federal Welfare Legislative History, 1935 - 2014

Year	Description
2014	<p><b>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.”</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Farm Bill includes three major modifications to prioritize employment and training (E &amp; T) services and program outcomes within SNAP E&amp;T:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Pilot Projects to Test Innovative Strategies;</li> <li>(2) E&amp;T Reporting and Monitoring; and</li> <li>(3) Additional Funds for E&amp;T.</li> </ol>

	<p><b>Public Law 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act</b>, 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 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.</p>
2010	<p><b>The Affordable Care Act of 2010 (The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 and the Health Care and Reconciliation Act of 2010) is referred to collectively as the “Affordable Care Act” or “ACA.”</b> 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.</p>
2009	<p><b>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)</b>, 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</p>

	<p>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 &amp; RR Benefits – it allowed a one-time \$250 payment to be made to recipients.</p>
2008	<p><b>Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill)</b>, 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.”</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 &amp; 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.</p>
2006	<p><b>The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005</b>, 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</p>

	<p>of work, and work-eligible individuals. It also provided for a state penalty for failure to establish or comply with work participation verification procedures.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Child Care – The Act made appropriations for FY2006-FY2010 for entitlement grants to states for child care.</p> <p>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.</p>
2004	<p><b>Social Security Protection Act of 2004</b>, 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).</p>
2002	<p><b>Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002</b>, PL 107-171, was enacted on May 13, 2002, making changes to the <b>Food Stamp Program</b> and providing program funding through fiscal year 2007. <b>Title IV: Nutrition Programs - Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 - Subtitle A: Food Stamp Program</b> – The Act amended the <b>Food Stamp Act of 1977</b> 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</p>

assistance not included as income under specified provisions of titles IV and XIX of the Social Security Act.

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

The Act required states with a program website to make on-line applications available in each language in which printed applications were available, reduced household reporting requirements, and provided high performance bonus payments beginning in FY 2003 to the six States with the highest or most improved performance. States were now authorized to provide up to five months of transitional program benefits to households moving from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF). Employment and training program funding allocations were extended through FY 2006 and additional FY 2002 through 2006 amounts were allocated to States that ensure availability of specified work opportunities.

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

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

1997

**Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997**, PL 105-33, was enacted on August 5, 1997 making changes and implementing numerous technical corrections to the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, PL 104-193. The BBA (1) established the Welfare-to-Work Block Grant, (2) limited the amount of TANF funds that can be transferred to Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) to 10% of the TANF block grant and removed the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG, (3) 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



	<p>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.</p>
1996	<p><b>Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996</b>, 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 <b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b> 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 <b>Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)</b>. PRWORA also allowed states to transfer up to 30% of the TANF block grant into the CCDBG and the Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), but limited the amount transferable to SSBG to 10% of the TANF block grant and required that \$2 be transferred to the CCDBG for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG. In this first major overhaul of welfare in 60 years, welfare receipt was limited to 5 years. The law contained strong work requirements and penalties for states that failed to meet them, i.e., 5% of the TANF grant for failure to meet work participation rates with the amount increasing in subsequent years by up to an additional 2% up to a limit of 21%. In addition, there was a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement requirements, and supports for families moving from welfare to work, including at least one year of transitional Medicaid when a family leaves welfare for work.</p>
1990	<p><b>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990</b>, 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, <u>and</u> 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</p>

	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	<b>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1989</b> , PL 101-239, became law on December 19, 1989 and amended the <b>Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984</b> , 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	<b>Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988</b> , 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 <b>Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)</b> program, which focused on education and training, and provided child care and medical assistance to recipients for 12 months after they left AFDC with employment. It made changes to the 6-out-of-13 work quarter requirement for AFDC-E and to the "principal wage earner" criteria. It increased the child care disregard to \$175 per child/per month (\$200 for a child under age 2), the work expense disregard to \$90, and disregarded EITC. The Act established the state option to require that unmarried minor parents must live with a parent, legal guardian or other adult relative, or in an adult-supervised living arrangement to be eligible for AFDC. With the enactment of FSA of 1988, states now had to revise their need and payment standards every 3 years and could create wage supplementation and community work experience programs. The Act strengthened child support enforcement collection activities, including changes to the \$50 pass-through payment rules and mandatory wage-withholding. It also established paternity establishment performance standards for states and mandated annual reports to Congress.
1986	<b>Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985</b> , 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	<b>Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA) of 1984</b> , 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

	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984</b>, 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.</p>
1983	<p><b>Social Security Amendments of 1983</b>, 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.</p> <p><b>Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984</b>, 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.</p>
1982	<p><b>Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)</b>, 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.</p> <p><b>Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982</b>, 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.</p>
1981	<p><b>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981</b>, 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</p>

	<p>expense, child care, and <math>\\$30 \text{ \&amp; } 1/3</math> 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 <math>\\$30 \text{ \&amp; } 1/3</math> 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 <i>Westcott v. Califano</i>. 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.</p>
1979	<p><b>U.S. Supreme Court Decision <i>Westcott v. Califano</i></b> 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.</p>
1970	<p><b>Federal regulations</b> 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.</p>
1967	<p><b>Amendments to the Social Security Act</b> established the <b>Work Incentive Program (WIN)</b>, which added employment services to AFDC, and directed states to emphasize work rather than welfare?</p>
1963	<p><b>Medicaid</b> and <b>Food Stamp</b> programs were created; AFDC recipients were automatically eligible for both programs.</p>
1961	<p><b>Amendments to the Social Security Act</b> 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.</p>
1935	<p><b>The Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)</b> program (later known as <b>Aid to Families with Dependent Children or AFDC</b>) was created as part of Social Security Act. AFDC supported poor children whose parents were dead, absent, or incapacitated.</p>

## Washington State Legislative History, 1987 - 2015

Year	Description
2015	<p><b>ESSB 6052, the 2015-2017 Operating Biennium Budget</b> was signed into law on June 30, 2015. A number of policy changes were funded in the operating budget, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Elimination of the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) funding;</li> <li>(2) Increase in TANF grant standards by 9 %; and</li> <li>(3) Increase the Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefit amount to 100% of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefit amount.</li> </ol>
2014	<p><b>House Bill (HB) 2585, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – Benefits for a Child</b> 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 was 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.</p> <p><b>Senate Bill (SB) 6573, Changing the Effective Date of Modifications to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (ABD) and the Housing and Essential Needs Programs</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 6002, the 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget</b> was signed into law on April 4, 2014. A number of WorkFirst policy changes were funded through the supplemental operating budget:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3) Increased funding for work study through the community and technical colleges for WorkFirst clients;</li> <li>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</li> </ol>

	<p>lifetime;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>6) Adjusted funding for the Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Tribal TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE), and WorkFirst contracts;</li> <li>7) Gave one-time funding to complete Lean process projects and technical assistance visits to local Community Service Offices (CSOs); and</li> <li>8) Implemented a mandatory Orientation for WorkFirst clients.</li> </ol>
2013	<p><b>Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2069, Continuation of Safety Net Benefits for Persons Determined to Have a Physical or Mental Disability</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Second Engrossed Substitute House Bill (2ESSHB) 1971, Concerning Communications Services Reform</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Second Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (2ESSB) 5595, New Customer Service Standards for Working Connections Child Care</b> 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 maintaining eligibility for WCCC. The effective date for the bill is July 28, 2013.</p>

	<p><b>Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1723, Expanding and Streamlining Early Learning Services and Programs</b> 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 WCCC providers who enrolled in Level 2 of the Early Achievers program. The effective date for the rate changes is September 1, 2013.</p>
2012	<p><b>Third Engrossed Substitute House Bill (3ESHB) 2127, the supplemental budget</b> 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.</p>
2011	<p><b>Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5921</b> 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</p>
2011 (cont.)	

ATM fee costs with report due to Legislature by December 1, 2011; (11) required DSHS, in its EBT contracts, to require that any surcharge or transaction fee be disclosed to clients at the point of transaction; (12) expanded prohibitions on use of EBT cards, limits use of card to recipients, forbade sale of cards, and made violators subject to a possible civil penalty; (13) required certain businesses to disable ATMs and point-of-sale machines by January 1, 2012; (14) established an Office of Fraud and Accountability (OFA) in the Secretary's office, with responsibility to: conduct independent investigations, refer to law enforcement when appropriate, maximize overpayment collections; recommend new policies and procedures to mitigate the risk of fraud and abuse; analyze alternatives to the cash benefit delivery system; determine appropriate deployment of investigative resources; and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2011; and (15) DSHS was directed to establish an incentive pilot that would give staff who work directly with clients an additional eight hours of paid leave for helping clients reach outcomes to be determined by DSHS. While the Governor vetoed Section 3 of the bill regarding competitive performance-based contracting, the Governor directed the Department of Social and 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



	<p>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.</p>
2010	<p><b>Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2684</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2782</b> was enacted containing three distinct provisions: (1) It required the creation of an "Opportunity Portal," a web-based universal application/benefit portal that would make it easier for low-income families and individuals to apply for and access a broad array of services and benefits. Creation of the "Opportunity Portal" was contingent upon the state securing private funding by December 2010; (2) It required the expansion of the Basic Food Employment and Training program to three additional community colleges or community-based locations and increased capacity at existing locations, subject to federal approval. Recipients of Basic Food, unless exempt, were required to participate in the program which included job search workshops and assistance with job placement; (3) It required DSHS to end the General Assistance program and create the Disability Lifeline program. Major changes to the program included a new name; implementing time limits of 24 months out of 60 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.</p> <p><b>Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 3141</b> 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</p>
2010 (cont.)	

a proposal for implementing three pathways for WorkFirst, Washington's TANF program, which focused on employment, education and training and disability support. With the signing of the bill, the Governor directed the WorkFirst Subcabinet to develop a redesign plan for WorkFirst that meets the needs of WorkFirst families to obtain employment and achieve family self-sufficiency. The target date for completing the TANF Redesign plan was December 2010. This bill became effective June 10, 2010.

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

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

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

2009

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

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

**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.

	<p><b>Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1244</b>, 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.</p> <p><b>Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1845</b> 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.</p>
2008	<p><b>Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 2687</b>, 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.</p> <p><b>Senate Bill (SB) 6950</b> 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.</p>
2007	<p><b>Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5244</b> 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</p>
2007 (cont.)	

effective October 1, 2008. The bill also required DSHS to pursue enforcement of medical support against either or both parents.

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

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

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

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

**Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5093** was enacted as part of the Governor's plan for all children in Washington State to have health care coverage by 2010 and to improve access. It required DSHS to simplify and streamline applications and review processes to avoid breaks in coverage, expand coverage to include children in families at higher income levels and to cover children not eligible for Medicaid, charge premiums or make unsubsidized coverage available to children in higher income families, participate with the Department of Early Learning, Department of Health, local public schools and others, in education and outreach efforts, and develop a feasibility study and implementation plan for an online medical assistance application integrated with the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES). It allowed DSHS to freeze enrollment for non-Medicaid-eligible children and for children in higher income families. The SFY 2008 budget provided ESA with funding for increased workload and to out-station eligibility workers in support of outreach efforts.

	<p><b>Pathway to Engagement Budget Proviso</b> 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.</p> <p><b>WorkFirst Career Services Budget Proviso</b> authorized DSHS to establish a post-TANF work transition program.</p>
2006	<p><b>Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1290</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2394</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Medicaid Treatment Child Care (MTCC) Budget Proviso</b> required DSHS to contract for MTCC services and authorize care for eligible children referred by TANF caseworkers and public health nurses.</p>
2005	<p><b>Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5213</b> 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.</p>
2004	<p><b>Senate Bill 6411</b> required DSHS to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004. In addition, Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony were removed effective July 2004. The restriction prohibiting fleeing felons from receiving Basic Food is still applicable.</p>
2003	<p><b>Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624</b> 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.</p>
1999	<p><b>WorkFirst Study - 3000 Washington Families</b> began in 1999. This 5-year longitudinal</p>

	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	<b>Engrossed House Bill (EHB) 3901, the Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF)</b> , was signed into law on April 17, 1997. It established the <b>WorkFirst</b> 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 <b>Success Through Employment Program (STEP)</b> 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	<b>Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2798, Welfare System Reform</b> , was enacted on April 2, 1994, and addressed the issues of lengthy stays on welfare, lack of access to vocational education and training, inadequate emphasis on employment by the social welfare system and teen pregnancy as obstacles to achieving economic independence. DSHS was instructed to (1) reduce AFDC grants by 10 percent per year for some families that received welfare for 48 out of 60 months, (2) waive the 100-hour rule for AFDC recipients, (3) train staff to emphasize the expectation that recipients will enter employment, and (4) determine the most appropriate living situation for unmarried pregnant teens who receive public assistance. Target populations included applicants and recipients who received AFDC for 36 of the preceding 60 months, custodial parents under the age of 24 who have not completed high school or who had little or no work experience, and families in which the youngest child was within 2 years of being ineligible for AFDC because of age. DSHS was directed to seek approval from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for implementation of the time limit provisions, waiver of the 100-hour rule for recipients, and statewide implementation (known as the STEP Waiver). The Employment Partnership Program (EPP) was modified to allow contracting out to public or private nonprofit organizations. In addition, authority to establish wage subsidy projects to enable AFDC grants to be paid as wage subsidies was moved from the Employment Security Department to DSHS. It established authority for a child's irrevocable trust account, with a limit of \$4,000, for future educational use. DSHS

	was directed to actively develop mechanisms to refer disabled persons currently receiving AFDC to the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.
1993	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Changes in  
Cash Grant  
Assistance  
Programs

SFY

2015

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## Overview

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.

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

**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.

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

**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 a specific percentage 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. In FFY 2014, the base MOE level was reduced by \$21,340,405, for Tribal TANF programs operating in the state to \$341,407,360.

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

For FFY 2015, 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 2015.

Child  
Support  
Federal  
Legislative  
History

SFY

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## Child Support Federal Legislative History, 1950 – 2014

Year	Description
2014	Public Law (PL) 113-183, the <b>Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act</b> , 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. 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.
2011	Public Law (PL) 111-291, the <b>Claims Resolution Act of 2010</b> , 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 <b>Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011</b> , 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 <b>Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act</b> , 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 <b>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)</b> , 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 <b>Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA)</b> , 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.

Year	Description
2005	<p>PL 109-8, the <b>Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005</b> (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.</p>
1999	<p>PL 106-113, the <b>Consolidated Appropriations Act 2000</b>, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>PL 106-169, the <b>Foster Care Independence Act of 1999</b>, narrowed the hold harmless provision for State share distribution of collected child support.</p>
1998	<p>PL 105-200, the <b>Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998</b> (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.].</p> <p>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.</p> <p>PL 105-200, the <b>Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998</b>, provided penalties for failure to meet data processing requirements, reformed incentive payments and provided penalties for violating inter-jurisdictional adoption requirements. Incentive payments were based on paternity establishment, order establishment, current support collected, cases paying past due support, and cost effectiveness and on a percentage of collections. Incentive payments had to be reinvested in the state's child support program.</p>

	PL 105-187, the <b>Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998</b> , established felony violations for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.
1997	<p>PL 105-33, the <b>Balanced Budget Act of 1997</b>, 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.</p> <p>PL 105-34, the <b>Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997</b>, 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.</p> <p>PL 105-89, the <b>Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997</b>, made the Federal Parent Locator Service available to child welfare services for enforcement of custody and support orders.</p>
1996	Title III of the <b>Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act</b> (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 <b>Title IV-D child support program</b> 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	<p>PL 103-432, the <b>Social Security Act Amendments of 1994</b>, required states to periodically report debtor parents to consumer reporting agencies.</p> <p>PL 103-403, the <b>Small Business Administration Amendments of 1994</b>, rendered delinquent child support payers ineligible for small business loans.</p> <p>PL 103-394, the <b>Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994</b>, did not stay a paternity, child support or alimony proceeding. Child support and alimony were made priority claims.</p> <p>PL 103-383, the <b>Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act</b>, required states to enforce other states administrative and court orders.</p>

Year	Description
1993	PL 103-66, the <b>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</b> , 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 <b>Ted Weiss Child Support Enforcement Act of 1992</b> , amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act to include child support delinquencies in credit reporting.  PL 102-521, the <b>Child Support Recovery Act of 1992</b> , imposed a federal criminal penalty for the willful failure to pay child support in interstate cases.
1990	PL 101-508, the <b>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990</b> , permanently extended the federal provision for IRS tax refund offsets for child and spousal support.
1989	PL 101-239, the <b>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989</b> , made permanent the requirement that Medicaid continue for four months after termination from AFDC.
1988	PL 100-485, the <b>Family Support Act of 1988</b> , 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 <b>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987</b> , 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 <b>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986</b> , included an amendment that prohibited retroactive modification of child support awards.
1984	PL 98-378, the <b>Child Support Amendments of 1984</b> , 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 <b>Tax Reform Act of 1984</b> , included two tax provisions for alimony and child support.
1982	PL 97-253, the <b>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982</b> , allowed access to information obtained under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.  PL 97-252, the <b>Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act</b> , authorized military retirement or retainer pay to be treated as property.  PL 97-248, the <b>Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982</b> , 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.



Year	Description
1981	PL 97-35, the <b>Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981</b> , 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 <b>Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980</b> , 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 <b>Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980</b> , 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 <b>Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978</b> , 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 <b>Medicare-Medicaid Antifraud and Abuse Amendments of 1977</b> , 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 <b>Social Security Amendments of 1974</b> , 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 <b>Social Security Amendments of 1967</b> , allowed states access to IRS for addresses of obligated parents. Each state was required to establish a single child support unit for AFDC children. States were required to work cooperatively.
1965	PL 89-97, the <b>Social Security Amendments of 1965</b> , 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 <b>Social Security Act Amendments of 1950</b> , 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.

Major  
Changes in  
ESA  
Programs by  
Month

SFY

2015

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## Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2015

Month/Year	Description
May 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Child Care</b> – Effective May 15, 2015, verification and eligibility changes were made regarding Working Connections Child Care 110 hour rule, verification requirements, eligibility determinations, and changes associated with school breaks. The changes, which are based on ACLARA sub-group recommendations and policy clarifications from the Department of Early Learning (DEL), are intended to streamline the eligibility determination process, remove barriers for consumers, and simplify billing procedures for child care providers.</li> <li><b>CEAP Reinstatement</b> – Beginning May 7, 2015, funding for the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was available. The program had been suspended effective January 27, 2015.</li> </ol>
April 2015	<b>Child Care</b> -Effective April 30, 2015, the Non-Standard Hours Bonus (NSHB) was suspended because funds were exhausted.
January 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Basic Food</b> – Effective January 1, 2015, the department provided a LIHEAP benefit of \$20.01 per year under the ‘Heat and Eat’ program to Basic Food households who don’t receive the maximum food allotment and aren’t eligible for the SUA based on paying heating costs.</li> <li><b>Minimum Wage Increase</b> – Effective January 1, the Washington minimum wage increased to \$9.47 per hour. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paid Employment – the minimum wage increase affects all wages and cash benefits paid to Community Jobs (CJ) and Job Connection (JC) programs.</li> <li>Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) – the minimum wage increase may result in a decrease in hours of mandatory participation.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>CEAP Suspension</b> – Beginning January, 27, 2015, the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was suspended due to the exhaustion of state program funds.</li> <li><b>Child Care</b>- Effective January 1, 2015 child care providers received a base rate increase in their child care subsidy rates by four percent.</li> </ol>
November 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>WorkFirst</b> – Effective November 1, 2014, the WorkFirst sanction rules were changed to re-engage WorkFirst participants sooner and to help them get full benefit from their 60 months of TANF assistance. There are now two types of sanction penalties, sanction reduction penalty and sanction termination penalty. If the parent attends the noncompliance case staffing and doesn’t have good cause the parent is subject to the sanction reduction penalty for two months. If the parent is sanctioned for two months in a row, their TANF grant may close. If the parent doesn’t attend the noncompliance case staffing or the home visit the TANF case is closed the first of the following month after 10-day notice.</li> </ol>

	<p>2. <b>Basic Food</b> – Effective November 1, 2014, all Basic Food households that did not receive WASHCAP must pay heating or cooling separate from rent or receive LIHEAP benefits of more than \$20 yearly to qualify for the Standard Utility Allowance (SUA). The change was in response to the passage of the Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2014 (Farm Bill), limiting the option for states to use a \$1 or other minimal energy assistance payment to provide food assistance households the Standard Utility Allowance or SUA.</p>
July 2014	<p>1. <b>Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Disability Standards</b> – Effective July 1, 2014, the ABD program reverted back to the more restrictive disability standards, in accordance with the passage of Senate Bill 6573. The minimum duration requirement increases from 9 to 12 months and consideration of an individual's ability to perform past work extends from 10 to 15 years.</p> <p>2. <b>WorkFirst Comprehensive Evaluation (CE)</b>– Effective July 18, 2014, a new WorkFirst CE will assist case managers in completing a more thorough upfront evaluation when TANF is approved. The new CE was recommended as part of the 2010 WorkFirst Redesign Initiative.</p> <p>3. <b>Child Care</b>- Effective July 1, 2014, child care providers received a base rate increase in their child care subsidy rates by four percent.</p>
June 2014	<p>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.</p>
May 2014	<p>1. <b>AREN Twelve-Month Limit</b> – 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.</p> <p>2. <b>Reporting Indigence Exemptions</b> – 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.</p>
April 2014	<p>Categorical Eligibility Income Limit – Effective April 1, 2014, the 200% of federal poverty level (FPL) standards used for categorical eligible households increased.</p>
March 2014	<p><b>Reinstatement of Basic Food Standard Utility Allowances</b> – Effective March 10, 2014, the Department began using actual utility expenses to calculate the shelter expenses and final benefit for all new applicants.</p>
February 2014	<p><b>WorkFirst Housing Pathway Pilot-Phase 2</b> – 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.</p>

Month/Year	Description
January 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD), Housing and Essential Needs (HEN), and Medical Care Services (MCS) Programs</b> – 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.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>b) HEN Referral-New referral program replaced MCS as the gateway to potential HEN eligibility.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>Affordable Care Act (ACA) Implementation</b> – 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).</li> <li>3. <b>CEAP Suspension</b> – State funding for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was exhausted. The program was suspended effective January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014.</li> <li>4. <b>Minimum Wage Increase</b> – Effective January 1 2014, the Washington minimum wage increased to \$9.32 per hour.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>b) Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) – the minimum wage increase may result in a decrease in hours of mandatory participation.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
December 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Child Care</b> – 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.</li> <li>2. <b>State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Decrease</b> – 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.</li> </ol>
November 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>WorkFirst Housing Pathway Pilot-Phase 1</b> – 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</li> </ol>

	<p>goal of moving families to self-sufficiency within six months.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 Assistance Program (SNAP) benefit levels. FAP benefit levels based on Basic Food levels (75% of SNAP) also decreased.</li> </ol>
<b>October 2013</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>WorkFirst Support Services Instant Issuance Fuel Card</b> – 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Restoration of Community Works</b> – 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.</li> <li>3. <b>Affordable Care Act (ACA) Implementation</b> – 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.</li> </ol>
<b>September 2013</b>	<b>Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Second Program Violation</b> – 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.
<b>August 2013</b>	<b>Basic Food Elderly Interview Waiver</b> – 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.
<b>July 2013</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>CEAP Reinstatement</b> – Funding is now available for CEAP. Any applications for CEAP received on or after July 1, 2013 may be approved.</li> <li>2. <b>Increased Benefit Level for State Food Assistance Program (FAP)</b> – 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.</li> </ol>
<b>May 2013</b>	<b>Voluntary Community Service (VS)</b> – Instructional memo and flyer were issued that encouraged the use of Voluntary Community Services as a core activity, including parents with young children who are re-engaging in WorkFirst after the temporary suspension allowed under ESSB 5921 ended.
<b>April 2013</b>	<b>LEP Pathway expansions/pilot projects (skills training &amp; intensive ESL)</b> – 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

	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>February 2013</b></p>	<p>The Department removed individual dollar limits for each WorkFirst support service type while retaining the annual \$3,000 limit.</p>
<p><b>January 2013</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Minimum Wage Increase</b> – Effective January 1, 2013, the Washington minimum wage increased to \$9.19 per hour.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>b. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) – the minimum wage increase may result in a decrease in hours of mandatory participation.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>CEAP Suspension</b> – State funding for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was exhausted. The program was suspended effective January 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013</li> </ol>
<p><b>August 2012</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>EBT Fees</b> – Starting August 1, 2012, public assistance recipients are no longer charged an \$0.85 fee by JP Morgan Chase when they use their EBT card to make an ATM cash withdrawal.</li> <li>2. <b>Pre-Paid Merchant Cards</b> – 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.</li> <li>3. The temporary automated system used to track pre-paid merchant cards is called "CardMinder." This system:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Allows the Department to track the cards from the time they arrive in ESA Fiscal to when they are issued to a client.</li> <li>b. Uses a magnetic card reader similar to EBT.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>d. Is unable to attribute issuances to a specific client or subcategory in eJAS.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p><b>July 2012</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In accordance with the 2012 Supplemental Budget (3ESHB 2127), the following changes took effect:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. TANF Payment Standard – the maximum TANF cash grant was increased from \$726 to \$941 for families of 6 or more.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>c. Child Care Subsidy Program –</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

July 2012 (cont.)

- 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	\$0.85	Savings of \$0.39 per case
Cash-only Cases	\$0.67	\$0.53	Savings of \$0.14 per case
Combined Food and Cash Cases	\$1.65	\$1.26	Savings of \$0.39 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.



Month/Year	Description
June 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Child Care Subsidy Program</b> – 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Early SSI Transition Pilot</b> – 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.</li> <li>3. <b>Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants</b> - 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.</li> </ol>
February 2012	<p><b>AREN Lifetime Limit</b> – 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.</p>
January 2012	<p><b>CEAP Suspension</b> – 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.</p>
December 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A pilot to eliminate issuance of EBT replacement cards in the local office began in the Access Spokane offices for a six-month period. The majority of EBT replacement cards were to be issued by the vendor via mail, with limited and clearly defined emergency exception criteria for local office issuance. If the pilot was successful, the EBT replacement card mailing protocol would be expanded statewide in July 2012.</li> <li>2. The Department implemented a <b>permanent TANF/SFA disqualification</b> for clients who had three or more WorkFirst non-compliance sanction (NCS) terminations since March 1, 2007 when the NCS termination policy was implemented.</li> </ol>
November 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In accordance with <i>Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5921</i>, 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. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Means testing applied to kinship or legal guardian child-only cases.</li> <li>b. Households with income: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. At or below 200% of FPL would receive a grant based on the</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>

November 2011  
(cont.)

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** 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

	<p>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The maximum monthly grant would be \$197 for one person.</p> <p>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.</p>
October 2011	<p>In accordance with <i>Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082</i>, the <b>Disability Lifeline (DL) program</b> was eliminated effective October 31, 2011.</p>
September 2011	<p>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.</p>
July 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Washington State Legislature made seeking <b>child support enforcement services</b> 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</li> <li>2. The Washington State Legislature adopted changes to the <b>Uniform Parentage Act</b> (Chapter 26.26.RCW), changing the focus of the act to the determination of parentage, as opposed to the former emphasis on paternity. Although the changes in the law did not have a major impact on the administrative procedures of the Division of Child Support (DCS), the law made many changes that impacted judicial proceedings concerning parentage, which affected the prosecuting attorneys who represent DCS. Certain persons are now considered to have the legal status of parents regardless of gender or biological connection, based on their legal relationship at the time the child was born. A new presumption of parentage was established where an individual resides with a child for the first two years of the child's life and openly holds out the child as his or her child. A minor parent who signed an acknowledgment or denial of paternity now had until the minor parent's 19th birthday to file an action in court to rescind the acknowledgment. The former two-year statute of limitations was increased to four years: a person may challenge an acknowledgment or bring a proceeding in</li> </ol>

July 2011 (cont.)

- 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. The State Legislature reset the state **FAP benefit** at half the amount of the federal SNAP benefit effective July 1 as a cost saving measure to help balance the state's budget. Prior to that, FAP households received the same amount of benefits as SNAP households.
  5. **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.
  6. **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.
  7. **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.
  8. **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.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. <b>Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Changes</b> - Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) maximum payment amount increased from \$1,000 to \$1,250 in a twelve month period.</li> <li>10. <b>Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Changes</b> - 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.</li> <li>11. <b>Child Care Changes</b> - The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) policies were changed to reflect the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Applicants were required to seek support enforcement services as a condition of WCCC eligibility unless they had good cause.</li> <li>b. Customer Service Center began processing seasonal childcare applications.</li> <li>c. Non-Standard Hours Bonus (NSHB) funding was reinstated due to the approval of state program funds for the new biennium.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
May 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The grant maximum for cash assistance</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Child support pass-through payments</b> 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.</li> </ol>
April 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The full Pregnancy-to-Employment assessment</b> for the other parent in a two-parent household was eliminated. A partial assessment was required after the child is born.</li> <li>2. <b>Disability Lifeline grants</b> were reduced by 25%, from \$266 to \$197 for one person.</li> </ol>
March 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In an effort to achieve cost savings and align participation requirements with the federal TANF standard, <b>participation requirements for single parents</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) changes:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Waiting List</b> – 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.</li> </ol> <p>The following groups would receive <b>priority access</b> to WCCC and would not</p> </li> </ol>

be included in the waiting list:

- I. All TANF families;
- II. Families with pending TANF due to curing a WorkFirst sanction; and
- III. Families with verifiable special needs child.

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

Income level	Copayment	Change
At or below 82% of FPL	At or below 82% of FPL	No change
Above 82% up to 137.5% FPL	Above 82% up to 137.5% FPL	\$10 increase
Above 137.5% through 175% FPL	Above 137.5% through 175% FPL	\$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.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <b>TANF time limit hardship extension</b> changes took effect. Revised hardship extensions were granted for parents or needy relative caregivers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Approved for WorkFirst exemption due to age, disability or because of a need to stay home to care for a disabled family member or required to apply for SSI; or</li> <li>b. Participating in a family violence service plan developed by someone trained in family violence; or</li> <li>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</li> <li>d. Employed 32 hours or more per week; or</li> <li>e. Recipient needy relative caregivers over age 55.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. In response to budget reductions, <b>TANF 15% grant reduction</b> 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.</li> <li>4. <b>Temporary Suspension of Working Connections Child Care Field Trip Fee Reimbursement</b> - 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.</li> </ol>
January 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Disability Lifeline</b> - 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 <i>Elkins vs. Dreyfus</i> Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) (see page A8-5).</li> <li>2. Disability Lifeline – the <b>Vocational Rehabilitation Assessment Tool</b> 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.</li> <li>3. <b>Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Reduction</b> - 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.</li> <li>4. <b>Working Connections Child Care</b> - Changing the income limit for Working</li> </ol>

	<p>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.</p> <p>5. <b>Tribal TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Funding Reduction</b> - 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.</p> <p>6. <b>WorkFirst Funding for Children's Administration</b> - 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.</p>
December 2010	<p>1. <b>Naturalization</b> - 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.</p> <p>2. <b>Refugee Services</b> - 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.</p> <p>3. <b>TANF Two-Parent Participation Change</b> - An additional participation option was added to allow both parents in a qualifying family to split the 35 hour per week requirement.</p>
October 2010	<p>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:</p> <p>a. <b>Eliminated Services</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>ii. Sanction Review Panel – The Sanction Review Panel (SRP) was</p>



October 2010  
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eliminated.

b. **Suspended Services**

The Career Services Program (CSP) administered by the Employment Security Department was suspended.

c. **Reduced Services**

i. **Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)** -The maximum Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) allotment was reduced to \$1,250 from \$1,500 in a 12 month period.

ii. **Working Connections Childcare (WCCC)** - Income limit for (WCCC) was reduced to 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The new income limit was used to determine eligibility:

a) When the current authorization period ends for families with open WCCC cases.

b) For new WCCC applications submitted on or after October 1, 2010.

iii. **Reduced Partner Agency Funding and Expenditures**

a) DSHS staffing program support costs were reduced by 6%

b) Education and training expenditures and funding to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges were reduced by 10%

c) Employment services expenditures and funding to Employment Security Department were reduced by 2.1%

d) Funding for Supported Works programs operated by the Department of Commerce was reduced by 9.8%. This eliminated the Supported Works programs once funding was exhausted in December 2010.

d. **Participation Requirement Change**

Two-Parent Participation - Two-parent households were now able to coordinate their activities to meet WorkFirst participation requirements. The parents were required to engage in at least 35 hours per week of WorkFirst activities (30 hours core/5 hours of core or non-core). One parent in a qualifying two-parent household could opt out of participation as long as the participating parent was engaged in WorkFirst activities at least 35 hours per week. Effective December 1, an additional option was added to allow both parents in a qualifying family to split the 35 hour per week requirement.

e. **AREN Change**

Additional Requirements (AREN) - Rules for AREN did not change but were reinforced. In accordance with WAC 388-436-0002, prior to issuance of funds for utility assistance, a client was required to apply for local community resources and submit written verification from the community provider that utility assistance was not available.

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

<p>October 2010 (cont.)</p>	<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <i>Elkins v. Dreyfus</i> – <b>Disability Lifeline time limits were stopped.</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p>September 2010</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Governor Gregoire announced that all state agencies had to <b>reduce their budgets</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Disability Lifeline</b> – 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.</li> </ol>
<p>July 2010</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>CEAP eligibility was expanded</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Disability Lifeline (DL) changes</b> mandated by E2SHB 2782 began July 6, 2010:       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Chemical dependency treatment became a condition of eligibility for all DL</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

- 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.
    - 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	<p>The following <b>Disability Lifeline medical evidence rule changes</b> took effect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagnoses of impairments based on examinations performed within 12 months of the application were now accepted.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>A medical evidence request letter for physical impairments (Form 14-150) was revised to support these changes.</li> </ol>
April 2010	<p>The <b>WorkFirst procedures for approving deferrals and exemptions</b> for WorkFirst parents who were needed in the home to care for children and adult relatives with physical, mental or emotional disorders were changed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The changes limited Children with Special Needs Public Health Nurse evaluations to an initial evaluation unless a supervisor approved a follow-up evaluation.</li> <li>Two Public Health Nurse Evaluation forms were condensed and consolidated into a new DSHS 10-255, <u>Special Needs Evaluation and Engagement Recommendations</u> 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.</li> <li>The changes eliminated the case staffing and set new criteria for approving disability-related exemptions.</li> </ol>
March 2010	<p>Effective March 29, 2010, the State Legislature enacted E2SHB 2782, which eliminated the General Assistance (GA) program and created the <b>Disability Lifeline (DL)</b> program. Major characteristics of the new DL program are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time limits of 24 months out of 60 months, effective September 1, 2010 through June 13, 2013;</li> <li>Participation in a chemical dependency treatment or vocational rehabilitation services as conditions of eligibility;</li> <li>Creation of a housing voucher program administered by the Department of Commerce;</li> <li>Develop and use a new assessment tool to determine whether Division of Vocational Rehabilitation programs could assist Disability Lifeline recipients in returning to work;</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>

November 2009	Most GA-U recipients began access to <b>Medical Care Services (MCS)</b> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Income rules</b> for employed General Assistance recipients changed to a 50% earned income disregard.</li> <li>2. <b>A new Washington State Child Support Schedule</b> was implemented. Changes included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The presumptive minimum child support order increased to \$50 per month per child;</li> <li>b. The need standard was replaced by a “self support reserve” set at 125% of the federal poverty level;</li> <li>c. The schedule was now presumptive from the \$1,000 to \$12,000 income levels;</li> <li>d. Income from second jobs was excluded from the gross income calculation;</li> <li>e. New rules were created for imputing income.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. Annual federally required standards were updated for Basic Food and WASHCAP.</li> </ol>
September 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>WorkFirst participation requirements for dependent teens</b> were eliminated.</li> <li>2. <b>Standardized WorkFirst policies and procedures</b> 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.</li> </ol>
July 2009	<p><b>General Assistance (GA) program changes</b> were implemented as required by the 2009-2010 Operating Budget, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Working with the Department of Veteran Affairs to establish a referral process to facilitate applications for veteran’s services.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>c. Referring appropriate GA recipients to Naturalization Services.</li> <li>d. Referring appropriate GA recipients to Workforce Development Councils in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties for worker retraining or development services.</li> </ol>

April 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Suspended support services</b> for parents enrolled in Career Services due to Diversion Cash Assistance.</li> <li>2. <b>The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009</b> (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.</li> </ol>
February 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The Career Services program was expanded</b> to include Non-Assistance Food Stamps (NAFS) parents who were working 30 hours per week.</li> <li>2. <b>Under the Low Income Home Energy Program (LIHEAP) \$1 payments were provided</b> 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.</li> </ol>
October 2008	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Effective October 1, 2008 <b>the Gross Income Standard for the Basic Food Program (BFP)</b> 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.</li> <li>2. The Division of Child Support (DCS) began paying <b>pass-through payments</b> 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.</li> <li>3. Effective October 1, 2008 <b>the final federal regulations for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005</b> went into effect. The Division of Child Support (DCS) now applied Funds intercepted from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to current support.</li> <li>4. Effective October 1, 2008 <b>the final federal regulations for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005</b> 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.</li> <li>5. Effective October 1, 2008 <b>provisions of the 2008 Farm Bill</b> 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.</li> </ol>
August 2008	Effective August 1, 2008 ESA implemented policy changes to promote family reunification and supporting temporary placement of children with relatives. The

	<p>primary changes included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Allowing a child who is temporarily out of the home due to hospitalization to be added to the TANF grant.</li> </ol>
July 2008	Effective July 1, 2008 the TANF, SFA, CEAP and RCA payments standards were increased by three percent.
February 2008	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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Community Services Offices began referring parents in long-term WorkFirst sanction or who lost TANF benefits due to non-compliance sanction to <b>Pathway-to Engagement</b> 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.</li> <li>On December 10, 2007 ESA began implementing the <b>federal Disaster Food Stamp Program (DFSP)</b> 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.</li> </ol>
July 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective July 1, 2007 ESA and the Employment Security Department implemented a <b>new WorkFirst Career Services program</b> 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.</li> <li>Effective July 1, 2007 ESA, the WorkFirst Partner agencies, and WorkFirst contractors began implementing <b>procedures for verifying actual hours of client participation</b> 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.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Effective July 22, 2007 ESA began implementing Second Substitute Senate Bill (2SSB) 6016, which changed the <b>WorkFirst infant exemption</b> by allowing parents to be exempt from participation for up to 12 months in the parent’s lifetime.</li> <li>4. Effective October 1, 2007 the <b>federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005</b> required state child support agencies to charge a \$25 annual fee on each case when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>b. The support agency had paid \$500 in collections to the custodian on the case during the federal fiscal year (October through September).</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
April 2007	<p>On April 16, 2007, two divisions in the DSHS Economic Services Administration – the Community Services Division and the Division of Employment and Assistance Programs – <b>began merging into a single division</b> - the newly defined <b>Community Services Division</b>. 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.”</p>
July 2006	<p><b>The Department of Early Learning (DEL)</b> came into existence July 1, 2006 as a result of Second Substitute House Bill (2SSB) 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 <a href="http://www.del.wa.gov/publications/research/">http://www.del.wa.gov/publications/research/</a> .</p>
June 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WorkFirst parents began going through a <b>new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process</b> (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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increased parent involvement in developing their plan for participation, resulting in more parent buy-in and better results;</li> <li>b. Better information about parents’ skills and abilities and quicker placement in an employment pathway;</li> <li>c. More objective case management decision making based on clearer program criteria; and</li> <li>d. More consistency in how the WorkFirst program operates across the State through stronger program standards.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>WAC changes for the new Non-Compliance Sanction for WorkFirst</b> were filed on June 1, 2006 with a September 2006 effective date (see WorkFirst changes</li> </ol>



	<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <b>Sanctioned WorkFirst</b> 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.</li> <li>4. <b>Child Safety Net Payments</b> 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.</li> <li>5. In accordance with the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, federal rules requiring states to begin <b>verifying citizenship</b> for those receiving Medicaid went into effect.</li> </ol>
May 2006	<p><b>Education and training changes</b> 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.</p>
April 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Utility standards</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Positive prevention strategies</b> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Child Support;</li> <li>b. Basic Food;</li> <li>c. Medical Assistance;</li> <li>d. Unemployment Benefits;</li> <li>e. Child Care assistance; and</li> <li>f. Diversion Cash Assistance.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
March 2006	<p>The Washington State Legislature passed Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2394, which required the Department of Social and Health Services to start <b>assessing WorkFirst parents for financial literacy</b> 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.</p>
February 2006	<p>On February 8, 2006, President Bush signed into law S. 1932, <b>the federal Deficit Reduction Act (DRA)</b> of 2005 that reauthorized the TANF program for an additional five years. The DRA contained significant changes that would impact the State's TANF program, WorkFirst, and child support enforcement. Interim final federal regulations for TANF were issued in July 2006 with an October 1, 2006 effective date. Changes to TANF and child support included:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A requirement that the federal Administration for Children and Families define work activities for TANF.</li> <li>b. Redefinition of which adults were required to participate in WorkFirst activities.</li> <li>c. Recalibration of the TANF caseload reduction credit, replacing the FFY 1995 base year with a base year of FFY 2005.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>e. Disallowance of states from using federal child support performance incentive funds to draw down federal matching funds, effective October 1, 2007.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
January 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A court order from the <b>WASHCAP lawsuit</b> (<i>Chamberlain v. DSHS</i>) 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.</li> <li>2. In accordance with Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1290 (passed by the 2005 Legislature), new <b>expedited medical determinations procedures</b> 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.</li> </ul>

December 2005	<p>Governor Gregoire's <b>WorkFirst Re-examination Workgroup</b>, established to make recommendations to improve the WorkFirst program and achieve financial sustainability, and presented its final recommendations which were endorsed by the Governor. The Governor issued the following program and policy directives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 <b>April 2006</b>.</li> <li>b. Expand education and training opportunities to allow more parents to engage in full-time education/training. This change was implemented in <b>May 2006</b>.</li> <li>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 <b>June 2006</b>.</li> <li>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 <b>September 1, 2006</b>.</li> </ol>
November 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Families receiving Basic Food at the time they transitioned off of WorkFirst and Tribal TANF to self-sufficiency were automatically eligible for <b>Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)</b>, 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The family would not have to report any changes in their household;</li> <li>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</li> <li>c. The benefit level was frozen for the five-month period.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>Child care subsidy rates</b> for licensed providers were raised 6.47%.</li> </ol>
October 2005	<p><b>Annual updates to WASHCAP standards and Basic Food income standards</b>, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard went into effect.</p>
September 2005	<p><b>Felons with drug convictions</b> could now receive TANF. Engrossed Second Substitute 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.</p>
July 2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>WPLEX (Washington Post-Employment Labor Exchange)</b> was eliminated after WorkFirst budget reductions mandate changes to client services that were provided by ESD.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <b>New EBT (Electronic Benefit Transfer) features</b> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. see current EBT cash/food balances;</li> <li>b. see 180 days of EBT transactions;</li> <li>c. download an online statement of transactions to their PC;</li> <li>d. change their PIN in "real time"; and</li> <li>e. send and receive messages to/from EBT customer services representatives.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
June 2005	EJAS system was modified to <b>record actual hours of work participation</b> replacing the time-block model in use.
March 2005	<b>Columbia Legal Services (CLS)</b> 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	DSHS was sued by <b>Columbia Legal Services (CLS)</b> over a WASHCAP emergency rule filing. CLS asserted that the department did not have sufficient justification to file an emergency rule change.
January 2005	<b>WASHCAP rules</b> were amended by emergency adoption to maintain cost-neutrality as required by FNS. Changes were: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The benefit calculation used the limited utility allowance (LUA) instead of the standard utility allowance (SUA).</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
October 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Annual updates</b> to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard went into effect.</li> <li>2. <b>Simplified reporting changes</b> went into effect for cash, medical and Basic Food. Senate Bill (SB) 6411 (Chapter 54, Laws of 2004) required the Department to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004.</li> </ol>
July 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>New maximum child care subsidy rates</b> for Spokane County went into effect until July, 2005.</li> <li>2. <b>Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony</b> were removed as mandated by Senate Bill (SB) 6411 (Chapter 24, Laws of 2004). The fleeing felons provisions still applied to Basic Food.</li> </ol>

Month/Year	Description
May 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Categorical Eligibility (CE)</b> 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.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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:                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>ii. An AU where any person received TANF, State Family Assistance, or Diversion Cash Assistance; or</li> <li>iii. AUs that met the gross income limit for Basic Food.</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. Circumstances when a household that met CE criteria could not be categorically eligible for Basic Food included situations such as:                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The head of household of the Basic Food AU failed to meet work requirements;</li> <li>ii. Anyone in the AU was disqualified for an Intentional Program Violation (IPV); or</li> <li>iii. Anyone in the AU was a disqualified drug-felon (<i>through 6/30/04</i>).</li> </ol> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>Changes to sanction policies</b> 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.</li> <li>3. <b>Revised WACs for WCCC</b> were filed.</li> </ol>
April 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>AREN payment policy</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>New background checks</b> were not needed for WCCC when the results were less than 90 days old and the BCCU letter stated "No Record".</li> </ol>

Month/Year	Description
January 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes to WorkFirst Post-60-Month policies</b> took effect:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>“Playing by the Rules”</b> 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.’”</li> <li>b. <b>Temporary Hardship Exemption</b> - 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.</li> <li>c. <b>Changes to Child SafetyNet (CSN)</b> - 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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>Need Standards for Cash Assistance</b> were updated to reflect annual cost-of-living adjustments.</li> </ol>
December 2003	<p><b>Changes to Basic Food eligibility requirements</b> for strikers and those attending institution of higher education at least half-time went into effect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Striker eligibility</b>—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.</li> <li>b. <b>Student eligibility</b>—for students attending an institute of higher education, employment for 20 hours a week must be <i>paid employment</i>; 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 <i>more than half</i> 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.</li> </ol>
November 2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Changes to client reporting requirements, verification, and interview requirements</b> for the Basic Food program went into effect:       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Change Reporting/Income Budgeting</b>—the threshold for reporting changes in unearned income increased from \$25 to \$50; job changes only needed to be reported if there was a change in income; and changes in income that were expected to last at least 1 month beyond the date reported required an adjustment to the AU income estimate.</li> <li>b. <b>Verification</b>—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.</li> <li>c. <b>Interview Requirements</b>—clients could have a telephone interview if they had trouble attending an in-office interview; interviews were required at</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>initial application and every 12 months; and staff could use a desk review if the AU had an interview within the last 12 months.</p> <p>2. SSI recipients who are blind or age 65 and older began receiving <b>State Supplemental Payments (SSP)</b>. These two groups of SSI recipients increased the number receiving the ESA SSP to about 30,000.</p>
October 2003	<b>Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standards</b> went into effect.
September 2003	ESSB 2252 <b>changed the burden of proof from the Department to the recipient</b> for continuing GA benefits based on incapacity.
August 2003	The client monthly co-pay for <b>WTAP participation</b> increased from \$4 to \$8.
July 2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Post-employment services</b> for post-TANF families were reduced from 24 months to 12 months.</li> <li>2. <b>Support services</b> changed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Services for post-TANF families were reduced from 12 months to 6 months;</li> <li>b. Car repairs were reduced from \$500 to \$250 per year;</li> <li>c. Clothing payments were reduced from \$200 to \$75 per year;</li> <li>d. Liability insurance was no longer available except via ETR; and</li> <li>e. ESD no longer authorized support services for relocation, diapers, or personal hygiene (this authorization was only made by DSHS and OTED).</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. <b>Employment supports paid for by GA program funds</b>, known as the WorkPlus program, were discontinued. This use of program funds was authorized by the legislature in July 2001.</li> <li>4. <b>Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM)</b>, a component of WTAP, became effective. DSHS began the development of an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM to provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.</li> </ol>
June 2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>WTAP rate changes</b> 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
May 2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 was signed into law on May 7, 2003, permanently authorizing the <b>Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)</b> 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.</li> </ol>

	<p>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.</p> <p>2. <b>AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR)</b> 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.</p>
April 2003	<p>1. <b>The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002</b>, 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).</p> <p>2. <b>Community and Technical colleges were no longer eligible for an enhanced rate for consumers</b> who were enrolled in the Families-That-Work program or at Extended Hour Care sites.</p>
March 2003	<p>1. <b>The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) co-pay</b> increased by \$25 for families with co-payments of \$25 or more.</p> <p>2. <b>The Non-Standard Bonus for care</b> prior to 6 a.m., after 6 p.m., and weekends was eliminated.</p>
February 2003	<p>1. <b>The Early Exit Bonus</b> (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.</p> <p>2. <b>REN payments were reduced</b> from \$1,500 to \$750 per 12-month period and all AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) were eliminated.</p>
January 2003	<p><b>Supplemental Security Income (SSI) COLA</b> increased by 1.4%.</p>
October 2002	<p>1. The \$134 <b>standard deduction for food assistance</b> 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.</p> <p>2. <b>Eligibility for federal food stamp benefits</b> 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.</p> <p>3. <b>The countable resource limit for food assistance households</b> that included a disabled individual was changed from \$2,000 to \$3,000. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.</p>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. <b>An annual adjustment to multiple standards for food assistance</b> 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.</li> <li>5. <b>The exemption of all homeless individuals from Able Bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD)</b> Food Stamp Employment &amp; Training Program requirements was removed. Homeless clients had to meet requirements or be exempt for a reason other than homelessness.</li> <li>6. <b>The food assistance treatment of time-loss income</b> 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.</li> <li>7. <b>The department assumed state administration of SSI State Supplement Program</b>, 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.</li> </ol>
August 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Economic Services Administration (ESA) implemented <b>TANF time limit extensions</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>ESA implemented the WorkFirst Improvement Initiative</b> 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.</li> <li>3. <b>Graduated sanctions for TANF/SFA clients</b> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the person(s)' share of the grant was removed;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
July 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Eligibility for the SSI State Supplement program was restricted</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>A change in required background checks</b> 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.</li> </ol>
June 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With the passing of House Bill (HB-1144), <b>a one-time exemption from full-time participation</b> 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.</li> <li>2. Criteria were adopted in June 2002 for <b>extending eligibility for TANF/SFA clients</b> beyond the 60-month limit established under PRWORA. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The following individuals were exempt from participating in WorkFirst activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. older caretaker relatives;</li> <li>ii. adults with chronic and severe disability including facilitated applicants for SSI or other federal disability benefits;</li> <li>iii. clients caring for a child with special needs; and</li> <li>iv. clients caring for an adult with disabilities.</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. The following adults were extended beyond the 60-month time limit: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. those participating in WorkFirst activities;</li> <li>ii. those that were impacted by family violence and are participating in approved family violence activities;</li> <li>iii. those resolving barriers to employment; and</li> <li>iv. those caring for an infant less than four months old.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

Month/Year	Description
May 2002	Policy of using <b>Kelly Blue Book online</b> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The income eligibility level for <b>Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)</b> was decreased from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%.</li> <li>2. <b>A family's portion of the child care cost or co-payment</b> 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.</li> </ol>
March 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The JAS system was migrated to a web enabled system called e-JAS. <b>E-JAS</b> 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.</li> <li>2. Legislative direction of the <b>State Supplemental Payment (SSP) program</b> 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.</li> </ol>
February 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New federal regulations were implemented replacing income received under Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) income with the <b>new Workforce Investment Act (WIA)</b>. WIA income was treated the same as JTPA income.</li> <li>2. <b>New rules for the earned income of a child</b> were implemented in February 2002. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant</li> </ol>

	<p>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.</p>
January 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic Services Administration implemented three <b>No Wrong Door (NWD) start-up sites</b> 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.</li> <li>2. New federal regulations were implemented for <b>Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps</b>. “Spouse” was now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. The Department no longer considered unmarried people as spouses when they presented themselves to the community as married. Ineligible ABAWDs were now considered ineligible AU members instead of non-household members. Live-in attendants were now optional members of the AU.</li> <li>3. <b>Child care subsidy rates</b> were set at the 58<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 2000 Market Rate Survey.</li> </ol>
December 2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP)</b> was implemented in December 2001 on a statewide basis. WASHCAP was a 5-year demonstration project approved by FNS and partnered with SSA. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Clients had to be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. eligible for SSI money;</li> <li>ii. at least age 18;</li> <li>iii. unemployed; and</li> <li>iv. living alone or purchasing and preparing food separately from others in the household.</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. Client benefits: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the SSI application and interview with SSA acts as the application and interview for WASHCAP food assistance;</li> <li>ii. twenty-four month food assistance certification periods;</li> <li>iii. recertified by SSA when SSI was re-determined;</li> <li>iv. all changes must be reported to SSA;</li> <li>v. SSA had to notify DSHS of client changes via the State Data Exchange System in an overnight reporting process.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>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.</p> </li> </ol>

	<p>2. <b>New federal regulations for Food Stamps</b> 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 to be counted, as well as a prorated share of the client's income and expenses.</p>
October 2001	<p>A <b>new standard deduction for households with self-employment income</b> 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.</p>
August 2001	<p>1. <b>New federal regulations for Food Stamps</b> 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.</p> <p>2. New federal regulations added <b>flexibility to interview requirements</b> 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.</p> <p>3. New federal regulations for Food Stamps for <b>the recertification process</b> 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.</p> <p>4. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented that <b>excluded any vehicle</b> that had an equity value less than \$1,500.</p>
July 2001	<p><b>The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL)</b> was created in the Economic Services Administration (ESA) in July 2001.</p>
March 2001	<p>In the settlement of the <b>Hagen v. DSHS lawsuit</b>, the department used TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who were standing in <i>loco parentis</i>. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stood in <i>loco parentis</i> constituted eligible families for the purpose of TANF assistance.</p>

Month/Year	Description
October 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Categorical eligibility for Food Stamps</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (TANF, SFA and RCA)</b> was restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. require that family must be eligible for ongoing grant;</li> <li>b. cap benefits at \$1,500; and</li> <li>c. limit eligibility to once every 12 months.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. These policy changes were implemented to control AREN program expenditures.</li> </ol>
July 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In July 2000 the Department began using TANF funds for <b>children living with legal guardians (GA-H program)</b> 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.</li> <li>2. Effective July 14, aliens who were <b>Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL)</b> were eligible for the State-funded food assistance program (FAP).</li> </ol>
June 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Employment and training requirements</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Changes in federal law were implemented to ensure asylees</b> 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.)</li> </ol>
May 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On May 1, 2000 the <b>Family Medical Project initiative</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)</b> 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.</li> </ol>
April 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW)</b> 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.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. A new medical coverage group, <b>Family Medical Project</b>, 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.</li> </ol>
March 2000	<p><b>TANF Early Exit Bonuses</b> were implemented in March 2000 (bonuses were a once-in-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.</p>
January 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In January 2000 <b>TANF intensive services</b> were implemented statewide.</li> <li>2. <b>“Prospective” income budgeting policy</b> 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).</li> <li>3. <b>SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA)</b> increased benefits by 2.4%.</li> <li>4. <b>Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income</b> were eliminated.</li> <li>5. <b>Upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies</b> were changed to 225% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted) from 175% of Federal Poverty level (adjusted).</li> <li>6. <b>Reduction in co-payment formula for families using subsidized child care</b>, particularly those with income over 135% Federal Poverty Level (unadjusted).</li> </ol>
November 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. the Department began phasing in <b>the intensive services model</b>, 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.</li> <li>3. <b>Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT)</b> was implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits were now issued using the Quest card.</li> </ol>

Month/Year	Description
October 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pathway</b> was implemented statewide (i.e., Phase Two).</li> <li>2. <b>The participation report in the JAS management information system</b> was changed to collect more information about those who are receiving alternative services and redefine what counts as participating in the WorkFirst program.</li> <li>3. <b>The Children with Special Needs Initiative statewide</b> was implemented (i.e., Phase Two).</li> </ol>
September 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The General Assistance Supported Employment Project</b> added a pilot site at the King Eastside CSO.</li> <li>2. The Division of Child Support (DCS) was awarded a federal grant to develop <b>Internet-based lien registry</b>. 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.</li> </ol>
August 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent</b> was eliminated by Engrossed Senate Bill (ESB) 5798, effective July 25, 1999. Associated qualifying parent requirements were eliminated.</li> <li>2. <b>The 185% of Need Test</b> was eliminated.</li> <li>3. <b>The Striker provision</b> (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.</li> <li>4. <b>The guidelines for support services</b> were simplified and the upper limit was increased for how much support services a client could receive.</li> <li>5. <b>Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative</b> was implemented (phasing in services for WorkFirst clients raising children with special needs).</li> <li>6. <b>Age limits</b> were expanded for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.</li> <li>7. <b>SFA eligibility</b> was expanded to pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF due to a conviction for a drug-related felony or misrepresentation of residence.</li> <li>8. ESA field staff began an <b>audit of all TANF cash terminations</b> to determine if medical benefits should continue. An agreement was reached between MAA</li> </ol>



	<p>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.</p>
July 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold</b> was reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00.</li> <li>2. State law changed <b>WorkFirst participation exemption criteria</b> 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.</li> <li>3. <b>CEAP funds</b> 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.</li> <li>4. <b>The cap for Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments</b> was removed.</li> <li>5. <b>The TANF eligibility review cycle</b> was decreased from twelve to six months in order to transition cases to Prospective Budgeting.</li> <li>6. <b>Family Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility</b> was expanded to non-citizens who are legally admitted into the country in order to escape domestic violence.</li> <li>7. The <b>Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project</b> was completed.</li> <li>8. <b>Working Connections Child Care</b> 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.</li> </ol>
June 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Phase One implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative</b> began.</li> <li>2. <b>Working Connections Automated Program (WCAP) pilot</b> began.</li> <li>3. <b>Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT)</b> began in Region 1.</li> <li>4. <b>SSA On-Line Access (SOLQ)</b> statewide through ACES was implemented.</li> </ol>

	5. <b>The Community Jobs Program statewide</b> was implemented and the earnings disregard was changed from 20% to 50%.
May 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status</b> for more than three months was now required.</li> <li>2. <b>Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project</b> started looking at long-term GAU cases and testing ways of shortening the time between GAU approval and the filing of the SSI application.</li> <li>3. <b>The first phase of LEP Pathway</b> contracts became effective.</li> <li>4. <b>GA-S clients were folded into the WorkFirst program</b> and become subject to TANF 60-month time limit and work requirements.</li> <li>5. <b>Requirements for post-employment services</b> in the Washington Administrative Code were established.</li> <li>6. <b>Hourly requirements for college work study</b> were changed from 20 to 16 hours a week for a deferral from job search.</li> <li>7. New regulations clarified that <b>mandatory WorkFirst participants</b> 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).</li> <li>8. On May 1, 1999 <b>the Family Medical Project initiative</b> 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.</li> </ol>
April 1999	The <b>General Assistance Supported Employment Project</b> added pilot sites at the Vancouver and Spokane Southwest CSOs.
March 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <b>Project Access</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>The “Most Wanted” Internet website</b> began posting photos of selected persons owing child support debt.</li> </ol>
February 1999	The <b>Re-Employ Washington Workers program</b> 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.

Month/Year	Description
January 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Washington State Minimum Wage</b> increased to \$5.70 per hour.</li> <li>2. <b>Eligibility for the community jobs program</b> was changed to pay for actual number of hours worked with a 20% earnings disregard and to screen out fewer clients from the program.</li> <li>3. <b>SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA)</b> increased benefits by 1.3%.</li> </ol>
November 1998	Based on a change in federal law, <b>eligibility for federal Food Stamps</b> to certain minor, elderly, or disabled non-citizens was expanded.
October 1998	<b>The Tribal TANF agreement with the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe</b> was finalized.
September 1998	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe</b> was finalized.</li> <li>2. An overall <b>child care rate increase</b> was authorized.</li> <li>3. Special rates for <b>non-standard hour child care</b> were established.</li> <li>4. A \$250 one-time bonus for <b>licensed child care providers</b> who agree to provide infant care was authorized.</li> </ol>
July 1998	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Legislature renewed authorization for <b>Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)</b> for five years (through June 30, 2003).</li> <li>2. <b>Fleeing felon disqualification</b> 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.</li> </ol>
April 1998	Complete phase-in of the <b>Integrated Child Care System</b> began.
March 1998	<b>The Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold</b> was reduced from \$9.25 to \$7.00.
February 1998	Due to a court injunction, <b>DSHS stopped enforcing the residency requirement</b> (grant payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months) for non-immigrants.
November 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Residency requirements went into effect for those applying for WorkFirst.</b> Payment was to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months</li> <li>2. <b>WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan</b> was implemented.</li> <li>3. TANF recipients were allowed to establish <b>“Individual Development Accounts.”</b></li> <li>4. <b>Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)</b> became available for TANF-eligible applicants.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Under the <b>Consolidated Assistance Units</b> rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker were to be placed in the same assistance unit.</li> <li>6. <b>WorkFirst self-employment</b> was implemented.</li> <li>7. Phase-in of four programs into the <b>Integrated Child Care System</b> began.</li> <li>8. <b>Quality Assurance TANF data reporting</b> requirements began.</li> <li>9. A pilot program was initiated to eliminate the <b>100-hour rule</b> for TANF applicants. Rule will be waived on an exception to policy basis for one year to determine fiscal impact.</li> <li>10. <b>An adult parent of teen parent's child was ineligible</b> for TANF if the Department determined that the living situation was inappropriate.</li> <li>11. <b>Child care subsidy rates</b> were set at 59<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.</li> </ol>
October 1997	<p>The <b>General Assistance Supported Employment Project</b> 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.</p>
September 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As of September 1, 1997 <b>certain legal immigrants were no longer eligible for federal food stamps</b>. The State implemented the Food Assistance Program for eligible legal immigrants to receive state-funded food stamps. Eligibility and employment &amp; training requirements were the same as for the federal food stamp program.</li> <li>2. The <b>General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP)</b> project in Region 3 ended.</li> </ol>
August 1997	<p>Changes to the <b>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program</b> were made to complete implementation of P. L. 104-193, the <i>Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996</i> (PRWORA), requirements and to begin implementing state welfare reform legislation, the <i>Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act</i> (EHB 3901), signed into law in April. Changes included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A five-year time limit for cash assistance;</li> <li>b. Exemption of 50% of gross earned income from consideration when determining benefit level;</li> <li>c. Elimination of establishment of overpayments due to retrospective budgeting;</li> <li>d. Elimination of the 100% needs test;</li> <li>e. Increased allowable equity of \$5,000 for a client's automobile;</li> <li>f. Exemption of client savings accounts of up to \$3,000;</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g. Pregnant Teen and Teen Parent requirements for education (teen had to be pursuing high school completion or GED) went into effect;</li> <li>h. Diversion Services provided directly or through referral to other agencies as an alternative to WorkFirst Cash Assistance;</li> <li>i. A vehicle used to transport a disabled individual was exempt without regard to value;</li> <li>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);</li> <li>k. The eligibility review cycle was extended from six to twelve months;</li> <li>l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction was modified to add an exception for clients who participated in or had completed treatment;</li> <li>m. Temporary disqualification of caretaker relative for failure to make timely report of a child's absence from home;</li> <li>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</li> <li>l. Certain categories of aliens were denied TANF benefits.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The <b>State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA)</b>, program for legal immigrants was implemented.</li> <li>3. <b>The AREN component of TANF was broadened</b> 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).</li> </ol>
July 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <b>License suspension program</b> (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement was implemented.</li> <li>2. <b>Quality Assurance</b> began Phase One implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.</li> <li>3. The <b>100-hour rule</b> was permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.</li> </ol>
May 1997	<p><b>Changes to the TANF program</b> were made to continue implementation of P. L. 104-194 and requirements under existing state law. Changes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud);</li> <li>b. Ten year disqualification for individuals convicted of misrepresenting residence to obtain assistance in two or more states; and</li> <li>c. Lifetime disqualification for individuals convicted of drug-related felonies.</li> </ul>

April 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <b>Naturalization Facilitation</b> for aged, blind or disabled SSI recipients at risk of losing SSI due to non-citizenship began.</li> <li>2. On April 17, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the <b>Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF) legislation (EHB-3901) which established the WorkFirst Program</b>. This program replaced the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit was repealed.</li> </ol>
February 1997	<p>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).</p>
January 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program</b> 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 <i>Personal Responsibility &amp; Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996</i> (P. L. 104-193) and existing state law that was no longer superseded by federal law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>b. Personal property of great sentimental value was exempt without regard to ceiling value.</li> <li>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. <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Less than the payment standard, the amount would be deducted from the recipient's grant.</li> <li>ii. In excess of one month's grant payment less than two month's payment, the recipient's grant would be suspended.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

January 1997  
(cont.)

2. **The shelter deduction** was increased from \$247 to \$250.
3. The following **Food Stamp Program changes** were the result of the Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P. L. 104-193):
  - a. Children 21 years of age or younger living with a parent had to be included in the food stamp household with the parent.
  - b. Fleeing felons were ineligible for the food stamp program. A person was no longer eligible for the food stamp program when fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony and breaking a condition of parole or probation.
  - c. The 20% work expense deduction from earned income was eliminated when a household failed without good cause to report earnings in a timely manner resulting in an over issuance.
  - d. Immigrant eligibility changed so that many non-citizens who previously qualified now did not qualify for food stamps. The following non-citizens were eligible:
    - 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.

January 1997  
(cont.)

8. **New penalties** were required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They were:
  - a. One month for the first time and correct the violation,
  - b. Three months for the second time and correct the violation, and
  - c. Six months for the third time and correct the violation.
9. **Fraud penalties became stiffer.** People who knowingly broke a food stamp rule would be barred from the food stamp program for 12 months for the first offense and 24 months for the second offense.
10. **People found guilty of buying, selling or trading food stamps** for illegal drugs would be barred for two years. People convicted of buying, selling or trading food stamps of \$500 or more would be barred for life.
11. **People found guilty of giving false information** about their identity or where they live to get duplicate benefits would be barred for 10 years.
12. **Able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD)** were eligible for food stamp benefits for no more than three months out of a 36 month period unless working or participating in a work program at least twenty hours a week, or participating in a Workfare program.
13. **The definition of a homeless person** was revised to limit homelessness to 90 days while temporarily residing in the home of another.
14. **The homeless shelter standard** was eliminated.
15. **The SSI state supplement payment standards** were increased when the State returned to the “payment level method” for determining the amount of the State supplement. This increase was made done in anticipation of a drop in SSI case load due to 1996 Welfare Reform legislation. However, under *the Balanced Budget Act of 1997*, most recipients would remain on SSI. Therefore, the State changed to the “Total Expenditure Method” for determining the State supplement amount.

## 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.



Month/Year	Description
October 1996	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>The vehicle resource limit for the food stamp program</b> was raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650.</li> <li>3. <b>The standard deduction was frozen</b> at \$134.</li> </ol>
August 1996	<p>On August 22, 1996 President Clinton signed the <b><i>Personal Responsibility &amp; Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)</i></b> 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.</p>
July 1996	<p>Administration of most cases for persons receiving long term care services was transferred to <b>Home and Community Services, Aging and Adult Services</b>. General Assistance-Unemployable WAC was amended to waive the requirement for medical documentation to establish incapacity for these cases.</p>
May 1996	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The definition of student was expanded</b> 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.</li> <li>2. <b>DSHS received waiver approval from Food and Consumer Services</b> 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
March 1996	<p><b><i>Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996, P. L. 104-121</i></b>, 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.</p>

Month/Year	Description
December 1995	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was changed</b> 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 <i>Sams v. DSHS</i>.</li> <li>2. <b>Unmarried, two-parent AFDC applicants were offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits</b> 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.</li> <li>3. <b>The Food Stamp Standard Deduction</b> was reduced from \$138 to \$134.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
October 1995	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The Food Stamp Program</b> changed as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Thrifty Food Plan amounts and Basis of Issuance tables were increased.</li> <li>b. Gross, net and 165% of Income Standards were increased.</li> <li>c. The standard deduction was increased to \$138.</li> <li>d. The homeless shelter deduction was increased to \$143.</li> <li>e. The maximum shelter deduction was increased to \$247.</li> <li>f. The Standard Utility Allowance increased to \$220.</li> <li>g. The Telephone Standard increased to \$29.</li> <li>h. The vehicle fair market value limit increased to \$4,600.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>Cooperation with Quality Control (QC)</b> was made an eligibility factor for AFDC. AFDC grants must be terminated for families that refuse to cooperate in the Quality Control review process.</li> <li>3. <b>Refugees were eligible for extended Refugee Medical Assistance</b> through the eighth month after entry into the United States, regardless of their Refugee Cash Assistance status.</li> </ol>
September 1995	<p><b>Need standards for grant recipients</b> 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.</p>
August 1995	<p><b>The Department suspended retrospectively budgeted Food Stamp households</b> 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</p>

	future month, e.g., earned income received in January would be reported to the Department in February and then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.
July 1995	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The department added a <b>non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance</b>.</li><li>2. A mandatory verification for <b>household composition, shelter, and utility costs</b> was added.</li><li>3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was amended, as required by the Legislature, to require the DSHS to <b>notify the parent with whom a child last resided</b> 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.</li><li>4. <b>Public Law 103-286 exempted payments made to victims of Nazi persecution</b> when determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits or services.</li><li>5. As a result of the <b>Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Settlement Act</b>, funds paid from a trust fund established through the act were disregarded.</li><li>6. <b>Bank accounts jointly owned by AFDC recipients and SI recipients</b> could be excluded as a resource for AFDC if the account was considered by Social Security Administration Disability Office (SSADO) in determining SSI eligibility.</li></ol>