



DSSH Economic Services Administration

ESA Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2016

A reference for programs, caseloads and expenditures



January 2017



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

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Dear Colleagues and Partners:

I am pleased to present the Economic Services Administration's Program Briefing Book for State Fiscal Year 2016. This book is a reference guide to our programs, client demographics, caseloads, and expenditures. It highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2016 (which covers the period July 2015 through June 2016) 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.

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.

Very truly yours,

David Stillman, Assistant Secretary
Economic Services Administration

DSHS: Transforming Lives

The Economic Services Administration's (ESA) Program Briefing Book 2016 is a reference guide to our programs, caseload trends, client demographics, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2016, which is the 12-month period that starts July 1, 2015 and ends June 30, 2016. It also provides historical trends.

The ESA Briefing Book is arranged in the following categories:

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About the Economic Services Administration

Nearly one out of 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) 2016, ESA served more than 2 million people – representing nearly 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 Assistance; Aged, Blind or Disabled; Pregnant Women Assistance; Refugee Cash Assistance; Working Connections Child Care; and medical assistance.
- **Child Support & Financial Recovery** – ensuring parents fulfill their responsibility to support their children and improve the self-sufficiency of families through increased financial and medical support. In addition to child support, the collection of other debts owed to DSHS helps support 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.

Community Services Division

ESA's Community Services Division (CSD) provides direct client services to the public through a network of 52 local Community Services Offices (CSOs). Services are also provided through a variety of outstationed staff in different communities, two Mobile CSOs, and a single statewide Customer Service Contact Center.

- Most client-related services can be provided by phone at 1-877-501-2233, or online at: www.washingtonconnection.org. These services include checking benefit status information, completing an interview for food or cash benefits, renewing program benefits, reporting changes, and accessing the Answer Phone system.
- Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) applications can be completed by phone at 1-877-501-2233, or online at: www.washingtonconnection.org. CSOs will refer WCCC applications received at the office (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

ESA's Division of Child Support (DCS) consists of a headquarters office and nine field offices throughout the state.

- To locate a local DCS office, get additional information, pay child support, and download an application for child support services, go to 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 Partnerships

ESA works collaboratively with other state agencies and 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:

- Coordinated employment and training services are provided by staff from the Employment Security Department, colleges, community action agencies, and nonprofit organizations.
- ESA staff work with any DSHS client via the Employment Pipeline and Alternative Solutions programs by connecting Community Based Organizations and employers with clients to help remove employment barriers, thereby helping to increase self-sufficiency.
- 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 (POS) 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.
- Individuals 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

- A list of services and contact information is available at: www.dshs.wa.gov or www.access.wa.gov. To do business in person, locate an office, or get additional contact information, individuals can go to: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/esa-find-office>.

ESA Program Descriptions

SFY

2016

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)
Brief Description	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.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08.090, Rulemaking Authority Enforcement. RCW 74.04.050, Department to administer public assistance programs.
Funding Source	Federal & State: Mixture of TANF and TANF–MOE dollars.
Population Served	Pregnant women or families with an eligible minor child.
Eligibility	<p>Families must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF); State Family Assistance (SFA), or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); 2. Have an emergency housing or utility need; and 3. Have a good reason for not having enough money to pay for housing or utility costs.
Services	<p>Payments may be used to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevent eviction or foreclosure; 2. Secure housing if homeless or domestic violence victim; 3. Secure or prevent shut-off of utilities related to health and safety; or 4. Repair damage to a home if it poses a health or safety risk.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community or charitable agencies that may help to meet the emergent need. 2. Food banks. 3. Housing shelters or low-income/emergency housing. 4. Other public assistance programs.

Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance

Program Details	Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who are age 65 or older, blind, or determined likely to meet federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability criteria.
Legal Authorization	Cash assistance is authorized by RCW 74.62.030.
Funding Source	100% General Fund-State (GF-S) cash benefits, which may be recovered from retroactive payment (interim assistance) when SSI eligibility is approved.
Population Served	Adults 18 years of age or older who are aged, blind, or determined likely to meet federal SSI disability criteria pending a final administrative determination of disability by the Social Security Administration (SSA).
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits. 2. Recipients must be age 65 or older, blind, or determined likely to meet federal SSI disability criteria based on a verified physical, mental, or intellectual impairment. 3. Recipients must follow through with the SSI application and appeal process as a condition of eligibility. 4. A person is ineligible for ABD when disabled primarily due to chemical dependency (alcoholism or drug addiction). People who have a chemical dependency in addition to a separate mental or physical impairment may qualify for ABD. 5. Recipients who are assessed as chemically dependent by a certified chemical dependency professional are required to participate in drug or alcohol treatment as a condition of eligibility.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance, case management, and referral services. 2. SSI Facilitation services by Social Service Specialists trained to assist with the SSI disability application and appeal process.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health Care Authority. 2. Behavioral Health Organizations. 3. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. 4. Social Security Administration. 5. Food banks. 6. Housing shelters. 7. Long-term or congregate care facilities. 8. Naturalization Assistance Services. 9. Veterans Administration. 10. Private-practice attorneys who accept referrals to represent recipients in challenging denial of disability, after the reconsideration stage of the SSI application process.

Basic Food - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Program Details	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
Brief Description	The SNAP program, formerly known as Food Stamps, provides food assistance to eligible low-income individuals and families.
Legal Authorization	Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, Public Law 110-246 (7 USC 2011-2036).
Funding Source	SNAP food benefits provided to customers are financed with 100% federal funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Services (FNS). The state’s administrative cost for the program is funded by both federal and state funds.
Population Served	Households with incomes at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The federal government sets the income and resources standards. The income standards are updated on October 1 of each year based on the federal poverty level in effect at the time.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must meet USDA Food and Nutrition Services criteria for financial need. 2. Eligible assistance unit members must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be U.S. citizens or nationals or qualified aliens meeting certain criteria. b. Be residents of Washington State. c. Meet certain eligibility criteria if on strike. 3. An Assistance Unit is categorically eligible when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All members receive Social Security Supplemental Security Income; b. All members receive Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) assistance; c. The household has gross income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level; or d. All members receive or are authorized to receive payments or services from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. TANF cash assistance. ii. State family assistance. iii. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) for four months after initial DCA issuance. 4. Elderly persons or persons with disabilities only need to meet the net income standard to be entitled to medical deductions. 5. Persons with disabilities have the value of one vehicle exempted entirely when used for medical transportation. 6. Certain students of higher education, able-bodied adults without dependents, and assistance units participating in the food distribution program on or near Indian reservations are not eligible for benefits. 7. The following persons are ineligible for food assistance and must have some of their income and resources considered available to the

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

Effective 10-1-2015				
Column A Number of eligible AU members	Column B Maximum Gross Monthly Income	Column C Maximum Net Monthly Income	Column D Maximum Allotment ¹	Column E 165% of the Poverty Level ²
1	\$1,276	\$981	\$194	\$1,619
2	\$1,726	\$1,328	\$357	\$2,191
3	\$2,177	\$1,675	\$511	\$2,763
4	\$2,628	\$2,021	\$649	\$3,335
5	\$3,078	\$2,368	\$771	\$3,907
6	\$3,529	\$2,715	\$925	\$4,479
7	\$3,980	\$3,061	\$1,022	\$5,051
8	\$4,430	\$3,408	\$1,169	\$5,623
9	\$4,881	\$3,755	\$1,315	\$6,195
10	\$5,332	\$4,102	\$1,461	\$6,767
Each Additional Member	+\$451	+\$347	+\$146	+\$572

¹ Effective 11-1-2013.

² 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 10-1-2016

Column A Number of eligible AU members	Column B Maximum Gross Monthly Income	Column C Maximum Net Monthly Income	Column D Maximum Allotment³	Column E 165% of the Poverty Level⁴
1	\$1,287	\$990	\$194	\$1,634
2	\$1,736	\$1,335	\$357	\$2,203
3	\$2,184	\$1,680	\$511	\$2,772
4	\$2,633	\$2,025	\$649	\$3,342
5	\$3,081	\$2,370	\$771	\$3,911
6	\$3,530	\$2,715	\$925	\$4,480
7	\$3,530	\$3,061	\$1,022	\$5,051
8	\$4,430	\$3,408	\$1,169	\$5,623
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10	\$5,332	\$4,102	\$1,461	\$6,767
Each Additional Member	+\$451	+\$347	+\$146	+\$572

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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.

³ Effective 11-1-2013.

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

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

Program Details	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
Brief Description	Provides food assistance for legal immigrants who are not eligible for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.120 Immigrants-food assistance.
Funding Source	100% State.
Population Served	Legal immigrants ineligible for the federal SNAP program under federal welfare reform enacted in August 1996.
Eligibility	<p>The eligibility rules for FAP are the same as the rules for the federal SNAP program, except for citizenship and immigrant status requirements.</p> <p>Households can receive a mix of FAP and SNAP benefits depending on the citizenship or alien status of each person in the home.</p> <p>Prior to July 1, 2011, FAP households received the same amount of benefits as SNAP households. As a cost saving measure to help balance the state’s budget, the State Legislature reset the state FAP benefit at half the amount of the federal SNAP benefit effective July 1, 2011. As of July 1, 2015, FAP clients receive 100% of the federal SNAP benefit.</p>
Services	<p>Same as for federal SNAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores. 2. The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income.
Linkages	<p>Same as for federal SNAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition education programs. 2. School lunch programs. 3. Low-income housing. 4. Food banks. 5. Children and family services. 6. Community medical centers. 7. Senior outreach. 8. Charitable agencies. 9. Working Family Support.

Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)

Program Details	Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)
Brief Description	Provides stable food benefits to families leaving the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Tribal TANF programs while receiving Basic Food. TFA is meant to help meet a family’s nutritional needs for five months as they transition into self-sufficiency.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.010 Transitional food stamp assistance
Funding Source	A mix of SNAP and FAP benefits. FAP is 100% State funded. SNAP 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.
Population Served	Former TANF and Tribal TANF program recipients who were simultaneously receiving Basic Food benefits.
Eligibility	Households are eligible for up to five consecutive months of TFA benefits if they meet all the following eligibility requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The family was receiving Basic Food at the time determined to be no longer eligible for temporary assistance for needy families; 2. After the family stops receiving temporary assistance for needy families, no other member of your Basic Food assistance unit continues to receive temporary assistance for needy families; 3. The family did not move out of the state of Washington. 4. The family was not in sanction status at the time when the temporary assistance for needy families grant ended. 5. At the time the family's temporary assistance for needy families grant ended, the Basic Food assistance unit did not become ineligible because: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. They were applying for recertification of their Basic Food benefits and refused to cooperate with the application process; or b. All members are ineligible for Basic Food for the reasons stated in WAC 388-489-0025(3). 6. There is no limit to the number of times a family may leave temporary assistance for needy families and receive transitional food assistance.
Services	Same as for federal SNAP: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores. 2. The transitional food assistance benefit amount is based on the regular monthly benefit allotment issued to the Basic Food assistance unit for the last month the household received temporary assistance for needy families. The last temporary

Program Details	Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)
	<p>assistance for needy families grant payment will not count when the transitional food assistance benefit amount is calculated. For example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If the Basic Food assistance unit's only income was temporary assistance for needy families, the transitional food assistance benefit will be the amount the household would have received if it had no income. b. If the Basic Food benefit was calculated using temporary assistance for needy families plus income from another source, only the income from the other source will be counted when calculating the transitional food assistance amount. <p>3. The transitional food assistance benefits will be adjusted if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. An assistance unit member is found eligible to receive Basic Food in another assistance unit. Benefits will be adjusted by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reducing the assistance unit size by the number of persons who left the assistance unit; and ii. Removing the income and expenses clearly belonging to the persons who left the assistance unit. b. A change to the maximum allotment for Basic Food under WAC 388-478-0060 results in an increase in benefits for Basic Food assistance units. c. There is an overpayment of Basic Food benefits and adjustments must be deducted from your monthly benefits to repay the overpayment as required in WAC 388-410-0033. This includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Starting a new monthly deduction; ii. Changing the amount of the monthly deduction; and iii. Ending the monthly deduction when the amount owed has been paid off.
<p>Linkages</p>	<p>Same as for federal SNAP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition education programs. 2. School lunch programs. 3. Low-income housing. 4. Food banks. 5. Children and family services. 6. Community medical centers. 7. Senior outreach. 8. Charitable agencies. 9. Working Family Support.

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"> 1. Provided on a voluntary basis to Basic Food recipients living in and around the counties named above who are ages 16 through 59 and want to work; 2. Effective January 2016 The U.S.D.A Food & Nutrition Service approved Washington State’s request to exempt ABAWD participation for residents in all counties with the exception of King, Snohomish, and Pierce. This waiver is approved through December 31, 2016.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All federally funded Basic Food program applicants or recipients who are not receiving TANF. 2. Individuals receiving benefits under the state-funded Food Assistance Program (FAP) for SNAP-ineligible, legal immigrants are not eligible for BFET.
Services	Employment and training services include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job search. 2. Job readiness training. 3. Basic skills, ESL or vocational education. 4. Referral to job openings. 5. Support services. 6. Job retention services.
Linkages	Same as those for the TANF program. In addition, specified contractors (CBOs) in the counties named above also provide job search activities, support services, basic education and vocational training services.

Resources to Initiate Successful Employment (RISE) Pilot

Program Details	Resources to Initiate Successful Employment (RISE)
Brief Description	RISE is a three year, \$22 million dollar pilot program with the purpose of enhancing the current Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) program by adding comprehensive case management, Strategies for Success (SFS), and Work- Based Learning to targeted populations.
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	100% Federal Funds from the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)
Population Served	RISE participants are comprised of randomly selected BFET recipients in King, Pierce, Spokane, and Yakima counties.
Eligibility	<p>All randomly selected BFET participants who meet one or more of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Homeless; 2. Veteran; 3. Limited English Proficiency (LEP); 4. Long term unemployed ; 5. Non-Custodial Parents (NCPs) owing arrears
Services	<p>In addition to current BFET services, RISE participants will receive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soft skills training; 2. Vocational Case management/Coaching; 3. Career Navigation; 4. Service Coordination; 5. Navigation of financial and academic resources; 6. Job readiness; 7. Job search; 8. Retention and advancement services
Linkages	Same as those for the TANF and BFET programs.

Child Support Services

Program Details	Child Support Services
Brief Description	Provides services for the establishment of paternity and/or the establishment, modification and enforcement of child support orders (financial and medical) to help families become or remain self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Title IV-D of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 608-669b and 45 CFR Volume 2, Chapter III, §§300-399); Chapters 26.23 and 74.20A RCW; Chapter 388-14A WAC.
Funding Source	<p>Funded by federal matching funds, state funds, and additional annual federal performance incentive award funding. The basic federal matching rate is 66%.</p> <p>Source of IV-D funds for SFY 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Funds: \$42.5 million (29%). Federal Matching Funds: \$103.7 million (71%).
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current Assistance: Individuals who are currently receiving benefits under Title IV-A (TANF) or Title IV-E (Foster Care). 2. Former Assistance: Individuals who, in the past, received benefits under Title IV-A (TANF or AFDC) or under Title IV-E (Foster Care). 3. Never Assistance: Individuals who have never received benefits under Title IV-A (TANF or AFDC) or under Title IV-E (Foster Care) and have made application for Title IV-D services. This population may also include individuals who either currently receive or formerly received state-funded services such as state-only medical, foster care or child care.
Eligibility	Automatic as a condition of receiving a TANF grant; continuation of services after a TANF grant ends; intergovernmental referral; or upon application for non-assistance services.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment or modification of administrative child support orders. 2. Enforcement or modification/adjustment of court orders for child support. 3. Enforcement of court orders for spousal maintenance or post-secondary education support. 4. Responsible parent locate services. 5. Review of support orders for modification or adjustment. 6. Enforcement of medical support obligations, including reimbursement of uninsured medical costs. 7. Free genetic testing to assist parents interested in establishment of paternity by means of an Acknowledgment of Paternity. 8. "Payment Services Only" services, under which DCS receives, records, distributes, and disburses payments.

Program Details	Child Support Services
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Electronic funds transfer/electronic data interchange for employers. 10. Electronic funds transfer and other payment options for noncustodial parents. 11. Electronic funds transfer and other disbursement options for custodial parents. 12. Tribal support services. 13. Employer information and assistance. 14. Cooperation with the IV-D agencies of other governments, including other states, other countries and Indian tribes. 15. Referral for welfare to work services in conjunction with other parts of DSHS, the employment security department (ESD) and private contractors. 16. Referral to the prosecuting attorney for establishment of paternity or parentage. 17. Referral to the prosecuting attorney for contempt proceedings. 18. Other services allowed by the state plan and applicable state and federal law.
<p>Linkages</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TANF/WorkFirst. 2. Courts. 3. Prosecuting Attorneys. 4. Community Services Offices (CSOs). 5. Office of Administrative Hearings. 6. DSHS Children’s Administration. 7. DSHS Division of Finance and Financial Recovery. 8. Washington State Support Registry. 9. Department of Early Learning. 10. DSHS Office of Indian Policy. 11. Department of Health. 12. Department of Corrections. 13. Employment Security Department. 14. Department of Labor and Industries. 15. Department of Revenue. 16. Department of Licensing. 17. Department of Veterans Affairs. 18. Internal Revenue Service. 19. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. 20. U.S. Department of Justice. 21. U.S. Citizenship and Immigrations Services. 22. U.S. Department of Defense. 23. Hospitals. 24. Community-based Organizations.

Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) and Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP⁵)

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.⁶</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 due to sanction:</p> <p>In the event of a disaster, declared by the Governor:</p> <p>Individuals or families (with or without children) living in the affected area who are not eligible for any of the above programs (1-4) and otherwise meet eligibility requirements.</p>
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be residents of Washington. 2. Must be in emergent need and have no resources to meet that need. 3. Family income must be less than 90% of the TANF payment standard for a household with shelter cost. 4. Payment is limited to payment maximums for individual emergent need items or the TANF payment standard for a household with shelter cost, whichever is lower.
Services	Provides for specific emergent needs such as food, shelter, clothing, minor medical care, utilities, household maintenance, job-related transportation or clothing, and transportation for a minor, not in foster

⁵ DCAP is paid through CEAP.

⁶ Part of the funding for the CEAP programs was transferred to the Department of Commerce (formerly the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development) in SFY 2000.

Program Details	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)
	care, to the home of a relative or approved caregiver.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Commerce. 2. Low-income emergency housing. 3. Food banks. 4. Charitable agencies. 5. Community medical centers. 6. Other public assistance programs (approximately half of CEAP households are subsequently approved for TANF).

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)

Program Details	Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
Brief Description	Provides an emergency cash benefit of \$1,250, limited to a 30-day period every 12 months to families that meet eligibility criteria for TANF ⁷ or SFA but do not need ongoing monthly cash assistance.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.210, Diversion Program – Emergency Assistance.
Funding Source	100% State – TANF MOE.
Population Served	Low-income families with temporary emergent needs who are not likely to need continued assistance if those needs are met.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must meet TANF eligibility criteria but not be receiving TANF. 2. Cannot have received DCA within the last 12 months. 3. Cannot have an adult in the family who is ineligible for cash assistance for any reason other than one adult receiving SSI in a two-adult family. 4. If the family goes on TANF within 12 months of receiving DCA, a prorated amount of the DCA payment must be repaid to the state by monthly deductions equal to 5% of the cash grant. 5. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a 12 consecutive month period. 6. The total of all payments in a 30-day period is limited to \$1,250.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payments to cover emergent needs for shelter, transportation, child care, food, medical care, and employment-related expenses. 2. Usually paid directly to vendors.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment. 2. Child care. 3. Child support services. 4. Medical assistance. 5. Food assistance. 6. Other services to assist low-income families.

⁷ See TANF/SFA program description on Page 28.

Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral

Program Details	Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral ⁸
Brief Description	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.
Legal Authorization	Authorized by RCW 74.04.805.
Funding Source	Both Incapacity examinations used by the Department to determine HEN Referral eligibility and Department of Commerce-administered essential needs are 100% General Fund-State (GF-S).
Population Served	Adults 18 years of age or older who are unable to work for at least 90 days due to a mental or physical incapacity.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits. 2. Recipients must be ineligible for Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance. 3. Recipients must be unable to work for at least 90 days due to a mental or physical incapacity. 4. A person is ineligible for HEN Referral when incapacitated primarily due to chemical dependency (alcoholism or drug addiction). However, people who have a chemical dependency <i>in addition to</i> a separate mental or physical impairment may qualify for HEN Referral. 5. Recipients who are assessed as chemically dependent by a certified chemical dependency professional are required to participate in drug or alcohol treatment as a condition of eligibility.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Referral to the HEN program administered by the Department of Commerce. 2. Case management and referral services.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Commerce housing assistance providers. 2. Health Care Authority. 3. Behavioral Health Organizations. 4. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. 5. Food banks.

⁸ 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
Brief Description	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.
Legal Authorization	Title XIX Social Security Act. Title IV Immigration & Nationality Act. RCW 74.09 Medical care.
Funding Source	Funded by General State funds and Title 19 federal medical funds.
Population Served	Low-income persons with disabilities, older adults, refugees, and aged federally qualified aliens.
Eligibility	<p>In general, most recipients will be low income and have no other medical coverage available. Eligibility requirements for specific programs vary based on program relatability, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disability. 2. Emergency medical for aged Immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their alien status. 3. Aged, blind, and disabled persons who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or who are eligible to receive SSI. 4. Disabled persons who are working and who do not receive SSI. 5. Refugees who do not qualify for Medicaid assistance. 6. Low income Medicare beneficiaries. 7. Receipts of ABD cash assistance or HEN Referral.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aged Alien Emergency Medical. 2. SSI Medicaid. 3. SSI-Related Medicaid. 4. Medicare Savings Programs. 5. Refugee Medical Assistance. 6. Medical Care Services.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DSHS Online Services Application. 2. Dental coverage. 3. Washington Healthplanfinder. 4. Children and family services. 5. Community medical centers. 6. Senior outreach. 7. Maternity and Infants.

Office of Financial Recovery (OFR)

Program Details	Office of Financial Recovery (OFR)
Brief Description	The Office of Financial Recovery (OFR) is the non-child support collection arm of the Department of Social and Health Services, the Department of Early Learning (DEL), and for some functions, the Health Care Authority. 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 overpayment recovery, mental health, supplemental security income, interim assistance recovery, estate recovery, public assistance overpayment recovery, food assistance overpayment recovery, medical premiums, juvenile rehabilitation, and DEL and Adult and Long-Term Support Administration fees.
Legal Authorization	RCW 43.20B
Funding Source	Mixed; State and Federal
Population Served	Department agencies and programs, the Department of Early Learning and the Health Care Authority.
Eligibility	OFR does not provide services to individuals.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Billing services. 2. Accounting and reconciliation of debts owed to the Department and partners. 3. Debt establishment. 4. Debt enforcement.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health Care Authority. 2. All DSHS Administrations (including AL TSA, CA, ESA and JRA). 3. Department of Labor and Industries. 4. U.S. Department of Treasury. 5. Social Security Administration. 6. Private Insurance Companies. 7. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)

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

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA⁹)

Program Details	Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance to low-income pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF/SFA for a reason other than a failure to cooperate with TANF program rules.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.62.030.
Funding Source	Funded by General State funds.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF/SFA due to the 60-month time limit, permanent disqualification, or another reason other than failure to cooperate with a program rule or requirement.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits. 2. Recipients must pursue federal benefits as a condition of eligibility. 3. Recipients who are assessed as chemically dependent by a certified chemical dependency professional are required to participate in substance abuse treatment as a condition of eligibility.
Services	Cash assistance, case management, and referral services.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing. 2. Food banks. 3. Children and family services. 4. Community medical centers. 5. Charitable organizations.

⁹ 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 refugee adults.
Legal Authorization	CFR 400.45 – 400.69 and 400.93 – 400.107, Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA), Pub. L. No. 108-193; and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-118.
Funding Source	100% Federal
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees 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 a particular social group, or political opinion. 2. Individuals whose immigration status allows them access to refugee benefits under federal law.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees, asylees, Cubans/Haitian entrants, Amerasians, victims of human trafficking and their eligible family members, and Iraqi/Afghani Special Immigrants who meet financial need criteria and are adults without dependent children. 2. Currently, eligibility for refugees expires eight months after the date of their arrival in the United States. For asylees, victims of human trafficking, and Iraqis or Afghans who do not become Special Immigrants until after they enter the U.S., eligibility expires eight months after the date their status is granted. 3. Unless exempt, adults must register for employment and language services. 4. Refugees must also provide the name of the voluntary refugee resettlement agency which helped to bring them into the U.S.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance for food, clothing, and shelter 2. Medical assistance.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voluntary refugee resettlement agencies (Volag). 2. Mutual assistance associations. 3. Community employment providers. 4. Low-income housing providers. 5. Food banks. 6. Community medical centers. 7. Charitable agencies. 8. Workforce development councils. 9. Public health departments. 10. Other local agencies.

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)

Program Details	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)
Brief Description	Provides statewide services through local community partners to help refugees and immigrants achieve economic self-sufficiency and integration into Washington communities.
Legal Authorization	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; 45 CFR Part 400, RCW Chapter 74.08A.
Funding Source	Blended federal and state funding sources, primarily from the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement with other federal and state funds.
Population Served	Refugees and legal immigrants.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees, asylees, Cubans/Haitian entrants, Amerasians, victims of human trafficking and their eligible family members, and Iraqi/Afghani Special Immigrants and their eligible family members who are in the U.S. five years or less. 2. Legal immigrants who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) and on TANF. 3. All lawful permanent residents who are eligible to become U.S. citizens and are receiving public assistance. 4. Refugee minors under age 18 who are unaccompanied refugees, entrants, asylees or victims of trafficking.
Services	<p>The following RIA services are provided through contracts with community-based agencies, voluntary refugee resettlement agencies, local governments, community and technical colleges, and the Employment Security Department:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment readiness and job placement services. 2. Job skills training. 3. Vocational English language training. 4. Health screenings. 5. Comprehensive Case Management Services. 6. Self-sufficiency education workshops. 7. Immigration Assistance. 8. Elderly services. 9. Youth educational services. 10. Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) foster care services. 11. Mental health services. 12. Naturalization services.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community-based employment providers. 2. Mutual assistance associations. 3. Voluntary refugee resettlement agencies (VOLAGS).

Program Details	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Public health departments. 5. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. 6. Community and technical colleges. 7. Community-based organizations. 8. School Districts. 9. Area Agencies on Aging. 10. Local employers. 11. Employment Security Department. 12. Workforce training councils. 13. Local government agencies. 14. Housing Authorities. 15. Other organizations providing community resources, such as food banks and utility assistance agencies.

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"> 1. Children under age 18. 2. Children under age 19 attending high school or GED program full-time. 3. Parents or needy caretaker relatives of these children. 4. Unmarried teen parents under age 18. 5. Pregnant women with no other children.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The family or assistance unit must include a child (or a pregnant woman with no other children) who is in financial need. The child of unmarried parents can be excluded from recipient assistance units at the option of the parents. 2. Family net monthly income may not exceed the payment standard plus authorized additional requirements. Under TANF, 50% of gross earnings are countable when determining eligibility and payment amount. 3. Families can own a home, household goods, and up to \$1,000 in countable assets. The first \$5,000 in equity value of a vehicle is exempt, and equity that exceeds this amount counts towards the \$1,000 asset limit. Recipients may accumulate up to an additional \$3,000 in savings (e.g. a bank account). 4. Teen parents must meet all TANF eligibility requirements, be living in an approved living situation, and must be attending high school. When not living in an approved living situation, the child of the teen

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"> 5. Families must be Washington state residents and not living in a public institution (with some exceptions). 6. All eligible family members must have a Social Security number or cooperate in obtaining one. 7. Families must assign rights to child support and cooperate with the DSHS Division of Child Support by identifying the non-custodial parent of the children and in obtaining child support. 8. If TANF or SFA hasn't been received within the past thirty days, and will be a mandatory WorkFirst participant once approved, WorkFirst orientation must be completed before the application is approved. 9. 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. 10. 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. 11. Benefits have a five-year time limit with limited time limit extensions.
<p>Services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with state payment standards for food, clothing, and shelter. 2. WorkFirst services. 3. Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as obtaining housing or preventing eviction or utility shut-off. 4. SSI Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring an SSA Title II or Title XVI application.

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

Program Details	State Family Assistance (SFA)
Brief Description	Provides state-funded cash assistance for legal immigrant families, students ages 19 to 20, and pregnant women who are ineligible to receive TANF.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.100, Immigrants-Eligibility RCW 74.12.035, Additional Eligibility Requirements (Students).
Funding Source	State: Mix of State and TANF MOE
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immigrants ineligible for TANF because of federal citizenship and alien status eligibility requirements 2. Children under age 21 attending school who are ineligible for TANF because they are over age 18. 3. Needy caretaker relatives of these children. 4. Pregnant women with no other children who are ineligible for TANF for a reason other than failure to cooperate with work requirements. 5. At the discretion of the department, some TANF eligible members may receive SFA rather than TANF if:

Program Details	State Family Assistance (SFA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. You are otherwise eligible for TANF as a parent; and b. Another parent in your assistance unit is eligible for TANF or SFA; and you are pregnant or your assistance unit has a child less than twelve months of age.
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet all other TANF eligibility criteria. 2. Immigrants must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Qualified aliens ineligible for TANF because of the five-year period of ineligibility or b. Lawfully present non-qualified aliens residing indefinitely in the State of Washington, and the Department of Homeland Security is not taking steps to enforce their departure. 3. Children ages 19 and 20 are in high school or a GED program full-time. 4. If SFA hasn't been received in the past thirty days, and will be a mandatory WorkFirst participant once approved, WorkFirst orientation must be completed before the application can be approved. 5. Like TANF, benefits have a five-year time limit with limited time limit extensions.
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with state payment standards for food, clothing and shelter. 2. SFA recipients are eligible for WorkFirst services. 3. Additional Requirements for Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as rent and utilities if eviction or shut-off notices have been issued.
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing. 2. Food banks. 3. Children and family services. 4. Community medical centers. 5. Charitable organizations.

Program 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

Program Details	WorkFirst (WF)
	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	<p>Case Management and Social Services may include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information about the WorkFirst program. 2. Comprehensive Evaluation to identify a parent’s strengths, needs of their family, participation options, and best pathway to employment. 3. Referrals for services that a family may need including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Family Planning for every individual. b. Equal Access (EA) for individuals with a mental, neurological, physical or sensory impairment or other problems that prevent them from getting program benefits in the same way that an unimpaired person would get them. c. Family violence. d. Learning disabilities. e. Substance abuse / chemical dependency. f. Pregnant or parenting a child under 12 months. 4. Development of Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP). 5. Intensive social services for those with significant issues and needs. 6. Interdisciplinary case staffing. 7. Helping pregnant or parenting minors find a suitable living arrangement and complete high school, which are both program requirements. 8. Support services that include, but are not limited to, funding for transportation, work clothing, professional fees and testing. <p>Services While Working</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training). 2. Re-employment services following job loss. <p>Services While Looking for Work</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment service supports (e.g., help with transportation). 2. Employment services (e.g., job leads, and access to resource rooms, phone banks, and job fairs). 3. Job preparation (e.g., employment competencies, work skills assessment and employment workshops). 4. Part-time language training for limited-English proficient participants in job search. 5. Customized job skills (short-term training course that leads to an available job at an above-average wage).

Program Details	WorkFirst (WF)
	<p>Services While Preparing for Work</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short-term subsidized employment, Community Jobs, for participants who may benefit from additional support in securing permanent employment. 2. A changing mixture of subsidized or unpaid work, job search, treatment, education, training, and/or other services.
<p>Linkages</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment Security Department. 2. Department of Commerce. 3. State Board for Community & Technical Colleges. 4. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Investment Act. 5. Tribal TANF programs . <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe – Started October 1998. b. Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe – Started October 1998. c. Quinalt Indian Nation – Started April 2001. d. Quileute Tribe – Started May 2001. e. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation – Started November 2001. f. Spokane Tribe of Indians – Started March 2003. g. South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency (SPIPA), comprised of four tribes: Nisqually, Skokomish, Squaxin Island, and Puyallup Tribes – Started September 2004. h. Tulalip Tribes – Started March 2005. i. Nooksack Tribe – Started May 2005. j. Lummi Nation - Started July 2007. k. Upper Skagit Tribe - Started July 2007. 6. Community programs. 7. ESA State Tribal Relations Office. 8. Refugee and immigrant community-based organizations. 9. Local Planning Areas.

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

Program Details	Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP)
Brief Description	Provides a state-funded supplemental cash payment to some recipients of federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability benefits in addition to their regular SSI payment.
Legal Authorization	Title XVI of the Social Security Act, 20 CFR 416.2095, and RCW 74.04.600–74.04.640.
Funding Source	State: 100% state funds for the supplement.
Population Served	<p>SSP is paid to the following populations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mandatory Income Level (MIL) – persons who received state aged, blind or disabled cash assistance in 1973 and were converted to receiving federal SSI in January 1974. 2. SSI recipients whose spouse is not eligible for SSI in their own right. 3. Developmentally disabled persons who meet Social Security disability criteria. 4. SSI recipients who are aged or blind. 5. Certain foster children receiving SSI.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must be eligible for SSI as determined by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and meet the criteria described above. 2. Must meet resource limit of \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a married couple (not all resources are counted).
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The MIL SSP varies by individual and federal requirement. 2. The SSP for the aged, blind, or ineligible spouse is \$46 per month. 3. Developmentally disabled SSP varies by individual and client need. 4. Foster child SSP varies by individual need. 5. The SSP for an eligible person who is residing in a medical institution is \$27.28 per month. 6. A person eligible for SSI is automatically eligible for Categorically Needy medical coverage.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing. 2. Senior citizens centers. 3. Ongoing additional requirements. 4. Food banks. 5. Developmental disability programs. 6. Congregate care facilities. 7. Adult family homes. 8. Nursing homes. 9. Medical facilities. 10. Mental health centers. 11. Other community charitable and social service agencies.

United States Repatriation Program

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

Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)

Program Details	Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
Brief Description	WTAP was not funded in 2015-2017 biennium Legislative Budget (ESSB6 6052) and WACs related to WTAP were repealed and the program ended August 31, 2015. WTAP provided low-income households with waivers and discounts on basic telephone service and fees or a community service voice mailbox.
Legal Authorization	47 CFR Part 54, Subpart E. RCW 80.36.410 – RCW 80.36.475 Washington Telephone Assistance Program.
Funding Source	Mix of federal Universal Service Funds and state excise tax funds. Up to a 14-cent excise tax on all wire phone lines supplies the state funding.
Population Served	Public assistance program recipients and former recipients of the Community Service Voice Mail Program.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There must be at least one adult in the household receiving benefits from one or more of the following programs: Basic Food or State Food Assistance; TANF or State Family Assistance; Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) assistance; State Supplemental Payment (SSP); specific types of Medical Assistance; Community Options Program Entry System (COPEs); chore services; or was referred to the Department by a community agency that provided Community Service Voice Mail. 2. Clients must apply for WTAP by contacting their local telephone company and requesting this service. 3. Client eligibility for WTAP lasts through the end of the fiscal year in which the client loses eligibility for public assistance. Clients eligible through Community Voice Mail are eligible for one additional fiscal year.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A waiver of deposit for local telephone service. 2. A one-time-per-address 50% discount on connection fees. 3. A reduction in the monthly flat fee for telephone services.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. 2. Telephone companies serving Washington state residents. 3. Universal Service Administration Company (providing federal funds, and pays a partial match for client monthly flat rate fees). 4. Community agencies providing Community Service Voice Mail. 5. Department of Commerce. 6. Department of Revenue. 7. Other public assistance programs.

Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)

Program Details	Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)
Brief Description	The Working Connection Child Care Program provides child care subsidies to eligible families to enable parents to work, attend training, or participate in education programs and children to receive stable and good quality care.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.050 and C.F.R. Parts 98 and 99 (Child Care Development Fund Rules); 2006 c 265 and chapter 43.215 RCW.
Funding Source	WCCC is funded through federal Child Care and Development Funds (CCDF), Washington State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds and TANF funds.
Population Served	Households with income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) that meet approvable activity requirements. Effective July 1, 2016 income eligibility is based on a ‘snap-shot’ at application and reapplication. Families are not required to report income changes during the 12-month eligibility period unless income exceeds 85% of the state median income, approximately 300% FPL. Effective October 1, 2016, households with income above 200% and below 220% of the FPL when they renew their eligibility are eligible for an additional three months of subsidy. Also effective October, 1 2016, a household must have resources less than \$1 million to be eligible for subsidy.
Eligibility	<p>Parent(s) must participate in an approvable activity. Effective July 1, 2016 the approvable activity is based on a ‘snap-shot’ at application and annual reapplication, and families are not required to report changes in work, school or other activities during the 12-month eligibility period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. WorkFirst Participant. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. An approved activity in an Individual Responsibility Plan and/or: ii. Employment, Self-Employment, Transportation Time, Study Time, Sleep Time. b. Not a WorkFirst Participant. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Employment. ii. Self-Employment. iii. Basic Food Employment and Training. iv. Education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parent under age 22. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. High School.

Program Details	Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. GED. 2. Parent age 22 or older. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Must work a minimum of 20 hours a week or be in 16 or more hours of work study. b. Limited to 24 months of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adult Basic Education. ii. English as a Second Language. iii. High School/GED Completion. c. Limited to 36 months of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Vocational Education. 1. Have countable income at or below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines. 2. Children must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Belong to one of the following groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A U.S. Citizen, a U.S. national, a qualified alien, or a nonqualified alien who meets the WA state residency requirements. b. Live in Washington State and be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Less than age 13; or ii. Less than age 19 and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have a verified special need, or 2. Be under court supervision.
Services	Provides payment to licensed and license-exempt child care providers as reimbursement for child care services provided.
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Early Learning. 2. Customer Service Contact Center. 3. TANF/WorkFirst. 4. Community Service Offices (CSOs). 5. Licensed Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes. 6. License-Exempt Family, Friend and Neighbor (FFN) Providers. 7. SEIU 925.

Working Family Support (WFS)

Program Details	Working Family Support (WFS)
Brief Description	The Working Family Support program is a cash program that provides an additional food benefit to qualifying families receiving Basic Food (SNAP), Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP), or Transitional Food Assistance (TFA) who are working at least 35 hours per week. Working Family Support began May 1, 2016.
Legal Authorization	WAC 388-493-0010 .
Funding Source	100% State funded.
Population Served	Working families with a household income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) that are recipients of Basic Food (SNAP), Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP), or Transitional Food Assistance (TFA).
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Households must be recipients of Basic Food (SNAP), Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP), or Transitional Food Assistance (TFA). 2. Receipt of the Working Family Support monthly benefit does not cause the household’s countable food assistance income to exceed the 200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL). 3. No one in the food assistance unit can be receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). 4. The household must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Include a child who is under the age of 18 that is the parent’s child through birth or adoption or is their step child. b. Be residents of Washington State. c. Include the qualifying child’s parent, their spouse, or their co-parent that is working 35 hours per week and can provide verification of the hours of employment.
Services	Monthly food benefit of up to \$10 that can be used on items allowed under Basic Food (SNAP), Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP), or Transitional Food Assistance (TFA). This benefit lasts six months and may be extended if the household recertifies and continues to meet the eligibility criteria.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition education programs. 2. School lunch programs. 3. Low-income housing. 4. Food banks. 5. Children and family services. 6. Community medical centers. 7. Senior outreach. 8. Charitable agencies.

Aged,
Blind or
Disabled
(ABD)

SFY

2016

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

Highlights

The average number of ABD Program clients per month in Washington State was **20,499 in SFY 2016, down from 21,904 in SFY 2015**. The average monthly cash grant assistance per client was about **\$171**. The average monthly ABD clients in SFY 2016 included:

- Aged – 4,520 persons
- Disabled – 547 persons
- Pending SSI – 15,426 persons
- Institutionalized – 7 persons

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the September 2016 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 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change	
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	21,904 (20,975 - 23,256)	20,499 (20,100 - 20,987)	-6.4% (Decrease)	↓
State Population Age 18 and Over	5,458,665	5,557,921	1.8% (Increase)	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over	0.4%	0.4%	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)¹	\$172.2 (\$171.2 - \$173.2)	\$171.4 (\$170.6 - \$172.4)	-0.5% (Decrease)	↓

¹ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

ABD Clients, SFY 2013 - 2016



SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY13	22,840
SFY14	24,268
SFY15	21,904
SFY16	20,499

SFY 2016	Persons	Total Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Person
July	20,987	\$3,608,813	\$172.0
August	20,788	\$3,563,956	\$171.4
September	20,654	\$3,543,903	\$171.6
October	20,767	\$3,554,784	\$171.2
November	20,372	\$3,511,901	\$172.4
December	20,430	\$3,508,596	\$171.7
January	20,388	\$3,490,891	\$171.2
February	20,473	\$3,519,662	\$171.9
March	20,468	\$3,503,723	\$171.2
April	20,370	\$3,477,065	\$170.7
May	20,193	\$3,451,023	\$170.9
June	20,100	\$3,429,036	\$170.6
Mo. Avg.	20,499	\$3,513,613	\$171.4

ABD Clients by Program Type, SFY 2016

SFY 2016	ABD Combined					
	Caseload	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Pending SSI	Institutionalized
July	20,987	4,458	0	614	15,907	9
August	20,788	4,471	0	593	15,719	8
September	20,654	4,517	0	561	15,569	9
October	20,767	4,548	0	542	15,669	8
November	20,372	4,527	0	540	15,300	6
December	20,430	4,554	0	536	15,334	8
January	20,388	4,527	0	541	15,314	6
February	20,473	4,524	0	532	15,412	5
March	20,468	4,538	0	536	15,391	7
April	20,370	4,505	0	533	15,327	6
May	20,193	4,526	0	530	15,131	6
June	20,100	4,550	0	508	15,038	5
Mo. Avg.	20,499	4,520	0	547	15,426	7

ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2016

SFY 2016	Total ABD Adults ²	During Subsequent Month Being Reported							
		Adults Remaining on ABD		Adults Moving from ABD to HEN Referral		Adults Moving From ABD to SSI/SSDI		Adults Exiting ABD ³	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	20,987	19,426	92.6%	215	1.0%	497	2.4%	853	4.1%
August	20,788	19,225	92.5%	209	1.0%	513	2.5%	846	4.1%
September	20,654	19,245	93.2%	189	0.9%	443	2.1%	782	3.8%
October	20,767	19,138	92.2%	204	1.0%	481	2.3%	946	4.6%
November	20,372	18,986	93.2%	144	0.7%	457	2.2%	788	3.9%
December	20,430	19,034	93.2%	186	0.9%	404	2.0%	809	4.0%
January	20,388	19,191	94.1%	129	0.6%	386	1.9%	684	3.4%
February	20,473	18,954	92.6%	150	0.7%	494	2.4%	875	4.3%
March	20,468	18,846	92.1%	155	0.8%	542	2.6%	930	4.5%
April	20,370	18,791	92.2%	187	0.9%	530	2.6%	866	4.3%
May	20,193	18,656	92.4%	178	0.9%	541	2.7%	822	4.1%
June	20,100	18,509	92.1%	204	1.0%	476	2.4%	918	4.6%
Mo. Avg.	20,499	19,000	92.7%	179	0.9%	480	2.3%	843	4.1%

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

³ 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 2016 Snapshot

The following pages detail the ABD Clients, June 2016 snapshot, by both the CSO of Issuance and CSO of Residence.

- CSO of Issuance: 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: Based on where the clients live within a CSO coverage area.

Overview	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	4,831	24.0%	5,020	25.0%
Region 2 CSOs	9,256	46.0%	9,720	48.4%
Region 3 CSOs	5,237	26.1%	5,358	26.7%
CSCCs & PGST	12	0.1%	N/A	
HCS	764	3.8%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	2	<0.1%
State Total	20,100	100.0%	20,100	100.0%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	81	0.4%	80	0.4%
COLFAX	57	0.3%	58	0.3%
COLVILLE	124	0.6%	145	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	79	0.4%	77	0.4%
GOLDENDALE	38	0.2%	38	0.2%
KENNEWICK	706	3.5%	776	3.9%
MOSES LAKE	291	1.4%	303	1.5%
NEWPORT	61	0.3%	60	0.3%
OKANOGAN	133	0.7%	127	0.6%
REPUBLIC	40	0.2%	20	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	1,146	5.7%	1,143	5.7%
SPOKANE TRENT	1,045	5.2%	1,115	5.5%
SUNNYSIDE	121	0.6%	115	0.6%
TOPPENISH	84	0.4%	91	0.5%
WALLA WALLA	131	0.7%	149	0.7%
WENATCHEE	230	1.1%	247	1.2%
WHITE SALMON	31	0.2%	31	0.2%
YAKIMA	433	2.2%	445	2.2%
Region 1 Total	4,831	24.0%	5,020	25.0%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	567	2.8%	604	3.0%
AUBURN	397	2.0%	417	2.1%
BELLINGHAM	530	2.6%	541	2.7%
BELLTOWN	892	4.4%	932	4.6%
CAPITOL HILL	424	2.1%	432	2.1%
EVERETT	818	4.1%	860	4.3%
FEDERAL WAY	326	1.6%	347	1.7%
KING EASTSIDE	850	4.2%	913	4.5%
KING NORTH	751	3.7%	790	3.9%
KING SOUTH	653	3.2%	696	3.5%
MT VERNON	386	1.9%	377	1.9%
OAK HARBOR	137	0.7%	166	0.8%
RAINIER	529	2.6%	564	2.8%
RENTON	491	2.4%	531	2.6%
SKY VALLEY	273	1.4%	281	1.4%
SMOKEY POINT	571	2.8%	588	2.9%
WHITE CENTER	661	3.3%	681	3.4%
Region 2 Total	9,256	46.0%	9,720	48.4%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	297	1.5%	308	1.5%
BREMERTON	435	2.2%	437	2.2%
CHEHALIS	269	1.3%	267	1.3%
COLUMBIA RIVER	691	3.4%	715	3.6%
FORKS	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
KELSO	410	2.0%	425	2.1%
LAKEWOOD	610	3.0%	622	3.1%
LONG BEACH	43	0.2%	46	0.2%
OLYMPIA	589	2.9%	613	3.0%
PIERCE NORTH	425	2.1%	445	2.2%
PIERCE SOUTH	492	2.4%	502	2.5%
PORT ANGELES	142	0.7%	142	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND	52	0.3%	53	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	546	2.7%	550	2.7%
SHELTON	149	0.7%	148	0.7%
SOUTH BEND	40	0.2%	39	0.2%
STEVENSON	22	0.1%	21	0.1%
Region 3 Total	5,237	26.1%	5,358	26.7%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%
MEDICAL ELIG. DET SVC	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	3	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	9	<0.1%
CSCC Total	12	0.1%

Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	0	0.0%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	12	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	74	0.4%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	1	<0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	61	0.3%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	4	<0.1%
WAPATO HCS	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	3	<0.1%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	21	0.1%
Region 1 Total	176	0.9%

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	62	0.3%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	15	0.1%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	59	0.3%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	308	1.5%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	20	0.1%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	16	0.1%
Region 2 Total	480	2.4%

Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	3	<0.1%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	8	<0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	2	<0.1%
KELSO HCS	3	<0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	13	0.1%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	3	<0.1%
PORT ANGELES HCS	2	<0.1%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	40	0.2%
VANCOUVER HCS	34	0.2%
LTC SPECIALTY UNIT	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	108	0.5%

Clients by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	36	0.2%	Lewis	266	1.3%
Asotin	77	0.4%	Lincoln	22	0.1%
Benton	535	2.7%	Mason	147	0.7%
Chelan	180	0.9%	Okanogan	125	0.6%
Clallam	165	0.8%	Pacific	85	0.4%
Clark	710	3.5%	Pend Oreille	60	0.3%
Columbia	11	0.1%	Pierce	2,092	10.4%
Cowlitz	414	2.1%	San Juan	6	<0.1%
Douglas	64	0.3%	Skagit	366	1.8%
Ferry	20	0.1%	Skamania	21	0.1%
Franklin	238	1.2%	Snohomish	2,313	11.5%
Garfield	3	<0.1%	Spokane	2,215	11.0%
Grant	266	1.3%	Stevens	145	0.7%
Grays Harbor	300	1.5%	Thurston	603	3.0%
Island	168	0.8%	Wahkiakum	7	<0.1%
Jefferson	51	0.3%	Walla Walla	137	0.7%
King	6,222	31.0%	Whatcom	531	2.6%
Kitsap	437	2.2%	Whitman	57	0.3%
Kittitas	76	0.4%	Yakima	639	3.2%
Klickitat	68	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	222	1.1%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	20,100	100.0%

ABD Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	20,100	100.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Gender	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Female	9,866	49.1%
Male	10,234	50.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Race	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Hispanic Origin	2,026	10.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	18,074	89.9%
White	11,265	56.0%
Black/African American	1,950	9.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,615	13.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	450	2.2%
Two or More Races	121	0.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1,673	8.3%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Marital Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Separated	1,749	8.7%
Married	2,429	12.1%
Never Married	8,556	42.6%
Divorced	4,724	23.5%
Widowed	2,120	10.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	522	2.6%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Citizenship Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
U.S. Citizen	14,707	73.2%
Resident Alien	5,372	26.7%
U.S. National⁴	20	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1	0.0%

⁴ 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 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
All Clients		
Homeless ⁵	6,701	33.3%

Disability		
All Clients		
Mental	9,821	46.8%
Physical	5,723	27.3%
Aged ⁶	4,550	21.7%
Other ⁷	6	<0.1%

Education Status		
All Clients		
Less than a High School Diploma	4,579	22.8%
High School Graduate or GED	10,642	52.9%
Some College or College Degree	3,965	19.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	914	4.5%

Age		
All Clients		
Under 18 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	913	4.5%
25 - 34 Years Old	2,678	13.3%
35 - 44 Years Old	3,406	16.9%
45 - 54 Years Old	5,875	29.2%
55 - 64 Years Old	2,678	13.3%
65+ Years Old	4,550	22.6%
Average Age of Clients	50.8 Years	

⁵ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing, emergency shelter, or battered spouse.

⁶ Clients with a program type code of 'A' regardless of the presence of a disability type code.

⁷ These are the clients who had a disability determination made by Division of Disability Determination Services (DDDS).

Basic Food

SFY

2016

The Basic Food Program is Washington's name for the combination of the federally-funded Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the state-funded Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (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 program in SFY 2016. 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 the 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.
- **Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)** is a food assistance program that provides food benefits to families leaving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Tribal TANF cash assistance programs.
- **Resources to Initiate Successful Employment (RISE)** enhances the current BFET program by adding case management, work-based learning, and strategies for success to assist clients in becoming self-sufficient.

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 or SSI – recipients who only received food assistance.

Highlights

The average monthly Basic Food program caseload in Washington State **decreased by 3.6% in SFY 2016 (561,095) from SFY 2015 (582,192)**. Of the SFY 2016 caseload, a majority (75.4%) did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percentage of cases in SFY 2016 that received cash assistance averaged 8.3% and the percentage of cases that received SSI was 16.3%.

The average monthly number of clients served by the Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program in SFY 2016 was 7,605.

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 2016. The Basic Food Error Rate was provided by ESA's Division of Program Integrity. BFET data was based on both ACES and the Electronic Jobs Automated System (eJAS).

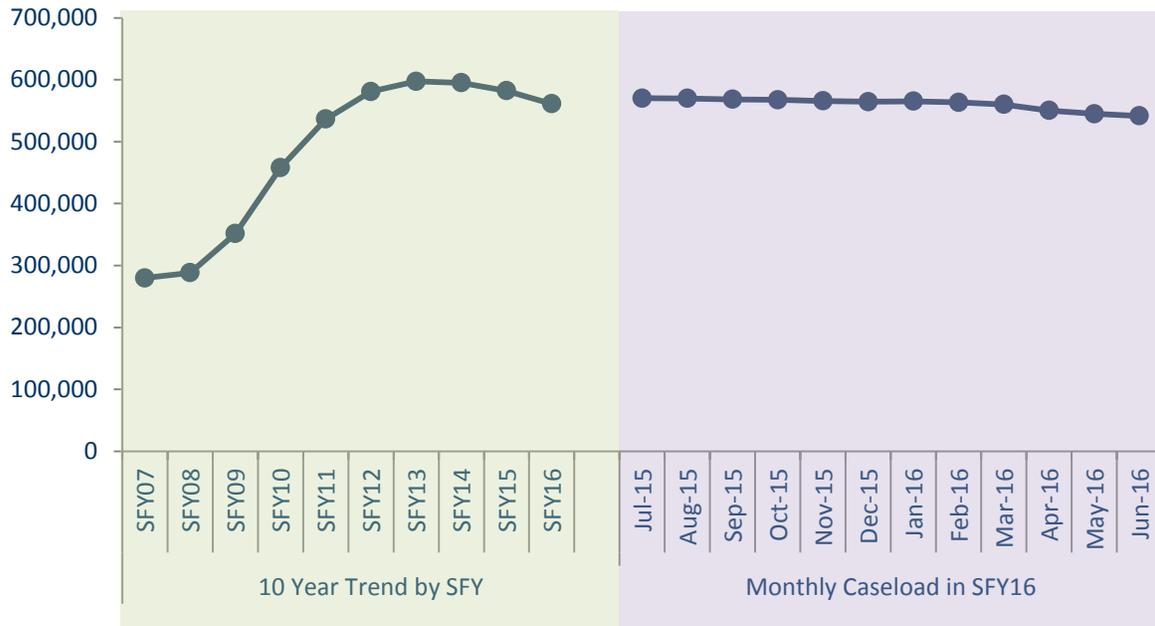
DATA NOTES: 1) Unless otherwise noted, both the federally funded SNAP program and the state-funded Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP) are reported jointly in this chapter. 2) Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.

Selected Basic Food Program Overview, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	582,192 (573,093 – 588,311)	561,095 (573,093 - 588,311)	-3.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,056,165 (1,031,032–1,073,445)	1,007,629 (973,378 - 1,025,666)	-4.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	664,623 (653,293 – 673,502)	637,739 (653,293 - 673,502)	-4.0% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	391,542 (377,739 – 399,943)	369,889 (377,739 - 399,943)	-5.5% (Decrease)	↓
State Population	7,061,410	7,183,700	1.7% (Increase)	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	15.0%	14.0%	-0.9% Point (Decrease)	↓
Children as Percent of Recipients	37.1%	36.7%	-0.4% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	1.8	1.8	No Change	=
Average Children Per Case	0.7	0.7	No Change	=
Average Children Per Adult	0.6	0.6	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)¹	\$223 (\$216.60 - \$227.34)	\$224 (\$222.36 - \$225.24)	0.6% (Increase)	↑

¹ Payments not adjusted for refunds

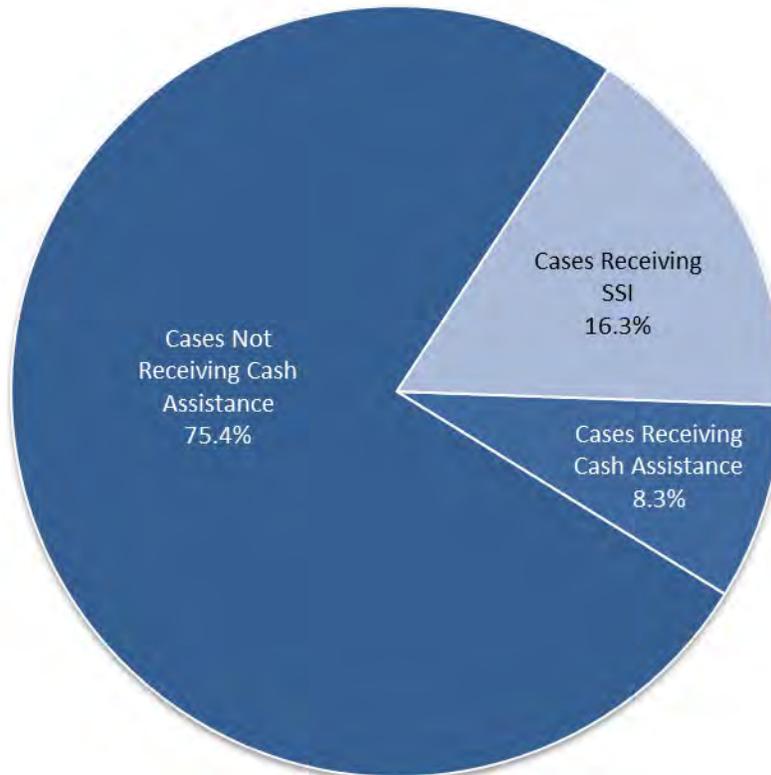
Basic Food Caseload, SFY 2007 - 2016



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY07	279,963	SFY12	580,977
SFY08	288,267	SFY13	597,474
SFY09	351,600	SFY14	595,115
SFY10	458,116	SFY15	582,192
SFY11	536,602	SFY16	561,095

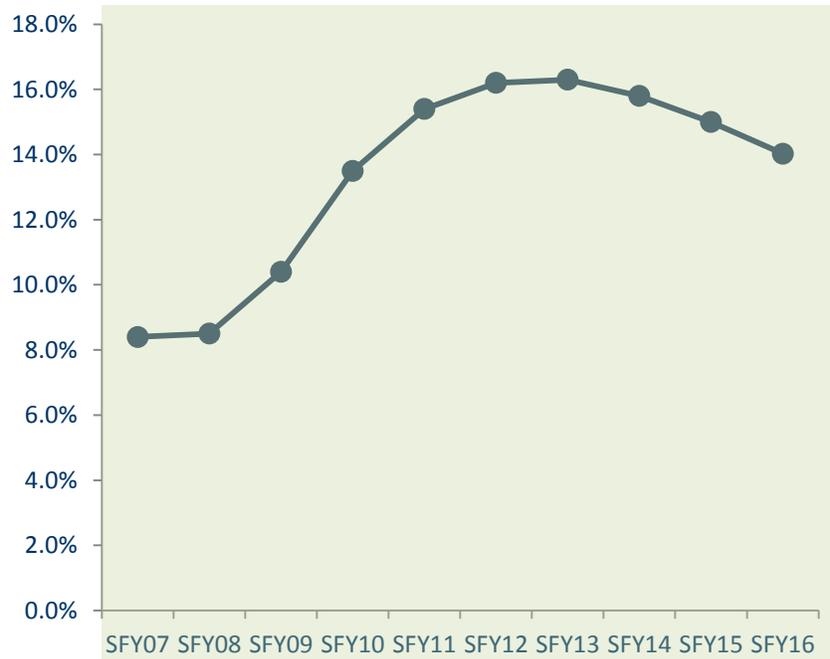
SFY 2016	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	570,316	1,025,666	\$127,304,522	\$223.2
August	570,039	1,024,755	\$127,548,386	\$223.8
September	568,514	1,020,984	\$126,669,473	\$222.8
October	567,706	1,018,359	\$126,808,963	\$223.4
November	565,732	1,015,068	\$127,134,270	\$224.7
December	564,469	1,013,800	\$126,723,474	\$224.5
January	565,358	1,014,982	\$126,798,972	\$224.3
February	563,654	1,011,054	\$126,955,392	\$225.2
March	560,197	1,004,111	\$125,826,456	\$224.6
April	550,382	989,571	\$123,325,422	\$224.1
May	545,021	979,814	\$121,678,046	\$223.3
June	541,757	973,378	\$120,464,936	\$222.4
Mo. Avg.	561,095	1,007,629	\$125,603,193	\$223.9

Basic Food Caseload by Type, SFY 2016



SFY 2016	Total Caseload	Cases Receiving Cash Assistance		Cases Not Receiving Cash Assistance or SSI		Cases Receiving SSI	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	570,316	52,327	9.2%	426,650	74.8%	91,339	16.0%
August	570,039	46,558	8.2%	432,110	75.8%	91,371	16.0%
September	568,514	46,745	8.2%	430,347	75.7%	91,422	16.1%
October	567,706	46,358	8.2%	429,669	75.7%	91,679	16.1%
November	565,732	46,648	8.2%	427,455	75.6%	91,629	16.2%
December	564,469	46,574	8.3%	426,574	75.6%	91,321	16.2%
January	565,358	47,006	8.3%	426,883	75.5%	91,469	16.2%
February	563,654	47,101	8.4%	425,128	75.4%	91,425	16.2%
March	560,197	45,777	8.2%	422,923	75.5%	91,497	16.3%
April	550,382	44,325	8.1%	414,302	75.3%	91,755	16.7%
May	545,021	43,442	8.0%	409,919	75.2%	91,660	16.8%
June	541,757	43,451	8.0%	406,466	75.0%	91,840	17.0%
Mo. Avg.	561,095	46,359	8.3%	423,202	75.4%	91,534	16.3%

Average Monthly Basic Food Participants as a Percent of State Population, SFY 2007 – 2016



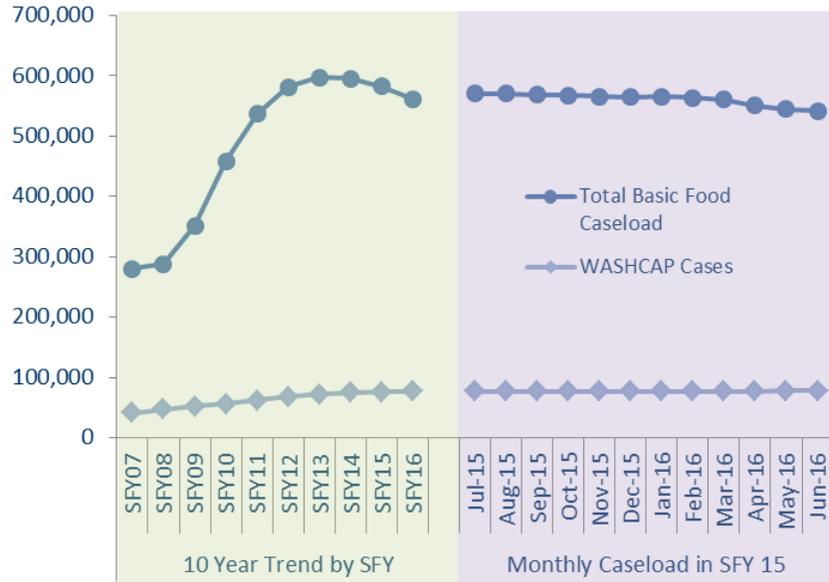
SFY	Average Monthly Participating Persons	State Population ²	Percent of State Population	State Population at or Below 125% FPL ^{3,3}	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 125% FPL ⁴	State Population at or Below 200% FPL ³	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 200% FPL
2007	547,596	6,488,000	8.4%	Data Not Available			
2008	560,046	6,587,600	8.5%	Data Not Available			
2009	695,059	6,668,200	10.4%	1,057,572	65.7%	1,861,564	37.3%
2010	910,040	6,733,250	13.5%	1,149,959	79.1%	1,985,204	45.8%
2011	1,039,171	6,767,900	15.4%	1,215,081	85.5%	2,055,763	50.5%
2012	1,105,753	6,817,770	16.2%	1,184,256	93.4%	2,074,649	53.3%
2013	1,121,831	6,882,400	16.3%	1,249,499	89.8%	2,122,687	52.8%
2014	1,100,010	6,968,170	15.8%	1,188,472	92.6%	2,071,216	53.1%
2015	1,056,165	7,061,410	15.0%	1,122,481	94.1%	2,015,651	52.4%
2016	1,007,629	7,183,700	14.0%	1,122,481	89.8%	2,015,651	50.0%

² Source: OFM Forecasting Division

³ Based on U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 2011-2015 5-year estimates. The ACS poverty estimates for 2016 are not available at the time of this publication.

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

Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through WASHCAP⁵

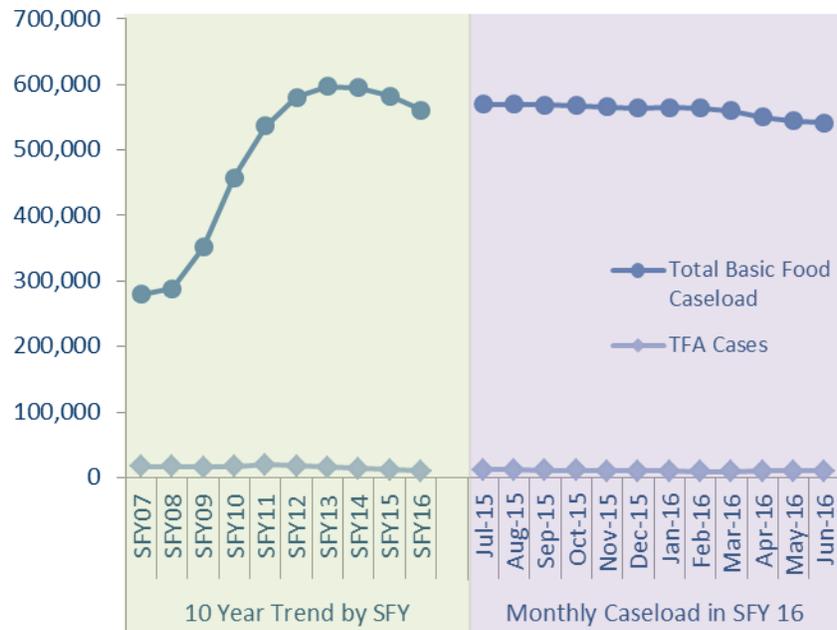


SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY07	41,324	SFY12	68,073
SFY08	47,106	SFY13	71,907
SFY09	52,100	SFY14	75,063
SFY10	56,457	SFY15	76,401
SFY11	62,659	SFY16	77,144

SFY 2016	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	570,316	76,569	13.4%	\$11,107,759	\$145.1
August	570,039	76,607	13.4%	\$11,095,508	\$144.8
September	568,514	76,557	13.5%	\$11,085,193	\$144.8
October	567,706	77,516	13.7%	\$11,311,202	\$145.9
November	565,732	77,323	13.7%	\$11,236,571	\$145.3
December	564,469	76,998	13.6%	\$11,249,210	\$146.1
January	565,358	77,019	13.6%	\$11,240,352	\$145.9
February	563,654	77,346	13.7%	\$11,310,096	\$146.2
March	560,197	77,174	13.8%	\$11,303,945	\$146.5
April	550,382	77,325	14.0%	\$11,296,014	\$146.1
May	545,021	77,649	14.2%	\$11,343,129	\$146.1
June	541,757	77,645	14.3%	\$11,362,199	\$146.3
Mo. Avg.	561,095	77,144	13.7%	\$11,245,098	\$145.8

⁵ 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.

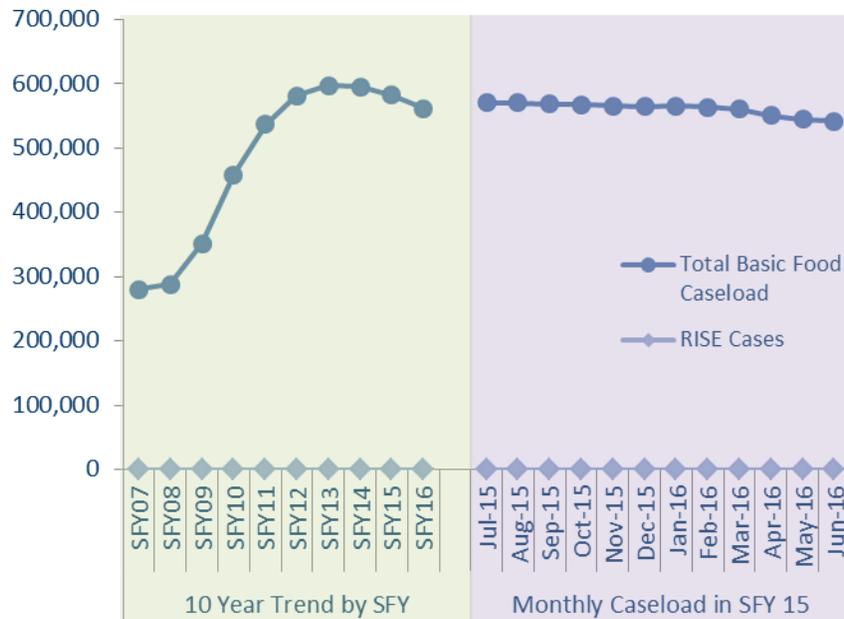
Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY07	16,958	SFY12	18,154
SFY08	16,580	SFY13	16,036
SFY09	15,583	SFY14	14,265
SFY10	16,722	SFY15	12,477
SFY11	20,148	SFY16	10,388

SFY 2016	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	# of Cases Receiving TFA	Percent Receiving TFA	TFA Expenditures	TFA Expenditures Per Case
July	570,316	11,927	2.1%	\$5,361,683	\$449.5
August	570,039	11,973	2.1%	\$5,363,645	\$448.0
September	568,514	11,138	2.0%	\$4,982,904	\$447.4
October	567,706	10,947	1.9%	\$4,893,869	\$447.1
November	565,732	10,216	1.8%	\$4,599,387	\$450.2
December	564,469	9,713	1.7%	\$4,390,068	\$452.0
January	565,358	9,622	1.7%	\$4,348,071	\$451.9
February	563,654	9,400	1.7%	\$4,276,744	\$455.0
March	560,197	9,473	1.7%	\$4,324,171	\$456.5
April	550,382	9,801	1.8%	\$4,458,015	\$454.9
May	545,021	9,906	1.8%	\$4,527,018	\$457.0
June	541,757	9,941	1.8%	\$4,541,747	\$456.9
Mo. Avg.	561,095	10,338	1.8%	\$4,672,277	\$452.0

Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through Resources to Initiate Successful Employment (RISE)



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY07	N/A	SFY12	N/A
SFY08	N/A	SFY13	N/A
SFY09	N/A	SFY14	N/A
SFY10	N/A	SFY15	N/A
SFY11	N/A	SFY16	178

SFY 2016	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	# of Cases Receiving RISE	Percent Receiving RISE	RISE Expenditures	RISE Expenditures Per Case
July	570,316	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
August	570,039	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
September	568,514	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
October	567,706	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
November	565,732	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
December	564,469	98	<0.1%	\$24,902	\$254.1
January	565,358	172	<0.1%	\$44,433	\$258.3
February	563,654	144	<0.1%	\$39,576	\$274.8
March	560,197	163	<0.1%	\$39,245	\$240.8
April	550,382	198	<0.1%	\$47,641	\$240.6
May	545,021	224	<0.1%	\$51,213	\$228.6
June	541,757	246	<0.1%	\$55,394	\$225.2
Mo. Avg.	561,095	178	<0.1%	\$43,201	\$242.7

Basic Food Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP⁶, SFY 2016

SFY 2016	Total # of Cases	SNAP Only		Both SNAP & FAP		FAP Only	
		# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total
July	570,316	559,062	98.0%	7,372	1.3%	3,882	0.7%
August	570,039	558,776	98.0%	7,362	1.3%	3,901	0.7%
September	568,514	557,291	98.0%	7,293	1.3%	3,930	0.7%
October	567,706	556,333	98.0%	7,434	1.3%	3,939	0.7%
November	565,732	554,185	98.0%	7,604	1.3%	3,943	0.7%
December	564,469	552,698	97.9%	7,800	1.4%	3,971	0.7%
January	565,358	553,403	97.9%	7,929	1.4%	4,026	0.7%
February	563,654	551,621	97.9%	7,972	1.4%	4,061	0.7%
March	560,197	548,090	97.8%	8,021	1.4%	4,086	0.7%
April	550,382	538,222	97.8%	7,995	1.5%	4,165	0.8%
May	545,021	533,017	97.8%	7,874	1.4%	4,130	0.8%
June	541,757	529,904	97.8%	7,744	1.4%	4,109	0.8%
Mo. Avg.	561,095	549,384	97.9%	7,700	1.4%	4,012	0.7%

SFY 2016	FAP Caseload ⁷	State	Federal	Average State	Total Avg.
		Expenditures on FAP Cases ⁸	Expenditures on FAP Cases ⁹	Expenditures Per Case	Expenditures Per Case
July	11,254	\$1,635,589	\$1,951,823	\$145.3	\$318.8
August	11,263	\$1,709,877	\$1,949,973	\$151.8	\$324.9
September	11,223	\$1,699,001	\$1,923,167	\$151.4	\$322.7
October	11,373	\$1,706,422	\$1,958,393	\$150.0	\$322.2
November	11,547	\$1,734,048	\$2,007,768	\$150.2	\$324.1
December	11,771	\$1,748,332	\$2,132,716	\$148.5	\$329.7
January	11,955	\$1,764,747	\$2,200,887	\$147.6	\$331.7
February	12,033	\$1,788,439	\$2,227,968	\$148.6	\$333.8
March	12,107	\$1,784,103	\$2,237,463	\$147.4	\$332.2
April	12,160	\$1,798,278	\$2,227,736	\$147.9	\$331.1
May	12,004	\$1,780,348	\$2,169,559	\$148.3	\$329.0
June	11,853	\$1,750,185	\$2,110,843	\$147.7	\$325.7
Mo. Avg.	11,712	\$1,741,614	\$2,091,525	\$148.7	\$327.3

⁶ 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.

⁷ FAP caseload includes mixed SNAP and FAP cases as well as FAP-only cases.

⁸ FAP benefits are established in the biennial Operating Budget and can be changed in the Supplemental Budget.

⁹ 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 2016 Snapshot

The following pages detail the Basic Food caseload, June 2016 snapshot, by both the CSO of Issuance and CSO of Residence.

- CSO of Issuance: 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: Based on where the clients live within a CSO coverage area.

Overview	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	126,335	23.3%	265,830	27.3%	149,871	27.7%	290,516	29.8%
Region 2 CSOs	154,116	28.4%	291,377	29.9%	191,542	35.4%	330,747	34.0%
Region 3 CSOs	165,150	30.5%	314,256	32.3%	200,224	37.0%	351,931	36.2%
CSCCs & PGST	66,913	12.4%	67,508	6.9%	N/A			
HCS	29,243	5.4%	34,407	3.5%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	120	<0.1%	184	<0.1%
State Total	541,757	100.0%	973,378	100.0%	541,757	100.0%	973,378	100.0%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	2,274	0.4%	4,358	0.4%	2,677	0.5%	4,753	0.5%
COLFAX	1,685	0.3%	3,316	0.3%	1,945	0.4%	3,588	0.4%
COLVILLE	3,150	0.6%	6,460	0.7%	4,460	0.8%	8,211	0.8%
ELLENSBURG	2,497	0.5%	4,452	0.5%	2,924	0.5%	4,894	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	1,060	0.2%	2,006	0.2%	1,272	0.2%	2,212	0.2%
KENNEWICK	18,617	3.4%	43,131	4.4%	22,383	4.1%	48,110	4.9%
MOSES LAKE	9,479	1.7%	21,890	2.2%	11,215	2.1%	23,823	2.4%
NEWPORT	1,181	0.2%	2,274	0.2%	1,508	0.3%	2,602	0.3%
OKANOGAN	4,371	0.8%	8,665	0.9%	4,846	0.9%	8,678	0.9%
REPUBLIC	1,087	0.2%	2,041	0.2%	852	0.2%	1,413	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	20,105	3.7%	37,366	3.8%	23,612	4.4%	40,491	4.2%
SPOKANE TRENT	22,000	4.1%	44,826	4.6%	27,333	5.0%	51,044	5.2%
SUNNYSIDE	5,591	1.0%	14,211	1.5%	5,401	1.0%	12,930	1.3%
TOPPENISH	5,548	1.0%	12,808	1.3%	6,129	1.1%	13,452	1.4%
WALLA WALLA	4,147	0.8%	8,329	0.9%	5,363	1.0%	9,828	1.0%
WENATCHEE	6,782	1.3%	14,134	1.5%	8,247	1.5%	15,963	1.6%
WHITE SALMON	839	0.2%	1,660	0.2%	920	0.2%	1,686	0.2%
YAKIMA	15,922	2.9%	33,903	3.5%	18,784	3.5%	36,838	3.8%
Region 1 Total	126,335	23.3%	265,830	27.3%	149,871	27.7%	290,516	29.8%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	8,843	1.6%	17,251	1.8%	10,861	2.0%	19,417	2.0%
AUBURN	9,077	1.7%	18,555	1.9%	10,955	2.0%	20,665	2.1%
BELLINGHAM	13,744	2.5%	24,722	2.5%	16,573	3.1%	27,620	2.8%
BELLTOWN	8,301	1.5%	9,689	1.0%	11,858	2.2%	13,293	1.4%
CAPITOL HILL	5,387	1.0%	8,114	0.8%	7,103	1.3%	9,876	1.0%
EVERETT	12,445	2.3%	24,091	2.5%	15,424	2.8%	27,151	2.8%
FEDERAL WAY	7,297	1.3%	15,715	1.6%	8,742	1.6%	17,199	1.8%
KING EASTSIDE	9,707	1.8%	17,927	1.8%	12,203	2.3%	20,588	2.1%
KING NORTH	10,417	1.9%	16,916	1.7%	13,510	2.5%	20,066	2.1%
KING SOUTH	10,630	2.0%	23,567	2.4%	12,992	2.4%	26,191	2.7%
MT VERNON	10,208	1.9%	19,503	2.0%	11,426	2.1%	20,453	2.1%
OAK HARBOR	2,984	0.6%	5,528	0.6%	4,151	0.8%	7,052	0.7%
RAINIER	8,104	1.5%	16,953	1.7%	10,507	1.9%	19,581	2.0%
RENTON	9,206	1.7%	18,226	1.9%	11,134	2.1%	20,243	2.1%
SKY VALLEY	4,438	0.8%	8,168	0.8%	5,243	1.0%	9,050	0.9%
SMOKEY POINT	9,598	1.8%	18,816	1.9%	11,659	2.2%	20,942	2.2%
WHITE CENTER	13,730	2.5%	27,636	2.8%	17,201	3.2%	31,360	3.2%
Region 2 Total	154,116	28.4%	291,377	29.9%	191,542	35.4%	330,747	34.0%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	7,778	1.4%	14,195	1.5%	10,201	1.9%	16,904	1.7%
BREMERTON	14,369	2.7%	26,086	2.7%	17,697	3.3%	29,619	3.0%
CHEHALIS	7,696	1.4%	14,974	1.5%	9,198	1.7%	16,323	1.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	28,742	5.3%	58,066	6.0%	33,346	6.2%	62,417	6.4%
FORKS	1,082	0.2%	2,171	0.2%	1,263	0.2%	2,356	0.2%
KELSO	11,478	2.1%	21,460	2.2%	14,747	2.7%	25,487	2.6%
LAKEWOOD	15,992	3.0%	32,490	3.3%	19,163	3.5%	35,867	3.7%
LONG BEACH	1,314	0.2%	2,114	0.2%	1,544	0.3%	2,336	0.2%
OLYMPIA	17,818	3.3%	32,409	3.3%	22,073	4.1%	37,839	3.9%
PIERCE NORTH	13,165	2.4%	22,205	2.3%	16,488	3.0%	25,626	2.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	16,854	3.1%	32,972	3.4%	20,033	3.7%	36,296	3.7%
PORT ANGELES	5,007	0.9%	8,897	0.9%	6,206	1.1%	10,103	1.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	2,035	0.4%	3,338	0.3%	2,519	0.5%	3,835	0.4%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	14,639	2.7%	29,635	3.0%	17,075	3.2%	32,136	3.3%
SHELTON	5,638	1.0%	10,395	1.1%	6,747	1.2%	11,516	1.2%
SOUTH BEND	928	0.2%	1,741	0.2%	1,145	0.2%	1,958	0.2%
STEVENSON	615	0.1%	1,108	0.1%	779	0.1%	1,313	0.1%
Region 3 Total	165,150	30.5%	314,256	32.3%	200,224	37.0%	351,931	36.2%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	32	<0.1%	51	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	58	<0.1%	96	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	69	<0.1%	124	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	82	<0.1%	134	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	22	<0.1%	32	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	7,164	1.3%	7,466	0.8%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	3	<0.1%	6	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	59,361	11.0%	59,357	6.1%
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE (PGST)	122	<0.1%	242	<0.1%
CSCC and PGST Total	66,913	12.4%	67,508	6.9%

Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	170	<0.1%	198	<0.1%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	413	0.1%	467	<0.1%
ELLENSBURG HCS	153	<0.1%	168	<0.1%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	612	0.1%	715	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	316	0.1%	344	<0.1%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	2,449	0.5%	2,862	0.3%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	305	0.1%	352	<0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	1,119	0.2%	1,326	0.1%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	361	0.1%	426	<0.1%
WAPATO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	287	0.1%	315	<0.1%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	710	0.1%	817	0.1%
Region 1 Total	6,895	1.3%	7,990	0.8%

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	1,151	0.2%	1,382	0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	685	0.1%	803	0.1%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	1,421	0.3%	1,677	0.2%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	8,140	1.5%	9,910	1.0%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	528	0.1%	603	0.1%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	430	0.1%	491	0.1%
Region 2 Total	12,355	2.3%	14,866	1.5%

Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	483	0.1%	531	0.1%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	807	0.1%	917	0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	414	0.1%	461	<0.1%
KELSO HCS	655	0.1%	728	0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	1,089	0.2%	1,252	0.1%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	234	<0.1%	252	<0.1%
PORT ANGELES HCS	459	0.1%	497	0.1%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	3,478	0.6%	4,062	0.4%
VANCOUVER HCS	2,374	0.4%	2,851	0.3%
LTC SPECIALTY UNIT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	9,993	1.8%	11,551	1.2%

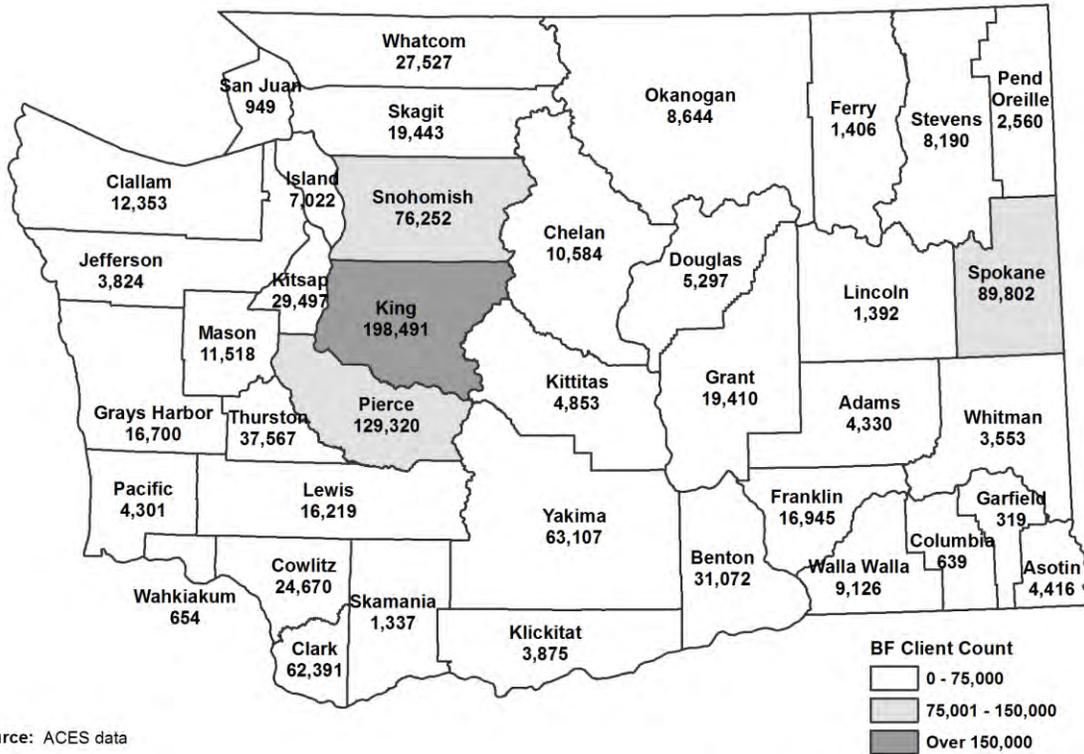
Caseload by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	1,797	0.3%	4,330	0.4%	Lewis	9,127	1.7%	16,219	1.7%
Asotin	2,521	0.5%	4,416	0.5%	Lincoln	666	0.1%	1,392	0.1%
Benton	15,002	2.8%	31,072	3.2%	Mason	6,739	1.2%	11,518	1.2%
Chelan	5,670	1.0%	10,584	1.1%	Okanogan	4,817	0.9%	8,643	0.9%
Clallam	7,385	1.4%	12,353	1.3%	Pacific	2,693	0.5%	4,301	0.4%
Clark	33,347	6.2%	62,391	6.4%	Pend Oreille	1,480	0.3%	2,560	0.3%
Columbia	380	0.1%	639	0.1%	Pierce	72,284	13.3%	129,320	13.3%
Cowlitz	14,259	2.6%	24,670	2.5%	San Juan	617	0.1%	949	0.1%
Douglas	2,521	0.5%	5,298	0.5%	Skagit	10,757	2.0%	19,443	2.0%
Ferry	850	0.2%	1,406	0.1%	Skamania	793	0.1%	1,337	0.1%
Franklin	7,328	1.4%	16,945	1.7%	Snohomish	42,936	7.9%	76,252	7.8%
Garfield	155	<0.1%	319	<0.1%	Spokane	50,016	9.2%	89,803	9.2%
Grant	9,380	1.7%	19,410	2.0%	Stevens	4,452	0.8%	8,190	0.8%
Grays Harbor	10,034	1.9%	16,700	1.7%	Thurston	21,910	4.0%	37,567	3.9%
Island	4,126	0.8%	7,022	0.7%	Wahkiakum	358	0.1%	654	0.1%
Jefferson	2,511	0.5%	3,824	0.4%	Walla Walla	4,936	0.9%	9,126	0.9%
King	115,749	21.4%	198,492	20.4%	Whatcom	16,516	3.0%	27,525	2.8%
Kitsap	17,607	3.2%	29,497	3.0%	Whitman	1,917	0.4%	3,553	0.4%
Kittitas	2,901	0.5%	4,853	0.5%	Yakima	30,181	5.6%	63,107	6.5%
Klickitat	2,177	0.4%	3,875	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	2,862	0.5%	3,823	0.4%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	541,757	100.0%	973,378	100.0%

Client Density Maps, June 2016 Snapshot

Number of Basic Food Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2016

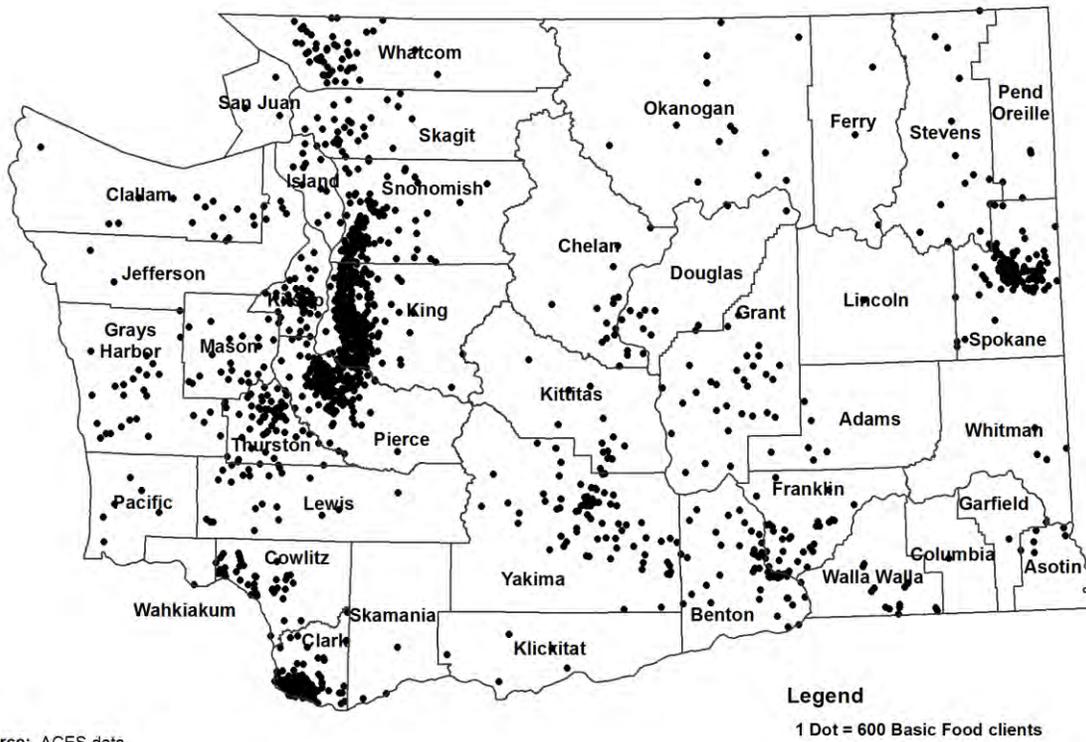


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2016

Client Density Maps, June 2016 (continued)

Number of Basic Food Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2016



Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2016

Basic Food Error Rate (Federal Fiscal Year October through September), FFY 2006 through FFY 2015¹⁰

Federal Fiscal Year	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	Lower Bound ¹¹	Tolerance ¹²	Difference ¹³
2006	2.5	2.6	2	6	3.4
2007	2.9	2.9	1.9	5.6	2.7
2008	3.8	3.9	2.9	5	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	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
2015 ¹⁴	0.2				

Information about the 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-adjusted 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 error 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

¹⁰ Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2016 data is not yet available.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ At the time this report was produced, Federal data (official state error rate, lower bound, tolerance, and difference) was unavailable for FFY 2015.

falls between 8% and 9%. The lower boundary of 8% is compared to 105% of the federal rate. If the federal error rate is 7.75%, the rate used would be 7.75×1.05 , or 8.2%. In this example, the state's lower boundary error rate of 8% is less than 105% of the federal error rate, or 8.2%, 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 then multiply it 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 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Total Clients	973,378	100.0%	615,868	100.0%	357,510	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Female	521,264	53.6%	346,511	56.3%	174,753	48.9%
Male	452,091	46.4%	269,345	43.7%	182,746	51.1%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	23	<0.1%	12	<0.1%	11	<0.1%

Race/Ethnicity	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Hispanic Origin	182,550	18.8%	75,145	12.2%	107,405	30.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	790,828	81.2%	540,723	87.8%	250,105	70.0%
White	509,977	52.4%	374,889	60.9%	135,088	37.8%
Black/African American	84,950	8.7%	54,397	8.8%	30,553	8.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	64,157	6.6%	45,793	7.4%	18,364	5.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	27,244	2.8%	18,863	3.1%	8,381	2.3%
Two or More Races	11,643	1.2%	4,896	0.8%	6,747	1.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	92,857	9.5%	41,885	6.8%	50,972	14.3%

Marital Status (Adults Only)	All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Separated	46,416	7.5%
Married	118,084	19.2%
Never Married	294,262	47.8%
Divorced	117,145	19.0%
Widowed	26,948	4.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	13,013	2.1%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
U.S. Citizen	903,163	92.8%	558,203	90.6%	344,960	96.5%
Resident Alien	68,841	7.1%	56,644	9.2%	12,197	3.4%
U.S. National¹⁵	1,358	0.1%	1,009	0.2%	349	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	16	<0.1%	12	<0.1%	4	<0.1%

¹⁵ 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 2016 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Homeless ¹⁶	104,737	10.8%	87,890	14.3%	16,847	4.7%

Education Status (Adults Only)	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Less than a High School Diploma	447,535	46.0%	130,290	21.2%	317,245	88.7%
High School Graduate or GED	344,962	35.4%	341,924	55.5%	3,038	0.8%
Some College or College Degree	127,161	13.1%	126,978	20.6%	183	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	53,720	5.5%	16,676	2.7%	37,044	10.4%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
< 1 Year Old	21,240	2.2%			21,240	5.9%
1 – 5 Years Old	113,447	11.7%			113,447	31.7%
6 – 10 Years Old	109,867	11.3%			109,867	30.7%
11 – 15 Years Old	84,362	8.7%			84,362	23.6%
16 – 17 Years Old	28,594	2.9%			28,594	8.0%
18 – 24 Years Old	86,802	8.9%	86,802	14.1%		
25 – 34 Years Old	149,017	15.3%	149,017	24.2%		
35 – 44 Years Old	109,145	11.2%	109,145	17.7%		
45 – 54 Years Old	99,515	10.2%	99,515	16.2%		
55 – 64 Years Old	90,986	9.3%	90,986	14.8%		
65+ Years Old	80,403	8.3%	80,403	13.1%		
Average Age of Children						7.8 Years
Average Age of Adults						43.4 Years

¹⁶ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing, emergency shelter, or battered spouse.

FAP Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Total Clients	16,966	100.0%	15,079	100.0%	1,887	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Female	10,519	62.0%	9,564	63.4%	955	50.6%
Male	6,445	38.0%	5,513	36.6%	932	49.4%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%

Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Hispanic Origin	4,875	28.7%	4,398	29.2%	477	25.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,091	71.3%	10,681	70.8%	1,410	74.7%
White	1,405	8.3%	1,277	8.5%	128	6.8%
Black/African American	1,431	8.4%	1,390	9.2%	41	2.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,415	37.8%	5,582	37.0%	833	44.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	72	0.4%	63	0.4%	9	0.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	2,764	16.3%	2,365	15.7%	399	21.1%

Marital Status (Adults Only)	All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Separated	726	4.8%
Married	7,321	48.6%
Never Married	4,965	32.9%
Divorced	574	3.8%
Widowed	872	5.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	621	4.1%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
U.S. Citizen	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Resident Alien	16,950	99.9%	15,064	99.9%	1,886	99.9%
U.S. National¹⁷	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	11	0.1%	10	0.1%	1	<0.1%

¹⁷ 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 2016 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Homeless ¹⁸	1,031	6.1%	892	5.9%	139	7.4%

Education Status (Adults Only)	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Less than a High School Diploma	6,122	36.1%	4,410	29.2%	1,712	90.7%
High School Graduate or GED	7,600	44.8%	7,574	50.2%	26	1.4%
Some College or College Degree	2,229	13.1%	2,228	14.8%	1	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1,015	6.0%	867	5.7%	148	7.8%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
< 1 Year Old	5	<0.1%			5	0.3%
1 – 5 Years Old	293	1.7%			293	15.5%
6 – 10 Years Old	524	3.1%			524	27.8%
11 – 15 Years Old	611	3.6%			611	32.4%
16 – 17 Years Old	454	2.7%			454	24.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	2,401	14.2%	2,401	15.9%		
25 – 34 Years Old	4,300	25.3%	4,300	28.5%		
35 – 44 Years Old	3,426	20.2%	3,426	22.7%		
45 – 54 Years Old	1,571	9.3%	1,571	10.4%		
55 – 64 Years Old	1,430	8.4%	1,430	9.5%		
65+ Years Old	1,951	11.5%	1,951	12.9%		
Average Age of Children			11.1 Years			
Average Age of Adults			40.7 Years			

¹⁸ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing, emergency shelter, or battered spouse.

FAP Clients Top 10 Countries of Origin, June 2016 Snapshot

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
State Total	16,966	100.0%	15,079	100.0%	1,887	100.0%
Mexico	4,251	25.1%	3,818	25.3%	433	22.9%
Marshall Islands	2,988	17.6%	2,190	14.5%	798	42.3%
Micronesia	1,710	10.1%	1,424	9.4%	286	15.2%
Vietnam	1,107	6.5%	1,099	7.3%	8	0.4%
Ethiopia	753	4.4%	744	4.9%	9	0.5%
Philippines	629	3.7%	621	4.1%	8	0.4%
China	525	3.1%	515	3.4%	10	0.5%
Ukraine	355	2.1%	320	2.1%	35	1.9%
Russia	351	2.1%	315	2.1%	36	1.9%
India	324	1.9%	306	2.0%	18	1.0%
Total Clients from Top 10 Countries	12,993	76.6%	11,352	75.3%	1,641	87.0%
All other Countries	3,973	23.4%	3,727	24.7%	246	13.0%

FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2016 Snapshot

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Aruba	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Afghanistan	75	0.4%	69	0.5%	6	0.3%
Algeria	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Albania	14	0.1%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%
Armenia	25	0.1%	25	0.2%	0	0.0%
Angola	16	0.1%	12	0.1%	4	0.2%
Argentina	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
Australia	11	0.1%	8	0.1%	3	0.2%
Azerbaijan	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Bermuda	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Belarus (Belorussia)	41	0.2%	37	0.2%	4	0.2%
Belize	9	0.1%	8	0.1%	1	0.1%
Myanmar (Burma)	15	0.1%	15	0.1%	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	23	0.1%	23	0.2%	0	0.0%
Bolivia	5	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	3	0.2%
Bahrain	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Brazil	13	0.1%	12	0.1%	1	0.1%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	28	0.2%	28	0.2%	0	0.0%
Benin	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Burundi	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Canada	54	0.3%	52	0.3%	2	0.1%
Cambodia Kampuchea	110	0.6%	110	0.7%	0	0.0%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	98	0.6%	93	0.6%	5	0.3%
Chad	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Congo	24	0.1%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%
Chile	46	0.3%	46	0.3%	0	0.0%
Cook Islands	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Cameroon	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
China	525	3.1%	515	3.4%	10	0.5%
Columbia	41	0.2%	37	0.2%	4	0.2%
Croatia	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Costa Rica	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Cuba	18	0.1%	18	0.1%	0	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Czech Republic	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Djibouti	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Denmark	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Dominican Republic	22	0.1%	22	0.1%	0	0.0%
England	8	<0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Ecuador	12	0.1%	11	0.1%	1	0.1%
Egypt	130	0.8%	116	0.8%	14	0.7%

FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children ⁴
El Salvador	215	1.3%	206	1.4%	9	0.5%
Equatorial Guinea	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Eritrea	163	1.0%	157	1.0%	6	0.3%
Estonia	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Ethiopia	753	4.4%	744	4.9%	9	0.5%
Faroe Islands	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Falkland Islands	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Fiji	40	0.2%	40	0.3%	0	0.0%
Micronesia	1,710	10.1%	1,424	9.4%	286	15.2%
French Polynesia	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
France	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Gambia, The	57	0.3%	53	0.4%	4	0.2%
Greece	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Ghana	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%
Greenland	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Georgia	6	<0.1%	6	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Germany	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Guatemala	119	0.7%	112	0.7%	7	0.4%
Guinea-Bissau	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Guinea	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Guyana	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Haiti	27	0.2%	26	0.2%	1	0.1%
Hong Kong	9	0.1%	8	0.1%	1	0.1%
Honduras	93	0.5%	88	0.6%	5	0.3%
Hungary	2	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	0.1%
Indonesia	21	0.1%	21	0.1%	0	0.0%
Ireland	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
India	324	1.9%	306	2.0%	18	1.0%
Iraq	74	0.4%	66	0.4%	8	0.4%
Iran	148	0.9%	146	1.0%	2	0.1%
Israel	8	<0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Italy	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Japan	22	0.1%	22	0.1%	0	0.0%
Jamaica	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
Jordan	20	0.1%	16	0.1%	4	0.2%
Kazakhstan	36	0.2%	30	0.2%	6	0.3%
Kenya	165	1.0%	159	1.1%	6	0.3%
Kyrgyzstan	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Korea (North)	7	<0.1%	7	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Kosovo	14	0.1%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%
Korea (South)	109	0.6%	109	0.7%	0	0.0%
Kuwait	7	<0.1%	7	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Liberia	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Lebanon	8	<0.1%	6	<0.1%	2	0.1%
Lithuania	8	<0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%

FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Laos	18	0.1%	18	0.1%	0	0.0%
Latvia	5	<0.1%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%
Libya	57	0.3%	33	0.2%	24	1.3%
Madagascar	5	<0.1%	3	0.0%	2	0.1%
Macau	5	<0.1%	4	0.0%	1	0.1%
Moldova	99	0.6%	96	0.6%	3	0.2%
Montserrat	7	<0.1%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Mongolia	50	0.3%	39	0.3%	11	0.6%
Malawi	1	<0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Macedonia	4	<0.1%	3	0.0%	1	0.1%
Mali	7	<0.1%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Monaco	6	<0.1%	3	0.0%	3	0.2%
Morocco	39	0.2%	37	0.3%	2	0.1%
Martinique	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Mauritius	9	0.1%	3	0.0%	6	0.3%
Malaysia	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
Mauritania	2	<0.1%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mexico	4,251	25.1%	3,818	25.3%	433	22.9%
Mozambique	1	<0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
New Caledonia	1	<0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Niger	3	<0.1%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nigeria	38	0.2%	35	0.2%	3	0.2%
Northern Mariana Islands	6	0.0%	5	0.0%	1	0.1%
Nepal	42	0.2%	42	0.3%	0	0.0%
Norway	2	<0.1%	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
Netherlands	1	<0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nicaragua	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Nauru	1	<0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
New Zealand	3	<0.1%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Oman	2	<0.1%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Country	173	1.0%	143	1.0%	30	1.6%
Paraguay	2	<0.1%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Peru	46	0.3%	46	0.3%	0	0.0%
Philippines	629	3.7%	621	4.1%	8	0.4%
Pakistan	107	0.6%	99	0.7%	8	0.4%
Panama	2	<0.1%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Poland	1	<0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Papua New Guinea	1	<0.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Portugal	5	<0.1%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%
Palau	123	0.7%	103	0.7%	20	1.1%
Qatar	2	<0.1%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Marshall Islands	2,988	17.6%	2,190	14.5%	798	42.3%
Romania	30	0.2%	30	0.2%	0	0.0%
Russia	351	2.1%	315	2.1%	36	1.9%

FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Rwanda	5	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	1	0.1%
Saudi Arabia	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Saint Barthelemy	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Serbia	6	<0.1%	6	<0.1%	0	0.0%
South Africa	7	<0.1%	7	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Senegal	6	<0.1%	6	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Saint Martin	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
Singapore	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Somalia	164	1.0%	164	1.1%	0	0.0%
Spain	6	<0.1%	6	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Sierra Leone	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Sudan	42	0.2%	42	0.3%	0	0.0%
Sweden	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Syria	20	0.1%	18	0.1%	2	0.1%
United Arab Emirates	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Trinidad & Tobago	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Thailand	29	0.2%	29	0.2%	0	0.0%
Tonga	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Togo	7	<0.1%	7	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Sao Tome and Principe	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Turkey	14	0.1%	12	0.1%	2	0.1%
Taiwan	8	<0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Tanzania	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Uganda	21	0.1%	16	0.1%	5	0.3%
Ukraine	355	2.1%	320	2.1%	35	1.9%
United Kingdom	15	0.1%	15	0.1%	0	0.0%
Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)	8	<0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Uruguay	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	40	0.2%	39	0.3%	1	0.1%
Vanuatu	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Venezuela	38	0.2%	35	0.2%	3	0.2%
Vietnam	1,107	6.5%	1,099	7.3%	8	0.4%
Wales	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Western Sahara	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Western Samoa	46	0.3%	46	0.3%	0	0.0%
Yemen	24	0.1%	20	0.1%	4	0.2%
Zambia	8	<0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Zimbabwe	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Unknown/Unreported	6	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	1	0.1%

WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	77,639	100.0%

Gender		All Clients	
Female	43,110	55.5%	
Male	34,529	44.5%	

Race/Ethnicity		All Clients	
Hispanic Origin	4,923	6.3%	
Not Hispanic or Latino	72,716	93.7%	
White	49,934	64.3%	
Black/African American	7,285	9.4%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,628	8.5%	
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,379	3.1%	
Two or More Races	344	0.4%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	6,146	7.9%	

Marital Status		All Clients	
Separated	9,046	11.7%	
Married	8	<0.1%	
Never Married	38,239	49.3%	
Divorced	21,525	27.7%	
Widowed	7,926	10.2%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	895	1.2%	

Citizenship Status		All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	72,474	93.3%	
Resident Alien	5,100	6.6%	
U.S. National¹⁹	65	0.1%	

¹⁹ 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 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

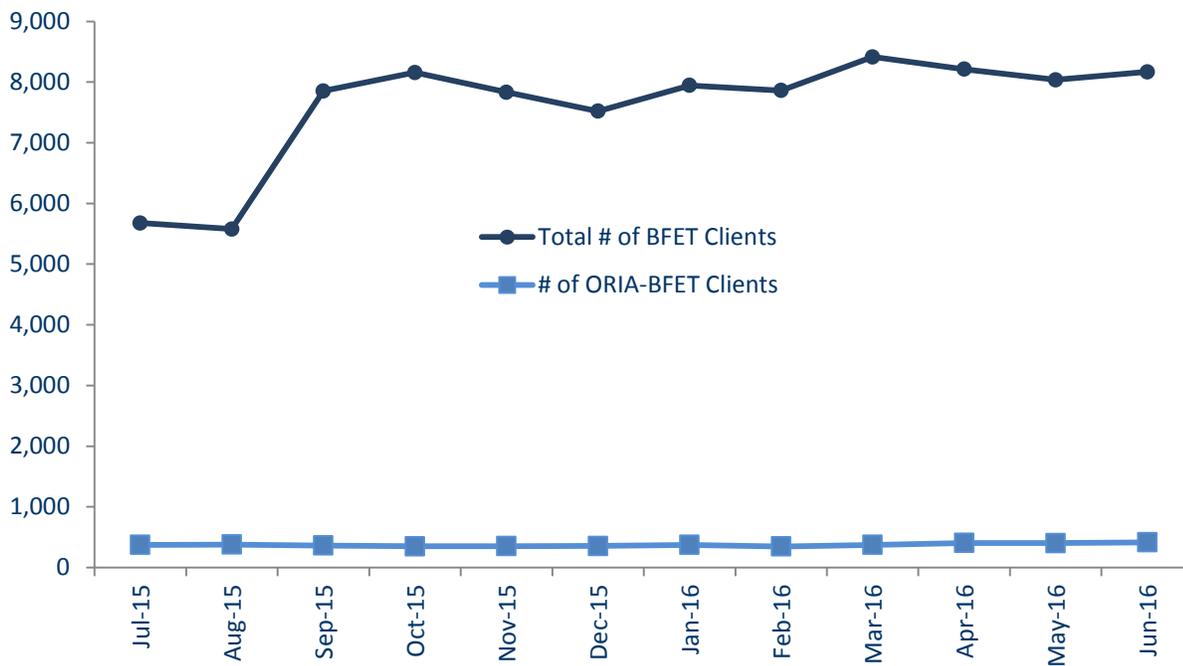
Homeless Status	All Clients	
Homeless ²⁰	5,809	7.5%

Education Status	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	20,322	26.2%
High School Graduate or GED	41,834	53.9%
Some College or College Degree	9,444	12.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	6,039	7.8%

Age	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	3,237	4.2%
25 - 34 Years Old	8,428	10.9%
35 - 44 Years Old	7,604	9.8%
45 - 54 Years Old	15,952	20.5%
55 - 64 Years Old	22,417	28.9%
65+ Years Old	20,001	25.8%
Average Age of Clients	54.6 Years	

²⁰ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing, emergency shelter, or battered spouse.

Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served²¹, SFY 2016



SFY 2016	Total # of BFET Clients	# of ORIA-BFET Clients ²²
July	5,678	373
August	5,577	378
September	7,853	364
October	8,158	351
November	7,832	352
December	7,520	356
January	7,945	375
February	7,861	349
March	8,413	373
April	8,212	405
May	8,038	403
June	8,168	415
Mo. Avg.	7,605	375

²¹ A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days, so the monthly client counts include duplications.

²² Some BFET clients are served by the Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance.

BFET Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	8,168	100.0%

Gender		
	All Clients	
Female	5,120	62.7%
Male	3,048	37.3%

Race/Ethnicity		
	All Clients	
Hispanic Origin	900	11.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,268	89.0%
White	4,126	50.5%
Black/African American	1,633	20.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	536	6.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	162	2.0%
Two or More Races	78	1.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	733	9.0%

Marital Status		
	All Clients	
Separated	585	7.2%
Married	1,445	17.7%
Never Married	4,632	56.7%
Divorced	1,173	14.4%
Widowed	78	1.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	255	3.1%

Citizenship Status		
	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	7,105	87.0%
Resident Alien	1,051	12.9%
U.S. National²³	12	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

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

BFET Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
All Clients		
Homeless ²⁴	1,060	13.0%

Education Status		
All Clients		
Less than a High School Diploma	925	11.3%
High School Graduate or GED	3,815	46.7%
Some College or College Degree	3,310	40.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	118	1.4%

Age		
All Clients		
Under 18 Years Old	29	0.4%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,341	16.4%
25 - 34 Years Old	3,124	38.2%
35 - 44 Years Old	1,944	23.8%
45 - 54 Years Old	1,138	13.9%
55 - 64 Years Old	522	6.4%
65+ Years Old	70	0.9%
Average Age of Clients		
		35.3 Years

²⁴ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing, emergency shelter, or battered spouse.

TFA Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	28,866	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
	Female	16,854
Male	12,012	41.6%

Race	All Clients	
	Hispanic Origin	7,211
Not Hispanic or Latino	21,655	75.0%
White	12,455	43.1%
Black/African American	3,356	11.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,575	5.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	687	2.4%
Two or More Races	437	1.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3,145	10.9%

Marital Status	All Clients	
	Separated	1,103
Married	2,772	23.7%
Never Married	6,269	53.6%
Divorced	1,243	10.6%
Widowed	105	0.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	202	1.7%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
	U.S. Citizen	26,219
Resident Alien	2,583	8.9%
U.S. National²⁵	61	0.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3	<0.1%

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

TFA Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		All Clients
Homeless ²⁶	3,852	13.3%

Education Status		All Clients
Less than a High School Diploma	18,163	63.0%
High School Graduate or GED	6,257	21.7%
Some College or College Degree	2,456	8.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1,990	6.9%

Age		All Clients
< 1 Year Old	1,275	4.4%
1 – 5 Years Old	6,445	22.3%
6 – 10 Years Old	5,035	17.4%
11 – 15 Years Old	3,339	11.6%
16 – 17 Years Old	1,078	3.7%
18 - 24 Years Old	2,929	10.1%
25 - 34 Years Old	4,480	15.5%
35 - 44 Years Old	2,705	9.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	1,114	3.9%
55 - 64 Years Old	366	1.3%
65+ Years Old	100	0.3%
Average Age of Clients	32.6 Years	

²⁶ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing, emergency shelter, or battered spouse.

Child
Support
Program

SFY

2016

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 (established under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act) 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 included in this chapter 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 measured by 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 2016 load. Data for incentive payments are provided by the DCS Fiscal Office.

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

Child Support Program Highlights, SFY 2016

The average monthly child support caseload was 340,919 in SFY 2016, a 2.0% decrease from 347,740 in SFY 2015. Within this caseload, average monthly Current Assistance cases decreased 6.9% from 36,207 in SFY 2015 to 33,723 in SFY 2016; Former Assistance cases decreased by 2.1% from 192,318 to 188,329; and Never Assistance cases decreased 0.3% from 119,215 to 118,867.

- The program collected a total of \$683.8 million in SFY 2016.
- The total child support cost avoidance was \$136.5 million. Of the total, \$79.5 million (58.2%) was for the Medicaid program; \$41.5 million (30.4%) was for the Basic Food program and \$15.6 million (11.4%) was for the TANF program.
- The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) reported 28,414 births to unmarried mothers. Of these births, DOH reports that 21,183 (74.6%) of the unmarried couples jointly 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.

Child Support Incentive¹ Scorecard, FFY 2015² and FFY 2016³

Measure	Goal Needed to Obtain 100% Funding	Actual Performance		Estimated Percentage of Maximum Incentive Reached	
		2015	2016	2015	2016
Paternity Establishment Percentage	80%	98.7%	101.6%	100%	100%
Support Order Establishment	80%	93.2%	93.4%	100%	100%
Current Collections	80%	65.5%	66.3%	75%	76%
Arrearage Collections	80%	61.6%	61.9%	71%	71%
Cost Effectiveness	5.00	4.54	4.27	90%	80%

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.

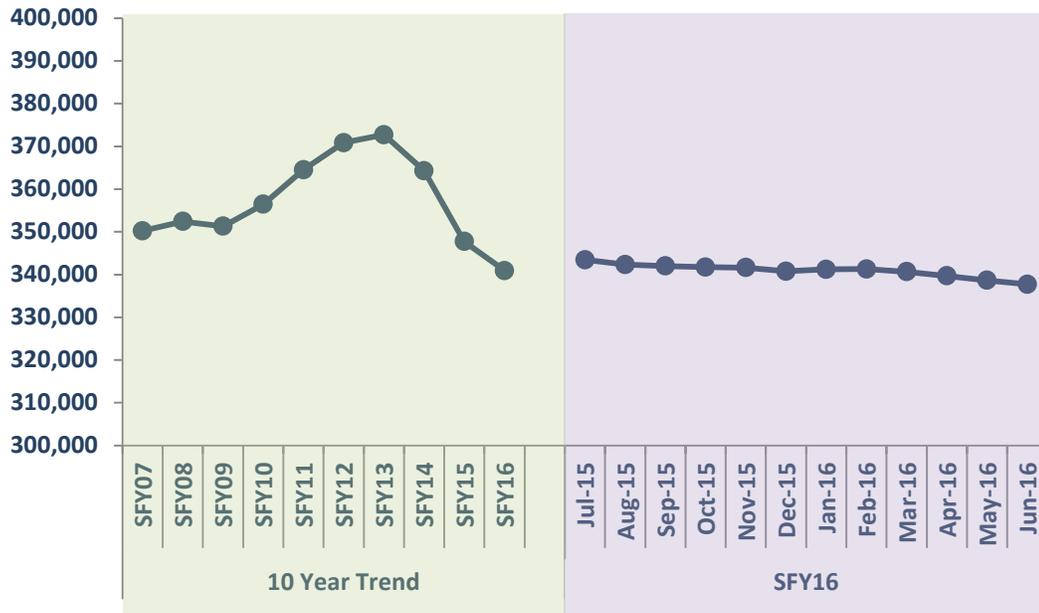
Cost-effectiveness: Total IV-D dollars collected divided by total IV-D dollars expended.

¹ DCS incentive payments for FFY15 are based on DCS actual FFY15 performance and OCSE FFY15 preliminary performance results for all other states. DCS incentive payments for FFY16 are based on DCS actual FFY16 performance and OCSE FFY15 preliminary performance results for all other states. Data source: DCS Fiscal Office.

² FFY 2015 data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) 2015 Preliminary Report.

³ FFY 2016 data is preliminarily based on unaudited federal reports.

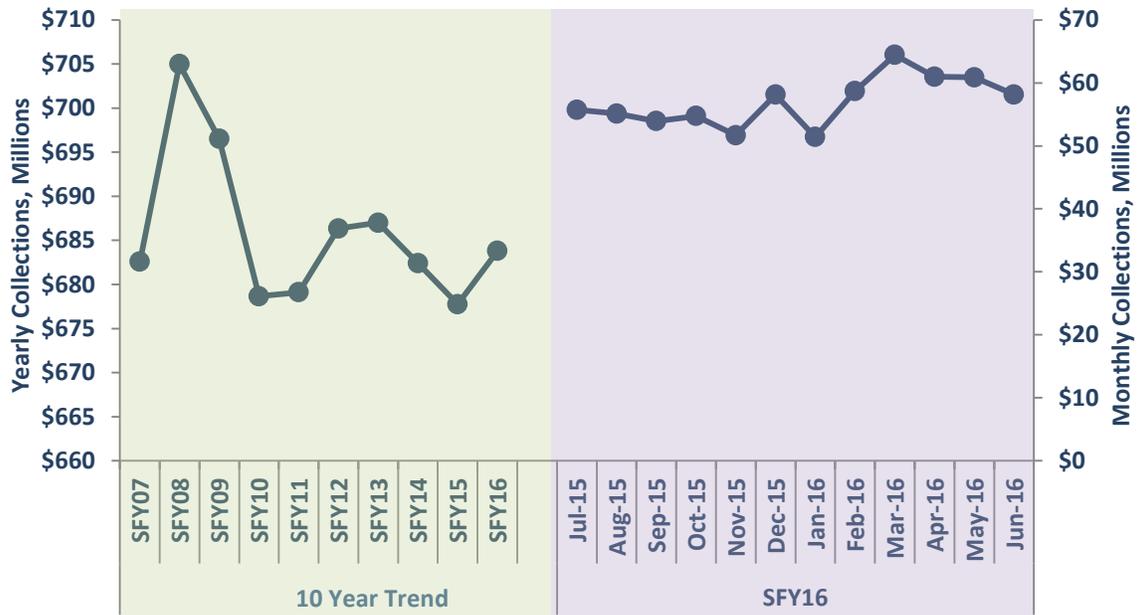
Child Support Caseload, SFY 2007 to SFY 2016 Unduplicated



SFY	Cases	SFY	Cases
SFY07	350,206	SFY12	370,830
SFY08	352,422	SFY13	372,701
SFY09	351,315	SFY14	364,295
SFY10	356,436	SFY15	347,740
SFY11	364,535	SFY16	340,919

SFY 2016	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Caseload
July	33,576	190,489	119,370	343,435
August	34,208	189,422	118,704	342,334
September	34,159	189,322	118,495	341,976
October	34,536	188,669	118,522	341,727
November	34,538	188,484	118,584	341,606
December	33,709	188,525	118,533	340,767
January	34,802	187,645	118,774	341,221
February	34,165	188,040	119,073	341,278
March	33,206	188,294	119,160	340,660
April	32,876	187,694	119,112	339,682
May	32,962	186,631	119,051	338,644
June	31,943	186,736	119,021	337,700
Mo. Avg.	33,723	188,329	118,867	340,919

Child Support Collections, SFY 2007 – SFY 2016



SFY	Collections	SFY	Collections
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
SFY11	\$679,114,124	SFY16	\$683,807,632

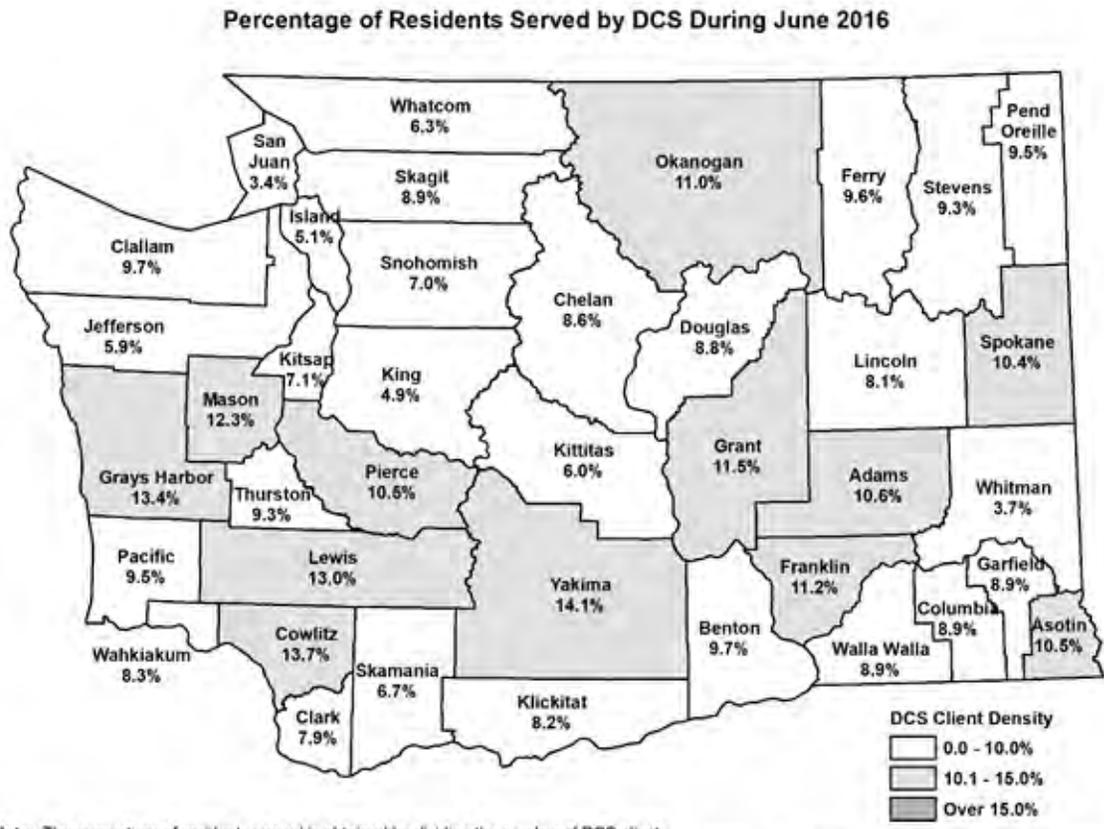
SFY 2016	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Collections
July	\$1,754,845	\$21,127,425	\$32,826,779	\$55,709,049
August	\$1,786,817	\$20,655,025	\$32,672,503	\$55,114,344
September	\$1,777,787	\$20,082,807	\$32,078,092	\$53,938,686
October	\$1,830,381	\$20,675,573	\$32,231,476	\$54,737,430
November	\$1,730,959	\$19,055,334	\$30,905,556	\$51,691,849
December	\$2,070,929	\$21,640,980	\$34,397,778	\$58,109,687
January	\$1,750,839	\$18,637,278	\$31,006,324	\$51,394,442
February	\$2,235,273	\$22,162,077	\$34,293,828	\$58,691,178
March	\$2,603,217	\$25,185,967	\$36,635,737	\$64,424,921
April	\$2,267,698	\$23,516,752	\$35,192,986	\$60,977,436
May	\$2,124,046	\$23,398,567	\$35,352,870	\$60,875,482
June	\$1,942,955	\$21,895,983	\$34,304,189	\$58,143,128
Total	\$23,875,746	\$258,033,768	\$401,898,118	\$683,807,632

Child Support Clients by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	2,075	19,510	10.6%	Lewis	9,980	76,890	13.0%
Asotin	2,336	22,150	10.5%	Lincoln	865	10,640	8.1%
Benton	18,547	190,500	9.7%	Mason	7,696	62,320	12.3%
Chelan	6,515	75,910	8.6%	Okanogan	4,597	41,730	11.0%
Clallam	7,140	73,410	9.7%	Pacific	2,007	21,180	9.5%
Clark	36,611	461,010	7.9%	Pend Oreille	1,262	13,290	9.5%
Columbia	361	4,050	8.9%	Pierce	88,468	844,490	10.5%
Cowlitz	14,343	104,850	13.7%	San Juan	549	16,320	3.4%
Douglas	3,578	40,720	8.8%	Skagit	10,906	122,270	8.9%
Ferry	739	7,700	9.6%	Skamania	770	11,500	6.7%
Franklin	9,916	88,670	11.2%	Snohomish	54,004	772,860	7.0%
Garfield	195	2,200	8.9%	Spokane	51,082	492,530	10.4%
Grant	10,858	94,610	11.5%	Stevens	4,097	44,100	9.3%
Grays Harbor	9,764	72,820	13.4%	Thurston	25,435	272,690	9.3%
Island	4,237	82,910	5.1%	Wahkiakum	331	4,000	8.3%
Jefferson	1,831	31,090	5.9%	Walla Walla	5,423	60,730	8.9%
King	102,767	2,105,100	4.9%	Whatcom	13,288	212,540	6.3%
Kitsap	18,606	262,590	7.1%	Whitman	1,772	47,940	3.7%
Kittitas	2,607	43,710	6.0%	Yakima	35,477	250,900	14.1%
Klickitat	1,743	21,270	8.2%				
State Total⁴	572,778	7,183,700	8.0%				

⁴ Not including clients who lived out of the state or not reported.

Percentage of Total Population with a DCS Case by County, June 2016 Snapshot

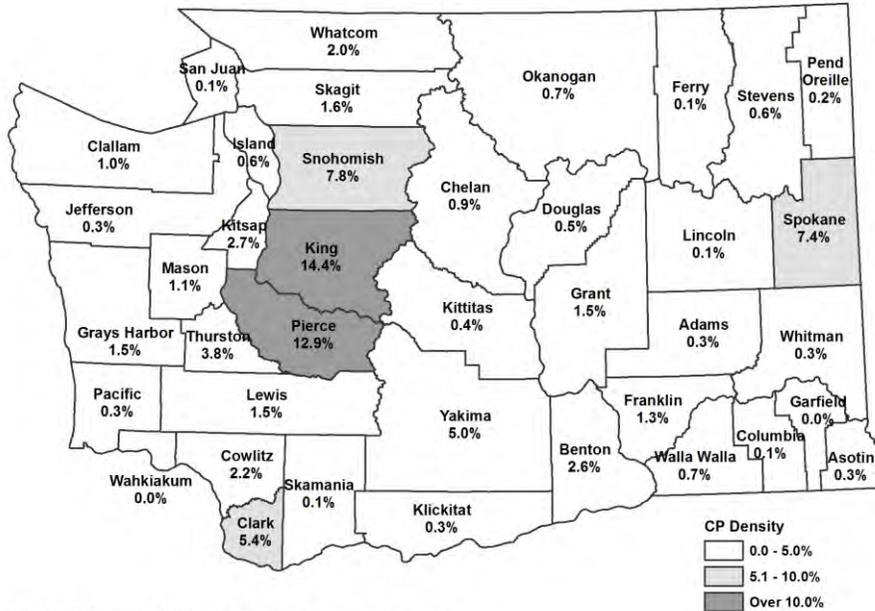


Note: The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS clients in a county during June 2016 by the OFM 2016 County Population estimate.

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

Percentage of Custodial and Noncustodial Parents by County, June 2016 Snapshot

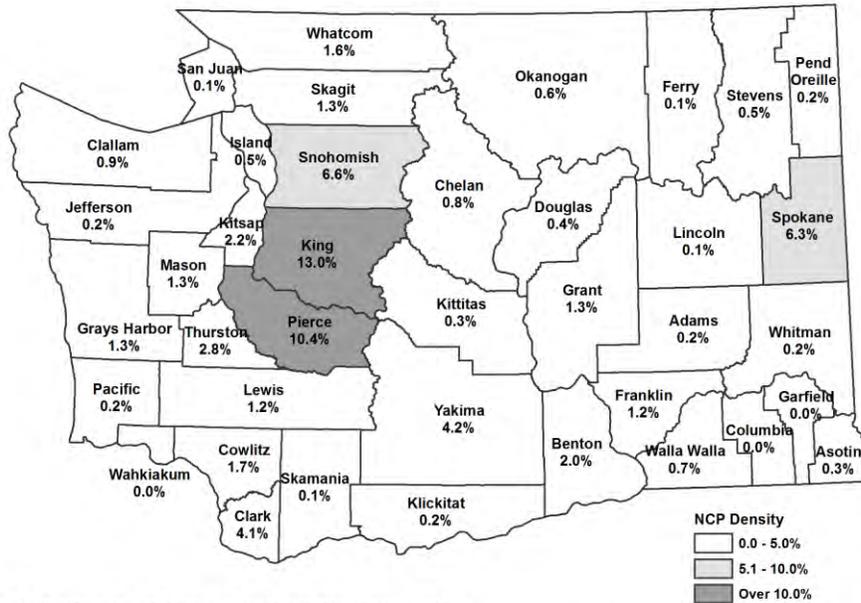
Percentage of Custodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2016



Note: 17.4% of CPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2016

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2016



Note: 30.8% of NCPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2016

Child Support Cost Avoidance, SFY 2016

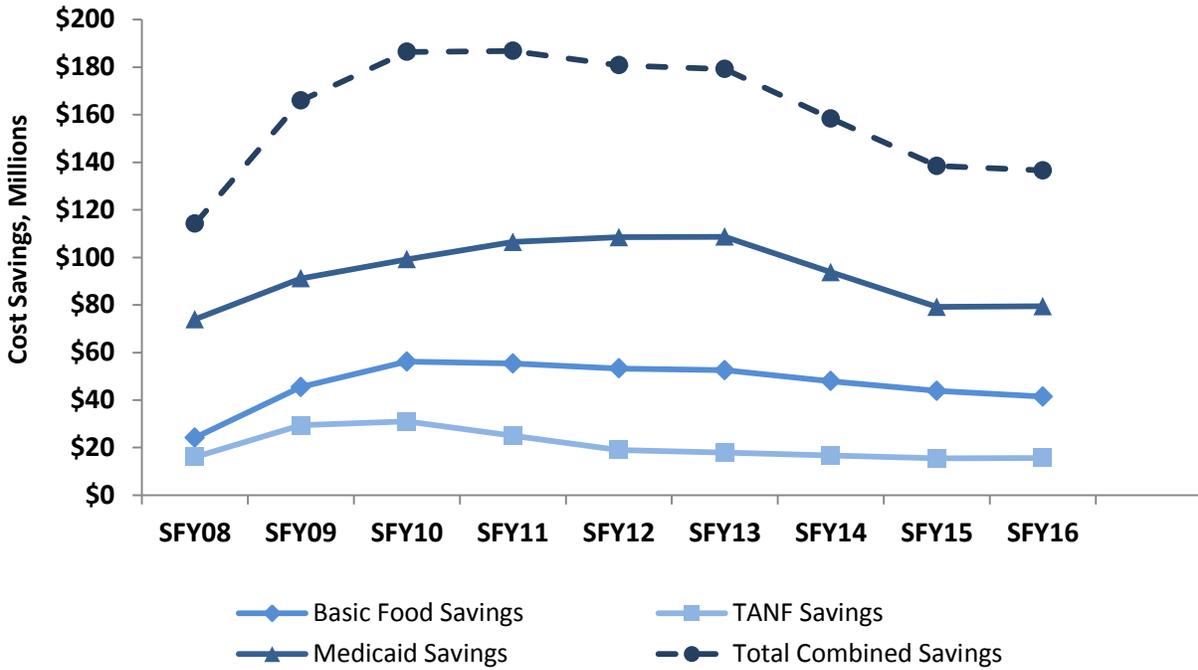
SFY 2016	Basic Food			TANF		
	Average CR ⁵ Basic Food Expenditure	Average CI ⁶ Basic Food Expenditure	Total Basic Food Savings	Average CR ⁵ TANF Expenditure	Average CI ⁶ TANF Expenditure	Total TANF Savings
July	\$91.5	\$149.1	\$3,434,189	\$7.2	\$29.0	\$1,297,205
August	\$91.9	\$149.5	\$3,386,000	\$7.7	\$29.9	\$1,293,190
September	\$90.9	\$148.8	\$3,368,958	\$7.7	\$30.6	\$1,336,202
October	\$90.6	\$149.3	\$3,466,247	\$7.4	\$30.7	\$1,399,088
November	\$89.8	\$150.0	\$3,491,031	\$7.2	\$30.3	\$1,353,385
December	\$88.0	\$148.0	\$3,504,997	\$7.1	\$30.4	\$1,385,436
January	\$87.4	\$147.5	\$3,490,644	\$7.2	\$30.2	\$1,354,984
February	\$87.2	\$146.9	\$3,526,634	\$7.4	\$29.6	\$1,309,233
March	\$87.1	\$144.6	\$3,465,761	\$7.5	\$28.4	\$1,264,609
April	\$86.2	\$143.1	\$3,387,714	\$7.1	\$27.5	\$1,241,859
May	\$85.0	\$142.2	\$3,601,183	\$7.1	\$27.4	\$1,228,979
June	\$85.0	\$140.2	\$3,339,416	\$7.2	\$26.9	\$1,148,750
Total			\$41,462,774			\$15,612,920

SFY 2016	Medicaid		
	Total CP Medicaid Savings	Total Child Medicaid Savings	Total Medicaid Savings
January	\$2,926,323	\$3,787,817	\$6,714,140
February	\$2,844,719	\$3,539,592	\$6,384,311
March	\$3,003,466	\$3,715,910	\$6,719,376
April	\$3,008,911	\$3,548,191	\$6,557,102
May	\$2,892,254	\$3,216,785	\$6,109,039
June	\$2,937,948	\$3,111,152	\$6,049,100
July	\$3,394,686	\$3,378,041	\$6,772,727
August	\$3,428,435	\$3,924,621	\$7,353,056
September	\$3,220,053	\$4,052,417	\$7,272,470
October	\$3,088,340	\$3,808,821	\$6,897,161
November	\$3,042,034	\$3,280,230	\$6,322,264
December	\$3,199,880	\$3,117,655	\$6,317,535
Total	\$36,987,049	\$42,481,232	\$79,468,281

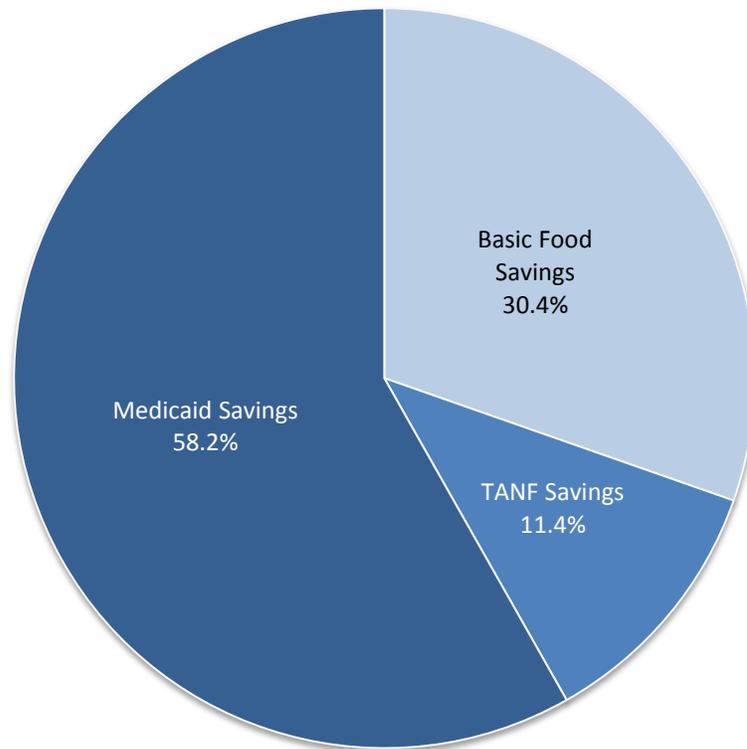
⁵ CR: Custodial parents with regular child support payments. Regular child support payments are defined as summed monthly order amount more than \$0 and summed total arrearage debt less than twice the summed monthly order amount.

⁶ CI: Custodial parents without regular child support payments.

Child Support Cost Avoidance, SFY 2008 – SFY 2016



Sources of \$136.5 Million in Child Support Cost Avoidance, SFY 2016



Child Support Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	Non-Custodial Parents ⁷		Custodial Parents ⁸		Children	
	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent
Total Clients	240,123	100.0%	262,804	100.0%	279,827	100.0%

Gender	Non-Custodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
Female	37,039	15.4%	231,862	88.2%	137,563	49.1%
Male	202,575	84.4%	29,464	11.2%	142,097	50.8%
Not Reported/ Unidentified	509	0.2%	1,478	0.6%	167	0.1%

Age of Parent	Non-Custodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
<26 Years Old	14,605	6.1%	19,022	7.3%		
26 – 35 Years Old	75,757	31.6%	82,594	31.4%		
36 – 45 Years Old	86,490	36.0%	88,124	33.5%		
46 – 55 Years Old	48,500	20.2%	48,643	18.5%		
55+ Years Old	13,055	5.4%	23,152	8.8%		
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1,716	0.7%	1,269	0.5%		
Mean Age		39.8		40.5		10.6
Median Age		39.0		38.9		10.8

Age of Children	Children	
<6 Year Old	56,494	20.2%
6 – 10 Years Old	85,466	30.5%
11 – 15 Years Old	89,451	32.0%
16 – 18 Years Old	41,967	15.0%
18+ Years Old	6,328	2.3%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	121	0.0%

⁷ Some non-custodial parents may also be custodial parents on another case.

⁸ Some custodial parents may also be an NCP on another case.

Special Grant/Projects

- Families Forward Demonstration (FFD) - DCS, along with child support agencies located in Colorado, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, are working with MDRC and local service providers on the Families Forward Demonstration (FFD) grant project. The opportunity was made available by MDRC through a generous grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. FFD will rigorously test new strategies to improve the earnings capacity, skills and financial literacy of low-income parents who owe child support but are unable to fully meet their obligations due to low earnings. The goal of this five-year project is to identify effective employment-focused approaches that can be integrated into child support programs across the country. The demonstration will seek to improve the earnings capacity of noncustodial parents, thereby increasing their ability to make reliable child support payments and improving the economic well-being of their children. The planning phase, which is expected to last for the first year, will run through January of 2017. Pilot projects, which will include partnerships with local Workforce Development Councils located in two areas of the state, are expected to be up and running by late spring or early summer.
- Responsible Fatherhood Opportunities for Reentry and Mobility (ReFORM) - In October of 2015 the Department of Corrections (DOC) was awarded a five-year grant by the federal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF). The ReFORM grant supports parents, as well as their children age birth to 24, who are reentering communities following incarceration. The primary areas of focus are: responsible parenting, economic stability and mobility, and healthy marriages or partner relationships. The project is serving eligible individuals returning to Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, and Thurston Counties from five DOC facilities. The project began with a nine-month planning phase, which included a broad stakeholder steering committee with multiple state agencies. As of July, the pilot work began at DOC. DCS, through the Alternative Solutions Program, is a project partner. Alternative Solutions is assisting NCPs with action plans which may include: working with community partners that can help with employment, housing, food, medical, and legal resources upon release; providing DCS direct services to help lower monthly payments or reduce state debts; referrals to the Employment Pipeline; and help with license reinstatement and other enforcement actions.
- The Alternative Solutions Program – this program is a statewide 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 October 2016 the voluntary program received 1,395 referrals, and of those who actively engaged, 170 NCPs were steered to employment. The program has been embraced by parents, field staff, prosecuting attorney staff, and community partners with real-life success stories regularly resulting from this cooperative effort.
- Behavioral Interventions for Child Support Services (BICS) – In September 2014, DCS was awarded two five-year Behavioral Interventions for Child Support Services (BICS) grants from the Office of Child Support Enforcement to test pilot projects that apply behavioral economics to child support services. Within the child support system, behavioral economics provides insight into how structural and behavioral process bottlenecks might influence a paying parent's

fulfillment of their monthly 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. The DCS Seattle Field Office is the 'architect' of the first pilot intervention under the BICS demonstration grant. This pilot project focuses on testing behaviorally informed communication strategies in an effort to increase the early engagement of paying parents in the administrative order establishment process. This pilot began in May 2016 and is estimated to run for six months. Planning for the next BICS pilot in the Everett Field Office will begin in the near future. The BICS grants run through September 2019.

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) 2016, 14,335 paternities were established, 74.3% of them by Paternity Acknowledgment.

Voluntary Paternity Acknowledgments and Genetic Testing (continued)

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

2016

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

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Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program Overview

The Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral program¹ 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 HEN Referral program was implemented in January 2014.

Highlights

In SFY 2016, the HEN Referral program served a monthly average of 8,181 clients, a 5.8% decrease from the monthly average of 8,681 clients in SFY 2015. The June 2016 snapshot data shows the majority of HEN Referral recipients are male (58.5%), non-Hispanic white (68.4%), and never married (56.9%). The average age of HEN Referral recipients was 41.0 years.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter is based on the September 2016 ESA ACES database.

DATA NOTES:

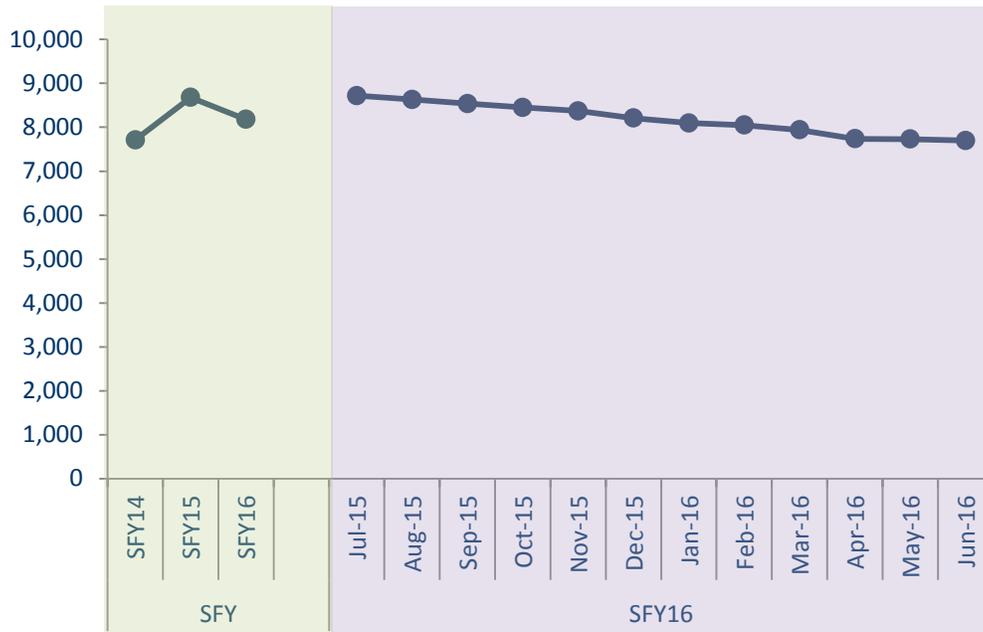
1) Percentages may not add up to presented totals due to rounding.

¹ 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 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change	
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	8,681 (7,479 - 9,304)	8,181 (7,698 - 8,718)	-5.8% (Decrease)	↓
State Population	7,061,400	7,183,700	1.7% (Increase)	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.1%	0.1%	No Change	=
State Population Age 18 and Over	5,458,665	5,557,921	1.8% (Increase)	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over	0.16%	0.15%	No Change	=

HEN Referral Clients by Month, SFY 2016



SFY	Mo. Avg. Persons
2014 ²	7,712
2015	8,681
2016	8,181

SFY 2016	Persons
July	8,718
August	8,633
September	8,537
October	8,451
November	8,372
December	8,209
January	8,097
February	8,048
March	7,939
April	7,737
May	7,730
June	7,698
Mo. Avg.	8,181

² During the 2013 legislative session, the Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2069, which created the HEN Referral program effective January 1, 2014. SFY 2014 data is, therefore, based on 6 months.

HEN Referral Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2016

SFY 2016	Total HEN Referral Adults ³	During Subsequent Month Being Reported					
		Adults Remaining on HEN Referral		Adults Moving to ABD		Adults Moving to SSI	
		# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent
July	8,718	7,811	89.6%	151	1.7%	55	0.6%
August	8,633	7,700	89.2%	150	1.7%	57	0.7%
September	8,537	7,600	89.0%	157	1.8%	43	0.5%
October	8,451	7,553	89.4%	127	1.5%	52	0.6%
November	8,372	7,392	88.3%	178	2.1%	60	0.7%
December	8,209	7,270	88.6%	147	1.8%	41	0.5%
January	8,097	7,279	89.9%	126	1.6%	32	0.4%
February	8,048	7,127	88.6%	164	2.0%	32	0.4%
March	7,939	6,976	87.9%	164	2.1%	66	0.8%
April	7,737	6,917	89.4%	142	1.8%	33	0.4%
May	7,730	6,938	89.8%	139	1.8%	47	0.6%
June	7,698	6,873	89.3%	140	1.8%	46	0.6%
Mo. Avg.	8,181	7,286	89.1%	149	1.8%	47	0.6%

SFY 2016	Total HEN Referral Adults	During Subsequent Month Being Reported			
		Adults Moving to Other Cash		Adults Exiting HEN Referral	
		# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent
July	8,718	0	0.0%	702	8.1%
August	8,633	0	0.0%	728	8.4%
September	8,537	0	0.0%	737	8.6%
October	8,451	0	0.0%	719	8.5%
November	8,372	0	0.0%	742	8.9%
December	8,209	0	0.0%	752	9.2%
January	8,097	0	0.0%	661	8.2%
February	8,048	0	0.0%	727	9.0%
March	7,939	0	0.0%	734	9.2%
April	7,737	0	0.0%	646	8.3%
May	7,730	0	0.0%	609	7.9%
June	7,698	0	0.0%	641	8.3%
Mo. Avg.	8,181	0	0.0%	700	8.6%

³ 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.

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

The following pages detail HEN Referral clients, June 2016 snapshot, by both the CSO of Issuance and CSO of Residence.

- CSO of Issuance: 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: Based on where the clients live within a CSO coverage area.

Overview	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	1,484	19.3%	1,480	19.2%
Region 2 CSOs	3,046	39.6%	3,054	39.7%
Region 3 CSOs	3,150	40.9%	3,161	41.1%
CSCCs & PGST	15	0.2%	N/A	
HCS	3	<0.1%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	3	<0.1%
State Total	7,698	100.0%	7,698	100.0%

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	27	0.4%	23	0.3%
COLFAX	10	0.1%	9	0.1%
COLVILLE	41	0.5%	45	0.6%
ELLENSBURG	32	0.4%	33	0.4%
GOLDENDALE	15	0.2%	15	0.2%
KENNEWICK	197	2.6%	197	2.6%
MOSES LAKE	121	1.6%	123	1.6%
NEWPORT	13	0.2%	13	0.2%
OKANOGAN	47	0.6%	46	0.6%
REPUBLIC	13	0.2%	8	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	329	4.3%	313	4.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	221	2.9%	234	3.0%
SUNNYSIDE	29	0.4%	26	0.3%
TOPPENISH	37	0.5%	38	0.5%
WALLA WALLA	38	0.5%	42	0.5%
WENATCHEE	101	1.3%	103	1.3%
WHITE SALMON	7	0.1%	7	0.1%
YAKIMA	206	2.7%	205	2.7%
Region 1 Total	1,484	19.3%	1,480	19.2%

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	123	1.6%	123	1.6%
AUBURN	114	1.5%	122	1.6%
BELLINGHAM	245	3.2%	239	3.1%
BELLTOWN	328	4.3%	329	4.3%
CAPITOL HILL	165	2.1%	161	2.1%
EVERETT	327	4.2%	329	4.3%
FEDERAL WAY	99	1.3%	100	1.3%
KING EASTSIDE	140	1.8%	140	1.8%
KING NORTH	258	3.4%	259	3.4%
KING SOUTH	211	2.7%	208	2.7%
MT VERNON	120	1.6%	110	1.4%
OAK HARBOR	38	0.5%	48	0.6%
RAINIER	203	2.6%	208	2.7%
RENTON	159	2.1%	157	2.0%
SKY VALLEY	60	0.8%	63	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	163	2.1%	168	2.2%
WHITE CENTER	293	3.8%	290	3.8%
Region 2 Total	3,046	39.6%	3,054	39.7%

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	203	2.6%	207	2.7%
BREMERTON	290	3.8%	291	3.8%
CHEHALIS	170	2.2%	175	2.3%
COLUMBIA RIVER	515	6.7%	500	6.5%
FORKS	5	0.1%	2	<0.1%
KELSO	378	4.9%	392	5.1%
LAKEWOOD	217	2.8%	225	2.9%
LONG BEACH	33	0.4%	33	0.4%
OLYMPIA	276	3.6%	282	3.7%
PIERCE NORTH	290	3.8%	306	4.0%
PIERCE SOUTH	273	3.5%	259	3.4%
PORT ANGELES	132	1.7%	133	1.7%
PORT TOWNSEND	17	0.2%	17	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	174	2.3%	166	2.2%
SHELTON	145	1.9%	145	1.9%
SOUTH BEND	20	0.3%	16	0.2%
STEVENSON	12	0.2%	12	0.2%
Region 3 Total	3,150	40.9%	3,161	41.1%

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	1	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	1	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	3	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV LTC	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	10	0.1%
CSCC Total	15	0.2%

Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS OFFICE	1	<0.1%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	0	0.0%
WAPATO HCS	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	1	<0.1%

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	1	<0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	0	0.0%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	1	<0.1%

Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
KELSO HCS	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	1	<0.1%
LTC SPECIALTY UNIT	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	1	<0.1%

Clients by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	11	0.1%	Lewis	170	2.2%
Asotin	21	0.3%	Lincoln	4	0.1%
Benton	144	1.9%	Mason	148	1.9%
Chelan	72	0.9%	Okanogan	44	0.6%
Clallam	136	1.8%	Pacific	48	0.6%
Clark	489	6.4%	Pend Oreille	12	0.2%
Columbia	0	0.0%	Pierce	935	12.1%
Cowlitz	378	4.9%	San Juan	7	0.1%
Douglas	27	0.4%	Skagit	102	1.3%
Ferry	7	0.1%	Skamania	12	0.2%
Franklin	52	0.7%	Snohomish	671	8.7%
Garfield	2	<0.1%	Spokane	541	7.0%
Grant	112	1.5%	Stevens	46	0.6%
Grays Harbor	202	2.6%	Thurston	279	3.6%
Island	46	0.6%	Wahkiakum	3	<0.1%
Jefferson	17	0.2%	Walla Walla	40	0.5%
King	1,950	25.3%	Whatcom	235	3.1%
Kitsap	287	3.7%	Whitman	9	0.1%
Kittitas	32	0.4%	Yakima	261	3.4%
Klickitat	23	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	123	1.6%

	Clients	% of Total
State Total	7,698	100.0%

HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	7,698	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
Female	3,195	41.5%
Male	4,503	58.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Race	All Clients	
Hispanic Origin	668	8.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,030	91.3%
White	5,268	68.4%
Black/African American	901	11.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	237	3.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	249	3.2%
Two or More Races	46	0.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	329	4.3%

Marital Status	All Clients	
Separated	754	9.8%
Married	256	3.3%
Never Married	4,378	56.9%
Divorced	1,977	25.7%
Widowed	116	1.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	217	2.8%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	7,451	96.8%
Resident Alien	246	3.2%
U.S. National⁴	1	<0.1%

⁴ 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 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
	All Clients	
Homeless ⁵	3,178	41.3%

Disability		
	All Clients	
Mental	5,160	67.0%
Physical	2,538	33.0%

Education Status		
	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	1,478	19.2%
High School Graduate or GED	4,322	56.1%
Some College or College Degree	1,809	23.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	89	1.2%

Age		
	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	641	8.3%
25 - 34 Years Old	1,834	23.8%
35 - 44 Years Old	1,860	24.2%
45 - 54 Years Old	2,451	31.8%
55 - 64 Years Old	912	11.8%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%
Average Age of Clients		
	41.0 Years	

⁵ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or battered spouse shelter.

Medical Assistance

SFY

2016

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

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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).¹ 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.

In SFY 2014, the Briefing Book reported numbers for clients who received both medical-only and cash-related² medical assistance. Beginning with SFY 2015, reporting is limited to programs administered by ESA because the ACA-related transition of medical programs was completed before SFY 2015.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter is based on the September 2016 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.

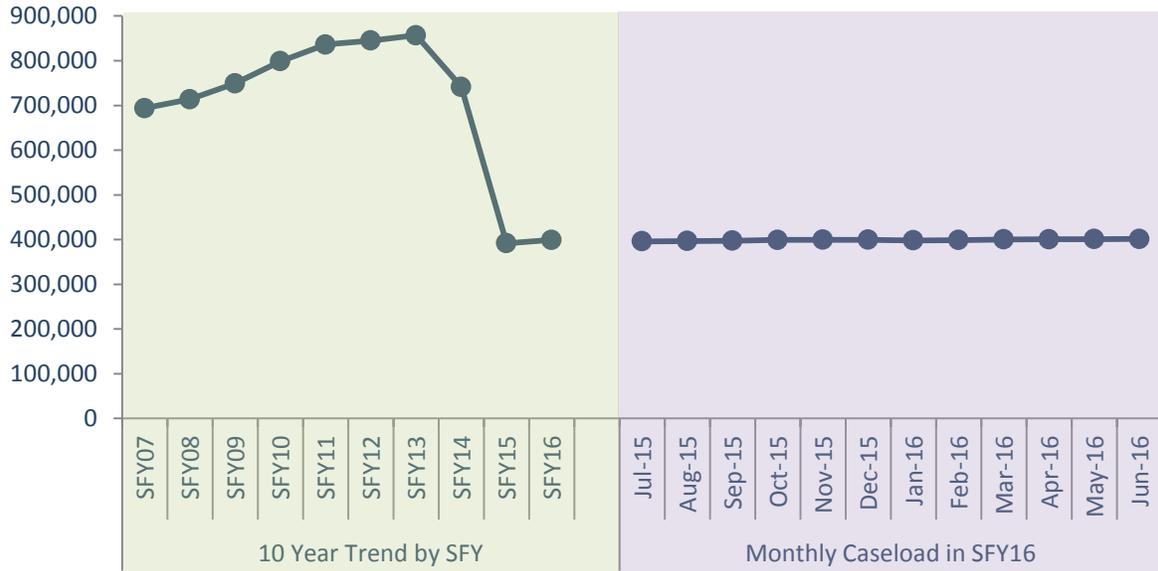
¹Rules and eligibility processes for determining Medicaid changed significantly effective October 1, 2013 due to implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Under a federal option, Washington State created a state-run Health Benefit Exchange (HBE) portal called the Washington Healthplanfinder (HPF). In addition to providing health insurance access 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 State 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.

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

Medical Assistance Clients by Program Type, SFY 2016

Program Type	Description	Avg. Monthly Clients
Alien Emergency Medicaid (AEM)	Federally funded program for immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their alien status. Coverage is limited to emergency medical conditions.	142
Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities	Medical assistance for disabled persons who are working and do not receive SSI. Premium amounts are based on income, which cannot exceed 220% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).	1,437
Long Term Care	Coverage for people residing in a medical institution, receiving home and community based waiver services, or receiving hospice services.	72,875
Medicare Savings Program	Programs that pay Medicare premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles for low-income Medicare beneficiaries. Income limits vary by program, from 100% of FPL to 200% of FPL.	177,321
Refugee Medical	Medical assistance for refugees who are ineligible for Medicaid. Eligibility ends after the first eight months of residency in the U.S.	11
SSI Medicaid	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.	125,278
SSI Related Medicaid	Medical assistance for low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons who do not receive SSI cash benefits.	24,880
Medical Care Services	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 or legally present immigrants who are ineligible for other medical assistance programs.	1,894

Total Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2007 – SFY 2016



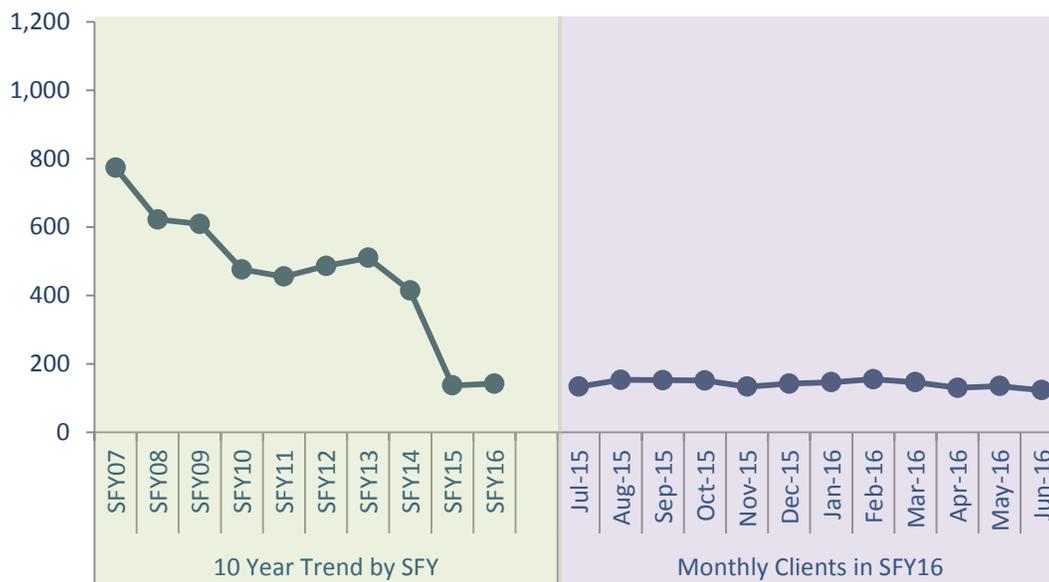
Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY 2016	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY 2016	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY07	693,716	SFY12	845,207
SFY08	713,787	SFY13	856,672
SFY09	749,373	SFY14	741,457
SFY10	798,775	SFY15	391,828
SFY11	836,067	SFY16	399,159

SFY 2016	# of Cases ³	# of Clients
July	396,148	280,749
August	396,690	281,203
September	397,537	281,866
October	399,106	282,717
November	399,560	282,929
December	399,793	283,515
January	398,344	282,158
February	398,955	282,832
March	400,302	283,829
April	400,847	284,286
May	401,166	284,773
June	401,456	285,127
Mo. Avg.	399,159	282,999

³ These counts are of 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 programs). 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 2007 – SFY 2016

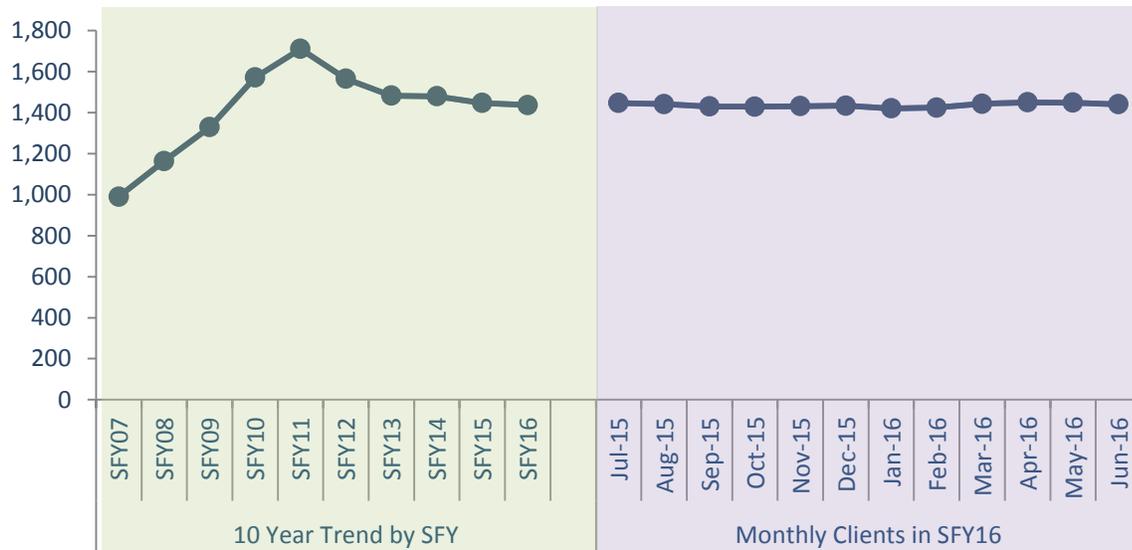


Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY 2016	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY07	773	SFY12	486
SFY08	622	SFY13	510
SFY09	609	SFY14	414
SFY10	476	SFY15	137
SFY11	455	SFY16	142

SFY 2016	# of Clients
July	133
August	153
September	152
October	151
November	133
December	142
January	146
February	155
March	146
April	130
May	135
June	123
Mo. Avg.	142

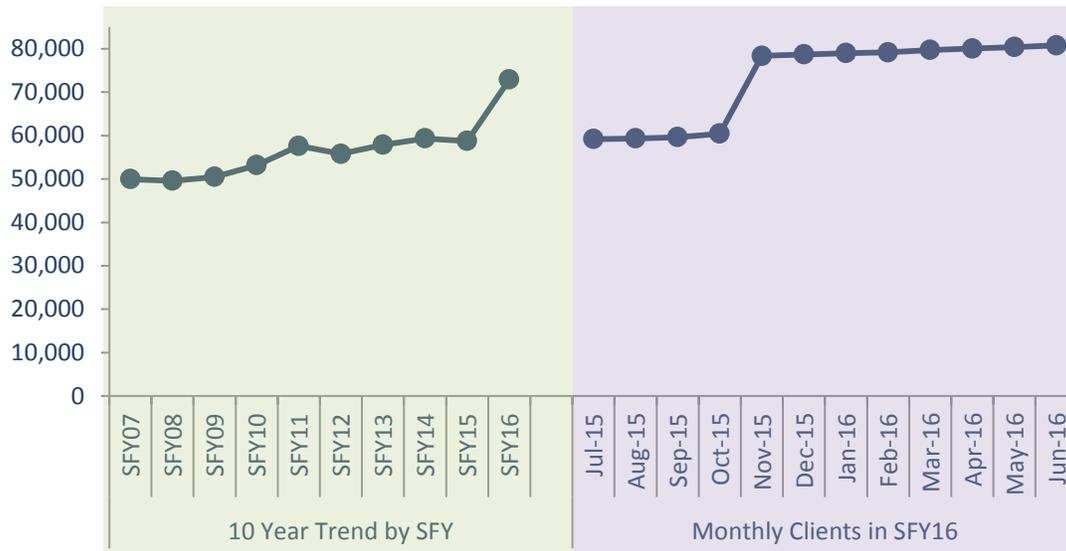
Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients, SFY 2007 – SFY 2016



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY07	990	SFY12	1,565
SFY08	1,164	SFY13	1,483
SFY09	1,329	SFY14	1,480
SFY10	1,571	SFY15	1,447
SFY11	1,711	SFY16	1,437

SFY 2016	# of Clients
July	1,447
August	1,442
September	1,430
October	1,429
November	1,432
December	1,434
January	1,421
February	1,425
March	1,443
April	1,450
May	1,449
June	1,441
Mo. Avg.	1,437

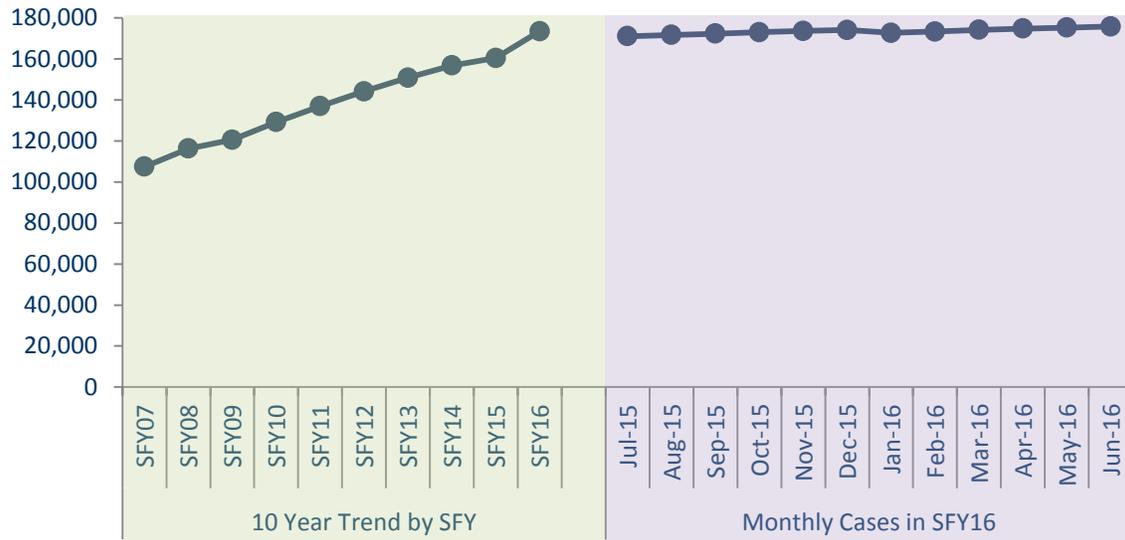
Long-Term Care Medical Clients, SFY 2007 – SFY 2016



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY07	49,950	SFY12	55,775
SFY08	49,599	SFY13	57,873
SFY09	50,455	SFY14	59,328
SFY10	53,183	SFY15	58,724
SFY11	57,599	SFY16	72,875

SFY 2016	# of Clients
July	59,170
August	59,321
September	59,611
October	60,444
November	78,335
December	78,684
January	78,954
February	79,155
March	79,687
April	80,024
May	80,369
June	80,745
Mo. Avg.	72,875

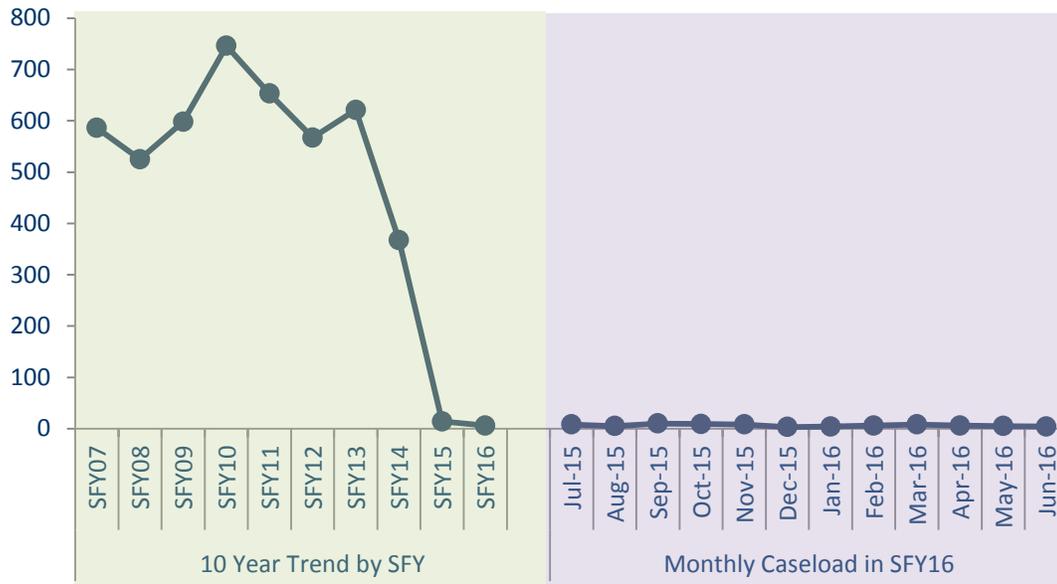
Medicare Savings Program Caseload, SFY 2007 – SFY 2016



SFY 2016	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY07	107,480	SFY12	144,172
SFY08	116,286	SFY13	150,839
SFY09	120,620	SFY14	156,855
SFY10	129,207	SFY15	160,438
SFY11	136,935	SFY16	173,520

SFY 2016	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	171,100	174,802
August	171,708	175,429
September	172,314	176,090
October	173,055	176,868
November	173,638	177,468
December	174,133	177,968
January	172,745	176,509
February	173,376	177,170
March	174,241	178,050
April	174,829	178,671
May	175,296	179,141
June	175,807	179,690
Mo. Avg.	173,520	177,321

Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2007 – SFY 2016

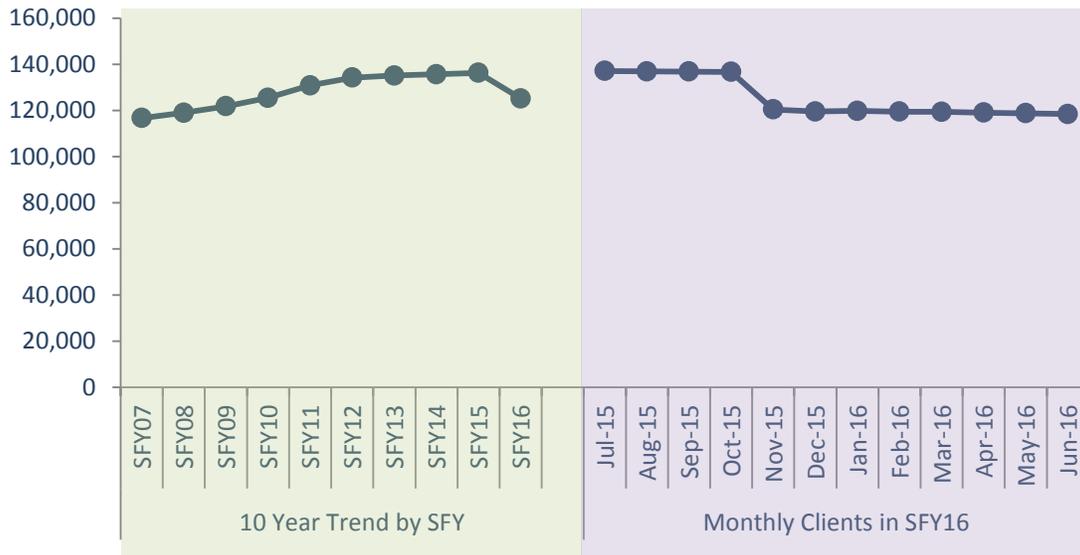


Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY07	586	SFY12	567
SFY08	525	SFY13	621
SFY09	598	SFY14	367
SFY10	746	SFY15	14
SFY11	653	SFY16	6

SFY 2016	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	8	13
August	5	5
September	10	17
October	9	16
November	8	14
December	3	9
January	4	4
February	6	7
March	8	8
April	6	14
May	5	14
June	4	13
Mo. Avg.	6	11

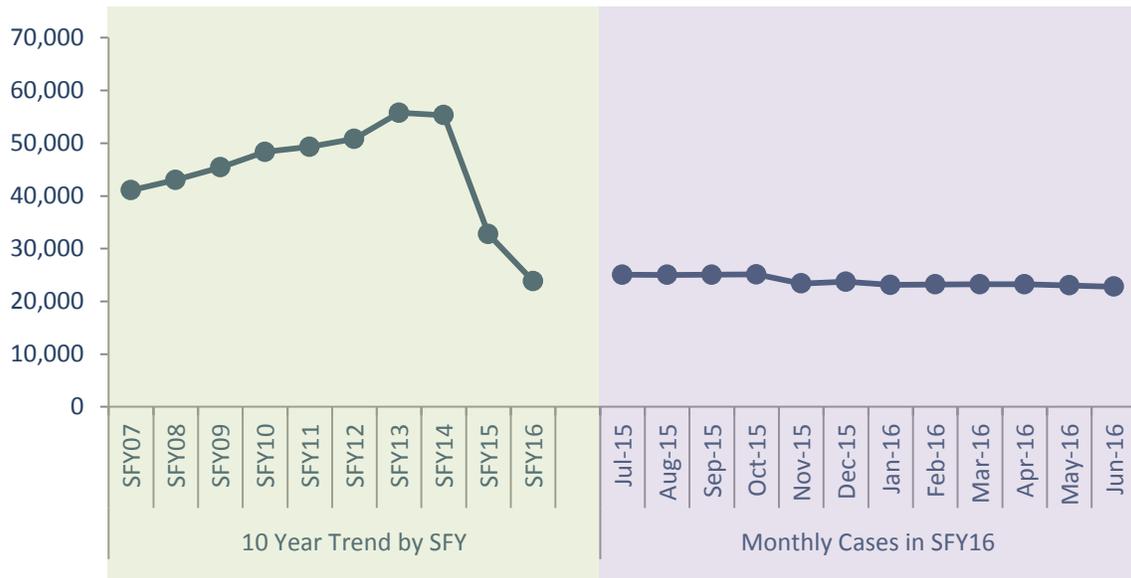
SSI Medicaid Clients, SFY 2007 – SFY 2016



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY07	116,754	SFY12	134,322
SFY08	119,084	SFY13	135,224
SFY09	121,916	SFY14	135,730
SFY10	125,523	SFY15	136,374
SFY11	130,897	SFY16	125,278

SFY 2016	# of Clients
July	137,173
August	137,007
September	136,891
October	136,794
November	120,493
December	119,585
January	119,888
February	119,551
March	119,484
April	119,113
May	118,851
June	118,501
Mo. Avg.	125,278

SSI Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2007 – SFY 2016

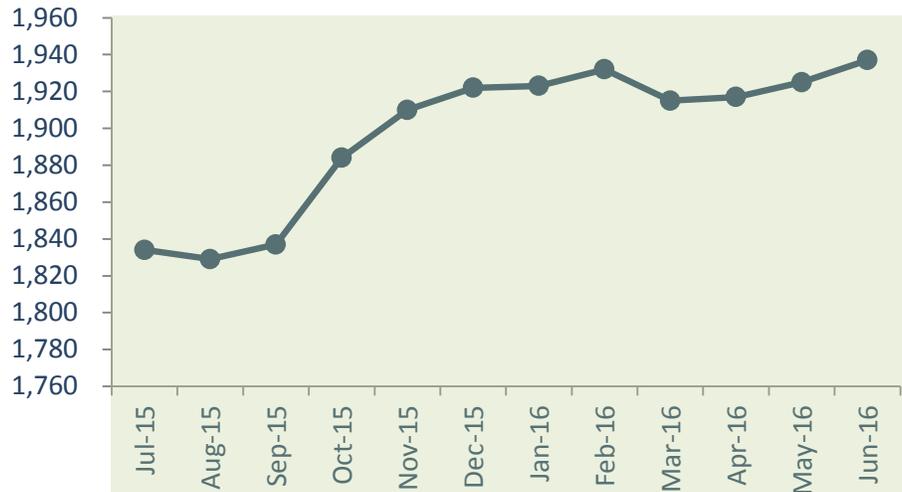


Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2015 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY07	41,077	SFY12	50,812
SFY08	43,047	SFY13	55,778
SFY09	45,408	SFY14	55,314
SFY10	48,337	SFY15	32,758
SFY11	49,318	SFY16	23,832

SFY 2016	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	25,064	26,127
August	25,009	26,062
September	25,060	26,125
October	25,111	26,194
November	23,382	24,431
December	23,723	24,762
January	23,119	24,137
February	23,211	24,250
March	23,239	24,273
April	23,241	24,260
May	23,026	24,079
June	22,800	23,861
Mo. Avg.	23,832	24,880

Medical Care Services Caseload,⁴ SFY 2016



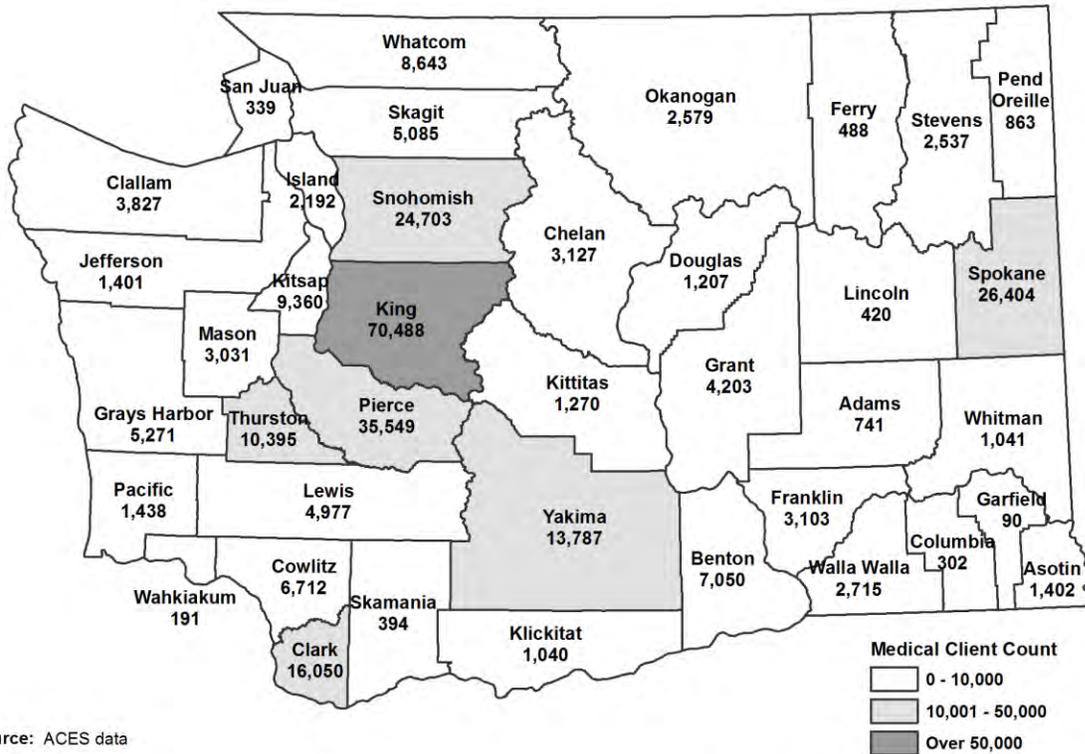
SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY07	16,749	SFY12	16,175
SFY08	17,533	SFY13	12,637
SFY09	19,731	SFY14	7,292
SFY10	21,523	SFY15	1,778
SFY11	22,082	SFY16	1,897

SFY 2016	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	1,834	1,829
August	1,829	1,828
September	1,837	1,835
October	1,884	1,881
November	1,910	1,908
December	1,922	1,920
January	1,923	1,919
February	1,932	1,927
March	1,915	1,912
April	1,917	1,915
May	1,925	1,923
June	1,937	1,936
Mo. Avg.	1,897	1,894

⁴ 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 2016 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2016

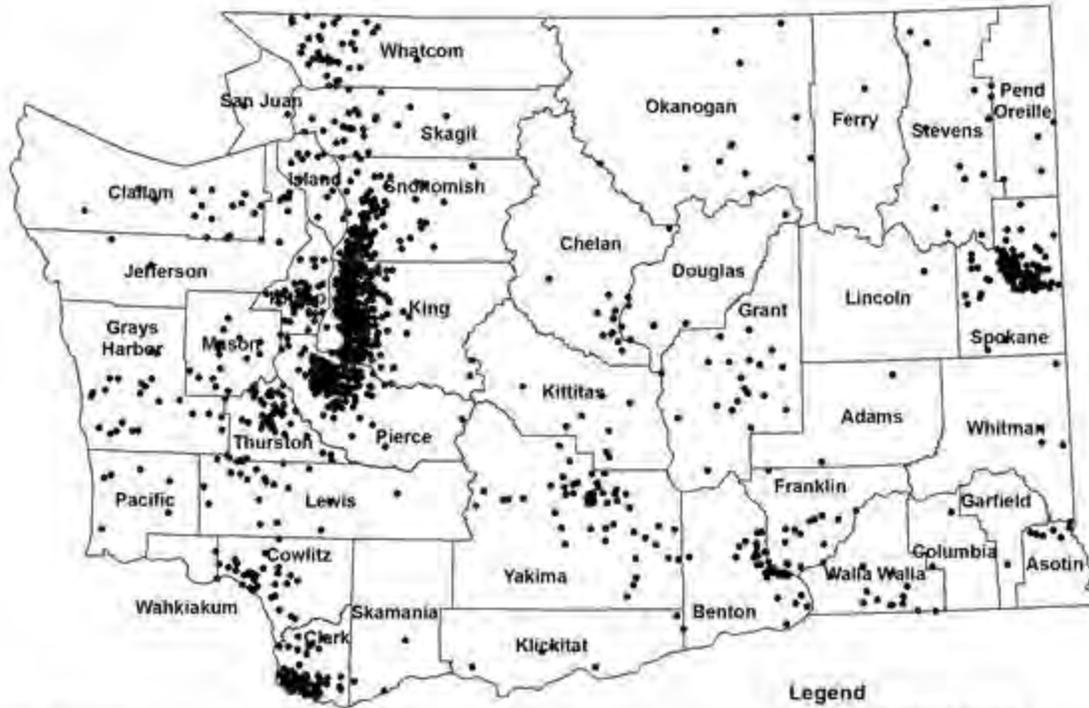


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2016

Medical Assistance Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code, June 2016 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2016



Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2016

Pregnant
Women
Assistance
(PWA)

SFY

2016

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 **99 clients in SFY 2016, down from 120 clients in SFY 2015**. The monthly average cash grant assistance per client was about **\$174**. Most women served by the program have never been married (June 2016: 81.1%).

TECHNICAL NOTES

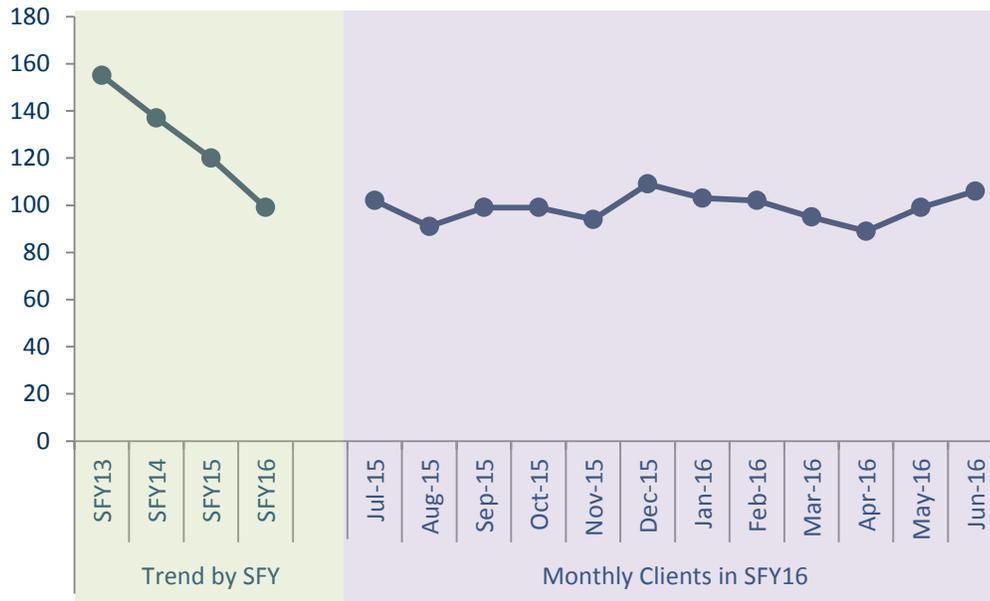
DATA SOURCES: Results reported in this chapter are based on September 2016 data from ESA's ACES database.

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

Selected PWA Program Overview, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	120 (99 - 135)	99 (89 - 109)	-17.5% <i>(Decrease)</i> ↓
State Population 18 and Over	5,458,665	5,557,921	1.8% <i>(Increase)</i> ↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace	
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)	\$174.0 (\$168.6 - \$178.6)	\$173.8 (\$168.0 - \$182.9)	-0.1% <i>(Decrease)</i> ↓

PWA Clients, SFY 2013¹ – 2016



SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY13	155
SFY14	137
SFY15	120
SFY16	99

SFY 2016	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Person
July	102	\$17,189	\$168.5
August	91	\$15,817	\$173.8
September	99	\$17,386	\$175.6
October	99	\$17,206	\$173.8
November	94	\$16,728	\$178.0
December	109	\$18,763	\$172.1
January	103	\$17,537	\$170.3
February	102	\$17,986	\$176.3
March	95	\$17,379	\$182.9
April	89	\$15,922	\$178.9
May	99	\$16,805	\$169.7
June	106	\$17,804	\$168.0
Mo. Avg.	99	\$17,210	\$173.8

¹ PWA data from SFY 2012 represents only eight months, since the PWA program was implemented on November 1, 2011. Consequently, SFY 2012 data has been omitted from the chart.

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

The following pages detail the PWA clients, June 2016 snapshot, by both the CSO of Issuance and CSO of Residence.

- **CSO of Issuance:** 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:** Based on where the client lives within a CSO coverage area.

Overview	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	31	29.2%	31	29.2%
Region 2 CSOs	33	31.1%	32	30.2%
Region 3 CSOs	42	39.6%	43	40.6%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	N/A	
HCS	0	0.0%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	106	100.0%	106	100.0%

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	6	5.7%	6	5.7%
MOSES LAKE	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
NEWPORT	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
OKANOGAN	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	6	5.7%	6	5.7%
SPOKANE TRENT	4	3.8%	4	3.8%
SUNNYSIDE	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
WAPATO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	10	9.4%	10	9.4%
Region 1 Total	31	29.2%	31	29.2%

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AUBURN	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
BELLINGHAM	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELLTOWN	3	2.8%	2	1.9%
CAPITOL HILL	1	0.9%	2	1.9%
EVERETT	4	3.8%	4	3.8%
FEDERAL WAY	1	0.9%	0	0.0%
KING EASTSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING NORTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING SOUTH	5	4.7%	5	4.7%
MT VERNON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	5	4.7%	5	4.7%
RENTON	5	4.7%	5	4.7%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE CENTER	8	7.5%	8	7.5%
Region 2 Total	33	31.1%	32	30.2%

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
BREMERTON	2	1.9%	2	1.9%
CHEHALIS	2	1.9%	2	1.9%
COLUMBIA RIVER	2	1.9%	2	1.9%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	2	1.9%	2	1.9%
LAKESWOOD	6	5.7%	5	4.7%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	10	9.4%	10	9.4%
PIERCE NORTH	4	3.8%	6	5.7%
PIERCE SOUTH	9	8.5%	9	8.5%
PORT ANGELES	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	2	1.9%	2	1.9%
SHELTON	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	42	39.6%	43	40.6%

PWA Clients by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	Lewis	2	1.9%
Asotin	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%
Benton	4	3.8%	Mason	1	0.9%
Chelan	0	0.0%	Okanogan	1	0.9%
Clallam	1	0.9%	Pacific	0	0.0%
Clark	2	1.9%	Pend Oreille	1	0.9%
Columbia	0	0.0%	Pierce	22	20.8%
Cowlitz	2	1.9%	San Juan	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	Skagit	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	1.9%	Snohomish	4	3.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%	Spokane	10	9.4%
Grant	1	0.9%	Stevens	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	1	0.9%	Thurston	10	9.4%
Island	0	0.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	1	0.9%
King	27	25.5%	Whatcom	0	0.0%
Kitsap	2	1.9%	Whitman	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	Yakima	11	10.4%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1	0.9%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	106	100.0%

PWA Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	106	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Female	106	100.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Race	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Hispanic Origin	18	17.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	88	83.0%
White	44	41.5%
Black/African American	34	32.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	6	5.7%
Two or More Races	1	0.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	2	1.9%

Marital Status (Adults Only)	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Separated	10	9.4%
Married	1	0.9%
Never Married	86	81.1%
Divorced	7	6.6%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	2	1.9%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
U.S. Citizen	104	98.1%
Resident Alien	1	0.9%
U.S. National²	1	0.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

² 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 2016 Snapshot (continued)

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Homeless Status		
<u>All Clients</u>		
Homeless ³	45	42.5%
Age		
<u>All Clients</u>		
< 18 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 – 24 Years Old	6	5.7%
25 – 34 Years Old	75	70.8%
35 – 44 Years Old	25	23.6%
45 – 54 Years Old	0	0.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%
Average Age of Clients		
		31.2 Years

³ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or battered spouse shelter.

Office of
Refugee and
Immigrant
Assistance
(ORIA)

SFY

2016

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.

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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 two 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.
- Naturalization Services (NS) – Assists with the application and preparation process for Naturalization, including 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 2016,

- The LEP Pathway program served a total of 4,668 clients. Of the 1,856 adult clients served in June 2016, 63% had an English proficiency level 3 (Low Beginning ESL) or below.
- 77% of LEP Pathway clients received Employment Services with an average of 19% entering employment each month.
- In SFY 2016, the Naturalization Service (NS) program served a total of 2,993 clients.
- ESA’s Naturalization Services Program helped 1, 144 people become U.S. citizens in SFY 2016.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data reported in this chapter were extracted from the ESA – MyRIA and eJAS databases in October 2016.

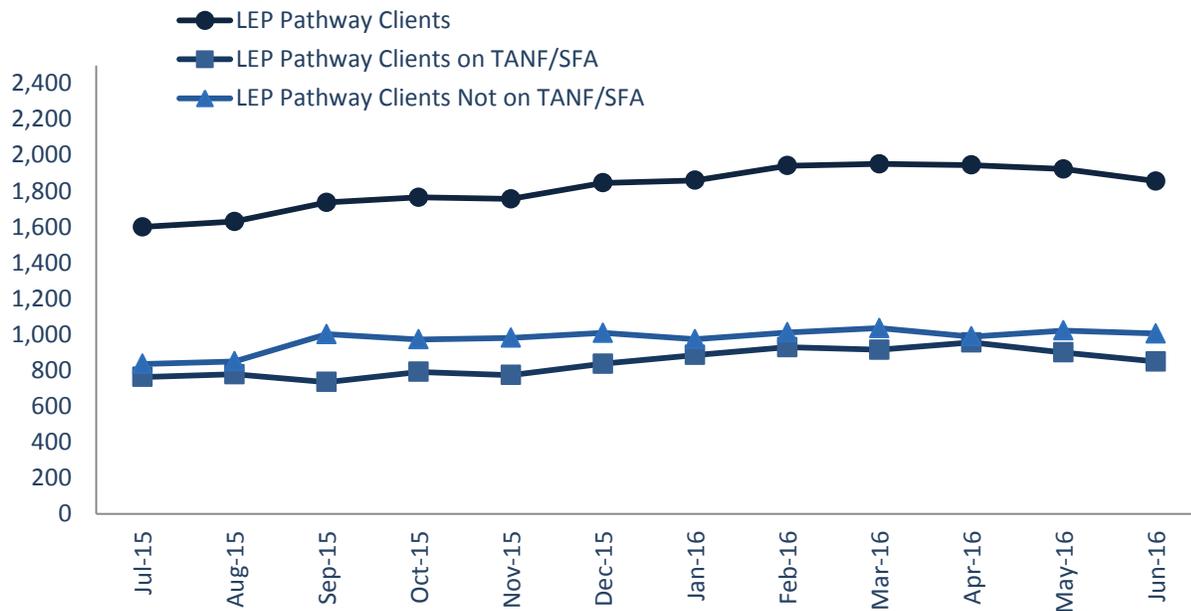
DATA NOTES:

- 1) Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.
- 2) Regional reports present the number of clients served by ORIA service providers in each DSHS region. A client’s residence and service provider are usually in the same region.
- 3) Primary language results are based on the client’s self-reported data in ESA’s ACES database.
- 4) Primary language is the language indicated on the client’s application or eligibility review as the language in which the client wishes to communicate with DSHS.

Selected ORIA Program Overview, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change	
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Per Month & Range	1,751 (1610 - 1954)	1,818 (1600- 1951)	3.8% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA Per Month & Range	892 (800 - 1032)	843 (735- 956)	-5.5% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of LEP Pathway ESL Clients Per Month & Range	996 (806 - 1285)	1,080 (752 - 1236)	8.4% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Clients Receiving Naturalization Services Per Month & Range	463 (237 - 643)	438 (140-625)	-5.4% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services Per Month & Range	1,042 (929 - 1180)	1,006 (847- 1091)	-3.5% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment Per Month & Range	387 (332 - 485)	349 (230- 417)	-9.7% (Decrease)	↓

LEP Pathway Clients, SFY 2016



SFY 2016	Total LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA		LEP Pathway Clients Not on TANF/SFA	
		Total	Percent ¹	Total	Percent ¹
July	1,600	764	47.8%	836	52.3%
August	1,630	779	47.8%	851	52.2%
September	1,737	735	42.3%	1,002	57.7%
October	1,765	792	44.9%	973	55.1%
November	1,756	774	44.1%	982	55.9%
December	1,846	837	45.3%	1,009	54.7%
January	1,860	886	47.6%	974	52.4%
February	1,942	930	47.9%	1,012	52.1%
March	1,951	915	46.9%	1,036	53.1%
April	1,945	956	49.2%	989	50.8%
May	1,923	900	46.8%	1,023	53.2%
June	1,856	850	45.8%	1,006	54.2%
Mo. Avg.	1,818	843	46.4%	974	53.6%
Annual Unduplicated	4,668	2,644	56.6%	2,024	43.4%

¹ Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

LEP Pathway Clients by Primary Language, June 2016 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	1,856	100.0%
English ²	440	23.7%
Arabic	285	15.4%
Russian	249	13.4%
Somali	209	11.3%
Burmese	101	5.4%
Farsi	73	3.9%
Dari	61	3.3%
Spanish	59	3.2%
Tigrigna	57	3.1%
Ukrainian	57	3.1%
Swahili	43	2.3%
Amharic	26	1.4%
French	24	1.3%
Pashto	15	0.8%
Vietnamese	14	0.8%
Oromo	11	0.6%
Romanian	11	0.6%
Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	23	1.2%
Other Languages ³	98	5.3%

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

³ Any languages not on the ACES language list.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Client, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	1,856	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
Female	967	52.1%
Male	889	47.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
Less Than 2 Years	1,231	66.3%
2 – 5 Years	486	26.2%
6 – 10 Years	64	3.4%
>10 Years	62	3.3%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	13	0.7%

Immigrant Status ⁴	All Clients	
Refugee	1,410	76.0%
Non-Refugee	265	14.3%
Special Immigrant	77	4.1%
Asylee	43	2.3%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	31	1.7%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	4	0.2%
Parolee Paroled One Year Or More	3	0.2%
Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	1	0.1%
Unknown/Not Reported	22	1.2%

⁴ See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

LEP Pathway Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

ESL Level ⁵	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Level 1	563	30.3%
Level 2	335	18.0%
Level 3	273	14.7%
Level 4	172	9.3%
Level 5	75	4.0%
Level 6	51	2.7%
ESL Class Only ⁶	134	7.2%
Other ⁷	253	13.6%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	282	15.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	682	36.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	517	27.9%
45 – 54 Years Old	267	14.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	91	4.9%
65 and Older	17	0.9%
Avg. Age of Clients	35.5 Years Old	

⁵ 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.

⁶ Includes clients receiving ESL instruction who were not tested or whose ESL level was not reported during the reporting period.

⁷ Includes LEP Pathway clients who did not receive ESL services.

LEP Pathway Clients by DSHS Region, June 2016 Snapshot

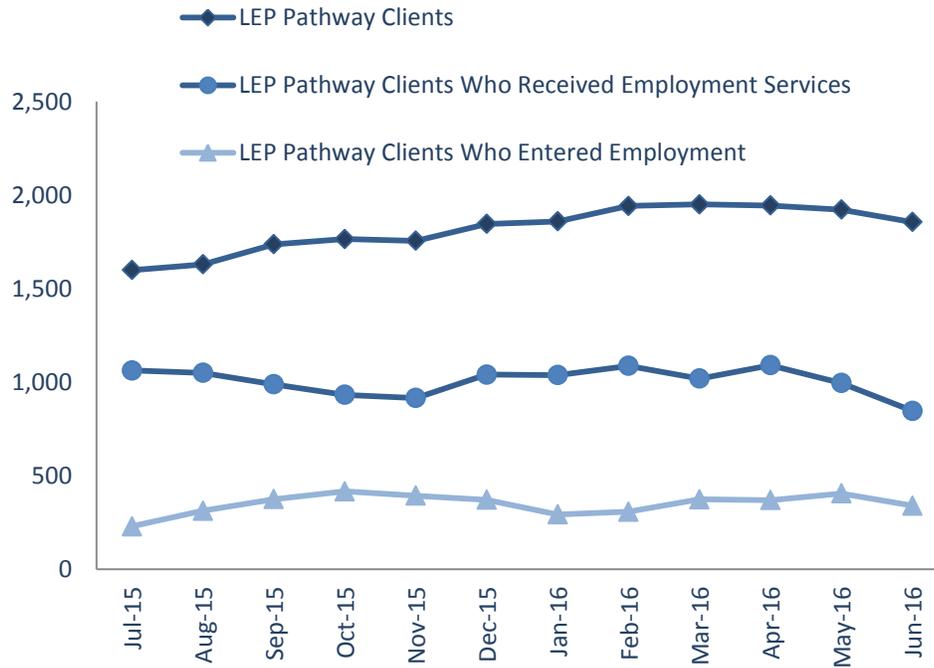
Region ⁸	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	327	17.6%
Region 2	1,310	70.6%
Region 3	219	11.8%
Total	1,856	100.0%

⁸ Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by DSHS region. A client's residence and service provider are usually in the same region.

LEP Pathway Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2016

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	4,668	100.0%
Iraq	699	15.0%
Somalia	666	14.3%
Ukraine	480	10.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	365	7.8%
Ethiopia	303	6.5%
Afghanistan	253	5.4%
Bhutan	189	4.0%
Iran	177	3.8%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	154	3.3%
Eritrea	147	3.1%
Marshall Islands	136	2.9%
Mexico	113	2.4%
Sudan	110	2.4%
Russia Federation	107	2.3%
Moldova	95	2.0%
Vietnam	49	1.0%
Micronesia	42	0.9%
Cuba	36	0.8%
Syria	30	0.6%
Kazakhstan	24	0.5%
Kenya	24	0.5%
Uzbekistan	20	0.4%
Pakistan	19	0.4%
Egypt	17	0.4%
Burundi	16	0.3%
Columbia	15	0.3%
India	15	0.3%
Bolivia	14	0.3%
Cambodia Kampuchea	14	0.3%
Kyrgyzstan	14	0.3%
Libya	14	0.3%
Nepal	14	0.3%
Estonia	13	0.3%
Georgia	13	0.3%
Gambia, The	11	0.2%
Chile	10	0.2%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	138	3.0%
Unknown/Not Reported	112	2.4%

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, SFY 2016



SFY 2016	LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services		LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment	
		# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent ⁹
July	1,600	1,063	66.4%	230	21.6%
August	1,630	1,050	64.4%	313	29.8%
September	1,737	989	56.9%	375	37.9%
October	1,765	933	52.9%	417	44.7%
November	1,756	916	52.2%	394	43.0%
December	1,846	1,041	56.4%	372	35.7%
January	1,860	1,038	55.8%	293	28.2%
February	1,942	1,088	56.0%	308	28.3%
March	1,951	1,020	52.3%	374	36.7%
April	1,945	1,091	56.1%	370	33.9%
May	1,923	996	51.8%	406	40.8%
June	1,856	847	45.6%	340	40.1%
Mo. Avg.	1,818	1,006	55.3%	349	34.7%
Annual Unduplicated	4,668	3,576	76.6%	1,374	38.4%

⁹ 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 2016 Snapshot

Language ¹⁰	# of Clients	Percent
Total	847	100.0%
English	251	29.6%
Arabic	115	13.6%
Somali	110	13.0%
Russian	78	9.2%
Burmese	43	5.1%
Farsi	34	4.0%
Tigrigna	28	3.3%
Spanish	25	3.0%
Ukrainian	24	2.8%
Dari	21	2.5%
French	12	1.4%
Amharic	12	1.4%
Swahili	11	1.3%
Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	41	4.8%
Other Languages¹¹	42	5.0%

¹⁰ Client self-reported data from ACES.

¹¹ Any languages not on the ACES language list.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	847	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
Female	365	43.1%
Male	482	56.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
Less Than 2 Years	544	64.2%
2 – 5 Years	217	25.6%
6 – 10 Years	35	4.1%
>10 Years	43	5.1%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	8	0.9%

Immigrant Status ¹²	All Clients	
Asylee	25	3.0%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	1	0.1%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	15	1.8%
Non-Refugee	146	17.2%
Refugee	618	73.0%
Special Immigrant	30	3.5%
Unknown/Not Reported	12	1.4%

¹² See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

ESL Level ¹³	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Level 1	217	25.6%
Level 2	123	14.5%
Level 3	113	13.3%
Level 4	79	9.3%
Level 5	24	2.8%
Level 6	23	2.7%
ESL Class Only ¹⁴	29	3.0%
Other ¹⁵	239	28.2%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	116	13.7%
25 – 34 Years Old	345	40.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	242	28.6%
45 – 54 Years Old	114	13.5%
55 – 64 Years Old	28	3.3%
65 and Older	2	0.2%
Avg. Age of Clients	34.8 Years Old	

¹³ 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.

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

¹⁵ Includes LEP Pathway clients who did not receive ESL services.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by DSHS Region, June 2016 Snapshot

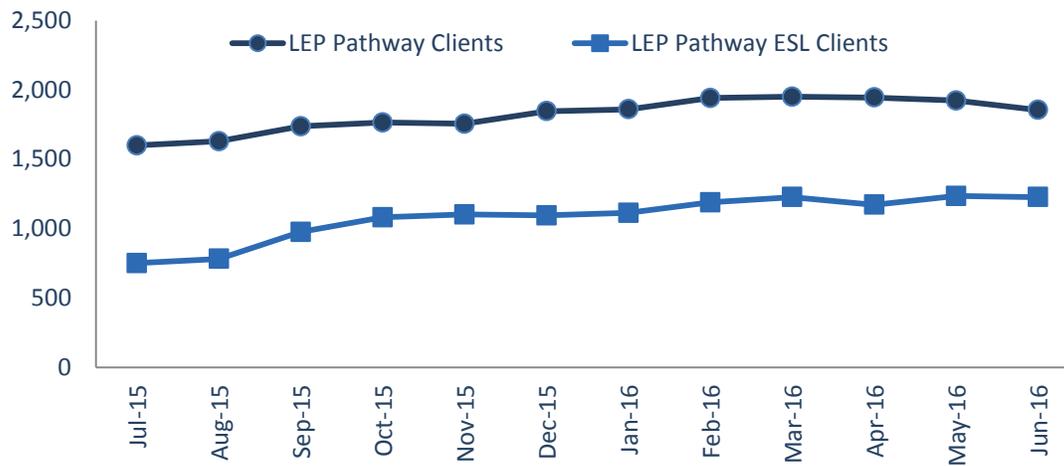
Region ¹⁶	# of Clients	Percent
Region 1	51	6.0%
Region 2	677	79.7%
Region 3	121	14.3%
Total	849	100.0%

¹⁶ Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by DSHS region. A client's residence and service provider are usually in the same region.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2016

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	3,576	100.0%
Somalia	549	15.4%
Iraq	484	13.5%
Ukraine	381	10.7%
Ethiopia	257	7.2%
Myanmar (Burma)	220	6.2%
Afghanistan	192	5.4%
Bhutan	149	4.2%
Iran	145	4.1%
Marshall Islands	120	3.4%
Eritrea	118	3.3%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	107	3.0%
Mexico	85	2.4%
Russia Federation	84	2.3%
Moldova	75	2.1%
Sudan	70	2.0%
Vietnam	41	1.1%
Micronesia	39	1.1%
Syria	23	0.6%
Kazakhstan	20	0.6%
Cuba	19	0.5%
Kenya	18	0.5%
Egypt	16	0.4%
Pakistan	15	0.4%
Burundi	14	0.4%
Cambodia Kampuchea	14	0.4%
Estonia	12	0.3%
Georgia	12	0.3%
Libya	12	0.3%
Uzbekistan	12	0.3%
India	11	0.3%
Kyrgyzstan	11	0.3%
Nepal	11	0.3%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	140	3.9%
Unknown/Not Reported	100	2.8%

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, SFY 2016



SFY 2016	LEP Pathway ESL Clients		
	LEP Pathway Clients	# of Clients	Percent
July	1,600	752	47.0%
August	1,630	783	48.0%
September	1,737	977	56.2%
October	1,765	1,082	61.3%
November	1,756	1,103	62.8%
December	1,846	1,096	59.4%
January	1,860	1,114	59.9%
February	1,942	1,190	61.3%
March	1,951	1,228	62.9%
April	1,945	1,172	60.3%
May	1,923	1,236	64.3%
June	1,856	1,228	66.2%
Mo. Avg.	1,818	1,080	59.4%
Annual Unduplicated	4,668	2,561	54.9%

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language, June 2016 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	1,228	100.0%
English ¹⁷	223	18.2%
Arabic	211	17.2%
Russian	202	16.4%
Somali	137	11.2%
Burmese	68	5.5%
Dari	49	4.0%
Farsi	43	3.5%
Ukrainian	40	3.3%
Swahili	37	3.0%
Tigrigna	37	3.0%
Spanish	35	2.9%
French	18	1.5%
Amharic	12	1.0%
Pashto	10	0.8%
Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	37	3.0%
Other Languages ¹⁸	69	5.6%

¹⁷ There are a number of contributing factors that lead to English being selected as the Primary Language for a client, such as preference for documents to be written in English. ESL students may have strengths in some areas of English language proficiency, such as speaking or understanding, but may not be able to write.

¹⁸ Any languages not on the ACES language list.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	1,228	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Female	708	57.7%
Male	520	42.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Less Than 2 Years	866	70.5%
2 – 5 Years	304	24.8%
6 – 10 Years	27	2.2%
>10 Years	25	2.0%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	6	0.5%

Immigrant Status ¹⁹	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Refugee	970	79.0%
Non-Refugee	143	11.6%
Special Immigrant	52	4.2%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	22	1.8%
Asylee	21	1.7%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	3	0.2%
Parolee Paroled One Year Or More	3	0.2%
Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	1	0.1%
Unknown/Not Reported	13	1.1%

¹⁹ See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

ESL Level ²⁰	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Level 1	435	35.4%
Level 2	259	21.1%
Level 3	200	16.3%
Level 4	119	9.7%
Level 5	58	4.7%
Level 6	34	2.8%
ESL Class Only ²¹	123	10.0%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	195	15.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	421	34.3%
35 – 44 Years Old	335	27.3%
45 – 54 Years Old	182	14.8%
55 – 64 Years Old	78	6.4%
65 and Older	17	1.4%
Avg. Age of Clients	36.1 Years Old	

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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 DSHS Region, June 2016 Snapshot

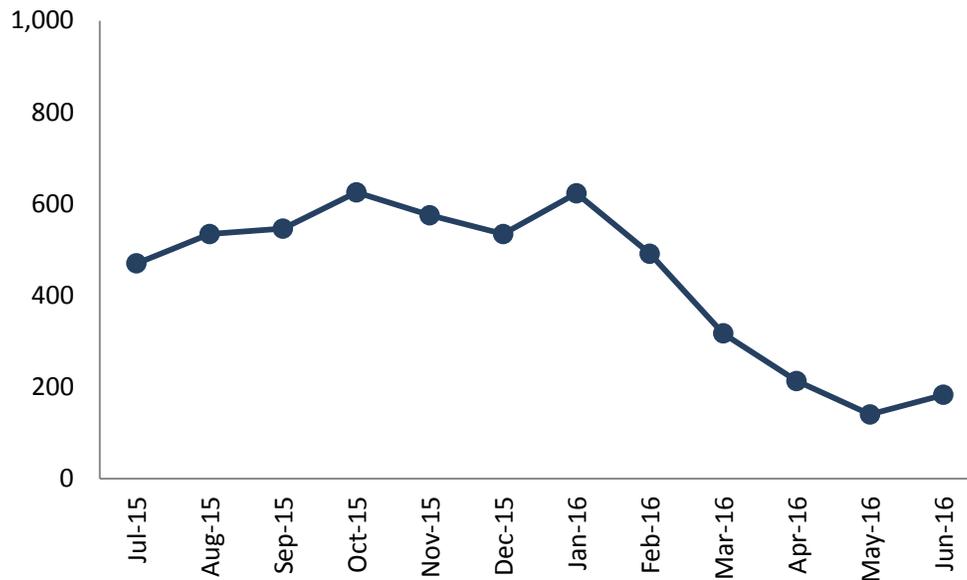
Region ²²	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	295	24.0%
Region 2	789	64.3%
Region 3	144	11.7%
Total	1,228	100.0%

²² Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by DSHS region. A client's residence and service provider are usually in the same region.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2016

Country	# of Clients	Percent
Total	2,561	100.0%
Iraq	414	16.2%
Somalia	329	12.8%
Ukraine	308	12.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	225	8.8%
Afghanistan	155	6.1%
Ethiopia	141	5.5%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	118	4.6%
Bhutan	89	3.5%
Iran	74	2.9%
Sudan	69	2.7%
Eritrea	66	2.6%
Moldova	65	2.5%
Mexico	57	2.2%
Marshall Islands	55	2.1%
Russia Federation	52	2.0%
Cuba	24	0.9%
Vietnam	23	0.9%
Kazakhstan	19	0.7%
Micronesia	17	0.7%
Syria	17	0.7%
Uzbekistan	13	0.5%
Libya	12	0.5%
Bolivia	11	0.4%
Columbia	11	0.4%
Kenya	11	0.4%
Pakistan	11	0.4%
Egypt	10	0.4%
Countries with Fewer Than 10 Clients	128	5.0%
Unknown/Not Reported	37	1.6%

Naturalization Services (NS) Clients, SFY 2016²³



SFY 2016	# of Reported NS Clients	# of Naturalization Application Assistance Reported	# of Clients Who Reported Naturalization ²⁴	# of Outreach Naturalizations Reported	Intake Screening	# of Outreach Enrollment
July	470	144	144	9	179	23
August	534	150	110	11	154	20
September	546	159	57	7	171	24
October	625	180	85	13	179	17
November	575	160	79	7	161	11
December	534	144	117	14	148	10
January	623	167	126	26	183	22
February	491	164	180	14	146	22
March	317	109	96	6	132	6
April	213	98	64	1	105	2
May	140	50	50	5	69	2
June	183	74	36	1	109	8
Mo. Avg.	438	133	95	10	145	14
Annual Unduplicated	2,993	1,599	1,144	114	1,736	167

²³ Monthly counts are based on the 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 are depleted towards the end of the year, so are the reports of services provided to clients.

²⁴ Naturalized: U.S. citizenship was conferred.

Naturalization Service Clients by Primary Language, June 2016 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	Percent
Total	183	100.0%
English	86	47.0%
Spanish	33	18.0%
Russian	16	8.7%
Korean	11	6.0%
Vietnamese	10	5.5%
Other ²⁵ /Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	27	14.8%

²⁵ Any languages not on the ACES language list.

Demographics of Naturalization Service Clients, June 2016 Snapshot

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	183	100.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Gender		
Female	112	61.2%
Male	71	38.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Time in the U.S.		
Less Than 2 Years	0	0.0%
2 – 5 Years	59	32.2%
6 – 10 Years	57	31.1%
More Than 10 Years	67	36.6%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Immigrant Status ²⁶		
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	117	63.9%
Refugee	47	25.7%
Asylee	5	2.7%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	2	1.1%
Unknown/Not Reported	12	6.6%

²⁶ See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

Naturalization Service Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

ESL Level ²⁷	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Level 1	12	6.6%
Level 2	10	5.5%
Level 3	8	4.4%
Level 4	6	3.3%
Level 5	3	1.6%
Level 6	0	0.0%
ESL Class Only ²⁸	3	1.6%
Other ²⁹	141	77.0%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	26	14.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	35	19.1%
35 – 44 Years Old	37	20.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	18	9.8%
55 – 64 Years Old	28	15.3%
65 and Older	39	21.3%
Avg. Age of Clients	46.4 Years Old	

²⁷ 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.

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

²⁹ Includes Naturalization Service clients who did not receive ESL services.

Naturalization Service Clients by DSHS Region, June 2016 Snapshot

Region ³⁰	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	50	27.3%
Region 2	85	46.4%
Region 3	48	26.2%
Total	183	100.0%

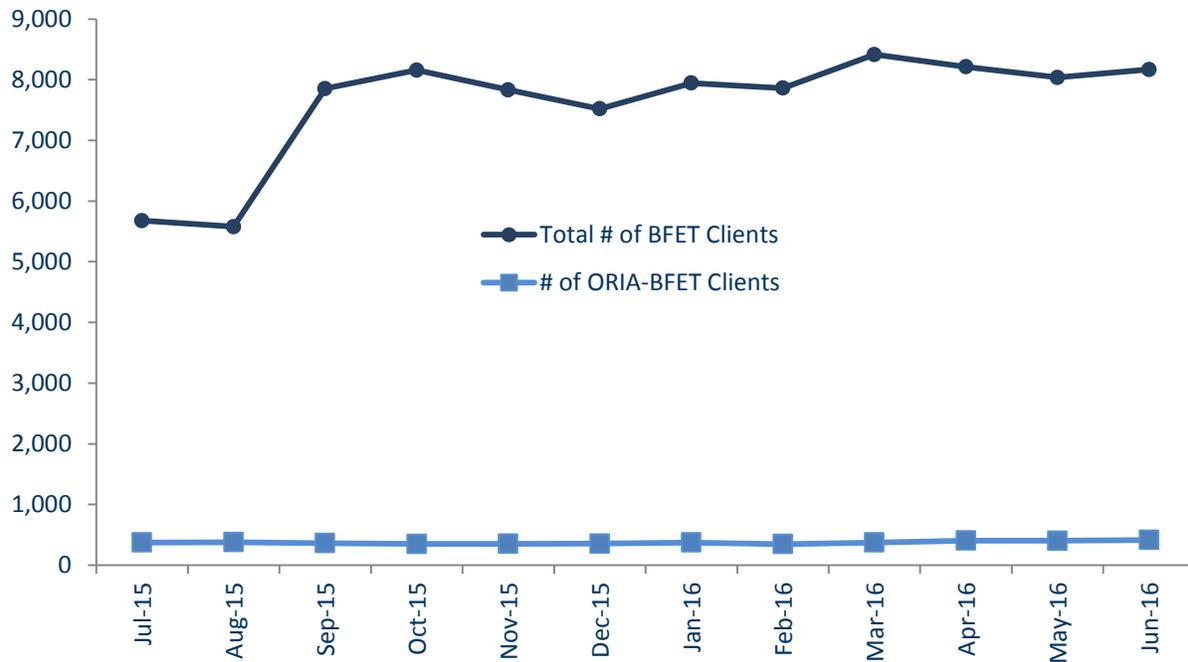
³⁰ Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by DSHS region. A client's residence and service provider are usually in the same region.

Naturalization Service Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2016

Country	# of Clients	Percent
Total	2,993	100.0%
Ukraine	304	10.2%
Russia	302	10.1%
Vietnam	246	8.2%
Iraq	210	7.0%
Somalia	196	6.5%
Mexico	116	3.9%
Ethiopia	103	3.4%
Moldova	92	3.1%
Cambodia Kampuchea	79	2.6%
Myanmar (Burma)	72	2.4%
Philippines	62	2.1%
China	60	2.0%
Korea (South)	58	1.9%
Eritrea	45	1.5%
Iran	41	1.4%
Chile	40	1.3%
Canada	31	1.0%
Kazakhstan	21	0.7%
Sudan	20	0.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17	0.6%
Kenya	16	0.5%
Bhutan	14	0.5%
Cuba	14	0.5%
India	14	0.5%
Kosovo	14	0.5%
Korea (North)	13	0.4%
Kyrgyzstan	12	0.4%
Afghanistan	11	0.4%
Belarus (Belorussia)	11	0.4%
Thailand	11	0.4%
El Salvador	10	0.3%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	254	8.5%
Other Country³¹	484	16.2%

³¹ Other countries not on the ACES country of origin list.

Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served³², SFY 2016



SFY 2016	Total # of BFET Clients	# of ORIA-BFET Clients ³³
July	5,678	373
August	5,577	378
September	7,853	364
October	8,158	351
November	7,832	352
December	7,520	356
January	7,945	375
February	7,861	349
March	8,413	373
April	8,212	405
May	8,038	403
June	8,168	415
Mo. Avg.	7,605	375

³² A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days, so the monthly client counts include duplications.

³³ BFET clients served by Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance.

Glossary

Definitions of Immigrant and USCIS Entry Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lawful Permanent Resident Alien – A non-citizen 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 by the LEP Pathway and Naturalization Services programs who do not meet the definition of refugee (see next page). These persons 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 receiving 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 into 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 whose presence USCIS is aware of 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, which 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 and 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

2016

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
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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 2016.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provides cash grants for families in need. Persons who are caring for a relative's child, or are legal guardians, or are acting in the place of a parent, are also able to apply for TANF benefits on behalf of these eligible 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 TANF/SFA families participate in the WorkFirst Program, which helps participants find and keep jobs.

Highlights

Washington State's **TANF/SFA average monthly caseload declined by 11.0% in SFY 2016, from 35,158 in SFY 2015 to 31,284 in SFY 2016**. The decline is part of an on-going trend, although it slowed as a result of a 9% grant increase that began in July 2015.

The monthly average proportion of WorkFirst clients sanctioned due to noncompliance with participation requirements **declined from 7.3% in SFY 2015 to 4.0% in SFY 2016**. The decline in sanctions indicates that participants are staying engaged in WorkFirst activities.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter is based on the September 2016 ESA Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) database. Quarterly employment and earnings for WorkFirst participants is based on the Unemployment Insurance (UI) database provided by the Employment Security Department (ESD).

DATA NOTES:

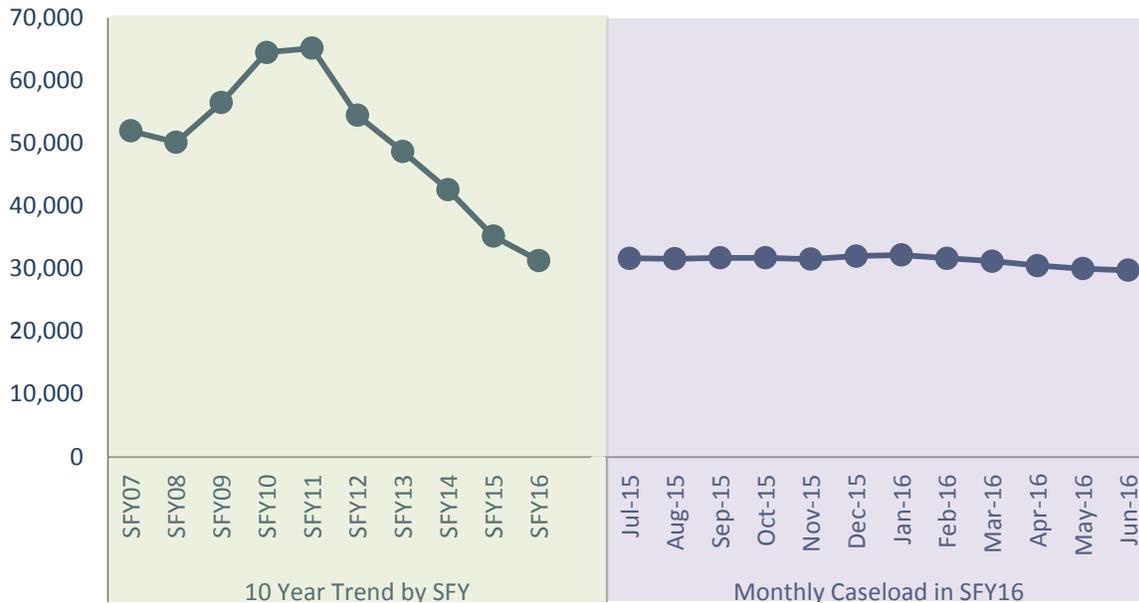
- 1) Unless otherwise noted, both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases/clients are reported jointly in this section.
- 2) WorkFirst clients are adult clients receiving TANF/SFA benefits. This can include teen parents.
- 3) WorkFirst cases are those in which at least one adult is receiving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

Selected TANF/SFA Program Overview, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	35,158 (31,847 - 38,221)	31,284 (29,753 - 32,189)	-11.0% (Decrease) ↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	79,635 (70,676 - 87,532)	70,037 (66,257 - 72,682)	-12.1% (Decrease) ↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	23,588 (20,204 - 27,078)	19,701 (18,288 - 20,403)	-16.5% (Decrease) ↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	56,047 (50,472 - 60,454)	50,336 (47,969 - 52,452)	-10.2% (Decrease) ↓
State Population	7,061,400	7,183,700	1.7% (Increase) ↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	1.1%	1.0%	-0.1% Point (Decrease) ↓
Children as Percent of Recipients	70.4%	71.9%	1.5% Point (Increase) ↑
Average Persons Per Case	2.3	2.2	-0.1 (Decrease) ↓
Average Children Per Case	1.6	1.6	No Change =
Average Children Per Adult	2.4	2.6	0.2 (Increase) ↑
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ¹	\$374 (\$369 - \$379)	\$409 (\$405 - \$413)	9.6% (Increase) ↑

¹ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2007 – 2016²



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY07	51,933	SFY12	54,425
SFY08	50,116	SFY13	48,675
SFY09	56,456	SFY14	42,564
SFY10	64,448	SFY15	35,158
SFY11	65,127	SFY16	31,284

SFY 2016	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	31,633	70,066	\$12,817,888	\$405.2
August	31,577	70,296	\$12,892,083	\$408.3
September	31,728	71,007	\$12,975,523	\$409.0
October	31,708	70,984	\$12,994,829	\$409.8
November	31,529	70,713	\$12,932,542	\$410.2
December	31,987	72,043	\$13,119,048	\$410.1
January	32,189	72,682	\$13,186,760	\$409.7
February	31,635	71,219	\$13,078,759	\$413.4
March	31,179	69,841	\$12,779,728	\$409.9
April	30,489	68,226	\$12,467,124	\$408.9
May	30,006	67,110	\$12,301,737	\$410.0
June	29,753	66,257	\$12,115,393	\$407.2
Mo. Avg.	31,284	70,037	\$12,805,118	\$409.3

² Washington State implemented stricter time limit extension criteria and a 15% TANF grant reduction effective February 1, 2011. The TANF grant increased by 9% on July 1, 2015, resulting in a substantially slower caseload decrease.

TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Type, SFY 2016

SFY 2016	Total Caseload ³	TANF Only		Mixed TANF & SFA ⁴		SFA Only	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	31,633	30,785	97.3%	500	1.6%	348	1.1%
August	31,577	30,723	97.3%	510	1.6%	344	1.1%
September	31,728	30,904	97.4%	486	1.5%	338	1.1%
October	31,708	30,836	97.2%	520	1.6%	352	1.1%
November	31,529	30,646	97.2%	532	1.7%	351	1.1%
December	31,987	31,074	97.1%	560	1.8%	353	1.1%
January	32,189	31,258	97.1%	581	1.8%	350	1.1%
February	31,635	30,719	97.1%	577	1.8%	339	1.1%
March	31,179	30,278	97.1%	552	1.8%	349	1.1%
April	30,489	29,573	97.0%	544	1.8%	372	1.2%
May	30,006	29,101	97.0%	542	1.8%	363	1.2%
June	29,753	28,877	97.1%	511	1.7%	365	1.2%
Mo. Avg.	31,284	30,398	97.2%	535	1.7%	352	1.1%

SFY 2016	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Federal Expenditures on SFA Cases ⁵	Average State Expenditures Per Case	Total Average Expenditures Per Case
July	848	\$250,123	\$133,192	\$295	\$452.0
August	854	\$255,687	\$137,212	\$299	\$460.1
September	824	\$244,955	\$133,987	\$297	\$459.9
October	872	\$259,060	\$142,853	\$297	\$460.9
November	883	\$252,659	\$146,233	\$286	\$451.7
December	913	\$256,506	\$155,912	\$281	\$451.7
January	931	\$265,453	\$164,403	\$285	\$461.7
February	916	\$285,208	\$139,403	\$311	\$463.5
March	901	\$273,595	\$132,493	\$304	\$450.7
April	916	\$281,734	\$135,544	\$308	\$455.5
May	905	\$275,297	\$135,645	\$304	\$454.1
June	876	\$266,416	\$127,489	\$304	\$449.7
Mo. Avg.	887	\$263,891	\$140,364	\$298	\$455.8

³ Program detail may not sum to totals because cases may be in more than one program during the month.

⁴ The mixed TANF/SFA cases have at least one member in the household receiving federal TANF and at least one member receiving SFA benefits.

⁵ These are federal expenditures on mixed TANF/SFA households.

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

The following pages detail the TANF/SFA caseload, June 2016 snapshot, by both the CSO of Issuance and CSO of Residence.

- CSO of Issuance: 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: Based on where the clients live within a CSO coverage area.

Overview	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	8,719	29.3%	19,553	29.5%	8,703	29.3%	19,513	29.5%
Region 2 CSOs	9,370	31.5%	21,403	32.3%	9,275	31.2%	21,135	31.9%
Region 3 CSOs	11,653	39.2%	25,283	38.2%	11,769	39.6%	25,595	38.6%
CSCCs	4	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	N/A			
HCS	7	<0.1%	13	<0.1%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	<0.1%	14	<0.1%
State Total	29,753	100.0%	66,257	100.0%	29,753	100.0%	66,257	100.0%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	166	0.6%	372	0.6%	163	0.5%	366	0.6%
COLFAX	88	0.3%	194	0.3%	87	0.3%	191	0.3%
COLVILLE	206	0.7%	470	0.7%	228	0.8%	515	0.8%
ELLENSBURG	123	0.4%	240	0.4%	123	0.4%	240	0.4%
GOLDENDALE	94	0.3%	204	0.3%	96	0.3%	210	0.3%
KENNEWICK	1,266	4.3%	2,948	4.4%	1,306	4.4%	3,046	4.6%
MOSES LAKE	634	2.1%	1,379	2.1%	639	2.1%	1,384	2.1%
NEWPORT	107	0.4%	233	0.4%	106	0.4%	231	0.3%
OKANOGAN	205	0.7%	385	0.6%	183	0.6%	340	0.5%
REPUBLIC	47	0.2%	93	0.1%	27	0.1%	57	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	1,356	4.6%	3,120	4.7%	1,327	4.5%	3,035	4.6%
SPOKANE TRENT	1,525	5.1%	3,462	5.2%	1,555	5.2%	3,536	5.3%
SUNNYSIDE	461	1.5%	1,094	1.7%	399	1.3%	959	1.4%
TOPPENISH	432	1.5%	901	1.4%	437	1.5%	911	1.4%
WALLA WALLA	245	0.8%	542	0.8%	261	0.9%	573	0.9%
WENATCHEE	434	1.5%	928	1.4%	443	1.5%	950	1.4%
WHITE SALMON	42	0.1%	92	0.1%	40	0.1%	89	0.1%
YAKIMA	1,288	4.3%	2,896	4.4%	1,283	4.3%	2,880	4.3%
Region 1 Total	8,719	29.3%	19,553	29.5%	8,703	29.3%	19,513	29.5%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	455	1.5%	1,003	1.5%	450	1.5%	1,003	1.5%
AUBURN	635	2.1%	1,349	2.0%	643	2.2%	1,366	2.1%
BELLINGHAM	798	2.7%	1,739	2.6%	790	2.7%	1,722	2.6%
BELLTOWN	131	0.4%	282	0.4%	138	0.5%	316	0.5%
CAPITOL HILL	270	0.9%	618	0.9%	262	0.9%	605	0.9%
EVERETT	846	2.8%	2,045	3.1%	835	2.8%	2,005	3.0%
FEDERAL WAY	649	2.2%	1,536	2.3%	632	2.1%	1,473	2.2%
KING EASTSIDE	497	1.7%	1,070	1.6%	491	1.7%	1,038	1.6%
KING NORTH	475	1.6%	1,066	1.6%	462	1.6%	1,034	1.6%
KING SOUTH	941	3.2%	2,517	3.8%	938	3.2%	2,512	3.8%
MT VERNON	531	1.8%	1,161	1.8%	505	1.7%	1,108	1.7%
OAK HARBOR	149	0.5%	320	0.5%	172	0.6%	355	0.5%
RAINIER	586	2.0%	1,400	2.1%	584	2.0%	1,387	2.1%
RENTON	573	1.9%	1,316	2.0%	560	1.9%	1,276	1.9%
SKY VALLEY	270	0.9%	557	0.8%	271	0.9%	565	0.9%
SMOKEY POINT	702	2.4%	1,495	2.3%	700	2.4%	1,487	2.2%
WHITE CENTER	862	2.9%	1,929	2.9%	842	2.8%	1,883	2.8%
Region 2 Total	9,370	31.5%	21,403	32.3%	9,275	31.2%	21,135	31.9%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	570	1.9%	1,230	1.9%	586	2.0%	1,250	1.9%
BREMERTON	971	3.3%	2,042	3.1%	968	3.3%	2,040	3.1%
CHEHALIS	631	2.1%	1,319	2.0%	620	2.1%	1,298	2.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	1,757	5.9%	3,915	5.9%	1,721	5.8%	3,843	5.8%
FORKS	82	0.3%	169	0.3%	82	0.3%	169	0.3%
KELSO	1,003	3.4%	2,268	3.4%	1,025	3.4%	2,313	3.5%
LAKESWOOD	1,314	4.4%	2,902	4.4%	1,306	4.4%	2,892	4.4%
LONG BEACH	64	0.2%	113	0.2%	63	0.2%	110	0.2%
OLYMPIA	1,148	3.9%	2,386	3.6%	1,294	4.3%	2,777	4.2%
PIERCE NORTH	751	2.5%	1,654	2.5%	772	2.6%	1,700	2.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	1,414	4.8%	3,242	4.9%	1,389	4.7%	3,175	4.8%
PORT ANGELES	234	0.8%	451	0.7%	234	0.8%	453	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND	100	0.3%	214	0.3%	98	0.3%	211	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	1,043	3.5%	2,208	3.3%	1,037	3.5%	2,191	3.3%
SHELTON	443	1.5%	884	1.3%	445	1.5%	888	1.3%
SOUTH BEND	83	0.3%	185	0.3%	83	0.3%	183	0.3%
STEVENSON	45	0.2%	101	0.2%	46	0.2%	102	0.2%
Region 3 Total	11,653	39.2%	25,283	38.2%	11,769	39.6%	25,595	38.6%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC NE	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC NW	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
CUSTOMER SVC SW	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SVC SO SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CUSTOMER SERV WASHCAP	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
PGST	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
CSCC/PGST Total	4	<0.1%	5	<0.1%

Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WAPATO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
HCS Region 1 Total	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	1	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HCS Region 2 Total	2	<0.1%	4	<0.1%

Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO HCS OFFICE	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS OFFICE	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
LTC SPECIALTY UNIT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HCS Region 3 Total	3	<0.1%	6	<0.1%

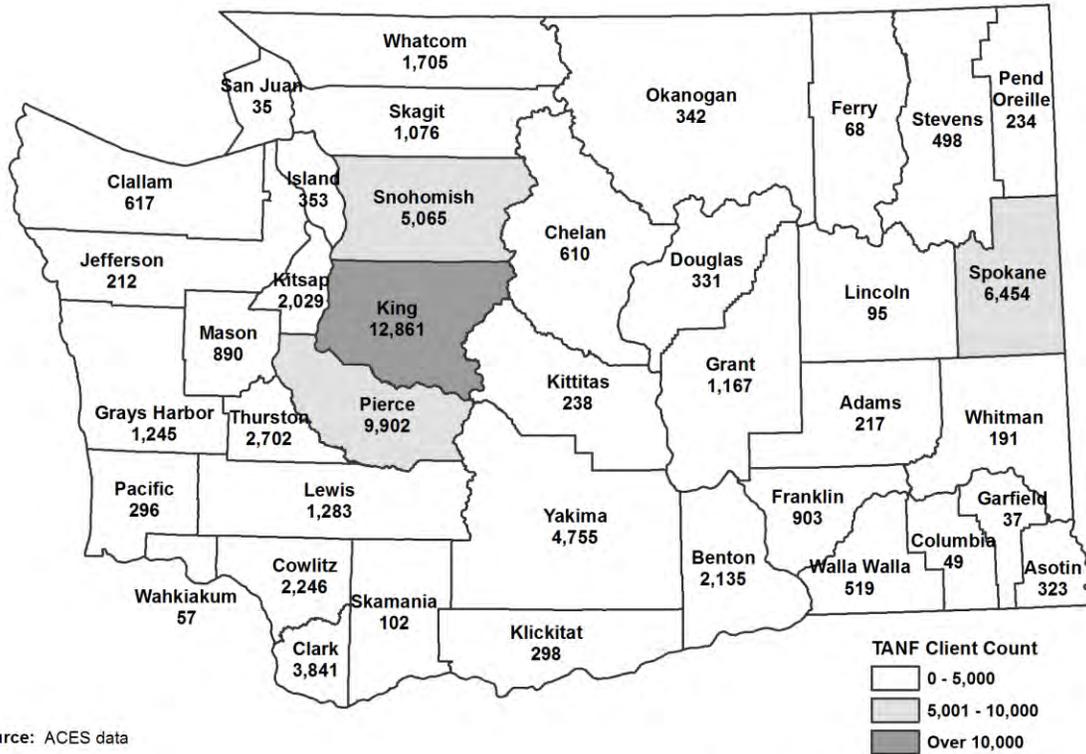
Caseload by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	97	0.3%	217	0.3%	Lewis	612	2.1%	1,283	1.9%
Asotin	148	0.5%	323	0.5%	Lincoln	46	0.2%	95	0.1%
Benton	913	3.1%	2,135	3.2%	Mason	446	1.5%	890	1.3%
Chelan	289	1.0%	610	0.9%	Okanogan	184	0.6%	342	0.5%
Clallam	314	1.1%	617	0.9%	Pacific	147	0.5%	296	0.4%
Clark	1,719	5.8%	3,841	5.8%	Pend Oreille	107	0.4%	234	0.4%
Columbia	23	0.1%	49	0.1%	Pierce	4,476	15.0%	9,902	14.9%
Cowlitz	1,000	3.4%	2,246	3.4%	San Juan	19	0.1%	35	0.1%
Douglas	151	0.5%	331	0.5%	Skagit	486	1.6%	1,076	1.6%
Ferry	29	0.1%	68	0.1%	Skamania	46	0.2%	102	0.2%
Franklin	389	1.3%	903	1.4%	Snohomish	2,255	7.6%	5,065	7.6%
Garfield	13	0.0%	37	0.1%	Spokane	2,827	9.5%	6,454	9.7%
Grant	540	1.8%	1,167	1.8%	Stevens	223	0.7%	498	0.8%
Grays Harbor	584	2.0%	1,245	1.9%	Thurston	1,268	4.3%	2,702	4.1%
Island	171	0.6%	353	0.5%	Wahkiakum	21	0.1%	57	0.1%
Jefferson	98	0.3%	212	0.3%	Walla Walla	236	0.8%	519	0.8%
King	5,538	18.6%	12,861	19.4%	Whatcom	786	2.6%	1,705	2.6%
Kitsap	962	3.2%	2,029	3.1%	Whitman	86	0.3%	191	0.3%
Kittitas	122	0.4%	238	0.4%	Yakima	2,122	7.1%	4,755	7.2%
Klickitat	135	0.5%	298	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	125	0.4%	276	0.4%

	# of Cases	# of Clients
State Total	29,753	66,257

Client Density Maps by Residential County, June 2016 Snapshot

Number of TANF Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2016

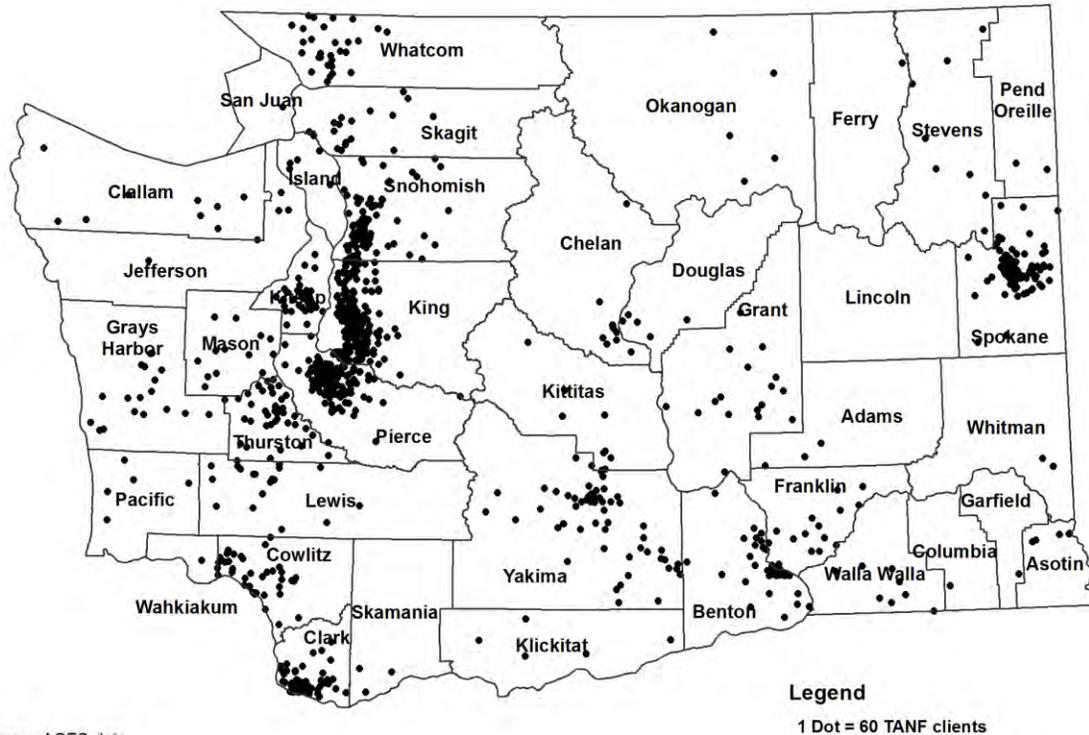


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2016

Client Density Maps, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

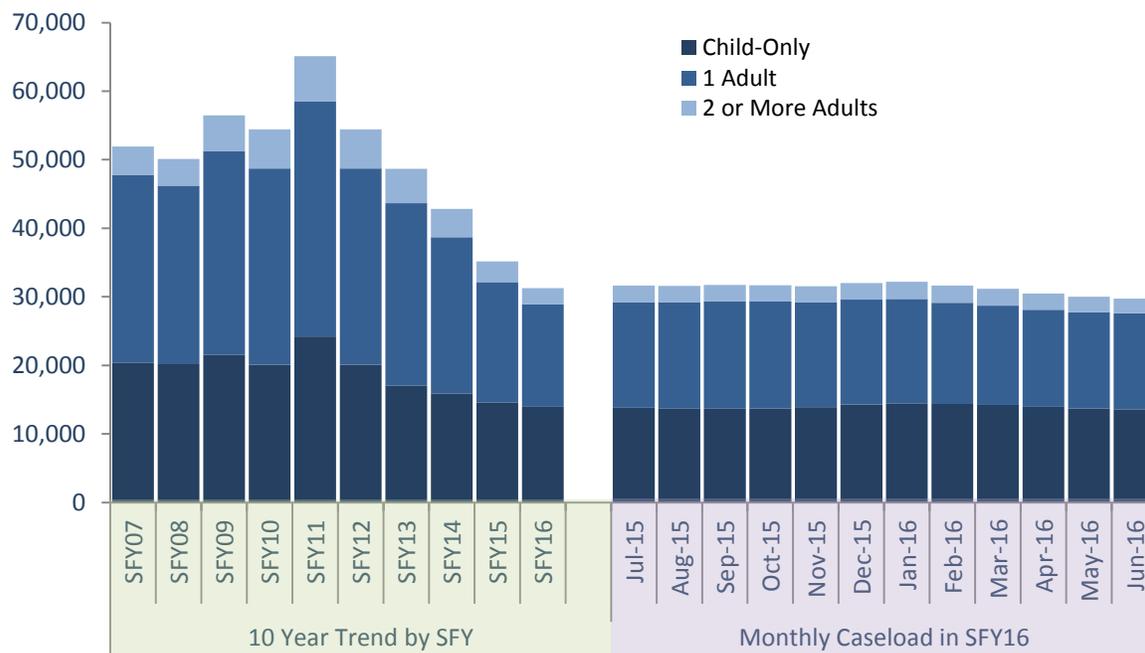
Number of TANF Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2016



Source: ACES data

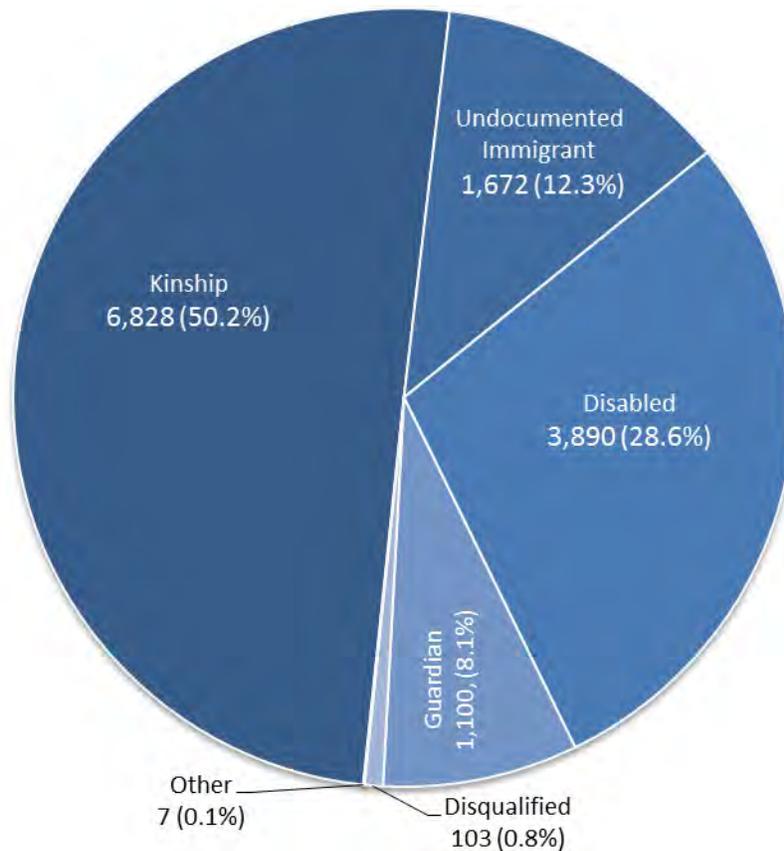
Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2016

Caseload by Case Type, SFY 2007 – 2016



SFY 2016	Total	Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
	Caseload	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	31,633	13,792	43.6%	15,452	48.8%	2,389	7.6%
August	31,577	13,686	43.3%	15,547	49.2%	2,344	7.4%
September	31,728	13,676	43.1%	15,692	49.5%	2,360	7.4%
October	31,708	13,725	43.3%	15,594	49.2%	2,389	7.5%
November	31,529	13,892	44.1%	15,299	48.5%	2,338	7.4%
December	31,987	14,296	44.7%	15,286	47.8%	2,405	7.5%
January	32,189	14,444	44.9%	15,248	47.4%	2,497	7.8%
February	31,635	14,366	45.4%	14,768	46.7%	2,501	7.9%
March	31,179	14,219	45.6%	14,493	46.5%	2,467	7.9%
April	30,489	13,955	45.8%	14,156	46.4%	2,378	7.8%
May	30,006	13,732	45.8%	13,994	46.6%	2,280	7.6%
June	29,753	13,600	45.7%	14,005	47.1%	2,148	7.2%
Mo. Avg.	31,284	13,949	44.6%	14,961	47.8%	2,375	7.6%

Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2016 Snapshot⁶



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.

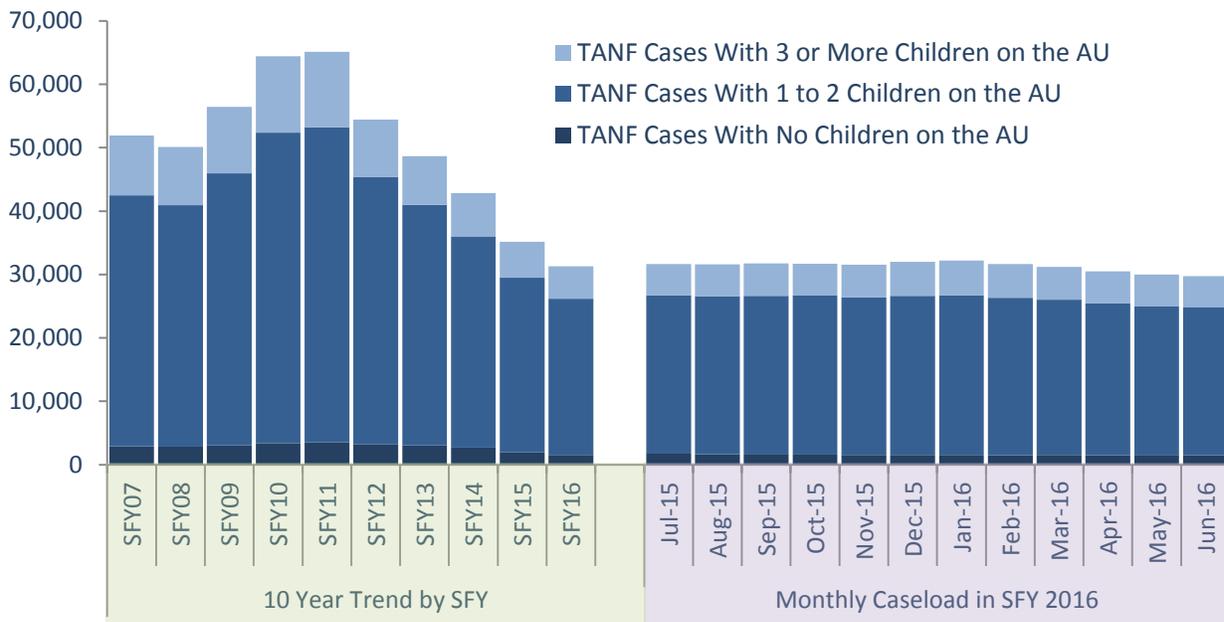
Guardian – Sometimes, in the absence of the parent, a relative or other concerned adult will seek legal guardianship of a child. As with relative caregivers without this legal status, guardians may receive TANF on behalf of an otherwise eligible child.

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.

⁶ The chart may not add up to 100% exactly due to rounding.

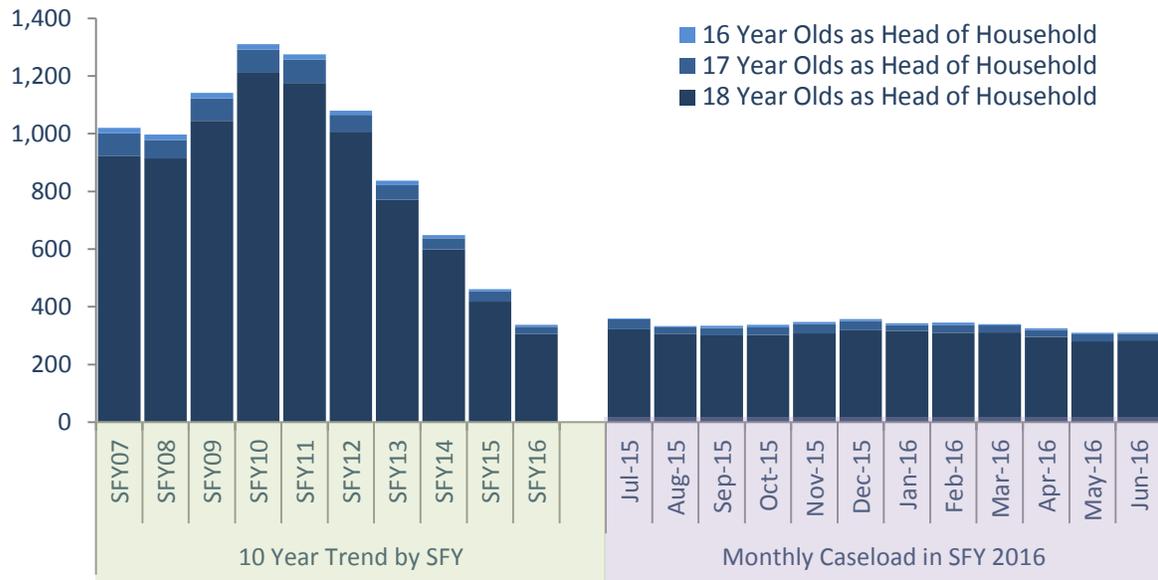
Caseload by Number of Children⁷, SFY 2007 – 2016



SFY 2016	Total	No Children		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
	Caseload	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	31,633	1,735	5.5%	24,981	79.0%	4,917	15.5%
August	31,577	1,647	5.2%	24,946	79.0%	4,984	15.8%
September	31,728	1,565	4.9%	25,084	79.1%	5,079	16.0%
October	31,708	1,573	5.0%	25,091	79.1%	5,044	15.9%
November	31,529	1,533	4.9%	24,843	78.8%	5,153	16.3%
December	31,987	1,530	4.8%	25,091	78.4%	5,366	16.8%
January	32,189	1,511	4.7%	25,243	78.4%	5,435	16.9%
February	31,635	1,480	4.7%	24,829	78.5%	5,326	16.8%
March	31,179	1,530	4.9%	24,491	78.5%	5,158	16.5%
April	30,489	1,494	4.9%	23,926	78.5%	5,069	16.6%
May	30,006	1,447	4.8%	23,568	78.5%	4,991	16.6%
June	29,753	1,457	4.9%	23,409	78.7%	4,887	16.4%
Mo. Avg.	31,284	1,542	4.9%	24,625	78.7%	5,117	16.4%

⁷ In cases where 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.

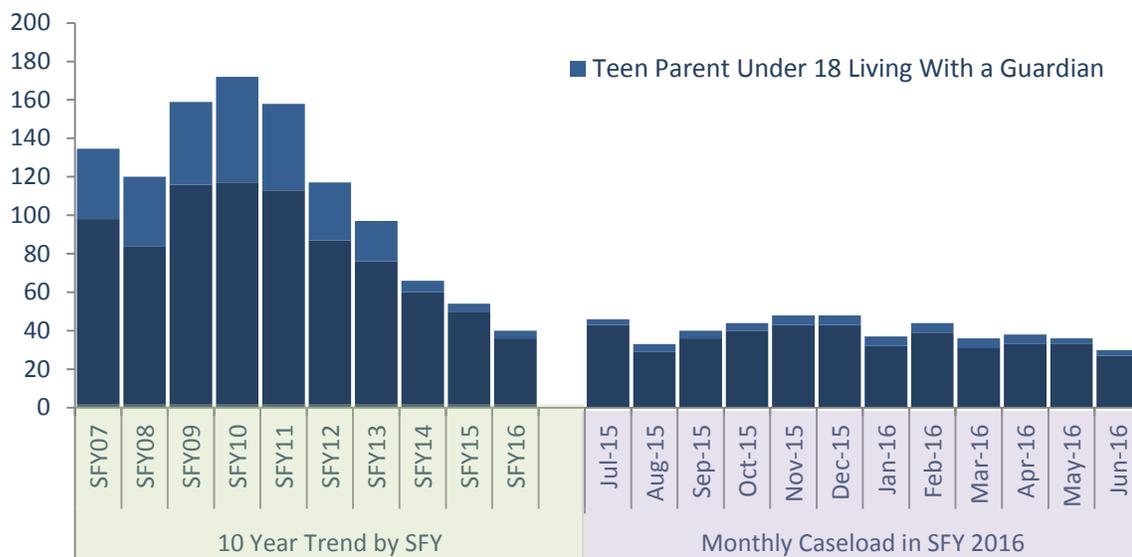
Teen Head of Household, SFY 2007 – 2016



TANF/SFA Caseload with Teen Head of Household ⁸							
SFY 2016	Total Caseload	16 Years Old or Younger		17 Years Old		18 Years Old	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	360	4	1.1%	34	9.6%	322	90.4%
August	333	4	1.2%	22	6.7%	307	93.3%
September	334	7	2.1%	26	8.0%	301	92.0%
October	338	9	2.7%	27	8.2%	302	91.8%
November	347	6	1.7%	33	9.7%	308	90.3%
December	357	6	1.7%	32	9.1%	319	90.9%
January	343	7	2.0%	20	6.0%	316	94.0%
February	345	8	2.3%	27	8.0%	310	92.0%
March	340	5	1.5%	24	7.2%	311	92.8%
April	325	5	1.5%	24	7.5%	296	92.5%
May	310	6	1.9%	24	7.9%	280	92.1%
June	310	4	1.3%	22	7.2%	284	92.8%
Mo. Avg.	337	6	1.8%	26	7.9%	305	92.1%

⁸ Numbers reflect households where the head of household member is a teen parent living independently from his/her formal legal guardian.

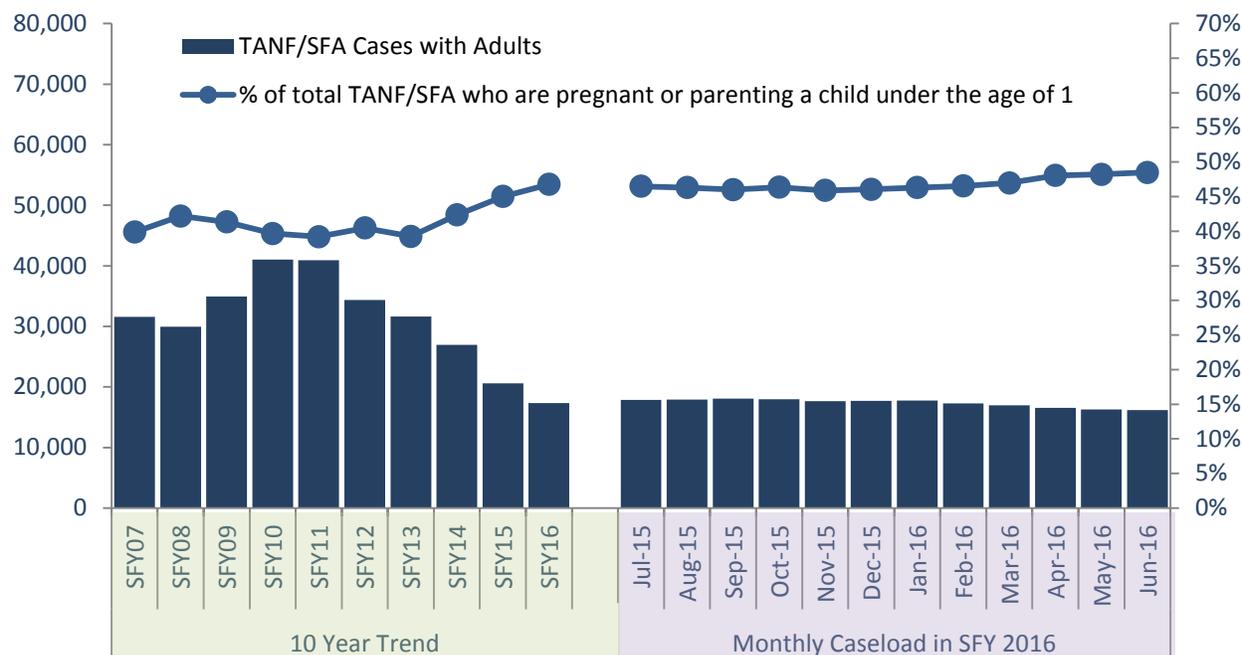
Teen Parents under Age 18, SFY 2007 – 2016



Teen Parents Under Age 18 ⁹					
SFY 2016	Total Clients	Living with a Legal Guardian		Head of Household, Spouse, or Other Parent	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	46	3	6.5%	43	93.5%
August	33	4	12.1%	29	87.9%
September	40	4	10.0%	36	90.0%
October	44	4	9.1%	40	90.9%
November	48	5	10.4%	43	89.6%
December	48	5	10.4%	43	89.6%
January	37	5	13.5%	32	86.5%
February	44	5	11.4%	39	88.6%
March	36	5	13.9%	31	86.1%
April	38	5	13.2%	33	86.8%
May	36	3	8.3%	33	91.7%
June	30	3	10.0%	27	90.0%
Mo. Avg.	40	4	10.0%	36	90.0%

⁹ 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 his/her own child.

Pregnant Women & Women with Child under Age 1, SFY 2007 – 2016



% of Total TANF/SFA Caseload with Adults, Pregnant Woman or Child Under Age 1							
SFY 2016	Caseload with Adults ¹⁰	Pregnant ¹¹		0 – 3 Months Old		4 – 12 Months Old	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	17,841	3,323	18.6%	1,871	10.5%	3,101	17.4%
August	17,891	3,328	18.6%	1,872	10.5%	3,083	17.2%
September	18,052	3,322	18.4%	1,899	10.5%	3,082	17.1%
October	17,983	3,300	18.4%	1,923	10.7%	3,111	17.3%
November	17,637	3,189	18.1%	1,836	10.4%	3,070	17.4%
December	17,691	3,172	17.9%	1,869	10.6%	3,105	17.6%
January	17,745	3,241	18.3%	1,864	10.5%	3,113	17.5%
February	17,269	3,169	18.4%	1,797	10.4%	3,071	17.8%
March	16,960	3,200	18.9%	1,766	10.4%	3,000	17.7%
April	16,534	3,242	19.6%	1,761	10.7%	2,943	17.8%
May	16,274	3,236	19.9%	1,690	10.4%	2,919	17.9%
June	16,153	3,266	20.2%	1,731	10.7%	2,834	17.5%
Mo. Avg.	17,336	3,249	18.7%	1,823	10.5%	3,036	17.5%

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Pregnant women were identified using pregnancy status data entered in ACES.

TANF/SFA Adult Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities, SFY 2016

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.¹² Failure to meet the participation requirements without a good cause is subject to the WorkFirst noncompliance sanction (NCS)¹³.

SFY 2016	Total WorkFirst Clients Receiving TANF/SFA	Total WorkFirst Clients Exempted ¹⁴ from Participation	WorkFirst Clients Required to Participate (Non-Exempt)	% of Non-Exempt WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities
July	20,224	4,979	15,245	73.4%
August	20,228	4,965	15,263	73.9%
September	20,403	4,967	15,436	75.0%
October	20,364	4,979	15,385	76.1%
November	19,963	4,852	15,111	75.5%
December	20,087	4,930	15,157	74.9%
January	20,230	4,903	15,327	74.3%
February	19,759	4,797	14,962	75.4%
March	19,417	4,767	14,650	75.7%
April	18,902	4,626	14,276	75.7%
May	18,547	4,578	13,969	75.3%
June	18,288	4,576	13,712	74.3%
Mo. Avg.	19,701	4,827	14,874	75.0%

¹² WorkFirst participation may be waived or deferred if the individual meets an exemption criterion as described in WAC 388-310-0350.

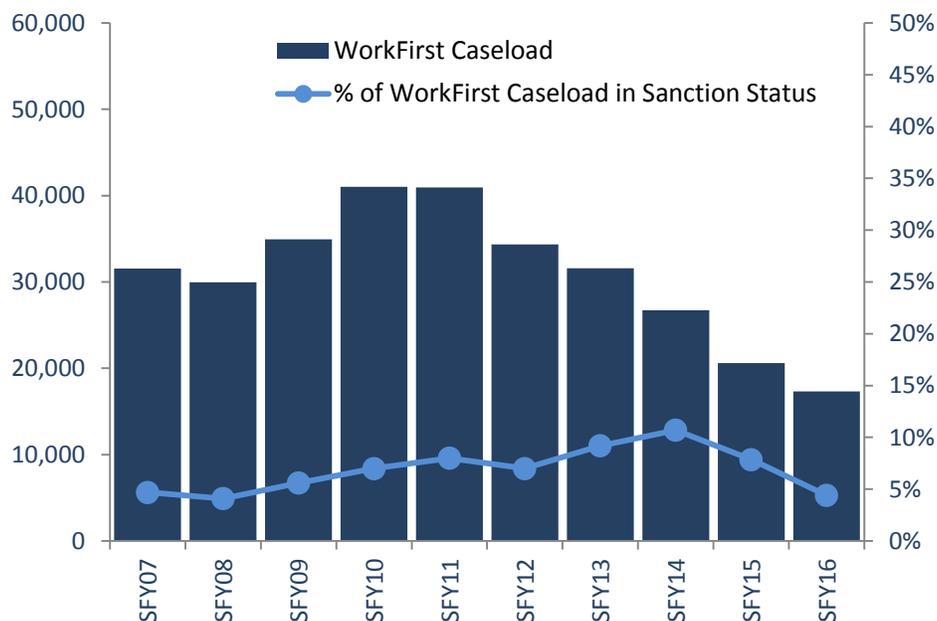
¹³ The non-compliance sanction (NCS) policy for WorkFirst was modified effective November 1, 2014 (See WAC 388-310-1600). The NCS policy terminates TANF or SFA when adults refuse to participate for two months in a row. The NCS policy also terminates TANF or SFA when mandatory, noncompliant WorkFirst 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.

¹⁴ 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 Status¹⁵, SFY 2007 – 2016

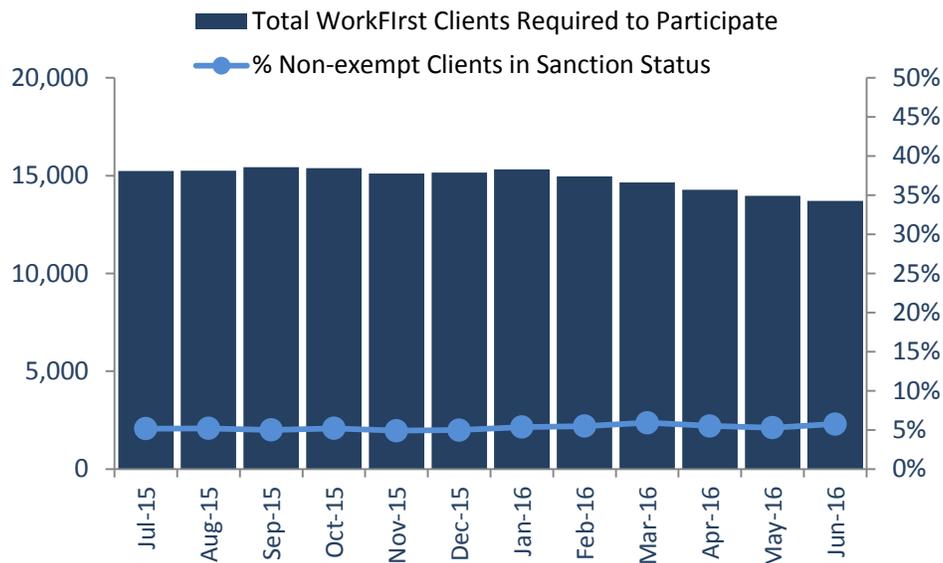
SFY	Cases (Monthly Average)			Clients (Monthly Average)		
	WorkFirst Caseload	Cases with at Least 1 Adult in Sanction	% of Cases with at least 1 Adult in Sanction	All WorkFirst Clients	Clients in Sanction Status	% of All WorkFirst Clients in Sanction Status
SFY07	31,563	1,468	4.7%	35,683	1,566	4.4%
SFY08	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%
SFY16	17,336	768	4.4%	19,701	789	4.0%

Percent of WorkFirst Caseload in Sanction Status, SFY 2007 – 2016



¹⁵ 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 2016

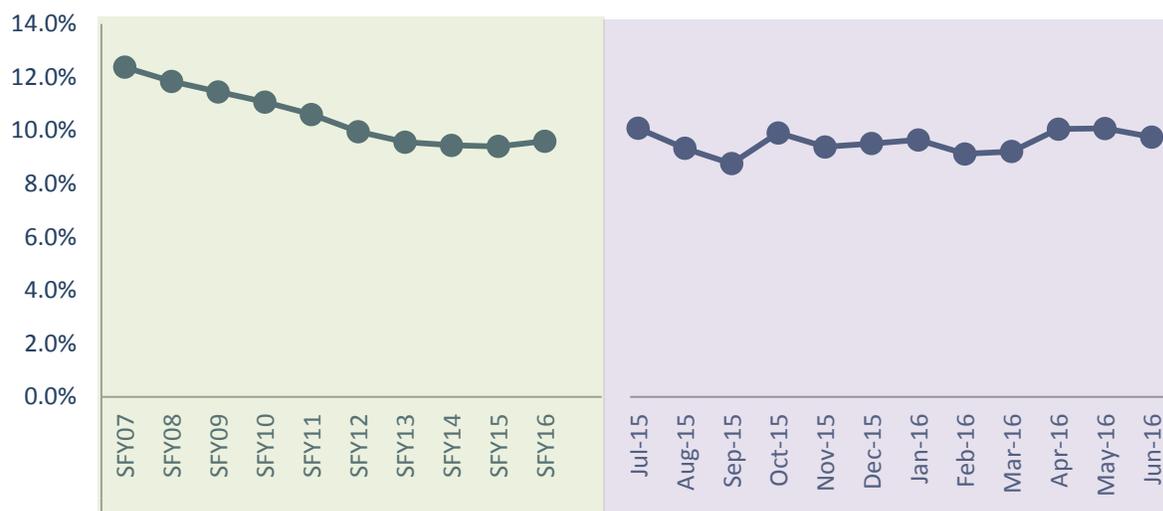


TANF/SFA Adult Clients in WorkFirst Non-compliance Sanction (NCS)					
SFY 2016	Total WorkFirst Clients Required to Participate (Non-exempt ¹⁶)	Total Non-exempt Clients in Sanction Status	% Non-exempt Clients in Sanction Status	Clients Receiving an NCS Termination Without Grant Reduction ¹⁷	Clients in Sanction Status with Grant Reduction
July	15,245	787	5.2%	246	541
August	15,263	793	5.2%	230	563
September	15,436	772	5.0%	229	543
October	15,385	800	5.2%	256	544
November	15,111	739	4.9%	205	534
December	15,157	756	5.0%	213	543
January	15,327	822	5.4%	229	593
February	14,962	822	5.5%	224	598
March	14,650	867	5.9%	267	600
April	14,276	787	5.5%	214	573
May	13,969	737	5.3%	209	528
June	13,713	789	5.8%	274	515
Mo. Avg.	14,875	789	5.3%	233	556

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

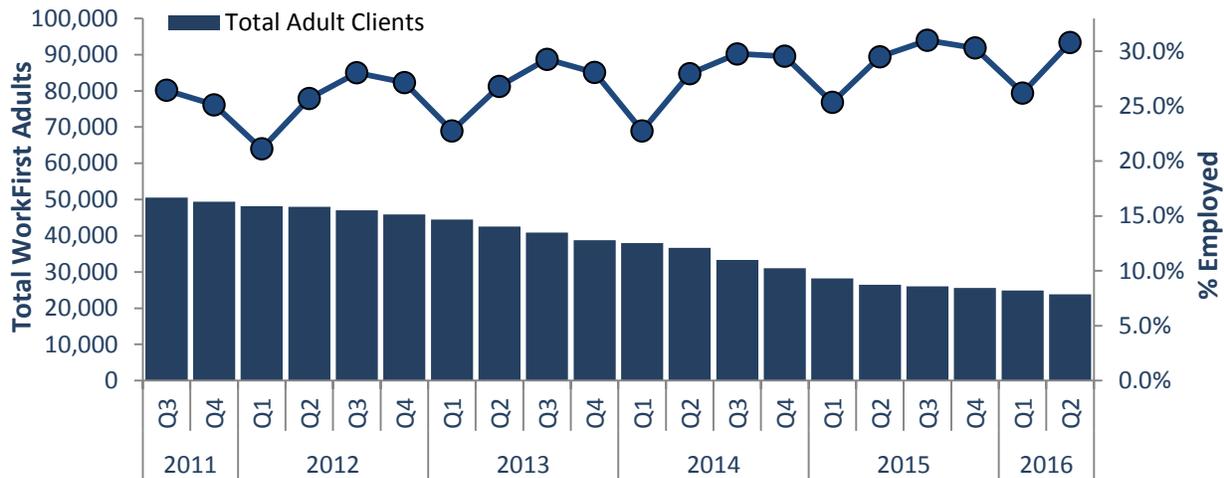
Employment Rates for WorkFirst Clients¹⁸, SFY 2007 – 2016



SFY 2016	# of WorkFirst Clients	# Employed (Earned Income > \$5.00)	% Employed (Earned Income > \$5.00)	Avg. Monthly Hours Worked
July	20,224	2,039	10.1%	52
August	20,228	1,887	9.3%	53
September	20,403	1,787	8.8%	52
October	20,364	2,018	9.9%	54
November	19,963	1,873	9.4%	53
December	20,087	1,910	9.5%	53
January	20,230	1,952	9.6%	53
February	19,759	1,802	9.1%	54
March	19,417	1,788	9.2%	54
April	18,902	1,900	10.1%	56
May	18,547	1,869	10.1%	56
June	18,288	1,784	9.8%	55
Mo. Avg.	19,701	1,884	9.6%	53.8

¹⁸Employment 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 Wages¹⁹, July 2011 – June 2016



Quarter	Total Adults	Adults Employed ²⁰		Avg. Quarterly Earnings	Avg. Quarterly Hourly Wages
		Number	Percent		
2011Q3	50,486	13,353	26.4%	\$1,673	\$11.1
2011Q4	49,427	12,421	25.1%	\$1,671	\$11.0
2012Q1	48,171	10,170	21.1%	\$1,639	\$11.2
2012Q2	47,942	12,324	25.7%	\$2,088	\$11.3
2012Q3	47,041	13,195	28.0%	\$2,186	\$11.4
2012Q4	45,853	12,452	27.2%	\$2,267	\$11.5
2013Q1	44,460	10,117	22.8%	\$2,049	\$11.6
2013Q2	42,505	11,400	26.8%	\$2,123	\$11.5
2013Q3	40,905	11,974	29.3%	\$2,216	\$11.5
2013Q4	38,767	10,884	28.1%	\$2,241	\$11.6
2014Q1	37,956	8,639	22.8%	\$2,056	\$11.9
2014Q2	36,643	10,245	28.0%	\$2,222	\$11.7
2014Q3	33,336	9,923	29.8%	\$2,460	\$11.8
2014Q4	31,019	9,168	29.6%	\$2,395	\$11.9
2015Q1	28,237	7,159	25.4%	\$2,044	\$11.9
2015Q2	26,435	7,801	29.5%	\$2,309	\$11.9
2015Q3	26,019	8,074	31.0%	\$2,329	\$12.3
2015Q4	25,606	7,765	30.3%	\$2,445	\$12.2
2016Q1	24,849	6,503	26.2%	\$2,130	\$12.5
2016Q2	23,792	7,338	30.8%	\$2,362	\$12.5

¹⁹ Quarterly wage information is based on the Employment Security Department's Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data.

²⁰ Adults employed are those adult clients with wages who earned total wages of more than \$5.00 in a quarter.

Caseload by Primary Language, June 2016 Snapshot

Primary Language ²¹	# of Cases	Percent	Percentage Non-English Cases
English Language Codes			
English	26,650	89.6%	
Large Print	49	0.2%	
Sign Language	2	<0.1%	
Braille	3	<0.1%	
Total English Languages	26,704	89.8%	
Non-English Language Codes			
Spanish	1,922	6.5%	63.0%
Arabic	273	0.9%	9.0%
Somali	179	0.6%	5.9%
Russian	166	0.6%	5.4%
Tigrigna	58	0.2%	1.9%
Vietnamese	42	0.1%	1.4%
Farsi	39	0.1%	1.3%
Dari	33	0.1%	1.1%
Amharic	32	0.1%	1.0%
Ukrainian	32	0.1%	1.0%
Burmese	25	0.1%	0.8%
Swahili	21	0.1%	0.7%
Cambodian (Khmer)	20	0.1%	0.7%
French	16	0.1%	0.5%
Trukese	15	0.1%	0.5%
Oromo	11	<0.1%	0.4%
Samoan	10	<0.1%	0.3%
Pashto	10	<0.1%	0.3%
Chinese	10	<0.1%	0.3%
Other Languages ²²	135	0.5%	4.4%
Total Non-English Language Codes	3,049	10.2%	100.0%
Total	29,753	100.0%	

²¹ Primary Language Code comes from the language chosen by the Assistance Unit that is used for letters, notices, and other written communications.

²² Clients who are coded as "Other Language" in the ACES database or speak a language with less than 10 clients in the caseload

Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Total Clients	66,257	100.0%	18,288	100.0%	47,969	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Female	38,545	58.2%	14,737	80.6%	23,808	49.6%
Male	27,710	41.8%	3,551	19.4%	24,159	50.4%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%	2	<0.1%

Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Hispanic Origin	14,033	21.2%	2,591	14.2%	11,442	23.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	52,224	78.8%	15,697	85.8%	36,527	76.1%
White	29,228	44.1%	10,280	56.2%	18,948	39.5%
Black/African American	8,185	12.4%	2,444	13.4%	5,741	12.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,813	4.2%	983	5.4%	1,830	3.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,687	2.5%	386	2.1%	1,301	2.7%
Two or More Races	1,278	1.9%	217	1.2%	1,061	2.2%
Race/Ethnicity Not Reported/Unidentifiable	9,033	13.6%	1,387	7.6%	7,646	15.9%

Marital Status (Adults Only)	All Adults	
Separated	1,894	10.4%
Married	3,528	19.3%
Never Married	10,436	57.1%
Divorced	1,936	10.6%
Widowed	120	0.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	374	2.0%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
U.S. Citizen	60,710	91.6%	15,724	86.0%	44,986	93.8%
Resident Alien	5,414	8.2%	2,518	13.8%	2,896	6.0%
U.S. National²³	133	0.2%	46	0.3%	87	0.2%

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

Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Homeless ²⁴	9,777	14.8%	4,242	23.2%	5,535	11.5%

Education Status (Adults Only)	All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	4,563	25.0%
High School Graduate or GED	9,484	51.9%
Some College or College Degree	3,910	21.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	331	1.8%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
< 1 Year Old	4,610	7.0%			4,610	9.6%
1 – 5 Years Old	15,489	23.4%			15,489	32.3%
6 – 10 Years Old	13,058	19.7%			13,058	27.2%
11 – 15 Years Old	10,213	15.4%			10,213	21.3%
16 – 17 Years Old ²⁵	3,685	5.6%	26	0.1%	3,659	7.6%
18 – 24 Years Old	5,413	8.2%	4,473	24.5%	940	2.0%
25 – 34 Years Old	7,811	11.8%	7,811	42.7%		
35 – 44 Years Old	4,243	6.4%	4,243	23.2%		
45 – 54 Years Old	1,467	2.2%	1,467	8.0%		
55 – 64 Years Old	256	0.4%	256	1.4%		
65+ Years Old	12	0.0%	12	0.1%		
Average Age of Children	7.5 Years					
Average Age of Adults	31.5 Years					

Months on Assistance Since July 1997 (All Adults)

Average	25.5
Median	17.0

²⁴ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or battered spouse shelter.

²⁵ 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 spouse of the head of household.

Child Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
	# of Clients	% of All Children	# of Clients	% of Children in Child-Only Cases
Total Clients	47,969	100.0%	21,515	100.0%

Gender	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
Female	23,808	49.6%	10,858	50.5%
Male	24,159	50.4%	10,657	49.5%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%

Race	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
Hispanic Origin	11,442	23.9%	6,580	30.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	36,527	76.1%	14,935	69.4%
White	18,948	39.5%	8,046	37.4%
Black/African American	5,741	12.0%	2,128	9.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,830	3.8%	649	3.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,301	2.7%	815	3.8%
Two or More Races	1,061	2.2%	364	1.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	7,646	15.9%	2,933	13.6%

Citizenship Status	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
U.S. Citizen	44,986	93.8%	21,130	98.2%
Resident Alien	2,896	6.0%	357	1.7%
U.S. National²⁶	87	0.2%	28	0.1%

Age	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
< 1 Year Old	4,610	9.6%	846	3.9%
1 – 5 Years Old	15,489	32.3%	5,573	25.9%
6 – 10 Years Old	13,058	27.2%	6,359	29.6%
11 – 15 Years Old	10,213	21.3%	5,862	27.2%
16 – 17 Years Old	3,659	7.6%	2,319	10.8%
18 – 24 Years Old	940	2.0%	556	2.6%
Average Age of Children	7.5 Years			
Average Age of Children in Child-Only Cases	8.9 Years			

²⁶ 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

2016

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 state's 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 2016, the program served **a monthly average of 29,769 families, a 2.3% increase from SFY 2015 (29,111)**. TANF families averaged 5,629 or 18.9% of the WCCC caseload per month in SFY 2016, an increase of 10.5% from the monthly average of 5,093 in SFY 2015.

The monthly number of children served by the program was **50,973 in SFY 2016, a 2.4% increase from 49,798 in SFY 2015**. Of these, a monthly average of 7,521 (14.8%) were TANF children.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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

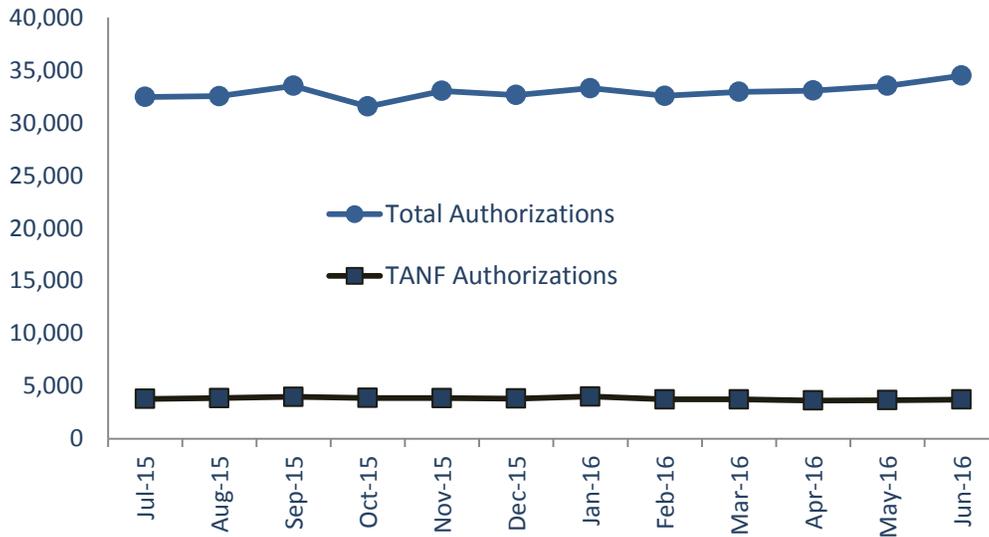
DATA NOTES:

The majority of the data presented in this chapter is based on the September 2016 WCCC household file supplied by the OFM Forecasting Division. TANF cases are identified by matching the DEL WCCC household payment data with ACES client data. 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 2015 and SFY 2016

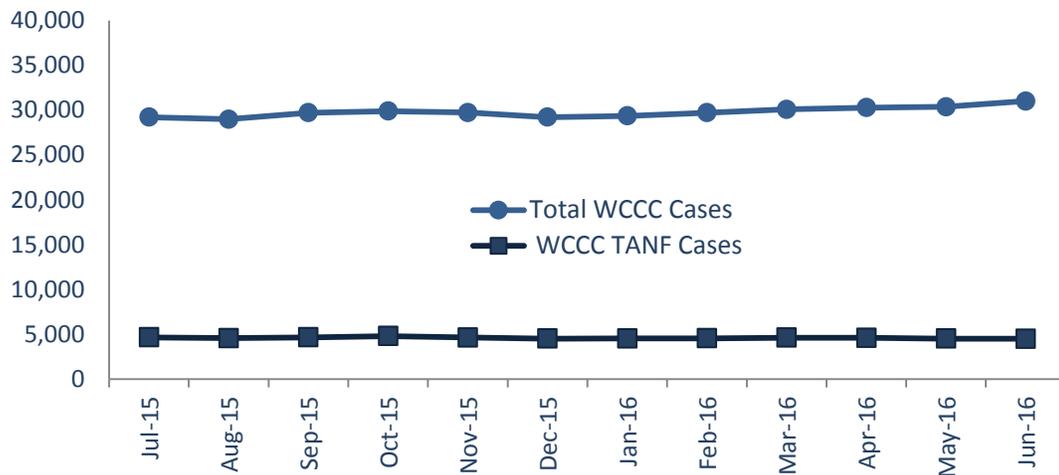
	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change
Average Number of Authorizations Per Month (Range)	31,644 (30,776 - 32,893)	32,969 (31,549 - 34,481)	4.2% (Increase) ↑
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	29,111 (28,458 - 30,199)	29,769 (28,983 - 30,737)	2.3% (Increase) ↑
Average Number of WCCC TANF Cases Per Month (Range)	5,093 (4,564 - 5,522)	5,629 (5,201 - 6,125)	10.5% (Increase) ↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	49,798 (48,381 - 52,319)	50,973 (49,649 - 53,540)	2.4% (Increase) ↑
State's Population Under 13	1,157,692	1,177,885	1.7% (Increase) ↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Under 13	4.3%	4.3%	No Change =
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)	\$690.7 (\$661.3 - \$784.5)	\$796.8 (\$745.6 - \$929.3)	15.4% (Increase) ↑

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Authorizations by Month, SFY 2016



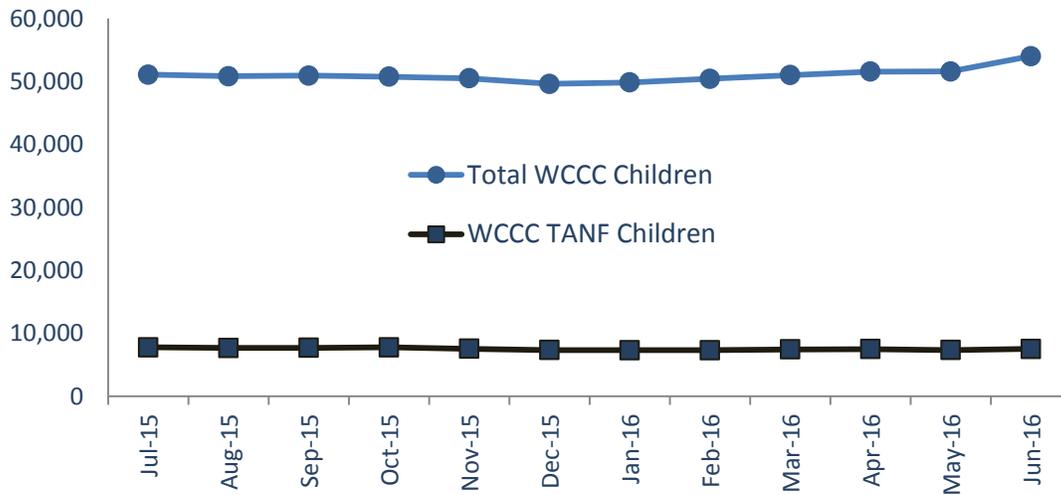
SFY 2016	Total WCCC Authorizations	WCCC TANF Authorizations
July	32,468	3,782
August	32,532	3,862
September	33,518	3,975
October	31,549	3,875
November	33,040	3,856
December	32,648	3,817
January	33,295	4,010
February	32,564	3,742
March	32,945	3,739
April	33,066	3,640
May	33,526	3,666
June	34,481	3,730
Mo. Avg.	32,969	3,808

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Caseload by Month, SFY 2016



SFY 2016	Total WCCC Cases	WCCC TANF Cases	% of WCCC Households using TANF
July	29,226	4,651	15.9%
August	28,984	4,569	15.8%
September	29,710	4,655	15.7%
October	29,898	4,799	16.1%
November	29,736	4,648	15.6%
December	29,217	4,516	15.5%
January	29,360	4,529	15.4%
February	29,723	4,551	15.3%
March	30,090	4,631	15.4%
April	30,283	4,608	15.2%
May	30,379	4,519	14.9%
June	31,016	4,491	14.5%
Mo. Avg.	29,802	4,597	15.4%

Children Receiving Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) by Month, SFY 2016



SFY 2016	Total WCCC Children	WCCC TANF Children	% of WCCC Children using TANF
July	51,101	7,795	15.3%
August	50,844	7,682	15.1%
September	50,955	7,716	15.1%
October	50,767	7,801	15.4%
November	50,510	7,571	15.0%
December	49,649	7,357	14.8%
January	49,872	7,333	14.7%
February	50,433	7,333	14.5%
March	51,031	7,453	14.6%
April	51,580	7,518	14.6%
May	51,601	7,369	14.3%
June	54,029	7,545	14.0%
Mo. Avg.	51,031	7,539	14.8%

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Payments by Month, SFY 2016

SFY 2016	Total WCCC Payments	WCCC TANF Payments	% of WCCC TANF Payments
July	\$27,158,597	\$4,289,075	15.8%
August	\$25,569,594	\$4,045,229	15.8%
September	\$22,352,253	\$3,599,540	16.1%
October	\$23,183,223	\$3,810,919	16.4%
November	\$22,187,290	\$3,617,993	16.3%
December	\$23,122,334	\$3,645,695	15.8%
January	\$22,136,681	\$3,487,525	15.8%
February	\$22,162,508	\$3,463,639	15.6%
March	\$24,128,706	\$3,790,448	15.7%
April	\$23,248,437	\$3,637,455	15.6%
May	\$23,972,693	\$3,694,606	15.4%
June	\$25,782,452	\$3,826,078	14.8%
Mo. Avg.	\$23,750,397	\$3,742,350	15.8%

Other Programs

SFY

2016

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 Working Family Support (WFS).

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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) – The program served an average of 268 cases each month in SFY 2016, compared to 313 monthly cases in SFY 2015.

Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)¹ – The program served an average of 55 cases each month in SFY 2016, compared to 50 monthly cases in SFY 2015.

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) – The program served an average of 222 cases each month in SFY 2016, compared to 256 monthly cases in SFY 2015.

Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) – The program served an average of 276 cases each month in SFY 2016, compared to 324 monthly cases in SFY 2015.

Office of Financial Recovery (OFR) – Total OFR collections in SFY 2016 were about \$287.8 million, an increase from \$255.8 million in SFY 2015. In SFY 2016 over three-quarters (79.1%) of OFR collections came from these three program areas: Developmental Disabilities (42.8%), Vender Overpayments (20.8%), and Mental Health (15.5%).

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) – The program served an average of 454 cases each month in SFY 2016, compared to 428 monthly cases in SFY 2015.

State Supplemental Payment (SSP) – The program served an average of 37,577 cases each month in SFY 2016, compared to 36,908 monthly cases in SFY 2015.

Working Family Support (WFS)² – The program served 1,144 cases in May 2016 and 2,395 in June 2016 for a monthly average of 1,770 cases in SFY 2016

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCE:

- 1) The majority of the data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database in September 2016.
- 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 the CSO coverage area clients live in.

¹ The CEAP program was without funds for much of the latter half of SFY 2016 (February-June 2016).

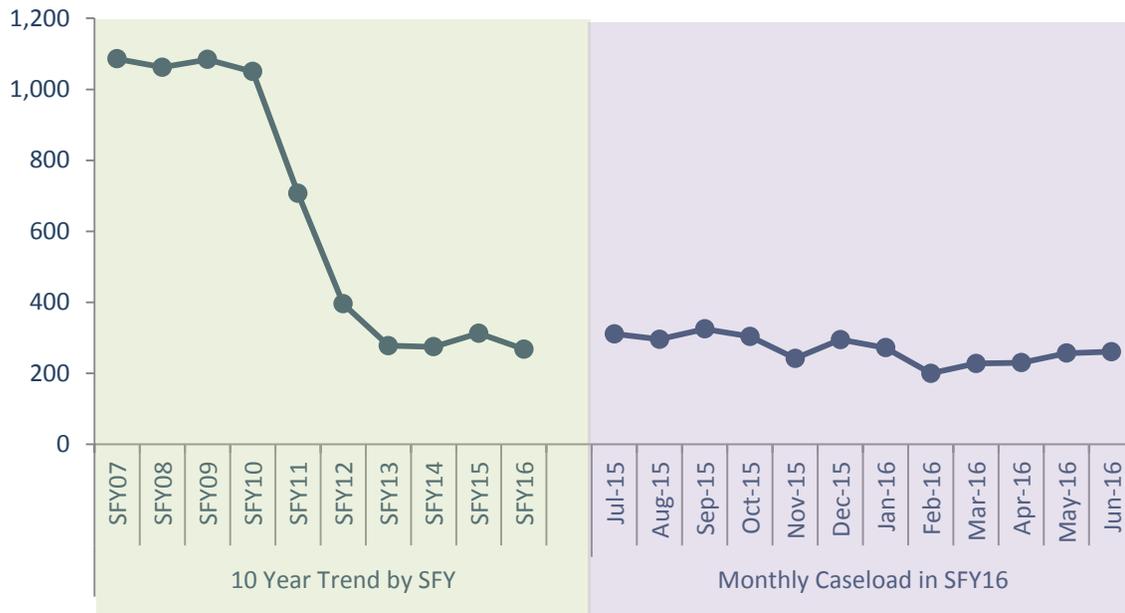
² The Working Family Support program began on May 1, 2016.

Selected Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN) Program Characteristics, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	313 (237 - 395)	268 (200 - 325)	-14.4% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	878 (656 - 1,123)	752 (577 - 932)	-14.4% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	322 (254 - 412)	269 (204 - 340)	-16.5% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	556 (405 - 711)	484 (373 - 592)	-12.9% (Decrease)	↓
State Population	7,061,400	7,183,700	1.7% (Increase)	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace		
Children as Percent of Recipients	63.3%	64.4%	1.0% Point (Increase)	↑
Average Persons Per Case	2.8	2.8	No Change	=
Average Children Per Case	1.8	1.8	No Change	=
Average Children Per Adult	1.7	1.8	0.1 (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ³	\$519.6 (\$508.2 - \$543.5)	\$520.0 (\$506.5 - \$535.0)	0.1% (Increase)	↑

³ Payments not adjusted for refunds

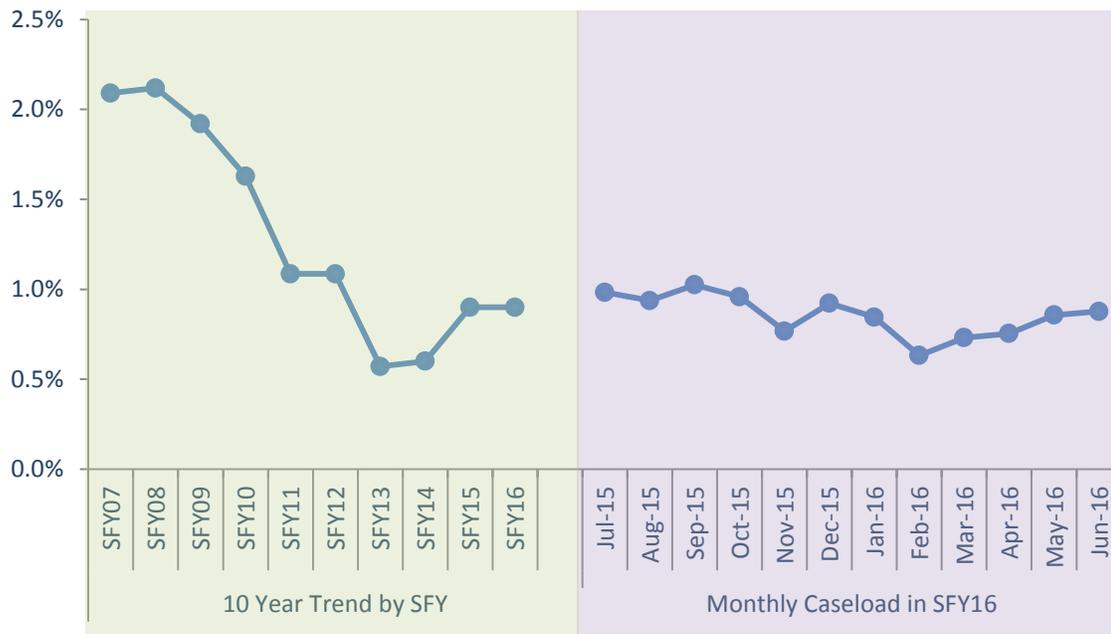
AREN Caseload, SFY 2007 - 2016



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY07	1,086	SFY12	396
SFY08	1,062	SFY13	278
SFY09	1,084	SFY14	275
SFY10	1,050	SFY15	313
SFY11	707	SFY16	268

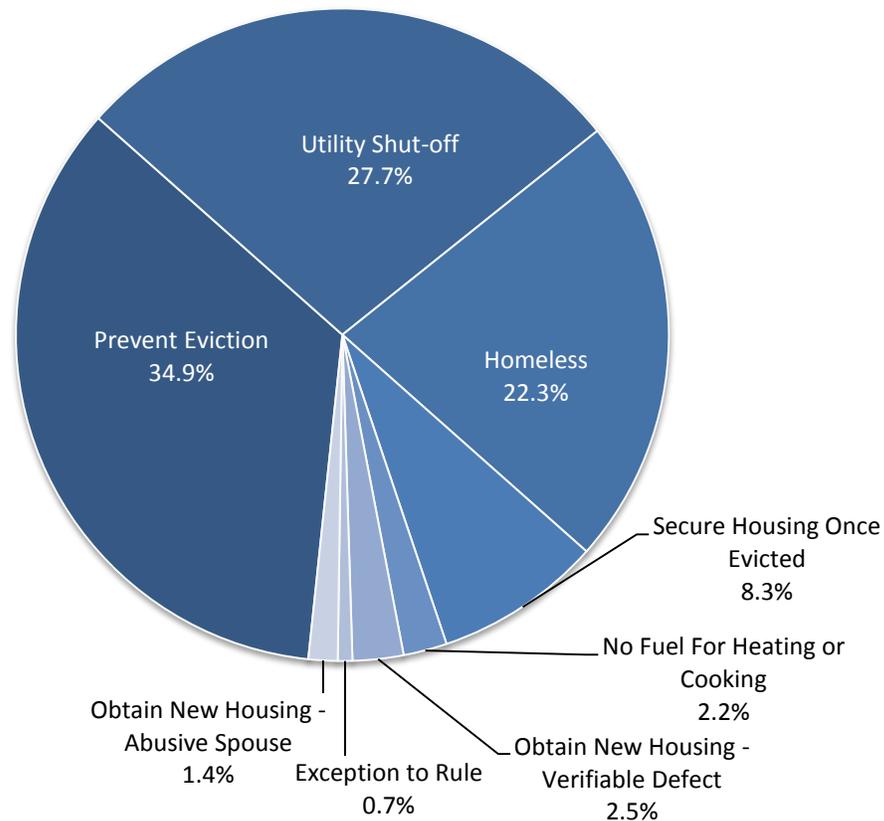
SFY 2016	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	311	897	\$162,051	\$521.1
August	296	801	\$158,356	\$535.0
September	325	932	\$167,455	\$515.3
October	304	833	\$153,985	\$506.5
November	242	654	\$124,187	\$513.2
December	295	823	\$154,859	\$525.0
January	272	767	\$138,515	\$509.3
February	200	577	\$104,968	\$524.8
March	228	620	\$121,172	\$531.5
April	230	642	\$120,128	\$522.3
May	257	726	\$134,246	\$522.4
June	261	757	\$132,530	\$507.8
Mo. Avg.	268	752	\$139,371	\$520.0

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload, SFY 2007 – 2016



SFY 2016	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	% of TANF Caseload
July	31,633	311	1.0%
August	31,577	296	0.9%
September	31,728	325	1.0%
October	31,708	304	1.0%
November	31,529	242	0.8%
December	31,987	295	0.9%
January	32,189	272	0.8%
February	31,635	200	0.6%
March	31,179	228	0.7%
April	30,489	230	0.8%
May	30,006	257	0.9%
June	29,753	261	0.9%
Mo. Avg.	31,284	268	0.9%

Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2016



AREN Case Type ⁴	AREN Caseload	
	# of Cases	% of Total
Prevent Eviction	97	34.9%
Utility Shut-off	77	27.7%
Homeless	62	22.3%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	23	8.3%
No Fuel For Heating or Cooking	6	2.2%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	7	2.5%
Exception to Rule	2	0.7%
Obtain New Housing - Abusive Spouse	4	1.4%
Housing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
Clothing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
No Food	0	0.0%
Utility Repair	0	0.0%
Total Cases	278	100.0%

⁴ 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 2016 Snapshot

Overview	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	68	26.1%	217	28.7%	68	26.1%	217	28.7%
Region 2 CSOs	75	28.7%	215	28.4%	70	26.8%	197	26.0%
Region 3 CSOs	118	45.2%	325	42.9%	123	47.1%	343	45.3%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	261	100.0%	757	100.0%	261	100.0%	757	100.0%

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
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	1	0.4%	4	0.5%	1	0.4%	4	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	1	0.4%	2	0.3%	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
MOSES LAKE	6	2.3%	19	2.5%	5	1.9%	15	2.0%
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%
SPOKANE MAPLE	24	9.2%	74	9.8%	22	8.4%	70	9.2%
SPOKANE TRENT	22	8.4%	79	10.4%	24	9.2%	83	11.0%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
TOPPENISH	2	0.8%	5	0.7%	2	0.8%	5	0.7%
WALLA WALLA	2	0.8%	3	0.4%	2	0.8%	3	0.4%
WENATCHEE	4	1.5%	12	1.6%	5	1.9%	16	2.1%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	5	1.9%	15	2.0%	4	1.5%	12	1.6%
Region 1 Total	68	26.1%	217	28.7%	68	26.1%	217	28.7%

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	6	2.3%	13	1.7%	7	2.7%	20	2.6%
AUBURN	3	1.1%	13	1.7%	3	1.1%	12	1.6%
BELLINGHAM	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
BELLTOWN	2	0.8%	4	0.5%	3	1.1%	8	1.1%
CAPITOL HILL	2	0.8%	4	0.5%	3	1.1%	7	0.9%
EVERETT	14	5.4%	46	6.1%	12	4.6%	36	4.8%
FEDERAL WAY	10	3.8%	44	5.8%	6	2.3%	21	2.8%
KING EASTSIDE	4	1.5%	9	1.2%	3	1.1%	7	0.9%
KING NORTH	7	2.7%	15	2.0%	7	2.7%	15	2.0%
KING SOUTH	4	1.5%	9	1.2%	4	1.5%	17	2.2%
MT VERNON	3	1.1%	5	0.7%	3	1.1%	5	0.7%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	8	3.1%	21	2.8%	7	2.7%	18	2.4%
RENTON	2	0.8%	3	0.4%	2	0.8%	3	0.4%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT	3	1.1%	10	1.3%	3	1.1%	10	1.3%
WHITE CENTER	5	1.9%	13	1.7%	5	1.9%	13	1.7%
Region 2 Total	75	28.7%	215	28.4%	70	26.8%	197	26.0%

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	5	1.9%	14	1.8%	4	1.5%	10	1.3%
BREMERTON	5	1.9%	8	1.1%	5	1.9%	8	1.1%
CHEHALIS	1	0.4%	5	0.7%	1	0.4%	5	0.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	12	4.6%	37	4.9%	12	4.6%	37	4.9%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	17	6.5%	48	6.3%	17	6.5%	48	6.3%
LAKEWOOD	26	10.0%	65	8.6%	30	11.5%	78	10.3%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	9	3.4%	27	3.6%	13	5.0%	43	5.7%
PIERCE NORTH	10	3.8%	24	3.2%	9	3.4%	22	2.9%
PIERCE SOUTH	22	8.4%	67	8.9%	23	8.8%	68	9.0%
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	10	3.8%	27	3.6%	8	3.1%	21	2.8%
SHELTON	1	0.4%	3	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
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%
Region 3 Total	118	45.2%	325	42.9%	123	47.1%	343	45.3%

AREN Caseload by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lewis	1	0.4%	5	0.7%
Asotin	1	0.4%	4	0.5%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	1	0.4%	2	0.3%	Mason	1	0.4%	3	0.4%
Chelan	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	12	4.6%	37	4.9%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	68	26.1%	179	23.6%
Cowlitz	17	6.5%	48	6.3%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	2	0.8%	6	0.8%	Skagit	3	1.1%	5	0.7%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Snohomish	23	8.8%	69	9.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	46	17.6%	153	20.2%
Grant	5	1.9%	15	2.0%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	4	1.5%	10	1.3%	Thurston	13	5.0%	43	5.7%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	2	0.8%	3	0.4%
King	43	16.5%	121	16.0%	Whatcom	1	0.4%	2	0.3%
Kitsap	5	1.9%	8	1.1%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	1	0.4%	4	0.5%	Yakima	7	2.7%	20	2.6%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	3	1.1%	14	1.8%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	261	100.0%	757	100.0%

AREN Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Total Clients	757	100.0%	268	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Female	443	58.5%	206	76.9%
Male	314	41.5%	62	23.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0%	0	0%

Race/Ethnicity	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Hispanic Origin	100	13.2%	30	11.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	657	86.8%	238	88.8%
White	315	41.6%	141	52.6%
Black/African American	156	20.6%	52	19.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	46	6.1%	15	5.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	0.7%	2	0.7%
Two or More Races	22	2.9%	5	1.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	113	14.9%	23	8.6%

Marital Status (Adults Only)	All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Separated	16	6.0%
Married	53	19.8%
Never Married	154	57.5%
Divorced	39	14.6%
Widowed	2	0.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4	1.5%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
U.S. Citizen	684	90.4%	236	88.1%
Resident Alien	72	9.5%	32	11.9%
U.S. National⁵	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

⁵ 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 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults	
Homeless ⁶	133	17.6%	51	19.0%

Education Status (Adults Only)	All Clients		All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	509	67.2%	71	26.5%
High School Graduate or GED	133	17.6%	126	47.0%
Some College or College Degree	67	8.9%	67	25.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	48	6.3%	4	1.5%

Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	50	6.6%		
1 – 5 Years Old	183	24.2%		
6 – 10 Years Old	144	19.0%		
11 – 15 Years Old	80	10.6%		
16 – 17 Years Old	27	3.6%		
18 – 24 Years Old	54	7.1%	49	18.3%
25 – 34 Years Old	137	18.1%	137	51.1%
35 – 44 Years Old	64	8.5%	64	23.9%
45 – 54 Years Old	16	2.1%	16	6.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	2	0.3%	2	0.7%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Age of Children	6.6 Years			
Average Age of Adults	31.4 Years			

⁶ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or battered spouse shelter.

Selected Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)⁷ Program Characteristics, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	50 (33 - 72)	55 (38 - 90)	10.0% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	164 (113 - 241)	189 (126 - 339)	15.2% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	64 (41 - 90)	72 (48 - 127)	12.5% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	100 (72 - 153)	117 (78 - 212)	17.0% (Increase)	↑
State Population	7,061,400	7,183,700	1.7% (Increase)	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace		
Children as Percent of Recipients	61.0%	61.9%	1.7% Point (Increase)	↑
Average Persons Per Case	3.3	3.4	0.1 (Increase)	↑
Average Children Per Case	2	2.1	0.1 (Increase)	↑
Average Children Per Adult	1.6	1.6	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)	\$416.7 (\$396.0 - \$451.4)	\$461.3 (\$409.6 - \$501.7)	10.7% (Increase)	↑

⁷ The CEAP program was without funds for much of the latter half of SFY 2016 (February-June 2016).

CEAP Caseload, SFY 2007 – 2016



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY07	17	SFY12	76
SFY08	19	SFY13	62
SFY09	29	SFY14	61
SFY10	38	SFY15	50
SFY11	27	SFY16	55

SFY 2016 ⁸	Total # of Cases	Persons	Grant	
			Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	51	149	\$20,889	\$409.6
August	38	126	\$16,121	\$424.2
September	55	166	\$24,414	\$443.9
October	52	179	\$24,728	\$475.5
November	44	160	\$20,009	\$454.8
December	90	339	\$45,150	\$501.7
January	57	203	\$26,283	\$461.1
February	0	0	\$0	\$0.0
March	0	0	\$0	\$0.0
April	0	0	\$0	\$0.0
May	0	0	\$0	\$0.0
June	0	0	\$0	\$0.0
Mo. Avg.⁹	55	189	\$25,370	\$461.3
Annual Undup.	386	1,316	\$177,593	\$460.1

⁸ The CEAP program was without funds for much of the latter half of SFY 2016 (February-June 2016).

⁹ Monthly averages are based on the seven months (July 2015-January 2016) during which the program operated in the fiscal year.

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2016¹⁰

Overview	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	158	40.9%	601	45.7%	158	40.9%	601	45.7%
Region 2 CSOs	86	22.3%	273	20.7%	86	22.3%	273	20.7%
Region 3 CSOs	142	36.8%	442	33.6%	142	36.8%	442	33.6%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	386	100.0%	1,316	100.0%	386	100.0%	1,316	100.0%

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

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2016 (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	1	0.3%	5	0.4%	1	0.3%	5	0.4%
KENNEWICK	13	3.4%	51	3.9%	14	3.6%	54	4.1%
MOSES LAKE	6	1.6%	30	2.3%	6	1.6%	30	2.3%
NEWPORT	1	0.3%	7	0.5%	1	0.3%	7	0.5%
OKANOGAN	3	0.8%	13	1.0%	3	0.8%	13	1.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	28	7.3%	88	6.7%	23	6.0%	78	5.9%
SPOKANE TRENT	40	10.4%	130	9.9%	45	11.7%	140	10.6%
SUNNYSIDE	51	13.2%	223	16.9%	50	13.0%	220	16.7%
TOPPENISH	5	1.3%	20	1.5%	6	1.6%	24	1.8%
WALLA WALLA	2	0.5%	7	0.5%	2	0.5%	7	0.5%
WENATCHEE	3	0.8%	8	0.6%	3	0.8%	8	0.6%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	5	1.3%	19	1.4%	4	1.0%	15	1.1%
Region 1 Total	158	40.9%	601	45.7%	158	40.9%	601	45.7%

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2016 (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	2	0.5%	5	0.4%	4	1.0%	15	1.1%
AUBURN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
BELLINGHAM	12	3.1%	35	2.7%	12	3.1%	35	2.7%
BELLTOWN	5	1.3%	12	0.9%	8	2.1%	21	1.6%
CAPITOL HILL	4	1.0%	15	1.1%	2	0.5%	10	0.8%
EVERETT	8	2.1%	26	2.0%	7	1.8%	22	1.7%
FEDERAL WAY	5	1.3%	23	1.7%	6	1.6%	27	2.1%
KING EASTSIDE	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING NORTH	36	9.3%	115	8.7%	30	7.8%	94	7.1%
KING SOUTH	1	0.3%	4	0.3%	1	0.3%	4	0.3%
MT VERNON	2	0.5%	6	0.5%	2	0.5%	6	0.5%
OAK HARBOR	4	1.0%	13	1.0%	4	1.0%	13	1.0%
RAINIER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	8	0.6%
RENTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
SKY VALLEY	1	0.3%	4	0.3%	1	0.3%	4	0.3%
SMOKEY POINT	5	1.3%	13	1.0%	4	1.0%	8	0.6%
WHITE CENTER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Region 2 Total	86	22.3%	273	20.7%	86	22.3%	273	20.7%

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2016 (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	6	1.6%	19	1.4%	6	1.6%	19	1.4%
BREMERTON	31	8.0%	88	6.7%	31	8.0%	88	6.7%
CHEHALIS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	36	9.3%	105	8.0%	36	9.3%	105	8.0%
FORKS	2	0.5%	4	0.3%	2	0.5%	4	0.3%
KELSO	21	5.4%	70	5.3%	21	5.4%	70	5.3%
LAKEWOOD	5	1.3%	17	1.3%	5	1.3%	17	1.3%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	11	2.8%	36	2.7%	11	2.8%	36	2.7%
PIERCE NORTH	1	0.3%	5	0.4%	2	0.5%	8	0.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	15	3.9%	49	3.7%	14	3.6%	46	3.5%
PORT ANGELES	9	2.3%	26	2.0%	9	2.3%	26	2.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	1	0.3%	4	0.3%	1	0.3%	4	0.3%
SHELTON	2	0.5%	11	0.8%	2	0.5%	11	0.8%
SOUTH BEND	2	0.5%	8	0.6%	2	0.5%	8	0.6%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	142	36.8%	442	33.6%	142	36.8%	442	33.6%

CEAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2016 Annual Unduplicated

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	2	0.5%	12	0.9%	Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Benton	9	2.3%	31	2.4%	Mason	2	0.5%	11	0.8%
Chelan	2	0.5%	6	0.5%	Okanogan	3	0.8%	13	1.0%
Clallam	12	3.1%	32	2.4%	Pacific	2	0.5%	8	0.6%
Clark	36	9.3%	105	8.0%	Pend Oreille	1	0.3%	7	0.5%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	22	5.7%	75	5.7%
Cowlitz	21	5.4%	70	5.3%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	2	0.5%	6	0.5%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	5	1.3%	23	1.7%	Snohomish	16	4.1%	49	3.7%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	67	17.4%	216	16.4%
Grant	4	1.0%	18	1.4%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	6	1.6%	19	1.4%	Thurston	11	2.8%	36	2.7%
Island	4	1.0%	13	1.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	2	0.5%	7	0.5%
King	52	13.5%	170	12.9%	Whatcom	12	3.1%	35	2.7%
Kitsap	31	8.0%	88	6.7%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	60	15.5%	259	19.7%
Klickitat	1	0.3%	5	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	386	100.0%	1,316	100.0%

CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2016 Annual Unduplicated Total

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Total Clients	1,316	100.0%	514	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Female	759	57.7%	360	70.0%
Male	557	42.3%	154	30.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0%	0	0%

Race	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Hispanic Origin	467	35.5%	163	31.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	849	64.5%	351	68.3%
White	512	38.9%	235	45.7%
Black/African American	123	9.3%	48	9.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	51	3.9%	23	4.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	41	3.1%	20	3.9%
Two or More Races	13	1.0%	4	0.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	109	8.3%	21	4.1%

Marital Status (Adults Only)	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Separated	50	3.8%	50	9.7%
Married	86	6.5%	86	16.7%
Never Married	325	24.7%	325	63.2%
Divorced	41	3.1%	41	8.0%
Widowed	3	0.2%	3	0.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	9	0.7%	9	1.8%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
U.S. Citizen	1,163	88.4%	399	77.6%
Resident Alien	45	3.4%	34	6.6%
U.S. National¹¹	3	0.2%	2	0.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	105	8.0%	79	15.4%

¹¹ 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 2016 Annual Unduplicated Total (continued)

Characteristic	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults

<u>Homeless Status</u>	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
Homeless ¹²	165	12.5%	83	16.1%

<u>Education Status (Adults Only)</u>	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
Less than a High School Diploma	895		190	37.0%
High School Graduate or GED	247		236	45.9%
Some College or College Degree	80		79	15.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	94		9	1.8%

<u>Age</u>	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
< 1 Year Old	22	1.7%		
1 – 5 Years Old	243	18.5%		
6 – 10 Years Old	259	19.7%		
11 – 15 Years Old	210	16.0%		
16 – 17 Years Old	68	5.2%		
18 – 24 Years Old	89	6.8%	89	17.3%
25 – 34 Years Old	215	16.3%	215	41.8%
35 – 44 Years Old	164	12.5%	164	31.9%
45 – 54 Years Old	43	3.3%	43	8.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	3	0.2%	3	0.6%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Age of Children	8.3 Years			
Average Age of Adults	32.8 Years			

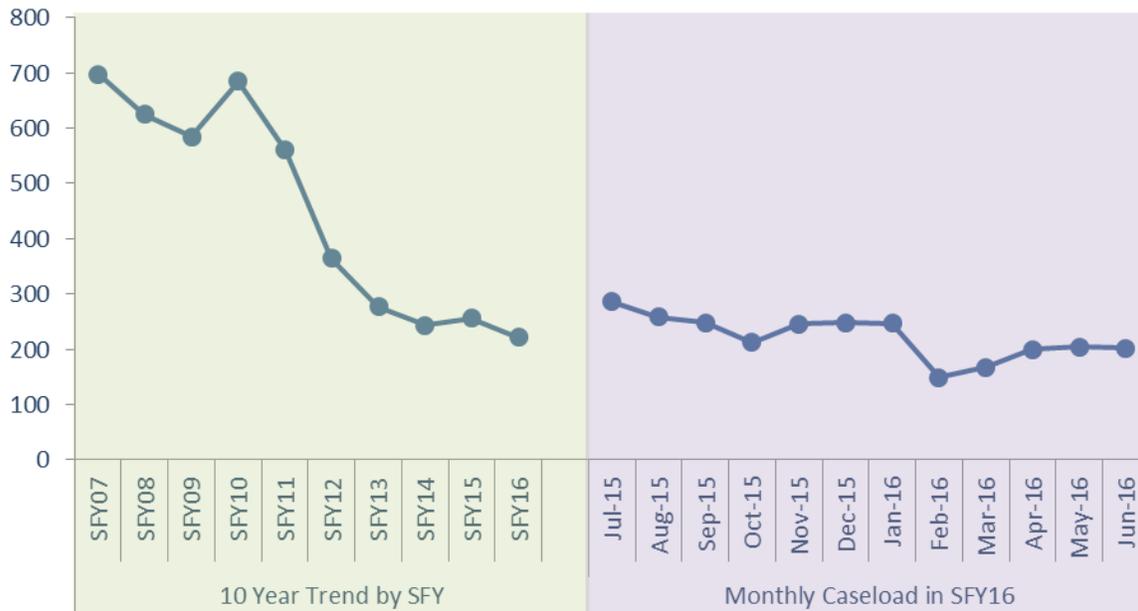
¹² Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or battered spouse shelter.

Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	256 (175 - 337)	222 (149 - 286)	-13.3% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	817 (532 - 1,062)	704 (472 - 899)	-13.8% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	333 (228 - 430)	286 (204 - 359)	-14.1% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	484 (298 - 636)	418 (268 - 540)	-13.6% (Decrease)	↓
State Population	7,061,400	7,183,700	1.7% (Increase)	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace		
Children as Percent of Recipients	59.2%	59.4%	0.2% Point (Increase)	↑
Average Persons Per Case	3.2	3.2	No Change	=
Average Children Per Case	1.9	1.9	No Change	=
Average Children Per Adult	1.5	1.5	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ¹³	\$1,164.0 (\$1,123.3 - \$1,181.8)	\$1,144.7 (\$1,105.1 - \$1,162.7)	-1.7% (Decrease)	↓

¹³ Payments not adjusted for refunds

DCA Caseload, SFY 2007 - 2016



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY07	698	SFY12	365
SFY08	625	SFY13	277
SFY09	585	SFY14	244
SFY10	685	SFY15	256
SFY11	560	SFY16	222

SFY 2016	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	286	899	\$326,505	\$1,141.6
August	258	787	\$296,378	\$1,148.8
September	248	772	\$286,313	\$1,154.5
October	213	685	\$247,647	\$1,162.6
November	246	801	\$281,902	\$1,145.9
December	248	785	\$285,299	\$1,150.4
January	247	805	\$283,930	\$1,149.5
February	149	472	\$171,590	\$1,151.6
March	168	530	\$194,733	\$1,159.1
April	200	639	\$221,013	\$1,105.1
May	204	641	\$227,821	\$1,116.8
June	202	631	\$226,214	\$1,119.9
Mo. Avg.	222	704	\$254,112	\$1,144.7

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 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	47	23.3%	168	26.6%	47	23.3%	168	26.6%
Region 2 CSOs	56	27.7%	167	26.5%	56	27.7%	167	26.5%
Region 3 CSOs	99	49.0%	296	46.9%	99	49.0%	296	46.9%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	202	100.0%	631	100.0%	202	100.0%	631	100.0%

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.5%	2	0.3%
COLFAX	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.5%	2	0.3%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG	1	0.5%	4	0.6%	1	0.5%	4	0.6%
GOLDENDALE	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	1	0.5%	3	0.5%
KENNEWICK	2	1.0%	8	1.3%	2	1.0%	8	1.3%
MOSES LAKE	4	2.0%	13	2.1%	4	2.0%	13	2.1%
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%
SPOKANE MAPLE	12	5.9%	41	6.5%	12	5.9%	41	6.5%
SPOKANE TRENT	17	8.4%	65	10.3%	17	8.4%	65	10.3%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	1	0.5%	3	0.5%
WALLA WALLA	1	0.5%	1	0.2%	1	0.5%	1	0.2%
WENATCHEE	3	1.5%	13	2.1%	3	1.5%	13	2.1%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	3	1.5%	13	2.1%	3	1.5%	13	2.1%
Region 1 Total	47	23.3%	168	26.6%	47	23.3%	168	26.6%

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	7	3.5%	23	3.6%	7	3.5%	23	3.6%
AUBURN	6	3.0%	15	2.4%	6	3.0%	15	2.4%
BELLINGHAM	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	1	0.5%	3	0.5%
BELLTOWN	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.5%	2	0.3%
CAPITOL HILL	3	1.5%	8	1.3%	3	1.5%	8	1.3%
EVERETT	10	5.0%	30	4.8%	10	5.0%	30	4.8%
FEDERAL WAY	3	1.5%	7	1.1%	3	1.5%	7	1.1%
KING EASTSIDE	2	1.0%	7	1.1%	2	1.0%	7	1.1%
KING NORTH	3	1.5%	12	1.9%	3	1.5%	12	1.9%
KING SOUTH	8	4.0%	26	4.1%	8	4.0%	26	4.1%
MT VERNON	3	1.5%	8	1.3%	3	1.5%	8	1.3%
OAK HARBOR	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	1	0.5%	3	0.5%
RAINIER	4	2.0%	11	1.7%	3	1.5%	8	1.3%
RENTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	3	0.5%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT	3	1.5%	7	1.1%	3	1.5%	7	1.1%
WHITE CENTER	1	0.5%	5	0.8%	1	0.5%	5	0.8%
Region 2 Total	56	27.7%	167	26.5%	56	27.7%	167	26.5%

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	3	1.5%	10	1.6%	3	1.5%	10	1.6%
BREMERTON	2	1.0%	7	1.1%	2	1.0%	7	1.1%
CHEHALIS	4	2.0%	11	1.7%	4	2.0%	11	1.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	16	7.9%	44	7.0%	16	7.9%	44	7.0%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	11	5.4%	37	5.9%	11	5.4%	37	5.9%
LAKEWOOD	18	8.9%	54	8.6%	18	8.9%	54	8.6%
LONG BEACH	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.5%	2	0.3%
OLYMPIA	14	6.9%	44	7.0%	14	6.9%	44	7.0%
PIERCE NORTH	7	3.5%	21	3.3%	7	3.5%	21	3.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	12	5.9%	38	6.0%	12	5.9%	38	6.0%
PORT ANGELES	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	1	0.5%	2	0.3%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	5	2.5%	14	2.2%	5	2.5%	14	2.2%
SHELTON	4	2.0%	9	1.4%	4	2.0%	9	1.4%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	1	0.5%	3	0.5%
Region 3 Total	99	49.0%	296	46.9%	99	49.0%	296	46.9%

DCA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lewis	4	2.0%	11	1.7%
Asotin	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	2	1.0%	8	1.3%	Mason	4	2.0%	9	1.4%
Chelan	2	1.0%	7	1.1%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	1	0.5%	2	0.3%	Pacific	1	0.5%	2	0.3%
Clark	16	7.9%	44	7.0%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	42	20.8%	127	20.1%
Cowlitz	11	5.4%	37	5.9%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	1	0.5%	6	1.0%	Skagit	3	1.5%	8	1.3%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	1	0.5%	3	0.5%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Snohomish	20	9.9%	60	9.5%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	28	13.9%	102	16.2%
Grant	4	2.0%	13	2.1%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	3	1.5%	10	1.6%	Thurston	14	6.9%	44	7.0%
Island	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	1	0.5%	1	0.2%
King	31	15.3%	93	14.7%	Whatcom	1	0.5%	3	0.5%
Kitsap	2	1.0%	7	1.1%	Whitman	1	0.5%	2	0.3%
Kittitas	1	0.5%	4	0.6%	Yakima	4	2.0%	16	2.5%
Klickitat	1	0.5%	3	0.5%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1	0.5%	4	0.6%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	202	100.0%	631	100.0%

DCA Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Total Clients	631	100.0%	262	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Female	364	57.7%	190	72.5%
Male	267	42.3%	72	27.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Hispanic Origin	80	12.7%	28	10.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	551	87.3%	234	89.3%
White	302	47.9%	150	57.3%
Black/African American	127	20.1%	53	20.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	2.4%	9	3.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	1.6%	4	1.5%
Two or More Races	13	2.1%	2	0.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	84	13.3%	16	6.1%

Marital Status (Adults Only)	All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Separated	23	8.8%
Married	67	25.6%
Never Married	136	51.9%
Divorced	27	10.3%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	9	3.4%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
U.S. Citizen	600	95.1%	246	93.9%
Resident Alien	31	4.9%	16	6.1%
U.S. National¹⁴	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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

DCA Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults	
Homeless ¹⁵	40	6.3%	17	6.5%

Education Status (Adults Only)	All Clients		All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma			33	12.6%
High School Graduate or GED			143	54.6%
Some College or College Degree			82	31.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			4	1.5%

Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	56	8.9%		
1 – 5 Years Old	125	19.8%		
6 – 10 Years Old	93	14.7%		
11 – 15 Years Old	66	10.5%		
16 – 17 Years Old	25	4.0%		
18 – 24 Years Old	46	7.3%	42	16.0%
25 – 34 Years Old	142	22.5%	142	54.2%
35 – 44 Years Old	61	9.7%	61	23.3%
45 – 54 Years Old	15	2.4%	15	5.7%
55 – 64 Years Old	2	0.3%	2	0.8%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Age of Children	6.6 Years			
Average Age of Adults	31.8 Years			

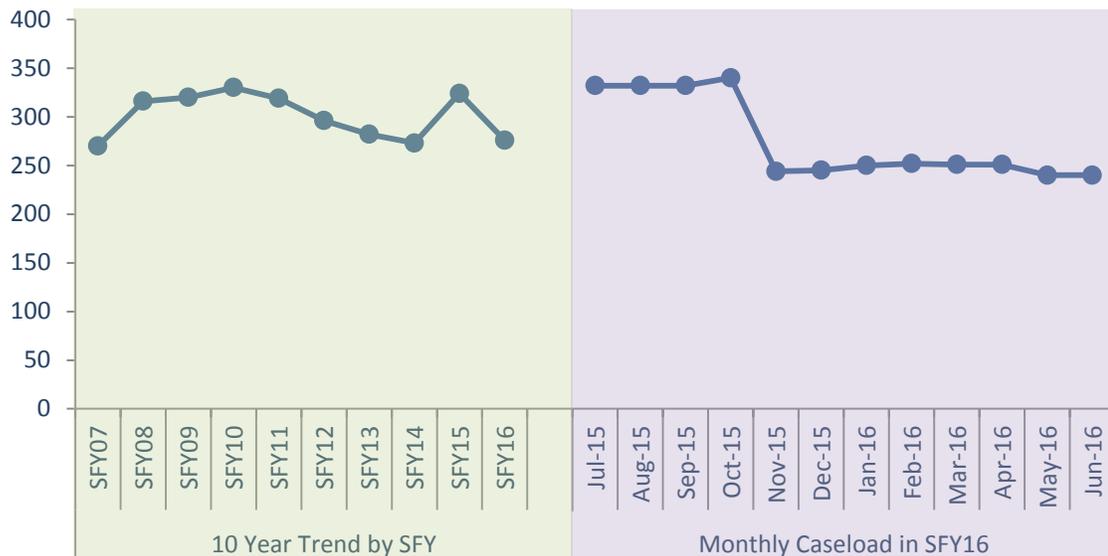
¹⁵ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or battered spouse shelter.

Selected Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Program Characteristics, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	324 (299 - 346)	276 (240 - 340)	-14.8% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	332 (309 - 355)	290 (246 - 359)	-12.7% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	323 (300 - 345)	276 (238 - 343)	-14.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	10 (8 - 13)	14 (8 - 22)	40.0% (Increase)	↑
State Population	7,061,400	7,183,700	1.7% (Increase)	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace		
Children as Percent of Recipients	3.0%	4.8%	1.8% Point (Increase)	↑
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.1	0.1 (Increase)	↑
Average Children Per Case	Trace	Trace		
Average Children Per Adult	Trace	Trace		
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ¹⁶	\$40.3 (\$39.3 - \$44.3)	\$44.0 (\$39.8 - \$47.8)	9.0% (Increase)	↑

¹⁶ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

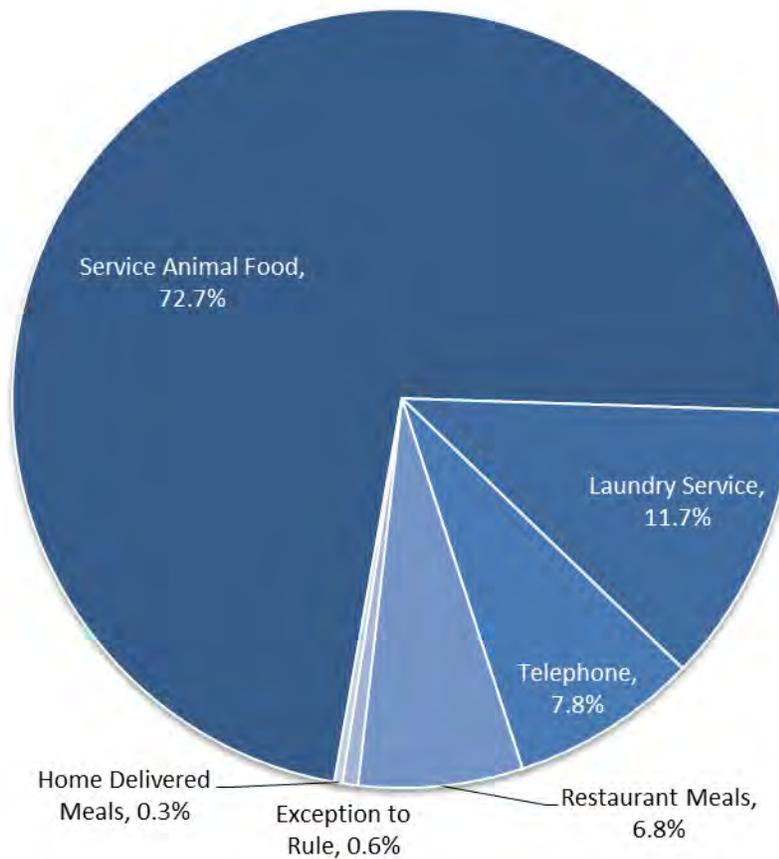
OAR Caseload, SFY 2007 - 2016



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY07	270	SFY12	296
SFY08	316	SFY13	282
SFY09	320	SFY14	273
SFY10	330	SFY15	324
SFY11	319	SFY16	276

SFY 2016	Total # of Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	332	343	\$13,332	\$40.2
August	332	342	\$13,216	\$39.8
September	332	341	\$13,294	\$40.0
October	340	359	\$13,555	\$39.9
November	244	260	\$11,054	\$45.3
December	245	261	\$11,428	\$46.7
January	250	273	\$11,619	\$46.5
February	252	275	\$12,041	\$47.8
March	251	272	\$11,821	\$47.1
April	251	262	\$11,697	\$46.6
May	240	246	\$11,349	\$47.3
June	240	246	\$11,229	\$46.8
Mo. Avg.	276	290	\$12,136	\$44.0

Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type¹⁷, SFY 2016



OAR Case Type	OAR Caseload	
	# of Cases	% of Total
Service Animal Food	224	72.7%
Laundry Service	36	11.7%
Telephone	24	7.8%
Restaurant Meals	21	6.8%
Exception to Rule¹⁸	2	0.6%
Home Delivered Meals	1	0.3%
Total Cases	308	100.0%

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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 2016 Snapshot

Overview	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	29	12.1%	32	13.0%	57	23.8%	60	24.4%
Region 2 CSOs	51	21.3%	54	22.0%	112	46.7%	115	46.7%
Region 3 CSOs	25	10.4%	25	10.2%	71	29.6%	71	28.9%
CSCCs	124	51.7%	124	50.4%	N/A			
HCS	11	4.6%	11	4.5%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	240	100.0%	246	100.0%	240	100.0%	246	100.0%

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KENNEWICK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
MOSES LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%	3	1.2%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
OKANOGAN	3	1.3%	3	1.2%	3	1.3%	3	1.2%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	12	5.0%	15	6.1%	20	8.3%	23	9.3%
SPOKANE TRENT	12	5.0%	12	4.9%	21	8.8%	21	8.5%
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%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
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	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
Region 1 Total	29	12.1%	32	13.0%	57	23.8%	60	24.4%

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
AUBURN	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	1.3%	3	1.2%
BELLINGHAM	12	5.0%	14	5.7%	23	9.6%	25	10.2%
BELLTOWN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.1%	5	2.0%
CAPITOL HILL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EVERETT	3	1.3%	3	1.2%	17	7.1%	17	6.9%
FEDERAL WAY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KING EASTSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%	3	1.2%
KING NORTH	4	1.7%	4	1.6%	7	2.9%	7	2.8%
KING SOUTH	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	4	1.7%	4	1.6%
MT VERNON	8	3.3%	8	3.3%	10	4.2%	10	4.1%
OAK HARBOR	5	2.1%	7	2.8%	6	2.5%	8	3.3%
RAINIER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
RENTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SKY VALLEY	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	1.3%	3	1.2%
SMOKEY POINT	15	6.3%	14	5.7%	19	7.9%	18	7.3%
WHITE CENTER	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	8	3.3%	8	3.3%
Region 2 Total	51	21.3%	54	22.0%	112	46.7%	115	46.7%

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	4.2%	10	4.1%
BREMERTON	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	5	2.1%	5	2.0%
CHEHALIS	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER	8	3.3%	8	3.3%	15	6.3%	15	6.1%
FORKS	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KELSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.1%	5	2.0%
LAKEWOOD	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	3	1.3%	3	1.2%
LONG BEACH	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
OLYMPIA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	3.8%	9	3.7%
PIERCE NORTH	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	7	2.9%	7	2.8%
PIERCE SOUTH	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
PORT ANGELES	3	1.3%	3	1.2%	3	1.3%	3	1.2%
PORT TOWNSEND	3	1.3%	3	1.2%	5	2.1%	5	2.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
SHELTON	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Region 3 Total	25	10.4%	25	10.2%	71	29.6%	71	28.9%

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of 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	124	51.7%	124	50.4%
CSCC Total	124	51.7%	124	50.4%

OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WAPATO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	3	1.3%	3	1.2%

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	5	2.1%	5	2.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	7	2.9%	7	2.8%

OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LTC SPECIALTY UNIT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	1	0.4%	1	0.4%

OAR Caseload by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lewis	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Asotin	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	Mason	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Okanogan	3	1.3%	3	1.2%
Clallam	4	1.7%	4	1.6%	Pacific	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Clark	14	5.8%	14	5.7%	Pend Oreille	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	13	5.4%	13	5.3%
Cowlitz	5	2.1%	5	2.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	10	4.2%	10	4.1%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Snohomish	41	17.1%	40	16.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	41	17.1%	44	17.9%
Grant	3	1.3%	3	1.2%	Stevens	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Grays Harbor	10	4.2%	10	4.1%	Thurston	9	3.8%	9	3.7%
Island	7	2.9%	9	3.7%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	5	2.1%	5	2.0%	Walla Walla	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
King	32	13.3%	32	13.0%	Whatcom	23	9.6%	25	10.2%
Kitsap	5	2.1%	5	2.0%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
Klickitat	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	240	100.0%	246	100.0%

OAR Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	246	100.0%

Gender		
	All Clients	
Female	192	78.0%
Male	54	22.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
	All Clients	
Hispanic Origin	13	5.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	233	94.7%
White	203	82.5%
Black/African American	8	3.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	1.6%
Two or More Races	2	0.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	13	5.3%

Marital Status (Adults Only)		
	All Clients	
Separated	23	9.3%
Married	10	4.1%
Never Married	116	47.2%
Divorced	86	35.0%
Widowed	9	3.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	2	0.8%

Citizenship Status		
	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	242	98.4%
Resident Alien	4	1.6%
U.S. National¹⁹	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

¹⁹ 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 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

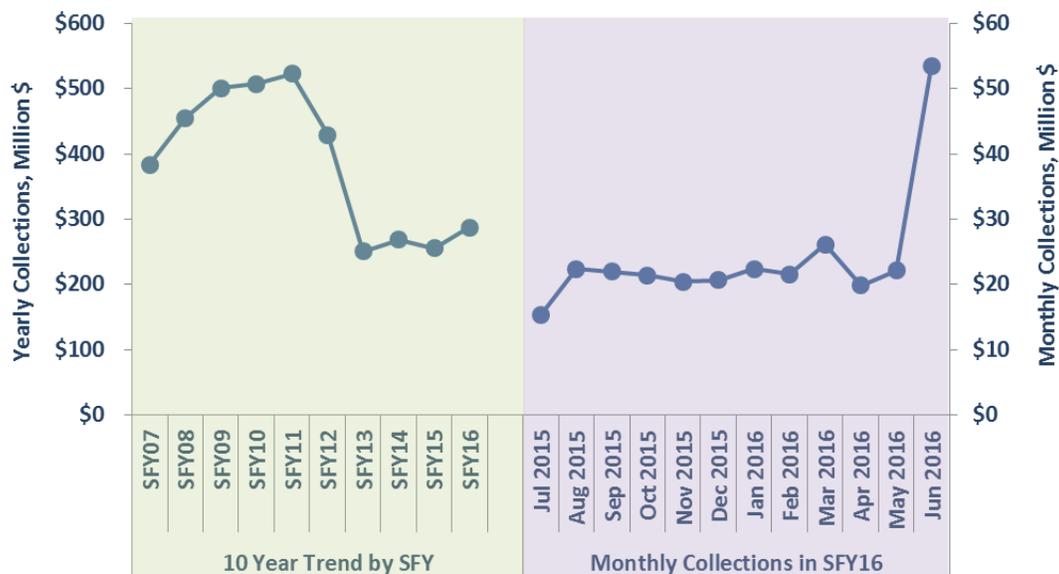
Homeless Status		
		All Clients
Homeless ²⁰	60	24.4%

Education Status (Adults Only)		
		All Clients
Less than a High School Diploma	50	20.3%
High School Graduate or GED	128	52.0%
Some College or College Degree	60	24.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	8	3.3%

Age		
		All Clients
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	1	0.4%
6 – 10 Years Old	3	1.2%
11 – 15 Years Old	2	0.8%
16 – 17 Years Old	2	0.8%
18 – 24 Years Old	4	1.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	29	11.8%
35 – 44 Years Old	44	17.9%
45 – 54 Years Old	70	28.5%
55 – 64 Years Old	65	26.4%
65+ Years Old	26	10.6%
Average Age of Clients		
		48.5 Years

²⁰ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or battered spouse shelter.

Office of Financial Recovery (OFR) Total Collections²¹, SFY 2007 – 2016



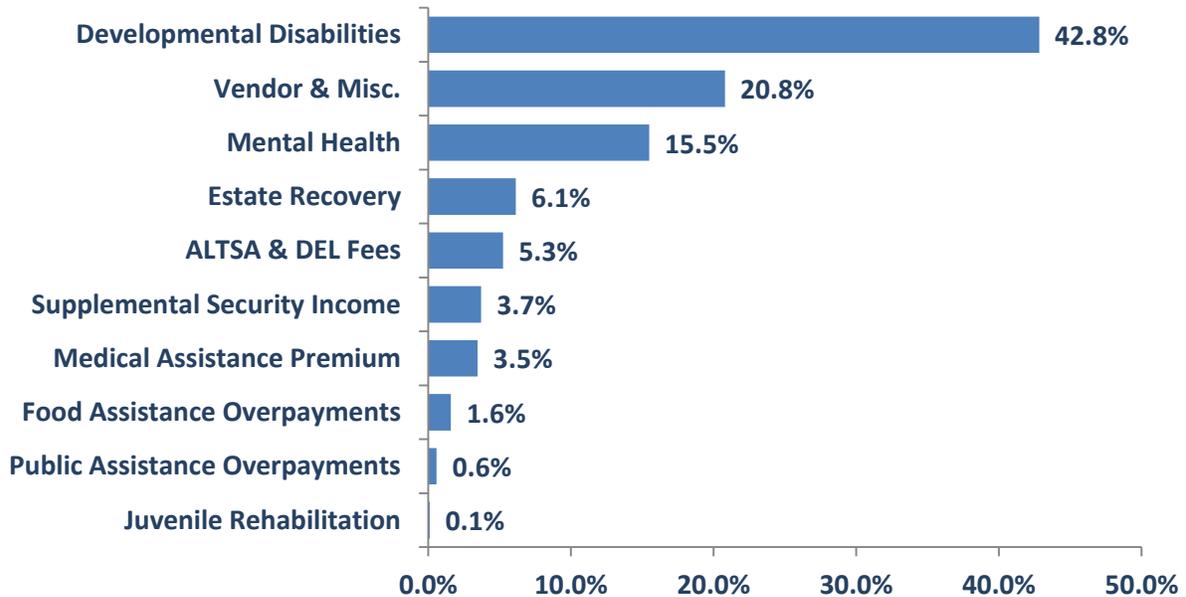
SFY ²²	Total Collections	SFY	Total Collections
SFY07	\$383,371,727	SFY12	\$429,598,175
SFY08	\$455,621,170	SFY13	\$250,758,274
SFY09	\$501,094,673	SFY14	\$268,679,562
SFY10	\$507,122,495	SFY15	\$255,810,362
SFY11	\$523,043,246	SFY16	\$287,849,305

SFY 2016	Total Collections
July	\$15,288,214
August	\$22,351,789
September	\$21,972,641
October	\$21,423,145
November	\$20,468,943
December	\$20,706,084
January	\$22,430,202
February	\$21,610,908
March	\$26,107,933
April	\$19,886,591
May	\$22,179,280
June	\$53,423,575
Mo. Avg.	\$23,987,442

²¹ Data source: ESA Office of Financial Recovery.

²² In FY13 the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program (collections \$178,156,779 in FY12) was returned to HCA. As a lean effort effective 12/2012, OFR returned a Regional Support Network (RSN) reconciliation process to the program reducing "collections" by about \$50 million per year.

OFR Total Collections by Program²³, SFY 2016



Program	SFY 2016 Collections
Juvenile Rehabilitation	\$345,647
Public Assistance Overpayments	\$1,711,653
Food Assistance Overpayments	\$4,597,182
Medical Assistance Premium	\$9,995,931
Supplemental Security Income	\$10,670,979
AL TSA & DEL Fees	\$15,120,703
Estate Recovery	\$17,652,078
Mental Health	\$44,603,023
Vendor & Misc.	\$59,866,522
Developmental Disabilities	\$123,285,587
SFY 2016 Total Collections	\$287,849,305

²³ In FY13 the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program (collections \$178,156,779 in FY12) was returned to HCA. As a lean effort effective 12/2012, OFR returned a Regional Support Network (RSN) reconciliation process to the program reducing “collections” by about \$50 million per year.

Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change
	(July 2014-June 2015)	(July 2015-June 2016)	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	428 (341 - 497)	454 (363 - 514)	6.1% (Increase) ↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	483 (378 - 567)	512 (403 - 584)	6.0% (Increase) ↑
State Population Age 18 and Over	5,458,665	5,557,921	1.8% (Increase) ↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over	Trace	Trace	
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.1	No Change =
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²⁰	\$285.1 (\$277.4 - \$293.7)	\$302.6 (\$279.8 - \$311.8)	6.1% (Increase) ↑

²⁴ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

RCA Caseload, SFY 2007 – 2016



SFY	Monthly Average Cases	SFY	Monthly Average Cases
SFY07	398	SFY12	348
SFY08	336	SFY13	414
SFY09	447	SFY14	425
SFY10	605	SFY15	428
SFY11	464	SFY16	454

SFY 2016	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	363	403	\$106,300	\$292.8
August	376	416	\$111,236	\$295.8
September	431	485	\$120,600	\$279.8
October	472	536	\$139,531	\$295.6
November	481	542	\$148,808	\$309.4
December	493	562	\$153,155	\$310.7
January	476	537	\$148,409	\$311.8
February	502	566	\$153,476	\$305.7
March	514	584	\$156,303	\$304.1
April	488	552	\$151,289	\$310.0
May	424	475	\$130,094	\$306.8
June	428	484	\$129,495	\$302.6
Mo. Avg.	454	512	\$137,391	\$302.6

RCA Caseload by Country of Origin, June 2016 Snapshot

Country	Number of Persons	Percent of Statewide Cases
State Total	484	100%
Ukraine	108	22.3%
Somalia	61	12.6%
Iraq	50	10.3%
Iran	46	9.5%
Afghanistan	38	7.9%
Cuba	30	6.2%
Eritrea	25	5.2%
Ethiopia	18	3.7%
Russia	18	3.7%
Moldova	14	2.9%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	11	2.3%
Kazakhstan	10	2.1%
Countries with Less than 10 Clients	55	11.4%

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

Overview	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	74	17.3%	78	16.1%	74	17.3%	78	16.1%
Region 2 CSOs	271	63.3%	299	61.8%	272	63.6%	300	62.0%
Region 3 CSOs	83	19.4%	107	22.1%	82	19.2%	106	21.9%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	428	100.0%	484	100.0%	428	100.0%	484	100.0%

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	40	9.3%	42	8.7%	40	9.3%	42	8.7%
MOSES LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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%
SPOKANE MAPLE	14	3.3%	15	3.1%	13	3.0%	13	2.7%
SPOKANE TRENT	16	3.7%	16	3.3%	17	4.0%	18	3.7%
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	4	0.9%	5	1.0%	4	0.9%	5	1.0%
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%
Region 1 Total	74	17.3%	78	16.1%	74	17.3%	78	16.1%

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	18	4.2%	20	4.1%	18	4.2%	20	4.1%
AUBURN	18	4.2%	21	4.3%	18	4.2%	21	4.3%
BELLINGHAM	4	0.9%	4	0.8%	4	0.9%	4	0.8%
BELLTOWN	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
CAPITOL HILL	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	2	0.5%	2	0.4%
EVERETT	25	5.8%	35	7.2%	25	5.8%	35	7.2%
FEDERAL WAY	16	3.7%	16	3.3%	16	3.7%	16	3.3%
KING EASTSIDE	9	2.1%	10	2.1%	9	2.1%	10	2.1%
KING NORTH	10	2.3%	10	2.1%	11	2.6%	11	2.3%
KING SOUTH	81	18.9%	87	18.0%	82	19.2%	88	18.2%
MT VERNON	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	19	4.4%	19	3.9%	19	4.4%	19	3.9%
RENTON	22	5.1%	25	5.2%	22	5.1%	25	5.2%
SKY VALLEY	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	2	0.5%	2	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE CENTER	42	9.8%	45	9.3%	42	9.8%	45	9.3%
Region 2 Total	271	63.3%	299	61.8%	272	63.6%	300	62.0%

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BREMERTON	3	0.7%	6	1.2%	3	0.7%	6	1.2%
CHEHALIS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	29	6.8%	37	7.6%	29	6.8%	37	7.6%
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%
LAKEWOOD	6	1.4%	8	1.7%	6	1.4%	8	1.7%
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	29	6.8%	32	6.6%	26	6.1%	29	6.0%
PIERCE SOUTH	12	2.8%	16	3.3%	13	3.0%	17	3.5%
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	4	0.9%	8	1.7%	5	1.2%	9	1.9%
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%
Region 3 Total	83	19.4%	107	22.1%	82	19.2%	106	21.9%

RCA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of 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	31	7.2%	33	6.8%	Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chelan	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	29	6.8%	37	7.6%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	50	11.7%	63	13.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	3	0.7%	4	0.8%	Skagit	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	9	2.1%	9	1.9%	Snohomish	45	10.5%	57	11.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	30	7.0%	31	6.4%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	222	51.9%	238	49.2%	Whatcom	4	0.9%	4	0.8%
Kitsap	3	0.7%	6	1.2%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	428	100.0%	484	100.0%

RCA Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	484	100.0%

Gender		
	All Clients	
Female	191	39.5%
Male	293	60.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Race		
	All Clients	
Hispanic Origin	43	8.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	441	91.1%
White	174	36.0%
Black/African American	90	18.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	1.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	168	34.7%

Marital Status (Adults Only)		
	All Clients	
Separated	9	1.9%
Married	119	24.6%
Never Married	298	61.6%
Divorced	10	2.1%
Widowed	20	4.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	28	5.8%

Immigration Status		
	All Clients	
Asylee	38	7.9%
Cuban/Haitian	11	2.3%
Not Refugee	12	2.5%
Refugee	422	87.2%
Special Immigrant	1	0.2%

RCA Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
		All Clients
Homeless ²⁵	62	12.8%

Education Status (Adults Only)		
		All Clients
Less than a High School Diploma	141	29.1%
High School Graduate or GED	229	47.3%
Some College or College Degree	73	15.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	41	8.5%

Age		
		All Clients
Under 18 Years Old	7	1.4%
18 – 24 Years Old	179	37.0%
25 – 34 Years Old	147	30.4%
35 – 44 Years Old	42	8.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	29	6.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	54	11.2%
65+ Years Old	26	5.4%
Average Age of Adults		33.7 Years

²⁵ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or battered spouse shelter.

Selected State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program Characteristics²⁶, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	36,908 (36,537 - 37,190)	37,577 (37,258 - 37,886)	1.8% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	36,908 (36,537 - 37,190)	37,577 (37,258 - 37,886)	1.8% (Increase)	↑
State Population	6,968,170	7,183,700	3.1% (Increase)	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.5%	0.5%	No Change	=
State Population Age 18 and Over	5,458,665	5,557,921	1.8% (Increase)	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.7%	0.7%	No Change	=
Average Persons Per Case	1	1	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²⁷	\$40.0 (\$40.00 - \$40.02)	\$40.01 (\$40.00 - \$40.01)	No Change	=

²⁶ 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.

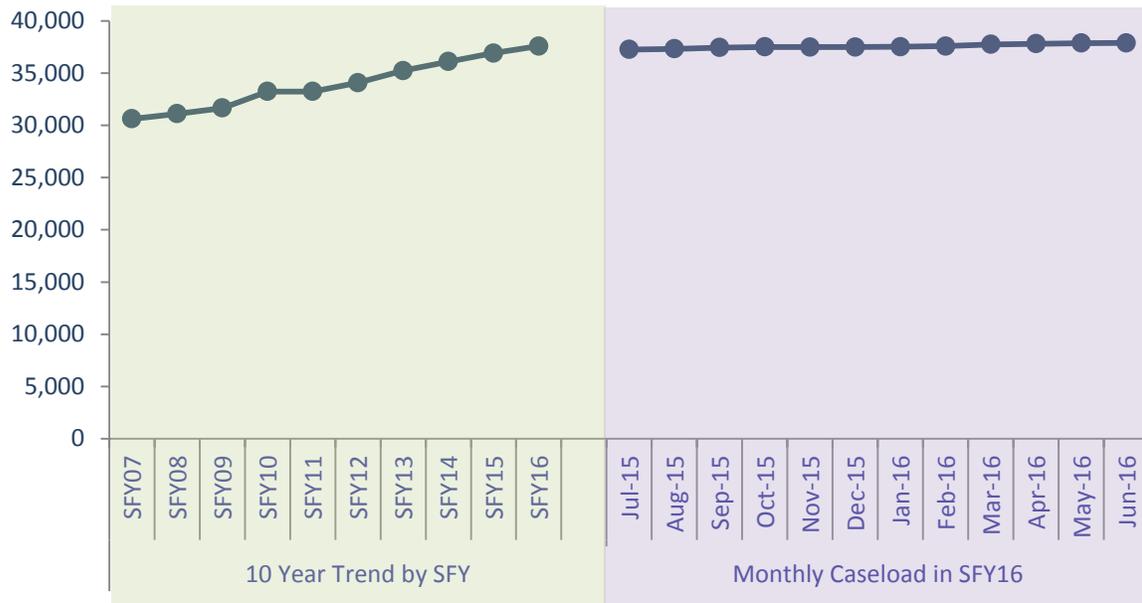
Since the start of SSP, Washington State has paid SSA to administer the program. The 2002 Washington State Legislature redirected the funding for SSP. It was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), Children's Administration, and the Economic Services Administration (ESA). State 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) are grandfathered-in SSI recipients (also called Mandatory Income Level clients by SSI); (2) have an SSI-ineligible spouse; (3) are age 65 or older; (4) are blind; (5) are determined eligible for SSP by the Developmental Disability Administration; or (6) are 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 are 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.

²⁷ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

SSP Caseload, SFY 2007 - 2016



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY07	30,618	SFY12	34,075
SFY08	31,103	SFY13	35,241
SFY09	31,658	SFY14	36,110
SFY10	33,237	SFY15	36,908
SFY11	33,237	SFY16	37,577

SFY 2016	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	37,258	37,258	\$1,490,564.3	\$40.01
August	37,329	37,329	\$1,493,282.9	\$40.00
September	37,443	37,443	\$1,497,957.8	\$40.01
October	37,512	37,512	\$1,500,717.8	\$40.01
November	37,494	37,494	\$1,499,837.8	\$40.00
December	37,483	37,483	\$1,499,357.8	\$40.00
January	37,515	37,515	\$1,500,917.8	\$40.01
February	37,583	37,583	\$1,503,483.1	\$40.00
March	37,749	37,749	\$1,510,443.8	\$40.01
April	37,803	37,803	\$1,512,407.1	\$40.01
May	37,868	37,868	\$1,514,727.1	\$40.00
June	37,886	37,886	\$1,515,527.1	\$40.00
Mo. Avg.	37,577	37,577	\$1,503,268.7	\$40.01

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

Overview	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	2,358	6.2%	2,358	6.2%	7,395	19.5%	7,395	19.5%
Region 2 CSOs	5,486	14.5%	5,486	14.5%	19,879	52.5%	19,879	52.5%
Region 3 CSOs	2,976	7.9%	2,976	7.9%	10,603	28.0%	10,603	28.0%
CSCCs	12,201	32.2%	12,201	32.2%	N/A			
HCS	14,865	39.2%	14,865	39.2%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	<0.1%	9	<0.1%
State Total	37,886	100.0%	37,886	100.0%	37,886	100.0%	37,886	100.0%

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	45	0.1%	45	0.1%	110	0.3%	110	0.3%
COLFAX	29	0.1%	29	0.1%	75	0.2%	75	0.2%
COLVILLE	72	0.2%	72	0.2%	260	0.7%	260	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	30	0.1%	30	0.1%	101	0.3%	101	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	29	0.1%	29	0.1%	68	0.2%	68	0.2%
KENNEWICK	309	0.8%	309	0.8%	1,024	2.7%	1,024	2.7%
MOSES LAKE	146	0.4%	146	0.4%	467	1.2%	467	1.2%
NEWPORT	35	0.1%	35	0.1%	89	0.2%	89	0.2%
OKANOGAN	106	0.3%	106	0.3%	257	0.7%	257	0.7%
REPUBLIC	22	0.1%	22	0.1%	48	0.1%	48	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	320	0.8%	320	0.8%	1,066	2.8%	1,066	2.8%
SPOKANE TRENT	407	1.1%	407	1.1%	1,508	4.0%	1,508	4.0%
SUNNYSIDE	137	0.4%	137	0.4%	335	0.9%	335	0.9%
TOPPENISH	129	0.3%	129	0.3%	309	0.8%	309	0.8%
WALLA WALLA	90	0.2%	90	0.2%	313	0.8%	313	0.8%
WENATCHEE	145	0.4%	145	0.4%	417	1.1%	417	1.1%
WHITE SALMON	12	0.0%	12	0.0%	35	0.1%	35	0.1%
YAKIMA	295	0.8%	295	0.8%	913	2.4%	913	2.4%
Region 1 Total	2,358	6.2%	2,358	6.2%	7,395	19.5%	7,395	19.5%

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	480	1.3%	480	1.3%	1,451	3.8%	1,451	3.8%
AUBURN	204	0.5%	204	0.5%	859	2.3%	859	2.3%
BELLINGHAM	289	0.8%	289	0.8%	968	2.6%	968	2.6%
BELLTOWN	293	0.8%	293	0.8%	1,365	3.6%	1,365	3.6%
CAPITOL HILL	263	0.7%	263	0.7%	1,115	2.9%	1,115	2.9%
EVERETT	322	0.8%	322	0.8%	1,294	3.4%	1,294	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	254	0.7%	254	0.7%	890	2.3%	890	2.3%
KING EASTSIDE	724	1.9%	724	1.9%	2,265	6.0%	2,265	6.0%
KING NORTH	390	1.0%	390	1.0%	1,610	4.2%	1,610	4.2%
KING SOUTH	350	0.9%	350	0.9%	1,454	3.8%	1,454	3.8%
MT VERNON	170	0.4%	170	0.4%	529	1.4%	529	1.4%
OAK HARBOR	74	0.2%	74	0.2%	192	0.5%	192	0.5%
RAINIER	480	1.3%	480	1.3%	1,779	4.7%	1,779	4.7%
RENTON	409	1.1%	409	1.1%	1,353	3.6%	1,353	3.6%
SKY VALLEY	94	0.2%	94	0.2%	306	0.8%	306	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	163	0.4%	163	0.4%	521	1.4%	521	1.4%
WHITE CENTER	527	1.4%	527	1.4%	1,928	5.1%	1,928	5.1%
Region 2 Total	5,486	14.5%	5,486	14.5%	19,879	52.5%	19,879	52.5%

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	129	0.3%	129	0.3%	460	1.2%	460	1.2%
BREMERTON	250	0.7%	250	0.7%	793	2.1%	793	2.1%
CHEHALIS	119	0.3%	119	0.3%	374	1.0%	374	1.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	573	1.5%	573	1.5%	2,275	6.0%	2,275	6.0%
FORKS	22	0.1%	22	0.1%	55	0.1%	55	0.1%
KELSO	169	0.4%	169	0.4%	544	1.4%	544	1.4%
LAKEWOOD	280	0.7%	280	0.7%	974	2.6%	974	2.6%
LONG BEACH	28	0.1%	28	0.1%	62	0.2%	62	0.2%
OLYMPIA	294	0.8%	294	0.8%	982	2.6%	982	2.6%
PIERCE NORTH	293	0.8%	293	0.8%	1,251	3.3%	1,251	3.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	385	1.0%	385	1.0%	1,374	3.6%	1,374	3.6%
PORT ANGELES	69	0.2%	69	0.2%	265	0.7%	265	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND	22	0.1%	22	0.1%	123	0.3%	123	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	242	0.6%	242	0.6%	732	1.9%	732	1.9%
SHELTON	71	0.2%	71	0.2%	245	0.6%	245	0.6%
SOUTH BEND	19	0.1%	19	0.1%	70	0.2%	70	0.2%
STEVENSON	11	0.0%	11	0.0%	24	0.1%	24	0.1%
Region 3 Total	2,976	7.9%	2,976	7.9%	10,603	28.0%	10,603	28.0%

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	CSO of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CUSTOMER SVC CENTRAL	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
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	453	1.2%	453	1.2%
CUSTOMER SVC WASHCAP	11,744	31.0%	11,744	31.0%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
PGST	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
CSCC Total	12,201	32.2%	12,201	32.2%

SSP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	84	0.2%	84	0.2%
ELLENSBURG HCS	31	0.1%	31	0.1%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	178	0.5%	178	0.5%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	63	0.2%	63	0.2%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	1,049	2.8%	1,049	2.8%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	97	0.3%	97	0.3%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	449	1.2%	449	1.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	110	0.3%	110	0.3%
WAPATO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	72	0.2%	72	0.2%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	272	0.7%	272	0.7%
Region Total	2,439	6.4%	2,439	6.4%

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	865	2.3%	865	2.3%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	302	0.8%	302	0.8%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	738	1.9%	738	1.9%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	6,181	16.3%	6,181	16.3%
MT VERNON HCS OFFICE	124	0.3%	124	0.3%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	116	0.3%	116	0.3%
Region Total	8,326	22.0%	8,326	22.0%

SSP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	86	0.2%	86	0.2%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	243	0.6%	243	0.6%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	88	0.2%	88	0.2%
KELSO HCS	149	0.4%	149	0.4%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	346	0.9%	346	0.9%
PACIFIC COUNTY HCS	54	0.1%	54	0.1%
PORT ANGELES HCS	110	0.3%	110	0.3%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	1,812	4.8%	1,812	4.8%
VANCOUVER HCS	1,212	3.2%	1,212	3.2%
Region Total	4,100	10.8%	4,100	10.8%

SSP Caseload by County of Residence, June 2016 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	73	0.2%	73	0.2%	Lewis	372	1.0%	372	1.0%
Asotin	103	0.3%	103	0.3%	Lincoln	50	0.1%	50	0.1%
Benton	634	1.7%	634	1.7%	Mason	249	0.7%	249	0.7%
Chelan	298	0.8%	298	0.8%	Okanogan	250	0.7%	250	0.7%
Clallam	317	0.8%	317	0.8%	Pacific	130	0.3%	130	0.3%
Clark	2,288	6.0%	2,288	6.0%	Pend Oreille	84	0.2%	84	0.2%
Columbia	18	<0.1%	18	0.0%	Pierce	4,332	11.4%	4,332	11.4%
Cowlitz	529	1.4%	529	1.4%	San Juan	39	0.1%	39	0.1%
Douglas	116	0.3%	116	0.3%	Skagit	487	1.3%	487	1.3%
Ferry	49	0.1%	49	0.1%	Skamania	27	0.1%	27	0.1%
Franklin	390	1.0%	390	1.0%	Snohomish	3,561	9.4%	3,561	9.4%
Garfield	6	<0.1%	6	<0.1%	Spokane	2,523	6.7%	2,523	6.7%
Grant	395	1.0%	395	1.0%	Stevens	261	0.7%	261	0.7%
Grays Harbor	450	1.2%	450	1.2%	Thurston	982	2.6%	982	2.6%
Island	187	0.5%	187	0.5%	Wahkiakum	15	<0.1%	15	<0.1%
Jefferson	122	0.3%	122	0.3%	Walla Walla	290	0.8%	290	0.8%
King	14,590	38.5%	14,590	38.5%	Whatcom	969	2.6%	969	2.6%
Kitsap	789	2.1%	789	2.1%	Whitman	74	0.2%	74	0.2%
Kittitas	102	0.3%	102	0.3%	Yakima	1,545	4.1%	1,545	4.1%
Klickitat	97	0.3%	97	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	93	0.2%	93	0.2%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	37,886	100.0%	37,886	100.0%

SSP Client Demographics, June 2016 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	37,886	100.0%

Gender		
	All Clients	
Female	24,562	64.8%
Male	13,324	35.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
	All Clients	
Hispanic Origin	3,100	8.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	34,786	91.8%
White	17,036	45.0%
Black/African American	2,002	5.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10,137	26.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	662	1.7%
Two or More Races	117	0.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4,832	12.8%

Marital Status (Adults Only)		
	All Clients	
Separated	3,059	8.1%
Married	11,771	31.1%
Never Married	7,472	19.7%
Divorced	7,029	18.6%
Widowed	7,547	19.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1,008	2.7%

Citizenship Status		
	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	31,119	82.1%
Resident Alien	6,665	17.6%
U.S. National²⁸	98	0.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4	<0.1%

²⁸ 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 2016 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
	All Clients	
Homeless ²⁹	515	1.4%

Education Status (Adults Only)		
	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	11,064	29.2%
High School Graduate or GED	18,707	49.4%
Some College or College Degree	3,755	9.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4,360	11.5%

Age		
	All Clients	
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	27	0.1%
6 – 10 Years Old	26	0.1%
11 – 15 Years Old	27	0.1%
16 – 17 Years Old	9	<0.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	150	0.4%
25 – 34 Years Old	477	1.3%
35 – 44 Years Old	629	1.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	822	2.2%
55 – 64 Years Old	1,302	3.4%
65+ Years Old	34,417	90.8%
Average Age of Recipients		
	72.5 Years	

²⁹ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or battered spouse shelter.

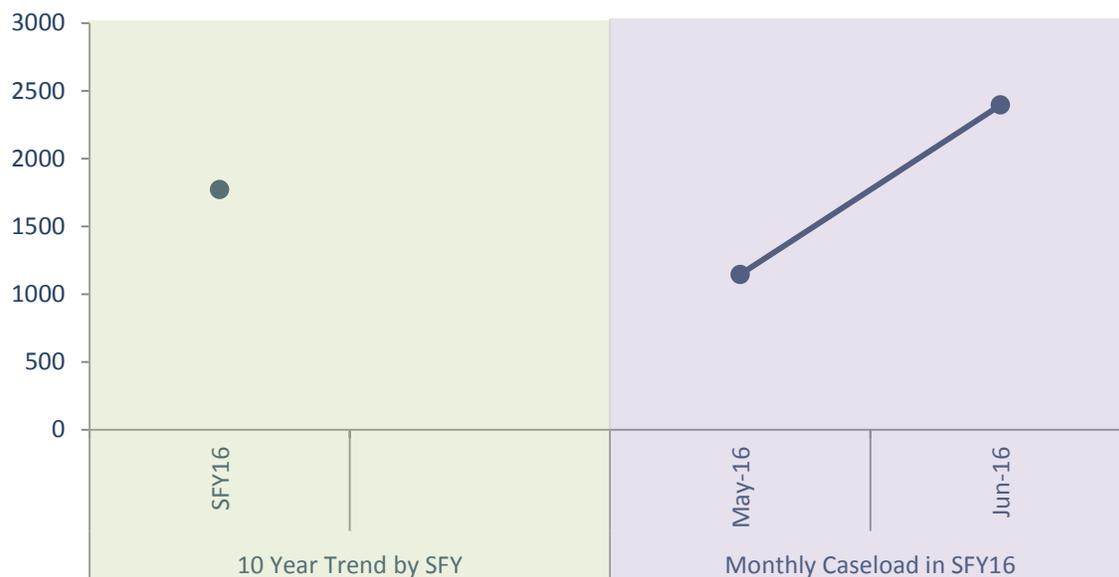
Selected Working Family Support (WFS)³⁰ Program Characteristics, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015 (July 2014-June 2015)	SFY 2016 (July 2015-June 2016)	Change
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	N/A	1,770 (1,144 - 2,395)	
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	N/A	5,851 (3,839 - 7,862)	
State Population	7,061,400	7,183,700	1.7% (Increase) 
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population	N/A	Trace	
Average Persons Per Case	N/A	3.3	
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ³¹	N/A	\$10.00 (\$10.00)	

³⁰ The Working Family Support program began on May 1, 2016.

³¹ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

WFS Caseload, SFY 2007 – 2016



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY07	N/A	SFY12	N/A
SFY08	N/A	SFY13	N/A
SFY09	N/A	SFY14	N/A
SFY10	N/A	SFY15	N/A
SFY11	N/A	SFY16	1,770

SFY 2016 ³²	Total Caseload	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July			N/A	
August			N/A	
September			N/A	
October			N/A	
November			N/A	
December			N/A	
January			N/A	
February			N/A	
March			N/A	
April			N/A	
May	1,144	3,839	\$11,440.0	\$10.0
June	2,395	7,862	\$23,950.0	\$10.0
Mo. Avg.	1,770	5,851	\$17,695.0	\$10.0

³² Working Family Support program began on May 1, 2016.

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2016³³

Overview	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	761	31.8%	2,530	32.2%	761	31.8%	2,530	32.2%
Region 2 CSOs	760	31.7%	2,442	31.1%	760	31.7%	2,442	31.1%
Region 3 CSOs	874	36.5%	2,890	36.8%	874	36.5%	2,890	36.8%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	2,395	100.0%	7,862	100.0%	2,395	100.0%	7,862	100.0%

³³ These are the annual unduplicated cases/clients in the state fiscal year.

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2016 (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	9	0.4%	29	0.4%	9	0.4%	29	0.4%
COLFAX	8	0.3%	30	0.4%	8	0.3%	30	0.4%
COLVILLE	13	0.5%	37	0.5%	15	0.6%	46	0.6%
ELLENSBURG	4	0.2%	15	0.2%	4	0.2%	15	0.2%
GOLDENDALE	2	0.1%	7	0.1%	2	0.1%	7	0.1%
KENNEWICK	144	6.0%	482	6.1%	148	6.2%	492	6.3%
MOSES LAKE	64	2.7%	236	3.0%	64	2.7%	235	3.0%
NEWPORT	10	0.4%	36	0.5%	10	0.4%	36	0.5%
OKANOGAN	12	0.5%	37	0.5%	10	0.4%	32	0.4%
REPUBLIC	3	0.1%	13	0.2%	1	0.0%	4	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	101	4.2%	328	4.2%	100	4.2%	319	4.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	146	6.1%	474	6.0%	149	6.2%	489	6.2%
SUNNYSIDE	51	2.1%	184	2.3%	46	1.9%	171	2.2%
TOPPENISH	27	1.1%	93	1.2%	27	1.1%	93	1.2%
WALLA WALLA	14	0.6%	47	0.6%	15	0.6%	50	0.6%
WENATCHEE	70	2.9%	206	2.6%	70	2.9%	206	2.6%
WHITE SALMON	5	0.2%	17	0.2%	5	0.2%	17	0.2%
YAKIMA	78	3.3%	259	3.3%	78	3.3%	259	3.3%
Region 1 Total	761	31.8%	2,530	32.2%	761	31.8%	2,530	32.2%

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2016 (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	35	1.5%	109	1.4%	35	1.5%	109	1.4%
AUBURN	49	2.0%	157	2.0%	49	2.0%	157	2.0%
BELLINGHAM	75	3.1%	234	3.0%	75	3.1%	234	3.0%
BELLTOWN	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	2	0.1%	4	0.1%
CAPITOL HILL	12	0.5%	40	0.5%	12	0.5%	40	0.5%
EVERETT	89	3.7%	271	3.4%	89	3.7%	271	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	46	1.9%	151	1.9%	46	1.9%	151	1.9%
KING EASTSIDE	26	1.1%	77	1.0%	26	1.1%	77	1.0%
KING NORTH	30	1.3%	100	1.3%	30	1.3%	100	1.3%
KING SOUTH	80	3.3%	273	3.5%	80	3.3%	273	3.5%
MT VERNON	76	3.2%	244	3.1%	76	3.2%	244	3.1%
OAK HARBOR	27	1.1%	83	1.1%	27	1.1%	83	1.1%
RAINIER	31	1.3%	104	1.3%	30	1.3%	102	1.3%
RENTON	28	1.2%	85	1.1%	29	1.2%	87	1.1%
SKY VALLEY	27	1.1%	83	1.1%	27	1.1%	83	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT	53	2.2%	170	2.2%	53	2.2%	170	2.2%
WHITE CENTER	75	3.1%	259	3.3%	74	3.1%	257	3.3%
Region 2 Total	760	31.7%	2,442	31.1%	760	31.7%	2,442	31.1%

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2016 (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	26	1.1%	76	1.0%	26	1.1%	76	1.0%
BREMERTON	50	2.1%	174	2.2%	50	2.1%	174	2.2%
CHEHALIS	29	1.2%	93	1.2%	29	1.2%	93	1.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER	195	8.1%	641	8.2%	193	8.1%	628	8.0%
FORKS	8	0.3%	24	0.3%	8	0.3%	24	0.3%
KELSO	55	2.3%	171	2.2%	58	2.4%	187	2.4%
LAKESWOOD	119	5.0%	386	4.9%	119	5.0%	385	4.9%
LONG BEACH	2	0.1%	7	0.1%	2	0.1%	7	0.1%
OLYMPIA	80	3.3%	267	3.4%	81	3.4%	273	3.5%
PIERCE NORTH	40	1.7%	129	1.6%	40	1.7%	129	1.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	105	4.4%	365	4.6%	104	4.3%	363	4.6%
PORT ANGELES	28	1.2%	83	1.1%	28	1.2%	83	1.1%
PORT TOWNSEND	4	0.2%	12	0.2%	4	0.2%	12	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	111	4.6%	393	5.0%	110	4.6%	387	4.9%
SHELTON	19	0.8%	59	0.8%	19	0.8%	59	0.8%
SOUTH BEND	2	0.1%	7	0.1%	2	0.1%	7	0.1%
STEVENSON	1	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
Region 3 Total	874	36.5%	2,890	36.8%	874	36.5%	2,890	36.8%

WFS Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2016³⁴

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	8	0.3%	32	0.4%	Lewis	29	1.2%	93	1.2%
Asotin	9	0.4%	29	0.4%	Lincoln	5	0.2%	15	0.2%
Benton	97	4.1%	310	3.9%	Mason	19	0.8%	59	0.8%
Chelan	43	1.8%	132	1.7%	Okanogan	10	0.4%	32	0.4%
Clallam	35	1.5%	104	1.3%	Pacific	5	0.2%	17	0.2%
Clark	193	8.1%	628	8.0%	Pend Oreille	10	0.4%	36	0.5%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	372	15.5%	1,259	16.0%
Cowlitz	57	2.4%	183	2.3%	San Juan	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Douglas	27	1.1%	74	0.9%	Skagit	75	3.1%	242	3.1%
Ferry	1	<0.1%	4	0.1%	Skamania	1	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
Franklin	51	2.1%	182	2.3%	Snohomish	204	8.5%	633	8.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	244	10.2%	793	10.1%
Grant	56	2.3%	203	2.6%	Stevens	15	0.6%	46	0.6%
Grays Harbor	26	1.1%	76	1.0%	Thurston	81	3.4%	273	3.5%
Island	27	1.1%	83	1.1%	Wahkiakum	1	<0.1%	4	0.1%
Jefferson	4	0.2%	12	0.2%	Walla Walla	15	0.6%	50	0.6%
King	379	15.8%	1,253	15.9%	Whatcom	74	3.1%	231	2.9%
Kitsap	50	2.1%	174	2.2%	Whitman	8	0.3%	30	0.4%
Kittitas	4	0.2%	15	0.2%	Yakima	151	6.3%	523	6.7%
Klickitat	7	0.3%	24	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1	0.0%	3	0.0%

³⁴ These are the annual unduplicated cases/clients in the state fiscal year

WFS Client Demographics, SFY 2016 Annual Unduplicated Total

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	7,862	100.0%	2,426	100.0%	5,436	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Female	3,991	50.8%	1,326	54.7%	2,665	49.0%
Male	3,871	49.2%	1,100	45.3%	2,771	51.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Hispanic Origin	1,792	22.8%	513	21.1%	1,279	23.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,070	77.2%	1,913	78.9%	4,157	76.5%
White	3,590	45.7%	1,267	52.2%	2,323	42.7%
Black/African American	628	8.0%	201	8.3%	427	7.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	622	7.9%	215	8.9%	407	7.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	133	1.7%	48	2.0%	85	1.6%
Two or More Races	139	1.8%	17	0.7%	122	2.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	958	12.2%	165	6.8%	793	14.6%

Marital Status (Adults Only)	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Separated	9	0.1%	9	0.4%	9	0.2%
Married	119	1.5%	119	4.9%	119	2.2%
Never Married	298	3.8%	298	12.3%	298	5.5%
Divorced	10	0.1%	10	0.4%	10	0.2%
Widowed	20	0.3%	20	0.8%	20	0.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	28	0.4%	28	1.2%	28	0.5%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
U.S. Citizen	7,252	92.2%	2,053	84.6%	5,199	95.6%
Resident Alien	593	7.5%	363	15.0%	230	4.2%
U.S. National³⁵	17	0.2%	10	0.4%	7	0.1%

³⁵ 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).

WFS Client Demographics, SFY 2016 Annual Unduplicated Total (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Homeless ³⁶	156	2.0%	52	0.7%	104	1.3%

Education Status (Adults Only)	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Less than a High School Diploma	5,115	65.1%	383	4.9%	4,732	60.2%
High School Graduate or GED	1,427	18.2%	1,395	17.7%	32	0.4%
Some College or College Degree	606	7.7%	606	7.7%	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	714	9.1%	42	0.5%	672	8.5%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Under 1 Year Old	362	4.6%			362	4.6%
1 - 5 Years Old	1,959	24.9%			1,959	24.9%
6 - 10 Years Old	1,631	20.7%			1,631	20.7%
11 - 15 Years Old	1,152	14.7%			1,152	14.7%
16 - 17 Years Old	332	4.2%			332	4.2%
18 – 24 Years Old	323	4.1%	323	4.1%		
25 – 34 Years Old	1,175	14.9%	1,175	14.9%		
35 – 44 Years Old	691	8.8%	691	8.8%		
45 – 54 Years Old	215	2.7%	215	2.7%		
55 – 64 Years Old	22	0.3%	22	0.3%		
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
Average Age of Adults	33.2 Years					
Average Age of Children	7.2 Years					

³⁶ Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or battered spouse shelter.

Expenditures

SFY

2016

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 2016 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 2016 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.

This chapter summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 2013-15 Biennium, expenditure data for SFY 16, and projections for SFY 17. 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 including:

- 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

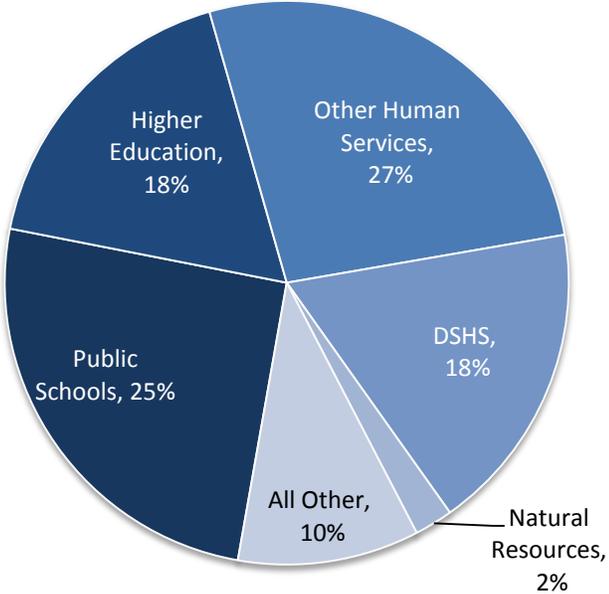
DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was provided by ESA Division of Finance and Financial Recovery

DATA NOTES:

- 1) 2013-15 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 2014 and SFY 2015.
- 2) 2015-17 Projections reflect expenditure data for SFY 2016 and projections for SFY 2017

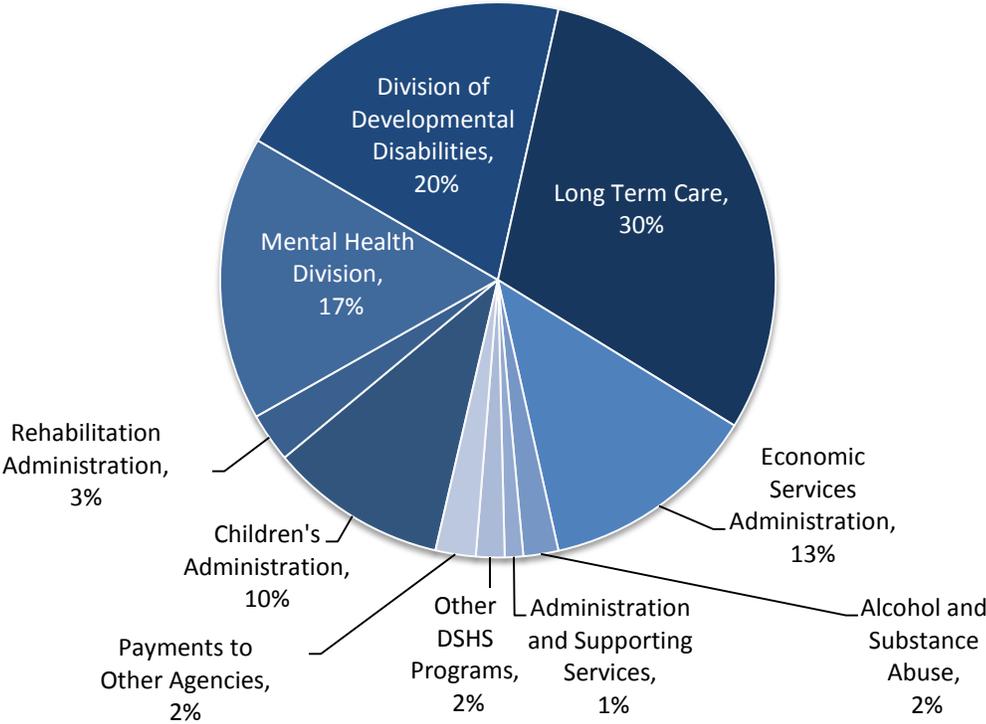
Expenditures Overview – All Funds, 2015-17 Biennium – 2016 Supplemental Budget

State Budget Overview – All Funds



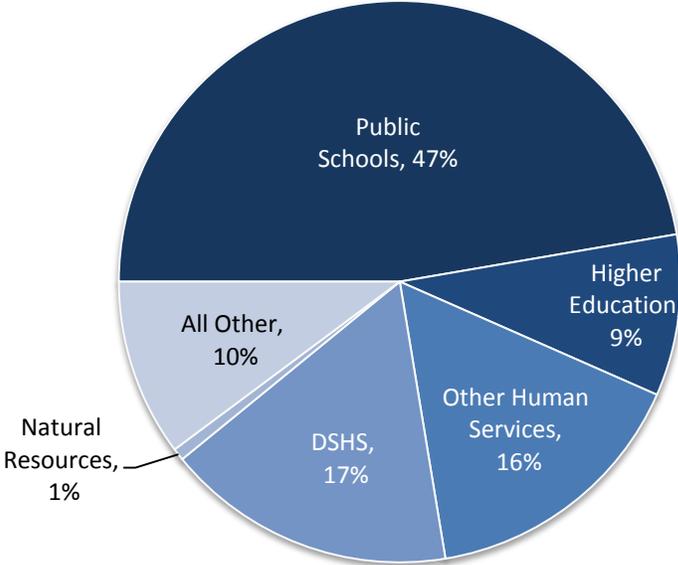
Note: All Other includes: Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds



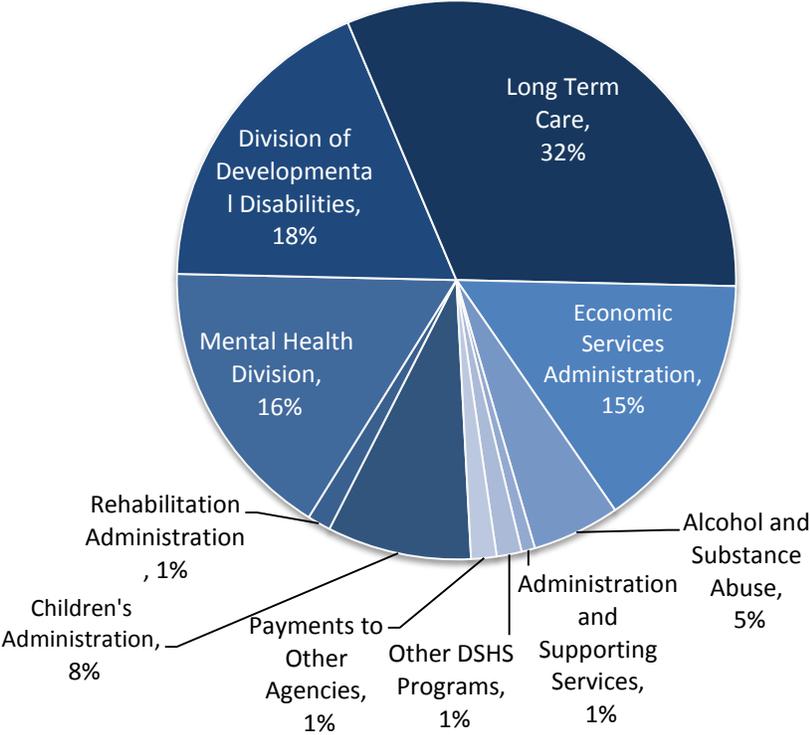
Expenditures Overview – General Fund, 2015-17 Biennium– 2016 Supplemental Budget

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
Cash Grant Programs¹				
State	\$117,162.4	\$109,237.4	(\$7,925.0)	-6.8%
Total	\$440,525.7	\$401,374.5	(\$39,151.2)	-8.9%
Child Care				
State	\$137,429.3	\$188,168.0	\$50,738.6	36.9%
Total	\$368,706.4	\$500,657.5	\$131,951.1	35.8%
WorkFirst Spending Plan^{1,2}				
State	\$298,721.5	\$426,742.2	\$128,020.7	42.9%
Total	\$1,059,902.6	\$1,124,692.2	\$64,789.6	6.1%
Refugee Contracted Services				
State	\$8,056.5	\$8,046.0	(\$10.5)	-0.1%
Total	\$28,197.9	\$25,743.9	(\$2,454.0)	-8.7%
Other Client Services^{1,3}				
State	\$18,953.6	\$18,857.1	(\$96.5)	-0.5%
Total	\$23,458.2	\$21,944.7	(\$1,513.5)	-6.5%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs				
State	\$154.4	\$245.7	\$91.3	59.2%
Total	\$51,452.4	\$76,461.4	\$25,009.0	48.6%
Administrative				
State	\$437,475.6	\$476,538.8	\$39,063.3	8.9%
Total	\$1,001,514.2	\$1,010,106.8	\$8,592.7	0.9%
Total Expenditures⁴				
State	\$1,017,953.2	\$1,227,835.2	\$209,882.0	20.6%
Total	\$2,973,757.3	\$3,160,981.0	\$187,223.7	6.3%

¹ Some data contained in the program also exists in other program information.

² ESA share of the WorkFirst Spending Plan.

³ Other Client Services includes DASA contract, CEAP, Incapacity Exams, and Interpreter Services.

⁴ 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)/State Supplemental Payment (SSP) and 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
TANF Assistance				
First Year	\$19,996.9	\$188,372.8	\$8,731.3	\$153,208.3
Second Year	\$5,460.3	\$157,565.5	\$7,375.0	\$153,304.0
Biennium	\$25,457.2	\$345,938.3	\$16,106.3	\$306,512.3
Child Support Recoveries⁵				
First Year	(\$24,675.5)	(\$49,351.0)	(\$23,688.2)	(\$47,360.2)
Second Year	(\$22,649.7)	(\$45,344.1)	(\$21,867.0)	(\$43,734.0)
Biennium	(\$47,325.3)	(\$94,695.1)	(\$45,555.2)	(\$91,094.2)
Diversion Cash Assistance				
First Year	\$3,599.6	\$3,599.6	\$3,229.7	\$3,229.7
Second Year	\$3,680.4	\$3,680.4	\$4,002.0	\$4,002.0
Biennium	\$7,280.1	\$7,280.1	\$7,231.7	\$7,231.7
Refugee Cash Assistance				
First Year	N/A	\$1,417.6	N/A	\$1,631.1
Second Year	N/A	\$1,464.6	N/A	\$1,731.0
Biennium	N/A	\$2,882.2	N/A	\$3,362.1
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants				
First Year	\$14,147.6	\$14,147.6	\$20,891.2	\$20,891.2
Second Year	\$15,047.5	\$15,047.5	\$21,221.0	\$21,221.0
Biennium	\$29,195.1	\$29,195.1	\$42,112.2	\$42,112.2
ABD & PWA Cash Assistance⁶				
First Year	\$21,994.3	\$21,994.3	\$25,019.1	\$25,019.1
Second Year	\$24,235.8	\$24,235.8	\$21,734.0	\$21,734.0
Biennium	\$46,230.1	\$46,230.1	\$46,753.1	\$46,753.1
CEAP				
First Year	\$151.8	\$151.8	\$176.7	\$176.7
Second Year	\$189.7	\$189.7	\$152.0	\$152.0
Biennium	\$341.5	\$341.5	\$328.7	\$328.7
SSI/SSP				
First Year	\$20,042.3	\$20,042.3	\$18,334.1	\$18,334.1
Second Year	\$17,822.8	\$17,822.8	\$18,729.0	\$18,279.0
Biennium	\$37,865.1	\$37,865.1	\$37,063.1	\$36,613.1
SSI/Special Needs				
First Year	\$164.7	\$164.7	\$156.0	\$156.0
Second Year	\$165.2	\$165.2	\$296.0	\$296.0
Biennium	\$329.9	\$329.9	\$452.0	\$452.0
Total				
First Year	\$55,421.6	\$200,539.6	\$52,849.9	\$175,286.1
Second Year	\$43,952.1	\$174,827.5	\$51,642.0	\$176,985.0
Biennium	\$99,373.7	\$375,367.2	\$104,491.9	\$352,271.1

⁵ Child Support Recoveries are collections that offset State and Federal expenditures.

⁶ ABD is net of ABD Recoveries (ABD and PWA programs began on November 1, 2011)

Total Grant Expenditures, for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

	Biennium		Change from 13-15 to 15-17	
	Actuals 13-15 ⁷	Projections 15-17 ⁸	Amount	Percent
TANF Assistance	\$345,938	\$306,512	\$(39,426)	-11.4%
Child Support Recoveries	\$(94,695)	\$(91,094)	\$3,601	-3.8%
Diversion Cash Assistance	\$7,280	\$7,232	\$(48)	-0.7%
Refugee Cash Assistance	\$2,882	\$3,362	\$480	16.6%
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants (FAP) ⁹	\$29,195	\$42,112	\$12,917	44.2%
ABD & PWA ¹⁰	\$46,230	\$46,753	\$523	1.1%
CEAP	\$341	\$329	\$(13)	-3.7%
SSI – SSP	\$37,865	\$36,613	\$(1,252)	-3.3%
SSI – Special Needs	\$330	\$452	\$122	37.0%
Total	\$375,367	\$352,271	\$(23,096)	-6.2%

⁷ 2013-15 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 2014 and SFY 2015.

⁸ 2015-17 Actuals reflect projections for SFY 2016 and SFY 2017.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ ABD/PWA is net of ABD Recoveries (programs began on 11/01/2011).

Budget Funding Streams for Grant Assistance Program Participation, for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Funding	Funding Stream	Biennium Actuals 13-15 ¹¹	Biennium Projections 15-17 ¹²
TANF Assistance	TANF Block Grant Maintenance of Effort (MOE)	Total	\$345,938.3	\$306,512.3
		State	\$25,457.2	\$164,606.3
Refugee Cash Assistance	Office of Refugee Resettlement	Federal	\$2,882.2	\$3,362.1
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants	General Fund-State	State	\$29,195.1	\$42,112.2
ABD & PWA	General Fund-State	State	\$46,230.1	\$46,753.1
CEAP	General Fund-State	State	\$341.5	\$328.7
SSI/SSP	General Fund-State	State	\$37,865.1	\$36,613.1

¹¹ 2013-15 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 2014 and SFY 2015.

¹² 2015-17 Actuals reflect expenditure data for SFY 2016 and projections for SFY 2017.

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
First Year:						
Child Care ¹³	\$100,194.9	\$60,278.5	\$160,473.4	\$146,540.6	\$91,637.0	\$238,177.5
ESD Contract ¹⁴	\$15,984.5	\$89.2	\$16,073.8	\$11,500.6	\$448.4	\$11,949.0
SBCTC Contract ¹⁵	\$12,951.7	\$406.0	\$13,357.7	\$13,138.2	\$747.9	\$13,886.1
Dept. of Commerce Contract	\$21,366.9	\$80.4	\$21,447.2	\$18,873.5	\$399.5	\$19,273.0
Tribal TANF (MOE) ¹⁶	\$0.0	\$11,711.2	\$11,711.2	\$0.0	\$12,230.5	\$12,230.5
DSHS Local Contracts ¹⁷	\$10,331.4	\$3,989.0	\$14,320.4	\$12,614.9	\$5,774.2	\$18,389.1
Total:	\$160,829.4	\$76,554.1	\$237,383.6	\$202,667.7	\$111,237.5	\$313,905.2
Second Year:						
Child Care	\$131,082.2	\$77,150.8	\$208,233.1	\$165,949.0	\$96,531.0	\$262,480.0
ESD Contract	\$15,313.3	\$0.0	\$15,313.3	\$15,418.0	\$0.0	\$15,418.0
SBCTC Contract	\$13,165.0	\$415.9	\$13,580.9	\$16,101.0	\$0.0	\$16,101.0
Dept. of Commerce Contract	\$19,139.8	\$0.0	\$19,139.8	\$8,853.0	\$17,000.0	\$25,853.0
Tribal TANF (MOE)	\$0.0	\$12,307.7	\$12,307.7	\$0.0	\$12,305.0	\$12,305.0
DSHS Local Contracts	\$11,250.7	\$1,863.7	\$13,114.5	\$11,620.0	\$4,090.0	\$15,710.0
Total:	\$189,951.0	\$91,738.2	\$281,689.2	\$217,941.0	\$129,926.0	\$347,867.0
Biennium Total:						
Child Care	\$231,277.1	\$137,429.3	\$368,706.4	\$312,489.6	\$188,168.0	\$500,657.5
ESD Contract	\$31,297.8	\$89.2	\$31,387.0	\$26,918.6	\$448.4	\$27,367.0
SBCTC Contract	\$26,116.7	\$821.9	\$26,938.6	\$29,239.2	\$747.9	\$29,987.1
Dept. of Commerce Contract	\$40,506.6	\$80.4	\$40,587.0	\$27,726.5	\$17,399.5	\$45,126.0
Tribal TANF (MOE)	\$0.0	\$24,018.9	\$24,018.9	\$0.0	\$24,535.5	\$24,535.5
DSHS Local Contracts	\$21,582.1	\$5,852.7	\$27,434.8	\$24,234.9	\$9,864.2	\$34,099.1
Total:	\$350,780.4	\$168,292.3	\$519,072.7	\$420,608.7	\$241,163.5	\$661,772.2

¹³ Child Care includes WCCC subsidies and collective bargaining agreement.

¹⁴ ESD is the Employment Security Department.

¹⁵ SBCTC is the State Board for Community & Technical Colleges.

¹⁶ Tribal TANF represents the state maintenance of effort (MOE).

¹⁷ 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)

Program	13-15 Biennium Actual			15-17 Biennium Projected		
	State	Total	FTEs	State	Total	FTEs
Community Service Division¹⁸						
First Year	\$130.6	\$225.2	2,728.3	\$144.9	\$227.8	2,568.2
Second Year	\$124.2	\$223.6	2,667.1	\$153.9	\$243.3	2,627.8
Biennium	\$254.8	\$448.8	2,697.7	\$298.8	\$471.1	2,598.0
Information Technology¹⁹						
First Year	\$26.1	\$44.1	126.7	\$29.2	\$47.7	123.1
Second Year	\$25.8	\$40.9	137.0	\$29.9	\$46.2	127.0
Biennium	\$51.9	\$85.0	131.9	\$59.1	\$93.9	125.1
Statewide Program Support²⁰						
First Year	\$13.2	\$19.7	136.2	\$15.5	\$22.2	156.3
Second Year	\$14.1	\$20.3	147.3	\$10.4	\$20.2	143.1
Biennium	\$27.3	\$40.0	141.8	\$25.9	\$42.4	149.7
Division of Child Support²¹						
First Year	\$40.3	\$138.2	1,027.7	\$42.4	\$145.8	1,063.7
Second Year	\$40.0	\$139.6	1,051.1	\$41.6	\$142.5	1,081.7
Biennium	\$80.3	\$277.8	1,039.4	\$84.0	\$288.2	1,072.7
Office of Financial Recovery²²						
First Year	\$3.5	\$6.7	66.8	\$3.3	\$6.5	70.71
Second Year	\$4.6	\$7.0	67.8	\$3.3	\$6.7	82.5
Biennium	\$8.1	\$13.7	67.3	\$6.6	\$13.2	76.6
Division of Disability Determination²³						
First Year	\$1.5	\$43.6	285.6	\$0.5	\$50.2	309.5
Second Year	\$0.5	\$45.2	308.5	\$1.5	\$51.1	294.5
Biennium	\$2.1	\$88.9	297.1	\$2.0	\$101.3	302.0
Special Projects²⁴						
First Year	\$7.5	\$23.2	15.7	\$2.7	\$9.1	23.6
Second Year	\$5.5	\$24.1	11.9	\$0.3	\$2.2	4.5
Biennium	\$13.0	\$47.3	13.8	\$2.9	\$11.3	14.0
Total						
First Year	\$222.7	\$500.7	4,387.0	\$238.5	\$509.2	4,315.2
Second Year	\$214.8	\$500.8	4,390.7	\$240.9	\$512.2	4,361.1
Biennium	\$437.5	\$1,001.5	4,388.9	\$476.5	\$1,010.1	4,338.2

¹⁸ Community Service Division includes all regional and headquarter offices.

¹⁹ Includes all IT staffing and contracts other than special projects.

²⁰ Statewide Program Support includes Office of Assistant Secretary, Finance, and Quality Assurance.

²¹ Division of Child Support includes headquarters and all district offices.

²² Office of Financial Recovery includes all headquarters expenditures.

²³ Division of Disability Determination Services includes three statewide offices.

²⁴ Special Projects include Eligibility Service and ACES Remediation project.

Annual Unduplicated Clients

SFY

2016

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 2016.

ESA Briefing
Book

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Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2015 and SFY 20164

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?” 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 2016, ESA served almost 2 million clients, or about 28% of Washington State residents. When including clients served by ESA offices and Home and Community Services (HCS) offices in partnership with DSHS’s Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (AL TSA), this number comes to over 2 million clients, or about 29% of Washington State residents. These figures count 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 2016 ESA - ACES database.
2. Data for the Child Support program was based on the September 2016 ESA - Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS).
3. Data for the Refugee and Immigrant Assistance program was based on the October 2016 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 the DSHS Research and Data Analysis (RDA).

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2015 and SFY 2016

	SFY 2015		SFY 2016	
	ESA Only ¹	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS) ²	ESA Only ¹	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS) ²
All Programs	2,046,419	2,106,132	1,983,914	2,047,395
Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD)	35,452	36,219	33,201	33,972
Additional Requirements- Emergent Needs (AREN)	9,681	9,681	8,318	8,318
Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)	18,971	19,058	18,977	19,074
Basic Food (SNAP/FAP)	1,368,579	1,399,072	1,306,881	1,338,753
Consolidated Emergency Assistance (CEAP)	1,444	1,444	1,316	1,316
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)	9,799	9,799	8,437	8,439
Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral ³	16,787	16,800	16,734	16,743
Medical Assistance (Non-Cash Related) ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)	241,094	315,412	253,884	319,250
Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)	313	445	361	472

¹ ESA Offices Only is based on CSO of issuance and includes all offices in Regions 1, 2, and 3, plus the following statewide call centers (151, 153, 155, 156, 157, 128, 130, and 132).

² This number includes clients served by ESA and Home and Community Services Offices (HCS) within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration.

³ The HEN Referral Program was implemented on January 1, 2014.

⁴ 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 2015 and SFY 2016 (continued)

	SFY 2015		SFY 2016	
	ESA Only	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)	ESA Only	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	1,328	1,331	1,379	1,379
Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA) ⁵	8,787	8,787	8,616	8,616
State Supplemental Payment (SSP)	27,190	41,165	27,453	42,013
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families / State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA)	156,795	156,813	137,435	137,443
Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP)	74,227	88,087	74,044	88,687
Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)	125,492	125,597	104,848	104,968
Working Family Support (WFS)	N/A	N/A	7,959	7,959
Child Care – Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) and Seasonal Child Care (SCC) ⁶	132,164	132,164	134,376	134,376
Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) ⁷	52,840	52,840	N/A	N/A
Child Support	1,033,237	1,033,237	1,001,357	1,001,357

⁵ This number includes clients served by these ORIA programs: LEP Pathway, Refugee Resettlement Assistance (RRA), Naturalization Services, and Promoting Refugee Integration, Mobility and Empowerment (PRIME).

⁶ Child Care data provided by RDA. Data for 2015 does not include Seasonal Child Care.

⁷ WTAP was not funded in 2015-2017 biennium Legislative Budget (ESSB6 6052), WACs related to WTAP were repealed, and the program ended August 31, 2015.

Contacts

SFY

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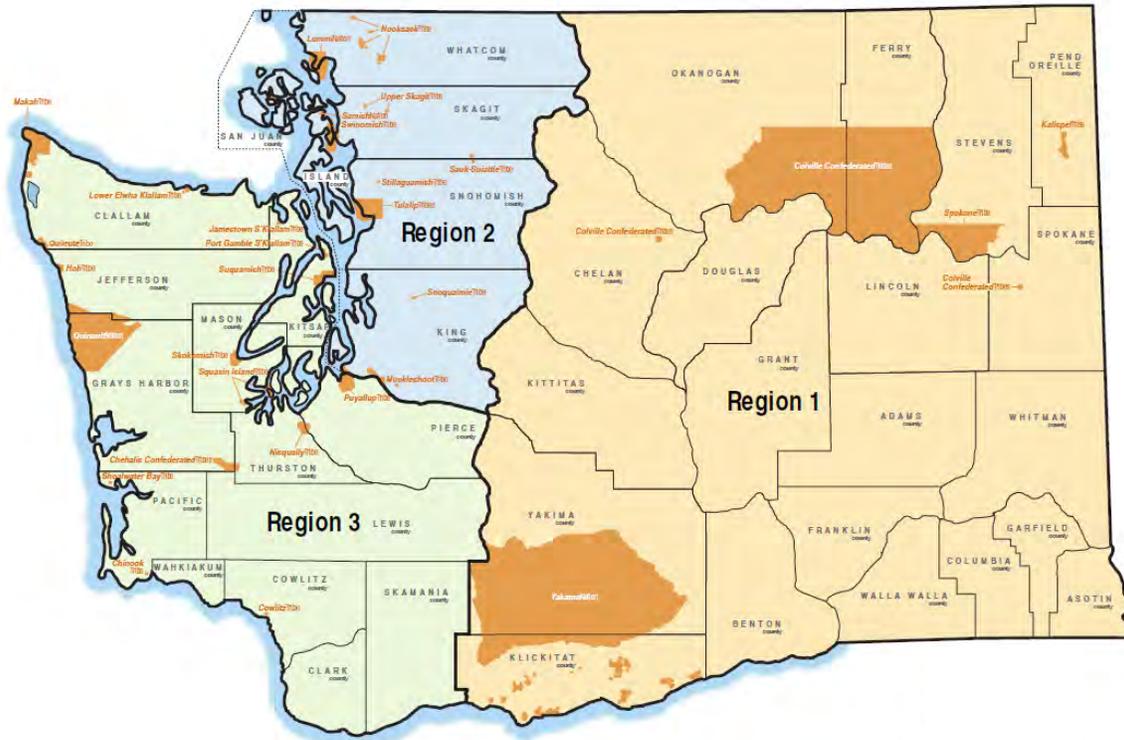
DSHS/ESA Contacts	
DSHS Acting Secretary	Patricia Lashway (360) 902-7800 patricia.lashway@dshs.wa.gov
ESA Assistant Secretary	David Stillman (360) 725-4350 david.stillman@dshs.wa.gov
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Geographical
Maps

SFY

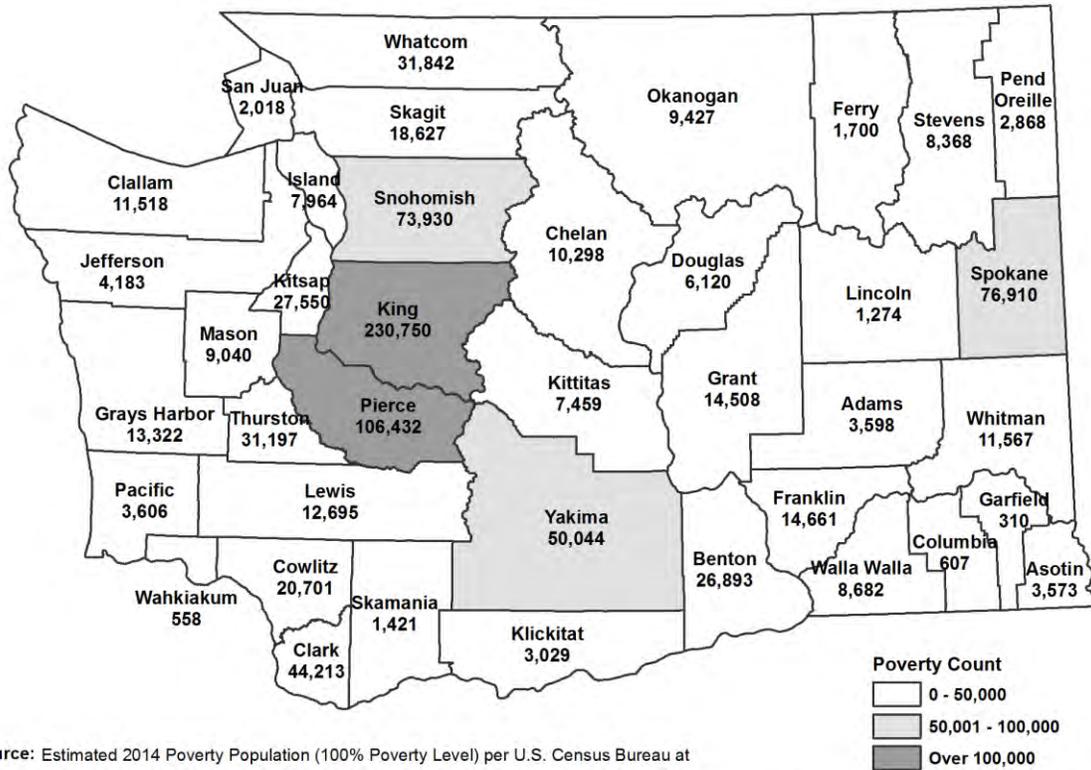
2016

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

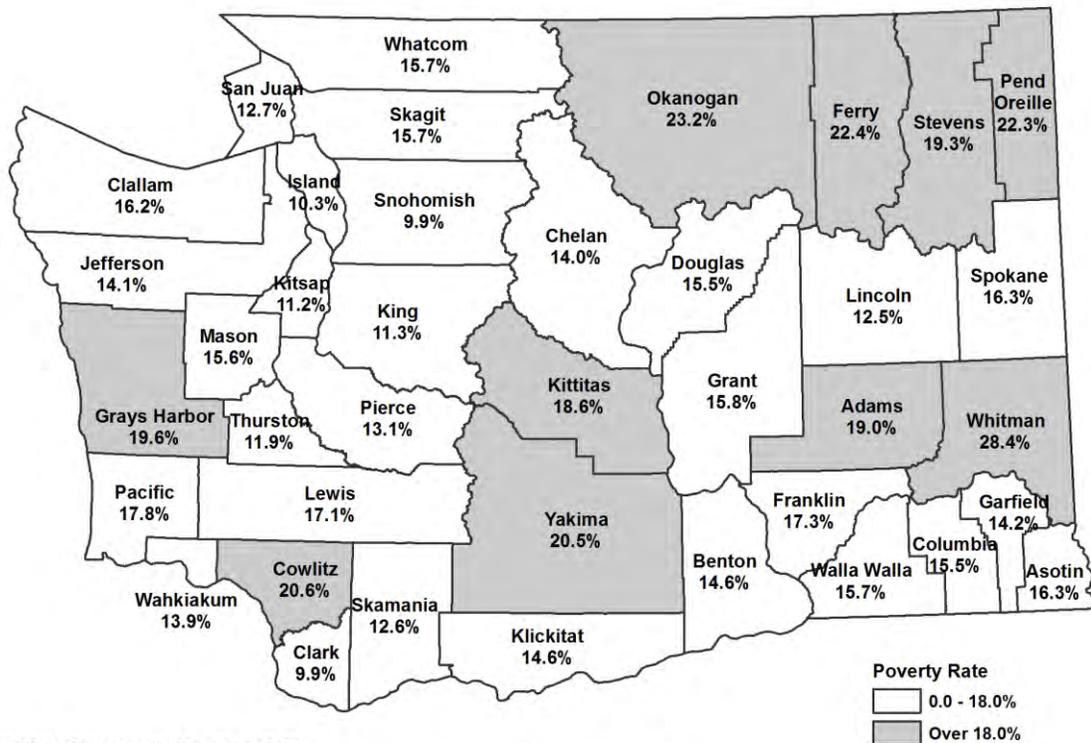
Number of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2014



Source: Estimated 2014 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 - Sep. 2016

Percentage of Persons of All Ages at the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2014



Note: State Percentage in Poverty = 13.2%

Source: Estimated 2014 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 - Sep. 2016

Abbreviations

SFY

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Abbreviation	Description
ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ABD	Aged, Blind or Disabled cash assistance program
ACA	Affordable Care Act
ACES	Automated Client Eligibility System
ADATSA	Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act
AREN	Additional Requirements for Emergent Needs
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
DFFR	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-Expedited Medicaid</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 (replaced by Disability Lifeline)
GA-X	General Assistance – Expedited Medicaid (replaced by Disability Lifeline program)
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
RISE	Resources to Initiate Successful Employment
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
TFA	Transitional Food Assistance
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

Abbreviation	Description
WASHCAP	Washington State Combined Application Project
WCCC	Working Connections Child Care
WFCM	WorkFirst Case Manager
WFS	Working Family Support
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

SFY

2016

EBT – Electronic Benefits Transfer	
What EBT does	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivers cash and food assistance benefits through a magnetic stripe debit card. • Enables clients to access food benefits through Point of Sale (POS) devices and cash benefits through Automated Teller Machines (ATM) and at retailers.
Who EBT serves	<p>Clients who receive food assistance through the Basic Food program and/or cash assistance through Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD), State Supplemental Payment (SSP), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Working Family Support (WFS), and the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP).</p>
How EBT evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1996, Washington joined the Western States Electronic Benefits Transfer Alliance (WSEA) comprised of Washington, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, and Idaho to conduct a joint competitive procurement for EBT services. Nevada later joined the alliance. • In 1996, Citibank EBT Services was selected as the successful vendor for WSEA. • In 1997, Washington stakeholders participated in EBT workgroups to solicit their input. Stakeholders included food retailers, client advocates, tribal members, the disability community, financial institutions, federal agencies, and state staff representing the union, field operations, and headquarters. • In 1998, business and technical requirements for Washington’s EBT system were developed in association with Citicorp, ACES and stakeholders.
EBT Time frames	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1998 – Washington signed an EBT contract with Citicorp, Inc. • March 1999 – EBT started pilot programs in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Clark, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties. • June 1999 – the first of six regional rollouts began in Region 1. • November 1999 – the statewide implementation of EBT was completed. • October 2002 – Federal Food Stamp rules required EBT in all states. • June 2004 – the nationwide implementation of EBT was completed. • March 2014 – an instructional memo was issued reminding staff of the changes to the Basic Food trafficking rules and excess EBT replacement policy.

EBT – Electronic Benefits Transfer (cont.)	
Who Belongs to the Western States <u>EBT</u> Alliance (WSEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1996, Washington joined the Western States Electronic Benefits Transfer Alliance (WSEA) comprised of six (6) states: Washington, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, and Idaho to conduct a joint competitive procurement for EBT services. The Territory of Guam, Nevada, Wyoming, and Nebraska later joined the alliance. • In July 2013, Nevada officially withdrew from the WSEA Coalition, leaving eight (8) states and the Territory of Guam to begin procurement for EBT-4 service in 2014. • In August 2013, Utah officially joined the WSEA Coalition, increasing the number again to nine (9) states and the Territory of Guam. Utah procured for the EBT-4 services in 2014 with the Coalition. • In March 2014, Washington withdrew from WSEA.
Reprocurement of WSEA EBT Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 2001, the Western States EBT Alliance (WSEA) states developed and published a second-tier Request for Proposal to ensure EBT services continued without interruption. The Territory of Guam, unable to attract a bidder due to its small caseload, joined the WSEA in this procurement. • In May 2002, Citicorp Electronic Financial Services (CEFS) was announced as the successful second-tier vendor. • On April 28, 2003, Washington’s first tier contract expired. Washington exercised the two, one-year extension options under the initial contract. • In January 2004, CEFS was sold to J. P. Morgan Electronic Financial Services (EFS). • In April 2009, WSEA awarded the EBT Request for Proposal to the successful bidder, J. P. Morgan EFS.

EBT – Electronic Benefits Transfer (cont.)	
New Contract with J.P. Morgan Electronic Financial Services (EFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In March 2005, Washington signed a new seven-year contract with J. P. Morgan EFS through April 2012. An Internet Web Browser application was made available to clients for obtaining their own EBT account information at www.ebtaccount.jpmorgan.com. • In June 2006, New Mexico and Wyoming joined the WSEA. • In June 2007, New Mexico decided not to participate with WSEA as an alliance. • In October 2007, Nebraska joined the WSEA. • In June 2008, an amendment to the March 2005 contract was signed by J. P. Morgan EFS and the State of Washington for an additional two-year contract extension, from May 2012 through April 2014. • In April 2012, an amendment to the March 2005 contract was signed by J.P. Morgan EFS and the State of Washington to provide implementation and support for the Washington State Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) pilot program for the summer of 2012. • In August 2012, an amendment to the March 2005 contract was signed by J.P. Morgan EFS and the State of Washington to eliminate the \$0.85 cent ATM withdrawal charge from client EBT accounts. • In December 2013, J.P.Morgan announced they would be exiting the business of EBT and other prepaid cards; Washington was in the middle of contract negotiations at the time of the announcement and J.P. Morgan agreed to a short-term contract. • In April 2014, Washington signed a new, limited two-year contract with J.P. Morgan.

EFT – Electronic Funds Transfer	
What <u>EFT</u> Does	At the client’s request, cash benefits are deposited directly into their personal checking/savings account instead of being deposited into an EBT cash account.
Who <u>EFT</u> serves	Clients who receive federal or state-funded cash assistance, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), State Supplemental Payment (SSP), and those who have or are willing to open a savings or checking account. EFT is an optional method that clients may choose for receiving their cash benefits.
How <u>EFT</u> evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EBT Steering Committee pursued EFT through the State Treasurer’s Office as more cost effective than procuring the service from Citicorp, Inc. • In June 1999, a workgroup with staff from the EBT Unit, ACES, and State Treasurer’s Office met to determine business and technical requirements.
<u>EFT</u> Time frames	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January 2000, the EFT pilot program started in two Pierce County offices: Pierce West Community Services Office and Pierce North Community Services Office. • In May 2000, all EBT cash assistance clients statewide were given the option to use EFT.

Federal &
State Welfare
Legislative
History

SFY

2016

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Federal Welfare Legislative History, 1935 - 2016

Year	Description
2016	<p>The Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) time limit policy exemption was lifted statewide. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) limits the receipt of SNAP benefits to 3 months in a 36-month period for able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) who are not working at least eighty hours per month, participating in qualifying education and training activities at least eighty hours per month, or complying with a workfare program. An ABAWD is a person between the ages of 18 and 49 who has no dependents and is able to work.</p> <p>Each year Washington can request waivers from Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) to exempt areas of our state from this rule. Areas which have an unemployment rate 20% above the national average are eligible for such a waiver. During the Great Recession and until January 1st, 2016, all of Washington state was exempt. In calendar year 2016, two counties (King and Snohomish) and most of a third county (Pierce) were not waived from the ABAWD rules. In 2017, only one county will not be waived (King).</p> <p>Annual requests will continue to be submitted to Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) to exempt qualified counties from the ABAWD requirements. In non-exempt counties with Basic Food recipients that fall into the ABAWD category, those recipients must work, have a personal exemption (such as pregnancy or chronic homelessness), or participate in employment and training activities to remain eligible to receive food benefits. Each ABAWD is given three safety net months in a 36 month period during which they can continue to receive food benefits even if they fail to meet the ABAWD work requirements.</p>
2014	<p>The Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-79) was signed into law by President Obama on February 7, 2014 and is commonly known as the “Farm Bill.” The Farm Bill sets national agricultural, nutrition, conservation, and forestry policy. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provisions of the bill were designed to improve oversight by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and state program operations and administration.</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</p>

<p>2014 (cont.)</p>	<p>or disabled member cannot deduct legalized medical marijuana expenses 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) issues 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 and 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&T) services and program outcomes within SNAP E&T:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Pilot Projects to Test Innovative Strategies; (2) E&T Reporting and Monitoring; and (3) Additional Funds for E&T. <p>Public Law 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, made changes to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act to require states to adopt the 2008 version of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA), as well as other changes intended to improve international child support recovery. This law grants Indian tribes access to the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), and expresses the intent 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>
<p>2010</p>	<p>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.” The ACA was enacted in 2010 under two separate provisions – Public Law 114-148 and Public Law 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. In addition to providing access to health insurance to individuals and employers, Healthplanfinder provides</p>

2010 (cont.)	<p>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) became eligible for Medicaid. Washington also opted to participate in Medicaid Expansion, which allowed individuals with incomes below 133% of the Federal Poverty Level 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>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), Public Law 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, 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 their TANF caseload and expenditures, short-term non-recurring benefits, or subsidized employment programs. States were eligible to receive 80% of the increase in expenditures between FFY 2007 and FFY 2008 (whichever was 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) Social Security Act (SSA), State Supplemental Income (SSI), and Railroad Retirement (RR) Benefits – it allowed a one-time \$250 payment to be made to recipients.</p>
2008	<p>Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill), Public Law 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 Income Deduction (from \$134 to \$144) and a \$16 increase in the minimum benefit for one-person and two-person households. It also removed the cap on the</p>

<p>2008 (cont.)</p>	<p>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 (for 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 the following changes to the Food Stamp Employment & Training program: more time to expend allocations, added job retention services as an allowable employment and training activity, and eased participation restrictions for volunteers. In addition, states that had a nutrition education program were now required to notify food assistance 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>
<p>2006</p>	<p>The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, Public Law 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 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Secretary to publish regulations for determining whether activities may be counted as work activities, how to count and verify reported hours of work, and work-eligible individuals. It also provided 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 Child Care Development Fund block 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,</p>

2006 (cont.)	to the extent 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, and required that all child support orders include a provision for medical support for children to be provided by either or both parents, and to be enforced. It also provided for a mandatory annual fee of \$25 for each case of successful child support collection for a family that had never received TANF, if the state collected more than \$500.
2004	Social Security Protection Act of 2004 , Public Law 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 benefits to pay claimants' attorney fees. This change affected how DSHS received and processed the reimbursement of interim assistance (i.e., General Assistance or other state funds-only benefits paid to or on behalf of SSI claimants).
2002	<p>Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Public Law 107-171, was enacted on May 13, 2002, making changes to the Food Stamp Program and providing program funding through fiscal year 2007. Title IV: Nutrition Programs – Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 – Subtitle A: Food Stamp Program – The Act amended the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to exclude the following income from for food stamp program purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Legally-obligated child support payments made by a household member on behalf of a person not a member of such household (Note: states could continue to provide a child support deduction, rather than this exclusion. The deduction must be determined before computing the excess shelter expense deduction); and (2) Income in the form of deferred educational and veterans' educational assistance, State complementary assistance payments, and certain medical assistance not included as income under specified provisions of Titles IV and XIX of the Social Security Act. <p>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 utility allowances, eligibility certification provisions, and quality control provisions.</p> <p>The Act required states with a program website to make on-line applications available in each language in which printed applications were available. It also 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 (TANF) program. 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</p>

2002 (cont.)	<p>opportunities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 the following individuals eligible for food stamps: (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.</p>
1997	<p>Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997, Public Law 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, Public Law 104-193. The BBA (1) established the Welfare-to-Work Block Grant, (2) limited the amount of TANF funds that can be transferred to Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) to 10% of the TANF block grant and removed the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG, (3) increased from 20% to 30% of individuals in all families (and in 2-parent families) the limitation on the number of persons who may be treated as engaged in work by reason of participation in a vocational education program, or — for teen heads of households — maintenance of satisfactory school attendance, and (4) extended the refugee/asylee eligibility period for SSI/Medicaid eligibility from 5 to 7 years, included Cuban and Haitian entrants in this category, and provided a 5-year food stamp eligibility for these aliens. The following technical corrections were also made: (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, allowed a caretaker of a child under age 6 to meet 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>Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, Public Law 104-193, was signed into law on August 22, 1996 giving states choices in how to structure their welfare programs. Federal funding was provided in the form of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant, and was fixed at the same level for five years. TANF replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and ended the entitlement status of welfare</p>

1996 (cont.)	benefits. PRWORA provided new federal child care funds, reauthorized the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), and required these combined funds to be administered as a unified program under the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) . PRWORA also allowed states to transfer up to 30% of the TANF block grant into the CCDBG and the Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), but limited the amount transferable to SSBG to 10% of the TANF block grant and required that \$2 be transferred to the CCDBG for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG. In this first major overhaul of welfare in 60 years, welfare receipt was limited to 5 years. The law contained strong work requirements and penalties for states that failed to meet them, i.e., 5% of the TANF grant for failure to meet work participation rates with the amount increasing in subsequent years by up to an additional 2% up to a limit of 21%. In addition, there was a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement requirements, and supports for families moving from welfare to work, including at least one year of transitional Medicaid when a family leaves welfare for work.
1990	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990 , Public Law 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 option of specifying which categories of families must report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). The Act excluded the income and resources of a child receiving State or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC, and amended the AFDC program to provide child care to low-income families not receiving AFDC benefits when the state determined there was a need for care in order to work and the family was at risk of becoming dependent upon the AFDC program.
1989	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1989 , Public Law 101-239, became law on December 19, 1989 and amended the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984 , Public Law 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	<p>Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988, Public Law 100-485, was enacted on October 13, 1988 and targeted services for those most likely to become long-term welfare recipients. The Act created the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program, which focused on education and training, and provided child care and medical assistance to recipients for 12 months after they left AFDC with employment. It made changes to the 6-out-of-13 work quarter requirement for AFDC-Employable 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.</p>
1986	<p>Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985, Public Law 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.</p>
1984	<p>Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA) of 1984, Public Law 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 and 1/3 earned income disregard was limited to 4 months followed by a \$30 disregard for 8 months, and the term "earned income" was defined to mean gross income before deductions. Burial plots, funeral arrangements, and real property that 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 Work Incentive (WIN) program. Lump sum income eligibility 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 cost of recovery exceeded the debt, 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>Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, Public Law 98-378, signed into law on August 16, 1984 provided 4 months of continued Medicaid eligibility for</p>

1984 (cont.)	families that lost AFDC eligibility because of the collection or increased collection of child support.
1983	<p>Social Security Amendments of 1983, Public Law 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>Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984, Public Law 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 amounts under the AFDC program.</p>
1982	<p>Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), Public Law 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>Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982, Public Law 97-248, was enacted on September 3, 1982 and amended AFDC eligibility to allow rounding of 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>Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981, Public Law 97-35, was signed into law on August 13, 1981 and allowed welfare-to-work demonstration projects to begin in many states. States could now require welfare recipients to go into training, job search, or unpaid work experience in exchange for their AFDC grants. It revised the method for determining earned income by changing the order in which the work expense, child care, and \$30 and 1/3 earned income disregards were applied in order to maximize the amount of countable income to be deducted from the grant. It eliminated payments for work-related child care expenses and implemented a new child care expense deduction to be deducted from earned income. The \$30 and 1/3 earned income disregard was restricted to 4 months and the recipient was required to be off AFDC for 12 months before being eligible to receive the disregard again. The Act prohibited grant payments below \$10, instituted the “principal wage earner” concept for eligibility determinations, thereby replacing references to “mother” and “father” in compliance with <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>U.S. Supreme Court Decision <i>Westcott v. Califano</i> 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</p>

1979 (cont.)	benefits of the AFDC-Unemployed Father program to similarly situated unemployed mothers, thereby removing the gender distinction.
1970	Federal regulations required states to guard against payments to ineligible welfare applicants. States were now required to monitor their active AFDC caseloads, compute errors made in determining eligibility, and pay penalties for high error rates.
1967	Amendments to the Social Security Act established the Work Incentive Program (WIN) , which added employment services to AFDC, and directed states to emphasize work rather than welfare.
1963	Medicaid and Food Stamp programs were created; AFDC recipients were automatically eligible for both programs.
1961	Amendments to the Social Security Act led to a new emphasis on social services. Families with two parents were now able to receive AFDC based upon the unemployment of the father (AFDC-Unemployed Father). Welfare caseloads began to grow, for both one- and two-parent families.
1935	The Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program (later known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children or AFDC) was created as part of the Social Security Act. AFDC supported poor children whose parents were dead, absent, or incapacitated.

Washington State Legislative History, 1987 - 2016

Year	Description
2016	<p>Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 2877, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – Benefit Distribution Dates, was signed into law on March 29, 2016. It requires the Department to expand distribution dates for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits from the 1st to the 10th of every month to the 1st through the 20th of every month, beginning February 1, 2017.</p> <p>Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6430, Medical Assistance Programs – Continuity of Care, was signed into law on March 31, 2016. It requires the Health Care Authority (HCA) and the Community Services Division (CSD) of the DSHS Economic Services Administration to suspend, rather than terminate, medical assistance benefits for persons who are incarcerated or committed to a state hospital, beginning July 1, 2017. HCA must allow a person to apply for medical assistance during incarceration, whether or not the release date of the person is known; eligibility would be suspended until the individual is released.</p> <p>Second Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (2E2SHB) 1491, the Early Start Act, was signed into law on July 6, 2015. The Act requires the Department of Early Learning (DEL) to establish and implement Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) policies that promote stability and quality of care for children from low-income households, focus on school readiness for young learners, and use outcome measures that promote stability, quality and continuity of the early care and education program. It promotes stability by maintaining authorizations for WCCC subsidies for 12 months regardless of most changes in family employment, other approved activities, schedule, or income, beginning July 1, 2016. To receive subsidy payment for care of children below school age, existing licensed child care providers must enroll (August 2016), progress (August 2017) and meet standards (December 2019) set under Early Achievers, the state quality rating and improvement system for child care. New providers must follow a similar timeline for meeting standards. The Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program, the state’s comprehensive pre-kindergarten program for three and four year old children from low income families, is to expand to serve all eligible children by the 2020-2021 school year.</p>
2015	<p>ESSB 6052, the 2015-2017 Operating Biennium Budget 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"> (1) Elimination of the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) funding; (2) Increase in TANF grant standards by 9%; and (3) Increase in the Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP) benefit amount to 100% of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefit amount. <p>Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5498 (Chapter 214, Laws of 2015), Revising the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, adopted the 2008 version of UIFSA</p>

<p>2015 (cont.)</p>	<p>pursuant to the requirements of Public Law 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (pg. 4, <i>supra</i>), with an effective date of July 1, 2015.</p> <p>Senate Bill (SB) 5793 (Chapter 124, Laws of 2015), Providing Credit Towards Child Support Obligations for Veterans Benefits was effective on July 24, 2015. This bill amended RCW 26.18.190 to provide that when “the veterans' administration apportions a veteran's benefits to pay child support on behalf of or on account of the child or children of the veteran, the amount paid for the child or children shall be treated for all purposes as if the veteran paid the benefits toward the satisfaction of that person's child support obligation for that period for which benefits are paid.”</p>
<p>2014</p>	<p>House Bill (HB) 2585, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – Benefits for a Child was signed into law on March 27, 2014. The bill created greater parity for non-parental caregivers by amending RCW 74.12.037 to allow a 50% unearned income disregard for TANF child-only cases involving non-parental caregivers, many of whom are kinship caregivers (such as a grandparent, aunt, uncle or other relative). This change 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>Senate Bill (SB) 6573, Changing the Effective Date of Modifications to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (ABD) and the Housing and Essential Needs Programs was signed into law on April 3, 2014. A statutory change in 2013 directed DSHS to determine program eligibility for the ABD program using less restrictive standards for the duration of a person’s disabling condition (from 12 months to 9 months) and consideration of past work (from 15 years to 10 years) during the period of January 2014 through June 2015. Enacting SB 6573 into law changed the date for reverting to the more restrictive standards for program eligibility from July 1, 2015 to July 1, 2014.</p> <p>Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 6002, the 2014 Supplemental Operating Budget, was signed into law on April 4, 2014. A number of WorkFirst policy changes were funded through the supplemental operating budget:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Implementation of a 15% incentive payment, beginning April 15, 2015, to WorkFirst households that participate in their Individual Responsibility Plan (IRP) for 20 hours or more a week; 2) Implementation of a TANF home visiting service for at-risk expectant parents, families with newborns and young children under age 5, and families receiving Rapid Rehousing services. These home visits promote healthy child development and address issues such as maternal and child health, positive parenting, and safe home environments. 3) Increased funding for work study through the community and technical colleges for WorkFirst clients; 4) Modified the Additional Requirements for Emergent Needs (AREN) program to a maximum of \$750 per household in a 12-month period rather than in a lifetime;

2014 (cont.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Modified the WorkFirst sanction policy from a four-month period to a two-month period and implemented a home visit program for clients who do not attend an in-person meeting regarding their IRP prior to termination for non-compliance; 6) Adjusted funding for the Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Tribal TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE), and WorkFirst contracts; 7) Gave one-time funding to complete Lean process projects and technical assistance visits to local Community Service Offices (CSOs); and 8) Implemented a mandatory Orientation for WorkFirst clients.
2013	<p>Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2069, Continuation of Safety Net Benefits for Persons Determined to Have a Physical or Mental Disability, was signed into law on June 30. The bill redefined eligibility for the Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) program by making it less restrictive than SSI disability criteria, reducing the minimum incapacity duration from 12 to nine months, and reducing consideration of an individual's ability to perform past work from 15 to 10 years. The less restrictive disability standard will be in place for 18 months only, from January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. After that, the program will revert back to the more restrictive standards now in place. The bill also replaced the current mechanism for determining potential eligibility for Housing and Essential Needs (HEN). To be potentially eligible for HEN currently, an individual must receive Medical Care Services (MCS). SHB 2069 replaced the MCS requirement for HEN with an incapacity determination by DSHS intended to identify individuals who are "eligible for referral" to HEN services. MCS eligibility was also narrowed to only ABD and HEN recipients who are ineligible for Medicaid expansion. The effective dates for these changes range from January 1, 2014 to July 1, 2015 (Section 2 only).</p> <p>Second Engrossed Substitute House Bill (2ESSHB) 1971, Concerning Communications Services Reform, was signed into law on June 30. The bill repealed the excise tax that funds the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) and required the program to be funded by a biennial State General Fund appropriation. It prohibited WTAP enrollment from exceeding appropriated funds for the program and required DSHS to close WTAP if there was a danger of overspending. The effective date for the legislation is August 1, 2013.</p> <p>Second Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (2ESSB) 5595, New Customer Service Standards for Working Connections Child Care, was signed into law on May 23. The bill required the Department to: provide training on professionalism to employees working with parents who apply for or are receiving WCCC; return WCCC-related telephone calls to parents within two business days; develop an electronic process by which WCCC parents can submit required forms and information; provide 10 day advance notice to providers and parents of loss of WCCC benefits; and provide parents with easy to understand information on the services they are eligible for, hearing rights, and the parent's responsibilities in obtaining and maintaining eligibility for WCCC. The effective date for the bill is July 28, 2013.</p> <p>Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1723, Expanding and Streamlining Early Learning Services and Programs, was signed into law on May 21. The bill put</p>

2013 (cont.)	into statute the 200% FPL income eligibility threshold for the Working Connections 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.
2012	Third Engrossed Substitute House Bill (3ESHB) 2127, the supplemental budget , was enacted and made the following changes: (1) TANF Payment Standard – the maximum TANF cash grant increased from \$726 to \$941 for families of 6 or more; (2) Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants – funding was provided at 50% of the benefit level for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); (3) Child Care Subsidy Program eligibility increased from 175% to 200% FPL and certifications increased from 6-month to 12-month periods; (4) WorkFirst Services – funding was reduced by about \$821,000 (1.1%); (5) Division of Child Support – 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) Department of Early Learning – provided \$100,000 for contracts with independent consultants to evaluate and recommend the optimum system for the eligibility determination process for child care, with a report due to the Office of Financial Management and Legislature by December 31, 2012.
2011	Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5921 was enacted to make fundamental reforms to the WorkFirst program. This legislation: (1) suspended work participation for parents of one child under age two or two children under age six from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012; (2) created a Legislative-Executive WorkFirst Oversight Task Force to oversee implementation of the WorkFirst TANF redesign; (3) established an income eligibility of 300% FPL for non-parental Child-Only TANF cases and established a sliding scale benefit standard for a child when the caregiver’s income is above 200% but below 300% FPL; (4) prohibited DSHS from counting SSI income when determining TANF eligibility; (5) imposed the 60-month time limit on all parents of children who receive Child-Only TANF, provided this was “consistent with federal funding requirements and makes hardship extensions available to these parents effective September 1, 2011;” (6) allowed DSHS to implement a permanent disqualification for adults who had been terminated due to a WorkFirst noncompliance sanction three or more times since March 1, 2007; (7) added voluntary service at a licensed child care, preschool or elementary school where the parent’s child is enrolled as an allowable work activity and allowed parenting or life skills education; (8) made it a condition of eligibility for child care subsidy programs that the applicant or recipient must seek child support enforcement services from the DSHS Division of Child Support, unless DSHS finds that the applicant or recipient has good cause not to cooperate; (9) required DSHS and the Department of Early Learning 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 Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) contractor and others, to strategize how to help recipients maintain bank accounts, increase their financial literacy and financial management skills, and minimize their ATM fee costs with a

2011
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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, limited 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 that the mother of a child and a man claiming to be the genetic father of a child

2011 (cont.)	could sign an acknowledgment of paternity with intent to establish the man's paternity. This bill became effective July 22, 2011.
2010	<p>Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2684 was enacted to establish an Opportunity Employment and Education Center (OCEE) within the Seattle Community College District, which would house various educational and social services providers in order to integrate access to benefit programs and services. The bill also required the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) to make recommendations on the location of an additional center by December 1, 2010. The center is required to provide services including Basic Food, TANF and WorkFirst, general assistance, and SSI facilitation. This bill became effective June 10, 2010. The OCEE is located on the campus of the North Seattle Community College.</p> <p>Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2782 was enacted containing three distinct provisions: (1) It required the creation of an "Opportunity Portal," a web-based universal application/benefit portal that would make it easier for low-income families and individuals to apply for and access a broad array of services and benefits. Creation of the "Opportunity Portal" was contingent upon the state securing private funding by December 2010; (2) It required the expansion of the Basic Food Employment and Training program to three additional community colleges or community-based locations and increased capacity at existing locations, subject to federal approval. Recipients of Basic Food, unless exempt, were required to participate in the program, which included job search workshops and assistance with job placement; (3) It required DSHS to end the General Assistance program and create the Disability Lifeline program. Major changes to the program included a new name; implementing time limits of 24 months out of 60 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 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, previously known as GA-X. The pilot began in King, Pierce, and Spokane counties on July 1, 2010 and was to be expanded statewide by October 1, 2011. This bill became effective March 29, 2010.</p> <p>Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 3141 was enacted requiring a 12 month child care authorization period for children in the Working Connections Child Care program who were enrolled in the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP), Head Start, and Early Head Start. The change was effective July 1, 2010. The Governor vetoed other sections of the bill, including the section requiring a proposal for implementing three pathways for WorkFirst, Washington's TANF program, which focused on employment, education and training and disability</p>

<p>2010 (cont.)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6893 suspended the child support pass-through effective May 1, 2011.</p>
<p>2009</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6024 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.</p> <p>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> <p>Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1244, the operating budget, required DSHS to make the following changes: (1) in regions with high numbers of GA-U clients, coordination with local workforce development councils to expedite access to</p>

<p>2009 (cont.)</p>	<p>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 – the same as TANF; and (7) provide ten additional SSI Facilitators.</p> <p>Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1845 implemented federal regulations concerning medical child support obligations. All child support orders had to require both parents to provide medical support for any child named in the order. Medical support consisted of health insurance coverage and cash medical support, which consisted of a parent's proportionate share of uninsured medical expenses and, if the obligated parent did not provide health insurance coverage, could include a monthly payment toward the premium paid by the other parent or the state for coverage for the child. The court could waive the coverage requirement for one parent under appropriate circumstances; the requirement to contribute a parent's proportionate share of uninsured medical expenses could not be waived for either parent. This bill became effective October 1, 2009.</p>
<p>2008</p>	<p>Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 2687, the operating budget, was enacted effective July 1, 2008. Section 207 of the budget: (1) provided a 3% grant increase to TANF/CEAP households for increased housing costs; (2) increased the gross income limit for Basic Food eligibility to 200% FPL; and (3) provided five additional SSI Facilitators for the General Assistance program.</p> <p>Senate Bill (SB) 6950 provided a limited waiver or suspension of statutory obligations during officially declared emergencies. Section 201 expanded eligibility for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) benefits to individuals without children during a Governor-declared state of emergency. The Bill provided the foundation for the Disaster Cash Assistance Program.</p>
<p>2007</p>	<p>Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5244 was enacted authorizing statutory changes needed to implement child support provisions of the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. These included limiting child support assignment to the months that the family received TANF and "pass through" to the family of up to \$100 per month for one child and \$200 per month for two or more children. "Pass through" must be disregarded as income for the TANF program. Both these provisions become effective October 1, 2008. The bill also required DSHS to pursue enforcement of medical support against either or both parents.</p>

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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 upon release for youth confined in a JRA or county-run juvenile detention facility. Youth to be served were any who received medical assistance prior to entering the institution or detention facility or who were “likely to be eligible upon release.”

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

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5093 was enacted as part of the Governor’s plan for all children in Washington State to have health care coverage by 2010 and to improve access. It required DSHS to simplify and streamline applications and review processes to avoid breaks in coverage, expand coverage to include children in families at higher income levels and to cover children not eligible for Medicaid, charge premiums or make unsubsidized coverage available to children in higher income families, participate with the Department of Early Learning, Department of Health, local public schools and others, in education and outreach efforts, and develop a feasibility study and implementation plan for an online medical assistance application integrated with the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES). It allowed DSHS to freeze enrollment for non-Medicaid-eligible children and for children in higher income families. The SFY 2008 budget provided ESA with funding for increased workload and to out-station eligibility workers in support of outreach efforts.

Pathway to Engagement Budget Proviso required DSHS to collaborate with community partners and represented staff to identify additional services for WorkFirst parents in sanction status and families whose WorkFirst cash benefits had ended as a result of a non-compliance sanction. Services were required to be

2007 (cont.)	<p>complementary to services already provided by DSHS, voluntary for parents, and delivered through performance-based contracts with community-based organizations.</p> <p>WorkFirst Career Services Budget Proviso authorized DSHS to establish a post-TANF work transition program.</p>
2006	<p>Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1290 was enacted requiring expedited eligibility determinations and timely access to medical assistance for persons with mental disorders being released from confinement. Additionally, it required collaboration with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), the Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Social Security Administration (SSA) to develop processes and procedures for coordination. DSHS was directed to phase in the new procedures on a statewide basis and continue to evaluate funding needs as the program was implemented.</p> <p>Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2394 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>Medicaid Treatment Child Care (MTCC) Budget Proviso required DSHS to contract for MTCC services and authorize care for eligible children referred by TANF caseworkers and public health nurses.</p>
2005	<p>Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill (E2SSB) 5213 exercises 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>Senate Bill (SB) 6411 required DSHS to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004. In addition, Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony were removed effective July 2004. The restriction prohibiting fleeing felons from receiving Basic Food is still applicable.</p>
2003	<p>Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 was signed into law on May 7, 2003 permanently Authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP), which was scheduled to expire on June 30, 2003. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1, 2003, the program was expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS was directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM, which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.</p>
1997	<p>Engrossed House Bill (EHB) 3901, the Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF), was signed into law on April 17, 1997. It established the WorkFirst program in Washington State and replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The Success Through Employment Program (STEP) Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit was repealed and replaced with a five-year lifetime limit for cash assistance. The earned income exemption was increased to 50% of gross wages, overpayments due to retrospective budgeting were eliminated,</p>

1997 (cont.)	and the 100% of Need test was 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. The Division of Child Support (DCS) non-cooperation sanction was replaced with a 25% grant reduction and eligibility review cycles were extended from six to twelve months. Various child support enforcement remedies required by PRWORA were adopted. The bill created the DCS license suspension program for delinquent child support obligors, and provided for license suspension as a sanction for a person who, or entity which, fails to comply with a DCS withholding notice, lien or subpoena.
1995	As required by E2SHB 2798, the Success Through Employment Program (STEP) waiver application was submitted to U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on January 30. The proposed project start date was July 1, 1995, end date June 30, 2005, and project area was statewide. The waiver requested permission to establish length of stay grant reductions and elimination of the 100-hour rule.
1994	Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2798, Welfare System Reform , was enacted on April 2, 1994, and addressed the issues of lengthy stays on welfare, lack of access to vocational education and training, inadequate emphasis on employment by the social welfare system and teen pregnancy as obstacles to achieving economic independence. DSHS was instructed to (1) reduce AFDC grants by 10 percent per year for some families that received welfare for 48 out of 60 months, (2) waive the 100-hour rule for AFDC recipients, (3) train staff to emphasize the expectation that recipients will enter employment, and (4) determine the most appropriate living situation for unmarried pregnant teens who receive public assistance. Target populations included applicants and recipients who received AFDC for 36 of the preceding 60 months, custodial parents under the age of 24 who have not completed high school or who had little or no work experience, and families in which the youngest child was within 2 years of being ineligible for AFDC because of age. DSHS was directed to seek approval from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for implementation of the time limit provisions, waiver of the 100-hour rule for recipients, and statewide implementation (known as the STEP Waiver). The Employment Partnership Program (EPP) was modified to allow contracting out to public or private nonprofit organizations. In addition, authority to establish wage subsidy projects to enable AFDC grants to be paid as wage subsidies was moved from the Employment Security Department to DSHS. It established authority for a child's irrevocable trust account, with a limit of \$4,000, for future educational use. DSHS was directed to actively develop mechanisms to refer disabled persons currently receiving AFDC to the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.
1993	House Bill (HB) 1197 instructed DSHS to (1) "segment" the AFDC population, (2) match services to the needs of each segment, (3) focus AFDC on employment, and (4) seek federal waivers that allowed families to keep more of their earnings from employment while receiving AFDC.
1990	Washington implemented the federal Family Support Act of 1988, Public Law 100-485, establishing the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program. Participation was voluntary for welfare recipients.

1987

The 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.

Changes in
Cash Grant
Assistance
Programs

SFY

2016

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 Changes¹

1. Welfare ceased to be an entitlement (as it was under AFDC and JOBS); instead, participation in TANF required a five-year limit. The five-year limit affected the first clients in Washington in August 2002.
2. The Economic Services Administration of DSHS works with three partner agencies to provide services to WorkFirst clients.
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 Maintenance of Effort 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.

¹ 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 2016, 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 2016.

Child
Support
Federal
Legislative
History

SFY

2016

Child Support Federal Legislative History, 1950 – 2014

Year	Description
2014	Public Law (PL) 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act , made changes to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act to require states to adopt the 2008 version of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA), as well as other changes intended to improve interstate and international child support recovery. This law grants Indian tribes access to the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), and expresses the sense of Congress that establishing parenting plans (child custody arrangements) when obtaining child support orders is “an important goal which should be accompanied by strong family violence safeguards,” and that states should use existing funding sources to support the establishment of parenting time arrangements. 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 Claims Resolution Act of 2010 , made changes to employer reporting requirements. Under this new provision, employers were now required to report, among other elements, the date that an employee first performs services for pay. PL 112-40, the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 , amended 42 U.S.C. 653a(a)(2) to provide a definition of the term “newly-hired employee,” a term which was not previously defined in the federal laws concerning employer reporting.
2010	Public Law (PL) 111-148, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act , enacted health insurance coverage requirements for parents without making corresponding amendments in the medical support requirements under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.
2009	Public Law (PL) 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) , temporarily restored states’ ability to claim federal matching funds for federal performance incentives earned. States could request matching funds from October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2010.
2006	Public Law (PL) 109-171, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) , made major funding and program changes to the child support and TANF programs. Significant provisions of the DRA included the elimination of pre-assistance assignment no longer requiring families to assign all of their past-due support rights to the state when they receive TANF, requirements that all child support orders include a provision that either or both parents must provide medical support, and that states may enforce medical support obligations against the custodial parent. Additionally, states were also required to provide services to collect co-pays, deductibles, and un-reimbursed medical expenses collected on behalf of a child. IV-D agencies were also required to impose an annual fee of \$25 on cases where the custodial parent has never received TANF and at least \$500 has been collected. States were also allowed to choose to pass-through support to families on public assistance, eliminate pre-1997 and post-1997 assignments, and eliminate the distribution exception to intercepted IRS collections, in order for more money to go directly to families. The DRA also eliminated states’ ability to claim federal matching funds for performance incentives earned. In addition, the DRA also created a new federal grants program available for fatherhood and marriage initiatives.

2005	<p>PL 109-8, the Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (effective October 17, 2005), contained several provisions which allowed child support to continue to be enforced even if a debtor had filed bankruptcy. Child support claims were given priority. Proceedings related to child support for income withholding, license suspension, credit bureau reporting, tax refund intercepts, and enforcement of medical obligations were made exempt from automatic stay provisions. Bankruptcy trustees were required to notify the claim holder and the child support agency of the debtor's last known address.</p>
1999	<p>PL 106-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2000, contained several provisions affecting child support. Section 454A of the Social Security Act was amended requiring State child support automated data processing and information retrieval systems to disclose to Private Industry Councils (PICs) certain information on noncustodial parents for the purpose of contacting them regarding their participation in the welfare-to-work program. The Act also provided that if a State plan would be disapproved for failure to establish a disbursement unit for child support payments, but the State had submitted, by April 1, 2000, a corrective compliance plan acceptable to the Secretary, then the Secretary would not disapprove the State plan for spousal and child support, but the amount otherwise payable to the State would be reduced as a penalty.</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 Foster Care Independence Act of 1999, narrowed the hold harmless provision for State share distribution of collected child support.</p>
1998	<p>PL 105-200, the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 (CSPIA), generally provided for an alternative penalty procedure for States that failed to meet Federal child support data processing requirements, and it reformed Federal incentive payments for effective child support performance. The law also required the creation of a Medical Support Working Group to identify any impediments to effective enforcement of medical support and to recommend appropriate remedies. [The Medical Support Working Group's report was issued in August of 2000.].</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 Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998, provided penalties for failure to meet data processing requirements, reformed incentive payments and provided penalties for violating inter-jurisdictional adoption requirements. Incentive payments were based on paternity establishment, order establishment, current support collected, cases paying past due support, and cost effectiveness and on a percentage of collections. Incentive payments had to be reinvested in the state's child support program.</p> <p>PL 105-187, the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998, established felony violations</p>

1998 (cont.)	for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.
1997	<p>PL 105-33, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, made a number of amendments to the Social Security Act, including creating the Children’s Health Insurance Program in Title XXI to help provide medical coverage to children of working poor families, who were not eligible for private health insurance and who were earning too much to receive Medicaid. The Balanced Budget Act also amended section 454 of the Social Security Act regarding cooperation/good cause, and the FPLS language in section 453 to clarify the authority permitting certain re-disclosures of wage and claim information. Also, this Act authorized for the first time the direct funding of Tribal support programs, with Congress giving the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) greater flexibility in providing direct funding for such programs and requiring OCSE to make known regulations before issuing grants directly to Tribes.</p> <p>PL 105-34, the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, amended the Social Security Act by requiring, beginning October 1, 1999, the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders to include the names and Social Security Numbers of children on whose behalf child support is owed, and that such information also be included in State case registries. Furthermore, the Secretary of the Treasury would have access to the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders for the purpose of administering the tax provisions that grant tax benefits based on support or residence of a child.</p> <p>PL 105-89, the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, made the Federal Parent Locator Service available to child welfare services for enforcement of custody and support orders.</p>
1996	<p>Title III of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (PL 104-193) abolished Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and established Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Each state was required to operate a Title IV-D child support program to be eligible for TANF funds. States had to comply with numerous changes in child support services. Many of those changes included enhanced child support enforcement tools, such as license suspension for non-payment of support; the financial institution data match; requiring states to adopt the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) of 1996; and the adoption of federal withholding forms.</p>
1995	<p>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.</p>
1994	<p>PL 103-432, the Social Security Act Amendments of 1994, required states to periodically report debtor parents to consumer reporting agencies.</p> <p>PL 103-403, the Small Business Administration Amendments of 1994, rendered delinquent child support payers ineligible for small business loans.</p> <p>PL 103-394, the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994, did not stay a paternity, child support or alimony proceeding. Child support and alimony were made priority claims.</p> <p>PL 103-383, the Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act, required states to enforce other states’ administrative and court orders.</p>

1993	PL 103-66, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 , required states to establish paternity on 75 percent of the children in their caseload instead of 50 percent. States had to adopt civil procedures for voluntary acknowledgement of paternity. The law also required states to adopt laws to ensure the medical compliance in orders.
1992	PL 102-537, the Ted Weiss Child Support Enforcement Act of 1992 , amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act to include child support delinquencies in credit reporting. PL 102-521, the Child Support Recovery Act of 1992 , imposed a federal criminal penalty for the willful failure to pay child support in interstate cases.
1990	PL 101-508, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 , permanently extended the federal provision for IRS tax refund offsets for child and spousal support.
1989	PL 101-239, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 , made permanent the requirement that Medicaid continue for four months after termination from AFDC.
1988	PL 100-485, the Family Support Act of 1988 , emphasized the duties of parents to work and support their children, underscoring the importance of child support as the first line of defense against welfare dependence. States were required to: 1) develop mandatory support guidelines; 2) meet paternity standards; 3) respond to requests for services within specified time periods; 5) develop an automated tracking system; 6) provide immediate wage withholding; 8) have parents furnish Social Security numbers when a birth certificate is issued; and 9) notify AFDC recipients of monthly collections.
1987	PL 100-203, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 , required states to provide services to families with an absent parent who receives Medicaid and have them assign their support rights to the state.
1986	PL 99-509, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 , included an amendment that prohibited retroactive modification of child support awards.
1984	PL 98-378, the Child Support Amendments of 1984 , expanded federal oversight to increase uniformity among states. States were required to enact statutes to improve enforcement. Federal Financial Participation (FFP) rates were adjusted to encourage reliance on performance-based incentives. Audit provisions were altered to evaluate a state's effectiveness. States were required to improve their interstate enforcement. States were mandated to provide equal services for AFDC and non-AFDC families alike. PL 98-369, the Tax Reform Act of 1984 , included two tax provisions for alimony and child support.
1982	PL 97-253, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982 , allowed access to information obtained under the Food Stamp Act of 1977. PL 97-252, the Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act , authorized military retirement or retainer pay to be treated as property. PL 97-248, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 , included several provisions affecting IV-D, including reducing the FFP and incentives. In addition, Congress repealed the mandatory non-AFDC collection fee retroactive to 1981, making it an option. States were allowed to collect spousal support for non-AFDC cases. Military personnel were required to make allotments from their pay, if delinquent in their child support.

1981	PL 97-35, the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 , amended IV-D in five ways: 1) IRS was authorized to withhold tax refunds for delinquent child support; 2) IV-D agencies were required to collect spousal support for AFDC families; 3) IV-D agencies were required to collect fees from parents delinquent in child support; 4) obligations assigned to the state were no longer dischargeable in bankruptcy proceedings and 5) states were required to withhold a portion of unemployment for delinquent support.
1980	<p>PL 96-272, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, amended the Social Security Act as follows: 1) FFP for non-AFDC was made permanent; 2) states could receive incentives on interstate AFDC collections; and 3) states had to claim expenditures within two years.</p> <p>PL 96-265, the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980, increased federal matching funds to 90 percent for automated systems. Matching funds were made available for court staff. IRS was authorized to collect arrearages for non-AFDC families. IV-D agencies were allowed access to wage data.</p>
1978	PL 95-598, the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 , repealed section 456(b) of the Social Security Act (42 USC §656(b)), which had barred the discharge in bankruptcy of assigned child support arrears. (PL 97-35 in 1981 restored this section.)
1977	<p>PL 95-142, the Medicare-Medicaid Antifraud and Abuse Amendments of 1977, enabled states to require Medicaid applicants to assign the state their rights to medical support. Incentives were made for states securing collections on behalf of other states.</p> <p>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.</p>
1976	PL 94-566 required state employment agencies to provide addresses of obligated parents to state child support agencies.
1974	PL 93-647, the Social Security Amendments of 1974 , created Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, the child support program. The program was designed for cost recovery of state and federal outlays on public assistance and for cost avoidance to help families leave welfare and to help families avoid turning to public assistance.
1967	PL 90-248, the Social Security Amendments of 1967 , allowed states access to IRS for addresses of obligated parents. Each state was required to establish a single child support unit for AFDC children. States were required to work cooperatively.
1965	PL 89-97, the Social Security Amendments of 1965 , allowed welfare agencies to obtain addresses and employers of obligated parents from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
1950	PL 81-734, the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 , added section 402(a)(11) to the Social Security Act (42 USC 602(a)(11)). The law required state welfare agencies to notify law enforcement officials when providing AFDC to a child. The Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA) was approved.

Major
Changes in
ESA
Programs by
Month

SFY

2016

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2016

June 2016	Basic Food /Cash – Effective June 16, 2016, an applicant or recipient is only considered a fleeing felon if a law enforcement official presents the agency with a warrant for Escape, Flight, or Escape – Flight. This change was necessary to comply with federal regulations.
May 2016	Working Family Support – Effective May 1, 2016, families that receive Basic Food, Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants (FAP), or Transitional Food Assistance (TFA), work at least 35 hours per week, and have a qualifying child within their basic food household may be eligible to receive an additional \$10 monthly food benefit. Benefits are covered by state funds.
February 2016	CEAP Suspension – Beginning February 1, 2016, the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was suspended due to the exhaustion of state program funds.
January 2016	Basic Food – Beginning January 1, 2016, non-exempt Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs) in King, Snohomish, and parts of Pierce counties only received 3 months of Basic Food benefits within a 36 month period unless they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Worked at least 20 hours per week averaged monthly (80 hours/month); or b) Completed at least 16 hours per month of unpaid volunteer work (called Workfare); or c) Participated in the Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) or Resources to Initiate Successful Employment (RISE) programs. The first time benefits closed because of these updated ABAWD rules was March 31, 2016. Even if the Basic Food benefits ended, ABAWD individuals were able to requalify if the person became exempt or participated in an approved activity. Otherwise, they are not able to qualify for Basic Food again until January 1, 2018, when the 36 months period resets.
October 2015	New Refugee Program – The Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance utilized federal resources to create the new “PRIME” Program or Promoting Refugee Integration, Mobility, and Empowerment. PRIME is administered across the state by 16 different providers that offer comprehensive case management services, self-sufficiency education workshops, immigration assistance helping refugees apply for lawful permanent residence (a.k.a. green cards), and other new programs – such as a program targeting persons granted asylum or asylees. This program replaces the former Refugee Resettlement Assistance Program.
August 2015	Basic Food / Cash – Effective July 2015, Basic Food households with self-employment income could choose the greater of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A standard 50% deduction from the gross self-employment income; or b) A deduction consisting of actual verified and allowable cost of producing self-employment income that is above the 50% standard. This rule change eliminated the \$100 standard self-employment income deduction for the cost of doing business rules.
July 2015	Basic Food – Effective July 1, 2015, the Legislature increased benefits under the state funded Food Assistance Program for legal immigrants (FAP) from 75% of the federal SNAP benefit level to 100% of the federal SNAP benefit level.

May 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child Care – 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, 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. 2. CEAP Reinstatement – Beginning May 7, 2015, funding for the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was available. The program had been suspended effective January 27, 2015.
April 2015	<p>Child Care – Effective April 30, 2015, the Non-Standard Hours Bonus (NSHB) was suspended because funds were exhausted.</p>
January 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic Food – 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 Standard Utility Allowance based on paying heating costs. 2. Minimum Wage Increase – Effective January 1, the Washington minimum wage increased to \$9.47 per hour. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Paid Employment – the minimum wage increase affected all wages and cash benefits paid to Community Jobs (CJ) and Job Connection (JC) programs. b. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) – the minimum wage increase may result in a decrease in hours of mandatory participation. 3. CEAP Suspension – Beginning January, 27, 2015, the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was suspended due to the exhaustion of state program funds. 4. Child Care – Effective January 1, 2015, child care providers received a base rate increase in their child care subsidy rates of four percent. 5. Refugee Cash Assistance – Effective January 1, 2015, refugee adults receiving RCA received a formal assessment and referral to the Limited English Proficient Pathway employment and English programs by Social Services Specialists through eJAS.
November 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WorkFirst – 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.

November 2014 (cont.)	2. Basic Food – Effective November 1, 2014, all Basic Food households that did not receive WASHCAP had to 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.
July 2014	<p>1. Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Disability Standards – 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 increased from 9 to 12 months and consideration of an individual’s ability to perform past work extended from 10 to 15 years.</p> <p>2. WorkFirst Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) – Effective July 18, 2014, a new WorkFirst CE assists 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. Child Care – Effective July 1, 2014, child care providers received a base rate increase in their child care subsidy rates of four percent.</p>
June 2014	WorkFirst Orientation – Effective June 1, 2014, completion of a new WorkFirst (WF) Orientation is required as a condition of eligibility for all Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and State Funded Assistance (SFA) applicants. The new orientation was implemented to ensure clients receive consistent information statewide about the WF program, including the services and supports available and activities that may be required for participation in the TANF/SFA program.
May 2014	<p>1. AREN Twelve-Month Limit – Effective May 1, 2014, the Department reinstated the 12-month limit for the Additional Requirements for Emergent Needs (AREN) program and eliminated the \$750.00 lifetime limit.</p> <p>2. Reporting Indigence Exemptions – A new streamlined process for reporting indigence exemptions to sponsor deeming for legal immigrants was introduced, and with the exception of SSI related medical (S02), the Department no longer reports indigence exemption for medical programs.</p>
April 2014	Categorical Eligibility for Basic Food Income Limit – Effective April 1, 2014, the 200% of federal poverty level (FPL) standards used for categorical eligible households increased.
March 2014	Reinstatement of Basic Food Standard Utility Allowances – Effective March 10, 2014, the Department began using actual utility expenses to calculate the shelter expenses and final benefit for all new applicants.
February 2014	WorkFirst Housing Pathway Pilot-Phase 2 – Starting February 15, 2014, the WorkFirst Housing Pathway Pilot was expanded to Pacific, Wahkiakum, and Jefferson counties. In partnership with the Department of Commerce, this pilot focused on serving WorkFirst families who were currently homeless by obtaining housing, with the goal of moving families to self-sufficiency within six months.

January 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD), Housing and Essential Needs (HEN), and Medical Care Services (MCS) Programs – Substitute House Bill 2069 temporarily established less restrictive disability criteria for the ABD cash assistance program, created a new HEN referral program, and modified the eligibility for the state-funded MCS medical assistance program. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. ABD-Disability criteria reduced the minimum disability duration requirement from twelve to nine months, and reduced consideration of an individual’s ability to perform past work from fifteen to ten years. b. HEN Referral-New referral program replaced MCS as the gateway to potential HEN eligibility. c. MCS-Maintained the state-funded MCS medical assistance program for ABD and HEN referral recipients who are ineligible for Medicaid due to their immigration status. 2. Affordable Care Act (ACA) Implementation – Effective January 1, 2014, eligible ABD and HEN Referral recipients were transitioned from medical programs administered by DSHS to Washington Apple Health (WAH) Medicaid administered through the Health Benefit Exchange (HBE). 3. CEAP Suspension – State funding for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was exhausted. The program was suspended effective January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014. 4. Minimum Wage Increase – Effective January 1 2014, the Washington minimum wage increased to \$9.32 per hour. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 budgeted against January benefits. b. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) – the minimum wage increase may result in a decrease in hours of mandatory WorkFirst participation.
December 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child Care – Effective December 1, 2013, parents who received Working Connections Child Care benefits and participated in 110 hours or more of an approved work or work-related activities became eligible for full-time child care services in accordance with the passage of Senate Bill 5595. 2. State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Decrease – Starting December 1, 2013, the Department reduced the SSP for SSI recipients who are aged, blind, or have an ineligible spouse from \$46 to \$40 to stay within available funds.
November 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WorkFirst Housing Pathway Pilot-Phase 1 – Starting November 1, 2013, the WorkFirst Housing Pathway Pilot rolled out in the five “Ending Family Homelessness” pilot counties: Whatcom, Snohomish, Cowlitz, Mason, and Spokane. In partnership with the Department of Commerce, this pilot focused on serving WorkFirst families who are currently homeless by obtaining housing, with the goal of moving families to self-sufficiency within six months.

November 2013 (cont.)	2. Reductions to Basic Food, Washington Combined 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.
October 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WorkFirst Support Services Instant Issuance Fuel Card – Starting October 1, 2013, Bank of America (BOA) fuel cards can provide gasoline assistance for participants in the WorkFirst program. Fuel cards can be authorized for up to \$50, and will only work at gas pumps. 2. Restoration of Community Works – Effective October 18, 2013, the Department introduced the Community Works (WC) program as a new unpaid work experience program that is structured to provide WorkFirst participants structured unpaid work experience. 3. Affordable Care Act (ACA) Implementation – Starting in October 2013, the Department began transitioning eligible Family, Children, and Pregnancy Medicaid recipients from medical programs administered by DSHS to Washington Apple Health (WAH) Medicaid administered through the Health Benefit Exchange. The transition process continued through September 2014.
September 2013	Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Second Program Violation – As required by Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill ESSB 5921, the Department now requires a protective payee to a client after two program violations for using public assistance benefits at a prohibited location.
August 2013	Basic Food Elderly Interview Waiver – Starting August 2013, elderly households (age 60+) without earnings were no longer required to have an interview for Basic Food Benefits if all necessary verification was provided or available through system interfaces, and no information was questionable.
July 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CEAP Reinstatement – Funding became available for CEAP. Any applications for CEAP received on or after July 1, 2013 could be approved. 2. Increased Benefit Level for State Food Assistance Program (FAP) – Effective July 1, 2013, the state budget changed the benefit calculation from 50% of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to 75% for the state-funded food benefits to legal immigrants.
May 2013	Voluntary Community Service (VS) – Instructional memo and flyer were issued that encouraged the use of Voluntary Community Services as a core WorkFirst activity, including for parents with young children re-engaging in WorkFirst after the temporary suspension allowed under ESSB 5921 ended.
April 2013	LEP Pathway expansions/pilot projects (skills training & intensive ESL) – the Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) implemented these expansions/pilots to focus on two of the most important skills newcomers need in order to integrate into their new communities: 1) teach job skills in specific industries, and 2) provide

April 2013 (cont.)	intensive ESL instruction to give newly arrived refugees and immigrants additional time to increase their English proficiency.
February 2013	The Department removed individual dollar limits for each WorkFirst support service type while retaining the annual \$3,000 limit.
January 2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum Wage Increase – Effective January 1, 2013, the Washington minimum wage increased to \$9.19 per hour. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 budgeted against January benefits. b. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) – the minimum wage increase may result in a decrease in hours of mandatory WorkFirst participation. 2. CEAP Suspension – State funding for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was exhausted. The program was suspended effective January 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013
August 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EBT Fees – Starting August 1, 2012, public assistance recipients were no longer charged an \$0.85 fee by JP Morgan Chase when using their EBT card to make an ATM cash withdrawal. 2. Pre-Paid Merchant Cards – Starting August 1, 2012, the use of an automated system (Card Minder) was implemented to track pre-paid merchant cards to assist in issuing Support Services. The pre-paid merchant cards do not eliminate the use of vouchers. Vouchers will continue to be used for support services exceeding \$50.00, or when pre-paid merchant cards are not an option. 3. The temporary automated system used to track pre-paid merchant cards is called "CardMinder." This system: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Allows the Department to track the cards from the time they arrive in ESA Fiscal to when they are issued to a client. b. Uses a magnetic card reader similar to EBT. c. Has limited functionality because it is not able to track negotiables that don't have magnetic coding such as bus passes or tickets. The current purchase, issuance and tracking of transportation negotiables will remain unchanged. d. Is unable to attribute issuances to a specific client or subcategory in eJAS.
July 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In accordance with the 2012 Supplemental Budget (3ESHB 2127), the following changes took effect: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. TANF Payment Standard – the maximum TANF cash grant was increased from \$726 to \$941 for families of 6 or more. b. Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants – funding now provided at 50% of the benefit level for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). c. Child Care Subsidy Program : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Eligibility increased from 175% to 200% FPL; and ii. Certifications increased from 6-month to 12-month periods.

July 2012
(cont.)

- 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 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

- c. Liquidated Damage fee – Washington's EBT contract included a 'Liquidated Damage' fee for an option that allowed the Department to assess charges against the EBT vendor for extended and unplanned EBT service outages that resulted in clients being unable to access their benefits. Because it was not cost-effective, the Department and JP Morgan Chase agreed to drop this option effective July 1, 2012.

June 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child Care Subsidy Program – As required by SSB 6386 and HB 2828, the requirement that an applicant or recipient of child care subsidies seek child support services through the Division of Child Support was eliminated. 2. Early SSI Transition Pilot – As required by SB 6223, the pilot was repealed. The pilot was started in August 2010 (as part of the Disability Lifeline program) and ended in December 2011. 3. Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants – On June 10, 2012, the U.S. District Court formally dismissed the claims in Case No C11-119 MJP based on an earlier ruling by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. This action by the US District Court fully resolved the FAP lawsuit (see February 2011). Because the state budget changed, the Department no longer needed to eliminate FAP. The Department moved forward with implementing a change in FAP benefit levels. The SFY 2012 Supplemental Budget approved by the Legislature funded FAP at only 50% of the benefit level for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), to be effective July 1, 2012.
February 2012	<p>AREN Lifetime Limit – The Department implemented a \$750 lifetime limit for the Additional Requirements - Emergent Needs (AREN) program. All AREN payments issued to any adult recipient since April 2001 would be counted against the lifetime limit. Exceptions were granted only when the household’s health and safety would be in imminent danger. All AREN payments were to be issued directly to a vendor.</p>
January 2012	<p>CEAP Suspension – The Department suspended the consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) through June 30, 2012 due to exhaustion of state program funds. Staff manually denied all CEAP applications that were not processed or in pending status prior to January 1, 2012.</p>
December 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A pilot to eliminate issuance of EBT replacement cards in local offices began in the Access Spokane offices for a six-month period. The majority of EBT replacement cards were to be issued by the vendor via mail, with limited and clearly defined emergency exception criteria for local office issuance. If the pilot was successful, the EBT replacement card mailing protocol would be expanded statewide in July 2012. 2. The Department implemented a permanent TANF/SFA disqualification for clients who had three or more WorkFirst non-compliance sanction (NCS) terminations since March 1, 2007 when the NCS termination policy was implemented.

November 2011

1. In accordance with *Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5921*, the Department changed the rules for determining eligibility for a non-parental “child-only” TANF/SFA cash grant. The Department began means testing non-parental child-only grants by counting the income for all household members in addition to the recipient child’s income to determine eligibility.
 - a. Means testing applied to kinship or legal guardian child-only cases.
 - b. Households with income:
 - I. At or below 200% of FPL would receive a grant based on the payment standard for TANF/SFA families.
 - II. Between 200% and 300% of FPL would receive a grant based on reduced payment standards:

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

- III. Over 300% FPL would no longer be eligible for a child-only cash grant.
 - c. Required a Social Security number (SSN) for anyone in the household when needed to verify income.
 - d. Children who had been placed by a state or tribal child welfare agency and had an **open** child welfare case would **not** be subject to means testing.
 - e. The means testing assistance unit (household) would include the person applying on the child’s behalf, any dependents of the caregiver, and other persons who were financially responsible for the caregiver or the TANF child. For example, the caregiver/relative, caregiver’s spouse, caregiver’s children, and TANF/SFA recipient child(ren).
 - f. There would be no resource test for non-parental child-only caretaker relative households.
 - g. Budgeting of the recipient child(ren)’s income and resources against the payment standard would remain the same, but would occur only after the household means test had been applied.
 - h. Means testing did not change medical, food and child care eligibility.
2. In accordance with *Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5921*, the Department implemented a **60-month time limit** on TANF child-only cases in which the parent is in the home and is ineligible for TANF, with the same limited hardship extensions that apply to regular TANF cases.
3. In accordance with *Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082*, the **Disability Lifeline (DL) program 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

November 2011 (cont.)	<p>population:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) program would provide cash assistance to women who are pregnant and not eligible for Washington's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The maximum monthly grant would be \$197 for one person. The Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program, administered through the Department of Commerce, would provide essential needs items (e.g., bus passes, personal hygiene items, toiletries) and housing supports (e.g. rent and utility assistance) to certain individuals who were unable to work for at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity.
October 2011	In accordance with <i>Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082</i> , the Disability Lifeline (DL) program was eliminated effective October 31, 2011.
September 2011	The Economic Services Administration (ESA) issued supplemental payments, ranging from \$27 to \$69 per month, to about 34,000 Disability Lifeline clients after discovering that the emergency rule had expired that allowed the DL grant reduction in April 2011. The emergency rule expired on July 12, 2011 and because the permanent rule had not been filed to continue the lower grant standard (\$197) beyond July 12, the Department was obligated to restore the DL grant standard to the higher amount (\$266) in effect prior to April 1.
July 2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Washington State Legislature made seeking child support enforcement services from the Division of Child Support (DCS) a condition of eligibility for child care subsidies, effective July 1, 2011, unless the applicant met one of the good cause reasons set forth in the Department of Early Learning rules. It was expected that child support would increase household income to the point that either co-payments were increased or families were no longer eligible for subsidized care, using the savings realized to provide child care subsidies for more families. The Washington State Legislature adopted changes to the Uniform Parentage Act (Chapter 26.26.RCW), changing the focus of the act to the determination of parentage, as opposed to the former emphasis on paternity. Although the changes in the law did not have a major impact on the administrative procedures of the Division of Child Support (DCS), the law made many changes that impacted judicial proceedings concerning parentage, which affected the prosecuting attorneys who represent DCS. Certain persons are now considered to have the legal status of parents regardless of gender or biological connection, based on their legal relationship at the time the child was born. A new presumption of parentage was established where an individual resides with a child for the first two years of the child's life and openly holds out the child as his or her child. A minor parent who signed an acknowledgment or denial of paternity now had until the minor parent's 19th birthday to file an action in court to rescind the acknowledgment. The former two-year statute of limitations was increased to

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(cont.)

- four years: a person may challenge an acknowledgment or bring a proceeding in court to adjudicate the parentage of a child having a presumed parent within four years of the child's birth; if the child was more than two years old when the action commenced, the child must now be made a party to the action.
3. **The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)** amended overpayment rules to remove the alien sponsor liability for food assistance overpayments incurred by aliens they sponsored. This change was the result of regulations filed on December 15, 2010.
 4. 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.

July 2011 (cont.)	<p>9. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Changes – Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) maximum payment amount increased from \$1,000 to \$1,250 in a twelve month period.</p> <p>10. Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Changes – CEAP funding was made available for the next biennium. Staff could approve all applications received on or after July 1 if the household met the program eligibility.</p> <p>11. Child Care Changes – The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) policies were changed to reflect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Applicants were required to seek support enforcement services as a condition of WCCC eligibility unless they had good cause. b. Customer Service Center began processing seasonal childcare applications. c. Non-Standard Hours Bonus (NSHB) funding was reinstated due to the approval of state program funds for the new biennium.
May 2011	<p>1. The grant maximum for cash assistance was reduced from \$941 to \$726 per month. The change reduced TANF, State Family Assistance, and Refugee Cash Assistance grants for most families with more than five household members. The change was necessary due to a budget shortfall and increased demand for services by families affected by the economic recession.</p> <p>2. Child support pass-through payments to custodial parents receiving TANF were suspended May 1, 2011, as required under SSB 6893 that was passed by the Washington State Legislature in a special session held in December 2010.</p>
April 2011	<p>1. The full Pregnancy-to-Employment assessment for the other parent in a two-parent household was eliminated. A partial assessment was required after the child is born.</p> <p>2. Disability Lifeline grants were reduced by 25%, from \$266 to \$197 for one person.</p>
March 2011	<p>1. In an effort to achieve cost savings and align participation requirements with the federal TANF standard, WorkFirst participation requirements for single parents with a child under age six were reduced from 32 to 20 hours per week. The 20 hours per week participation requirement had to be in a core activity. Parents were allowed to voluntarily participate full-time. Full-time activities included Community Jobs and Vocational Education.</p> <p>2. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Waiting List – With the exceptions noted below, families applying for WCCC with income at or below 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) would be placed on a waiting list. Program openings would be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Families would be notified when there are openings in the program and would have ten days to begin the application process. <p>The following groups would receive priority access to WCCC and would not be included in the waiting list:</p>

March 2011
(cont.)

- I. All TANF families;
- II. Families with pending TANF due to curing a WorkFirst sanction; and
- III. Families with a 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.
2. **TANF time limit hardship extension** changes took effect. Revised hardship extensions were granted for parents or needy relative caregivers:

<p>February 2011 (cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Approved for WorkFirst exemption due to age, disability or because of a need to stay home to care for a disabled family member or required to apply for SSI; or b. Participating in a family violence service plan developed by someone trained in family violence; or c. With an open child welfare case with a state or tribal government and it is the first time any child in the home has been involved in dependency considerations or action; or d. Employed 32 hours or more per week; or e. Recipient needy relative caregivers over age 55. <p>3. In response to budget reductions, TANF 15% grant reduction took effect. This change also reduced payment standards for Refugee Cash Assistance, State Family Assistance, Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program, and the Maximum Earned Income and Grant Maximum payment standards.</p> <p>4. Temporary Suspension of Working Connections Child Care Field Trip Fee Reimbursement – In response to budget reductions, licensed or certified child care centers would no longer be able to bill for field trip fees. The change did not affect licensed or certified family home child care providers.</p>
<p>January 2011</p>	<p>1. Disability Lifeline – Effective January 1, 2011, ESA implemented a reduction of 21.4% to the average grant for Disability Lifeline clients (formerly General Assistance). About 41,000 clients, who were eligible for the program due to physical or psychological incapacities, were affected by the reduction. The reductions were needed to meet the Governor’s mandate for 6.3% across the board spending cuts and to offset anticipated savings lost due to the <i>Elkins vs. Dreyfus</i> Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) (see page A8-5).</p> <p>2. Disability Lifeline – the Vocational Rehabilitation Assessment Tool was implemented. When a determination was made that a person would be likely to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services, the individual was required to participate with DVR in order to remain eligible for the monthly stipend and housing voucher or cash grant. If the person refused to participate, the Department was required to terminate the cash stipend and housing voucher or cash grant, but could not terminate medical coverage.</p> <p>3. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Reduction – Effective January 1, 2011, the DCA maximum payment amount decreased from \$1,250 to \$1,000 in a 12-month period. This reduction was approved by the Legislature during the 2010 Special Session. The reduction was temporary and expected to end June 30, 2011 as it was not proposed to be carried over into the next biennium.</p> <p>4. Working Connections Child Care – Changing the income limit for Working Connections Childcare (WCCC) to 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) began in October 2010 and was anticipated to be phased in over six months. Effective January 1, 2011, the new income limit was applied to all remaining households</p>

<p>January 2011 (cont.)</p>	<p>exceeding 175% of FPL.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Tribal TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Funding Reduction – Effective January 1, 2011 state MOE funding for Tribal TANF programs was reduced by 6.3% in response to the Governor’s Across-the-Board budget reduction directive. 6. WorkFirst Funding for Children’s Administration – Effective January 1, 2011 WorkFirst funding used to support the delivery of child welfare services was reduced by 6.3% in response to the Governor’s Across-the-Board budget reduction directive.
<p>December 2010</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Naturalization – The Department eliminated the Naturalization program which was projected to serve approximately 4,200 clients in 2010. The program provided assistance, such as help paying fees and preparation for the Naturalization test, to individuals who received public assistance but had not yet attained citizenship. Although the Naturalization program included a proviso for a small portion of the funding, the majority of the program funding was provided by the State's General Fund. 2. Refugee Services – The Department reduced contracts with community-based agencies that provide employment placement, English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) training, job skills training, job search workshops, and job retention services for refugees and legal immigrants with limited English proficiencies who receive TANF or Refugee Cash Assistance, and those who have resided in the United States for less than five years but do not receive assistance. The reductions were effective December 1, 2010 and limited services available to this population. 3. TANF Two-Parent Participation Change – An additional participation option was added to allow both parents in a qualifying family to split the 35 hour per week requirement.
<p>October 2010</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Eliminated Services - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Post TANF/SFA Services – All support services and tuition assistance for clients who no longer received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or State Family Assistance (SFA) were eliminated. Staff no longer provided clients with post-TANF support services or post-TANF tuition assistance once a client had exited the program. ii. Sanction Review Panel – The Sanction Review Panel (SRP) was eliminated. b. Suspended Services The Career Services Program (CSP) administered by the Employment Security

October 2010
(cont.)

- Department was suspended.
- c. **Reduced Services**
- i. **Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)** –The maximum Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) allotment was reduced to \$1,250 from \$1,500 in a 12 month period.
 - ii. **Working Connections Childcare (WCCC)** – Income limit for (WCCC) was reduced to 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The new income limit was used to determine eligibility:
 - a) When the current authorization period ends for families with open WCCC cases.
 - b) For new WCCC applications submitted on or after October 1, 2010.
 - iii. **Reduced Partner Agency Funding and Expenditures**
 - a) DSHS staffing program support costs were reduced by 6%
 - b) Education and training expenditures and funding to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges were reduced by 10%
 - c) Employment services expenditures and funding to Employment Security Department were reduced by 2.1%
 - d) Funding for Supported Works programs operated by the Department of Commerce was reduced by 9.8%. This eliminated the Supported Works programs once funding was exhausted in December 2010.
- d. **Participation Requirement Change** – Two-Parent Participation – Two-parent households were now able to coordinate their activities to meet WorkFirst participation requirements. The parents were required to engage in at least 35 hours per week of WorkFirst activities (30 hours core/5 hours of core or non-core). One parent in a qualifying two-parent household could opt out of participation as long as the participating parent was engaged in WorkFirst activities at least 35 hours per week. Effective December 1, an additional option was added to allow both parents in a qualifying family to split the 35 hour per week requirement.
- e. **AREN Change** – Additional Requirements (AREN) – Rules for AREN did not change but were reinforced. In accordance with WAC 388-436-0002, prior to issuance of funds for utility assistance, a client was required to apply for local community resources and submit written verification from the community provider that utility assistance was not available.

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

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

October 2010 (cont.)	<p>2. <i>Elkins v. Dreyfus</i> – Disability Lifeline time limits were stopped.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Temporary Restraining Order. About 41,000 clients, who were eligible for the program due to a temporary incapacity, were affected by the reduction.</p>
September 2010	<p>1. Governor Gregoire announced that all state agencies had to reduce their budgets by 6.3%. ESA was required to achieve a reduction target of about \$36.56 million in General Fund-State savings between October 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011.</p> <p>2. Disability Lifeline – time limits took effect. By September, case reviews had to occur for all clients who had been on assistance for at least 12-19 months. A client could be terminated, due to the time limits, unless the case had been reviewed to determine whether client was likely to be eligible for SSI.</p>
July 2010	<p>1. CEAP eligibility was expanded to include families who had been terminated due to a Non-Compliance Sanction and who were participating for 4 consecutive weeks before they could qualify for TANF/SFA.</p> <p>2. Disability Lifeline (DL) changes mandated by E2SHB 2782 began July 6, 2010:</p> <p>a. Chemical dependency treatment became a condition of eligibility for all DL recipients who were assessed as chemically dependent;</p> <p>b. Training for chemical dependency treatment, vocational rehabilitation services and sanction policy became available;</p> <p>c. Case reviews were to be completed by July, 2010 when a client had been on</p>

<p>July 2010 (cont.)</p>	<p>assistance for at least 20 months; and</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>3. Non-Compliance Sanction 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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 of enrollment as long as they maintained their program eligibility.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>May 2010</p>	<p>The following Disability Lifeline medical evidence rule changes took effect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diagnoses of impairments based on examinations performed within 12 months of the application were now accepted. b. Rules clarified that the Department could use only diagnoses of impairments that were independent of addiction or chemical dependency, defined as “expected to persist after 90 days of abstinence,” to determine incapacity. c. A medical evidence request letter for physical impairments (Form 14-150) was revised to support these changes.
<p>April 2010</p>	<p>The WorkFirst procedures for approving deferrals and exemptions for WorkFirst parents who were needed in the home to care for children and adult relatives with physical, mental or emotional disorders were changed:</p>

April 2010 (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The changes limited Children with Special Needs Public Health Nurse evaluations to an initial evaluation unless a supervisor approved a follow-up evaluation. b. Two Public Health Nurse Evaluation forms were condensed and consolidated into a new DSHS 10-255, <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. c. The changes eliminated the case staffing and set new criteria for approving disability-related exemptions.
March 2010	<p>Effective March 29, 2010, the State Legislature enacted E2SHB 2782, which eliminated the General Assistance (GA) program and created the Disability Lifeline (DL) program. Major characteristics of the new DL program are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Time limits of 24 months out of 60 months, effective September 1, 2010 through June 13, 2013; b. Participation in chemical dependency treatment or vocational rehabilitation services as conditions of eligibility; c. Creation of a housing voucher program administered by the Department of Commerce; d. Develop and use a new assessment tool to determine whether Division of Vocational Rehabilitation programs could assist Disability Lifeline recipients in returning to work; e. Require the Department, during the application process, to ask if the applicant had ever served in the U.S. military. If yes, the Department must confer with the State of federal Department of Veterans Affairs or contracted veteran's affairs service officer to determine whether the applicant might be eligible for any benefits or programs offered to veterans; and f. Requires the Department to contract with a managed health care system or other qualified entity to operate a project aimed at quickly transitioning individuals with a disability who are likely to qualify for federal disability benefits into the Disability Lifeline Expedited Program, extending what was previously known as the GA-X program. The pilot began in King, Pierce and Spokane counties July 1, 2010 with a mandate to expand statewide by October 1, 2011.
November 2009	<p>Most GA-U recipients began access to Medical Care Services (MCS) benefits through Community Health Plan of Washington (CHP). CHP provided medical benefits to GA U recipients in King and Pierce Counties beginning January 2005 through a managed care pilot project. A mental health component was added to the pilot in December 2007.</p>
October 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income rules for employed General Assistance recipients changed to a 50% earned income disregard. 2. A new Washington State Child Support Schedule was implemented. Changes included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The presumptive minimum child support order increased to \$50 per month

October 2009 (cont.)	<p>per child;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. The need standard was replaced by a “self support reserve” set at 125% of the federal poverty level; c. The schedule was now presumptive from the \$1,000 to \$12,000 income levels; d. Income from second jobs was excluded from the gross income calculation; e. New rules were created for imputing income. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Based on requirements in the federal regulations, Child Support orders entered in Washington State were now required to have language requiring medical support from both parents and allowing for a collection of a medical premium share against one or both parents when that parent did not provide insurance. If the obligated parent did not provide health insurance for the child and the order contained a provision for allowing collection of the medical premium share, that share could be collected upon request. Each parent was responsible for a proportionate share of uninsured medical costs. Upon proof of expense, DCS would enforce uninsured medical costs. 4. Annual federally required standards were updated for Basic Food and WASHCAP.
September 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WorkFirst participation requirements for dependent teens were eliminated. 2. Standardized WorkFirst policies and procedures were established to help parents with physical, mental and emotional conditions become employable, and for those with severe and chronic health conditions, to access federal disability benefits.
July 2009	<p>General Assistance (GA) program changes were implemented as required by the 2009-2010 Operating Budget, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Working with the Department of Veteran Affairs to establish a referral process to facilitate applications for veteran’s services. b. Implementing a plan to evaluate General Assistance Unemployable (GA-U) cases that had been on assistance for over 12 months to determine if the available medical and incapacity related evidence indicated the recipient should remain on GA-U or be referred to General Assistance Expedited Medicaid (GA-X). c. Referring appropriate GA recipients to Naturalization Services. d. Referring appropriate GA recipients to Workforce Development Councils in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties for worker retraining or development services.
April 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suspended support services for parents enrolled in Career Services due to Diversion Cash Assistance. 2. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provided a 13.6 percent increase in the maximum Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (Basic Food). This equated to a \$24 increase for a one person household.
February 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Career Services program was expanded to include Non-Assistance Food Stamps (NAFS) parents who were working 30 hours per week. 2. Under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), \$1

February 2009 (cont.)	<p>payments were provided to all households receiving Basic Food benefits. This joint effort between DSHS and the Department of Commerce leveraged federal LIHEAP funds to confer the highest utility deduction for Basic Food available, resulting in increased benefits for many households. The payment also reduced administrative effort related to verifying household utility costs. Washington's issuance of federal SNAP benefits increased by approximately \$3.6 million monthly or \$43.4 million on an annual basis as a result of this initiative.</p>
October 2008	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective October 1, 2008 the Gross Income Standard for the Basic Food Program (BFP) was raised from 130% to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level for Categorically Eligible (CE) households (under BFP rules, most households are CE). An extensive marketing and outreach campaign was implemented to inform potentially eligible households of the new rules. An additional 23,300 households were expected to qualify for BFP as a result of this change. 2. The Division of Child Support (DCS) began paying pass-through payments to TANF recipients beginning October 1, 2008. Recipients received up to \$100 a month of support collected for one child, and up to \$200 a month of support collected for two or more children. The pass-through payment did not affect TANF grants. 3. Effective October 1, 2008 the final federal regulations for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 went into effect. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Division of Child Support (DCS) now applied Funds intercepted from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to current support. b. The types of WorkFirst activities that counted towards participation were expanded, the methodology for counting job search and excused absences towards participation were changed, and some of the participation documentation requirements were relaxed. 5. Effective October 1, 2008 provisions of the 2008 Farm Bill went into effect. These provisions included an increase in the standard income deduction, an increase in the minimum benefit for one and two-person households, and removal of the cap on the dependent care expense deduction.
August 2008	<p>Effective August 1, 2008 ESA implemented policy changes to promote family reunification and support temporary placement of children with relatives. The primary changes included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Extending eligibility for TANF cash and medical benefits from 90 to 180 days when a child is temporarily absent and is expected to return to the home within 180 days. b. Providing concurrent TANF benefits for the child for up to 180 days to both the parent and another adult caregiver with whom the Division of Children and Family Services has placed the TANF child. c. Allowing a child who is temporarily out of the home due to hospitalization to be added to the TANF grant.
July 2008	<p>Effective July 1, 2008 the TANF, SFA, CEAP and RCA payments standards were</p>

	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"> 1. Local Community Services Offices began referring parents in long-term WorkFirst sanction or who lost TANF benefits due to non-compliance sanction to Pathway-to-Engagement contractors. These contractors helped parents re-engage with the WorkFirst program or develop exit plans for supporting themselves without a monthly cash grant. Pathway-to-Engagement services were mandated and funded under a proviso in the 2007-09 Biennial Operating Budget. 2. On December 10, 2007 ESA began implementing the federal Disaster Food Stamp Program (DFSP) in Grays Harbor and Lewis counties to provide emergency food benefits for storm and flood victims. Under the DFSP, the USDA Food and Nutrition Service allowed States to waive regular Food Stamp Program eligibility rules for persons in federally declared disaster areas. On December 18, 2007 the DFSP was expanded to Thurston, Mason and Pacific counties. On December 21, 2007 the program was expanded to Clallam and Kitsap counties. By January 7, 2007 over \$5.2 million in DFSP benefits had been issued to over 16,000 households. In addition, regular Basic Food Program (BFP) recipients were authorized replacement issuances for food lost during the disaster.
July 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective July 1, 2007 ESA and the Employment Security Department implemented a new WorkFirst Career Services program to provide services to families who left TANF and who were employed at least 30 hours per week. The program was administered primarily by ESD and provided cash payments and employment services for up to six months for eligible parents who chose to enroll. The Career Services program was a post-TANF work transition program funded under the WorkFirst program budget. 2. Effective July 1, 2007 ESA, the WorkFirst Partner agencies, and WorkFirst contractors began implementing procedures for verifying actual hours of client participation in activities that were used to determine the federal TANF participation rate. These included job search and job readiness activities, community service and work experience, and some education and training activities. Verification of actual hours of participation in these activities was required under the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. 3. Effective July 22, 2007 ESA began implementing Second Substitute Senate Bill (2SSB) 6016, which changed the WorkFirst infant exemption by allowing parents to be exempt from participation for up to 12 months in the parent's lifetime. 4. Effective October 1, 2007 the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 required state child support agencies to charge a \$25 annual fee on each case when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

July 2007 (cont.)	b. The support agency had paid \$500 in collections to the custodian on the case during the federal fiscal year (October through September).
April 2007	On April 16, 2007, two divisions in the DSHS Economic Services Administration – the Community Services Division and the Division of Employment and Assistance Programs – began merging into a single division - the newly defined Community Services Division . This merger brought public assistance policy development, program management, service delivery and field operations in regional offices and Community Services Offices (CSO) all together under a single “roof.”
July 2006	The Department of Early Learning (DEL) 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).
June 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WorkFirst parents began going through a new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). The Comprehensive Evaluation was a multi-part evaluation conducted by WorkFirst partner agencies to identify a parent’s strengths, participation options and best pathway to employment. Primary objectives of the Comprehensive Evaluation included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increased parent involvement in developing their plan for participation, resulting in more parent buy-in and better results; b. Better information about parents’ skills and abilities and quicker placement in an employment pathway; c. More objective case management decision making based on clearer program criteria; and d. More consistency in how the WorkFirst program operates across the State through stronger program standards. 2. WAC changes for the new Non-Compliance Sanction for WorkFirst were filed on June 1, 2006 with a September 2006 effective date (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). Under the new sanction policy, a family would lose its WorkFirst cash grant after six months of sanction for refusal to participate in WorkFirst activities. The six-month count for families in sanction status began September 1, 2006. 3. Sanctioned WorkFirst parents were no longer automatically assigned protective payees. Protective payees continued to be available for teen parents and to help those families who had difficulty managing their cash grants. 4. Child Safety Net Payments for parents who had been on WorkFirst over 60 months and were not in compliance with WorkFirst work requirements were no

June 2006 (cont.)	<p>longer issued to a protective payee but issued directly to the family.</p> <p>5. In accordance with the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, federal rules requiring states to begin verifying citizenship for those receiving Medicaid went into effect.</p>
May 2006	<p>Education and training changes for WorkFirst went into effect in May 2006. (See WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). These changes allowed more parents to engage in full-time education/training and to combine more types of activities with education/training.</p>
April 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utility standards for the Basic Food Program and the Washington State Combined Application Program (WASHCAP) changed in April 2006 to partially offset the increase in energy costs. 2. Positive prevention strategies for WorkFirst went into effect in April 2006. (See WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). WorkFirst parents and applicants were informed about alternatives to WorkFirst cash assistance and linked to other services that can meet their needs, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Child Support; b. Basic Food; c. Medical Assistance; d. Unemployment Benefits; e. Child Care assistance; and f. Diversion Cash Assistance.
March 2006	<p>The Washington State Legislature passed Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2394, which required the Department of Social and Health Services to start assessing WorkFirst parents for financial literacy during the comprehensive evaluation effective January 1, 2007. The legislation directed DSHS to offer referrals to financial literacy services available in the local communities to all WorkFirst parents to help them become self-sufficient and financially stable.</p>
February 2006	<p>On February 8, 2006, President Bush signed into law S. 1932, the federal Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 that reauthorized the TANF program for an additional five years. The DRA contained significant changes that would impact the State's TANF program, WorkFirst, and child support enforcement. Interim final federal regulations for TANF were issued in July 2006 with an October 1, 2006 effective date. Changes to TANF and child support included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A requirement that the federal Administration for Children and Families define work activities for TANF. b. Redefinition of which adults were required to participate in WorkFirst activities. c. Recalibration of the TANF caseload reduction credit, replacing the FFY 1995 base year with a base year of FFY 2005. d. Establishment of the TANF work verification requirements for states, under which states could now lose up to five percent of the TANF federal block grant for failure to comply. e. Disallowance of states from using federal child support performance incentive funds to draw down federal matching funds, effective October 1,

February 2006 (cont.)	<p>2007.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. A requirement for states to charge families that had never received TANF-funded assistance an annual fee of \$25 if the State collected at least \$500 in support. g. A requirement for states to pursue medical insurance from custodial parents in appropriate cases where the insurance was not provided by the non-custodial parent, and to recover unpaid co-pays, deductibles and medical costs. h. Changes gave states the option to pass through to TANF families up to \$100 per month in child support for one child and up to \$200 per month in child support for two or more children, and to disregard that assistance to the family as income for TANF. States could choose to make this change effective October 1, 2008. i. Limits on the amount of child support that TANF recipients must assign to the State. Effective October 1, 2009 or one year earlier (at state option), the allowable assignment would be limited to the amount of child support due to the custodial parent for each month that TANF was received by the family (limited to the total amount of TANF expended). Past due (unpaid) child support would no longer be assigned to the State.
January 2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A court order from the WASHCAP lawsuit (<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. 2. In accordance with Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1290 (passed by the 2005 Legislature), new expedited medical determinations procedures were phased into selected areas of the State to help jail and prison inmates and psychiatric hospital patients with serious disorders get immediate access to Medicaid and other medical assistance programs upon their release from confinement. The following Community Services Offices (CSOs) worked in partnership with local jails, prisons, institutions and Regional Support Networks to do speedy medical eligibility determinations: Spokane Southwest CSO; Spokane Central CSO; Yakima CSO; Kennewick CSO; Sky Valley CSO; Everett CSO; Mt. Vernon CSO; Bellingham CSO; Oak Harbor CSO; Belltown CSO; Bremerton CSO; Pierce North CSO; Olympia CSO; and Columbia River CSO.
December 2005	<p>Governor Gregoire's WorkFirst Re-examination Workgroup, established to make recommendations to improve the WorkFirst program and achieve financial sustainability, and presented its final recommendations which were endorsed by the Governor. The Governor issued the following program and policy directives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase the use of positive prevention strategies to determine whether services other than WorkFirst cash assistance will meet the need of parents. Examples of these services included child support, medical, Basic Food, and Diversion Cash Assistance. The Department was directed to complete an upfront screening of all new and returning WorkFirst applicants and to help parents access alternative supports. This change was implemented in April 2006.

December 2005 (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Expand education and training opportunities to allow more parents to engage in full-time education/training. This change was implemented in May 2006. c. Complete a cross partner agency evaluation of all WorkFirst parents to identify strengths, participation options, and best pathway to employment. This process was called the Comprehensive Evaluation (CE), and was implemented in June 2006. d. Implement a non-compliance sanction policy that would end WorkFirst cash assistance for families refusing to participate in program activities for six consecutive months. The six-month count for families in sanction status began September 1, 2006.
November 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Families receiving Basic Food at the time they transitioned off of WorkFirst and Tribal TANF to self-sufficiency were automatically eligible for Transitional Food Assistance (TFA), which was five months of Basic Food benefits after the TANF cash grant ends. TFA was not available to the following families: (1) families in which someone was in sanction (for not complying with work requirements or child support collection requirements), and (2) families whose TANF cash grant ended because the family moved out of state. During the five-month TFA period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The family would not have to report any changes in their household; b. The TFA benefit would be based on the family's circumstances in the last month they were on WorkFirst but would be adjusted to exclude the TANF grant; and c. The benefit level was frozen for the five-month period. 2. Child care subsidy rates for licensed providers were raised 6.47%.
October 2005	Annual updates to WASHCAP standards and Basic Food income standards , maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard went into effect.
September 2005	Felons with drug convictions 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.
July 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WPLEX (Washington Post-Employment Labor Exchange) was eliminated after WorkFirst budget reductions mandated changes to client services that were provided by ESD. 2. New EBT (Electronic Benefit Transfer) features allowed clients to see their account information online 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Using their EBT card and Personal Identification Number (PIN), clients could now: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. see current EBT cash/food balances; b. see 180 days of EBT transactions; c. download an online statement of transactions to their PC; d. change their PIN in "real time"; and e. send and receive messages to/from EBT customer services representatives.
June 2005	EJAS system was modified to record actual hours of work participation replacing the time-block model in use.

March 2005	<p>Columbia Legal Services (CLS) was verbally upheld in the WASHCAP lawsuit. Emergency rule filing was rendered void by Superior Court and the Department was directed to restore benefits to a WASHCAP class of recipients for the period of January 1, 2005 through March 22, 2005.</p>
February 2005	<p>DSHS was sued by Columbia Legal Services (CLS) over a WASHCAP emergency rule filing. CLS asserted that the Department did not have sufficient justification to file an emergency rule change.</p>
January 2005	<p>WASHCAP rules were amended by emergency adoption to maintain cost-neutrality as required by FNS. Changes were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The benefit calculation used the limited utility allowance (LUA) instead of the standard utility allowance (SUA). b. The opt-out rule was changed to allow people to opt-out of the program based on their shelter expenses or if they made the request prior to January 1, 2005. The provision to opt-out when Basic Food benefits would be greater than WASHCAP benefits was removed.
October 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard went into effect. 2. Simplified reporting changes went into effect for cash, medical and Basic Food. Senate Bill (SB) 6411 (Chapter 54, Laws of 2004) required the Department to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004.
July 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New maximum child care subsidy rates for Spokane County went into effect until July, 2005. 2. Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony were removed as mandated by Senate Bill (SB) 6411 (Chapter 24, Laws of 2004). The fleeing felons provisions still applied to Basic Food.

<p>May 2004</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Categorical Eligibility (CE) was expanded to eliminate resource requirements for most Basic Food applicants and recipients. Changes in federal regulations now allowed states to use non-cash services paid for with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to make people categorically eligible for Basic Food. Assistance Units (AU) that were categorically eligible for Basic Food did not have to meet the resource or net income requirement for Basic Food. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> i. An AU where all persons received General Assistance (GA), Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits; ii. An AU where any person received TANF, State Family Assistance, or Diversion Cash Assistance; or iii. AUs that met the gross income limit for Basic Food. b. Circumstances when a household that met CE criteria could <u>not</u> be categorically eligible for Basic Food included situations such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The head of household of the Basic Food AU failed to meet work requirements; ii. Anyone in the AU was disqualified for an Intentional Program Violation (IPV); or iii. Anyone in the AU was a disqualified drug-felon (<i>through 6/30/04</i>). c. Households that met the new CE requirements did not have to meet the resource or net income limits for Basic Food. However, CE households still had to meet other Basic Food eligibility requirements. d. A person who was ineligible for Basic Food for a reason other than income or resources would not be made eligible due to the AU's CE status. An example of this is an ineligible fleeing felon. 2. Changes to sanction policies went into effect. The graduated three-level process was replaced by a single process. When a WorkFirst recipient refused to engage in work and work activities, a penalty equal to the greater of either 40% or the non-compliant person's pro-rata share was to be deducted from the grant and the grant was sent to a protective payee until the sanction was lifted. 3. Revised WACs for WCCC were filed.
<p>April 2004</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AREN payment policy was revised to allow multiple payments within a 12-month period but was capped at a total of \$750. Exception to rules were still granted at state-office level and had to be related to health and safety. 2. New background checks were not needed for WCCC when the results were less than 90 days old and the Background Check Central Unit's letter stated "No Record".

January 2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes to WorkFirst Post-60-Month policies took effect: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. “Playing by the Rules” was changed to “Full-Time Participation”. After 60 months, participation consisted of working or preparing for work full-time (including Community Jobs, pre-approved educational/training activities, or a combination of work-related activities); barrier removal activities would be approved only in addition to full-time preparation if the client was considered to be “playing by the rules.” b. Temporary Hardship Exemption – Clients who reached 60 months on TANF and beyond who were unable to participate in full-time work-related activities could meet the criteria for a TANF Hardship Extension and possibly be exempt from participation. The criteria for a hardship extension approval were based on verification of the issue, severity, duration, and impact on the client’s ability to function in the workplace. c. Changes to Child Safety Net (CSN) – Clients now had the opportunity to return to full-time participation and full grant status, but had to fully participate for 12 weeks before the CSN status could be lifted. 2. Need Standards for Cash Assistance were updated to reflect annual cost-of-living adjustments.
December 2003	<p>Changes to Basic Food eligibility requirements for strikers and those attending institutions of higher education at least half-time went into effect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Striker eligibility – the definition of strike now included expiration of a collective bargaining agreement, and eligibility was determined using the greater of the striker’s income before the strike or the striker’s current income. b. Student eligibility – for students attending an institute of higher education, employment for 20 hours a week must be <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.
November 2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes to client reporting requirements, verification, and interview requirements for the Basic Food program went into effect: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Change Reporting/Income Budgeting – the threshold for reporting changes in unearned income increased from \$25 to \$50; job changes only needed to be reported if there was a change in income; and changes in income that were expected to last at least 1 month beyond the date reported required an adjustment to the AU income estimate. b. Verification – clients no longer needed to verify income when the change was \$50 or less; medical expenses if they changed by \$25 or less; and unchanged child support paid to someone outside the AU. c. Interview Requirements – clients could have a telephone interview if they had trouble attending an in-office interview; interviews were required at initial application and every 12 months; and staff could use a desk review if

November 2003 (cont.)	<p>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 State Supplemental Payments (SSP). These two groups of SSI recipients increased the number receiving the ESA SSP to about 30,000.</p>
October 2003	<p>Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standards went into effect.</p>
September 2003	<p>ESSB 2252 changed the burden of proof from the Department to the recipient for continuing GA benefits based on incapacity.</p>
August 2003	<p>The client monthly co-pay for Washington Telephone Assistance Program participation increased from \$4 to \$8.</p>
July 2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post-employment services for post-TANF families were reduced from 24 months to 12 months. 2. Support services changed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Services for post-TANF families were reduced from 12 months to 6 months; b. Car repairs were reduced from \$500 to \$250 per year; c. Clothing payments were reduced from \$200 to \$75 per year; d. Liability insurance was no longer available except via Exception To Rule; and e. ESD no longer authorized support services for relocation, diapers, or personal hygiene (this authorization was only made by DSHS and OTED). 3. Employment supports paid for by GA program funds, known as the WorkPlus program, were discontinued. This use of program funds was authorized by the legislature in July 2001. 4. Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM), a component of WTAP, became effective. DSHS began the development of an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM to provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.
June 2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program rate changes went into effect limiting the amount a telephone company could be reimbursed out of the WTAP fund for monthly services to a maximum of \$19. 2. Completed background checks were required for in-home and relative providers prior to the start date of child care subsidy payments, ending the practice of backdating benefits to the date the original request was received upon approval through the background check process.
May 2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 was signed into law on May 7, 2003, permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP), which was scheduled to expire on June 30, 2003. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1, 2003, the program was expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component.

<p>May 2003 (cont.)</p>	<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. AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) were reinstated on a limited basis and had to be approved at the State-office level. Only those relating to health and safety were granted.</p>
<p>April 2003</p>	<p>1. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, P.L. 107-171, restored federal food stamp benefits to certain legal immigrants. Beginning in April, these families began receiving federal Food Stamp benefits and no longer received state-funded Food Assistance benefits (formerly known as FAP).</p> <p>2. Community and Technical colleges were no longer eligible for an enhanced rate for consumers who were enrolled in the Families-That-Work program or at Extended Hour Care sites.</p>
<p>March 2003</p>	<p>1. The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) co-pay increased by \$25 for families with co-payments of \$25 or more.</p> <p>2. The Non-Standard Bonus for child care prior to 6 a.m., after 6 p.m., and on weekends was eliminated.</p>
<p>February 2003</p>	<p>1. The Early Exit Bonus (sometimes called the transitional work expense) was eliminated. The second early exit bonus of \$500 could only be authorized for persons who received their first \$500 payment on or before 1/31/2003.</p> <p>2. AREN payments were reduced from \$1,500 to \$750 per 12-month period and all AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) were eliminated.</p>
<p>January 2003</p>	<p>Supplemental Security Income (SSI) COLA increased by 1.4%.</p>
<p>October 2002</p>	<p>1. The \$134 standard deduction for food assistance was replaced with a tiered deduction based on the number of individuals in the food assistance household. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171) required that this standard be adjusted each year. No households received a deduction less than \$134.</p> <p>2. Eligibility for federal food stamp benefits was expanded to include blind or disabled immigrants who received disability-related cash or medical benefits. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.</p> <p>3. The countable resource limit for food assistance households that included a disabled individual was changed from \$2,000 to \$3,000. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.</p>

<p>October 2002 (cont.)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. An annual adjustment to multiple standards for food assistance for FFY 2003 was implemented. The following standards were updated: gross income limit, net income limit, maximum allotment, utility allowances, and the maximum excess shelter deduction. 5. The exemption of all homeless individuals from Able Bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD) Food Stamp Employment & Training Program requirements was removed. Homeless clients had to meet requirements or be exempt for a reason other than homelessness. 6. The food assistance treatment of time-loss income as unearned income for cash was adopted to make policy consistent in both programs. Time-loss benefits were counted as earned income for cash in certain situations. 7. The Department assumed state administration of SSI State Supplement Program, a program that was previously administered by the Social Security Administration. The State legislature mandated that the Department assume administration of this program to reduce the administrative costs of the program.
<p>August 2002</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Economic Services Administration (ESA) implemented TANF time limit extensions in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies – the Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges and tribal governments. ESA conducted case staffing and extended benefits for families who need more than sixty months of TANF cash aid due to age, disability or inability to become self-sufficient. Parents who refused to participate in WorkFirst after 60 months on TANF would not receive money. To ensure that children were not penalized for their parents' choices, ESA provided child safety net payments to a third party contractor to pay rent, utilities, and items for the children in the home. 2. ESA implemented the WorkFirst Improvement Initiative in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies and tribes. The initiative increased accountability for clients and staff ensuring active engagement and progression through full-time participation requirements, close monitoring, daily sign-in at job search activities, a strengthened sanction policy, and monthly reporting by contractors. 3. Graduated sanctions for TANF/SFA clients who failed to participate in WorkFirst activities without good cause were implemented. Clients graduated to the next sanction level by remaining in sanction status or by returning to sanction status. After three months of sanction, it would take four weeks (instead of two) to cure the sanction. WorkFirst sanctions had three levels: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the person(s)' share of the grant was removed;

August 2002 (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. the reduced grant in the first level sanction was to be sent to a protective payee every month until the client cooperated and left sanction status; and c. the grant was reduced by the person(s)' share or forty percent, whichever was more. The grant continued to be sent to a protective payee until the client participated in WorkFirst activities.
July 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eligibility for the SSI State Supplement program was restricted to SSI recipients who had an ineligible spouse based on Social Security Administration (SSA) criteria and individuals who SSA considered as Mandatory Income Level (MIL) clients. Beginning July 1, 2002, ESA paid about 5,200 people an SSP. About 100,000 SSI recipients' payments ended June 30, 2002. The current SSP amount for an individual with an ineligible spouse was \$70 per month. MIL recipients' payments varied based upon the amount of the payment they received in January 1974 when states converted from state programs for the aged, blind, and disabled to the Federal SSI program. MIL rates varied between \$0.74 and \$199.50 per month. 2. A change in required background checks was made to include any individuals sixteen years of age or older who resided with a provider when child care occurred outside the WCCC child's home.
June 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the passing of House Bill (HB-1144), a one-time exemption from full-time participation was allowed in the WorkFirst program. Recipients who had a child between the ages of four months and 12 months might be exempt only once from full-time participation, however, part-time participation was required, up to 20 hours, until the child reached 12 months. Full-time participation was required with each subsequent child. 2. Criteria were adopted in June 2002 for extending eligibility for TANF/SFA clients beyond the 60-month limit established under PRWORA. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The following individuals were exempt from participating in WorkFirst activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. older caretaker relatives; ii. adults with chronic and severe disability including facilitated applicants for SSI or other federal disability benefits; iii. clients caring for a child with special needs; and iv. clients caring for an adult with disabilities. b. The following adults were extended beyond the 60-month time limit: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. those participating in WorkFirst activities; ii. those that were impacted by family violence and participating in approved family violence activities; iii. those resolving barriers to employment; and iv. those caring for an infant less than four months old. c. Families beyond the 60-month limit where the adults were not participating in WorkFirst activities received a child safety net payment for only the children's needs. The Department assigned a protective payee to manage these benefits.

May 2002	Policy of using Kelly Blue Book online as the only source to determine a vehicle's value when determining resource eligibility for cash or food assistance benefits was adopted in May 2002. Clients retained the right to provide information from other sources if they disagreed with the value of the vehicle.
April 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The income eligibility level for Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC) was decreased from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%. <li>2. A family's portion of the child care cost or co-payment also changed in April 2002. For family income from 0 to 82% of the FPL, the co-payment increased from \$10 to \$15 per month. For families with income over 82% through 137.5% of the FPL, the co-payment increased from \$20 to \$25 per month. Families with income over 137.5% to 200% of the FPL experienced a \$5 per month increase in co-payment following the application of the co-payment formula. The WCCC program grew beyond expectations causing a budget shortfall. The changes were implemented in an attempt to reduce the deficit.
March 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The JAS system was migrated to a web enabled system called e-JAS. E-JAS provided a 24/7 interactive and collaborative online case management tool that integrated employability screening, evaluation, assessment, case staffing, referrals, case notes, information exchange, support services payments and caseload/management reporting functions for the WorkFirst, Food Stamps Employment and Training, Teen parent barrier removal and Protective Payee programs. E-JAS users expanded from two state agencies - DSHS Community Services Division staff (Case Managers, Social Workers and supervisors) and Employment Security Department (Counselors) – to include the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (WorkFirst staff), Office of Trade and Economic Development Community (Jobs partners), Contractors, and Tribal Staff. <li>2. Legislative direction of the State Supplemental Payment (SSP) program changed when about \$21.3 million of the original \$28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) was transferred to the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), leaving the Economic Services Administration with approximately \$7.6 million for SSP. The final budget bill included specific language regarding how the State should distribute SSP and who would receive payments. Within this change, the Legislature directed ESA to pay SSP to Mandatory Income Level (MIL) (a small number of people who have been receiving SSI continuously since 1974) and SSI recipients with a spouse ineligible for SSI benefits.
February 2002	<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 new Workforce Investment Act (WIA). WIA income was treated the same as JTPA income. <li>2. New rules for the earned income of a child were implemented in February 2002. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant women, the new rule did not count the earnings of a child if the child was in school, age seventeen or younger, not married, and not emancipated. For cash

February 2002 (cont.)	assistance, the rule did not count the earnings of a child if the child was in school and met the age and attendance requirements to be considered a dependent child.
January 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic Services Administration implemented three No Wrong Door (NWD) start-up sites to provide a seamless access system for clients receiving services from multiple DSHS administrations and community based organizations. NWD integrated services through coordinated agency efforts and a single decision point. The start-up sites included one primary site in Seattle, and two volunteer sites in Puyallup and Spokane. All sites focused on long-term TANF recipients (30-60 months on TANF). ESA began expanding NWD to be incorporated into all community services offices by November 2003. 2. New federal regulations were implemented for Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps. “Spouse” was now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. The Department no longer considered unmarried people as spouses when they presented themselves to the community as married. Ineligible ABAWDs were now considered ineligible AU members instead of non-household members. Live-in attendants were now optional members of the AU. 3. Child care subsidy rates were set at the 58th percentile of the 2000 Market Rate Survey.
December 2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) was implemented in December 2001 on a statewide basis. WASHCAP was a 5-year demonstration project approved by FNS and partnered with SSA. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clients had to be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. eligible for SSI money; ii. at least age 18; iii. unemployed; and iv. living alone or purchasing and preparing food separately from others in the household. b. Client benefits: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the SSI application and interview with SSA acts as the application and interview for WASHCAP food assistance; ii. twenty-four month food assistance certification periods; iii. recertified by SSA when SSI was re-determined; iv. all changes must be reported to SSA; v. SSA had to notify DSHS of client changes via the State Data Exchange (SDX) System in an overnight reporting process. <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> 2. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented for the treatment of the income and resources of certain ineligible members. For drug-related and

December 2001 (cont.)	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.
October 2001	A new standard deduction for households with self-employment income was implemented in October 2001. These households were now automatically eligible to receive a business expense deduction of \$100. If the household had expenses greater than \$100, they were required to itemize and verify these expenses to receive a deduction equal to their expenses.
August 2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented for the recoupment of overpayments. With this change administrative overpayments would be collected through an automatic allotment reduction equal to the greater of 10% of the allotment or \$10 per month; households not currently receiving food assistance would not have an overpayment established if the claim was less than \$125 unless discovered through federal quality control review; and all overpayments had to be established (or disposed of) no later than the last day of the calendar quarter after the quarter in which the overpayment was discovered. 2. New federal regulations added flexibility to interview requirements for all programs. A face-to-face interview would only be required once every 12 months. This face-to-face requirement could be waived if the household applied for medical only or if they met the hardship criteria. 3. New federal regulations for Food Stamps for the recertification process were implemented. In the new regulations, households had up to 30 days after their certification period ended to complete the recertification process. Benefits could be prorated in the first month of the new certification period if the household was late in reapplying for benefits. 4. New federal regulations for Food Stamps were implemented that excluded any vehicle that had an equity value less than \$1,500.
July 2001	The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) was created in the Economic Services Administration (ESA) in July 2001.
March 2001	In the settlement of the Hagen v. DSHS lawsuit , the Department used TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who were standing in <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.

October 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Categorical eligibility for Food Stamps was expanded to include households that lost eligibility for TANF due to excess earnings (for 24 months after grant termination) and households that received Diversion Cash Assistance (month of receipt and following 3 months). For these cases, categorical eligibility meant that the household was exempt from the Food Stamp gross income test (130% of Federal Poverty Level) and Food Stamp resource standards. 2. Eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (TANF, SFA and RCA) was restricted to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. require that family must be eligible for ongoing grant; b. cap benefits at \$1,500; and c. limit eligibility to once every 12 months. <p>These policy changes were implemented to control AREN program expenditures.</p>
July 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In July 2000 the Department began using TANF funds for children living with legal guardians (GA-H program) to comply with proviso in 1999 budget bill. GA-H program was folded into the TANF program and ceased to exist as a separate program. 2. Effective July 14, aliens who were Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) were eligible for the State-funded food assistance program (FAP).
June 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment and training requirements were increased for Food Stamp recipients who were able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD). Enhanced tracking mechanisms were implemented to better monitor each of these clients' job search progress. 2. Changes in federal law were implemented to ensure asylees received refugee cash aid and medical assistance for up to eight months from the date their application for asylum is granted. (Formerly, the eight months of aid were reduced by months of pending asylee status.)
May 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On May 1, 2000 the Family Medical Project initiative began to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended, between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999. The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle was operational. 2. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) was implemented statewide. Clients who had a bank account now had the option of having their monthly cash assistance benefits deposited directly into their account.
April 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW) was created and implemented. VIEW was a TANF screening and evaluation system for WorkFirst case managers to use to identify and document WorkFirst clients' barriers to employment and to make appropriate referrals for services. 2. A new medical coverage group, Family Medical Project, was promoted in ACES. Individuals who were terminated from TANF cash assistance from 8/1/97

April 2000 (cont.)	through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following cash termination were reinstated as of May 1, 2000.
March 2000	TANF Early Exit Bonuses 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.
January 2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In January 2000 TANF intensive services were implemented statewide. 2. “Prospective” income budgeting policy was implemented for cash and food assistance. Eligibility was now to be determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months (“retrospective” budgeting). 3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increased benefits by 2.4%. 4. Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income were eliminated. 5. Upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies were changed to 225% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted) from 175% of Federal Poverty level (adjusted). 6. Reduction in co-payment formula for families using subsidized child care, particularly those with income over 135% Federal Poverty Level (unadjusted).
November 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level was authorized in November 1999. 2. The Department began phasing in the intensive services model, which provided DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model required more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services. 3. Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) was implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits were now issued using the Quest card.

October 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pathway was implemented statewide (i.e., Phase Two). 2. The participation report in the JAS management information system was changed to collect more information about those who are receiving alternative services and redefine what counts as participating in the WorkFirst program. 3. The Children with Special Needs Initiative statewide was implemented (i.e., Phase Two).
September 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The General Assistance Supported Employment Project added a pilot site at the King Eastside CSO. 2. The Division of Child Support (DCS) was awarded a federal grant to develop an Internet-based lien registry. State and local government agencies and private businesses would be able to check if a claimant owes a child support debt and voluntarily notify DCS.
August 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent was eliminated by Engrossed Senate Bill (ESB) 5798, effective July 25, 1999. Associated qualifying parent requirements were eliminated. 2. The 185% of Need Test was eliminated. 3. The Striker provision (a person on strike on the last day of the month was retroactively ineligible to the first of the month and an overpayment established) was eliminated. 4. The guidelines for support services were simplified and the upper limit was increased for how much support services a client could receive. 5. Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative was implemented (phasing in services for WorkFirst clients raising children with special needs). 6. Age limits were expanded for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation. 7. SFA eligibility was expanded to pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF due to a conviction for a drug-related felony or misrepresentation of residence. 8. ESA field staff began an audit of all TANF cash terminations to determine if medical benefits should continue. An agreement was reached between MAA and Columbia Legal Services to reinstate medical benefits to individuals who exited TANF from August 1, 1997 through August 31, 1999 and were not authorized

August 1999 (cont.)	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 received them.
July 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold was reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00. 2. State law changed WorkFirst participation exemption criteria from parents with a child less than 12 months of age to parents with a child less than three months of age. It established the Pregnancy-to-Employment pathway to meet the parenting and employment needs of parents with infants, who were no longer exempt from WorkFirst participation, and former GA-S participants, who had been moved into the TANF program. 3. CEAP funds were transferred to the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (DCTED) as part of a plan to deal with homeless issues and settle the “Homeless Lawsuit.” CEAP eligibility was limited to clients who were not eligible for any other cash assistance program. 4. The cap for Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments was removed. 5. The TANF eligibility review cycle was decreased from twelve to six months in order to transition cases to Prospective Budgeting. 6. Family Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility was expanded to non-citizens legally admitted into the country in order to escape domestic violence. 7. The Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project was completed. 8. Working Connections Child Care began requiring criminal background checks for exempt providers, i.e., providers that either provided child care for a child in the child’s own home or were a close relative of the child.
June 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phase One implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative began. 2. Working Connections Automated Program (WCAP) pilot began. 3. Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) began in Region 1. 4. SSA On-Line Access (SOLQ) statewide through ACES was implemented. 5. The Community Jobs Program statewide was implemented and the earnings disregard was changed from 20% to 50%.

May 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status for more than three months was now required. 2. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project started looking at long-term GAU cases and testing ways of shortening the time between GAU approval and the filing of the SSI application. 3. The first phase of Limited English Proficiency Pathway contracts became effective. 4. GA-S clients were folded into the WorkFirst program and become subject to TANF 60-month time limit and work requirements. 5. Requirements for post-employment services in the Washington Administrative Code were established. 6. Hourly requirements for college work study were changed from 20 to 16 hours a week for a deferral from job search. 7. New regulations clarified that mandatory WorkFirst participants might be required to participate for up to 40 hours a week in working, looking for work or preparing for work in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC). 8. On May 1, 1999 the Family Medical Project initiative began to reinstate clients who had lost benefits when their cash grant ended between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999. The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle became operational.
April 1999	The General Assistance Supported Employment Project added pilot sites at the Vancouver and Spokane Southwest CSOs.
March 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Project Access pilot started in King County. Using a \$36,000 grant from Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), providing community services voice-mail to the homeless and local telephone service in community service sites such as shelters and food distribution centers. 2. The “Most Wanted” Internet website began posting photos of selected persons owing child support debt.
February 1999	The Re-Employ Washington Workers program was established, administered by the Employment Security Department. The program offered enhanced job search activities and bonuses for early re-employment to non-TANF, low-income families.

January 1999	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington State Minimum Wage increased to \$5.70 per hour. 2. Eligibility for the community jobs program was changed to pay for actual number of hours worked with a 20% earnings disregard and to screen out fewer clients from the program. 3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increased benefits by 1.3%.
November 1998	Based on a change in federal law, eligibility for federal Food Stamps to certain minor, elderly, or disabled non-citizens was expanded.
October 1998	The Tribal TANF agreement with the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe was finalized.
September 1998	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe was finalized. 2. An overall child care rate increase was authorized. 3. Special rates for non-standard hour child care were established. 4. A \$250 one-time bonus for licensed child care providers who agree to provide infant care was authorized.
July 1998	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Legislature renewed authorization for Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) for five years (through June 30, 2003). 2. Fleeing felon disqualification was applied to General Assistance programs. A person is not eligible for General Assistance benefits for any month in which they are fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony or for breaking a condition of probation or parole.
April 1998	Complete phase-in of the Integrated Child Care System began.
March 1998	The Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold was reduced from \$9.25 to \$7.00.
February 1998	Due to a court injunction, DSHS stopped enforcing the residency requirement (grant payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months) for non-immigrants.
November 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residency requirements went into effect for those applying for WorkFirst. Payment was to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months. 2. WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan was implemented. 3. TANF recipients were allowed to establish “Individual Development Accounts.” 4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) became available for TANF-eligible applicants.

November 1997 (cont.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Under the Consolidated Assistance Units rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker were to be placed in the same assistance unit. 6. WorkFirst self-employment was implemented. 7. Phase-in of four programs into the Integrated Child Care System began. 8. Quality Assurance TANF data reporting requirements began. 9. A pilot program was initiated to eliminate the 100-hour rule for TANF applicants. The rule was to be waived on an exception to policy basis for one year to determine fiscal impact. 10. An adult parent of teen parent's child was ineligible for TANF if the Department determined that the living situation was inappropriate. 11. Child care subsidy rates were set at 59th percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.
October 1997	<p>The General Assistance Supported Employment Project began in Region 4. The pilot project at the Belltown CSO was named "Partnership with Adults for Community Enhancement (PACE)." Recipients, sorted by physical impairments or mental disorder, were provided contracted job development and placement services and related work supports.</p>
September 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As of September 1, 1997 certain legal immigrants were no longer eligible for federal food stamps. The State implemented the Food Assistance Program for eligible legal immigrants to receive state-funded food stamps. Eligibility and employment & training requirements were the same as for the federal food stamp program. 2. The General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP) project in Region 3 ended.
August 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A five-year time limit for cash assistance; b. Exemption of 50% of gross earned income from consideration when determining benefit level; c. Elimination of establishment of overpayments due to retrospective budgeting; d. Elimination of the 100% needs test; e. Increased allowable equity of \$5,000 for a client's automobile;

<p>August 1997 (cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Exemption of client savings accounts of up to \$3,000; g. Pregnant Teen and Teen Parent requirements for education (teen had to be pursuing high school completion or GED) went into effect; h. Diversion Services provided directly or through referral to other agencies as an alternative to WorkFirst Cash Assistance; i. A vehicle used to transport a disabled individual was exempt without regard to value; j. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced by 25% grant reduction penalty and determination of DCS non-cooperation to be made by the IV-D agency (under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D child support program to be eligible for TANF funds); k. The eligibility review cycle was extended from six to twelve months; l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction was modified to add an exception for clients who participated in or had completed treatment; m. Temporary disqualification of caretaker relative for failure to make timely report of a child's absence from home; k. Teen parent requirements for appropriate living situation were amended by state law to further restrict eligibility beyond TANF requirements, a living situation was not appropriate if a minor parent was under age 16 and resided with the adult parent of his/her child ("child rape" situations); and l. Certain categories of aliens were denied TANF benefits. <p>2. The State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA), program for legal immigrants was implemented.</p> <p>3. The AREN component of TANF was broadened so that clients no longer needed an eviction or utility shut-off notice in order to qualify for a payment. Also, the AREN payment was no longer limited to the grant payment standard for the family size. The effect was to allow some clients with income (earned or unearned) that exceeded the grant standard to retain eligibility because of the increase in the need (e.g., the payment standard plus the amount requested for AREN).</p>
<p>July 1997</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The License suspension program (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement was implemented. 2. Quality Assurance began Phase One implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation. 3. The 100-hour rule was permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.
<p>May 1997</p>	<p>Changes to the TANF program 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"> a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud); b. Ten year disqualification for individuals convicted of misrepresenting residence to obtain assistance in two or more states; and

May 1997 (cont.)	c. Lifetime disqualification for individuals convicted of drug-related felonies.
April 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Naturalization Facilitation for aged, blind or disabled SSI recipients at risk of losing SSI due to non-citizenship began. 2. On April 17, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF) legislation (EHB-3901) which established the WorkFirst Program. This program replaced the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit was repealed.
February 1997	As of February 1997, an unmarried minor parent who did not reside in an appropriate living situation, as determined by the DSHS, was ineligible for TANF (implementation of the TANF requirements).
January 1997	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program on January 10, 1997 when the TANF State Plan was submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services. The following TANF program changes were implemented in January as a result of the <i>Personal Responsibility & 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"> a. Upon the request of a law enforcement officer, the DSHS would furnish the address of any TANF recipient who was a fugitive felon or probation or parole violator or had information that was necessary for the conduct of the officer's official duties. b. Personal property of great sentimental value was exempt without regard to ceiling value. c. Non-recurring lump sum income in the form of compensatory awards or related settlements that were not used to repair or replace damaged, destroyed or stolen property or to pay medical bills were treated as resources on the first of the month following receipt. Recipients could reduce the value of the award prior to the first of the month as long as the resource was not transferred for less than adequate consideration. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">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"> i. Less than the payment standard, the amount would be deducted from the recipient's grant. ii. In excess of one month's grant payment less than two month's payment, the recipient's grant would be suspended. iii. In excess of two month's payment, the recipient would be ineligible for two months and must reapply for assistance at the end of the period of ineligibility. d. Fleeing felons were ineligible for TANF. A person was no longer eligible if fleeing from the law to avoid prosecution or imprisonment or violating a

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- condition of probation or parole.
2. **The shelter deduction** was increased from \$247 to \$250.
 3. The following **Food Stamp Program changes** were the result of the Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P. L. 104-193):
 - a. Children 21 years of age or younger living with a parent had to be included in the food stamp household with the parent.
 - b. Fleeing felons were ineligible for the food stamp program. A person was no longer eligible for the food stamp program when fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony and breaking a condition of parole or probation.
 - c. The 20% work expense deduction from earned income was eliminated when a household failed without good cause to report earnings in a timely manner resulting in an over issuance.
 - d. Immigrant eligibility changed so that many non-citizens who previously qualified now did not qualify for food stamps. The following non-citizens were eligible:
 - 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.

<p>January 1997 (cont.)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Food stamp benefits would not increase when income was decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program. 8. New penalties were required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They were: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 lived 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 caseload due to 1996 Welfare Reform legislation. However, under <i>the Balanced Budget Act of 1997</i>, most recipients would remain on SSI. Therefore, the State changed to the “Total Expenditure Method” for determining the State supplement amount.
<p>November 1996</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governor Mike Lowry presented Washington’s proposed Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) State Plan for public review and comment. 2. The ACES On-line Manuals System was implemented statewide. Policy and Procedural manuals as well as the ACES User Manual were now available electronically to all ACES users.

October 1996	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project began. The Alderwood, Smokey Point, Sky Valley and Everett CSOs established working agreements with community employment services agencies to test an inter-agency assessment tool and determine the services, time and costs needed to help long-term (recipient for six months or more and not suitable to apply for SSI) GA-U recipients become employable. 2. The vehicle resource limit for the food stamp program was raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650. 3. The standard deduction for food stamps was frozen at \$134.
August 1996	<p>On August 22, 1996 President Clinton signed the <i>Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)</i> 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 Home and Community Services, Aging and Adult Services. General Assistance-Unemployable WAC was amended to waive the requirement for medical documentation to establish incapacity for these cases.</p>
May 1996	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The definition of student was expanded to include an adult student who has parental control of a child 11 years of age or under when neither the child's natural or adoptive nor step-parent nor the adult's spouse resided in the household. 2. DSHS received waiver approval from Food and Consumer Services to eliminate the telephone interview for food stamp benefits at the time of the desk review for Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). A face-to-face interview was to be required every 12 months for the Food Stamp Program. 3. A new description was added to inaccessible resources – resources are inaccessible if, when sold, the resources would net the household less than one-half of the applicable resource limit.
March 1996	<p><i>Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996, P. L. 104-121</i>, 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>
December 1995	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was changed effective December 1, 1995 to allow AFDC recipient households the option of including or excluding the child of unmarried parents when the child is living with both parents. This change

December 1995 (cont.)	<p>was made in response to the State court of appeals decision in <i>Sams v. DSHS</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Unmarried, two-parent AFDC applicants were offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits at the time of financial interview. Those applicants choosing not to complete an affidavit were then to be referred to the Division of Child Support for paternity establishment. 3. The Food Stamp Standard Deduction was reduced from \$138 to \$134. 4. The Garcia decision from the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals was implemented. An intentional program violation disqualification would be implemented the first of the month following the date the person received written notification of the Administrative Disqualification Hearing for both recipients and non-recipients.
October 1995	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Food Stamp Program changed as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Thrifty Food Plan amounts and Basis of Issuance tables were increased. b. Gross, net and 165% of Income Standards were increased. c. The standard deduction was increased to \$138. d. The homeless shelter deduction was increased to \$143. e. The maximum shelter deduction was increased to \$247. f. The Standard Utility Allowance increased to \$220. g. The Telephone Standard increased to \$29. h. The vehicle fair market value limit increased to \$4,600. 2. Cooperation with Quality Control (QC) was made an eligibility factor for AFDC. AFDC grants must be terminated for families that refuse to cooperate in the Quality Control review process. 3. Refugees were eligible for extended Refugee Medical Assistance through the eighth month after entry into the United States, regardless of their Refugee Cash Assistance status.
September 1995	<p>Need standards for grant recipients were raised to reflect annual cost of living adjustment. AFDC grant Payment Standards remain unchanged and were now equal to 43.6% of the Need Standards.</p>
August 1995	<p>The Department suspended retrospectively budgeted Food Stamp households for one month when the household received an extra periodic income. Retrospective budgeting meant budgeting income from a past month to determine benefits for a future month, e.g., earned income received in January would be reported to the Department in February and then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.</p>
July 1995	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The department added a non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance. 2. A mandatory verification for household composition, shelter, and utility costs was added.

July 1995
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3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was amended, as required by the Legislature, to require the DSHS to **notify the parent with whom a child last resided** when the child was approved for AFDC while living with a nonparent relative. The parent also must be informed of the availability of Family Reconciliation Services and that they have the right to request their child's address. The Department was obligated to disclose the child's address to the parent provided there were no allegations of child abuse or neglect.
4. **Public Law 103-286 exempted payments made to victims of Nazi persecution** when determining eligibility and the amount of benefits or services.
5. As a result of the **Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Settlement Act**, funds paid from a trust fund established through the act were disregarded.
6. **Bank accounts jointly owned by AFDC recipients and SSI recipients** could be excluded as a resource for AFDC if the account was considered by Social Security Administration Disability Office (SSADO) in determining SSI eligibility.