Washington State
Department of Social & Health Services

Transforming lives

ESA Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2019

A reference for programs, caseloads and expenditures

DSHS Economic Services Administration

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

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Dear Colleagues and Partners:

I am pleased to present the Economic Services Administration's Briefing Book for State Fiscal Year 2019. This book is a reference guide to our programs, client demographics, caseloads, and expenditures. It highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2019, which covers the period July 2018 through June 2019, and it provides historical data on our programs.

You can find the ESA Briefing Book online at the following link: http://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/manuals/briefing-book.

We are committed to providing you with accurate and useful information. If you have any questions about the Briefing Book or have suggestions for how to improve it in the future, please feel free to contact Shane Riddle at (360) 725-4352 or riddlms@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 2019 is a reference guide to our programs, caseload trends, client demographics, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2019, which is the 12-month period that starts July 1, 2018 and ends June 30, 2019. It also provides historical trends.

The ESA Briefing Book is arranged in the following categories:

Introduction to ESA

ESA Program Descriptions

Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance Program

Basic Food Programs

Child Support Program

Domestic Violence Program

Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program

Medical Assistance Programs

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) Program

Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA) Programs

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Program

Other Programs

Expenditures

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served

Appendices

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

About the Economic Services Administration

In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2019, approximately one in four Washington residents turned to the Economic Services Administration (ESA) within the Department of Social and Health Services for assistance with cash, food, child support, child care, disability determination, support for transitioning to employment, and other services. A customer base of nearly 1.8 million individuals receives service from more than 4,300 dedicated ESA employees providing individuals and families across the state with the resources and support they need to transform their lives.

Together, the variety of services ESA provides aim to achieve a unified goal of reducing the number of individuals and families living below 200 percent of the federal poverty level by 50 percent by 2025 in a way that eliminates disparity. This goal—along with specific strategic objectives, success measures, and action plans—is part of ESA's 2019-2021 Strategic Plan. Of course, it is not a goal that can be achieved by ESA alone. Governor Inslee's Directive 17-13 ensures that other state agencies, legislators, and stakeholders representing those most affected by poverty are engaged in work to reduce poverty in Washington state. Under this directive, a work group co-chaired by DSHS, the Employment Security Department, and the Department of Commerce will submit a comprehensive 10-year poverty reduction strategic plan to Governor Inslee by December 31, 2019. In addition, House Bill 1482 (2018 Legislative Session) established the Legislative-Executive WorkFirst Poverty Reduction Oversight Task requiring DSHS to develop a five-year plan by December 2019 to address intergenerational poverty, subject to oversight and approval by the task force.

ESA's core services focus on:

- **Poverty Reduction** – helping low-income people meet their foundational needs and achieve economic security through cash grants, food, and medical assistance and employment-focused services. Major programs include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and WorkFirst (Washington's welfare to work program); Basic Food; Basic Food Employment & Training, Aged, Blind or Disabled; Pregnant Women Assistance; Refugee Cash Assistance; and medical assistance.
- **Child Support –** ensuring parents fulfill their responsibility to their children through increased financial and medical support. This helps children reach their full potential and contribute to our communities by making sure they have the resources to thrive.
- **Financial Recovery** – collecting 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 federal Social Security Administration, ESA's Division of 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.
- Constituent-related services are available by phone at 1-800-865-7801.

Division of Child Support

ESA's Division of Child Support (DCS) assists with establishing paternity, as well as establishing and enforcing child support and medical support obligations. DCS is one of a number of programs working together to ensure that families have the maximum amount of financial resources to ensure their economic well-being.

- 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.
- The DCS Mobile App is available for Android and Apple devices and can be found in the devices' respective app stores by searching for **WA State Child Support**.
- The DCS Alternative Solutions Program provides connections to government and community groups which help non-custodial parents remove barriers to - getting and keeping jobs. For more information, contact AlternativeSolutions@dshs.wa.gov or 360-664-5028.

ESA Partnerships

ESA works collaboratively with other state agencies and community partners to carry out programs and initiatives that help adults, children, and families have what we all need to build a solid foundation in our lives: healthy meals, safe housing, and educational opportunities. 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 economic security.
- 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.
- ESA staff refers Basic Food recipients to contracted community-based organizations, Employment Security Department (ESD) and community and technical colleges to engage in the Washington state Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program, which provides job search, job search training, educational services, skills training, and other employment opportunities.

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

2019

The Economic Services Administration (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

Table of Contents

ESA Programs 9
Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN) 10
Brief Description 10
Legal Authorization 10
Funding Source 10
Population Served 10
Eligibility 10
Services 10
Linkages 10
Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance 11
Brief Description 11
Legal Authorization 11
Cash assistance is authorized by RCW 74.62.030 11
Funding Source 11
Population Served 11
Eligibility 11
Services 11
Linkages 11
Basic Food - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) 13
Brief Description 13
Legal Authorization 13
Funding Source 13
Population Served 13
Eligibility 13
Services 14
Linkages 14
Basic Food - Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP) 16
Brief Description 16
Legal Authorization 16

Funding Source 16
100% Federal - United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. 16
Population Served 16
Eligibility 16
Services 16
Linkages 16
Basic Food - Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP) 17
Brief Description 17
Legal Authorization 17
Funding Source 17
Population Served 17
Eligibility 17
Services 17
Linkages 17
Transitional Food Assistance (TFA) 18
Brief Description 18
Legal Authorization 18
Funding Source 18
Population Served 18
Eligibility 18
Services 18
Linkages 19
Basic Food Employment and Training Program (BFET) 20
Brief Description 20
Legal Authorization 20
Funding Source 20
Population Served 20
Eligibility 20
Services 20
Linkages 20
Resources to Initiate Successful Employment (RISE) Pilot 21

Brief Description 21
Legal Authorization 21
Funding Source 21
Population Served 21
Eligibility 21
Services 21
Linkages 21
Child Support Services 22
Brief Description 22
Legal Authorization 22
Funding Source 22
Population Served 22
Eligibility 22
Services 22
Linkages 23
Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) and Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) 24
Brief Description 24
Legal Authorization 24
Funding Source 24
Population Served 24
Eligibility 24
Services 24
Linkages 24
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) 25
Brief Description 25
Legal Authorization 25
Funding Source 25
Population Served 25
Eligibility 25
Services 25
Linkages 25

Domestic Violence Victim Services 26
Brief Description 26
Legal Authorization 26
Funding Source 26
Population Served 26
Eligibility 26
Services 26
Linkages 26
Domestic Violence Intervention Treatment Certification (DVIT) 27
Brief Description 27
Legal Authorization 27
Funding Source 27
Population Served 27
Eligibility 27
Services 27
Linkages 27
Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program 28
Brief Description 28
Legal Authorization 28
Funding Source 28
Population Served 28
Eligibility 28
Services 28
Linkages 28
Medical Assistance Programs 29
Brief Description 29
Legal Authorization 29
Funding Source 29
Population Served 29
Eligibility 29
Services 29

Linkages 29
Office of Financial Recovery (OFR) 30
Brief Description 30
Legal Authorization 30
Funding Source 30
Population Served 30
Eligibility 30
Services 30
Linkages 30
Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) 31
Brief Description 31
Legal Authorization 31
Funding Source 31
Population Served 31
Eligibility 31
Services 31
Linkages 31
Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) 32
Brief Description 32
Legal Authorization 32
Funding Source 32
Population Served 32
Eligibility 32
Services 32
Linkages 32
Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA) 33
Brief Description 33
Legal Authorization 33
Funding Source 33
Population Served 33
Eligibility 33

Services 33
Linkages 33
Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) 34
Brief Description 34
Legal Authorization 34
Funding Source 34
Population Served 34
Eligibility 34
Services 34
Linkages 34
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) 36
Brief Description 36
Legal Authorization 36
Funding Source 36
Population Served 36
Eligibility 36
Services 37
State Family Assistance (SFA) 38
Brief Description 38
Legal Authorization 38
Funding Source 38
Population Served 38
Eligibility 38
Services 38
Linkages 38
WorkFirst (WF) 40
Brief Description 40
Legal Authorization 40
Funding Source 40
Population Served 40
Eligibility 40

Services 40
Linkages 41
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and State Supplemental Payment (SSP) 42
Brief Description 42
Legal Authorization 42
Funding Source 42
Population Served 42
Eligibility 42
Services 42
Linkages 42
United States Repatriation Program 43
Brief Description 43
Legal Authorization 43
Funding Source 43
Population Served 43
Eligibility 43
Services 43
Linkages 43
Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC) 44
Brief Description 44
Legal Authorization 44
Funding Source 44
Population Served 44
Eligibility 44
Services 45
Linkages 45
Working Family Support (WFS) 46
Brief Description 46
Legal Authorization 46
Funding Source 46
Population Served 46

Eligibility 46
Services 46
Linkages 46

ESA Programs

The Department of Social and Health Services transforms lives by empowering individuals and families to thrive. Although most clients of ESA do not receive a cash grant, they may rely 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 provide a brief description of ESA programs. In order to learn more about a particular program's caseload, client demographics, expenditures, and program details, please see the corresponding full-length chapter.

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 individuals or families with an eligible minor child.

Eligibility

Families must:

1. Receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA);
2. Have an emergency housing or utility need; and
3. Have a good reason for not having enough money to pay for housing or utility costs.

Services

Payments may be used to:

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

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

Brief Description

Provides cash assistance, a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program, and help accessing federal disability benefits to 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

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 a substance use disorder. People who have a substance use disorder in addition to a separate mental or physical impairment may qualify for ABD.
5. Recipients who are assessed as in need of treatment by a certified chemical dependency professional are required to participate in substance use disorder treatment as a condition of eligibility.

Services

1. Cash assistance.
2. Referral to the Department of Commerce administered HEN program.
3. SSI Facilitation services by Social Service Specialists trained to assist with the SSI disability application and appeal process.
4. Case management and referral services.

Linkages

1. Health Care Authority Foundational Community Supports (Supported Employment and Supportive Housing)
2. Behavioral Health Organizations
3. Department of Commerce HEN providers
4. Department of Corrections (Transitional Offender Assistance Program)
5. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
6. Disability Determination Services
7. Social Security Administration
8. Local resources (such as food banks and housing, emergency shelters, etc.)
9. Home and Community Services (e.g. long–term or residential care facilities)
10. Naturalization assistance services
11. Washington Department of Veterans Affairs
12. Private-practice attorneys represent ABD recipients in challenging denial of disability,

after the reconsideration stage of the SSI application process

Basic Food - 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

1. Must meet USDA Food and Nutrition Services criteria for financial need.
2. Eligible assistance unit (AU) members must:
   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 AU is categorically eligible when:
   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:
      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 remaining eligible assistance unit members:
   a. Fugitive felons including probation and parole violators.
   b. Persons failing to attest to citizenship or alien status.
   c. Persons disqualified for (i) intentional program violation, (ii) failure to provide a Social Security Number, (iii) not participating in work requirements, (iv) or if an ineligible alien.

Services

Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores.

Linkages

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

Effective 10-1-2018				
Column A Number of eligible AU members	Column B Maximum Gross Monthly Income	Column C Maximum Net Monthly Income	Column D Maximum Allotment	Column E 165% of the Poverty Level[1]
1	$1,316	$ 1,012	$192	$1,670
2	1,784	1,372	353	2,264
3	2,252	1,732	505	2,858
4	2,720	2,092	642	3,452
5	3,188	2,452	762	4,046
6	3,656	2,812	914	4,640
7	4,124	3,172	1,011	5,234
8	4,592	3,532	1,155	5,828
9	5,060	3,892	1,299	6,422
10	5,528	4,252	1,443	7,016
Each Additional Member	+$468	+$360	+$144	+$594

Exceptions:

1. If the Assistance Unit (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

[1] 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.

budget the AU's income to decide the amount of Basic Food the AU will receive.

2. If the AU includes a member who is 60 years of age or older or has a disability, income must be at or below the limit in column C only.
3. If the applicant is 60 years of age or older and cannot buy and cook their own meals because of a permanent disability, we use column E to decide if they can be a separate AU.
4. If the AU has zero income, benefits are the maximum allotment in Column D based on the number of eligible members in the AU.

Basic Food - 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 :

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
4. Do not have earned income when they apply for SSI.

Eligibility

Must meet criteria listed in "Population Served" above. Clients are ineligible if they:

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

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)

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

The eligibility rules for FAP are the same as the rules for the federal SNAP program, except for citizenship and immigrant status requirements.

Households can receive a mix of FAP and SNAP benefits depending on the citizenship or alien status of each person in the home.

Services

Same as for federal SNAP:

Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores.

The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income.

Linkages

Same as for federal SNAP:

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)

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 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:

1. The family was receiving Basic Food when determined no longer eligible for TANF;
2. After the family stops receiving TANF, no other member of the Basic Food assistance unit continues to receive TANF;
3. The family did not move out of Washington State.
4. The family was not in sanction status when TANF ended.
5. When the TANF grant ended, the Basic Food assistance unit (AU) did not become ineligible because:
   a. They were applying for recertification of their Basic Food benefits and refused to cooperate with the application process; or
   b. All members were 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 TANF and receive transitional food assistance.

Services

Same as for federal SNAP:

1. Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores.
2. The TFA benefit amount is based on the regular monthly benefit allotment issued to the Basic Food AU for the last month the AU received TANF. The last TANF grant payment will not count when the transitional food assistance benefit amount is calculated. For example:
   a. If the Basic Food assistance unit's only income was TANF, 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 TANF plus income from another source, only the income from the other source is counted when calculating the transitional food assistance amount.
3. TFA benefits are adjusted if:
   a. An assistance unit member is found eligible to receive Basic Food in another

assistance unit. Benefits are adjusted by:

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 are deducted from the monthly benefits to repay the overpayment as required in WAC 388-410-0033. This includes:

i. Starting a new monthly deduction;

ii. Changing the amount of the monthly deduction; and

iii. Ending the monthly deduction when the amount owed is paid off.

Linkages

Same as for federal SNAP:

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)

Brief Description

The Washington State Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program provides job search, job search training, 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

DSHS program administrative structure is funded using 100% federal funds. Contracted providers receive 50% federal funds and use non-federal funds as match.

Population Served

Provided on a voluntary basis to Basic Food recipients throughout the state who are over the age of 16 and seek employment readiness services.

Eligibility

1. All federally funded Basic Food program eligible 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:

1. Job search.
2. Job readiness training.
3. Basic skills, English as a Second Language (ESL), or vocational education.
4. Referral to job openings.
5. Support services.
6. Job retention services.
7. Life Skills.

Linkages

Same as those for the TANF program. In addition, specified contractors (community-based organizations) also provide job search activities, support services, basic education and vocational training services.

Resources to Initiate Successful Employment (RISE) Pilot

Brief Description

RISE is a three year, $22 million dollar pilot project that aims to enhance the current Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) program by adding comprehensive case management, Strategies for Success (SFS), and Work-Based Learning to targeted populations.

The RISE pilot ended on December 31, 2018.

Legal Authorization

Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, amended by the Agricultural Act of 2014, Public Law 113-79.

Funding Source

100% Federal Funds from the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)

Population Served

RISE participants are comprised of randomly selected work-registrants in King, Pierce, Spokane, and Yakima counties.

Eligibility

1. All randomly selected work-registrants who meet one or more of the following:
    a. Homeless;
    b. Veteran;
    c. Limited English Proficiency (LEP);
    d. Long term unemployed;
    e. Non-Custodial Parents (NCPs) owing arrears (back child support).

Services

RISE participants will receive:

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; and
9. Paid work experience.

Linkages

Same as those for the TANF program. In addition, specified contractors (community-based organizations) in the counties named above also provide job search activities, support services, basic education, and vocational training services.

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 RCW 74.20A; WAC 388-14A.

Funding Source

Funded by federal matching funds, state funds, and additional annual federal performance incentive award funding. The basic federal matching rate is 66%.

Source of IV-D funds for SFY 2018:

State Funds: $43.7 million (29%).
Federal Matching Funds: $104.5 million (71%).

Population Served

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

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.
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.

Linkages

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 (DCAP[2])

Brief Description

Provides program benefits to alleviate emergent conditions resulting from insufficient income and resources to provide for food, shelter, clothing, medical care, or other necessary items. Benefits may be authorized for 30 consecutive days only in any consecutive 12-month period.

Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) 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.[3]

Legal Authorization

RCW 74.04.660, Family Emergency Assistance Program §301(6), Chapter 181, Laws of 2008 (SB 6950).

Funding Source

100% State – Non-MOE.

Population Served

Pregnant individuals or families with dependent children who face an emergency and do not have the money to meet their basic needs, including families whose TANF cash assistance has been terminated for Non-Compliance Sanction (NCS) and those who have already received 60 months of TANF and do not qualify for a Time Limit Extension.

In the event of a disaster, declared by the Governor: Individuals or families (with or without children) living in the affected area who are not eligible for TANF, SFA, PWA, RCA, or ABD and otherwise meet eligibility requirements.

Eligibility

1. Must be residents of Washington.
2. Must be in emergent need and have no resources to meet that need.
3. Family income must be less than 90% of the TANF payment standard for a household with shelter cost.
4. Payment is limited to payment maximums for individual emergent need items or the TANF payment standard for a household with shelter cost, whichever is lower.

Services

Provides for specific emergent needs such as food, shelter, clothing, minor medical care, utilities, household maintenance, job-related transportation or clothing, and transportation for a minor, not in foster care, to the home of a relative or approved caregiver.

Linkages

1. Department of Commerce
2. Low–income emergency housing
3. Food banks
4. Charitable agencies
5. Community medical centers
6. Other public assistance programs

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[2] DCAP is paid through CEAP.

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

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[4] 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

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. Cannot be in WorkFirst noncompliance or child support non-cooperation status.
5. 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.
6. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a 12 consecutive month period.
7. The total of all payments in a 30-day period is limited to $1,250.

Services

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

1. Employment
2. Child care
3. Child support services
4. Medical assistance
5. Food assistance
6. Other services to assist low-income families

[4] See TANF/SFA program description on Pages 28-32.

Domestic Violence Victim Services

Brief Description

Provides statewide services through local community organizations to help people who are hurt or harmed by domestic violence; provides education and information on domestic violence to local communities.

Legal Authorization

Authorized by Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) 42 U.S.C. 10404, Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) 42 U.S.C. 10603, RCW 70.123 Shelters for Victims of Domestic Violence, WAC 388-61A Domestic Violence Victim Services and Prevention Efforts.

Funding Source

Blended federal and state funding sources and an interlocal agreement with the Department of Commerce (VOCA funds).

Population Served

Victims of domestic violence and their dependent children; community groups and individuals interested in learning about domestic violence, available services and prevention.

Eligibility

People who have been hurt or harmed by domestic violence (RCW 70.123.020) are eligible for services provided through contracts with community-based and local government agencies.

Services

Services provided through contracts with community-based and local government agencies include:

Safety planning, crisis intervention and crisis helplines, emergency shelter, individual advocacy, legal advocacy, support groups, child care assistance during advocacy and support group sessions, age appropriate supportive services and resources for children and youth residing in emergency shelter, emergency transportation assistance, information and referral, community education and prevention activities.

Linkages

1. Community-based domestic violence agencies
2. Culturally specific community-based organizations
3. Domestic violence and crime victims coalitions
4. Local law enforcement and prosecution agencies
5. Courts of various jurisdictions
6. Public assistance programs and organizations providing community resources, such as food banks and utility assistance agencies
7. Homelessness services and housing assistance agencies
8. Department of Children, Youth and Families: Child Protective Services
9. Civil legal aid providers
10. Behavioral health treatment providers
11. Local schools
12. Healthcare providers

Domestic Violence Intervention Treatment Certification (DVIT)

Brief Description

The DVIT program conducts certification for local community organizations and treatment professionals that provide domestic violence perpetrator treatment. The DVIT program monitors and conducts investigations of certified domestic violence perpetrator treatment programs to determine compliance with program standards (WAC 388-60B).

Legal Authorization

RCW 26.50.150: Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programs and WAC 388-60B: Domestic Violence Perpetrator Treatment Program Standards.

Funding Source

The state's administrative cost for the program is funded by state funds.

Population Served

The DVIT Program serves certified domestic violence perpetrator treatment programs and stakeholders who work directly with perpetrator treatment programs.

Eligibility

To obtain initial certification and to re-certify domestic violence perpetrator treatment programs must submit policies and procedures; letters of support from stakeholders; identify evidence-based and promising practices; and adhere to staffing, continuing education, facility, and quality management standards.

Services

The department certifies and re-certifies (every two years) domestic violence perpetrator treatment programs, conducts on-site reviews and investigations of certified programs, and delivers technical assistance, consultation, and trainings for certified programs and stakeholders.

Linkages

1. Domestic violence perpetrator treatment programs
2. Courts of various jurisdictions
3. Probation departments
4. The Department of Children, Youth and Families: Child Protective Services
5. Guardians ad litem
6. Court appointed special advocates
7. Domestic violence victim services programs
8. The Department of Corrections
9. Local law enforcement agencies

Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program

Brief Description

Provides a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program, which offers potential access to housing supports and essential needs items (e.g., bus passes and personal care items). Eligibility for HEN assistance is determined by the Department of Commerce through a network of local grantees.

Legal Authorization

Authorized by RCW 74.04.805.

Funding Source

Incapacity examinations used by the Department to determine HEN Referral eligibility are 100% General Fund-State (GF-S).

Population Served

Adults 18-64 years of age who are unable to work for at least 90 days due to a mental incapacity, physical incapacity, or substance use disorder.

Eligibility

1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits.
2. Recipients must be unable to work for at least 90 days due to a mental incapacity, physical incapacity, or substance use disorder.
3. Recipients who are assessed as in need of treatment by a certified chemical dependency professional are required to participate in substance use disorder treatment as a condition of eligibility.

Services

1. Referral to the HEN program (administered by the Department of Commerce).
2. Case management and referral services.

Linkages

1. Department of Commerce HEN providers
2. Health Care Authority Foundational Community Supports (Supported Employment and Supportive Housing)
3. Behavioral Health Organizations
4. Washington Department of Veterans Affairs
5. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
6. Local resources (such as food banks, emergency shelter, housing, etc.)

[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.

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

In general, most recipients are low-income and have no other medical coverage available. Eligibility requirements for specific programs vary based on program relatability, such as:

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. Recipients of ABD cash assistance or HEN Referral.

Services

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

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)

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 (HCA). 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

1. Billing services.
2. Accounting and reconciliation of debts owed to the Department and partners.
3. Debt establishment.
4. Debt enforcement.

Linkages

1. Health Care Authority
2. All DSHS Administrations
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)

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 individuals, 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

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 (PWA)

Brief Description

Provides cash assistance to low-income pregnant individuals 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

100% General Fund - State.

Population Served

Pregnant individuals 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

1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits.
2. Recipients who are assessed as in need of treatment by a certified chemical dependency professional are required to participate in substance use disorder treatment as a condition of eligibility

Services

1. Cash assistance
2. Case management
3. Referral services

Linkages

1. Local resources (such as low-income housing and emergency shelter providers, and food banks)Children and family services
2. Community medical centers
3. Charitable organizations

Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)

Brief Description

Provides up to 8 months of cash assistance for newly arrived single and married adults who are ineligible for TANF. Provides medical assistance for newly arrived refugees who are ineligible for MAGI Medicaid.

Legal Authorization

45 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

1. People who have recently resettled in Washington state as refugees. Refugees are 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

1. People with the following U.S. immigration status: refugee, asylee, Cubans/Haitian entrant, Amerasian, victims of human trafficking and their eligible family members, and Iraqi/Afghani Special Immigrants (SIV).
2. Applicants must meet the financial need criteria and be ineligible for TANF, because they are without dependent children
3. 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 Afghanis who do not become Special Immigrants until after they enter the U.S., eligibility expires eight months after the date their status is granted.
4. Unless exempt, adults must register for employment and language services.
5. Refugees must also provide the name of the refugee resettlement agency which helped to bring them into the U.S.

Services

1. Cash assistance for food, clothing, and shelter.
2. Medical assistance.

Linkages

1. Refugee resettlement agencies
2. Ethnic community-based organizations
3. Community employment providers
4. State Colleges
5. Low-income housing providers
6. Food banks
7. Community medical centers
8. Charitable agencies Workforce development councils
9. Public health departments
10. Other local agencies

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA)

Brief Description

Provides statewide services through local community partners to help people who are refugees and immigrants achieve economic stability and integration into Washington communities.

Legal Authorization

Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; 45 CFR Part 400, RCW 74.08A.

Funding Source

Blended federal and state funding sources, from the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), TANF and SNAP E&T.

Population Served

Refugees, humanitarian entrants, and immigrants lawfully residing in the U.S.

Eligibility

1. People who have a following U.S. immigration status: refugee, asylee, Cubans/Haitian entrant, Amerasian, victims of human trafficking and their eligible family members, and Iraqi/Afghani Special Immigrants (SIV) 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/SFA or are eligible for BFET.
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

The following ORIA services are provided through contracts with community-based agencies, refugee resettlement agencies, ethnic community-based organizations, public health departments, community and technical colleges, and other state agencies:

1. Employment readiness and job placement services.
2. Job skills training.
3. Vocational English language training.
4. Refugee Health Screenings and health services.
5. Comprehensive case management services.
6. Self-sufficiency education workshops.
7. Immigration assistance.
8. Services for Older Refugees
9. Refugee children and youth programming.
10. Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) foster care services.
11. Mental health services.
12. Naturalization services.

Linkages

1. Community-based employment providers
2. Ethnic community-based organizations
3. Refugee resettlement agencies
4. Public health departments.
5. Community and technical colleges
6. Community-based organizations
7. School Districts
8. Area Agencies on Aging
9. Local employers
10. Employment Security Department
11. Workforce training councils
12. Local government agencies

13. Housing Authorities
14. Other organizations providing community resources, such as food banks and utility assistance agencies

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Brief Description

Provides cash assistance to parents/caregivers with children and pregnant individuals to bolster their ability to meet their foundational needs. Persons who are caring for a relative's child, are legal guardians or who 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 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), RCW 74.08 (Eligibility Generally —Standards of Assistance), RCW 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and RCW 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

1. Children under age 18.
2. Children under age 19 attending high school or a GED program full-time.
3. Parents or needy caretaker relatives of these children.
4. Unmarried teen parents under age 18.
5. Pregnant individuals with no other children.

Eligibility

1. The family or assistance unit must include a child (or a pregnant individual 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 $6,000 in countable assets. The first $10,000 in equity value of a vehicle is exempt, and equity that exceeds this amount counts towards the $6,000 asset limit[5].
4. Teen parents must meet all TANF eligibility requirements, be living in an approved living situation, and must be attending high school. When not living in an approved living situation, the child of the teen is opened on TANF as a child-only case.
5. Families must be Washington state residents and not living in a public institution (with some exceptions).

[5] Resource limits for all cash programs increased to $6,000 and $10,000 for vehicle equity, effective February 1, 2019. (See RCW 74.04.005)

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 with some exceptions.
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 two months of non-compliance.
10. There is no income or resources cap or work participation requirement for non-needy relatives and other non-parent adults applying for or receiving child-only TANF on behalf of needy children.
11. Benefits have a five-year time limit with some exceptions.

Services

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.

State Family Assistance (SFA)

Brief Description

Provides state-funded cash assistance for legal immigrant families, students ages 19 to 20, and pregnant individuals 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

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 and not in school full-time.
3. Needy caretaker relatives of these children.
4. Pregnant individuals 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:
   a. They 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 their assistance unit has a child less than twelve months of age

Eligibility

1. Recipients must meet all other TANF eligibility criteria.
2. Immigrants must be:
   a. Qualified aliens ineligible for TANF because of the five–year period of ineligibility; or
   b. Lawfully present non-qualified aliens residing indefinitely in Washington state, 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 some exceptions.

Services

1. Cash assistance in accordance with state payment standards for food, clothing and shelter.
2. SFA recipients are eligible for WorkFirst services.
3. Additional Requirements for Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as rent and utilities if eviction or shut–off notices have been issued.

Linkages

1. Low–income housing
2. Food banks
3. Children and family services
4. Community medical centers

5. Charitable organizations

WorkFirst (WF)

Brief Description

Provides support services and activities to TANF/SFA participants so they can find and keep jobs to move forward on a pathway to economic stability.

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 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), RCW 74.08 (Eligibility Generally—Standards of Assistance), RCW 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and RCW 74.12 (TANF), as amended by the Washington Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act, ESHB-3901.

Funding Source

Funded by a federal block grant (Title IV-A of the Social Security Act) and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds.

Population Served

Low-income families with dependent children and pregnant individuals.

Eligibility

TANF/SFA applicants and recipients.

Services

Case Management and Social Services may include the following:

1. Information about the WorkFirst program.
2. Comprehensive Evaluation to identify a participant's strengths, needs of their family, participation options, and best pathway to employment.
3. Referrals for services that a family may need including:
   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 use disorder.
   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. Help for pregnant or parenting minors to 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.

Services While Working

1. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training).
2. Re-employment services following job loss.

Services While Looking for Work

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).

Services While Preparing for Work

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.

Linkages

1. Employment Security Department
2. Department of Commerce
3. State Board for Community & Technical Colleges
4. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
5. Tribal TANF programs
   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
6. Community programs
7. RIA contracted refugee and immigrant community-based organizations
8. Local Planning Areas

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and 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–RCW 74.04.640.

Funding Source

State: 100% state funds for the supplement.

Population Served

SSP is paid to the following populations:

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

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

1. The MIL SSP varies by individual and federal requirement.
2. The SSP for the aged, blind, or ineligible spouse is $40 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

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

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 and/or dependent(s) 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 and/or their dependent(s) returning from a foreign country.

Eligibility

The U.S. Department of State determines eligibility and authorizes repatriation based on poverty, mental illness, physical illness, or international crisis.

Services

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 facilitate connection to social and community programs and services to establish access to housing and other ongoing needs.

Linkages

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

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 to enable children to receive stable and good quality care. Due to the recent transfer of the WCCC program from DSHS to DCYF (transferred effective 7/1/2019), subsequent editions of the ESA Briefing Book will not present WCCC data.

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 'snapshot' 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

Parent(s) must participate in an approvable activity. Effective July 1, 2016 the approvable activity is based on a 'snapshot' 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. Beginning July 1, 2017, families experiencing homelessness are eligible for a four-month grace period before the requirement to be in an approved activity applies.

1. WorkFirst Participant.
    a. An approved activity in an Individual Responsibility Plan and/or:
    b. Employment, Self-Employment, Transportation Time, Study Time, Sleep Time.
2. Not a WorkFirst Participant.
    a. Employment.
    b. Self-Employment.
    c. Basic Food Employment and Training.
    d. Education.
        i. Parent under age 22.
            1. High School.
            2. GED.
        ii. Parent age 22 or older.
            1. Must work a minimum of 20 hours a week or be in 16 or more hours of work study.
            2. Limited to 24 months of:
                i. Adult Basic Education.
                ii. English as a Second Language.
                iii. High School/GED Completion.

3. Limited to 36 months of:
    i. Vocational Education.

3. Have countable income at or below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines at application.
4. Children must:
    a. Belong to one of the following groups:
        i. A U.S. Citizen, a U.S. national, a qualified alien, or a nonqualified alien who meets the Washington State residency requirements.
    b. Live in Washington State and be:
        i. Less than age 13; or
        ii. Less than age 19 and:
            1. Have a verified special need, or
            3. Be under court supervision.

Services

Provides payment to licensed and license-exempt child care providers as reimbursement for child care services provided.

Linkages

1. Department of Children Youth and Families Customer Service Contact Center
2. TANF/WorkFirst
3. Community Service Offices (CSOs)
4. Licensed Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes
5. License-Exempt Family, Friend and Neighbor (FFN) Providers
6. SEIU 925

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

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:
   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.
5. Working Family Support Program is limited to a maximum of 10,000 households.

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

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

2019

Provides cash assistance and a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program 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

Table of Contents

Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance Program Overview 3
Selected ABD Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 4
ABD Clients, SFY 2012 – 2019 5
ABD Clients by Program Type, SFY 2019 6
ABD Adult Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2019 7
Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 8
Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2019 Snapshot 12
Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot 13
Clients by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 15
ABD Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 16

Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance Program Overview

ABD is a state-funded program for low-income adults who have no dependents and who are age 65 or older, blind, or determined likely to meet SSI disability criteria based on an impairment(s) expected to last at least 12 consecutive months. The program was implemented on November 1, 2011 as authorized by Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082. The ABD program provides cash assistance and a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program[1].

Additional information for this program, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available here.

Highlights

The average number of ABD program clients per month in Washington state was **20,281 in SFY 2019,** up from **19,694 in SFY 2018**. The average monthly cash grant assistance per client was **$171**. The average monthly ABD clients in SFY 2019 included:

- Aged – 4,705 persons
- Disabled – 491 persons
- Pending SSI – 15,084 persons
- Institutionalized – 1 persons

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2019.

DATA NOTES:

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

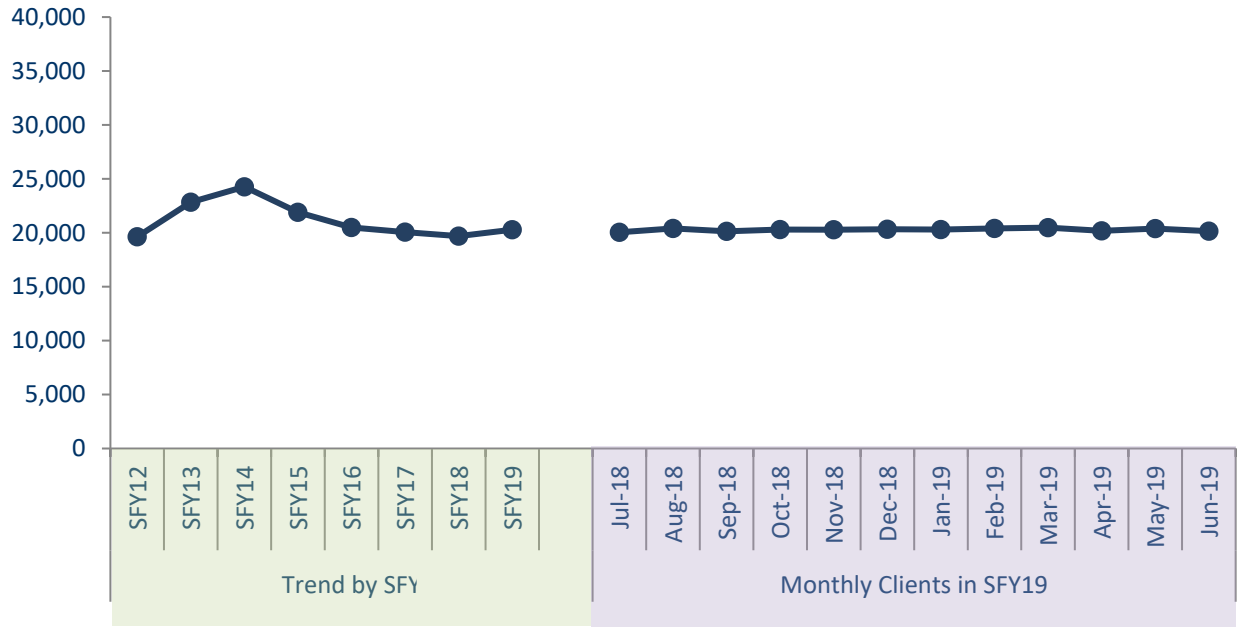
[1] Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2667 expanded eligibility for the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program to include recipients of the Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) program effective March 13, 2018.

Selected ABD Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	19,694 (19,355 – 19,966)	20,281 (20,042 - 20,473)	*3.0% (Increase)*	↑
State Population[2] Age 18 and Over	5,760,666	5,863,772	*1.8% (Increase)*	↑
Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over	0.3%	0.3%	*No Change*	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)[3]	$169.12 ($168.22 - $169.69)	$170.51 ($169.42 - $171.60)	*0.8% (Increase)*	↑

[2]Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates
[3] Payments not adjusted for refunds.

ABD Clients, SFY 2012 – 2019[4]



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY10	N/A	**SFY15**	21,904
SFY11	N/A	**SFY16**	20,499
SFY12	19,627	**SFY17**	20,064
SFY13	22,840	**SFY18**	19,694
SFY14	24,268	**SFY19**	20,281

SFY 2019	Clients	Total Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	20,042	$3,395,512	$169.42
August	20,397	$3,465,984	$169.93
September	20,134	$3,424,216	$170.07
October	20,295	$3,447,432	$169.87
November	20,283	$3,466,141	$170.89
December	20,324	$3,472,556	$170.86
January	20,302	$3,461,895	$170.52
February	20,403	$3,501,197	$171.60
March	20,473	$3,491,690	$170.55
April	20,180	$3,450,565	$170.99
May	20,388	$3,480,711	$170.72
June	20,153	$3,440,074	$170.70
Mo. Avg.	**20,281**	**$3,458,164**	**$170.51**

[4] The ABD program started November 1, 2011.

ABD Clients by Program Type, SFY 2019

SFY 2019	ABD Combined Caseload	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Pending SSI	Institutionalized
July	20,042	4,748	0	494	14,799	2
August	20,397	4,786	0	506	15,105	1
September	20,134	4,799	0	495	14,841	0
October	20,295	4,765	1	489	15,040	0
November	20,283	4,728	0	479	15,076	0
December	20,324	4,690	0	472	15,161	1
January	20,302	4,638	0	490	15,174	1
February	20,403	4,645	0	483	15,274	1
March	20,473	4,651	1	498	15,323	1
April	20,180	4,640	1	489	15,050	1
May	20,388	4,695	1	496	15,195	1
June	20,153	4,677	0	504	14,971	1
Mo. Avg.	**20,281**	**4,705**	**0**	**491**	**15,084**	**1**

ABD Adult Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2019

		During Subsequent Month							
	Total ABD Adults[5]	Adults Remaining on ABD		Adults Moving from ABD to HEN Referral Program		Adults Moving From ABD to SSI/SSDI		Adults Exiting ABD[6]	
SFY 2019		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	20,042	18,699	93.3%	139	0.7%	403	2.0%	801	4.0%
August	20,397	18,708	91.7%	158	0.8%	523	2.6%	1008	4.9%
September	20,134	18,639	92.6%	150	0.7%	401	2.0%	944	4.7%
October	20,295	18,763	92.5%	127	0.6%	473	2.3%	932	4.6%
November	20,283	18,788	92.6%	133	0.7%	447	2.2%	915	4.5%
December	20,324	18,778	92.4%	128	0.6%	461	2.3%	957	4.7%
January	20,302	19,021	93.7%	153	0.8%	296	1.5%	832	4.1%
February	20,403	18,816	92.2%	116	0.6%	475	2.3%	996	4.9%
March	20,473	18,662	91.2%	161	0.8%	554	2.7%	1096	5.4%
April	20,180	18,663	92.5%	147	0.7%	484	2.4%	886	4.4%
May	20,388	18,676	91.6%	123	0.6%	491	2.4%	1,098	5.4%
June	20,153	18,556	92.1%	156	0.8%	432	2.1%	1009	5.0%
Mo. Avg.	**20,281**	**18,731**	**92.4%**	**141**	**0.7%**	**453**	**2.2%**	**956**	**4.7%**

[5] These are clients who received ABD services during the reporting month. Additional columns in the table represent programs the client received/participated in during the subsequent month.
[6] 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 2019 Snapshot

The following pages detail the ABD clients, June 2019 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 (ALTSA).

- CSO of Residence: Based on the CSO coverage area in which a client lives.

	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
Overview	**# of Clients**	**% of State Total**	**# of Clients**	**% of State Total**
Region 1 CSOs	4,138	20.5%	4,334	21.5%
Region 2 CSOs	9,589	47.6%	10,086	50.0%
Region 3 CSOs	5,603	27.8%	5,731	28.4%
CSCCs	11	0.1%	N/A	
HCS	807	4.0%	N/A	
DDA LTC & SPEC	5	<0.1%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	2	<0.1%
State Total	**20,153**	**100.0%**	**20,153**	**100.0%**

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
Region 1 CSO	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	51	0.3%	54	0.3%
COLFAX	36	0.2%	36	0.2%
COLVILLE	91	0.5%	90	0.4%
ELLENSBURG	69	0.3%	70	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	34	0.2%	33	0.2%
KENNEWICK	506	2.5%	579	2.9%
MOSES LAKE	344	1.7%	360	1.8%
NEWPORT	59	0.3%	57	0.3%
OKANOGAN	97	0.5%	91	0.5%
REPUBLIC	13	0.1%	13	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	924	4.6%	981	4.9%
SPOKANE TRENT	990	4.9%	1,013	5.0%
SUNNYSIDE	101	0.5%	99	0.5%
TOPPENISH	65	0.3%	68	0.3%
WALLA WALLA	99	0.5%	112	0.6%
WENATCHEE	204	1.0%	217	1.1%
WHITE SALMON	13	0.1%	12	0.1%
YAKIMA	442	2.2%	449	2.2%
Region 1 Total	**4,138**	**20.5%**	**4,334**	**21.5%**

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	669	3.3%	707	3.5%
AUBURN	436	2.2%	465	2.3%
BELLINGHAM	550	2.7%	562	2.8%
BELLTOWN	848	4.2%	886	4.4%
CAPITOL HILL	532	2.6%	556	2.8%
EVERETT	846	4.2%	891	4.4%
FEDERAL WAY	386	1.9%	408	2.0%
KING EASTSIDE	772	3.8%	837	4.2%
KING NORTH	862	4.3%	901	4.5%
KING SOUTH	732	3.6%	785	3.9%
MOUNT VERNON	368	1.8%	376	1.9%
OAK HARBOR	129	0.6%	139	0.7%
RAINIER	521	2.6%	536	2.7%
RENTON	538	2.7%	589	2.9%
SKYKOMISH VALLEY	234	1.2%	240	1.2%
SMOKEY POINT	532	2.6%	540	2.7%
WHITE CENTER	634	3.1%	668	3.3%
Region 2 Total	**9,589**	**47.6%**	**10,086**	**50.0%**

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
Region 3 CSO	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	350	1.7%	357	1.8%
BREMERTON	454	2.3%	457	2.3%
CHEHALIS	319	1.6%	317	1.6%
COLUMBIA RIVER	869	4.3%	903	4.5%
FORKS	19	0.1%	19	0.1%
KELSO	462	2.3%	472	2.3%
LAKEWOOD	514	2.6%	534	2.6%
LONG BEACH	59	0.3%	57	0.3%
OLYMPIA	592	2.9%	626	3.1%
PIERCE NORTH	452	2.2%	474	2.4%
PIERCE SOUTH	517	2.6%	526	2.6%
PORT ANGELES	180	0.9%	176	0.9%
PORT TOWNSEND	52	0.3%	53	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	496	2.5%	498	2.5%
SHELTON	183	0.9%	183	0.9%
SOUTH BEND	49	0.2%	47	0.2%
STEVENSON	36	0.2%	32	0.2%
Region 3 Total	**5,603**	**27.8%**	**5,731**	**28.4%**

Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2019 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CNTRLSOUND	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHEAST	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHWEST	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	0	0.0%
CSCC LTC	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	11	<0.1%
CSCC Total	**11**	**<0.1%**

Other Locations	Office of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC & Spec Programs	5	<0.1%
MEDICAL ELIG. DET SVC	0	0.0%
Health Care Authority	0	0.0%
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE (PGST)	0	0.0%
Other Locations Total	**5**	**<0.1%**

Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of ISSUANCE	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	1	<0.1%
COLVILLE HCS	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	0	0.0%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	7	<0.1%
MOSES LAKE HCS	12	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS	2	<0.1%
SPOKANE HCS	78	0.4%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	25	0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS	44	<0.1%
WALLA WALLA HCS	8	<0.1%
WAPATO HCS	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS	3	<0.1%
YAKIMA HCS	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	**180**	**0.9%**

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of ISSUANCE	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	79	0.4%
BELLINGHAM HCS	16	0.1%
EVERETT HCS	55	0.3%
HOLGATE HCS	330	1.6%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	10	<0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	8	<0.1%
Region 2 Total	**498**	**2.5%**

Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS	2	<0.1%
BREMERTON HCS	6	<0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS	3	<0.1%
KELSO HCS	1	<0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS	13	0.1%
PORT ANGELES HCS	1	<0.1%
STEILACOOM HCS	24	0.1%
TACOMA HCS	49	0.2%
VANCOUVER HCS	30	0.1%
Region 3 Total	**129**	**0.6%**

Clients by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	47	0.2%	**Lewis**	317	1.6%
Asotin	52	0.3%	**Lincoln**	22	0.1%
Benton	392	1.9%	**Mason**	183	0.9%
Chelan	146	0.7%	**Okanogan**	93	0.5%
Clallam	195	1.0%	**Pacific**	103	0.5%
Clark	905	4.5%	**Pend Oreille**	56	0.3%
Columbia	10	<0.1%	**Pierce**	2,033	10.1%
Cowlitz	460	2.3%	**San Juan**	17	0.1%
Douglas	71	0.4%	**Skagit**	360	1.8%
Ferry	13	0.1%	**Skamania**	33	0.2%
Franklin	187	0.9%	**Snohomish**	2,378	11.8%
Garfield	2	<0.1%	**Spokane**	1,972	9.8%
Grant	312	1.5%	**Stevens**	90	0.4%
Grays Harbor	355	1.8%	**Thurston**	626	3.1%
Island	139	0.7%	**Wahkiakum**	11	0.1%
Jefferson	52	0.3%	**Walla Walla**	102	0.5%
King	6,631	32.9%	**Whatcom**	561	2.8%
Kitsap	458	2.3%	**Whitman**	36	0.2%
Kittitas	71	0.4%	**Yakima**	615	3.1%
Klickitat	45	0.2%	**Not Reported/ Unidentifiable**	2	<0.1%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	**20,153**	**100.0%**

ABD Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**20,153**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	9,943	49.3%
Male	10,208	50.7%
Unknown	2	<0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	**2,114**	**10.5%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[7]	**18,039**	**89.5%**
White	11,059	54.9%
Black/African American	2,317	11.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,933	14.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	539	2.7%
Two or More Races	295	1.5%
Race Not Reported	896	4.4%

Marital Status	All Clients	
Separated	1,523	7.6%
Married	2,681	13.3%
Never Married	8,431	41.8%
Divorced	5,080	25.2%
Widowed	2,379	11.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	59	0.3%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	14,744	73.2%
Resident Alien	5,388	26.7%
U.S. National[8]	21	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

[7] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[8] U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

ABD Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients	
Homeless[9]	7,463	37.0%

Disability	All Clients	
Mental	10,774	53.5%
Physical	4,686	23.3%
Aged[10]	4,677	23.2%
Other[11]	16	<0.1%

Education Status	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	4,596	22.8%
High School Graduate or GED	9,768	48.5%
Some College or College Degree	4,919	24.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	870	4.3%

Age	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 - 24 Years Old	921	4.6%
25 - 34 Years Old	2,787	13.8%
35 - 44 Years Old	3,649	18.1%
45 - 54 Years Old	5,238	26.0%
55 - 64 Years Old	2,882	14.3%
65+ Years Old	4,676	23.2%

[9] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing, emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.
[10] Clients with a program type code of 'A' regardless of the presence of a disability type code.
[11] These are the clients who had a disability determination made by Division of Disability Determination Services (DDDS).

ABD Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Average Length of Stay[12]	All Clients
Average Age of Clients	50.8 Years
Average Length of Stay Since November 2011	25.3 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Pending SSI Since November 2011	19.8 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Aged Since November 2011	40.9 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Blind/ Disabled/ Institutionalized Since November 2011 (Average Number of Months on ABD)	20.4 Months

[12] Length of Stay is based on cumulative months since November 2011.

Basic Food

SFY

2019

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.

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Basic Food Overview 3
Selected Basic Food Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 4
Basic Food Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019 5
Basic Food Caseload by Type, SFY 2019 7
Average Monthly Basic Food Participants as a Percent of State Population, SFY 2010 – 2019 8
Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through WASHCAP, SFY 2010 –2019 9
Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through Transitional Food Assistance (TFA), SFY 2010 –2019 10
Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through Resources to Initiate Successful Employment (RISE) , SFY 2016 –2019 11
Basic Food Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP, SFY 2019 12
Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 13
Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2019 Snapshot 17
Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot 18
Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 20
Client Density Maps, June 2019 Snapshot 21
Basic Food Error Rate (Federal Fiscal Year October through September), FFY 2009 through FFY 2018 23
Basic Food Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 24
FAP Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 26
FAP Clients Top 10 Countries of Origin, June 2019 Snapshot 28
FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2019 Snapshot 29
WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 34
Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served, SFY 2019 36
BFET Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 37
TFA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 39

Basic Food Overview

This chapter summarizes the caseload and client data for the Basic Food program in SFY 2019. 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 supervised job search assistance, education, 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. The RISE pilot started on December 1, 2015 and ended on December 31, 2018; therefore, SFY 2016 and SFY 2019 depict partial years of data.

Additional information for the Basic Food program, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available here.

Basic Food program caseloads can be divided into three types:

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

Highlights

The average monthly Basic Food program caseload in Washington state decreased by 4.1% in SFY 2019 (490,545) from SFY 2018 (511,760). Of the SFY 2019 caseload, a majority (73.1%) did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percentage of cases in SFY 2019 that received cash assistance averaged 7.7% and the percentage of cases that received SSI was 19.1%. The average monthly number of clients served by the Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program in SFY 2019 was 6,465.

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 August 2019. 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:

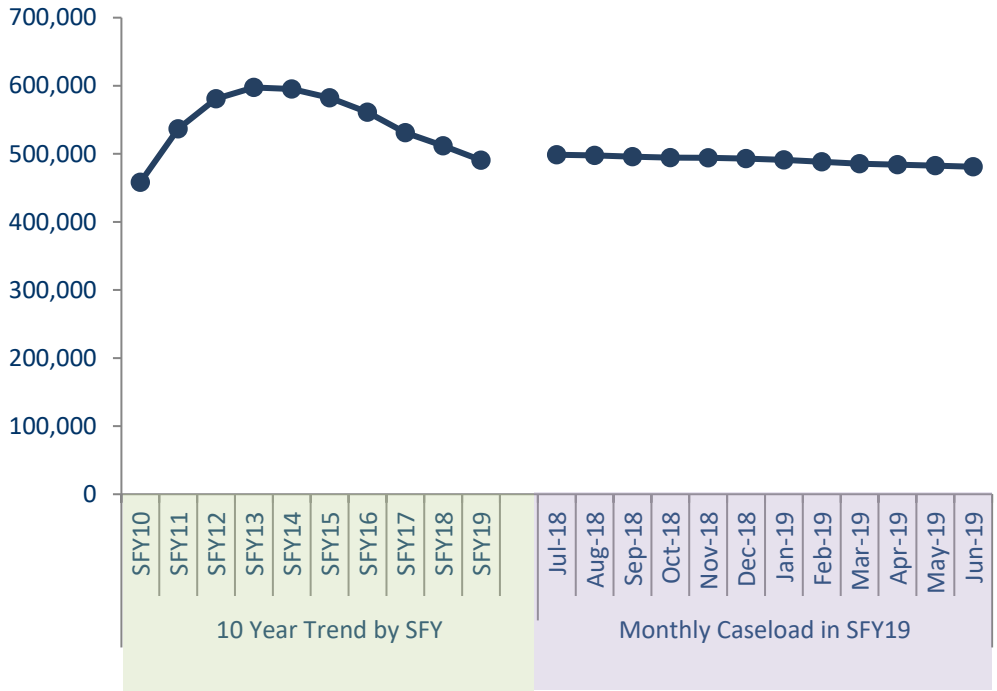
- Unless otherwise noted, both the federally funded SNAP program and the state-funded Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP) are reported jointly in this chapter.
- Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.

Selected Basic Food Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	511,760 (503,121 – 517,789)	490,545 (481,112 - 498,701)	*-4.1% (Decrease)*
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	897,220 (871,929 – 916,011)	841,927 (818,226 - 863,213)	*-6.2% (Decrease)*
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	579,149 (568,325 – 587,952)	552,423 (541,282 - 563,423)	*-4.6% (Decrease)*
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	318,070 (303,562 – 328,059)	289,504 (276,944 - 299,790)	*-9.0% (Decrease)*
State Population[1]	7,427,600	7,546,400	*1.6% (Increase)*
Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	12.1%	11.2%	*-0.9% Point (Decrease)*
Children as Percent of Recipients	35.5%	34.4%	*-1.1% Point (Decrease)*
Average Persons Per Case	1.8	1.7	*-0.1 Point (Decrease)*
Average Children Per Case	0.6	0.6	*No Change*
Average Children Per Adult	0.5	0.5	*No Change*
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)[2]	$215.57 ($211.60 – 219.47)	$210.42 ($208.16 – 213.47)	*-2.4% (Decrease)*

[1] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates
[2] Payments not adjusted for refunds

Basic Food Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY10	458,116	**SFY15**	582,192
SFY11	536,602	**SFY16**	561,095
SFY12	580,977	**SFY17**	531,134
SFY13	597,474	**SFY18**	511,760
SFY14	595,115	**SFY19**	490,545

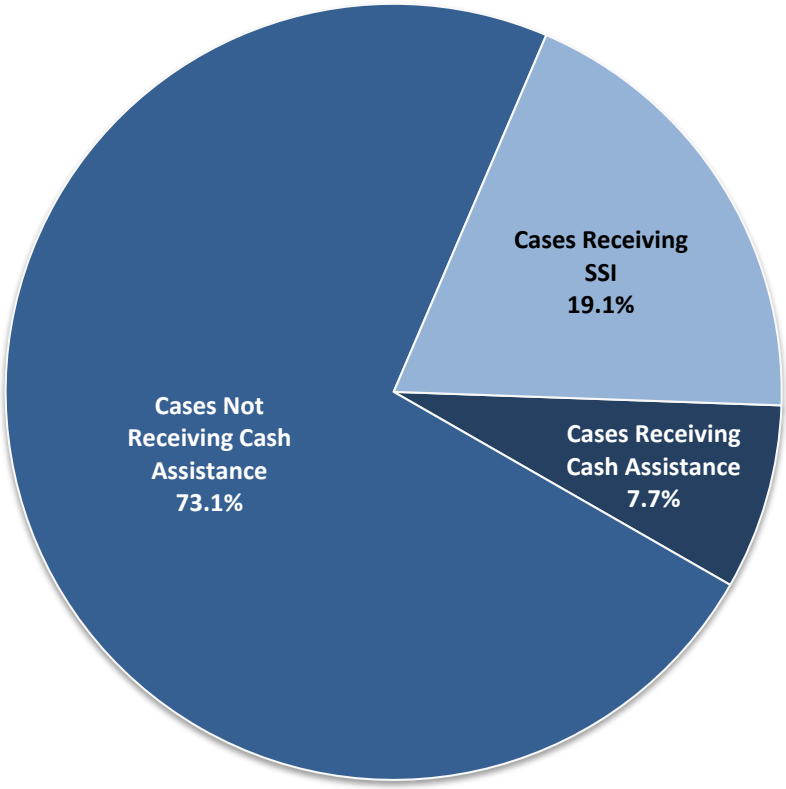
SFY 2019	Total Caseload	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	498,701	863,213	$105,223,488	$211.00
August	497,678	859,907	$104,952,996	$210.89
September	495,738	855,472	$104,320,050	$210.43
October	494,319	851,749	$104,853,049	$212.12
November	494,104	849,143	$105,478,317	$213.47
December	493,035	846,395	$104,962,411	$212.89
January	491,176	842,931	$102,917,484	$209.53
February	488,220	836,734	$102,377,586	$209.70
March	485,500	829,943	$101,362,113	$208.78
April	484,178	826,652	$101,191,740	$209.00
May	482,773	822,756	$100,852,610	$208.90
June	481,112	818,226	$100,147,417	$208.16
Mo. Avg.	**490,545**	**841,927**	**$103,219,938**	**$210.42**

SFY 2019 Basic Food LIHEAP[3] Caseload and Issuances

SFY 2019	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	# of Basic Food Cases Receiving the LIHEAP Issuance	Amount of Grant Expenditures for Cases Receiving the LIHEAP Issuance	# of Basic Food Cases Not Receiving a LIHEAP Issuance	Amount of Grant Expenditures for Cases Not Receiving a LIHEAP Issuance	LIHEAP Dollars Issued
July	498,701	11,825	$2,449,285	486,876	$102,774,203	$236,618
August	497,678	12,591	$2,634,854	485,087	$102,318,142	$251,946
September	495,738	11,811	$2,469,731	483,927	$101,850,319	$236,338
October	494,319	12,890	$2,607,508	481,429	$102,245,541	$257,969
November	494,104	58,046	$10,241,290	436,058	$95,237,027	$1,161,540
December	493,035	14,824	$2,871,561	478,211	$102,090,850	$296,628
January	491,176	22,545	$4,068,599	468,631	$98,848,885	$451,145
February	488,220	12,823	$2,461,673	475,397	$99,915,913	$256,588
March	485,500	15,687	$3,038,600	469,813	$98,323,512	$313,897
April	484,178	13,999	$2,687,645	470,179	$98,504,095	$280,120
May	482,773	14,916	$2,959,502	467,857	$97,893,108	$298,549
June	481,112	13,194	$2,610,197	467,918	$97,537,220	$264,012
Mo. Avg.	**490,545**	**17,929**	**$3,425,037**	**472,615**	**$99,794,901**	**$358,779**

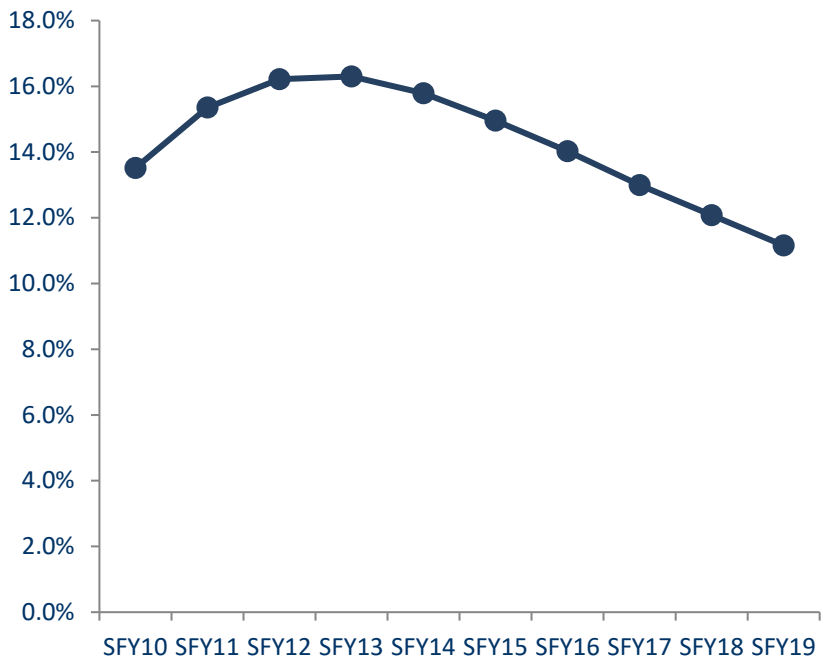
[3] Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

Basic Food Caseload by Type, SFY 2019



SFY 2019	Total Cases	Cases Receiving Cash Assistance		Cases Not Receiving Cash Assistance		Cases Receiving SSI	
		# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total
July	498,701	38,284	7.7%	366,740	73.5%	93,677	18.8%
August	497,678	38,389	7.7%	365,601	73.5%	93,688	18.8%
September	495,738	38,141	7.7%	364,024	73.4%	93,573	18.9%
October	494,319	38,318	7.8%	362,262	73.3%	93,739	19.0%
November	494,104	37,944	7.7%	361,999	73.3%	94,161	19.1%
December	493,035	38,344	7.8%	360,279	73.1%	94,412	19.1%
January	491,176	38,322	7.8%	358,748	73.0%	94,106	19.2%
February	488,220	38,347	7.9%	356,014	72.9%	93,859	19.2%
March	485,500	37,634	7.8%	354,181	73.0%	93,685	19.3%
April	484,178	37,611	7.8%	352,980	72.9%	93,587	19.3%
May	482,773	37,131	7.7%	351,967	72.9%	93,675	19.4%
June	481,112	36,784	7.6%	350,873	72.9%	93,455	19.4%
Mo. Avg.	**490,545**	**37,937**	**7.7%**	**358,806**	**73.1%**	**93,801**	**19.1%**

Average Monthly Basic Food Participants as a Percent of State Population, SFY 2010 – 2019



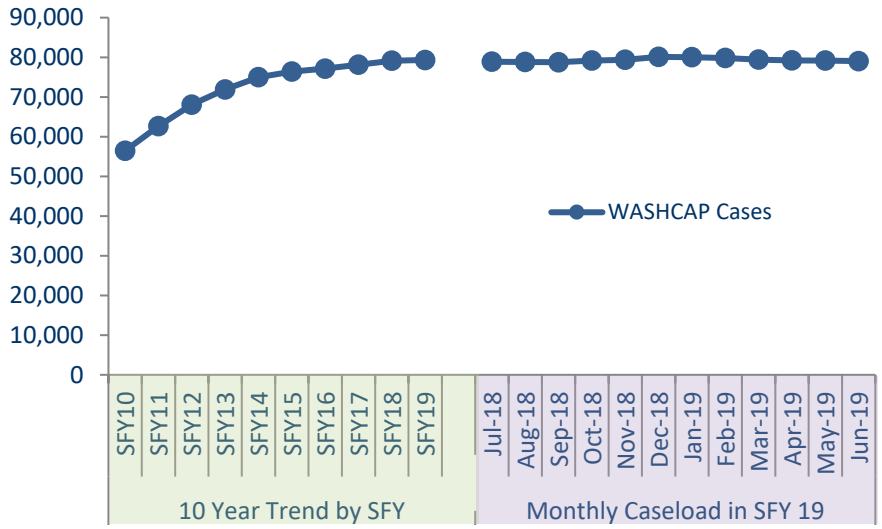
SFY	Average Monthly Participating Persons	State Population[4]	Percent of State Population	State Population at or Below 125% FPL[5]	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 125% FPL[6]	State Population at or Below 200% FPL[3]	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 200% FPL
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%	1,069,229	94.2%	1,903,213	52.9%
2017	949,975	7,310,300	13.0%	1,051,726	90.3%	1,858,736	51.1%
2018	897,220	7,427,600	12.1%	1,002,777	89.5%	1,816,838	49.4%
2019	841,927	7,546,400	11.2%	1,002,777	84.0%	1,816,838	46.3%

[4] Source: OFM Forecasting Division

[5] Based on U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates. ACS poverty estimates for SFY 2018 are used for SFY 2019 since ACS poverty estimates for SFY 2019 are not available as of the time of this publication.

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

Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through WASHCAP[7], SFY 2010 – 2019

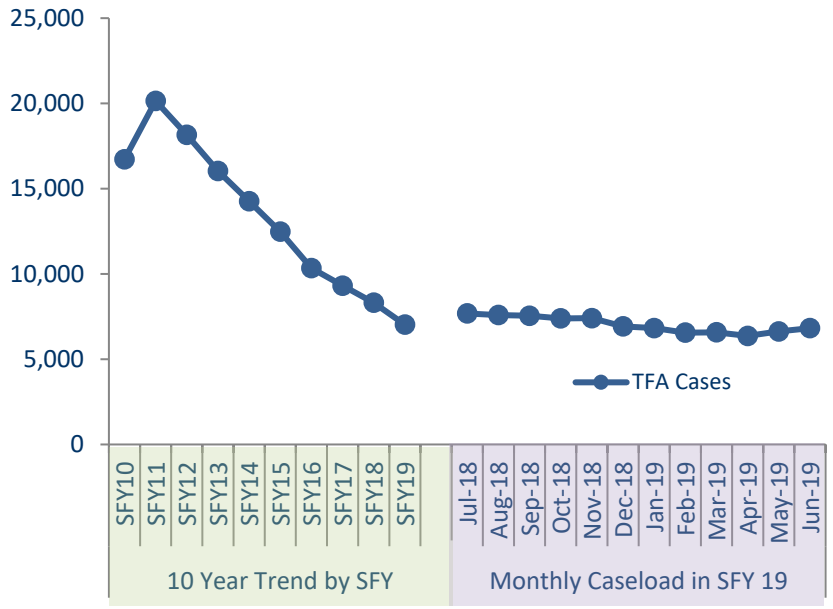


SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY10	56,457	**SFY15**	76,401
SFY11	62,659	**SFY16**	77,144
SFY12	68,073	**SFY17**	78,132
SFY13	71,907	**SFY18**	79,152
SFY14	75,063	**SFY19**	79,326

SFY 2019	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	498,701	78,907	15.8%	$11,221,254	$142.21
August	497,678	78,827	15.8%	$11,233,421	$142.51
September	495,738	78,769	15.9%	$11,197,985	$142.16
October	494,319	79,177	16.0%	$11,597,450	$146.47
November	494,104	79,379	16.1%	$12,430,260	$156.59
December	493,035	80,111	16.2%	$11,791,602	$147.19
January	491,176	80,026	16.3%	$11,094,121	$138.63
February	488,220	79,826	16.4%	$11,039,247	$138.29
March	485,500	79,433	16.4%	$10,983,134	$138.27
April	484,178	79,222	16.4%	$10,924,670	$137.90
May	482,773	79,184	16.4%	$10,945,574	$138.23
June	481,112	79,051	16.4%	$10,892,324	$137.79
Mo. Avg.	**490,545**	**79,326**	**16.2%**	**$11,279,254**	**$142.19**

[7] 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.

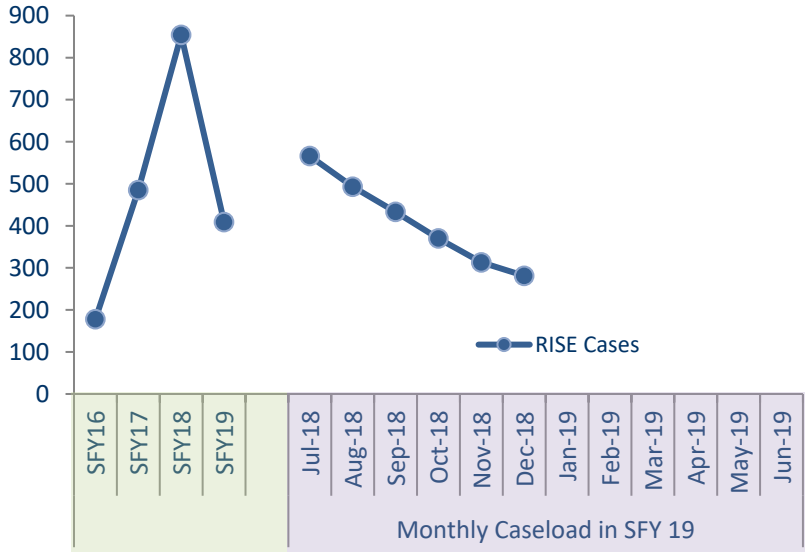
Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through Transitional Food Assistance (TFA), SFY 2010 –2019



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY10	16,722	**SFY15**	12,477
SFY11	20,148	**SFY16**	10,388
SFY12	18,154	**SFY17**	9,314
SFY13	16,036	**SFY18**	8,313
SFY14	14,265	**SFY19**	7,027

SFY 2019	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	# of Cases Receiving TFA	Percent Receiving TFA	TFA Expenditures	TFA Expenditures Per Case
July	498,701	7,685	1.5%	$3,425,135	$445.69
August	497,678	7,590	1.5%	$3,366,388	$443.53
September	495,738	7,550	1.5%	$3,373,209	$446.78
October	494,319	7,394	1.5%	$3,320,307	$449.05
November	494,104	7,407	1.5%	$3,347,344	$451.92
December	493,035	6,923	1.4%	$3,172,465	$458.25
January	491,176	6,824	1.4%	$3,121,250	$457.39
February	488,220	6,559	1.3%	$2,992,608	$456.26
March	485,500	6,575	1.4%	$2,987,616	$454.39
April	484,178	6,367	1.3%	$2,870,941	$450.91
May	482,773	6,629	1.4%	$3,009,438	$453.98
June	481,112	6,819	1.4%	$3,125,053	$458.29
Mo. Avg.	**490,545**	**7,027**	**1.4%**	**$3,175,979**	**$451.97**

Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through Resources to Initiate Successful Employment (RISE)[8] , SFY 2016 –2019



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY10	N/A	**SFY15**	N/A
SFY11	N/A	**SFY16**	178
SFY12	N/A	**SFY17**	485
SFY13	N/A	**SFY18**	854
SFY14	N/A	**SFY19**	409

SFY 2019	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	# of Cases Receiving RISE	Percent Receiving RISE	RISE Expenditures	RISE Expenditures Per Case
July	498,701	566	0.1%	$130,205	$230.04
August	497,678	493	0.1%	$112,950	$229.11
September	495,738	433	0.1%	$99,352	$229.45
October	494,319	370	0.1%	$84,716	$228.96
November	494,104	313	0.1%	$72,597	$231.94
December	493,035	281	0.1%	$61,768	$219.81
January	491,176	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
February	488,220	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March	485,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
April	484,178	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
May	482,773	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
June	481,112	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mo. Avg.	**490,545**	**409**	**0.1%**	**$93,598**	**$228.85**

[8] The RISE pilot started on December 1, 2015 and ended on December 31, 2018; therefore, SFY 2016 and SFY 2019 depict partial years of data

Basic Food Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP[9], SFY 2019

SFY 2019	Total # of Cases	SNAP Only # of Cases	SNAP Only % of Total	Both SNAP & FAP # of Cases	Both SNAP & FAP % of Total	FAP Only # of Cases	FAP Only % of Total
July	498,701	487,976	97.8%	6,520	1.3%	4,205	0.8%
August	497,678	487,052	97.9%	6,414	1.3%	4,212	0.8%
September	495,738	485,263	97.9%	6,327	1.3%	4,148	0.8%
October	494,319	484,066	97.9%	6,175	1.2%	4,078	0.8%
November	494,104	484,035	98.0%	6,076	1.2%	3,993	0.8%
December	493,035	483,056	98.0%	6,058	1.2%	3,921	0.8%
January	491,176	481,283	98.0%	6,036	1.2%	3,857	0.8%
February	488,220	478,389	98.0%	5,993	1.2%	3,838	0.8%
March	485,500	475,678	98.0%	5,936	1.2%	3,886	0.8%
April	484,178	474,348	98.0%	5,914	1.2%	3,916	0.8%
May	482,773	472,994	98.0%	5,814	1.2%	3,965	0.8%
June	481,112	471,419	98.0%	5,684	1.2%	4,009	0.8%
Mo. Avg.	**490,545**	**480,463**	**97.9%**	**6,079**	**1.2%**	**4,002**	**0.8%**

SFY 2019	FAP Caseload[10]	State Expenditures on FAP Cases[11]	Federal Expenditures on FAP Cases[12]	Average State Expenditures Per Case	Total Avg. Expenditures Per Case
July	10,725	$1,643,623	$1,716,494	$153.25	$313.30
August	10,626	$1,628,710	$1,687,303	$153.28	$312.07
September	10,475	$1,596,782	$1,659,942	$152.44	$310.90
October	10,253	$1,565,233	$1,627,088	$152.66	$311.35
November	10,069	$1,546,336	$1,603,844	$153.57	$312.86
December	9,979	$1,538,135	$1,641,353	$154.14	$318.62
January	9,893	$1,525,267	$1,648,263	$154.18	$320.79
February	9,831	$1,521,828	$1,637,026	$154.80	$321.32
March	9,822	$1,523,113	$1,637,215	$155.07	$321.76
April	9,830	$1,547,524	$1,639,169	$157.43	$324.18
May	9,779	$1,559,724	$1,607,397	$159.50	$323.87
June	9,693	$1,563,620	$1,563,587	$161.31	$322.63
Mo. Avg.	**10,081**	**$1,563,325**	**$1,639,057**	**$155.07**	**$317.66**

[9] 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.
[10] FAP caseload includes mixed SNAP and FAP cases as well as FAP-only cases.
[11] State expenditures for FAP benefits are established in the biennial Operating Budget and can be changed in the Supplemental Budget.
[12] 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 2019 Snapshot

The following pages detail the Basic Food caseload, June 2019 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 (ALTSA).

- CSO of Residence: Based on the CSO coverage area in which a client lives.

	Office of ISSUANCE				Office of RESIDENCE			
Overview	**# of Cases**	**% of State Total**	**# of Clients**	**% of State Total**	**# of Cases**	**% of State Total**	**# of Clients**	**% of State Total**
Region 1 CSOs	111,507	23.2%	223,021	27.3%	136,935	28.5%	249,741	30.5%
Region 2 CSOs	129,292	26.9%	235,557	28.8%	167,112	34.7%	275,481	33.7%
Region 3 CSOs	139,738	29.0%	253,068	30.9%	176,943	36.8%	292,760	35.8%
CSCCs & PGST	59,220	12.3%	59,898	7.3%	N/A			
HCS	33,519	7.0%	38,636	4.7%	N/A			
DDA LTC & SPEC	7,836	1.6%	8,046	1.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	122	<0.1%	244	<0.1%
State Total	**481,112**	**100.0%**	**818,226**	**100.0%**	**481,112**	**100.0%**	**818,226**	**100.0%**

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
Region 1 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	2,130	0.4%	3,937	0.5%	2,618	0.5%	4,453	0.5%
COLFAX	1,409	0.3%	2,807	0.3%	1,726	0.4%	3,133	0.4%
COLVILLE	3,176	0.7%	6,246	0.8%	4,116	0.9%	7,247	0.9%
ELLENSBURG	2023	0.4%	3446	0.4%	2458	0.5%	3888	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	937	0.2%	1,742	0.2%	1,162	0.2%	1,977	0.2%
KENNEWICK	16,144	3.4%	35,844	4.4%	19,933	4.1%	40,164	4.9%
MOSES LAKE	8,357	1.7%	18,261	2.2%	9,996	2.1%	20,025	2.4%
NEWPORT	1,163	0.2%	2,134	0.3%	1,511	0.3%	2,470	0.3%
OKANOGAN	3,938	0.8%	7,363	0.9%	4,816	1.0%	8,242	1.0%
REPUBLIC	691	0.1%	1,246	0.2%	853	0.2%	1,407	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	16,987	3.5%	29,696	3.6%	22,768	4.7%	37,249	4.6%
SPOKANE TRENT	21,344	4.4%	41,837	5.1%	25,333	5.3%	44,492	5.4%
SUNNYSIDE	4,277	0.9%	10,161	1.2%	4,615	1.0%	10,252	1.3%
TOPPENISH	4,809	1.0%	10,750	1.3%	5,422	1.1%	11,419	1.4%
WALLA WALLA	3,817	0.8%	7,185	0.9%	4,886	1.0%	8,337	1.0%
WENATCHEE	5,929	1.2%	11,530	1.4%	7,175	1.5%	12,831	1.6%
WHITE SALMON	652	0.1%	1,191	0.1%	753	0.2%	1,295	0.2%
YAKIMA	13,724	2.9%	27,645	3.4%	16,794	3.5%	30,860	3.8%
Region 1 Total	**111,507**	**23.2%**	**223,021**	**27.3%**	**136,935**	**28.5%**	**249,741**	**30.5%**

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 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	7,936	1.6%	14,638	1.8%	10,056	2.1%	16,916	2.1%
AUBURN	7,829	1.6%	16,162	2.0%	9,720	2.0%	18,209	2.2%
BELLINGHAM	11,519	2.4%	19,883	2.4%	14,508	3.0%	22,964	2.8%
BELLTOWN	7,355	1.5%	8,427	1.0%	10,597	2.2%	11,725	1.4%
CAPITOL HILL	4,705	1.0%	6,781	0.8%	6,480	1.3%	8,587	1.0%
EVERETT	10,998	2.3%	19,944	2.4%	13,991	2.9%	23,069	2.8%
FEDERAL WAY	6,087	1.3%	13,516	1.7%	7,645	1.6%	15,118	1.8%
KING EASTSIDE	7,756	1.6%	13,973	1.7%	10,411	2.2%	16,907	2.1%
KING NORTH	8,679	1.8%	13,715	1.7%	11,862	2.5%	17,000	2.1%
KING SOUTH	8,965	1.9%	19,775	2.4%	11,411	2.4%	22,437	2.7%
MOUNT VERNON	8,102	1.7%	14,642	1.8%	9,815	2.0%	16,385	2.0%
OAK HARBOR	3,014	0.6%	5,122	0.6%	3,706	0.8%	5,868	0.7%
RAINIER	6,191	1.3%	12,589	1.5%	8,442	1.8%	14,997	1.8%
RENTON	7,327	1.5%	13,946	1.7%	9,493	2.0%	16,278	2.0%
SKYKOMISH VALLEY	3,729	0.8%	6,298	0.8%	4,428	0.9%	7,018	0.9%
SMOKEY POINT	8,644	1.8%	15,660	1.9%	10,798	2.2%	17,994	2.2%
WHITE CENTER	10,456	2.2%	20,486	2.5%	13,749	2.9%	24,009	2.9%
Region 2 Total	**129,292**	**26.9%**	**235,557**	**28.8%**	**167,112**	**34.7%**	**275,481**	**33.7%**

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of ISSUANCE				CSO of RESIDENCE			
Region 3 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	7,198	1.5%	12,632	1.5%	9,637	2.0%	15,203	1.9%
BREMERTON	11,763	2.4%	20,268	2.5%	14,962	3.1%	23,584	2.9%
CHEHALIS	6,469	1.3%	11,992	1.5%	8,242	1.7%	13,824	1.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	22,920	4.8%	44,128	5.4%	28,701	6.0%	50,379	6.2%
FORKS	938	0.2%	1,847	0.2%	1,147	0.2%	2,060	0.3%
KELSO	10,352	2.2%	18,589	2.3%	13,118	2.7%	21,485	2.6%
LAKEWOOD	13,169	2.7%	25,507	3.1%	16,615	3.5%	29,200	3.6%
LONG BEACH	1,258	0.3%	1,942	0.2%	1,510	0.3%	2,177	0.3%
OLYMPIA	14,869	3.1%	26,047	3.2%	19,563	4.1%	31,755	3.9%
PIERCE NORTH	11,143	2.3%	18,031	2.2%	14,368	3.0%	21,359	2.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	13,890	2.9%	25,818	3.2%	17,229	3.6%	29,211	3.6%
PORT ANGELES	4,228	0.9%	7,030	0.9%	5,439	1.1%	8,275	1.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	1,839	0.4%	2,888	0.4%	2,300	0.5%	3,347	0.4%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	13,276	2.8%	24,921	3.0%	16,093	3.3%	27,898	3.4%
SHELTON	4,969	1.0%	8,887	1.1%	6,185	1.3%	10,121	1.2%
SOUTH BEND	827	0.2%	1,450	0.2%	1,091	0.2%	1,715	0.2%
STEVENSON	630	0.1%	1,091	0.1%	743	0.2%	1,167	0.1%
Region 3 Total	**139,738**	**29.0%**	**253,068**	**30.9%**	**176,943**	**36.8%**	**292,760**	**35.8%**

Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2019 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of ISSUANCE			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CNTRLSOUND	121	<0.1%	198	<0.1%
CSCC NORTHEAST	170	<0.1%	291	<0.1%
CSCC NORTHWEST	145	<0.1%	224	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	131	<0.1%	201	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	263	0.1%	424	0.1%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	131	<0.1%	225	<0.1%
CSCC WASHCAP	58,181	12.1%	58,178	7.1%
CSCC Total	**59,142**	**12.3%**	**59,741**	**7.3%**

Other Locations	Office of ISSUANCE			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC SPECIALTY UNIT	7,836	1.6%	8,046	1.0%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health Care Authority	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	76	<0.1%	154	<0.1%
Other Locations Total	**7,914**	**1.6%**	**8,203**	**1.0%**

Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	156	<0.1%	172	<0.1%
COLVILLE HCS	441	0.1%	485	0.1%
ELLENSBURG HCS	167	<0.1%	182	<0.1%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	7	<0.1%	7	<0.1%
MOSES LAKE HCS	708	0.1%	811	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS	367	0.1%	405	<0.1%
SPOKANE HCS	3,042	0.6%	3473	0.4%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	639	0.1%	772	0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS	1,265	0.3%	1439	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS	408	0.1%	461	0.1%
WENATCHEE HCS	209	<0.1%	223	<0.1%
YAKIMA HCS	684	0.1%	759	0.1%
Region 1 Total	**8,093**	**1.7%**	**9,189**	**1.1%**

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	1,330	0.3%	1,568	0.2%
BELLINGHAM HCS	733	0.2%	829	0.1%
EVERETT HCS	1,635	0.3%	1,920	0.2%
HOLGATE HCS	9,319	1.9%	11,124	1.4%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	677	0.1%	761	0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	350	0.1%	399	<0.1%
Region 2 Total	**14,044**	**2.9%**	**16,601**	**2.0%**

Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 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	753	0.2%	836	0.1%
BREMERTON HCS	964	0.2%	1056	0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS	586	0.1%	666	0.1%
KELSO HCS	830	0.2%	926	0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS	1191	0.2%	1329	0.2%
PORT ANGELES HCS	346	0.1%	372	<0.1%
STEILICOOM HCS	13	<0.1%	13	<0.1%
TACOMA HCS	4,035	0.8%	4,545	0.6%
VANCOUVER HCS	2,664	0.6%	3,103	0.4%
Region 3 Total	**11,382**	**2.4%**	**12,846**	**1.6%**

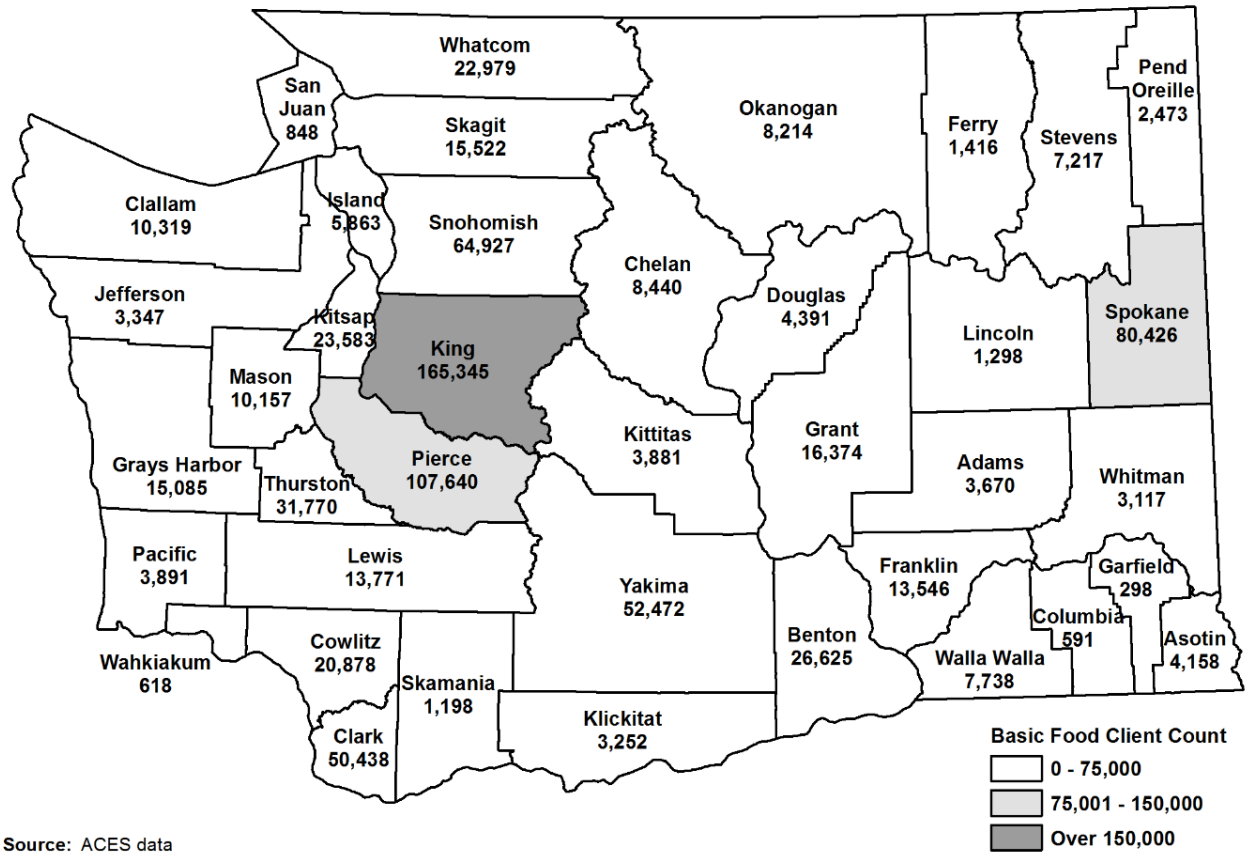
Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	1,550	0.3%	3,670	0.4%	**Lewis**	8,213	1.7%	13,771	1.7%
Asotin	2,473	0.5%	4,158	0.5%	**Lincoln**	705	0.1%	1,298	0.2%
Benton	13,665	2.8%	26,625	3.3%	**Mason**	6,209	1.3%	10,157	1.2%
Chelan	4,904	1.0%	8,440	1.0%	**Okanogan**	4,804	1.0%	8,214	1.0%
Clallam	6,571	1.4%	10,319	1.3%	**Pacific**	2,596	0.5%	3,891	0.5%
Clark	28,775	6.0%	50,438	6.2%	**Pend Oreille**	1,508	0.3%	2,473	0.3%
Columbia	376	0.1%	591	0.1%	**Pierce**	64,288	13.4%	107,640	13.2%
Cowlitz	12,751	2.7%	20,878	2.6%	**San Juan**	605	0.1%	848	0.1%
Douglas	2,265	0.5%	4,391	0.5%	**Skagit**	9,194	1.9%	15,522	1.9%
Ferry	855	0.2%	1,416	0.2%	**Skamania**	756	0.2%	1,198	0.1%
Franklin	6,273	1.3%	13,546	1.7%	**Snohomish**	39,234	8.2%	64,927	7.9%
Garfield	144	<0.1%	298	<0.1%	**Spokane**	47,391	9.9%	80,426	9.8%
Grant	8,453	1.8%	16,374	2.0%	**Stevens**	4,113	0.9%	7,217	0.9%
Grays Harbor	9,562	2.0%	15,085	1.8%	**Thurston**	19,573	4.1%	31,770	3.9%
Island	3,701	0.8%	5,863	0.7%	**Wahkiakum**	368	0.1%	618	0.1%
Jefferson	2,300	0.5%	3,347	0.4%	**Walla Walla**	4,502	0.9%	7,738	0.9%
King	99,860	20.8%	165,345	20.2%	**Whatcom**	14,518	3.0%	22,979	2.8%
Kitsap	14,957	3.1%	23,583	2.9%	**Whitman**	1,711	0.4%	3,117	0.4%
Kittitas	2,453	0.5%	3,881	0.5%	**Yakima**	26,801	5.6%	52,472	6.4%
Klickitat	1,904	0.4%	3,252	0.4%	**Not Reported/ Unidentifiable**	231	<0.1%	450	0.1%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	**481,112**	**100.0%**	**818,226**	**100.0%**

Client Density Maps, June 2019 Snapshot

Number of Basic Food Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2019

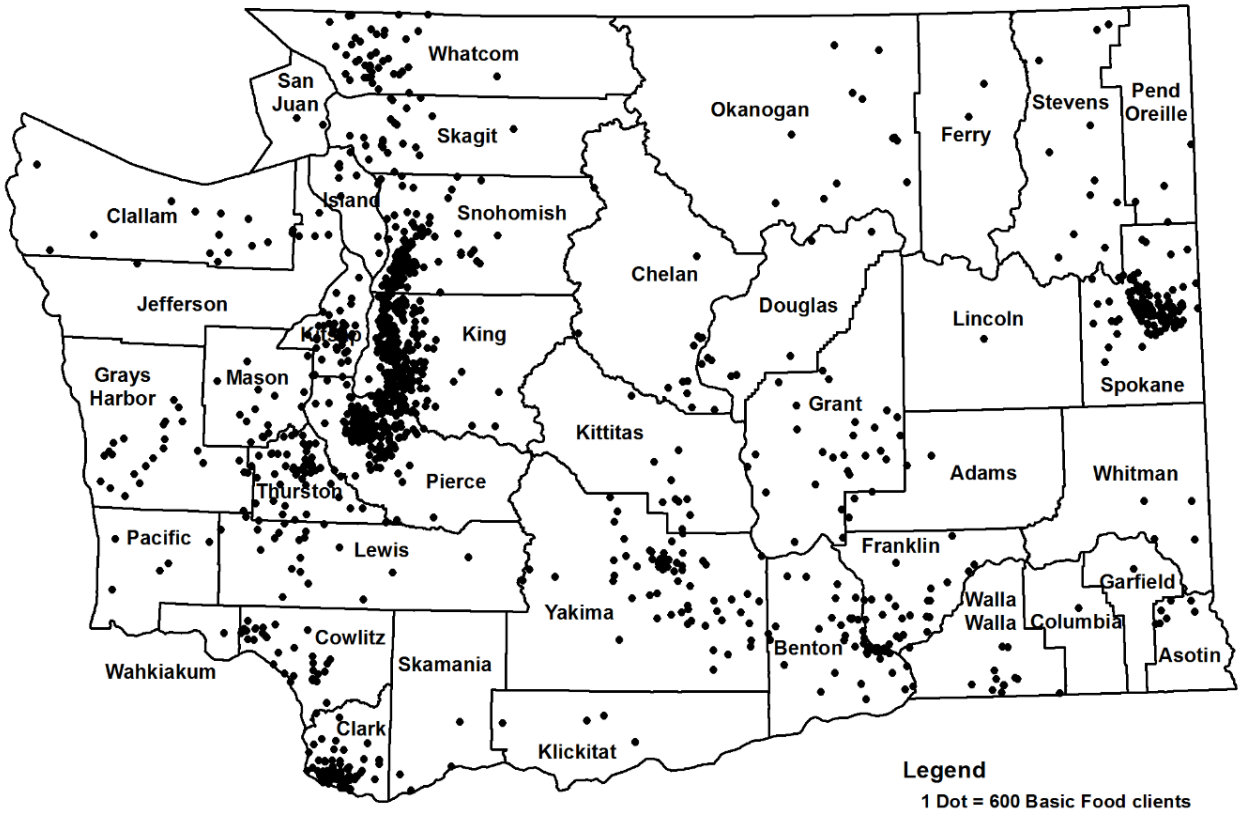


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Client Density Maps, June 2019 (continued)

Number of Basic Food Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2019



Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Basic Food Error Rate (Federal Fiscal Year October through September), FFY 2009 through FFY 2018[13]

Federal Fiscal Year	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	National Average Error Rate	Federal Error Tolerance[14]
2009	1.88	1.81	4.36	4.58
2010	3.14	3.30	3.81	4.00
2011	3.72	3.81	3.80	4.00
2012	2.39	2.49	3.42	3.59
2013	1.71	1.71	3.20	3.36
2014	0.36	0.77	3.66	3.84
2015[15]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2016[15]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2017[15]	2.41	5.42	6.30	6.62
2018	5.27	6.59	6.80	7.14

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.

Prior to FFY 2015, the state's payment error rate was compared to the national average payment error rate to determine if the state was in sanction status or eligible for bonus monies – a practice that has since been discontinued. A state will be in sanction status if it exceeds the federal error tolerance level for at least two consecutive years.

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.

[13] Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2019 data is not yet available.

[14] The Federal Error 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.

[15] USDA suspended error rate reporting nationally for 2 years in order to conduct a thorough review of the quality control system. The review created new controls and measurement procedures that improved the accuracy of the data, rather than an actual increase in improper payments. This review created a higher error rate nationally. For FFY2017, USDA assigned Washington state's official state error rate of 5.42%. The national average payment error rate was 6.30%.

Basic Food Client Demographics, June 2019 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	**818,226**	**100.0%**	**541,316**	**100.0%**	**276,910**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Female	439,376	53.7%	304,072	56.2%	135,304	48.9%
Male	378,811	46.3%	237,223	43.8%	141,588	51.1%
Unknown	39	<0.1%	21	<0.1%	18	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Hispanic or Latino	**155,515**	**19.0%**	**69,243**	**12.8%**	**86,272**	**31.2%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[16]	**662,711**	**81.0%**	**472,073**	**87.2%**	**190,638**	**68.8%**
White	437,230	53.4%	329,106	60.8%	108,124	39.0%
Black/African American	77,069	9.4%	48,772	9.0%	28,297	10.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	58,812	7.2%	42,897	7.9%	15,915	5.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	28,962	3.5%	19,864	3.7%	9,098	3.3%
Two or More Races	18,597	2.3%	8,936	1.7%	9,661	3.5%
Race Not Reported	42,041	5.1%	22,498	4.2%	19,543	7.1%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	39,097	7.2%
Married	95,229	17.6%
Never Married	253,886	46.9%
Divorced	121,577	22.5%
Widowed	29,240	5.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	2,287	0.4%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
U.S. Citizen	758,762	92.7%	493,435	91.2%	265,327	95.8%
Resident Alien	57,562	7.0%	46,507	8.6%	11,055	4.0%
U.S. National[17]	1,881	0.2%	1355	0.3%	526	0.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	21	<0.1%	19	<0.1%	2	<0.1%

[16] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[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).

Basic Food Client Demographics, June 2019 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]	99,950	12.2%	85,536	15.8%	14,414	5.2%

Education Status	All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	115,557	21.3%
High School Graduate or GED	283,376	52.3%
Some College or College Degree	128,999	23.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	13,384	2.5%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
< 1 Year Old	15,065	1.8%	N/A		15,065	5.4%
1 – 5 Years Old	86,622	10.6%			86,622	31.3%
6 – 10 Years Old	81,955	10.0%			81,955	29.6%
11 – 15 Years Old	70,959	8.7%			70,959	25.6%
16 – 17 Years Old	22,309	2.7%			22,309	8.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	61,037	7.5%	61,037	11.3%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	121,003	14.8%	121,003	22.4%		
35 – 44 Years Old	99,127	12.1%	99,127	18.3%		
45 – 54 Years Old	80,815	9.9%	80,815	14.9%		
55 – 64 Years Old	89,223	10.9%	89,223	16.5%		
65+ Years Old	90,111	11.0%	90,111	16.6%		
Average Age of Children	7.9 Years					
Average Age of Adults	45.6 Years					

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay[19]	103.8 Months

[18] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.
[19] Average Cumulative Months an Adult Received Basic Food Since July 1997

FAP Client Demographics, June 2019 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	**14,569**	**100.0%**	**12,524**	**100.0%**	**2,045**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Female	8,991	61.7%	7,973	63.7%	1,018	49.8%
Male	5,576	38.3%	4,549	36.3%	1,027	50.2%
Unknown	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Hispanic or Latino	**3,501**	**24.0%**	**3,021**	**24.1%**	**480**	**23.5%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[20]	**11,068**	**76.0%**	**9,503**	**75.9%**	**1,565**	**76.5%**
White	1,373	9.4%	1,173	9.4%	200	9.8%
Black/African American	1,579	10.8%	1,494	11.9%	85	4.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,268	43.0%	5,281	42.2%	987	48.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	63	0.4%	58	0.5%	5	0.2%
Race Not Reported	1,775	12.2%	1,487	11.9%	288	14.1%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	595	4.8%
Married	6,176	49.3%
Never Married	4,006	32.0%
Divorced	564	4.5%
Widowed	1,092	8.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	91	0.7%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
U.S. Citizen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Resident Alien	14,569	100.0%	12,524	100.0%	2,045	100.0%
U.S. National[21]	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

[20] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[21] 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 2019 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[22]	1,109	7.6%	934	7.5%	175	8.6%
Education Status			**All Adults**			
Less than a High School Diploma			3,827	30.6%		
High School Graduate or GED			5,843	46.7%		
Some College or College Degree			2,067	16.5%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			787	6.3%		
Age	**All Clients**		**All Adults**		**All Children**	
< 1 Year Old	6	<0.1%	N/A		6	0.3%
1 – 5 Years Old	341	2.3%			341	16.7%
6 – 10 Years Old	658	4.5%			658	32.2%
11 – 15 Years Old	745	5.1%			745	36.4%
16 – 17 Years Old	295	2.0%			295	14.4%
18 – 24 Years Old	1,640	11.3%	1,640	13.1%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	3,359	23.1%	3,359	26.8%		
35 – 44 Years Old	2,790	19.2%	2,790	22.3%		
45 – 54 Years Old	1,338	9.2%	1,338	10.7%		
55 – 64 Years Old	1,250	8.6%	1,250	10.0%		
65+ Years Old	2,147	14.7%	2,147	17.1%		
Average Age of Children	10.4 Years					
Average Age of Adults	43.0 Years					

[22] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

FAP Clients Top 10 Countries of Origin, June 2019 Snapshot

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
State Total	**14,569**	**100.0%**	**12,524**	**100.0%**	**2,045**	**100.0%**
Marshall Islands	3,387	23.2%	2,519	20.1%	868	42.4%
Mexico	2,773	19.0%	2,420	19.3%	353	17.3%
Micronesia	2,055	14.1%	1,704	13.6%	351	17.2%
Ethiopia	693	4.8%	673	5.4%	20	1.0%
Vietnam	611	4.2%	608	4.9%	3	0.1%
Philippines	405	2.8%	405	3.2%	0	0.0%
Ukraine	383	2.6%	318	2.5%	65	3.2%
India	281	1.9%	276	2.2%	5	0.2%
Russia	277	1.9%	236	1.9%	41	2.0%
Eritrea	208	1.4%	202	1.6%	6	0.3%
Total Clients from Top 10 Countries	**11,073**	**76.0%**	**9,361**	**74.7%**	**1,712**	**83.7%**
All other Countries	**3,496**	**24.0%**	**3,163**	**25.3%**	**333**	**16.3%**

FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2019 Snapshot

	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
Country	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Andorra	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Afghanistan	76	0.5%	76	0.6%	0	0.0%
Algeria	7	<0.1%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Anguilla	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Albania	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Armenia	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Angola	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Argentina	4	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Australia	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Azerbaijan	29	0.2%	29	0.2%	0	0.0%
Belarus (Belorussia)	31	0.2%	29	0.2%	2	0.1%
Belize	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Bangladesh	23	0.2%	22	0.2%	1	<0.1%
Bolivia	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Brazil	13	0.1%	12	0.1%	1	<0.1%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Bulgaria	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
Benin	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Burundi	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Canada	21	0.1%	20	0.2%	1	<0.1%
Cambodia Kampuchea	112	0.8%	112	0.9%	0	0.0%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	122	0.8%	115	0.9%	7	0.3%
Chad	5	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	2	0.1%
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	6	<0.1%	6	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Congo	40	0.3%	34	0.3%	6	0.3%
Chile	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Cameroon	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	0	0.0%
China	178	1.2%	176	1.4%	2	0.1%
Columbia	13	0.1%	12	0.1%	1	<0.1%
Cape Verde	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Costa Rica	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Cuba	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Cote d'Ivoire	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Djibouti	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Dominica	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Dominican Republic	9	0.1%	9	0.1%	0	0.0%
East Timor	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%	1	<0.1%

FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
England	5	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Ecuador	8	0.1%	7	0.1%	1	<0.1%
Egypt	127	0.9%	117	0.9%	10	0.5%
El Salvador	170	1.2%	149	1.2%	21	1.0%
Equatorial Guinea	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Eritrea	208	1.4%	202	1.6%	6	0.3%
Estonia	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Ethiopia	693	4.8%	673	5.4%	20	1.0%
Fiji	50	0.3%	49	0.4%	1	<0.1%
Micronesia	2,055	14.1%	1,704	13.6%	351	17.2%
France	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Gambia, The	56	0.4%	56	0.4%	0	0.0%
Greece	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Ghana	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Georgia	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Germany	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Guatemala	187	1.3%	158	1.3%	29	1.4%
Guinea	18	0.1%	18	0.1%	0	0.0%
Haiti	20	0.1%	18	0.1%	2	0.1%
Hong Kong	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Honduras	126	0.9%	97	0.8%	29	1.4%
Hungary	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Indonesia	16	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Ireland	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
India	281	1.9%	276	2.2%	5	0.2%
Iraq	94	0.6%	87	0.7%	7	0.3%
Iran	78	0.5%	78	0.6%	0	0.0%
Israel	9	0.1%	6	<0.1%	3	0.1%
Italy	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Japan	10	0.1%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
Jamaica	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Jordan	40	0.3%	30	0.2%	10	0.5%
Kazakhstan	43	0.3%	36	0.3%	7	0.3%
Kenya	198	1.4%	182	1.5%	16	0.8%
Kyrgyzstan	16	0.1%	15	0.1%	1	<0.1%

FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Korea (North)	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Kosovo	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Korea (South)	67	0.5%	67	0.5%	0	0.0%
Kuwait	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Liberia	7	<0.1%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Lebanon	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Lithuania	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Laos	11	0.1%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%
Latvia	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Libya	48	0.3%	30	0.2%	18	0.9%
Macau	5	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Moldova	88	0.6%	79	0.6%	9	0.4%
Montserrat	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Mongolia	28	0.2%	22	0.2%	6	0.3%
Malawi	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Macedonia	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Mali	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Monaco	6	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	2	0.1%
Morocco	37	0.3%	35	0.3%	2	0.1%
Martinique	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Malaysia	4	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Mauritania	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Mexico	2,773	19.0%	2,420	19.3%	353	17.3%
Niger	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%	1	<0.1%
Nigeria	56	0.4%	45	0.4%	11	0.5%
Northern Mariana Islands	2	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Nepal	34	0.2%	34	0.3%	0	0.0%
Norway	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Netherlands	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%	1	<0.1%
Nicaragua	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Nauru	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Peru	25	0.2%	25	0.2%	0	0.0%

FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Philippines	405	2.8%	405	3.2%	0	0.0%
Pakistan	89	0.6%	85	0.7%	4	0.2%
Panama	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Poland	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Palau	114	0.8%	90	0.7%	24	1.2%
Marshall Islands	3,387	23.2%	2,519	20.1%	868	42.4%
Romania	20	0.1%	20	0.2%	0	0.0%
Russia	277	1.9%	236	1.9%	41	2.0%
Rwanda	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	14	0.1%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%
Saint Barthelemy	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Serbia	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
South Africa	18	0.1%	14	0.1%	4	0.2%
Senegal	7	<0.1%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%
Saint Martin	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Somalia	104	0.7%	100	0.8%	4	0.2%
Spain	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Sierra Leone	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Sudan	63	0.4%	62	0.5%	1	<0.1%
Sweden	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Syria	17	0.1%	17	0.1%	0	0.0%
Switzerland	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	18	0.1%	6	<0.1%	12	0.6%
Trinidad & Tobago	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Thailand	20	0.1%	20	0.2%	0	0.0%
Tajikistan	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Tonga	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
Togo	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Turkmenistan	22	0.2%	15	0.1%	7	0.3%
Tunisia	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Turkey	60	0.4%	40	0.3%	20	1.0%
Taiwan	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%

FAP Clients Country of Origin in Alphabetical Order, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Ukraine	383	2.6%	318	2.5%	65	3.2%
United Kingdom	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%
Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)	8	0.1%	7	0.1%	1	<0.1%
Uruguay	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Uzbekistan	40	0.3%	38	0.3%	2	0.1%
Vanuatu	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Venezuela	75	0.5%	53	0.4%	22	1.1%
Vietnam	611	4.2%	608	4.9%	3	0.1%
Wales	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Western Samoa	24	0.2%	24	0.2%	0	0.0%
Yemen	15	0.1%	15	0.1%	0	0.0%
Zambia	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Zimbabwe	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Other Country	64	0.4%	49	0.4%	15	0.7%

WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**79,049**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	43,705	55.3%
Male	35,343	44.7%
Unknown	1	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	**5,578**	**7.1%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[23]	**73,471**	**92.9%**
White	50,495	63.9%
Black/African American	7,423	9.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,866	8.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,514	3.2%
Two or More Races	562	0.7%
Race Not Reported	5,611	7.1%

Marital Status	All Clients	
Separated	8,649	10.9%
Married	13	0.0%
Never Married	38,845	49.1%
Divorced	22,397	28.3%
Widowed	8,309	10.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	836	1.1%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	74,134	93.8%
Resident Alien	4,818	6.1%
U.S. National[24]	97	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

[23] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[24] 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 2019 Snapshot (continued)

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

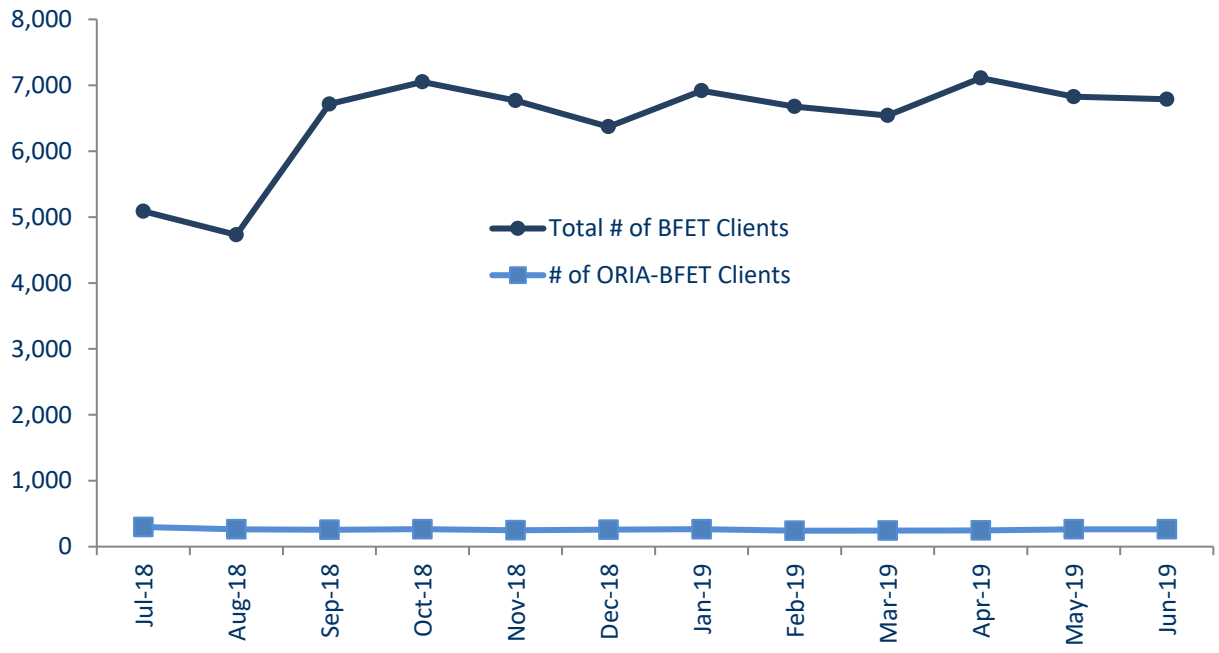
Homeless Status	All Clients	
Homeless[25]	5,123	6.5%

Education Status	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	20,783	26.3%
High School Graduate or GED	42,610	53.9%
Some College or College Degree	10,421	13.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	5,235	6.6%

Age	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 - 24 Years Old	3,008	3.8%
25 - 34 Years Old	8,156	10.3%
35 - 44 Years Old	7,718	9.8%
45 - 54 Years Old	13,339	16.9%
55 - 64 Years Old	24,148	30.5%
65+ Years Old	22,680	28.7%
Average Age of Clients	55.7 Years	

[25] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served[26], SFY 2019



SFY 2019	Total # of BFET Clients	# of ORIA-BFET Clients[27]
July	**5,088**	298
August	**4,730**	263
September	**6,715**	256
October	**7,051**	265
November	**6,768**	249
December	**6,371**	257
January	**6,917**	265
February	**6,677**	242
March	**6,541**	244
April	**7,110**	246
May	**6,826**	264
June	**6,788**	263
Mo. Avg.	**6,465**	**259**

[26] A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days, so the monthly client counts include duplications.
[27] Some BFET clients are served by the Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA).

BFET Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**6,788**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	4,315	63.6%
Male	2,473	36.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	**864**	**12.7%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[28]	**5,924**	**87.3%**
White	3,470	51.1%
Black/African American	1,264	18.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	419	6.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	249	3.7%
Two or More Races	139	2.0%
Race Not Reported	383	5.6%

Marital Status	All Clients	
Separated	466	6.9%
Married	1,289	19.0%
Never Married	3,698	54.5%
Divorced	1,214	17.9%
Widowed	92	1.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	29	0.4%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	5,857	86.3%
Resident Alien	920	13.6%
U.S. National[29]	11	0.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

[28] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[29] 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 2019 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients	
Homeless[30]	951	14.0%

Education Status	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	765	11.3%
High School Graduate or GED	2,731	40.2%
Some College or College Degree	3,190	47.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	102	1.5%

Age	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	25	0.4%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,039	15.3%
25 - 34 Years Old	2,515	37.1%
35 - 44 Years Old	1,681	24.8%
45 - 54 Years Old	920	13.6%
55 - 64 Years Old	501	7.4%
65+ Years Old	107	1.6%
Average Age of Clients	36.1 Years	

[30] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

TFA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**20,290**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	11,804	58.2%
Male	8,486	41.8%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	**5,355**	**26.4%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[31]	**14,935**	**73.6%**
White	8,907	43.9%
Black/African American	2,398	11.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,158	5.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	654	3.2%
Two or More Races	492	2.4%
Race Not Reported	1,326	6.5%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	774	9.6%
Married	2,054	25.4%
Never Married	4,046	50.1%
Divorced	1,078	13.3%
Widowed	91	1.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	40	0.5%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	18,236	89.9%
Resident Alien	1,989	9.8%
U.S. National[32]	60	0.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	5	<0.1%

[31] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[32] 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 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Homeless Status	**All Clients**	
Homeless[33]	2,979	14.7%
Education Status	**Adults Only**	
Less than a High School Diploma	1,785	22.1%
High School Graduate or GED	3,976	49.2%
Some College or College Degree	2,232	27.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	90	1.1%
Age	**All Clients**	
< 1 Year Old	796	3.9%
1 – 5 Years Old	4,348	21.4%
6 – 10 Years Old	3,383	16.7%
11 – 15 Years Old	2,820	13.9%
16 – 17 Years Old	860	4.2%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,678	8.3%
25 - 34 Years Old	3,150	15.5%
35 - 44 Years Old	2,091	10.3%
45 - 54 Years Old	810	4.0%
55 - 64 Years Old	271	1.3%
65+ Years Old	83	0.4%
Average Age of Clients	17.8 Years	

[33] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

Child Support Program

SFY

2019

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 economically secure.

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Child Support Program Overview 3
Child Support Program Highlights, SFY 2019 4
Child Support Incentive Scorecard, FFY 2018 and FFY 2019 5
Child Support Caseload, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 6
Child Support Collections, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 7
Clients with DCS Cases by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 8
Percentage of Custodial Parents (CP) by County, June 2019 Snapshot 10
Percentage of Noncustodial Parents (NCP) by County, June 2019 Snapshot 11
Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2019 12
Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 13
Child Support Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 14
Special Grants/Projects 15
Voluntary Paternity Acknowledgments and Genetic Testing 17

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 economically secure.

Three types of cases make up the Title IV-D child support program:

- **Current Assistance** – Individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (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. Never Assistance cases include Medicaid only, child care only, and state only Foster Care cases.

The Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 awards incentives to state 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 Division of Child Support (DCS) outcomes on the five measures over the past two federal fiscal years. Information is presented by federal fiscal year (FFY) because that is the timeframe 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 families. Washington state studies have shown that a dependable stream of child support income for custodial parents and medical insurance coverage for children helps families increase their level of financial stability and independence, and consequently, leads to less reliance on public assistance programs and greater economic security.

Additional information for this program, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available here.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on ESA Division of Child Support's Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS) - September 2019 caseload. Data for incentive payments are provided by the DCS Fiscal Office.

DATA NOTE:

- Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.

Child Support Program Highlights, SFY 2019

The average monthly child support caseload was 318,444 in SFY 2019, representing a 2.6% decrease from 326,923 in SFY 2018. Within this caseload, average monthly Current Assistance cases decreased by 2.5% from 29,677 in SFY 2018 to 28,938 in SFY 2019; Former Assistance cases decreased by 3.9% from 179,364 to 172,450; and Never Assistance cases decreased by 0.7% from 117,883 to 117,056.

- The child support program collected a total of $666.2 million in SFY 2019.

- The total cost avoidance in SFY 2019 was $137.3 million. Of the total, $88.7 million (64.6%) was for the Medicaid program; $34.4 million (25.1%) was for the Basic Food program and 14.1 million (10.3%) was for the TANF program.

- The Washington state Department of Health (DOH) reported 26,049 births to unmarried mothers. Of these births, DOH reports that 19,936 (76.53%) 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 the efforts of Washington state's Paternity Acknowledgment Program

Child Support Incentive[1] Scorecard, FFY 2018[2] and FFY 2019[3]

Measure	Goal Needed to Obtain 100% Funding	Actual Performance		Estimated Percentage of Maximum Incentive Reached	
		2018	2019	2018	2019
Paternity Establishment Percentage	80%	98.0%	97.9%	100%	100%
Support Order Establishment	80%	93.3%	93.1%	100%	100%
Current Collections	80%	67.4%	67.7%	77%	77%
Arrearage Collections	80%	62.1%	62.4%	72%	72%
Cost Effectiveness	5.00	4.21	4.08	80%	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.

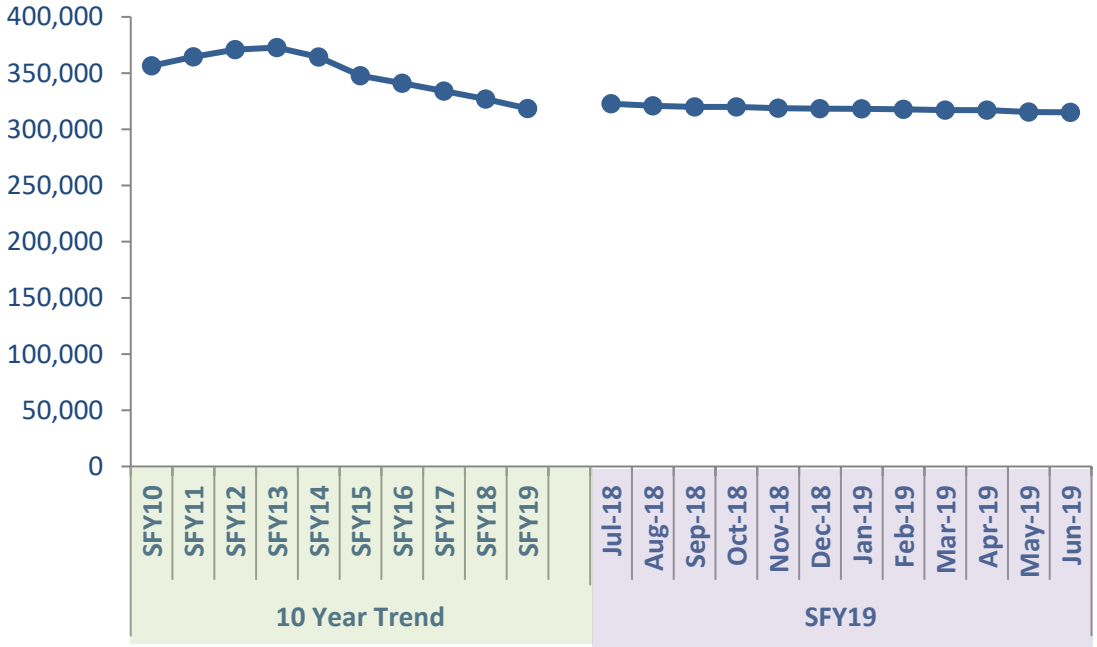
Cost-effectiveness: Total IV-D dollars collected divided by total IV-D dollars expended.

[1] DCS incentive payments for FFY 2018 are based on DCS actual FFY 2018 performance and OCSE FFY 2018 preliminary performance results for all other states. DCS incentive payments for FFY19 are based on DCS actual FFY 2019 performance and OCSE FFY 2019 preliminary performance results for all other states. Data source: DCS Fiscal Office.

[2] FFY 2018 data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) 2018 Preliminary Report.

[3] FFY 2019 data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.

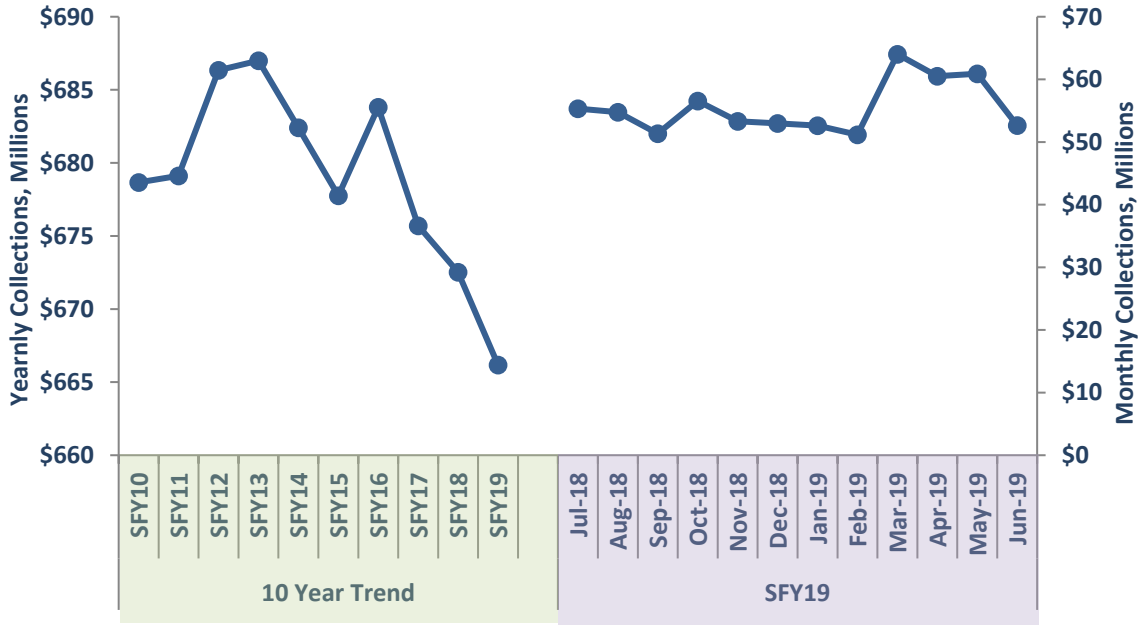
Child Support Caseload, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY10	356,436	**SFY15**	347,740
SFY11	364,535	**SFY16**	340,919
SFY12	370,830	**SFY17**	334,027
SFY13	372,701	**SFY18**	326,923
SFY14	364,295	**SFY19**	318,444

SFY 2019	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Caseload
July	29,306	175,396	118,023	322,725
August	28,913	174,756	117,194	320,863
September	29,628	173,612	116,674	319,914
October	29,099	173,920	116,942	319,961
November	29,259	172,870	116,702	318,831
December	29,396	172,239	116,711	318,346
January	29,467	171,690	116,979	318,136
February	28,781	171,918	117,121	317,820
March	28,793	171,397	116,916	317,106
April	28,538	171,429	117,163	317,130
May	28,020	170,379	116,999	315,398
June	28,052	169,790	117,252	315,094
Mo. Avg.	**28,938**	**172,450**	**117,056**	**318,444**

Child Support Collections, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019



SFY	Collections	SFY	Collections
SFY10	678,663,012	**SFY15**	677,763,250
SFY11	679,114,124	**SFY16**	683,807,632
SFY12	686,339,317	**SFY17**	675,702,583
SFY13	686,994,705	**SFY18**	672,521,073
SFY14	682,411,249	**SFY19**	666,175,348

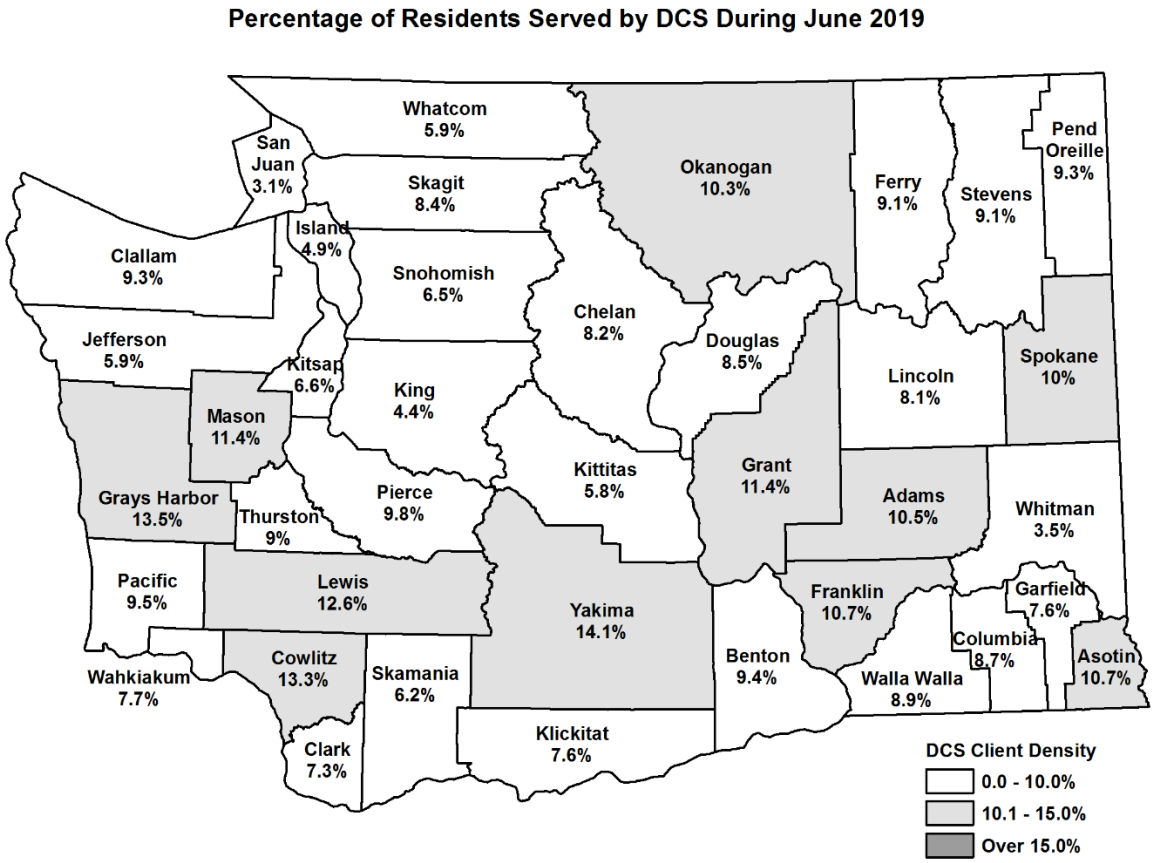
SFY 2019	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Collections
July	$1,691,871	$19,974,025	$33,662,800	$55,328,696
August	$1,720,655	$19,658,233	$33,385,299	$54,764,186
September	$1,581,504	$18,218,718	$31,544,791	$51,345,013
October	$1,722,579	$20,443,978	$34,388,341	$56,554,898
November	$1,644,993	$18,790,067	$32,869,902	$53,304,962
December	$1,611,007	$18,252,438	$33,113,301	$52,976,746
January	$1,697,415	$18,121,021	$32,814,432	$52,632,868
February	$1,554,943	$17,814,028	$31,792,171	$51,161,141
March	$2,490,313	$24,043,363	$37,488,220	$64,021,895
April	$2,151,511	$22,172,007	$36,198,833	$60,522,351
May	$2,003,918	$22,216,085	$36,682,836	$60,902,839
June	$1,581,328	$18,283,775	$32,794,650	$52,659,752
Total	**$21,452,036**	**$237,987,736**	**$406,735,576**	**$666,175,348**

Clients with DCS Cases by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot[4]

County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	2,112	20,150	10.5%	**Lewis**	10,054	79,480	12.6%
Asotin	2,405	22,520	10.7%	**Lincoln**	887	10,960	8.1%
Benton	19,018	201,800	9.4%	**Mason**	7,421	64,980	11.4%
Chelan	6,417	78,420	8.2%	**Okanogan**	4,382	42,730	10.3%
Clallam	7,074	76,010	9.3%	**Pacific**	2,056	21,640	9.5%
Clark	35,705	488,500	7.3%	**Pend Oreille**	1,275	13,740	9.3%
Columbia	362	4,160	8.7%	**Pierce**	86,935	888,300	9.8%
Cowlitz	14,511	108,950	13.3%	**San Juan**	535	17,150	3.1%
Douglas	3,650	42,820	8.5%	**Skagit**	10,892	129,200	8.4%
Ferry	713	7,830	9.1%	**Skamania**	745	12,060	6.2%
Franklin	10,098	94,680	10.7%	**Snohomish**	53,026	818,700	6.5%
Garfield	169	2,220	7.6%	**Spokane**	51,672	515,250	10.0%
Grant	11,242	98,740	11.4%	**Stevens**	4,145	45,570	9.1%
Grays Harbor	10,019	74,160	13.5%	**Thurston**	25,614	285,800	9.0%
Island	4,146	84,820	4.9%	**Wahkiakum**	323	4,190	7.7%
Jefferson	1,868	31,900	5.9%	**Walla Walla**	5,531	62,200	8.9%
King	98,396	2,226,300	4.4%	**Whatcom**	13,257	225,300	5.9%
Kitsap	17,728	270,100	6.6%	**Whitman**	1,736	50,130	3.5%
Kittitas	2,688	46,570	5.8%	**Yakima**	36,031	255,950	14.1%
Klickitat	1,703	22,430	7.6%				
State Total	**566,541**	**7,546,410**	**7.5%**				

[4] Population estimate source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

Percentage of Total Population with a DCS Case by County, June 2019 Snapshot

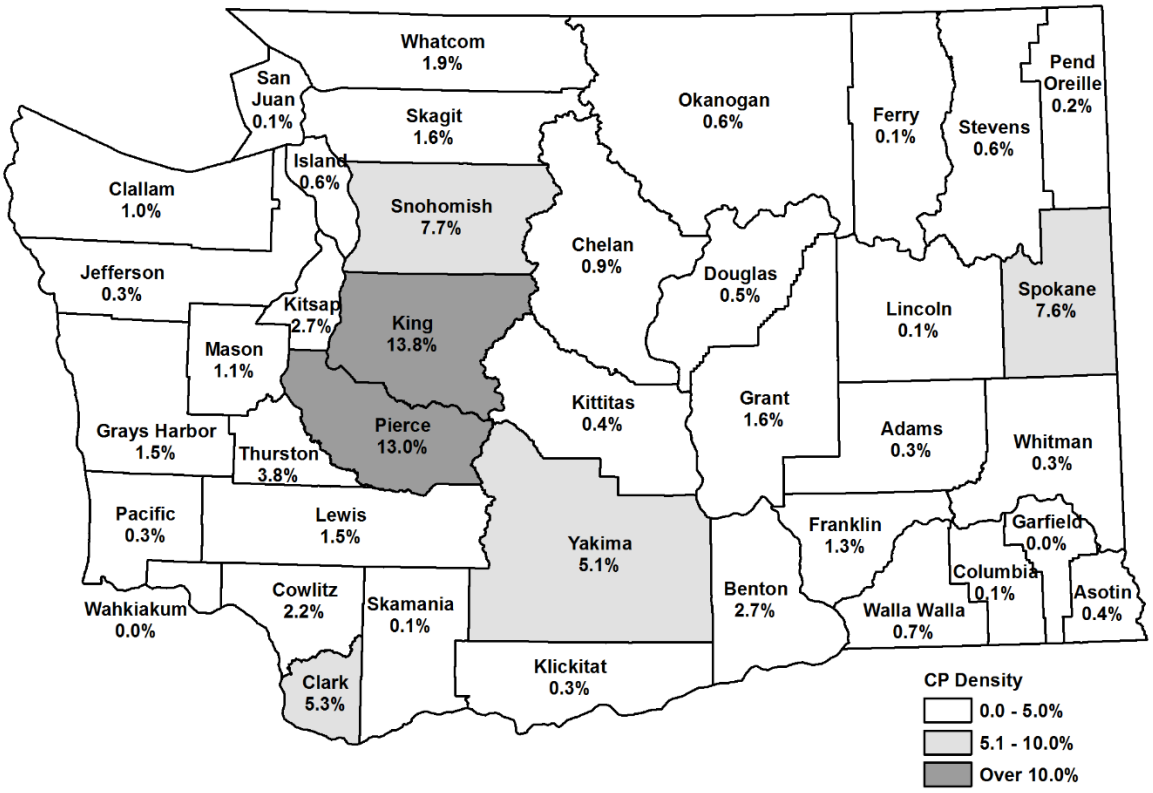


Note: The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS clients in a county during June 2019 by the OFM 2019 County Population estimate.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Percentage of Custodial Parents (CP) by County, June 2019 Snapshot

Percentage of Custodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2019

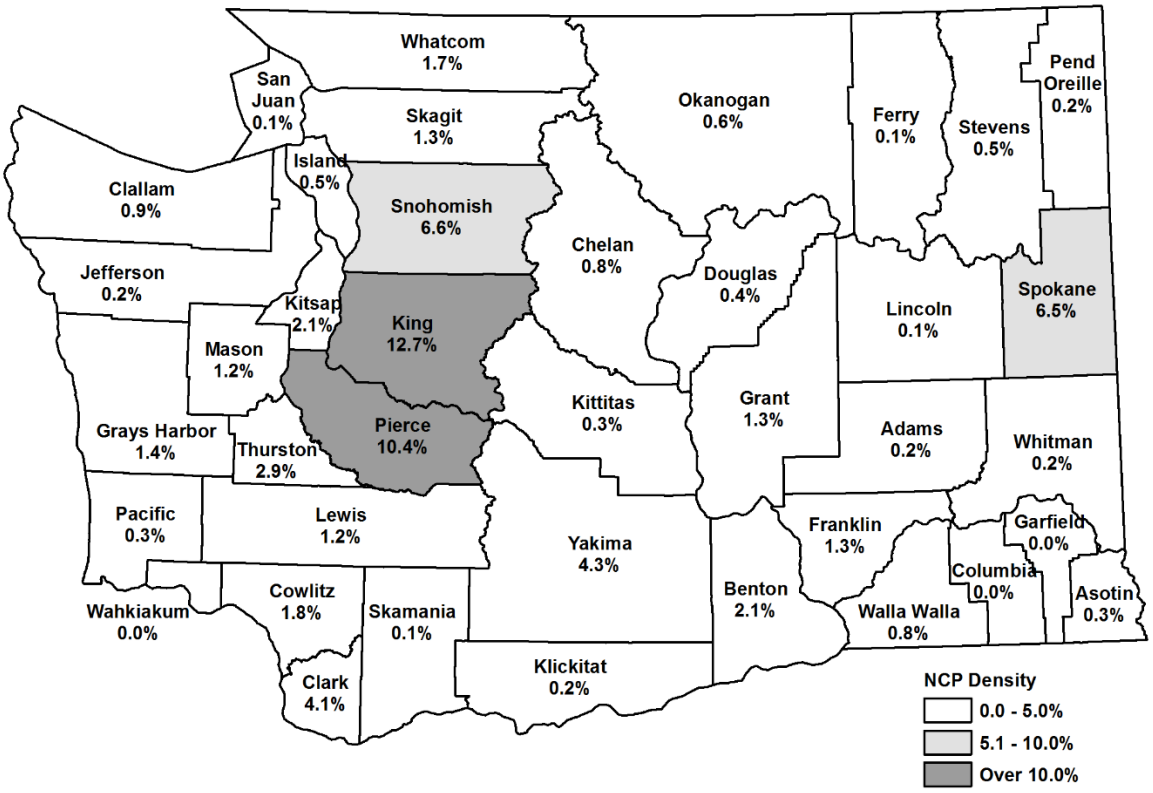


Note: 17.5% of CPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents (NCP) by County, June 2019 Snapshot

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2019



Note: 30.5% of NCPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2019

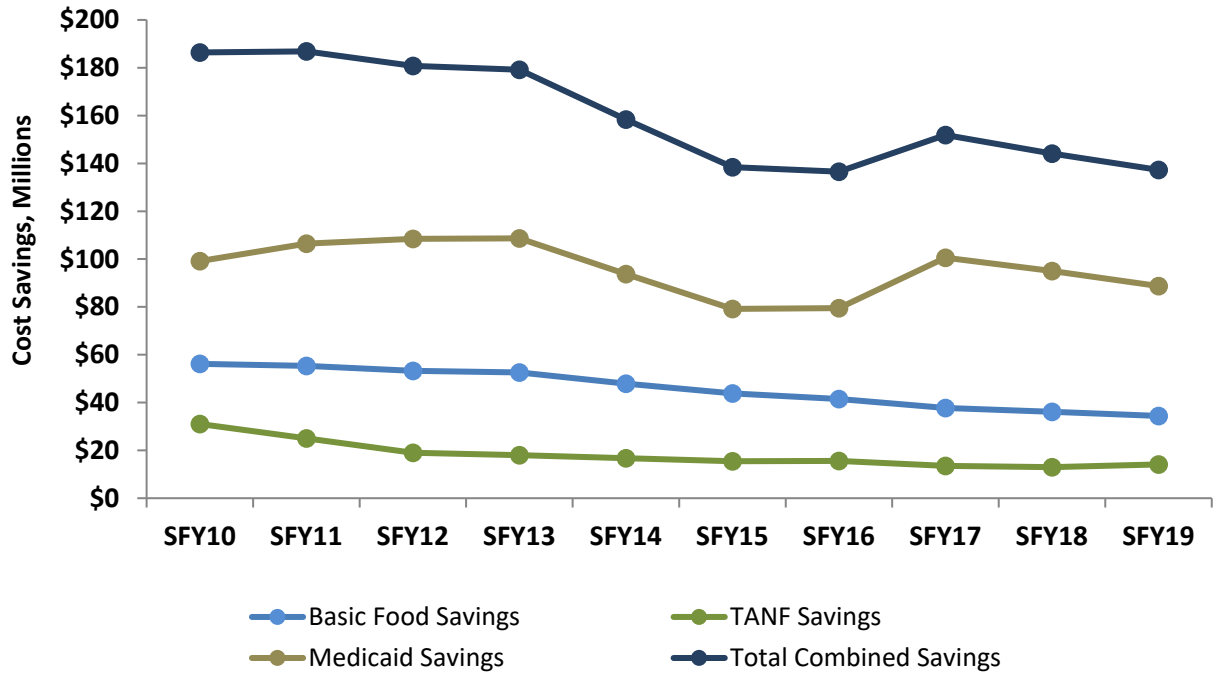
	Basic Food			TANF		
SFY 2019	Average CR[5] Basic Food Expenditure	Average CI[6] Basic Food Expenditure	Total Basic Food Savings	Average CR[5] TANF Expenditure	Average CI[6] TANF Expenditure	Total TANF Savings
July	$71.77	$120.33	$2,916,087	$6.33	$25.47	$1,164,958
August	$71.89	$120.49	$2,863,515	$6.35	$26.11	$1,185,351
September	$71.77	$120.41	$2,834,634	$6.25	$26.20	$1,188,652
October	$71.87	$121.26	$2,902,339	$6.48	$26.48	$1,204,824
November	$70.57	$121.12	$2,962,628	$6.09	$26.12	$1,189,616
December	$70.35	$120.66	$2,940,267	$6.28	$26.69	$1,214,728
January	$69.54	$119.00	$2,892,311	$6.33	$26.73	$1,227,127
February	$68.71	$118.19	$2,855,031	$6.28	$26.57	$1,189,554
March	$68.23	$116.20	$2,822,552	$6.39	$25.24	$1,125,592
April	$68.33	$116.47	$2,858,832	$6.33	$25.80	$1,194,429
May	$68.02	$115.90	$2,812,758	$6.22	$25.44	$1,147,435
June	$67.81	$115.08	$2,743,598	$6.17	$25.14	$1,112,715
Total			**$34,404,552**			**$14,144,981**

	Medicaid		
SFY 2019	Total Custodial Parent Medicaid Savings	Total Child Medicaid Savings	Total Medicaid Savings
July	$3,223,365	$3,683,223	$6,906,588
August	$2,868,490	$3,933,642	$6,802,132
September	$2,731,957	$3,746,794	$6,478,751
October	$2,834,629	$4,202,763	$7,037,392
November	$2,806,670	$4,194,629	$7,001,299
December	$2,546,315	$3,512,148	$6,058,463
January	$3,664,624	$4,860,898	$8,525,522
February	$3,036,203	$4,342,579	$7,378,782
March	$3,380,200	$5,317,337	$8,697,537
April	$3,329,326	$4,973,052	$8,302,379
May	$3,485,472	$4,790,327	$8,275,799
June	$2,967,549	$4,287,435	$7,254,984
Total	**$36,874,800**	**$51,844,827**	**$88,719,628**

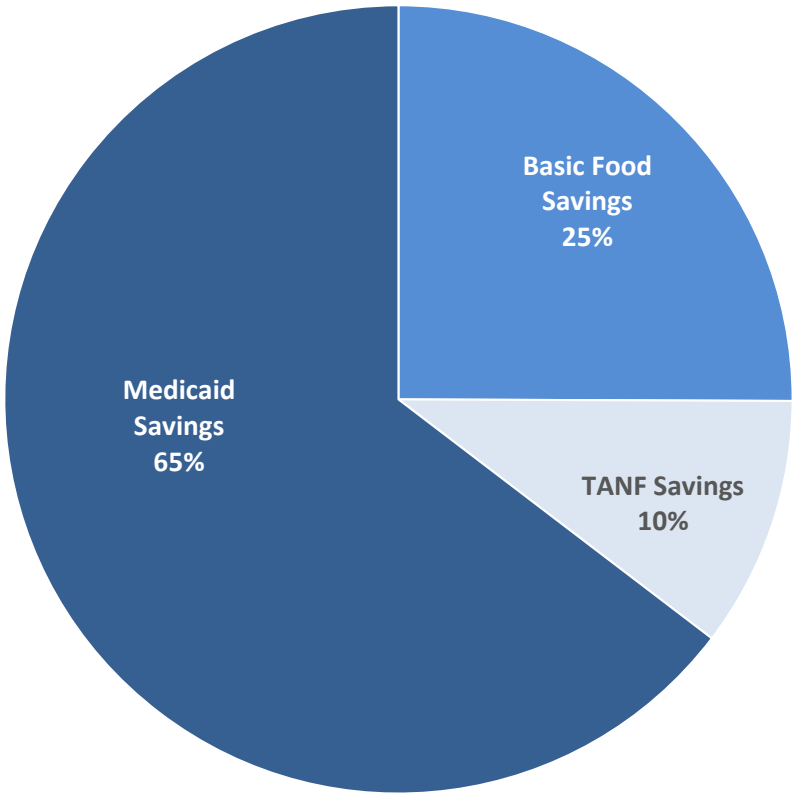
[5] CR: Custodial parents with regular child support payments. Regular child support payments are defined as summed monthly order amount more than $0 and summed total arrearage debt less than twice the summed monthly order amount.

[6] CI: Custodial parents without regular child support payments.

Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019



Sources of $137.3 Million in Child Support Cost Avoidance, SFY 2019



Child Support Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	Noncustodial Parents[7] # of NCPs	Noncustodial Parents[7] Percent	Custodial Parents[8] # of CPs	Custodial Parents[8] Percent	Children # of Children	Children Percent
Total	**223,202**	**100.0%**	**245,319**	**100.0%**	**250,925**	**100.0%**

Gender	Noncustodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
Female	35,569	15.9%	216,358	88.2%	123,495	49.2%
Male	187,340	83.9%	27,864	11.4%	127,352	50.8%
Unknown	293	0.1%	1,097	0.4%	78	<0.1%

Age of Parent	Noncustodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children
<26 Years Old	9,595	4.3%	12,228	5.0%	N/A
26 – 35 Years Old	66,110	29.6%	72,131	29.4%	
36 – 45 Years Old	84,359	37.8%	87,190	35.5%	
46 – 55 Years Old	46,977	21.0%	47,217	19.2%	
56+ Years Old	14,812	6.6%	25,620	10.4%	
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1,349	0.6%	933	0.4%	

Age of Children		Children	
<6 Year Old	N/A	45,572	18.2%
6 – 10 Years Old		73,772	29.4%
11 – 15 Years Old		89,270	35.6%
16 – 18 Years Old		37,476	14.9%
19+ Years Old		4,768	1.9%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable		67	<0.1%

Years	Noncustodial Parents	Custodial Parents	Children
Mean Age	40.6	41.6	10.9
Median Age	39.8	39.8	11.2

[7] A noncustodial parent (NCP) may also be a custodial parent (CP) on another case.
[8] A CP may also be an NCP on another case.

Special Grants/Projects

- **Families Forward Washington (FFW)** – DCS, along with child support agencies located in Michigan, New York, and Ohio are working with MDRC and local service providers on the Families Forward Demonstration project. The opportunity was made available by MDRC through a generous grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. DCS's project, Families Forward Washington (FFW), is intended to 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 is to identify effective employment-focused approaches that can be integrated into child support programs across the country. The project seeks 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. FFW provides in-demand occupational skills training, career counseling, job development and retention services, and responsive child support services to eligible noncustodial parents residing in Benton, Franklin and Walla Walla Counties. Recruitment began in November 2018.

- **Strength in Families (SIF)** – DCS is a project partner with the state Department of Corrections (DOC) on the Responsible Fatherhood Opportunities for Reentry and Mobility (ReFORM) grant project. The grant was awarded to DOC by the federal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF) in October, 2015. In October of 2016, DOC officially renamed Washington's ReFORM project the Strength in Families (SIF) project. SIF supports parents, 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. Program participants receive action plans, which may include working with community partners who can help with employment, housing, food, medical, and legal resources upon release. Alternative Solutions is provides DCS services to program NCPs to help lower monthly payments or reduce state debts when appropriate, and help with license reinstatement and other enforcement actions.

- **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 federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) 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 BICS Demonstration Grants to test behaviorally informed interventions that seek to improve child support outcomes. The BICS Evaluation Grant includes technical assistance and evaluation services for the eight BICS Grantees. DCS was selected as the sole agency to receive this larger, overarching grant award. DCS has tested the use of behaviorally-informed strategies during the administrative *establishment* process, the early stages of order *enforcement, and the modification process for newly incarcerated parents.* DCS is currently reviewing the results of all the pilot projects and determining how to integrate successful elements statewide.

- **Using Digital Marketing to Increase Participation in the Child Support Program** – DCS, along with tribal and child support programs located in California, Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming are testing digital marketing approaches and partnerships for outreach to families that could benefit from child support services. The two year grant was awarded to DCS in September, 2018 by the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE). DCS conducted an eleven-week social media campaign using Facebook advertisements to build awareness of our work from April through June, 2019. The Facebook ads were the first in a series of three marketing interventions created as part of the grant. The second and third interventions will involve emailing flyers and streaming audio ads. The digital marketing strategies are being designed to increase program awareness and participation in the child support program.

- **The Alternative Solutions Program** – This statewide program was implemented by DCS in July 2014 to assist noncustodial parents struggling to meet their child support obligations. The program connects these parents to community resources that can help them remove barriers to paying child support, such as work-related training, education, and supportive services. Between July 2014 and August 2019 the voluntary program received 4,686 referrals. During the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2018, 1,125 parents were served. Of those seeking employment, 65% were successful in becoming employed and 85% successfully connected with needed resources to address barriers. The program is embraced by parents, field staff, prosecuting attorney staff, and community partners. This cooperative effort generates real-life success stories as parents reach their full human potential.

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 Division of Child Support (DCS) and the Washington state Department of Health (DOH). The program provides cooperative unmarried parents the 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 establishment 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, 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 Chapter 26.26 RCW 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 (this is on the last page of the Paternity Acknowledgment form) 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 we can establish a child support order determining the noncustodial parent's financial and medical obligations, unless the woman who gave birth to the child is the NCP. 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 the court. 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 taxpayers more than $13,000,000 yearly. In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2019, paternity was established for 14,730 children, 75.1% of them by Paternity Acknowledgment/Acknowledgment of Parentage.

Changes to the Uniform Parentage Act (UPA) Effective January 1, 2019: The Washington state Legislature enacted major changes to the UPA in the spring of 2018. These changes went into effect January 1, 2019 and expanded the use of the Acknowledgment to include presumed parents and intended parents, in addition to biological parents. The Paternity Acknowledgment form completely changed and is now known as the Acknowledgment of Parentage (AOP). DCS, in partnership with the Department of Health (DOH), Center for Health Status (CHS), provided training to hospitals, other providers, and staff in late 2018 and early 2019.

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 state's paternity program, but are now. Washington law required notarized signatures on the Acknowledgment or Denial of Paternity, which were in effect through 2018. The Acknowledgment of Parentage (AOP), Denial of Parentage (DOP), and Rescission of Parentage (ROP) forms which have been in effect since 1/1/2019, give the parents the option of signing in front of a witness or a notary. Some hospitals have opted to offer only the notary option to parents. DCS reimburses hospitals for the cost to add Notaries Public, which historically increased the opportunity for parents to sign a Paternity Acknowledgment. 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 parents before signing an Acknowledgment.

Domestic Violence Program

SFY

2019

Provides statewide services through local community organizations to help people who are hurt or harmed by domestic violence; provides education and information on domestic violence to local communities.

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Domestic Violence Program Overview 3
Selected Domestic Violence Program Overview SFY 2019 4
Domestic Violence Program Clients, SFY 2010 – 2019 5
Adults and Children Provided Shelter and Non-Shelter Based Services, SFY 2015 to SFY 2019 6
Additional Services Summary, SFY 2019 7
Client Demographics, SFY 2019 8

Domestic Violence Program Overview

The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) domestic violence program distributes significant state and federal funding dedicated to providing emergency shelter and supportive services for victims of domestic violence and their dependent children. Domestic violence programs consistently report that DSHS funding is critical to keeping their doors open and providing life-saving services to members of their communities. Data provided in this section highlights the following domestic violence services:

- **Shelter and Supportive Services** – Local domestic violence programs provide emergency domestic violence shelter to victims of domestic violence and their dependent children. In addition to shelter, residents receive supportive services such as advocacy, legal assistance, access to support groups and other specialized services based on each person's unique needs. The majority of service recipients, however, receive non-shelter based services such as advocacy, assistance with protection orders and other legal issues, and access to support groups.

Additional information, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available here.

Highlights

Local domestic violence programs served a total of 25,016 victims and their children in SFY 2019, of whom 5,096 received emergency shelter based services and 19,920 received non-shelter based services.

In SFY 2019, the 39 domestic violence shelter programs provided 230,906 shelter bednights to victims and their families. Victims stayed in shelter an average of 45 days in SFY 2019.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data reported in this chapter were based on the InfoNet database maintained by WA State Department of Commerce as of November 2019.

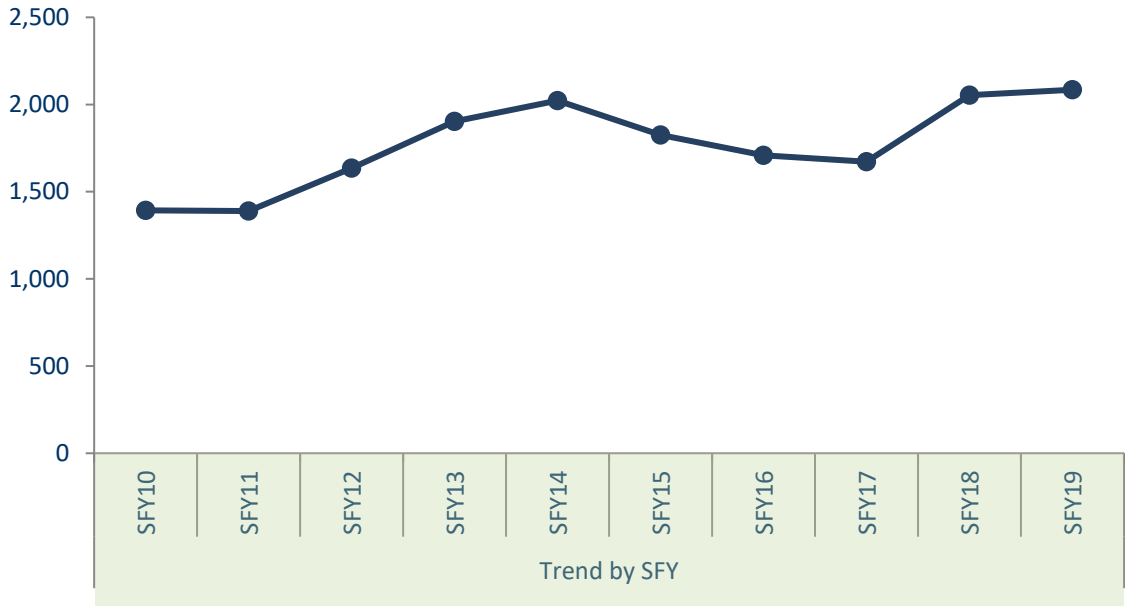
DATA NOTES:

- Data is collected from 39 domestic violence shelter/safe home agencies in 39 counties that contract with the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)/Economic Services Administration Contractors provide emergency domestic violence shelter and advocacy services.
- Service numbers include all data reported into the statewide InfoNet data collection system during state fiscal year 2019.
- Data reflects only the emergency domestic violence shelter and supportive services provided by DSHS domestic violence services contractors.

Selected Domestic Violence Program Overview SFY 2019

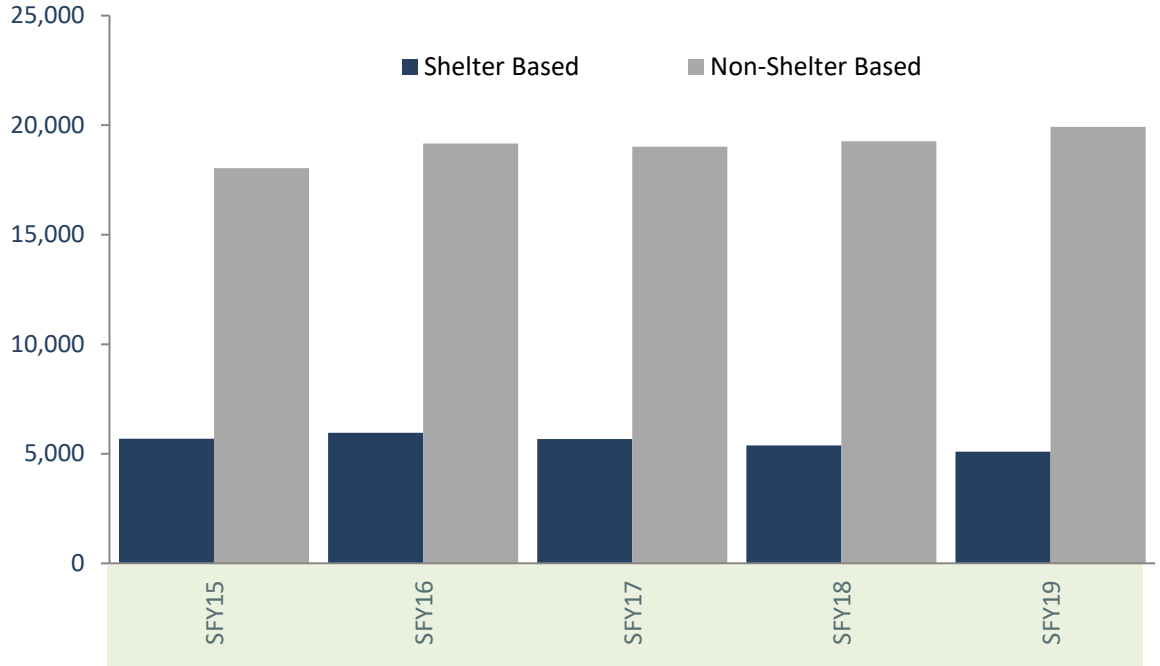
	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change
Average Number of Domestic Violence Clients Per Month	2,054	2,085	*1.5% (Increase)* ↑
Average Number of Domestic Violence Children Clients Per Month	359	353	*-1.7% (Decrease)* ↓
Average Number of Domestic Violence Adult Clients Per Month	1,695	1,732	*2.2% (Increase)* ↑
Average Number of Adult and Children Receiving Shelter Based Services Per Month	448	425	*-5.1% (Decrease)* ↓
Average Number of Adult and Children Receiving Non Shelter Based Services Per Month	1,605	1,660	*3.4% (Increase)* ↑
Total Clients (Adults and Children) Served in SFY	24,642	25,016	1.5% *(Increase)* ↑

Domestic Violence Program Clients, SFY 2010 – 2019



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY10	1,393	**SFY15**	1,825
SFY11	1,389	**SFY16**	1,708
SFY12	1,636	**SFY17**	1,672
SFY13	1,903	**SFY18**	2,054
SFY14	2,022	**SFY19**	2,085

Adults and Children Provided Shelter and Non-Shelter Based Services, SFY 2015 to SFY 2019



SFY	# of Adults and Children Served	
	Shelter Based Services	Non-Shelter Based Services
SFY15	5,690	18,038
SFY16	5,957	19,163
SFY17	5,672	19,020
SFY18	5,379	19,263
SFY19	5,096	19,920

Additional Services Summary, SFY 2019

SFY 2019	
Crisis hotline and information/referral calls received by emergency domestic violence shelter programs	85,426
# of Adult survivors and children receiving emergency domestic violence shelter	5,096
Total # of bednights for new and returning clients provided by emergency shelter programs	230,906
# of unmet requests for emergency shelter services	12,822
# of adult survivors and children receiving nonresidential domestic violence advocacy services	19,920
# of persons reached via training, presentations, and other outreach efforts by the domestic violence programs	68,354
Average length of shelter stays (in days)	45 Days

Client Demographics, SFY 2019

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients	All Adults # of Clients	All Adults % of Total Adults	All Children # of Clients	All Children % of Total Children
Total Clients	**25,016**	**100.0%**	**20,780**	**100.0%**	**4,236**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	All Children
Female	21,059	84.2%		
Male	3,197	12.8%		
Unknown	760	3.0%		

Age	All Clients		All Adults	All Children
< 12 Year Old	3,278	13.1%		
13 – 17 Years Old	958	3.8%		
18 – 24 Years Old	2,074	8.3%		
25 – 59 Years Old	17,447	69.7%		
60+ Years Old	1,259	5.0%		
Average Age of Children	7.9 Years			
Average Age of Adults	45.6 Years			

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	All Children
Hispanic or Latino	**5,048**	**20.2**		
Not Hispanic or Latino	**19,968**	**79.8%**		
White	13,628	54.5%		
Black/African American	1,653	6.6%		
Asian/Pacific Islander	721	2.9%		
American Indian/Alaska Native	890	3.6%		
Two or More Races	1,202	4.8%		
Race Not Reported	1,874	7.5%		

Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral

SFY

2019

Provides a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program to low-income adults who are unable to work due to physical incapacity, mental incapacity, or substance use disorder.

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program Overview 3
Selected HEN Referral Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 4
HEN Referral Clients, SFY 2014 - 2019 5
HEN Referral Adult Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2019 6
Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 7
Clients by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2019 Snapshot 11
Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot 12
Clients by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 14
HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 15

Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program Overview

The Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral program[1] provides potential access to essential needs items (e.g., hygiene and cleaning supplies) and housing assistance to low-income adults who are unable to maintain gainful employment for at least 90 days due to a physical incapacity, mental incapacity, or substance use disorder[2]. The Department of Commerce administers the HEN program and determines eligibility for housing assistance and essential needs items through its network of local providers.

Additional information for this program, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available here.

Highlights

In SFY 2019, the HEN Referral program served a monthly average of 5,083 clients, a 14.3% decrease from SFY 2018 (5,930 clients). The June 2019 snapshot data shows the majority of HEN Referral recipients are male (59.4%), non-Hispanic white (67.7%), and never married (56.3%). The average age of HEN Referral recipients was 41.2 years.

Technical Notes

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2019.

DATA NOTES:

- 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.

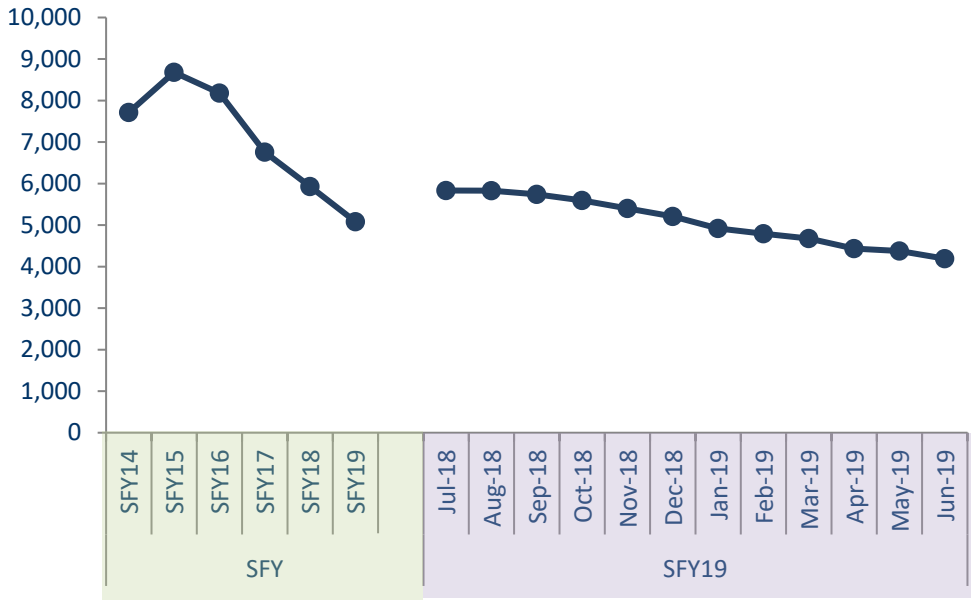
[2] Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2667 expanded eligibility for the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program to include individuals who are primarily incapacitated due to a substance use disorder effective March 13, 2018 and Aged, Blind, or Disabled recipients who meet other eligibility requirements.

Selected HEN Referral Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Persons per Month (Range)	5,930 (5,868 – 6,038)	5,083 (4,192 - 5,833)	*-14.3% (Decrease)*	↓
State Population[3]	7,427,600	7,546,400	*1.6% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	*No Change*	=
State Population Age 18 and Over[3]	5,760,666	5,863,772	*1.8% (Increase)*	↑
Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over	0.1%	0.1%	*No Change*	=

[3] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

HEN Referral Clients, SFY 2014 - 2019



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
2010	N/A	**2015**	8,681
2011	N/A	**2016**	8,181
2012	N/A	**2017**	6,759
2013	N/A	**2018**	5,930
2014[4]	7,712	**2019**	5,083

SFY 2019	Clients
July	5,833
August	5,829
September	5,739
October	5,594
November	5,403
December	5,210
January	4,920
February	4,791
March	4,678
April	4,436
May	4,376
June	4,192
Mo. Avg.	**5,083**

[4] 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 Adult Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2019

		During Subsequent Month Being Reported									
	Total HEN Referral	Adults Remaining on HEN Referral		Adults Moving to ABD		Adults Moving to SSI		Adults Moving to Other Cash Program		Adults Exiting HEN Referral[6]	
SFY 2019	Adult Clients[5]	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent
July	5,833	5,064	86.8%	182	3.1%	33	0.6%	0	0.0%	557	9.5%
August	5,829	5,115	87.8%	141	2.4%	22	0.4%	0	0.0%	553	9.5%
September	5,739	4,934	86.0%	178	3.1%	18	0.3%	0	0.0%	611	10.6%
October	5,594	4,843	86.6%	164	2.9%	25	0.4%	0	0.0%	564	10.1%
November	5,403	4,671	86.5%	155	2.9%	21	0.4%	0	0.0%	559	10.3%
December	5,210	4,377	84.0%	164	3.1%	19	0.4%	0	0.0%	652	12.5%
January	4,920	4,283	87.1%	144	2.9%	18	0.4%	0	0.0%	476	9.7%
February	4,791	4,119	86.0%	101	2.1%	20	0.4%	0	0.0%	552	11.5%
March	4,678	3,868	82.7%	126	2.7%	22	0.5%	0	0.0%	662	14.2%
April	4,436	3,742	84.4%	129	2.9%	29	0.7%	0	0.0%	538	12.1%
May	4,376	3,716	84.9%	100	2.3%	21	0.5%	0	0.0%	542	12.4%
June	4,192	3,564	85.0%	108	2.6%	19	0.5%	0	0.0%	501	12.0%
Mo. Avg.	**5,083**	**4,358**	**85.7%**	**141**	**2.8%**	**22.25**	**0.4%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**564**	**11.1%**

[5] 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.
[6] These are adults who were not enrolled in ABD, SSI, or other cash programs in the following month.

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

The following pages detail HEN Referral clients, June 2019 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 (ALTSA).

- CSO of Residence: Based on the CSO coverage area in which a client lives.

	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
Overview	**# of Clients**	**% of State Total**	**# of Clients**	**% of State Total**
Region 1 CSOs	1,167	27.8%	1,181	28.2%
Region 2 CSOs	1,431	34.1%	1,430	34.1%
Region 3 CSOs	1,586	37.8%	1,581	37.7%
CSCCs	5	0.1%	N/A	
HCS	3	0.1%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	**4,192**	**100.0%**	**4,192**	**100.0%**

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
Region 1 CSO	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	17	0.4%	16	0.4%
COLFAX	3	0.1%	4	0.1%
COLVILLE	32	0.8%	32	0.8%
ELLENSBURG	21	0.5%	21	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	10	0.2%	10	0.2%
KENNEWICK	104	2.5%	106	2.5%
MOSES LAKE	73	1.7%	73	1.7%
NEWPORT	11	0.3%	11	0.3%
OKANOGAN	45	1.1%	41	1.0%
REPUBLIC	14	0.3%	15	0.4%
SPOKANE MAPLE	304	7.3%	319	7.6%
SPOKANE TRENT	227	5.4%	222	5.3%
SUNNYSIDE	24	0.6%	21	0.5%
TOPPENISH	23	0.5%	23	0.5%
WALLA WALLA	38	0.9%	37	0.9%
WENATCHEE	62	1.5%	65	1.6%
WHITE SALMON	4	0.1%	3	<0.1%
YAKIMA	155	3.7%	162	3.9%
Region 1 Total	**1,167**	**27.8%**	**1,181**	**28.2%**

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	60	1.4%	60	1.4%
AUBURN	96	2.3%	96	2.3%
BELLINGHAM	110	2.6%	108	2.6%
BELLTOWN	156	3.7%	157	3.7%
CAPITOL HILL	81	1.9%	82	2.0%
EVERETT	140	3.3%	143	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	52	1.2%	50	1.2%
KING EASTSIDE	73	1.7%	76	1.8%
KING NORTH	92	2.2%	89	2.1%
KING SOUTH	123	2.9%	118	2.8%
MT VERNON	59	1.4%	60	1.4%
OAK HARBOR	21	0.5%	19	0.5%
RAINIER	65	1.6%	68	1.6%
RENTON	62	1.5%	67	1.6%
SKY VALLEY	28	0.7%	31	0.7%
SMOKEY POINT	102	2.4%	99	2.4%
WHITE CENTER	111	2.6%	107	2.6%
Region 2 Total	**1,431**	**34.1%**	**1,430**	**34.1%**

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	82	2.0%	82	2.0%
BREMERTON	87	2.1%	87	2.1%
CHEHALIS	92	2.2%	92	2.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER	235	5.6%	241	5.7%
FORKS	7	0.2%	7	0.2%
KELSO	173	4.1%	171	4.1%
LAKEWOOD	103	2.5%	103	2.5%
LONG BEACH	14	0.3%	15	0.4%
OLYMPIA	196	4.7%	198	4.7%
PIERCE NORTH	171	4.1%	169	4.0%
PIERCE SOUTH	177	4.2%	174	4.2%
PORT ANGELES	62	1.5%	60	1.4%
PORT TOWNSEND	9	0.2%	10	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	103	2.5%	99	2.4%
SHELTON	62	1.5%	62	1.5%
SOUTH BEND	5	0.1%	3	0.1%
STEVENSON	8	0.2%	8	0.2%
Region 3 Total	**1,586**	**37.8%**	**1,581**	**37.7%**

Clients by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2019 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CNTRLSOUND	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHEAST	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHWEST	1	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	2	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	1	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	1	<0.1%
CSCC LTC	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%
CSCC Total	**5**	0.1%

Other Locations	Office of ISSUANCE	
	Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC & Spec Programs	0	0.0%
MEDICAL ELIG. DET SVC	0	0.0%
Health Care Authority	0	0.0%
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE (PGST)	0	0.0%
Other Locations Total	**0**	**0.0%**

Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 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	0	0.0%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	1	<0.1%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	1	<0.1%
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	**2**	<0.1%

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

Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS	0	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS	0	0.0%
KELSO HCS	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%
STEILACOOM HCS	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS	0	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	**0**	**0.0%**

Clients by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	4	0.1%	**Lewis**	92	2.2%
Asotin	16	0.4%	**Lincoln**	3	0.1%
Benton	75	1.8%	**Mason**	63	1.5%
Chelan	43	1.0%	**Okanogan**	44	1.0%
Clallam	66	1.6%	**Pacific**	18	0.4%
Clark	241	5.7%	**Pend Oreille**	12	0.3%
Columbia	5	0.1%	**Pierce**	545	13.0%
Cowlitz	169	4.0%	**San Juan**	1	<0.1%
Douglas	22	0.5%	**Skagit**	59	1.4%
Ferry	15	0.4%	**Skamania**	8	0.2%
Franklin	31	0.7%	**Snohomish**	333	7.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%	**Spokane**	537	12.8%
Grant	67	1.6%	**Stevens**	32	0.8%
Grays Harbor	81	1.9%	**Thurston**	198	4.7%
Island	19	0.5%	**Wahkiakum**	2	<0.1%
Jefferson	10	0.2%	**Walla Walla**	32	0.8%
King	910	21.7%	**Whatcom**	108	2.6%
Kitsap	87	2.1%	**Whitman**	4	0.1%
Kittitas	21	0.5%	**Yakima**	206	4.9%
Klickitat	13	0.3%	**Not Reported/ Unidentifiable**	0	0.0%

	Clients	% of Total
State Total	**4,192**	**100.0%**

HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**4,192**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	1,702	40.6%
Male	2,490	59.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	**502**	**12.0%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[7]	**3,690**	**88.0%**
White	2,837	67.7%
Black/African American	388	9.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	114	2.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	174	4.2%
Two or More Races	89	2.1%
Race Not Reported	**88**	**2.1%**

Marital Status	All Clients	
Separated	385	9.2%
Married	160	3.8%
Never Married	2,361	56.3%
Divorced	1,180	28.1%
Widowed	92	2.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	14	0.3%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	4,077	97.3%
Resident Alien	109	2.6%
U.S. National[8]	6	0.1%

[7] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[8] U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients	
Homeless[9]	2,110	50.3%

Disability	All Clients	
Mental	2,988	71.3%
Physical	1,204	28.7%

Education Status	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	827	19.7%
High School Graduate or GED	2,181	52.0%
Some College or College Degree	1,157	27.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	27	0.6%

Age	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 - 24 Years Old	329	7.8%
25 - 34 Years Old	1,000	23.9%
35 - 44 Years Old	1,121	26.7%
45 - 54 Years Old	1,164	27.8%
55 - 64 Years Old	578	13.8%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%
Average Age of Clients	41.2 Years	

Length of Stay[10]	
Average Length of Stay	8.9 Months

[9] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.
[10] Average Length of Stay is based on cumulative months since January 2014.

Medical Assistance

SFY

2019

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

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Medical Assistance Overview 3
Medical Assistance Clients by Program Type, SFY 2019 4
Total Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 5
Alien Emergency Medical Clients, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 6
Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 7
Long-Term Care Medical Clients, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 8
Medicare Savings Program Caseload, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 9
Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 10
SSI Medicaid Clients, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 11
SSI Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019 12
Medical Care Services Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019 13
Medical Assistance Clients by County, June 2019 Snapshot 14
Medical Assistance Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code, June 2019 Snapshot 15

Medical Assistance Overview

This chapter summarizes data for clients who receive medical assistance through the Economic Services Administration (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 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-related[2] medical assistance. Beginning with SFY 2015, reporting is limited to programs administered by ESA or ALTSA[3] because the ACA-related transition of medical programs was completed before SFY 2015.

Additional information, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available here.

TECHNICAL NOTES:

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter is based on the ESA Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) database as of August 2019.

DATA NOTE:

- If counts of clients and cases served by a medical program are nearly identical, only clients are reported for that program.

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

[2]Medical 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).

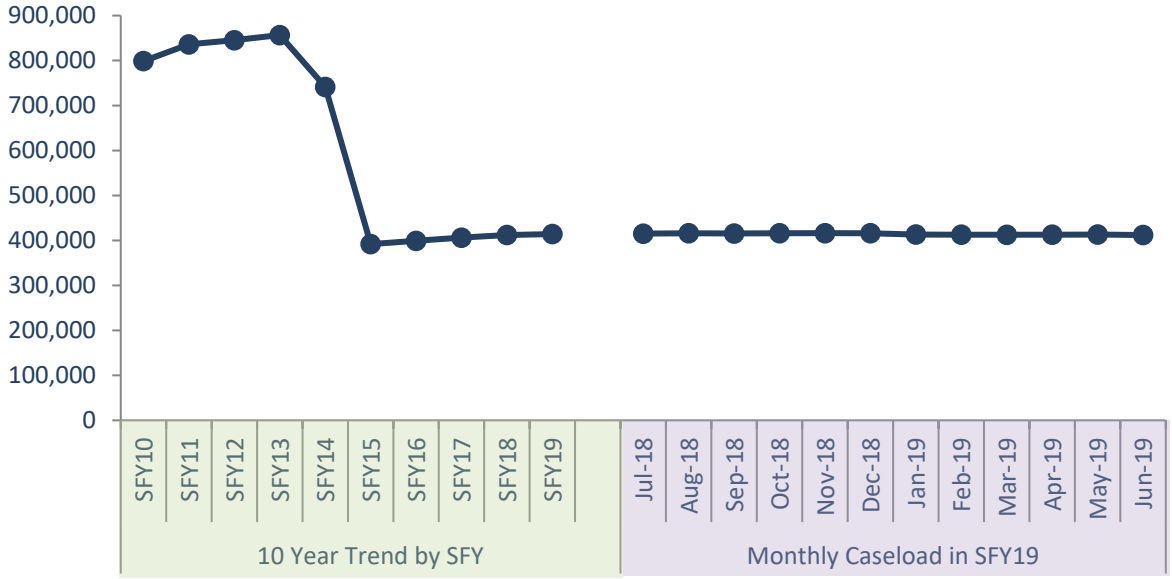
[3] Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALTSA) is a DSHS partner; therefore, ALTSA clients are included in this data.

Medical Assistance Clients by Program Type, SFY 2019

Program Type	Description	Avg. Monthly Clients
Alien Emergency Medicaid (AEM)[4]	Federally funded program for immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their alien status. Coverage is limited to emergency medical conditions.	150
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).	1,506
Long Term Care	Coverage for people residing in a medical institution, receiving home and community based waiver services, or receiving hospice services.	90,257
Medicare Savings Program	Programs that pay Medicare premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles for low-income Medicare beneficiaries. Income limits vary by program, from 100% to 200% FPL.	187,323
Refugee Medical	Medical assistance for refugees who are ineligible for Medicaid. Eligibility ends after the first eight months of residency in the U.S.	3
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.	113,251
SSI Related Medicaid	Medical assistance for low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons who do not receive SSI cash benefits.	25,026
Medical Care Services	Medical assistance for adults who are deemed 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.	2,181

[4] Counts are restricted to clients 65 and older who are served by DSHS-ESA and ALTSA only.

Total Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019



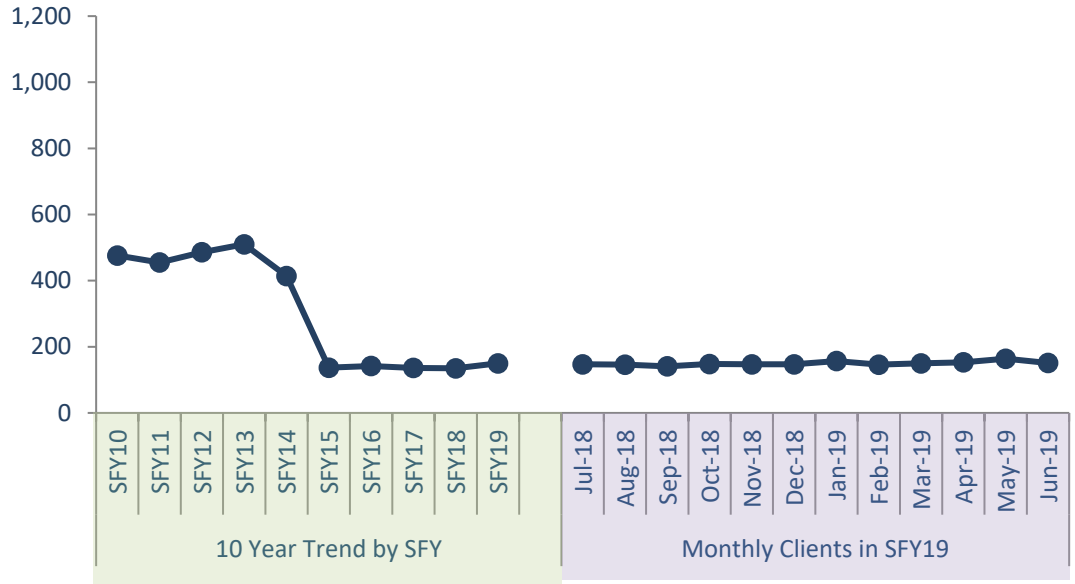
Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY10	798,775	**SFY15**	391,828
SFY11	836,067	**SFY16**	399,159
SFY12	845,207	**SFY17**	406,260
SFY13	856,672	**SFY18**	412,042
SFY14	741,457	**SFY19**	414,320

SFY 2019	# of Cases[5]	# of Clients
July	415,203	294,943
August	415,947	295,385
September	415,541	295,124
October	416,077	295,477
November	416,128	295,471
December	416,010	295,256
January	413,271	292,601
February	412,819	291,950
March	412,700	291,966
April	412,832	292,157
May	413,129	292,388
June	412,180	291,820
Mo. Avg.	**414,320**	**293,712**

[5] These counts are of unique case numbers. Each client is assigned a case number for each medical program 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 is greater than the number of medical clients.

Alien Emergency Medical Clients[6], SFY 2010 – SFY 2019



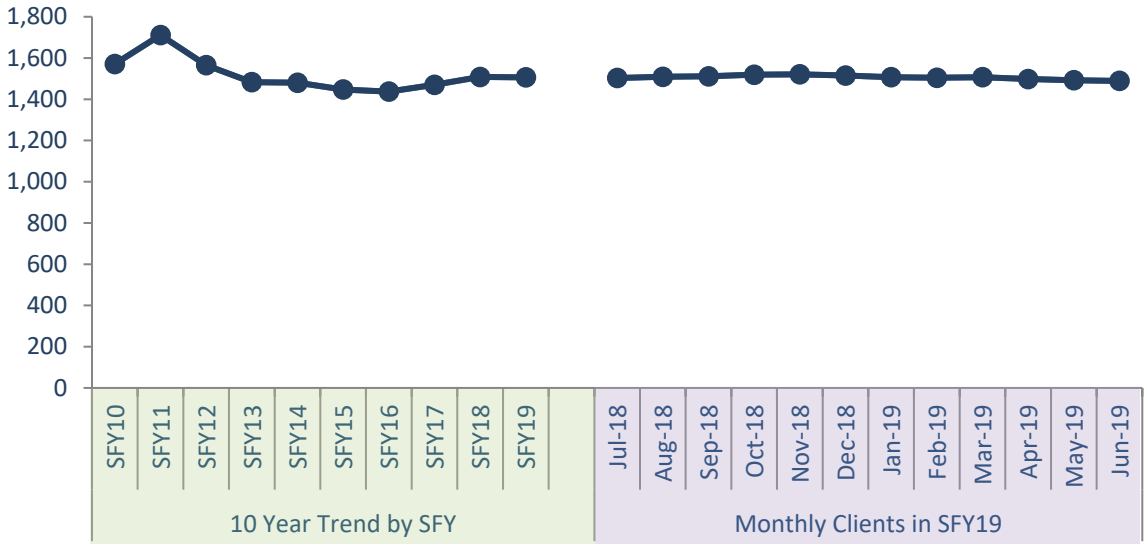
Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY10	476	**SFY15**	137
SFY11	455	**SFY16**	142
SFY12	486	**SFY17**	136
SFY13	510	**SFY18**	135
SFY14	414	**SFY19**	150

SFY 2019	# of Clients
July	147
August	146
September	141
October	148
November	147
December	147
January	157
February	146
March	150
April	153
May	164
June	151
Mo. Avg.	**150**

[6] Counts are restricted to clients 65 and older who are served by DSHS-ESA and ALTSA only.

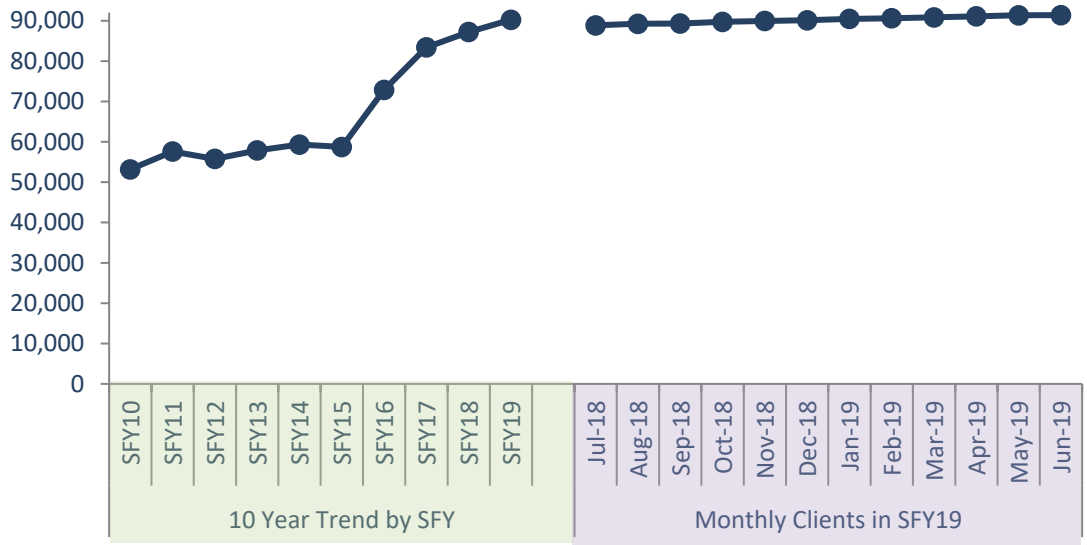
Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY10	1,571	**SFY15**	1,447
SFY11	1,711	**SFY16**	1,437
SFY12	1,565	**SFY17**	1,470
SFY13	1,483	**SFY18**	1,508
SFY14	1,480	**SFY19**	1,506

SFY 2019	# of Clients
July	1,503
August	1,509
September	1,511
October	1,519
November	1,521
December	1,515
January	1,507
February	1,504
March	1,507
April	1,498
May	1,492
June	1,489
Mo. Avg.	**1,506**

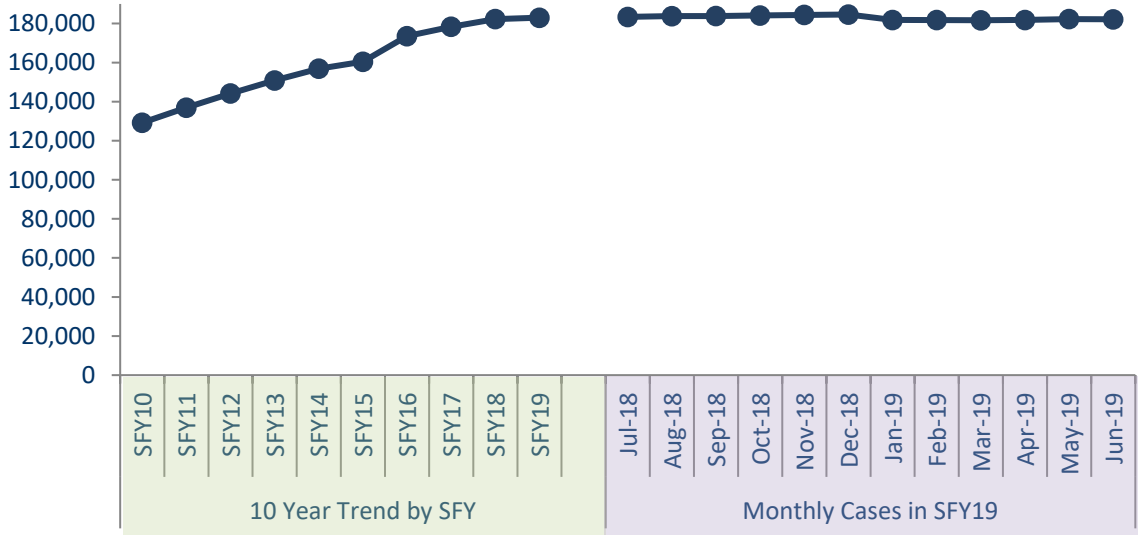
Long-Term Care Medical Clients, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY10	53,183	**SFY15**	58,724
SFY11	57,599	**SFY16**	72,875
SFY12	55,775	**SFY17**	83,409
SFY13	57,873	**SFY18**	87,219
SFY14	59,328	**SFY19**	90,257

SFY 2019	# of Clients
July	88,860
August	89,264
September	89,320
October	89,738
November	89,948
December	90,127
January	90,473
February	90,628
March	90,855
April	91,102
May	91,374
June	91,396
Mo. Avg.	**90,257**

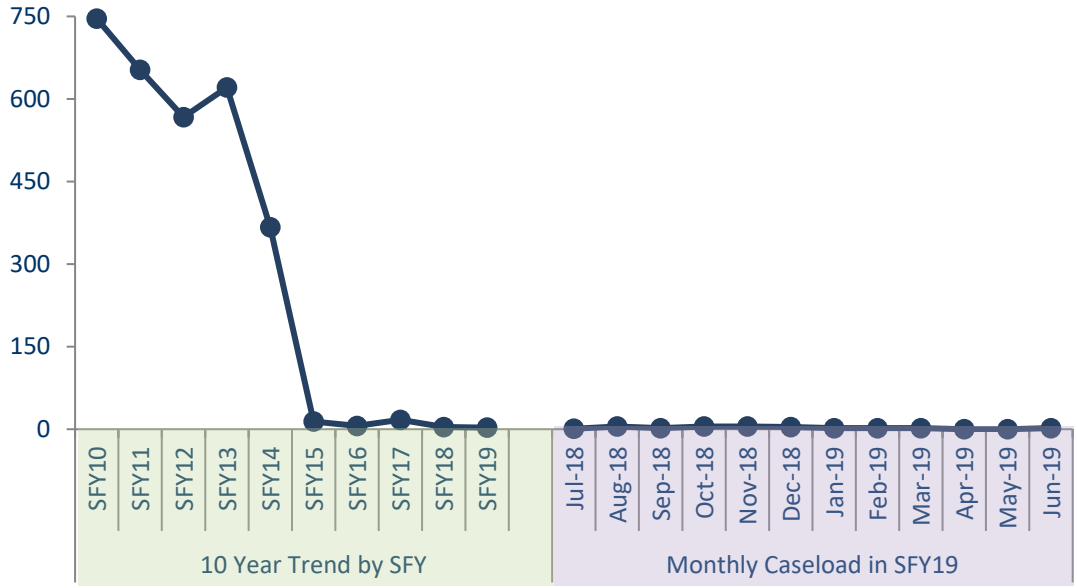
Medicare Savings Program Caseload, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY10	129,207	**SFY15**	160,438
SFY11	136,935	**SFY16**	173,520
SFY12	144,172	**SFY17**	178,338
SFY13	150,839	**SFY18**	182,238
SFY14	156,855	**SFY19**	182,956

SFY 2019	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	183,372	187,664
August	183,769	188,079
September	183,803	188,141
October	184,108	188,448
November	184,391	188,740
December	184,597	188,996
January	181,805	186,121
February	181,768	186,096
March	181,654	186,002
April	181,813	186,231
May	182,246	186,718
June	182,141	186,640
Mo. Avg.	**182,956**	**187,323**

Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019

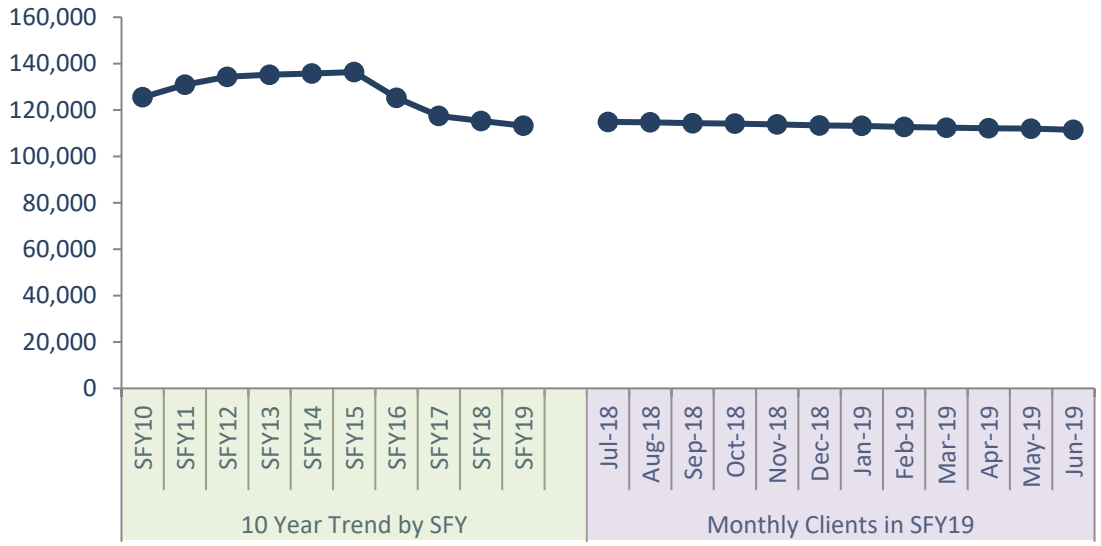


Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY10	746	**SFY15**	14
SFY11	653	**SFY16**	6
SFY12	567	**SFY17**	17
SFY13	621	**SFY18**	4
SFY14	367	**SFY19**	3

SFY 2019	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	1	1
August	5	6
September	2	2
October	5	8
November	5	8
December	4	5
January	2	3
February	2	3
March	2	3
April	0	0
May	0	0
June	2	2
Mo. Avg.	**3**	**3**

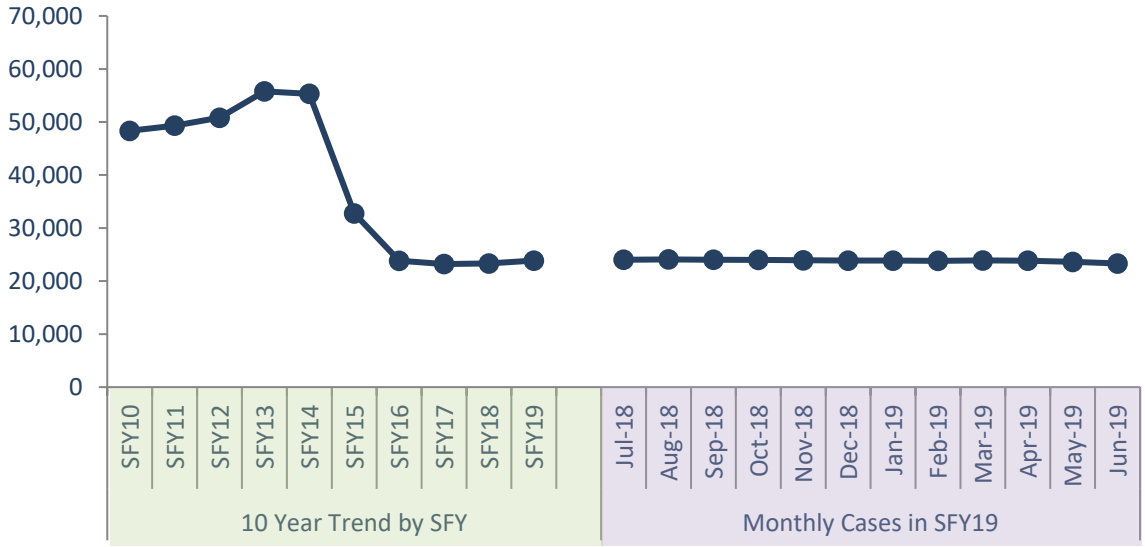
SSI Medicaid Clients, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY10	125,523	**SFY15**	136,374
SFY11	130,897	**SFY16**	125,278
SFY12	134,322	**SFY17**	117,461
SFY13	135,224	**SFY18**	115,279
SFY14	135,730	**SFY19**	113,251

SFY 2019	# of Clients
July	114,870
August	114,712
September	114,307
October	114,155
November	113,803
December	113,371
January	113,166
February	112,688
March	112,375
April	112,157
May	111,960
June	111,446
Mo. Avg.	**113,251**

SSI Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2010 – SFY 2019

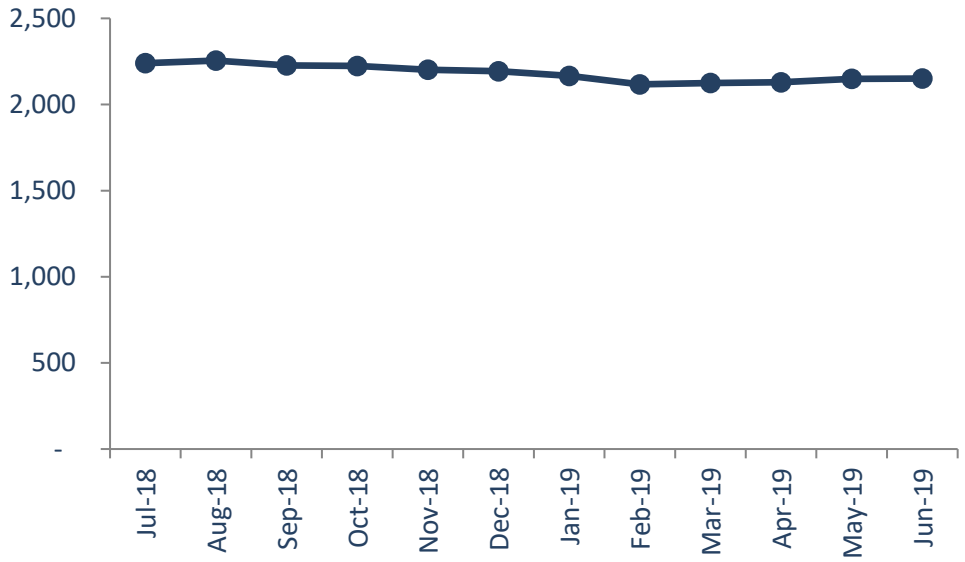


Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2015 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY10	48,337	**SFY15**	32,758
SFY11	49,318	**SFY16**	23,832
SFY12	50,812	**SFY17**	23,211
SFY13	55,778	**SFY18**	23,319
SFY14	55,314	**SFY19**	23,859

SFY 2019	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	24,022	25,187
August	24,090	25,238
September	24,025	25,184
October	23,996	25,152
November	23,929	25,087
December	23,867	25,041
January	23,869	25,036
February	23,821	24,986
March	23,895	25,056
April	23,850	25,008
May	23,627	24,818
June	23,313	24,515
Mo. Avg.	**23,859**	**25,026**

Medical Care Services Caseload,[7] SFY 2010 – 2019



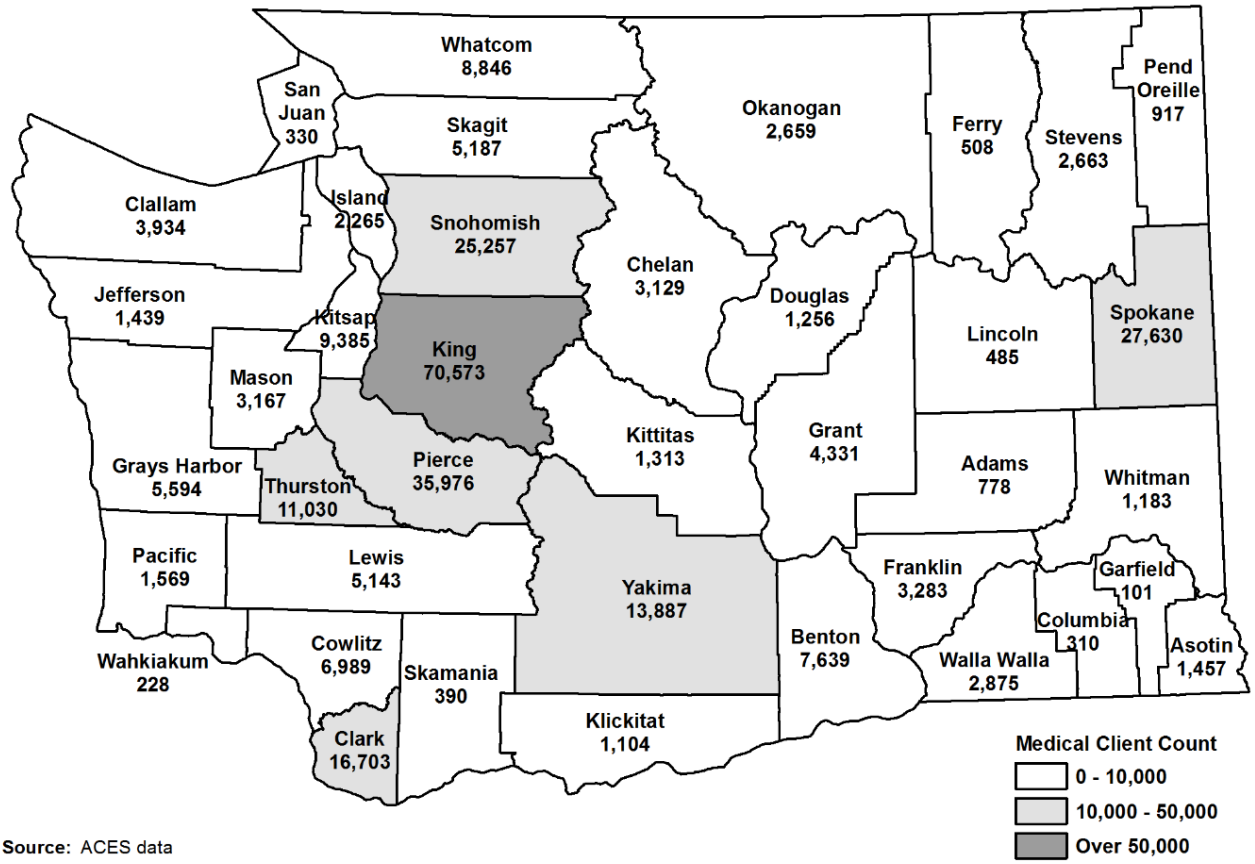
SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY10	21,523	**SFY15**	1,778
SFY11	22,082	**SFY16**	1,897
SFY12	16,175	**SFY17**	2,038
SFY13	12,637	**SFY18**	2,171
SFY14	7,292	**SFY19**	2,182

SFY 2019	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	2,240	2,241
August	2,255	2,256
September	2,227	2,225
October	2,224	2,225
November	2,202	2,201
December	2,193	2,191
January	2,166	2,165
February	2,117	2,118
March	2,125	2,124
April	2,129	2,129
May	2,149	2,146
June	2,151	2,152
Mo. Avg.	**2,182**	**2,181**

[7] 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 2019 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2019

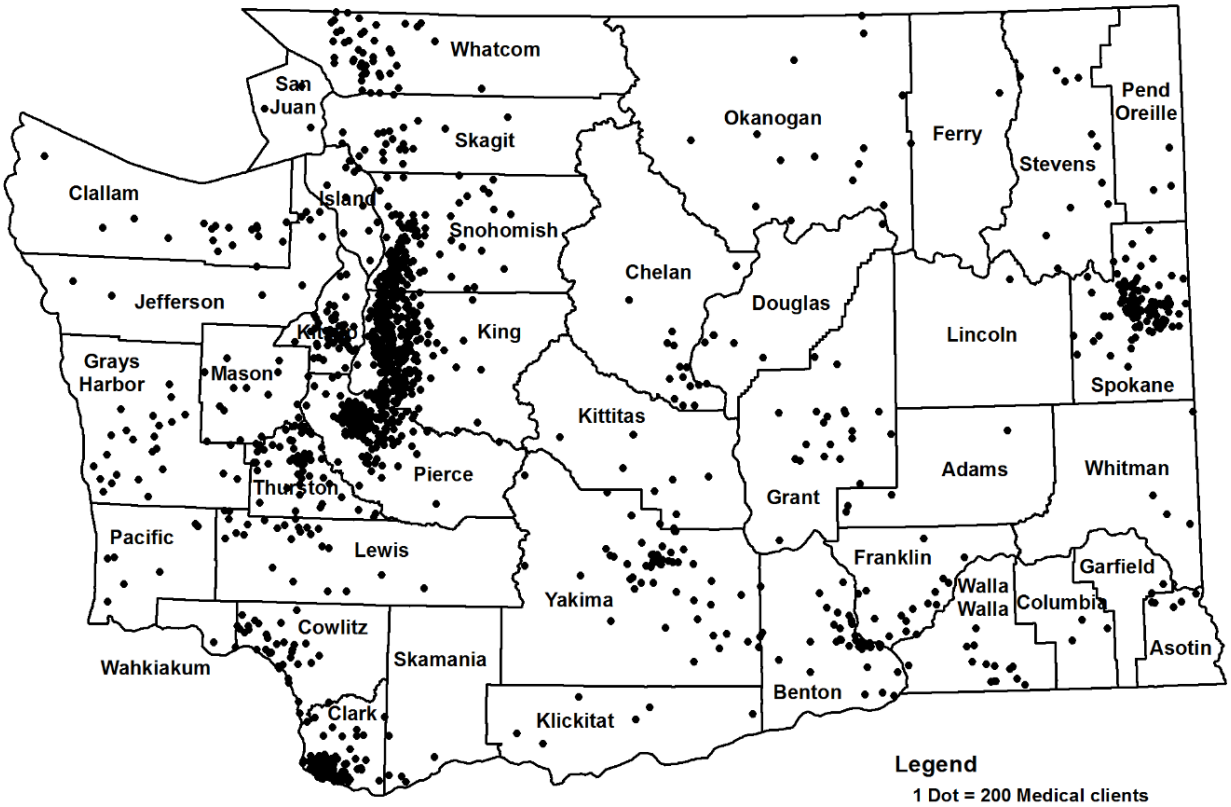


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Medical Assistance Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code, June 2019 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2019



Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)

SFY

2019

Provides cash assistance to low-income pregnant individuals who are ineligible for TANF/SFA for a reason other than a failure to cooperate with TANF program rules.

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) Program Overview 3
Selected PWA Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 4
PWA Clients, SFY 2012 – 2019 5
PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 6
PWA Clients by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 10
PWA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 11

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) Program Overview

Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) is a state-funded program that provides cash assistance to low-income pregnant individuals 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.

Additional information for this program, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available here.

Highlights

The program served a monthly average of 66 clients in SFY 2019, up from 60 clients in SFY 2018. The monthly average cash grant assistance per client was approximately $177. About 72% of people served by the program in June 2019 have never been married.

TECHNICAL NOTES:

DATA SOURCE: Data reported in this chapter are based on ESA's ACES database as of August 2019.

DATA NOTE:

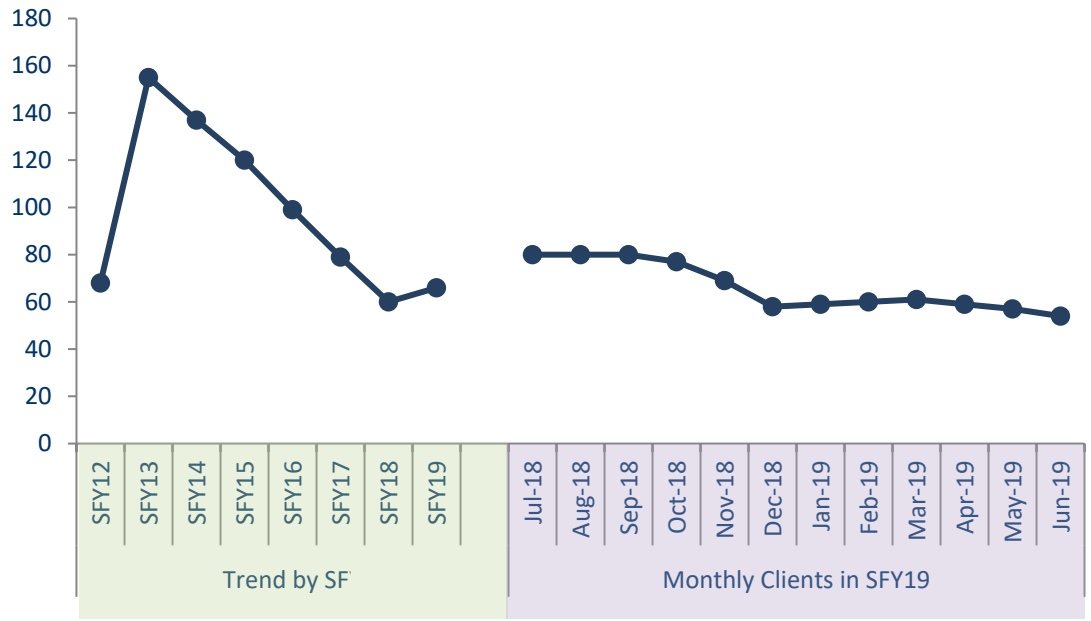
- Percentages may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Selected PWA Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	60 (51 – 77)	66 (54 -80)	*10.0% (Increase)*	↑
State Population[1] 18 and Over	5,760,666	5,863,772	*1.8% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)	$175.18 ($164.89 - $186.44)	$177.12 ($169.53 - $186.42)	*1.1% (Increase)*	↑

[1] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

PWA Clients, SFY 2012[2] – 2019



SFY	Monthly Avg. Clients	SFY	Monthly Avg. Clients
SFY10	N/A	**SFY15**	120
SFY11	N/A	**SFY16**	99
SFY12	68	**SFY17**	79
SFY13	155	**SFY18**	60
SFY14	137	**SFY19**	66

SFY 2019	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	80	$13,949.00	$174.36
August	80	$13,759.85	$172.00
September	80	$13,996.00	$174.95
October	77	$14,218.00	$184.65
November	69	$12,863.00	$186.42
December	58	$10,669.00	$183.95
January	59	$10,367.84	$175.73
February	60	$10,474.00	$174.57
March	61	$10,852.00	$177.90
April	59	$10,329.00	$175.07
May	57	$10,001.00	$175.46
June	54	$9,154.49	$169.53
Mo. Avg.	**66**	**$11,719.43**	**$177.12**

[2] PWA data from SFY 2012 represents only eight months, since the PWA program was implemented on November 1, 2011.

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

The following pages detail the PWA clients, June 2019 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 (ALTSA).
- CSO of Residence: Based on the CSO coverage area in which a client lives.

	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
Overview	**# of Clients**	**% of State Total**	**# of Clients**	**% of State Total**
Region 1 CSOs	16	29.6%	16	29.6%
Region 2 CSOs	19	35.2%	18	33.3%
Region 3 CSOs	19	35.2%	20	37.0%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	N/A	
HCS	0	0.0%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	**54**	**100.0%**	**54**	**100.0%**

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
Region 1 CSO	# 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	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOSES LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	3	5.6%	4	7.4%
SPOKANE TRENT	4	7.4%	4	7.4%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
WALLA WALLA	1	1.9%	0	0.0%
WAPATO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	5	9.3%	5	9.3%
Region 1 Total	**16**	**29.6%**	**16**	**29.6%**

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	2	3.7%	2	3.7%
AUBURN	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
BELLINGHAM	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
BELLTOWN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CAPITOL HILL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EVERETT	2	3.7%	2	3.7%
FEDERAL WAY	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
KING EASTSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING NORTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING SOUTH	4	7.4%	3	5.6%
MT VERNON	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	2	3.7%	2	3.7%
RENTON	2	3.7%	2	3.7%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
WHITE CENTER	2	3.7%	2	3.7%
Region 2 Total	**19**	**35.2%**	**18**	**33.3%**

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
Region 3 CSO	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BREMERTON	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
CHEHALIS	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
COLUMBIA RIVER	4	7.4%	4	7.4%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	2	3.7%	2	3.7%
LAKEWOOD	3	5.6%	2	3.7%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	3	5.6%	4	7.4%
PIERCE NORTH	2	3.7%	2	3.7%
PIERCE SOUTH	2	3.7%	3	5.6%
PORT ANGELES	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
SHELTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	**19**	**35.2%**	**20**	**37.0%**

PWA Clients by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	**Lewis**	1	1.9%
Asotin	0	0.0%	**Lincoln**	0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%	**Mason**	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%	**Okanogan**	1	1.9%
Clallam	0	0.0%	**Pacific**	0	0.0%
Clark	4	7.4%	**Pend Oreille**	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	**Pierce**	8	14.8%
Cowlitz	2	3.7%	**San Juan**	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	**Skagit**	1	1.9%
Ferry	0	0.0%	**Skamania**	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	**Snohomish**	5	9.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%	**Spokane**	8	14.8%
Grant	0	0.0%	**Stevens**	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	**Thurston**	4	7.4%
Island	0	0.0%	**Wahkiakum**	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	**Walla Walla**	0	0.0%
King	11	20.4%	**Whatcom**	1	1.9%
Kitsap	1	1.9%	**Whitman**	0	0.0%
Kittitas	1	1.9%	**Yakima**	6	11.1%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	**Not Reported/ Unidentifiable**	0	0.0%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	**54**	**100.0%**

PWA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	**54**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	54	100.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	**14**	**25.9%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[3]	**40**	**74.1%**
White	26	48.1%
Black/African American	8	14.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	7.4%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%
Race Not Reported	1	1.9%

Marital Status	All Clients	
Separated	3	5.6%
Married	5	9.3%
Never Married	39	72.2%
Divorced	7	13.0%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	54	100.0%
Resident Alien	0	0.0%
U.S. National[4]	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

[3] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[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).

PWA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status	All Clients	
Homeless[5]	31	57.4%

Education Status	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	20	37.0%
High School Graduate or GED	26	48.1%
Some College or College Degree	8	14.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Age	All Clients	
< 18 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 – 24 Years Old	1	1.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	29	53.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	24	44.4%
45 – 54 Years Old	0	0.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%
Average Age of Clients	32.7 Years	

Length of Stay[6]	
Average Length of Stay	5.4 Months

[5] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.
[6] Average Length of Stay Since November 2011

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA)

SFY

2019

Provides services through local government, community and technical colleges, refugee resettlement agencies, ethnic community-based organizations and other service provider agencies to help refugees and immigrants achieve economic stability and integrate into local communities.

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

ORIA Program Overview 4
Selected ORIA Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 6
LEP Pathway Clients, SFY 2019 7
LEP Pathway Clients by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot 8
LEP Pathway Clients by DSHS Region, June 2019 Snapshot 9
LEP Pathway Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2019 10
Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2019 Snapshot 11
LEP Pathway Clients Who Participated in Employment Services, SFY 2019 13
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot 14
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by DSHS Region, June 2019 Snapshot 15
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2019 16
Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2019 Snapshot 17
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, SFY 2019 19
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot 20
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by DSHS Region, June 2019 Snapshot 21
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2019 22
Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2019 Snapshot 23
Naturalization Services (NS) Clients, SFY 2019 25
Naturalization Service Clients by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot 26
Naturalization Service Clients by DSHS Region, June 2019 Snapshot 27
Naturalization Service Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2019 28
Demographics of Naturalization Service Clients, June 2019 Snapshot 30
PRIME Clients, SFY 2019 31
PRIME Services by Category, SFY 2019 32
PRIME Clients by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot 33
PRIME Clients by DSH S Region, June 2019 Snapshot 34
PRIME Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2019 35
Demographics of PRIME Clients, June 2019 Snapshot 36
Refugee Health Screening Clients, SFY 2019 37
Refugee Health Screening Clients by DSHS Region, SFY 2019 38
Refugee Health Screening Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2019 39

Demographics of Refugee Health Screening Clients, SFY 2019 40
Monthly ORIA Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served, SFY 2019 41
Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, June 2019 snapshot 42
Glossary 44

ORIA Program Overview

The Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) uses federal and state resources to administer 14 different programs across the state that help people who are refugees and other eligible immigrants achieve economic stability and integrate into life in the United States. Data provided in this section highlights five prominent ORIA programs:

- **The Limited English Proficient (LEP) Pathway** – part of the Washington WorkFirst program, ORIA partners with 16 different organizations to provide employment services and 13 organizations to offer vocational English language programs. Employment services include activities such as job skills training, job search, employment placement, and retention assistance. English as a Second Language (ESL) classes are offered by colleges and community-based organizations and are based on the student's skill level. Curricula is focused on lessons that help participants gain the vocabulary needed in the workplace and other areas of their lives. Participants eligible for the LEP Pathway program may be recipients of ESA's cash assistance programs, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), or they are refugees or humanitarian immigrants who have been in the country less than five years who are not receiving public assistance.

- **The Naturalization Services Program** – assists with the application and preparation process to help low-income permanent residents become U.S. citizens. ORIA partners with the City of Seattle's New Americans Program and 12 community-based organizations. Services include preparing the application and 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.

- **Refugee Health Screening** – provides a comprehensive health screening exam to all new refugees in partnership with local health jurisdictions, health providers, and refugee resettlement agencies

- **Promoting Refugee Integration, Mobility and Empowerment (PRIME) Program –** provides refugees a continuum of services that are community based, comprehensive, and client centered. The services promote refugees' integration into their new communities, and increase their mobility through coaching on how to independently navigate community systems and resources. Refugees use the knowledge gained to empower themselves and rebuild their lives as they fulfill their dreams or goals.

- **ORIA-Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) Program** – provides employment services to people who are refugees and immigrants who are not receiving federal cash assistance, such as TANF or RCA, but receive federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. Individuals who have active SNAP benefits are eligible for Washington's Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program. Participation is voluntary and may include job search, job search training (soft skills), educational services (adult basic education and ESL), workforce skills training (vocational education), assistance with establishing small businesses, post-employment services, support services and other employment opportunities.

Additional information, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available here.

Highlights

In SFY 2019, the LEP Pathway Program served a total of 3,985 unduplicated clients. Out of those served, 2,693 clients (68%) participated in Employment Services, of which 1,085 (40%) successfully entered employment.

In SFY 2019, the Naturalization Service Program served a total of 3,196 clients and helped 1,157 people become U.S. citizens.

In SFY 2019, the Refugee Health Screening Program served a total of 2,296 clients.

In SFY 2019, the PRIME Program served a total of 3,085 clients.

In SFY 2019, ESA's Basic Food Employment and Training Program (BFET) served a monthly average of 259 ORIA clients.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data reported in this chapter were extracted from the ESA – MyRIA and eJAS databases in October 2019.

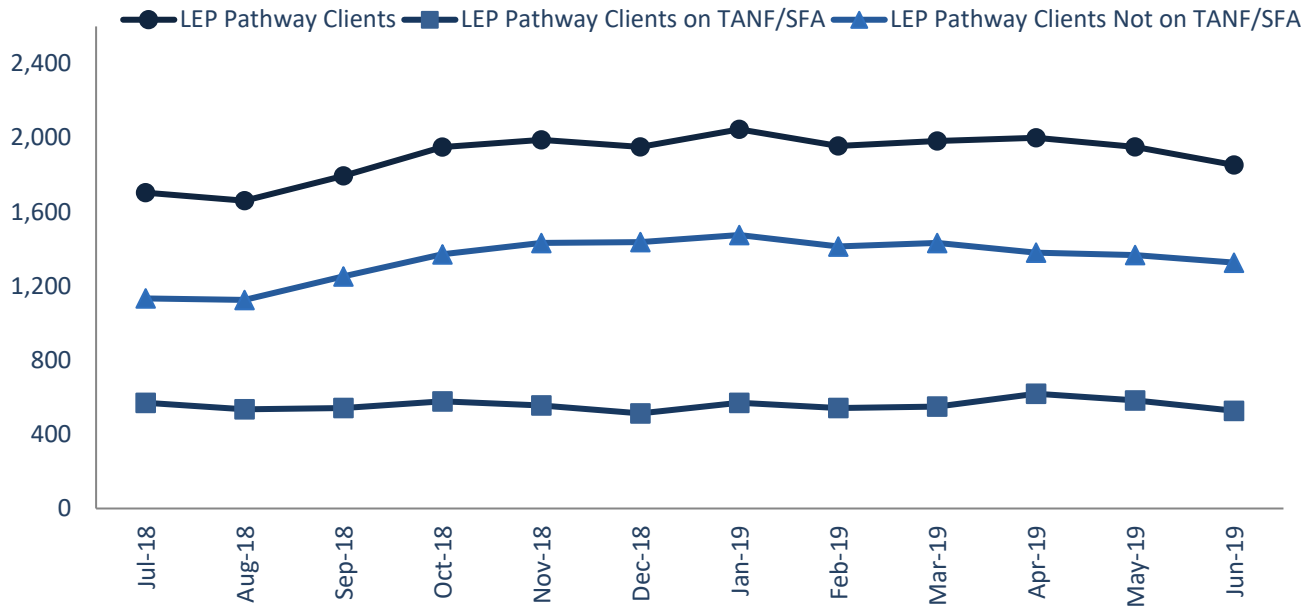
DATA NOTES:

- Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.
- 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.
- Primary language results are based on the client's self-reported data in ESA's ACES database.
- Primary language is the language in which the client wishes to communicate with DSHS, as indicated on the client's application or eligibility review.

Selected ORIA Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Per Month & Range	1,883 (1,642 - 2,060)	1,902 (1,660 - 2,045)	*1.0% (Increase)* ↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA Per Month & Range	662 (504 - 859)	557 (513 - 619)	*-15.9% (Decrease)* ↓
Average Number of LEP Pathway ESL Clients Per Month & Range	1,209 (1,084 - 1,328)	1,072 (891 - 1,151)	*-11.4% (Decrease)* ↓
Average Number of Clients Receiving Naturalization Services Per Month & Range	393 (25 - 682)	459 (208 - 728)	*16.8% (Increase)* ↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services Per Month & Range	900 (569 - 1,200)	1,088 (979 - 1,237)	*20.8% (Increase)* ↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment Per Month & Range	328 (146 - 495)	101 (54 - 178)	*-69.2% (Decrease)* ↓

LEP Pathway Clients, SFY 2019



SFY 2019	Total LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA		LEP Pathway Clients Not on TANF/SFA	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
July	1,703	570	33.5%	1,133	66.5%
August	1,660	535	32.2%	1,125	67.8%
September	1,794	542	30.2%	1,252	69.8%
October	1,949	578	29.7%	1,371	70.3%
November	1,988	556	28.0%	1,432	72.0%
December	1,950	513	26.3%	1,437	73.7%
January	2,045	570	27.9%	1,475	72.1%
February	1,955	542	27.7%	1,413	72.3%
March	1,982	550	27.7%	1,432	72.3%
April	1,999	619	31.0%	1,380	69.0%
May	1,950	583	29.9%	1,367	70.1%
June	1,853	527	28.4%	1,326	71.6%
Mo. Avg.	**1,902**	**557**	**29.3%**	**1,345**	**70.7%**
Annual Unduplicated	**3,985**	**1,683**	**42.2%**	**2,302**	**57.8%**

LEP Pathway Clients by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot

ESA's Community Services Offices (CSOs) collect information about a client's primary language during the initial application interview for public assistance. The information presented in the chart below reflects the language in which the client preferred to receive communication from DSHS. A number of contributing factors lead to English being selected as the Primary Language for a client, such as preference for documents to be written in English. LEP Pathway Providers test and work with clients in the appropriate language using bilingual-bicultural staff or telephonic interpretation based on the needs of the clients.

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	**1,853**	**100.0%**
Russian	272	14.7%
Ukrainian	247	13.3%
Dari	230	12.4%
Arabic	176	9.5%
English	171	9.2%
Somali	142	7.7%
Farsi	97	5.2%
Tigrigna	72	3.9%
Swahili	58	3.1%
Amharic	57	3.1%
Spanish	57	3.1%
Pashto	44	2.4%
French	36	1.9%
Burmese	35	1.9%
Marshallese	26	1.4%
Oromo	15	0.8%
Trukese	14	0.8%
Romanian	11	0.6%
Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	63	3.4%
Other Languages[1]	30	1.6%

[1] Any languages not on the ACES language list.

LEP Pathway Clients by DSHS Region, June 2019 Snapshot

ESA's Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) partners with 16 different employment providers and 13 different ESL providers to offer services in each of DSHS's three regions. Data is based on the DSHS region in which a client's ORIA service provider is located. A client's residence and service provider are usually in the same region. ORIA's services concentrate in areas with the highest numbers of recent arrivals of refugees, such as King County in Region 2.

Region[2]	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	283	15.3%
Region 2	1,452	78.4%
Region 3	118	6.4%
Total	**1,853**	**100.0%**

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

LEP Pathway Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2019

Country	# of Clients	Percent
Total	**3,985**	**100.0%**
Ukraine	813	20.4%
Afghanistan	713	17.9%
Somalia	340	8.5%
Iraq	328	8.2%
Ethiopia	246	6.2%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	180	4.5%
Eritrea	162	4.1%
Russia	131	3.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	125	3.1%
Iran	99	2.5%
Marshall Islands	85	2.1%
Mexico	78	2.0%
Moldova	53	1.3%
Syria	53	1.3%
Bhutan	51	1.3%
Micronesia	45	1.1%
Sudan	44	1.1%
Kenya	28	0.7%
Belarus (Belorussia)	22	0.6%
Cuba	22	0.6%
Haiti	22	0.6%
Vietnam	22	0.6%
Egypt	19	0.5%
Kazakhstan	17	0.4%
Nepal	13	0.3%
Honduras	11	0.3%
Guatemala	10	0.3%
Turkey	10	0.3%
Uzbekistan	10	0.3%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	219	5.5%
Unknown/Not Reported	14	0.4%

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	**1,853**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	1,074	58.0%
Male	779	42.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
Less Than 2 Years	944	50.9%
2 – 5 Years	789	42.6%
6 – 10 Years	56	3.0%
>10 Years	52	2.8%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	12	0.6%

Immigrant Status[3]	All Clients	
Refugee	1,145	61.8%
Special Immigrant	315	17.0%
Asylee	140	7.6%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	114	6.2%
Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries	72	3.9%
Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	18	1.0%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	28	1.5%
Other/Not Reported	21	1.1%

[3] See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

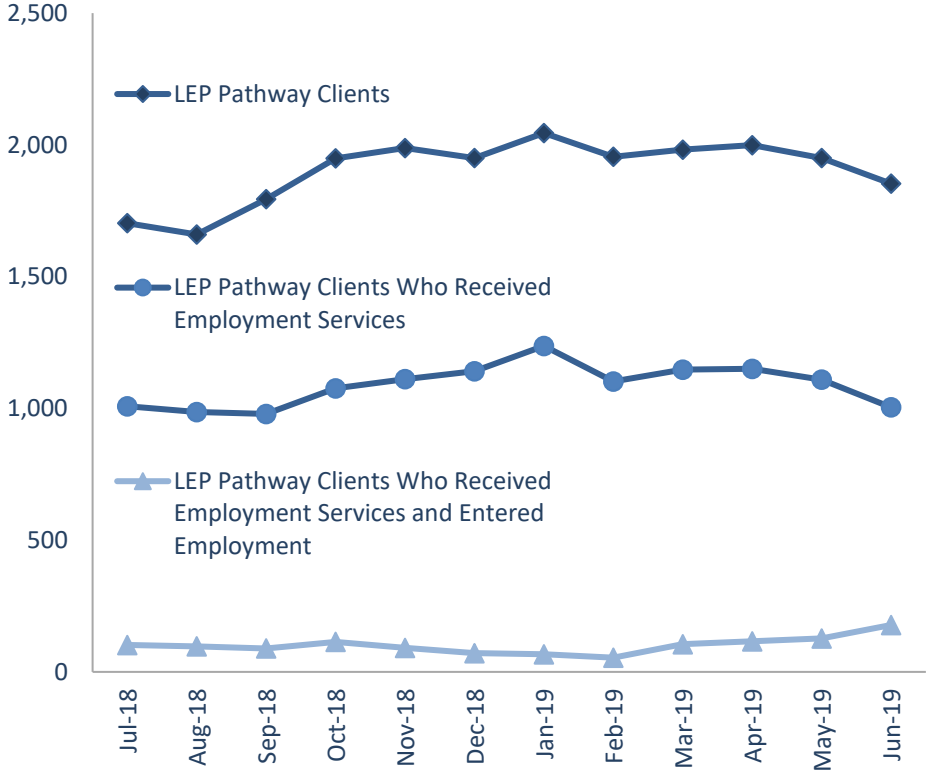
ESL Level[4]	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Level 1	441	23.8%
Level 2	284	15.3%
Level 3	227	12.3%
Level 4	148	8.0%
Level 5	70	3.8%
Level 6	38	2.1%
Other[5]	645	34.8%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	266	14.4%
25 – 34 Years Old	650	35.1%
35 – 44 Years Old	537	29.0%
45 – 54 Years Old	277	14.9%
55 – 64 Years Old	104	5.6%
65 and Older	19	1.0%
Avg. Age of Clients	36.2 Years Old	

[4] 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, while higher ESL levels indicate higher English proficiencies

[5] Includes LEP Pathway clients who did not receive ESL services.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Participated in Employment Services, SFY 2019



SFY 2019	LEP Pathway # of Clients	LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services		LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment	
		# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent[6]
July	1,703	1,008	59.2%	102	10.1%
August	1,660	986	59.4%	97	9.8%
September	1,794	979	54.6%	89	9.1%
October	1,949	1,076	55.2%	114	10.6%
November	1,988	1,111	55.9%	91	8.2%
December	1,950	1,141	58.5%	71	6.2%
January	2,045	1,237	60.5%	67	5.4%
February	1,955	1,102	56.4%	54	4.9%
March	1,982	1,147	57.9%	105	9.2%
April	1,999	1,150	57.5%	116	10.1%
May	1,950	1,109	56.9%	127	11.5%
June	1,853	1,004	54.2%	178	17.7%
Mo. Avg.	***1,902***	***1,088***	***57.2%***	***101***	***9.3%***
Annual Unduplicated	**3,985**	**2,693**	**67.6%**	**1,085**	**40.3%**

[6] 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 2019 Snapshot

Language[7]	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	**1,004**	**100.0%**
Russian	129	12.8%
Ukrainian	128	12.7%
Arabic	95	9.5%
Somali	94	9.4%
Dari	91	9.1%
English	87	8.7%
Farsi	60	6.0%
Tigrigna	50	5.0%
Amharic	45	4.5%
Swahili	31	3.1%
Spanish	30	3.0%
French	25	2.5%
Marshallese	20	2.0%
Burmese	19	1.9%
Pashto	15	1.5%
Trukese	13	1.3%
Oromo	12	1.2%
Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	47	4.7%
Other Languages[8]	13	1.3%

[7] Client self-reported data from ACES.
[8] Any languages not on the ACES language list.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by DSHS Region, June 2019 Snapshot

Region[9]	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	62	6.2%
Region 2	884	88.0%
Region 3	58	5.8%
Total	**1,004**	**100.0%**

[9] Data is based on the DSHS region in which a client's ORIA service provider is located. 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 2019

Country	# of Clients	Percent
Total	**2,693**	**100.0%**
Ukraine	546	20.3%
Afghanistan	394	14.6%
Somalia	254	9.4%
Iraq	201	7.5%
Ethiopia	193	7.2%
Eritrea	140	5.2%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	112	4.2%
Russia	96	3.6%
Iran	80	3.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	73	2.7%
Marshall Islands	63	2.3%
Mexico	60	2.2%
Micronesia	43	1.6%
Bhutan	40	1.5%
Moldova	33	1.2%
Syria	30	1.1%
Kenya	24	0.9%
Sudan	23	0.9%
Belarus (Belorussia)	18	0.7%
Cuba	18	0.7%
Vietnam	15	0.6%
Egypt	14	0.5%
Kazakhstan	10	0.4%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	204	7.6%
Unknown/Not Reported	9	0.3%

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**1,004**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	479	47.7%
Male	525	52.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
Less Than 2 Years	525	52.3%
2 – 5 Years	367	36.6%
6 – 10 Years	52	5.2%
>10 Years	49	4.9%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	11	1.1%

Immigrant Status[10]	All Clients	
Refugee	602	60.0%
Special Immigrant	110	11.0%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	97	9.7%
Asylee	93	9.3%
Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries	49	4.9%
Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	17	1.7%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	16	1.6%
Other/Not reported	20	2.0%

[10] See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

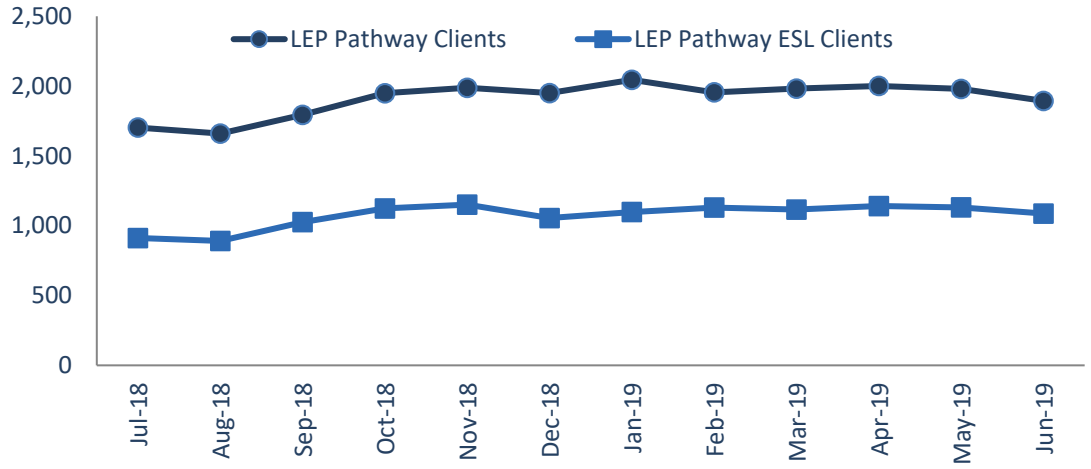
ESL Level[11]	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Level 1	154	15.3%
Level 2	81	8.1%
Level 3	60	6.0%
Level 4	36	3.6%
Level 5	18	1.8%
Level 6	10	1.0%
Other[12]	645	64.2%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	146	14.5%
25 – 34 Years Old	336	33.5%
35 – 44 Years Old	318	31.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	154	15.3%
55 – 64 Years Old	46	4.6%
65 and Older	4	0.4%
Avg. Age of Clients	35.9 Years Old	

[11] 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, while higher ESL levels indicate higher English proficiencies.

[12] Includes LEP Pathway clients who did not receive ESL services.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, SFY 2019



SFY 2019	LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway ESL Clients # of Clients	LEP Pathway ESL Clients Percent
July	1,703	912	53.6%
August	1,660	891	53.7%
September	1,794	1,026	57.2%
October	1,949	1,124	57.7%
November	1,988	1,151	57.9%
December	1,950	1,055	54.1%
January	2,045	1,098	53.7%
February	1,955	1,130	57.8%
March	1,982	1,116	56.3%
April	1,999	1,141	57.1%
May	1,950	1,131	58.0%
June	1,853	1,087	58.7%
Monthly Average	***1,902***	***1,072***	***56.3%***
Annual Unduplicated	**3,985**	**2,198**	**55.2%**

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	**1,087**	**100.0%**
Russian	193	17.8%
Ukrainian	166	15.3%
Dari	165	15.2%
Arabic	98	9.0%
English	90	8.3%
Somali	65	6.0%
Farsi	45	4.1%
Tigrigna	36	3.3%
Pashto	33	3.0%
Swahili	33	3.0%
Spanish	31	2.9%
Amharic	22	2.0%
Burmese	21	1.9%
French	19	1.7%
Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	50	4.6%
Other Languages[13]	20	1.8%

[13] Any languages not on the ACES language list.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by DSHS Region, June 2019 Snapshot

Region[14]	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	247	22.7%
Region 2	759	69.8%
Region 3	81	7.5%
Total	**1,087**	**100.0%**

[14] Data is based on the DSHS region in which a client's ORIA service provider is located. 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 2019

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	**2,198**	**100.0%**
Ukraine	553	25.2%
Afghanistan	449	20.4%
Iraq	178	8.1%
Somalia	154	7.0%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	117	5.3%
Ethiopia	114	5.2%
Russia	72	3.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	68	3.1%
Eritrea	62	2.8%
Syria	36	1.6%
Moldova	32	1.5%
Sudan	28	1.3%
Marshall Islands	27	1.2%
Mexico	26	1.2%
Iran	25	1.1%
Micronesia	22	1.0%
Bhutan	18	0.8%
Belarus (Belorussia)	17	0.8%
Haiti	14	0.6%
Vietnam	13	0.6%
Countries with Fewer Than 10 Clients	165	7.5%
Unknown/Not Reported	8	0.4%

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	**1,087**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	726	66.8%
Male	361	33.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
Less Than 2 Years	592	54.5%
2 – 5 Years	477	43.9%
6 – 10 Years	7	0.6%
>10 Years	9	0.8%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	2	0.2%

Immigrant Status[15]	All Clients	
Refugee	718	66.1%
Special Immigrant	227	20.9%
Asylee	60	5.5%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	32	2.9%
Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries	29	2.7%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	17	1.6%
Other/Not reported	4	0.4%

[15] See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

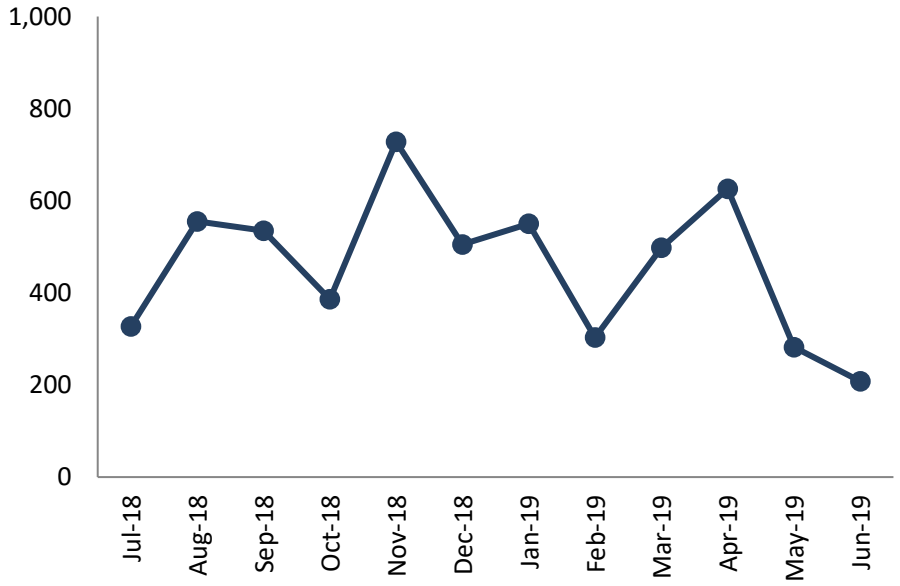
Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

ESL Level[16]	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total
Level 1	393	36.2%
Level 2	253	23.3%
Level 3	198	18.2%
Level 4	144	13.2%
Level 5	65	6.0%
Level 6	34	3.1%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	157	14.4%
25 – 34 Years Old	390	35.9%
35 – 44 Years Old	291	26.8%
45 – 54 Years Old	162	14.9%
55 – 64 Years Old	72	6.6%
65 and Older	15	1.4%
Avg. Age of Clients	36.5 Years Old	

[16] 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.

Naturalization Services (NS) Clients, SFY 2019[17]



SFY 2019	# of Reported NS Clients	# of Naturalization Application Assistance Reported	# of Naturalized Clients Reported by providers[18]
July	327	125	93
August	555	211	95
September	535	124	98
October	386	100	134
November	728	222	167
December	505	158	64
January	550	126	103
February	303	84	62
March	498	227	111
April	626	168	98
May	282	81	72
June	208	80	60
Mo. Avg.	**459**	**142**	**96**
Annual Unduplicated	**3,196**	**1,706**	**1,157**

[17] 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.
[18] Naturalized: U.S. citizenship was conferred.

Naturalization Service Clients by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	**208**	**100.0%**
English	79	38.0%
Spanish	30	14.4%
Russian	24	11.5%
Arabic	21	10.1%
Vietnamese	12	5.8%
Korean	10	4.8%
Other[19]/Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	32	15.4%

[19] Any languages not on the ACES language list.

Naturalization Service Clients by DSHS Region, June 2019 Snapshot

Region[20]	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	84	40.4%
Region 2	114	54.8%
Region 3	10	4.8%
Total	**208**	**100.0%**

[20] Data is based on the DSHS region in which a client's ORIA service provider is located. A client's residence and service provider are usually in the same region.

Naturalization Service Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2019

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	**3,196**	**100.0%**
Iraq	421	13.2%
Mexico	309	9.7%
Ukraine	262	8.2%
Vietnam	245	7.7%
Russia	188	5.9%
Somalia	170	5.3%
Ethiopia	134	4.2%
Cambodia Kampuchea	95	3.0%
Bhutan	94	2.9%
Moldova	92	2.9%
Myanmar (Burma)	81	2.5%
Korea (South)	76	2.4%
Afghanistan	71	2.2%
Philippines	67	2.1%
China	65	2.0%
Sudan	60	1.9%
Eritrea	59	1.8%
Iran	51	1.6%
India	25	0.8%
Kenya	25	0.8%
Nepal	24	0.8%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	23	0.7%
Egypt	22	0.7%
Canada	20	0.6%
Kazakhstan	20	0.6%
Pakistan	19	0.6%
El Salvador	18	0.6%
Cuba	17	0.5%
Thailand	17	0.5%
Western Samoa	17	0.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	0.4%
Guatemala	13	0.4%
Korea (North)	12	0.4%
Malaysia	12	0.4%
Chile	10	0.3%

Naturalization Service Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2019 (continued)

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	229	7.2%
Other Countries[21]	120	3.8%

[21] Other countries not on the ACES country of origin list.

Demographics of Naturalization Service Clients, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total
Total Clients	**208**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	131	63.0%
Male	77	37.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%

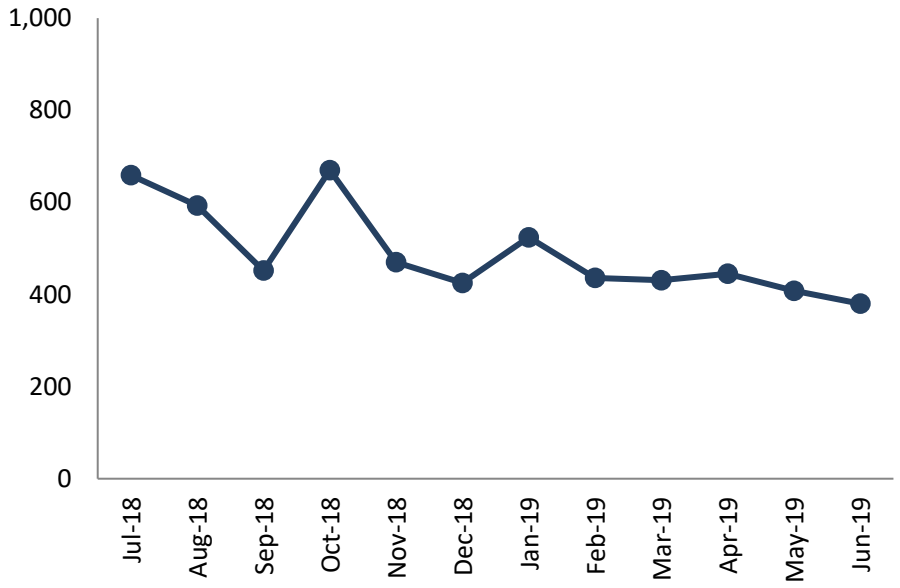
Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
Less Than 2 Years	1	0.5%
2 – 5 Years	73	35.1%
6 – 10 Years	50	24.0%
More Than 10 Years	84	40.4%

Immigrant Status[22]	All Clients	
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	106	51.0%
Refugee	95	45.7%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	5	2.4%
Other/Not Reported	2	1.0%

Age	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
16 – 24 Years Old	17	8.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	32	15.4%
35 – 44 Years Old	37	17.8%
45 – 54 Years Old	39	18.8%
55 – 64 Years Old	33	15.9%
65 and Older	50	24.0%
Avg. Age of Clients	49.8 Years Old	

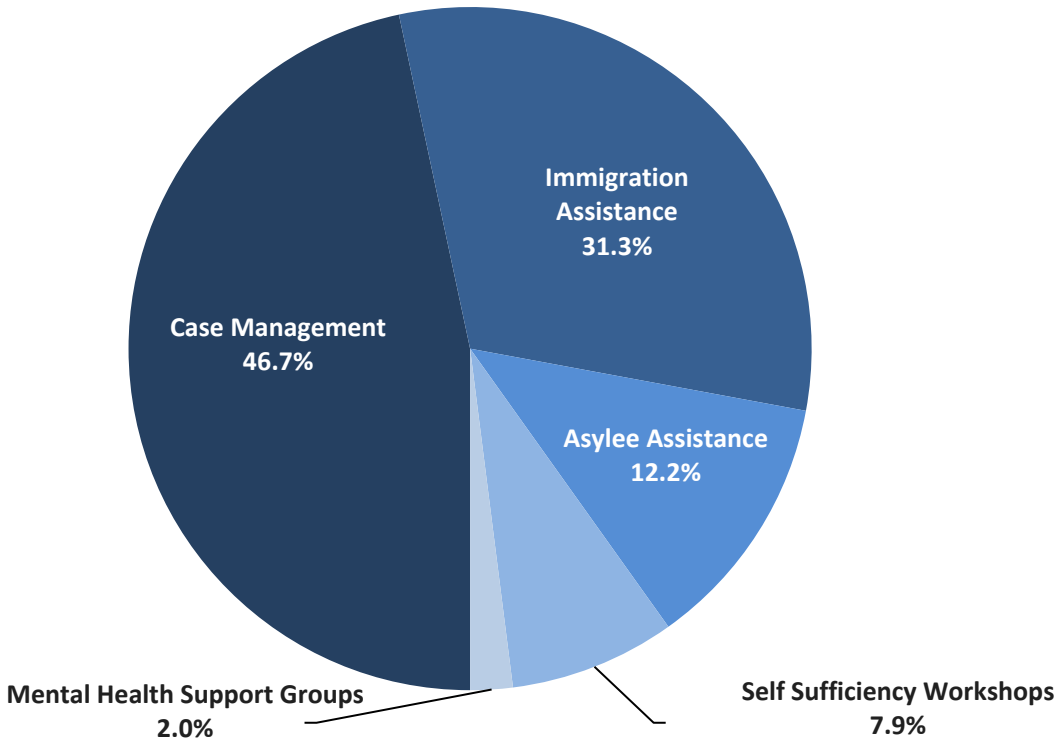
[22] See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

PRIME Clients, SFY 2019



SFY 2019	Total PRIME Clients
July	659
August	593
September	452
October	670
November	470
December	425
January	524
February	436
March	431
April	445
May	408
June	380
Mo. Avg.	***491***
Annual Unduplicated	**3,085**

PRIME Services by Category, SFY 2019



PRIME Service Category	# of Services	Percent of Total Services	# of Unduplicated Clients
Case Management	3,232	46.7%	957
Immigration Assistance	2,165	31.3%	1927
Asylee Assistance	847	12.2%	178
Self Sufficiency Workshops	544	7.9%	349
Mental Health Support Groups	139	2.0%	126
Total	**6,927**	**100.0%**	

PRIME Clients by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	**380**	**100.0%**
English	92	24.2%
Russian	67	17.6%
Ukrainian	54	14.2%
Arabic	30	7.9%
Tigrigna	28	7.4%
Somali	22	5.8%
Burmese	14	3.7%
Dari	13	3.4%
French	11	2.9%
Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	35	9.2%
Other Language[23]	14	3.7%

[23] Any languages not on the ACES language list.

PRIME Clients by DSH S Region, June 2019 Snapshot

Region[24]	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	65	17.1%
Region 2	297	78.2%
Region 3	18	4.7%
Total	**380**	**100.0%**

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

PRIME Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2019

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	**3,085**	**100.0%**
Ukraine	1,035	33.5%
Iraq	328	10.6%
Eritrea	207	6.7%
Somalia	201	6.5%
Afghanistan	194	6.3%
Iran	150	4.9%
Ethiopia	110	3.6%
Moldova	80	2.6%
Russia	74	2.4%
Dem. Rep. Congo	71	2.3%
Burma	64	2.1%
Syria	54	1.8%
Belarus	38	1.2%
Sudan	30	1.0%
Kenya	26	0.8%
Bhutan	19	0.6%
Kazakhstan	18	0.6%
Egypt	14	0.5%
Cameroon	13	0.4%
Ghana	13	0.4%
Guinea	12	0.4%
Uzbekistan	11	0.4%
Kyrgyzstan	10	0.3%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	122	4.0%
Other Country	56	1.8%
Unknown/Not Reported	135	4.4%

Demographics of PRIME Clients, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total
Total Clients	**380**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	198	52.1%
Male	182	47.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%

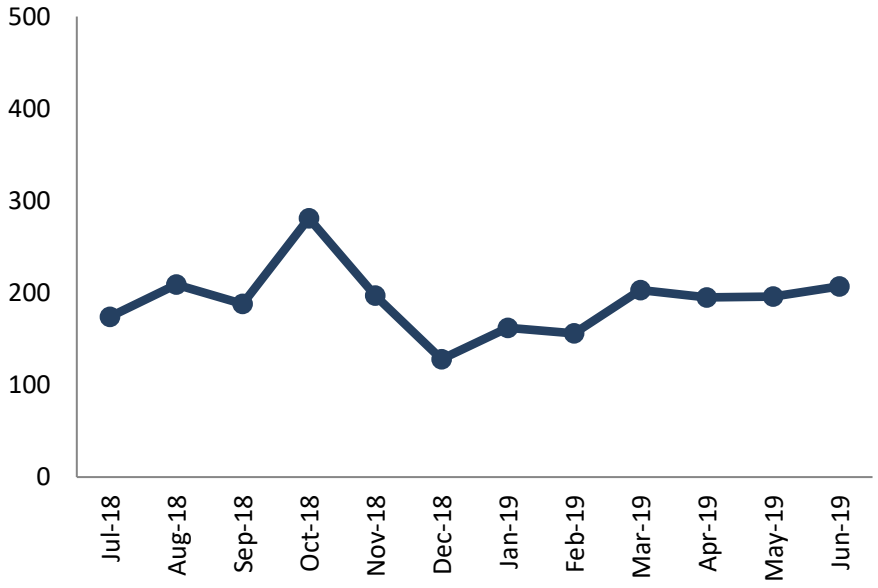
Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
Less Than 2 Years	216	56.8%
2 – 5 Years	164	43.2%

Immigrant Status[25]	All Clients	
Refugee	268	70.5%
Asylee	84	22.1%
Special Immigrant	27	7.1%
Amerasian	1	0.3%

Age	All Clients	
< 16 Years Old	1	0.3%
16 – 24 Years Old	76	20.0%
25 – 34 Years Old	128	33.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	83	21.8%
45 – 54 Years Old	57	15.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	21	5.5%
65 and Older	14	3.7%
Avg. Age of Clients	35.9 Years Old	

[25] See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

Refugee Health Screening Clients, SFY 2019



SFY 2019	# of Reported RHS Clients
July	174
August	209
September	188
October	281
November	197
December	128
January	162
February	156
March	203
April	195
May	196
June	207
Mo. Avg.	**191**
Annual Unduplicated	**2,296**

Refugee Health Screening Clients by DSHS Region, SFY 2019

Region[26]	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	329	14.3%
Region 2	1,559	67.9%
Region 3	408	17.8%
Total	**2,296**	**100.0%**

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

Refugee Health Screening Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2019

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	**2,296**	**100.0%**
Ukraine	1,166	50.8%
Afghanistan	427	18.6%
Eritrea	119	5.2%
Congo DR	105	4.6%
Burma	61	2.7%
Russia	60	2.6%
Belarus	49	2.1%
Ethiopia	32	1.4%
Iraq	27	1.2%
Moldova	27	1.2%
Central African Rep.	18	0.8%
Kyrgyzstan	15	0.7%
Somalia	15	0.7%
Iran	14	0.6%
Kenya	13	0.6%
Gambia, The	11	0.5%
Cameroon	10	0.4%
Colombia	10	0.4%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	117	5.1%

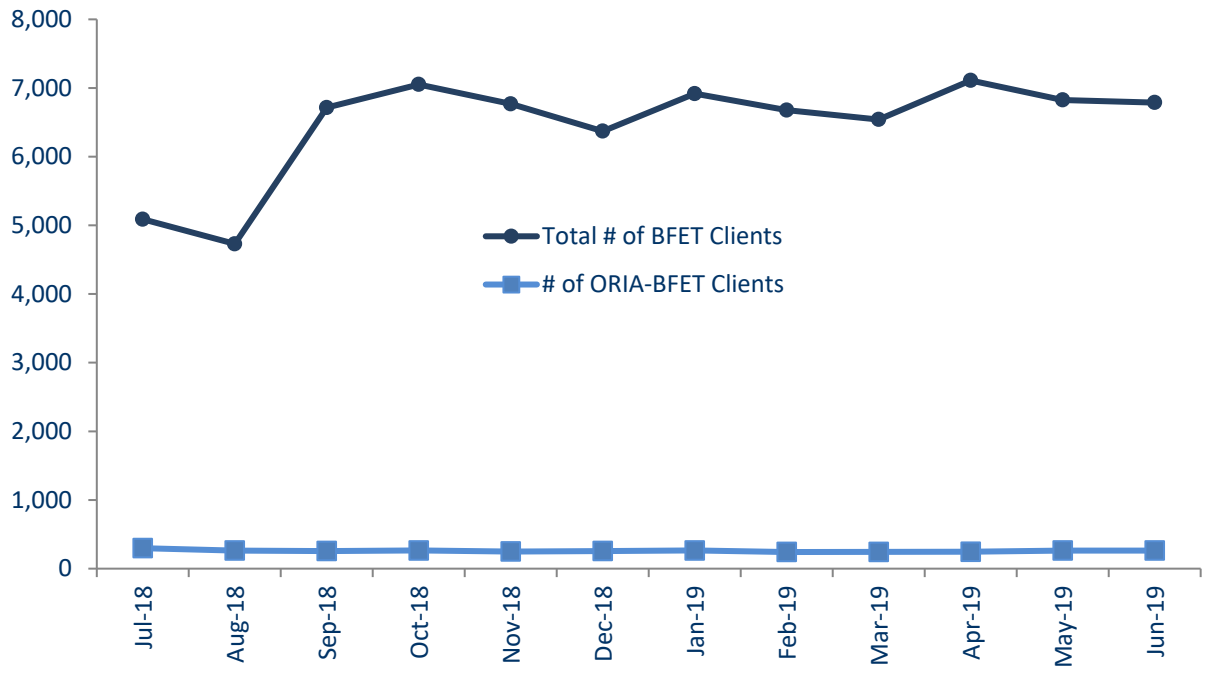
Demographics of Refugee Health Screening Clients, SFY 2019

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**2,296**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	1,109	48.3%
Male	1,187	51.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Age	All Clients	
< 1 Year Old	25	1.1%
1 – 5 Years Old	329	14.3%
6 – 10 Years Old	334	14.5%
11 – 15 Years Old	203	8.8%
16 – 24 Years Old	360	15.7%
25 – 34 Years Old	460	20.0%
35 – 44 Years Old	298	13.0%
45 – 54 Years Old	148	6.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	86	3.7%
65 and Older	53	2.3%
Avg. Age of Clients	22.6 Years Old	

Monthly ORIA Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served[27], SFY 2019



SFY 2019	Total # of BFET Clients	# of ORIA-BFET Clients[28]
July	**5,088**	298
August	**4,730**	263
September	**6,715**	256
October	**7,051**	265
November	**6,768**	249
December	**6,371**	257
January	**6,917**	265
February	**6,677**	242
March	**6,541**	244
April	**7,110**	246
May	**6,826**	264
June	**6,788**	263
Mo. Avg.	**6,465**	**259**

[27] A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days, so the monthly client counts include duplications.
[28] BFET clients served by Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance.

Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, June 2019 snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**263**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	159	60.5%
Male	104	39.5%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0

Race/Ethnicity	All Clients	
Hispanic Origin	**5**	**1.9%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[29]	**258**	**98.1%**
White	78	29.7%
Black/African American	86	32.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	12.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.4%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	60	22.8%

Marital Status	All Clients	
Separated	11	4.2%
Married	172	65.4%
Never Married	63	24.0%
Divorced	14	5.3%
Widowed	3	1.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Immigrant Status[30]	All Clients	
Refugee	210	79.8%
Special Immigrant	21	8.0%
Asylee	15	5.7%
Lawful Permanent Resident Alien	14	5.3%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	2	0.8%
Other/Not Reported	1	0.4%

[29] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[30] See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients Number	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status	All Clients	
Homeless[31]	16	6.1%

Education Status	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	93	35.4%
High School Graduate or GED	103	39.2%
Some College or College Degree	49	18.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	18	6.8%

Age	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	5	1.9%
18 - 24 Years Old	39	14.8%
25 - 34 Years Old	89	33.8%
35 - 44 Years Old	74	28.1%
45 - 54 Years Old	38	14.4%
55 - 64 Years Old	16	6.1%
65+ Years Old	2	0.8%
Average Age of Clients	35.6 Years	

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

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, Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act, or those granted "special status" under the Refugee Education Assistance Act.

Lawful Permanent Resident – 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, Parolee Paroled One Year or More, Permanent Residence 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 – A person 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 for purposes of determining eligibility for public assistance, 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.

Withholding of Removal – A special type of order issued by an immigration judge to a person who demonstrates more than a 50 percent chance that they will be persecuted if they return to their home country. The person is permitted to remain in the country.

TANF/SFA/ WorkFirst

SFY

2019

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

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

TANF, SFA, and WorkFirst Overview 3
Selected TANF/SFA Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 4
TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019 5
TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Type, SFY 2019 6
Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 7
Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot 11
Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 13
Client Density Maps by Residential County, June 2019 Snapshot 14
Caseload by Case Type, SFY 2010 – 2019 16
Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2019 Snapshot 17
Caseload by Number of Children, SFY 2010 – 2019 18
Teen Head of Household (HOH), SFY 2010 – 2019 19
Teen Parents under Age 18, SFY 2010 – 2019 20
Caseload with Pregnant Women & Women with Children under Age 1, SFY 2010 – 2019 21
TANF/SFA WorkFirst Adult Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities, SFY 2019 22
WorkFirst Cases and Clients in NCS Sanction Status, SFY 2010 – 2019 23
WorkFirst Clients in NCS Sanction Status by Month, SFY 2019 24
Employment Rates for WorkFirst Clients, SFY 2010 – 2019 25
WorkFirst Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages, July 2014 – June 2019 26
Caseload by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot 27
Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 28
Child Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 30

TANF, SFA, and WorkFirst Overview

This chapter summarizes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), and WorkFirst caseload and client data for SFY 2019.

TANF provides cash grants for families in need. In addition to needy families, persons who are caring for a child not their own biologically or by adoption (e.g. a relative's child, as a legal guardian, or acting in the place of a parent) are also able to apply for TANF benefits on behalf of that child. 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 SFA. Some TANF/SFA families participate in the WorkFirst Program, which helps participants prepare for, find, and keep jobs.

Additional information, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available here.

Highlights

Washington State's TANF/SFA average monthly caseload declined by 2.3% in SFY 2019, from 26,030 households in SFY 2018 to 25,422 households in SFY 2019.

Child-only households comprised 47.8% of the total TANF/SFA caseload in SFY 2019, up from 47.7% in SFY 2018.

The monthly average proportion of WorkFirst clients sanctioned due to noncompliance with participation requirements decreased from 3.6% in SFY 2018 to 3.2% in SFY 2019.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter is based on the ESA Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) database as of August 2019. Quarterly employment and earnings for WorkFirst participants is based on Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data provided by the Employment Security Department (ESD).

DATA NOTES:

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

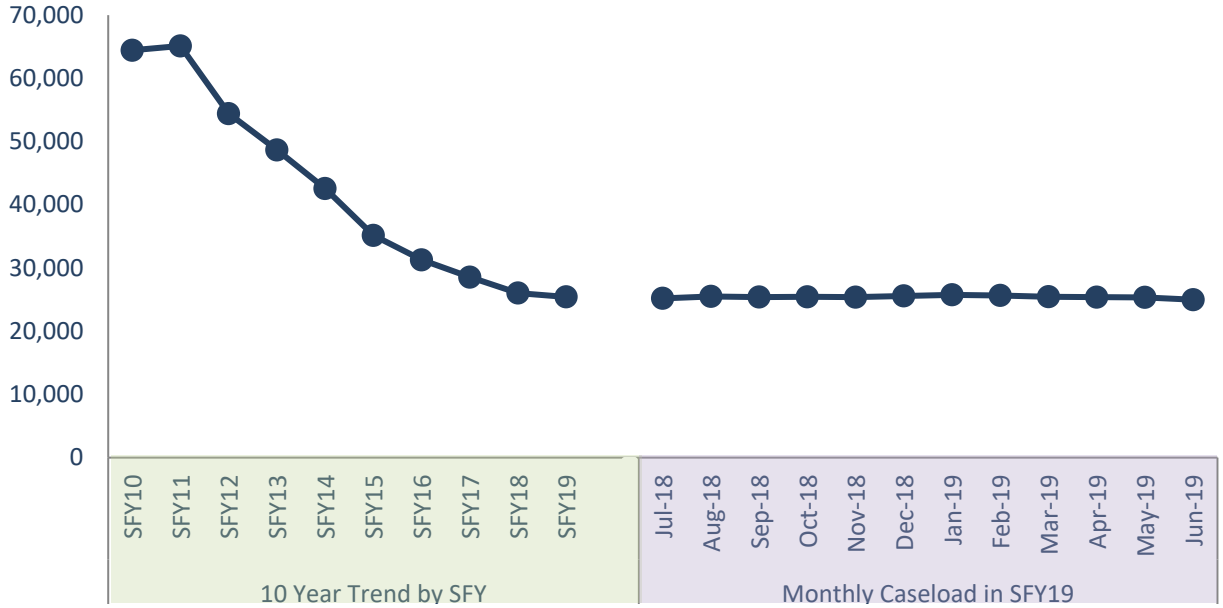
Selected TANF/SFA Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	26,030 (25,378 – 26,430)	25,422 (24,984 - 25,753)	*-2.3% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	57,432 (55,793 – 58,558)	55,874 (54,647 - 56,740)	*-2.7% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	15,374 (14,931 – 15,751)	14,877 (14,568 - 15,169)	*-3.2% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	42,058 (40,862 – 43,004)	40,998 (40,079 - 41,767)	*-2.5% (Decrease)*	↓
State Population[1]	7,427,600	7,546,400	*1.6% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.8%	0.7%	*-0.1% Point (Decrease)*	↓
Children as Percent of Recipients	73.2%	73.4%	*0.2% Point (Increase)*	↑
Average Persons Per Case	2.2	2.2	*No Change*	=
Average Children Per Case	1.6	1.6	*No Change*	=
Average Children Per Adult	2.7	2.8	*0.1 (Increase)*	↑
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)[2]	$407.80 ($404.44 - $412.88)	$446.37 ($445.08 - $448.61)	*9.5% (Increase)*	↑

[1] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

[2] Payments not adjusted for refunds. The TANF grant increased by 9.3% effective July 1, 2018 which included a 6.8% increase approved in the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget and a 2.5% increase approved in the 2017-2019 Biennium Budget.

TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019[3]



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY10	64,448	**SFY15**	35,158
SFY11	65,127	**SFY16**	31,284
SFY12	54,425	**SFY17**	28,555
SFY13	48,675	**SFY18**	26,030
SFY14	42,564	**SFY19**	25,422

SFY 2019	Total Caseload	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	25,195	55,372	$11,213,729	$445.08
August	25,502	56,177	$11,357,362	$445.35
September	25,398	55,899	$11,329,617	$446.08
October	25,437	55,912	$11,361,659	$446.66
November	25,382	55,649	$11,318,616	$445.93
December	25,572	56,301	$11,471,794	$448.61
January	25,753	56,740	$11,502,903	$446.66
February	25,659	56,478	$11,495,101	$447.99
March	25,446	55,862	$11,351,430	$446.10
April	25,392	55,824	$11,341,783	$446.67
May	25,344	55,626	$11,287,638	$445.38
June	24,984	54,647	$11,139,454	$445.86
Mo. Avg.	**25,422**	**55,874**	**$11,347,590**	**$446.37**

[3] Washington State implemented stricter time limit extension criteria and a 15% TANF grant reduction effective February 1, 2011 which significantly reduced the caseload. The TANF grant increased by 9% on July 1, 2015, which had the effect of slowing the rate of the caseload decrease.

TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Type, SFY 2019

SFY 2019	Total Caseload	TANF Only Caseload	TANF Only % of Total	Mixed TANF & SFA[4] Caseload	Mixed TANF & SFA[4] % of Total	SFA Only Caseload	SFA Only % of Total
July	25,195	24,454	97.1%	404	1.6%	337	1.3%
August	25,502	24,770	97.1%	397	1.6%	335	1.3%
September	25,398	24,687	97.2%	393	1.5%	318	1.3%
October	25,437	24,725	97.2%	383	1.5%	329	1.3%
November	25,382	24,682	97.2%	377	1.5%	323	1.3%
December	25,572	24,860	97.2%	400	1.6%	312	1.2%
January	25,753	25,031	97.2%	407	1.6%	315	1.2%
February	25,659	24,931	97.2%	411	1.6%	317	1.2%
March	25,446	24,688	97.0%	415	1.6%	343	1.3%
April	25,392	24,607	96.9%	445	1.8%	340	1.3%
May	25,344	24,518	96.7%	470	1.9%	356	1.4%
June	24,984	24,171	96.7%	462	1.8%	351	1.4%
Mo. Avg.	**25,422**	**24,677**	**97.1%**	**414**	**1.6%**	**331**	**1.3%**

SFY 2019	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Federal Expenditures on SFA Cases[5]	Average State Expenditures Per Case	Total Average Expenditures Per Case
July	741	$259,415	$104,277	$350.09	$490.81
August	732	$250,741	$102,448	$342.54	$482.50
September	711	$240,858	$104,807	$338.76	$486.17
October	712	$243,819	$100,594	$342.44	$483.73
November	700	$249,023	$94,076	$355.75	$490.14
December	712	$247,565	$103,279	$347.70	$492.76
January	722	$254,545	$104,562	$352.56	$497.38
February	728	$253,212	$106,383	$347.82	$493.95
March	758	$255,672	$108,678	$337.30	$480.67
April	785	$267,069	$121,514	$340.22	$495.01
May	826	$282,595	$122,947	$342.13	$490.97
June	813	$279,989	$122,512	$344.39	$495.08
Mo. Avg.	**745**	**$257,042**	**$108,006**	**$345.02**	**$490.00**

[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 2019 Snapshot

The following pages detail the TANF/SFA caseload, June 2019 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 (ALTSA).

- CSO of Residence: Based on the CSO coverage area in which a client lives.

	Office of Issuance				Office of Residence			
Overview	**# of Cases**	**% of State Total**	**# of Clients**	**% of State Total**	**# of Cases**	**% of State Total**	**# of Clients**	**% of State Total**
Region 1 CSOs	7,729	30.9%	17,121	31.3%	7,732	30.9%	17,123	31.3%
Region 2 CSOs	7,591	30.4%	17,159	31.4%	7,495	30.0%	16,923	31.0%
Region 3 CSOs	9,660	38.7%	20,360	37.3%	9,754	39.0%	20,596	37.7%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	4	<0.1%	7	<0.1%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	<0.1%	5	<0.1%
State Total	**24,984**	**100.0%**	**54,647**	**100.0%**	**24,984**	**100.0%**	**54,647**	**100.0%**

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 1 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	169	0.7%	371	0.7%	169	0.7%	371	0.7%
COLFAX	80	0.3%	178	0.3%	79	0.3%	175	0.3%
COLVILLE	176	0.7%	366	0.7%	178	0.7%	368	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	119	0.5%	253	0.5%	118	0.5%	251	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	73	0.3%	166	0.3%	73	0.3%	166	0.3%
KENNEWICK	1,000	4.0%	2,293	4.2%	1,029	4.1%	2,366	4.3%
MOSES LAKE	578	2.3%	1,262	2.3%	585	2.3%	1,274	2.3%
NEWPORT	85	0.3%	165	0.3%	84	0.3%	159	0.3%
OKANOGAN	192	0.8%	358	0.7%	183	0.7%	339	0.6%
REPUBLIC	39	0.2%	90	0.2%	39	0.2%	92	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	1,167	4.7%	2,641	4.8%	1,280	5.1%	2,869	5.3%
SPOKANE TRENT	1,658	6.6%	3,776	6.9%	1,547	6.2%	3,556	6.5%
SUNNYSIDE	336	1.3%	814	1.5%	308	1.2%	740	1.4%
TOPPENISH	383	1.5%	795	1.5%	382	1.5%	792	1.4%
WALLA WALLA	226	0.9%	488	0.9%	224	0.9%	483	0.9%
WENATCHEE	319	1.3%	672	1.2%	322	1.3%	679	1.2%
WHITE SALMON	32	0.1%	64	0.1%	33	0.1%	67	0.1%
YAKIMA	1,097	4.4%	2,369	4.3%	1,099	4.4%	2,376	4.3%
Region 1 Total	**7,729**	**30.9%**	**17,121**	**31.3%**	**7,732**	**30.9%**	**17,123**	**31.3%**

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 2 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	402	1.6%	892	1.6%	398	1.6%	894	1.6%
AUBURN	639	2.6%	1,524	2.8%	637	2.5%	1,517	2.8%
BELLINGHAM	639	2.6%	1,368	2.5%	635	2.5%	1,366	2.5%
BELLTOWN	115	0.5%	270	0.5%	114	0.5%	273	0.5%
CAPITOL HILL	193	0.8%	413	0.8%	185	0.7%	391	0.7%
EVERETT	652	2.6%	1,493	2.7%	648	2.6%	1,476	2.7%
FEDERAL WAY	441	1.8%	1,030	1.9%	433	1.7%	1,007	1.8%
KING EASTSIDE	472	1.9%	1,097	2.0%	454	1.8%	1,058	1.9%
KING NORTH	491	2.0%	1,176	2.2%	477	1.9%	1,139	2.1%
KING SOUTH	731	2.9%	1,824	3.3%	729	2.9%	1,829	3.3%
MT VERNON	396	1.6%	787	1.4%	381	1.5%	759	1.4%
OAK HARBOR	124	0.5%	256	0.5%	132	0.5%	271	0.5%
RAINIER	464	1.9%	1,023	1.9%	469	1.9%	1,030	1.9%
RENTON	486	1.9%	1,098	2.0%	475	1.9%	1,065	1.9%
SKY VALLEY	209	0.8%	450	0.8%	205	0.8%	440	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	580	2.3%	1,197	2.2%	573	2.3%	1,179	2.2%
WHITE CENTER	557	2.2%	1,261	2.3%	550	2.2%	1,229	2.2%
Region 2 Total	**7,591**	**30.4%**	**17,159**	**31.4%**	**7,495**	**30.0%**	**16,923**	**31.0%**

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 3 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	486	1.9%	939	1.7%	496	2.0%	957	1.8%
BREMERTON	710	2.8%	1,449	2.7%	704	2.8%	1,433	2.6%
CHEHALIS	543	2.2%	1,164	2.1%	540	2.2%	1,155	2.1%
COLUMBIA RIVER	1,457	5.8%	3,156	5.8%	1,451	5.8%	3,141	5.7%
FORKS	81	0.3%	161	0.3%	81	0.3%	161	0.3%
KELSO	923	3.7%	1,967	3.6%	918	3.7%	1,963	3.6%
LAKEWOOD	1,016	4.1%	2,250	4.1%	1,013	4.1%	2,265	4.1%
LONG BEACH	54	0.2%	100	0.2%	54	0.2%	95	0.2%
OLYMPIA	1,022	4.1%	2,099	3.8%	1,160	4.6%	2,454	4.5%
PIERCE NORTH	659	2.6%	1,450	2.7%	650	2.6%	1,423	2.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	1,068	4.3%	2,328	4.3%	1,060	4.2%	2,291	4.2%
PORT ANGELES	180	0.7%	336	0.6%	179	0.7%	338	0.6%
PORT TOWNSEND	100	0.4%	185	0.3%	101	0.4%	186	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	919	3.7%	1,872	3.4%	916	3.7%	1,852	3.4%
SHELTON	339	1.4%	673	1.2%	332	1.3%	661	1.2%
SOUTH BEND	68	0.3%	151	0.3%	65	0.3%	144	0.3%
STEVENSON	35	0.1%	80	0.1%	34	0.1%	77	0.1%
Region 3 Total	**9,660**	**38.7%**	**20,360**	**37.3%**	**9,754**	**39.0%**	**20,596**	**37.7%**

Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
MOSES LAKE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WAPATO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	**2**	**<0.1%**	**4**	**<0.1%**

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

Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEILACOOM HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**

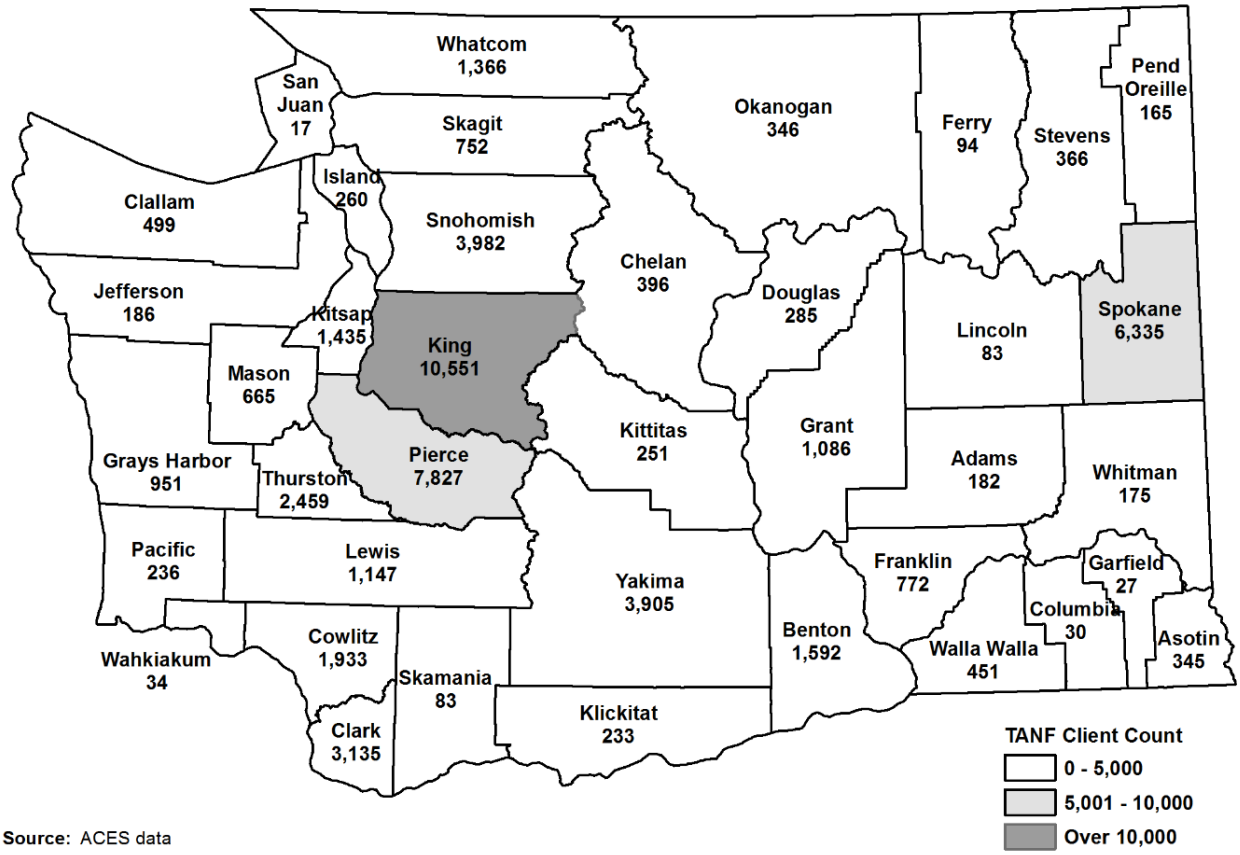
Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	84	0.3%	182	0.3%	**Lewis**	537	2.1%	1,147	2.1%
Asotin	160	0.6%	345	0.6%	**Lincoln**	42	0.2%	83	0.2%
Benton	709	2.8%	1,592	2.9%	**Mason**	335	1.3%	665	1.2%
Chelan	188	0.8%	396	0.7%	**Okanogan**	186	0.7%	346	0.6%
Clallam	260	1.0%	499	0.9%	**Pacific**	117	0.5%	236	0.4%
Clark	1,449	5.8%	3,135	5.7%	**Pend Oreille**	85	0.3%	165	0.3%
Columbia	17	0.1%	30	0.1%	**Pierce**	3,637	14.6%	7,827	14.3%
Cowlitz	899	3.6%	1,933	3.5%	**San Juan**	12	<0.1%	17	<0.1%
Douglas	134	0.5%	285	0.5%	**Skagit**	373	1.5%	752	1.4%
Ferry	40	0.2%	94	0.2%	**Skamania**	36	0.1%	83	0.2%
Franklin	321	1.3%	772	1.4%	**Snohomish**	1,822	7.3%	3,982	7.3%
Garfield	10	<0.1%	27	<0.1%	**Spokane**	2,784	11.1%	6,335	11.6%
Grant	499	2.0%	1,086	2.0%	**Stevens**	176	0.7%	366	0.7%
Grays Harbor	491	2.0%	951	1.7%	**Thurston**	1,162	4.7%	2,459	4.5%
Island	128	0.5%	260	0.5%	**Wahkiakum**	20	0.1%	34	0.1%
Jefferson	101	0.4%	186	0.3%	**Walla Walla**	206	0.8%	451	0.8%
King	4,528	18.1%	10,551	19.3%	**Whatcom**	635	2.5%	1,366	2.5%
Kitsap	705	2.8%	1,435	2.6%	**Whitman**	79	0.3%	175	0.3%
Kittitas	118	0.5%	251	0.5%	**Yakima**	1,787	7.2%	3,905	7.1%
Klickitat	106	0.4%	233	0.4%	**Not Reported/ Unidentifiable**	6	<0.1%	10	<0.1%

	# of Cases	# of Clients
State Total	**24,984**	**54,647**

Client Density Maps by Residential County, June 2019 Snapshot

Number of TANF Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2019

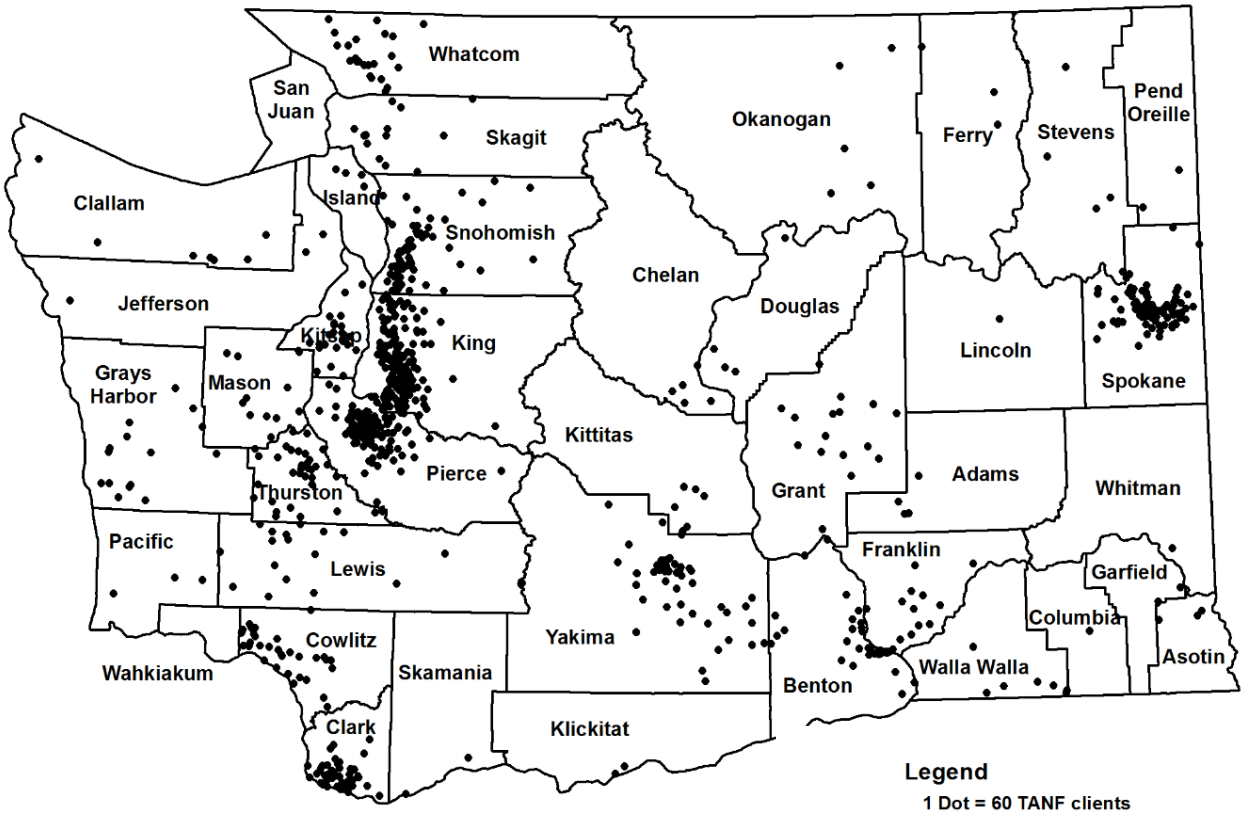


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Client Density Maps, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

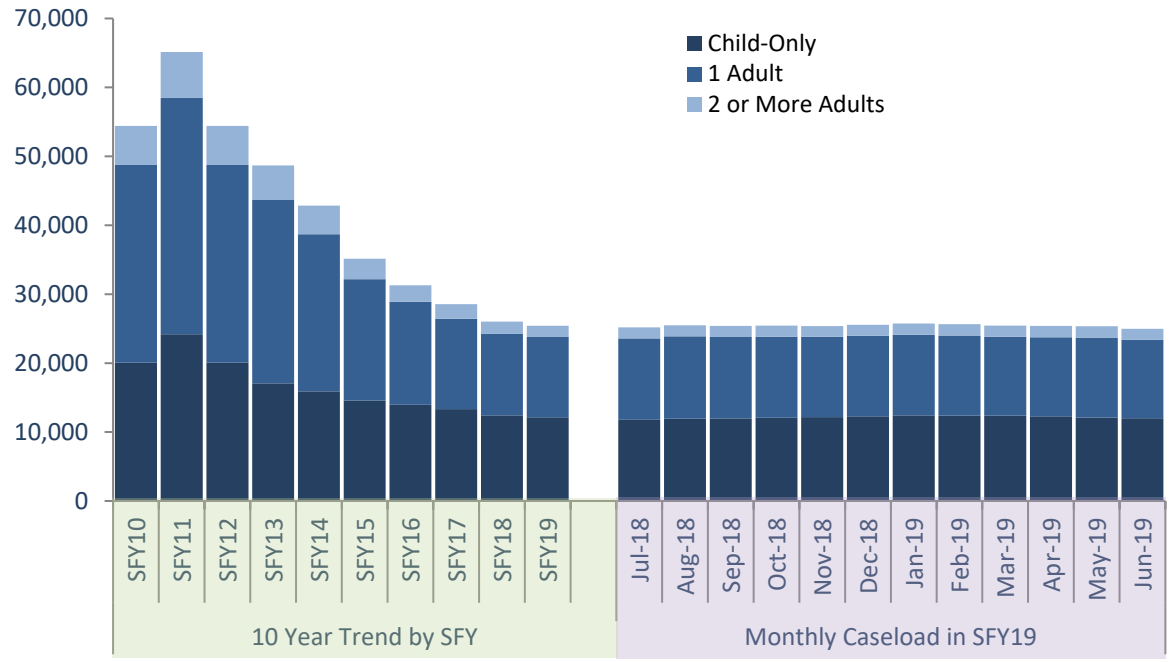
Number of TANF Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2019



Source: ACES data

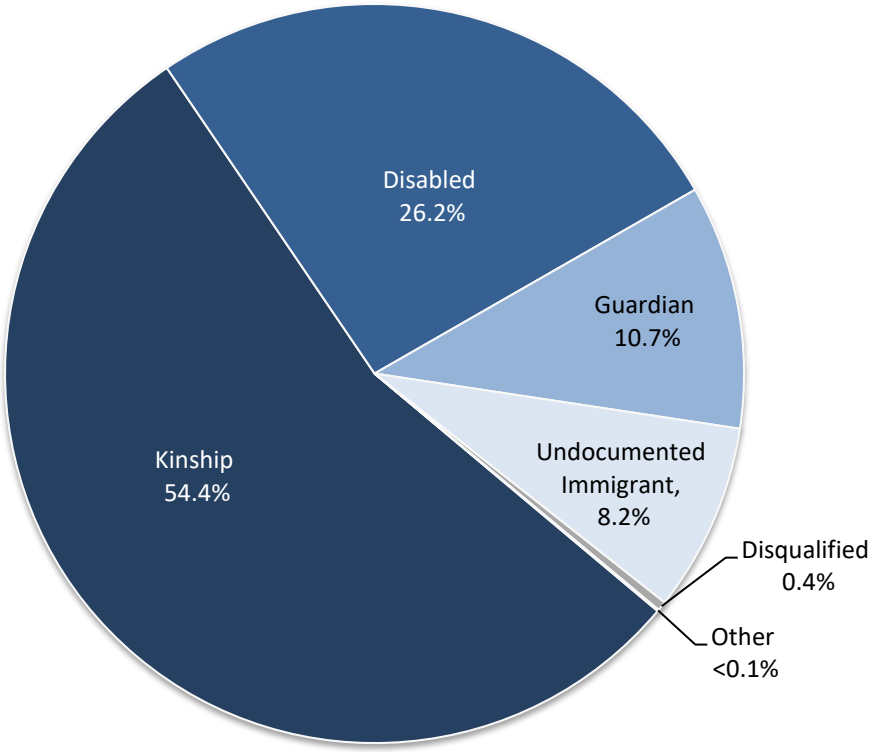
Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Caseload by Case Type, SFY 2010 – 2019



		Caseload By Case Type					
	Total	Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
SFY 2019	Caseload	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	25,195	11,844	47.0%	11,739	46.6%	1,612	6.4%
August	25,502	11,945	46.8%	11,940	46.8%	1,617	6.3%
September	25,398	11,987	47.2%	11,808	46.5%	1,603	6.3%
October	25,437	12,078	47.5%	11,768	46.3%	1,591	6.3%
November	25,382	12,166	47.9%	11,643	45.9%	1,573	6.2%
December	25,572	12,295	48.1%	11,674	45.7%	1,603	6.3%
January	25,753	12,417	48.2%	11,696	45.4%	1,640	6.4%
February	25,659	12,374	48.2%	11,636	45.3%	1,649	6.4%
March	25,446	12,375	48.6%	11,455	45.0%	1,616	6.4%
April	25,392	12,281	48.4%	11,479	45.2%	1,632	6.4%
May	25,344	12,106	47.8%	11,591	45.7%	1,647	6.5%
June	24,984	12,006	48.1%	11,385	45.6%	1,593	6.4%
Mo. Avg.	**25,422**	**12,156**	**47.8%**	**11,651**	**45.8%**	**1,615**	**6.4%**

Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2019 Snapshot[6]



Kinship – Some parents are unable to care for their children due to their own circumstances, such as substance abuse, and grandparents or other relatives often step in to provide the needed care, even though they have no legal responsibility to do so. For those unwilling or unable to get licensed as foster parents, 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 financially disqualifying income or assets of his/her own, the relative caregiver can receive TANF on the child's behalf (the relative caregiver can do this even if they do not have legal custody of the child). Caregivers need only show that the child lives with them most of the time and that they are currently the child's primary caregiver.

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; the undocumented parents receive no continuing benefits (cash, food, or medical) for themselves.

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.

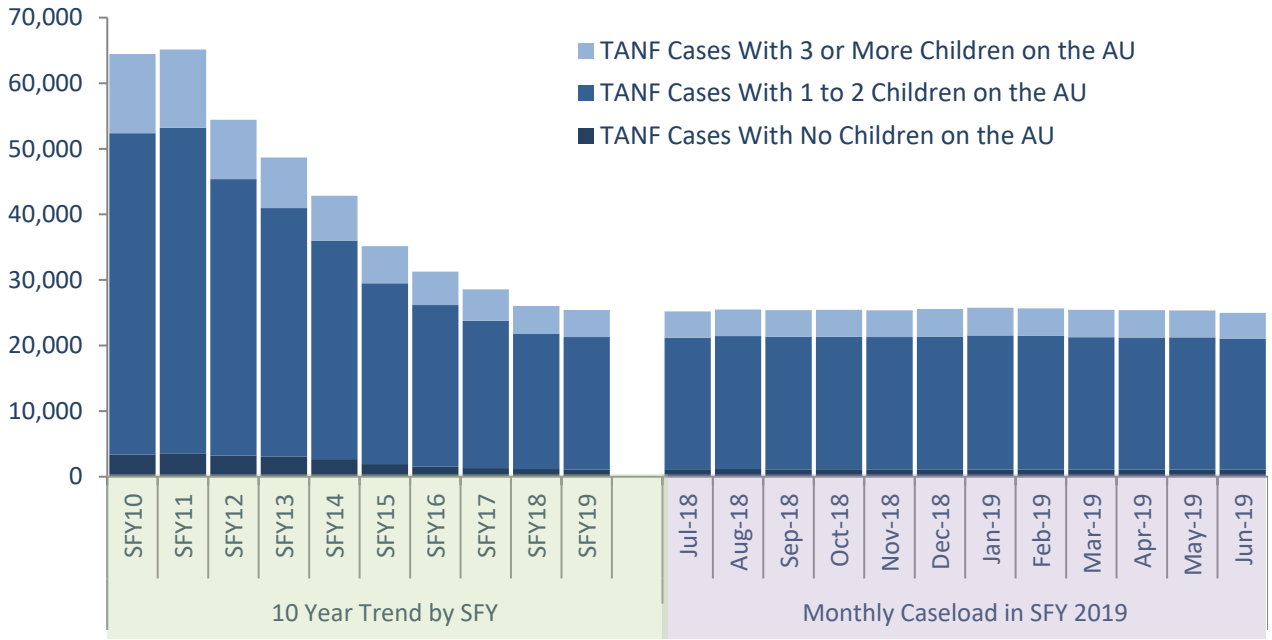
Guardian – Sometimes, when a parent is unable to provide care, a relative or other concerned adult will seek legal guardianship of a child. As with relative caregivers without this legal status, non-relative guardians may receive TANF on behalf of an otherwise eligible child. In addition, non-relatives who are serving as primary caregiver even without legal status (acting *in loco parentis*) and who pass a criminal history background check 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.

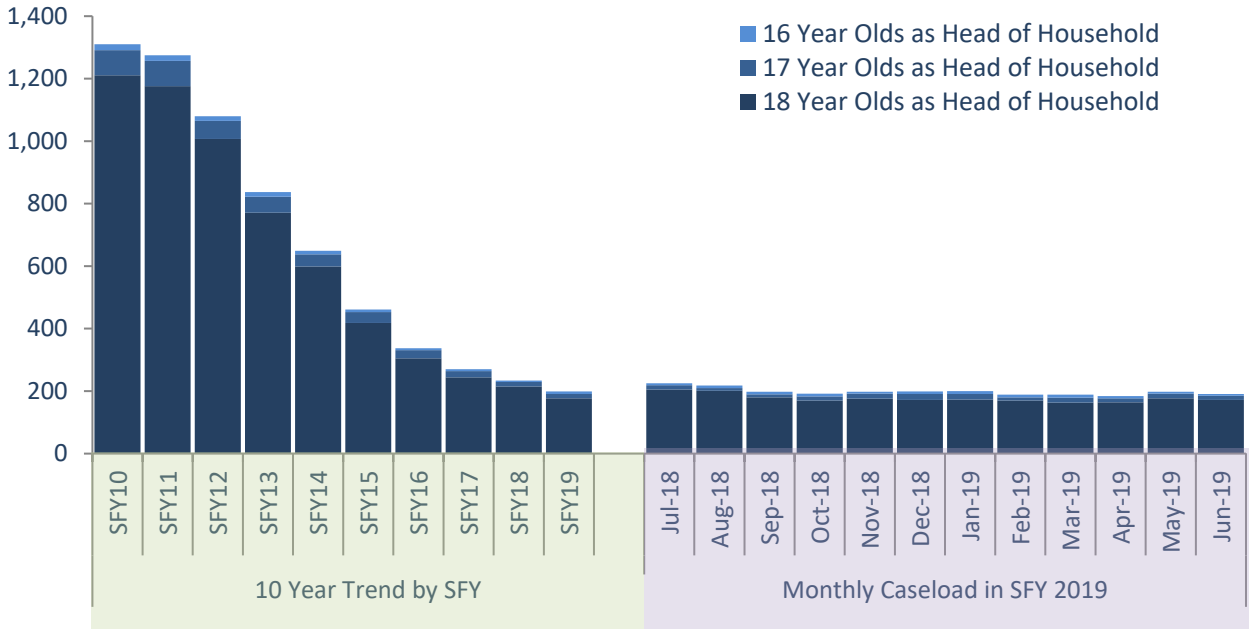
Caseload by Number of Children[7], SFY 2010 – 2019



		Caseload by Number of Children					
	Total TANF	No Children		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
SFY 2019	Caseload	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	25,195	1,154	4.6%	20,052	79.6%	3,989	15.8%
August	25,502	1,161	4.6%	20,279	79.5%	4,062	15.9%
September	25,398	1,124	4.4%	20,197	79.5%	4,077	16.1%
October	25,437	1,136	4.5%	20,194	79.4%	4,107	16.1%
November	25,382	1,116	4.4%	20,179	79.5%	4,087	16.1%
December	25,572	1,115	4.4%	20,254	79.2%	4,203	16.4%
January	25,753	1,088	4.2%	20,442	79.4%	4,223	16.4%
February	25,659	1,103	4.3%	20,360	79.3%	4,196	16.4%
March	25,446	1,079	4.2%	20,199	79.4%	4,168	16.4%
April	25,392	1,070	4.2%	20,159	79.4%	4,163	16.4%
May	25,344	1,095	4.3%	20,147	79.5%	4,102	16.2%
June	24,984	1,064	4.3%	19,931	79.8%	3,989	16.0%
Mo. Avg.	**25,422**	**1,109**	**4.4%**	**20,199**	**79.5%**	**4,114**	**16.2%**

[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.

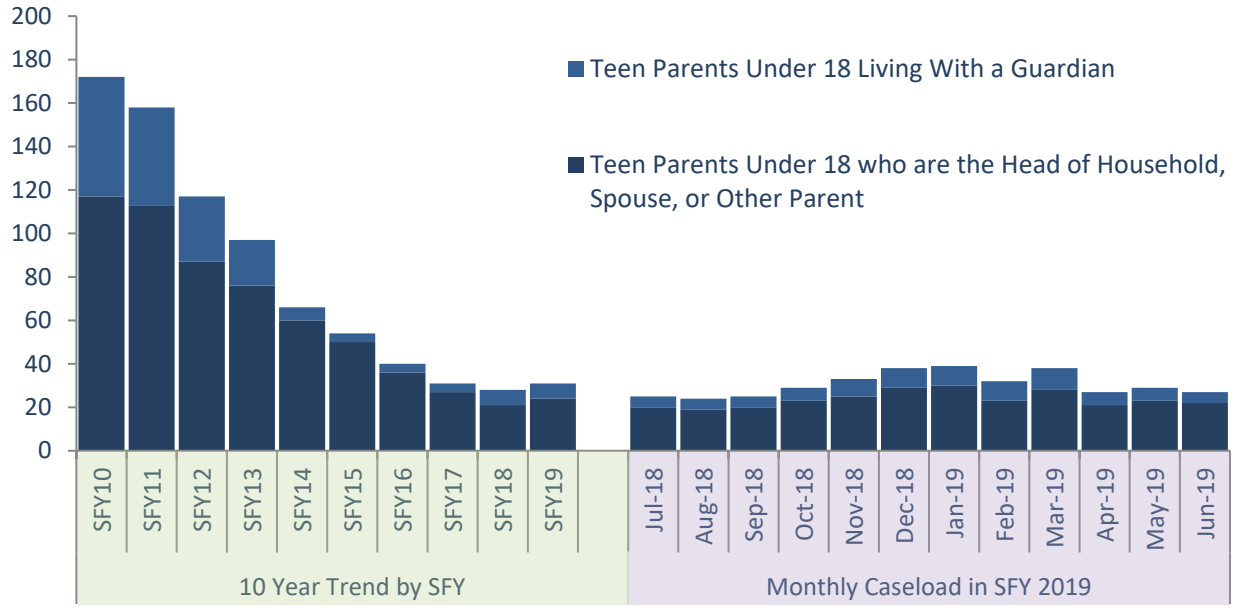
Teen Head of Household (HOH), SFY 2010 – 2019



		Teen Head of Households[8]					
	Total TANF Cases with a	16 Years Old or Younger		17 Years Old		18 Years Old	
SFY 2019	Teen HOH	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	225	6	2.7%	14	6.2%	205	91.1%
August	218	8	3.7%	9	4.1%	201	92.2%
September	198	8	4.0%	10	5.1%	180	90.9%
October	192	9	4.7%	13	6.8%	170	88.5%
November	198	6	3.0%	16	8.1%	176	88.9%
December	199	8	4.0%	19	9.5%	172	86.4%
January	200	9	4.5%	18	9.0%	173	86.5%
February	189	9	4.8%	10	5.3%	170	89.9%
March	189	10	5.3%	16	8.5%	163	86.2%
April	184	7	3.8%	13	7.1%	164	89.1%
May	198	6	3.0%	15	7.6%	177	89.4%
June	191	6	3.1%	13	6.8%	172	90.1%
Mo. Avg.	**198**	**8**	**4.0%**	**14**	**7.1%**	**177**	**89.4%**

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

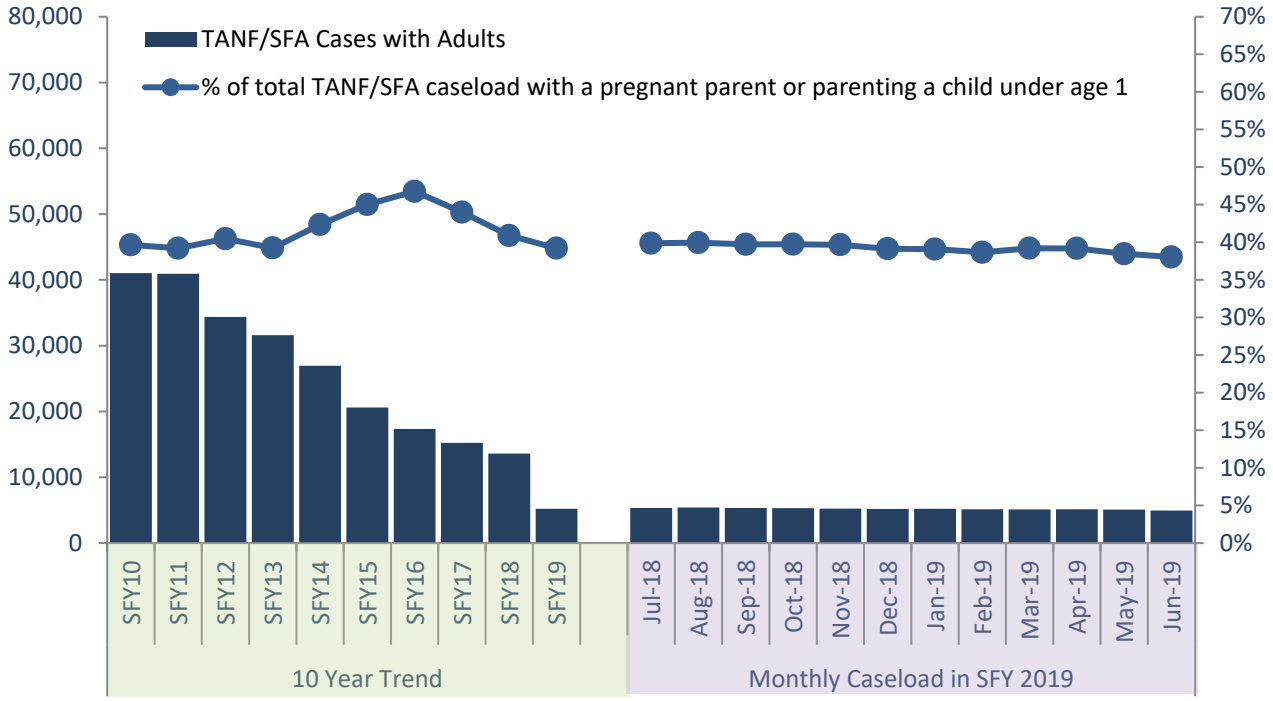
Teen Parents under Age 18, SFY 2010 – 2019



	Teen Parents Under Age 18[9]				
		Living with a Legal Guardian		Head of Household, Spouse or Other Parent	
SFY 2019	**Total Clients**	**# of Clients**	**% of Total**	**# of Clients**	**% of Total**
July	25	5	20.0%	20	80.0%
August	24	5	20.8%	19	79.2%
September	25	5	20.0%	20	80.0%
October	29	6	20.7%	23	79.3%
November	33	8	24.2%	25	75.8%
December	38	9	23.7%	29	76.3%
January	39	9	23.1%	30	76.9%
February	32	9	28.1%	23	71.9%
March	38	10	26.3%	28	73.7%
April	27	6	22.2%	21	77.8%
May	29	6	20.7%	23	79.3%
June	27	5	18.5%	22	81.5%
Mo. Avg.	**31**	**7**	**22.6%**	**24**	**77.4%**

[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 their own child.

Caseload with Pregnant Women & Women with Children under Age 1, SFY 2010 – 2019



	% of Total TANF/SFA Caseload with Adults that have a Pregnant Woman or Child Under Age 1						
		Pregnant[11]		0 – 3 Months Old		4 – 12 Months Old	
SFY 2019	Total Caseload with Adults[10]	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	13,351	1,786	13.4%	1,352	10.1%	2,186	16.4%
August	13,557	1,810	13.4%	1,423	10.5%	2,183	16.1%
September	13,411	1,728	12.9%	1,345	10.0%	2,255	16.8%
October	13,359	1,742	13.0%	1,343	10.1%	2,224	16.6%
November	13,216	1,700	12.9%	1,296	9.8%	2,247	17.0%
December	13,277	1,696	12.8%	1,258	9.5%	2,243	16.9%
January	13,336	1,648	12.4%	1,300	9.7%	2,265	17.0%
February	13,285	1,646	12.4%	1,294	9.7%	2,197	16.5%
March	13,071	1,642	12.6%	1,270	9.7%	2,212	16.9%
April	13,111	1,698	13.0%	1,237	9.4%	2,202	16.8%
May	13,238	1,690	12.8%	1,279	9.7%	2,124	16.0%
June	12,978	1,634	12.6%	1,202	9.3%	2,102	16.2%
Mo. Avg.	**13,266**	**1,702**	**12.8%**	**1,300**	**9.8%**	**2,203**	**16.6%**

[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 WorkFirst Adult Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities, SFY 2019

The WorkFirst program provides job search assistance, employment, education and skills training, and work supports to TANF recipients. The program also provides referrals to assistance in removing barriers to employment that may include family violence, homelessness, and physical or behavioral health. Families may also be referred to child care subsidies and other sources of parenting support. The goal of WorkFirst is to help these families build a pathway that can lead them out of poverty and toward economic security. Participation in WorkFirst activities is mandatory for most adult TANF recipients.[12] Adult clients who fail to meet participation requirements without a good cause are subject to the WorkFirst noncompliance sanction (NCS)[13].

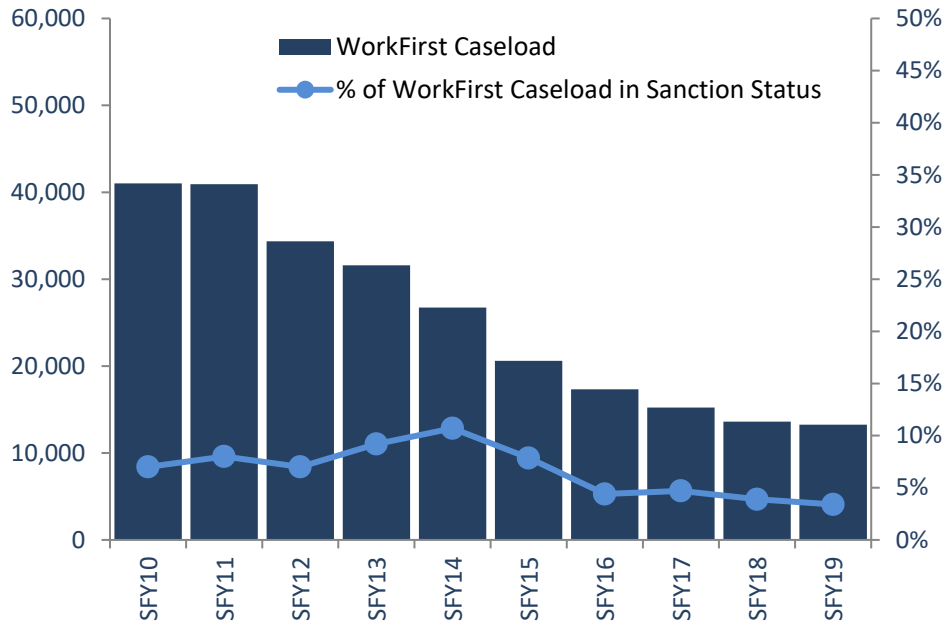
SFY 2019	Total WorkFirst Clients Receiving TANF/SFA	Total WorkFirst Clients Exempted[14] from Participation	WorkFirst Clients Required to Participate (Non-Exempt)	% of Non-Exempt WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities
July	14,959	5,054	9,905	75.2%
August	15,169	5,130	10,039	74.5%
September	15,010	5,055	9,955	74.2%
October	14,944	5,037	9,907	77.1%
November	14,784	4,970	9,814	76.5%
December	14,873	4,987	9,886	74.4%
January	14,973	5,064	9,909	76.2%
February	14,932	4,932	10,000	75.1%
March	14,686	4,924	9,762	75.4%
April	14,737	4,868	9,869	76.4%
May	14,883	4,763	10,120	75.1%
June	14,568	4,683	9,885	73.5%
Mo. Avg.	**14,877**	**4,956**	**9,921**	**75.3%**

[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 fail 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 or deferral definitions may be exempted from WorkFirst participation: Infant exemption, toddler Exemption, postpartum exemption, pursuing SSI, 55 & older caretaker relative, caring for an adult with disabilities who is not a full time student, caring for a child with special needs who is not a full time student, or an adult with severe and chronic disabilities.

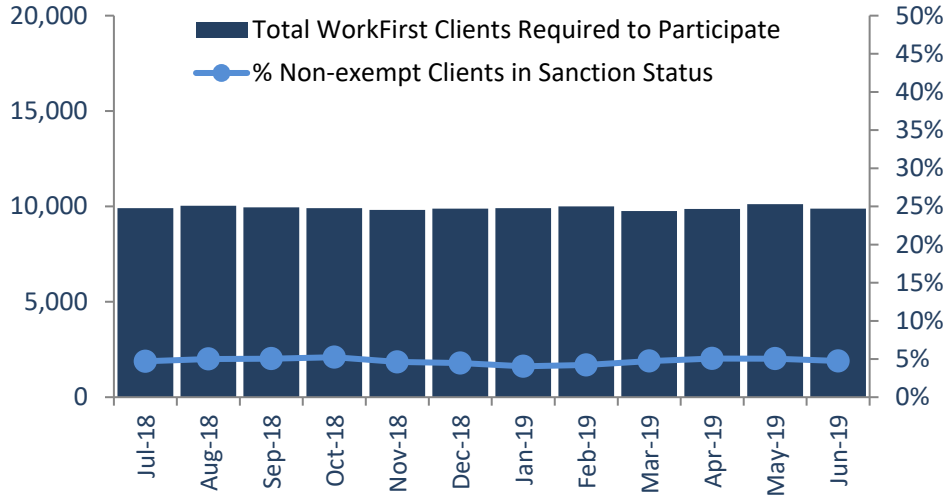
WorkFirst Cases and Clients in NCS Sanction Status[15], SFY 2010 – 2019



	Cases (Monthly Average)			Clients (Monthly Average)		
SFY	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
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%
SFY17	15,223	714	4.7%	17,323	736	4.2%
SFY18	13,602	524	3.9%	15,374	557	3.6%
SFY19	13,266	457	3.4%	14,877	471	3.2%

[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 2019

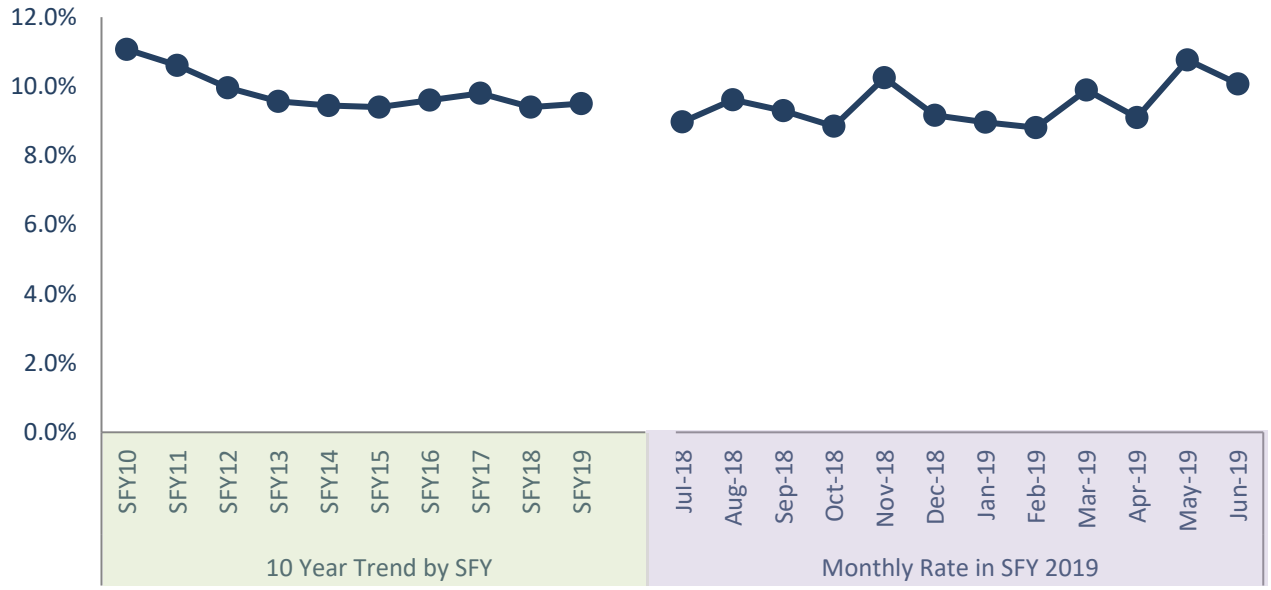


	TANF/SFA WorkFirst Adult Clients in WorkFirst Non-Compliance Sanction (NCS)				
SFY 2019	Total WorkFirst Clients Required to Participate (Non-exempt[16])	Total Non-exempt Clients in Sanction Status	% Non-exempt Clients in Sanction Status	Clients Receiving an NCS Termination Without Grant Reduction[17]	Clients in Sanction Status with Grant Reduction
July	9,905	466	4.7%	129	337
August	10,039	502	5.0%	193	309
September	9,955	502	5.0%	170	332
October	9,907	519	5.2%	151	368
November	9,814	453	4.6%	150	303
December	9,886	442	4.5%	156	286
January	9909	401	4.0%	105	296
February	10,000	422	4.2%	147	275
March	9762	462	4.7%	166	296
April	9,869	500	5.1%	144	356
May	10120	511	5.0%	173	338
June	9,885	469	4.7%	140	329
Mo. Avg.	**9,921**	**471**	**4.7%**	**152**	**319**

[16] Clients meeting one or more of the following exemption definitions may be exempted from WorkFirst participation: Infant Exemption, Toddler 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.

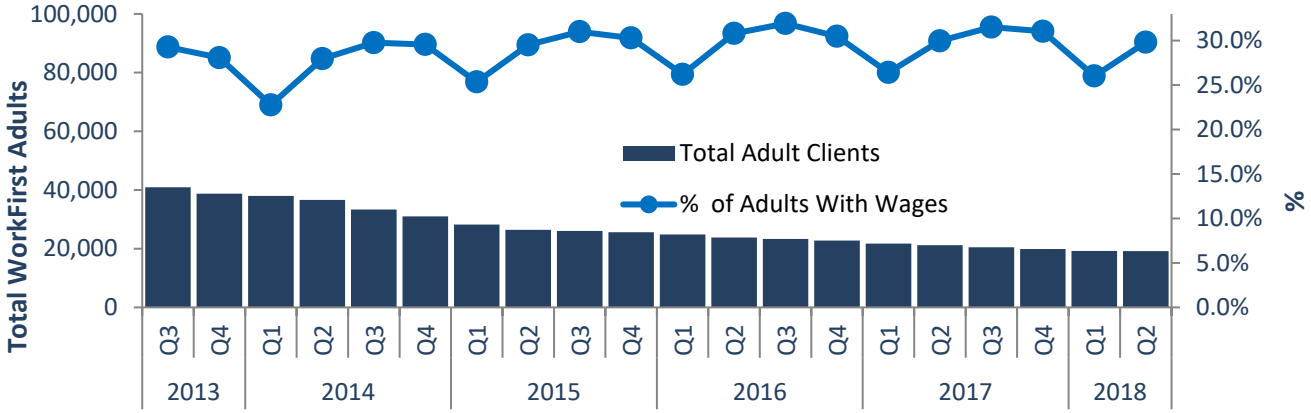
Employment Rates for WorkFirst Clients[18], SFY 2010 – 2019



SFY 2019	# of WorkFirst Clients	# Employed (Earned Income > $5.00)	% Employed (Earned Income > $5.00)	Avg. Monthly Hours Worked (Among those Employed)
July	14,959	1,342	9.0%	55.0
August	15,169	1,458	9.6%	58.0
September	15,010	1,395	9.3%	57.0
October	14,944	1,322	8.8%	57.0
November	14,784	1,515	10.2%	53.0
December	14,873	1,363	9.2%	54.0
January	14,973	1,342	9.0%	54.0
February	14,932	1,315	8.8%	56.0
March	14,686	1,453	9.9%	58.0
April	14,737	1,341	9.1%	56.0
May	14,883	1,602	10.8%	56.0
June	14,568	1,467	10.1%	54.0
Mo. Avg.	**14,877**	**1,410**	**9.5%**	**55.7**

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

WorkFirst Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages[19], July 2014 – June 2019



Quarter	Total Adults	Adults with Wages[20] Number	Adults with Wages[20] Percent	Average Quarterly Wages[21]	Average Quarterly Hourly Wages[22]
2014Q3	33,336	9,923	29.8%	$2,460	$11.75
2014Q4	31,019	9,168	29.6%	$2,395	$11.89
2015Q1	28,237	7,159	25.4%	$2,044	$11.89
2015Q2	26,435	7,801	29.5%	$2,309	$11.92
2015Q3	26,019	8,074	31.0%	$2,329	$12.26
2015Q4	25,606	7,765	30.3%	$2,445	$12.19
2016Q1	24,849	6,503	26.2%	$2,130	$12.47
2016Q2	23,792	7,338	30.8%	$2,362	$12.45
2016Q3	23,312	7,441	31.9%	$2,479	$12.66
2016Q4	22,750	6,933	30.5%	$2,496	$12.80
2017Q1	21,718	5,522	25.4%	$2,303	$13.44
2017Q2	21,184	6,195	29.2%	$2,440	$13.56
2017Q3	20,454	6,346	31.0%	$2,559	$13.79
2017Q4	19,884	6,045	30.4%	$2,616	$14.03
2018Q1	19,249	4,881	25.4%	$2,420	$14.31
2018Q2	19,167	5,582	29.1%	$2,602	$14.29
2018Q3	19,182	5,874	30.6%	$2,677	$14.56
2018Q4	18,995	5,660	29.8%	$2,790	$14.88
2019Q1	18,383	4,566	24.8%	$2,493	$15.10
2019Q2	18,726	5,501	29.4%	$2,744	$15.16

[19] Quarterly wage information is based on the Employment Security Department's (ESD) Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data.
[20] Adults with wages are those adult clients with wages who earned total wages of more than $5.00 in a quarter.
[21] Average quarterly wages per person for those adult clients with wages in a quarter.
[22] Jobs without hours or with 1,000 or more hours are excluded. Only includes jobs with an hourly wage rate between $5 and $50.

Caseload by Primary Language, June 2019 Snapshot

Primary Language[23]	# of Cases	Percent of Cases	Percentage of Non-English Cases
English Language Cases			
English	22,706	90.9%	N/A
Large Print	130	0.5%	N/A
Sign Language	2	<0.1%	N/A
Braille	0	0.0%	N/A
Total English Languages	**22,838**	**91.4%**	N/A
Non-English Language Cases			
Spanish	1,294	5.2%	60.3%
Arabic	165	0.7%	7.7%
Russian	160	0.6%	7.5%
Other Language	72	0.3%	3.4%
Somali	71	0.3%	3.3%
Tigrigna	54	0.2%	2.5%
Dari	44	0.2%	2.1%
Ukrainian	43	0.2%	2.0%
Amharic	40	0.2%	1.9%
Vietnamese	34	0.1%	1.6%
Trukese	24	0.1%	1.1%
French	23	0.1%	1.1%
Swahili	21	0.1%	1.0%
Farsi	17	0.1%	0.8%
Cambodian (Khmer)	16	0.1%	0.7%
Burmese	11	<0.1%	0.5%
Other Languages[24]	57	0.2%	2.7%
Total Non-English Language Cases	**2,146**	**8.6%**	**100.0%**
Total	**24,984**	**100.0%**	

[23] Primary Language Code comes from the language indicated by the applicant during eligibility determination. It is used for letters, notices, and other written communications.

[24] Clients who are coded as "Other Language" in the ACES database or speak a language used by fewer than 10 clients in the caseload.

Client Demographics[25], June 2019 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	**54,647**	**100.0%**	**14,568**	**100.0%**	**40,079**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Female	31,915	58.4%	11,925	81.9%	19,990	49.9%
Male	22,728	41.6%	2,643	18.1%	20,085	50.1%
Unknown	4	<0.1%	0	0.0%	4	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Hispanic or Latino	**12,450**	**22.8%**	**2,233**	**15.3%**	**10,217**	**25.5%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[26]	**42,197**	**77.2%**	**12,335**	**84.7%**	**29,862**	**74.5%**
White	24,511	44.9%	7,953	54.6%	16,558	41.3%
Black/African American	7,343	13.4%	2,071	14.2%	5,272	13.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,734	5.0%	895	6.1%	1,839	4.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,157	3.9%	487	3.3%	1,670	4.2%
Two or More Races	1,852	3.4%	312	2.1%	1,540	3.8%
Race Not Reported	3,600	6.6%	617	4.2%	2,983	7.4%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	1,395	9.6%
Married	2,847	19.5%
Never Married	8,294	56.9%
Divorced	1,877	12.9%
Widowed	99	0.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	56	0.4%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
U.S. Citizen	50,515	92.4%	12,624	86.7%	37,891	94.5%
Resident Alien	3,975	7.3%	1,894	13.0%	2,081	5.2%
U.S. National[27]	157	0.3%	50	0.3%	107	0.3%

[25] Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.
[26] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[27] 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[28], June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients	All Adults # of Clients	All Adults % of Total Adults
Homeless Status	**All Clients**		**All Adults**	
Homeless[29]	8,388	15.3%	3,715	25.5%
Education Status			**All Adults**	
Less than a High School Diploma			3,460	23.8%
High School Graduate or GED			6,997	48.0%
Some College or College Degree			3,949	27.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			162	1.1%
Age	**All Clients**		**All Adults**	
< 1 Year Old	3,318	6.1%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	12,928	23.7%		
6 – 10 Years Old	10,497	19.2%		
11 – 15 Years Old	9,419	17.2%		
16 – 17 Years Old	3,085	5.6%	21	0.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	4,001	7.3%	3,148	21.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	6,363	11.6%	6,363	43.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	3,668	6.7%	3,668	25.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	1,147	2.1%	1,147	7.9%
55 – 64 Years Old	208	0.4%	208	1.4%
65+ Years Old	13	<0.1%	13	0.1%
Average Age of Children	7.7 Years			
Average Age of Adults	32.0 Years			
Length of Stay[30]				
Average	25.7 Months			
Median	17.0 Months			

[28] Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.
[29] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.
[30] Months on Assistance Since July 1997 (All Adults). Does not include child recipient months.

Child Demographics[31], June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
	# of Clients	% of All Children	# of Clients	% of Children in Child-Only Cases
Total Clients	**40,079**	**100.0%**	**18,707**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
Female	19,990	49.9%	9,500	50.8%
Male	20,085	50.1%	9,206	49.2%
Unknown	4	>0.1%	1	>0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
Hispanic or Latino	10,217	25.5%	5,722	30.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino[32]	29,862	74.5%	12,985	69.4%
White	16,558	41.3%	7,539	40.3%
Black/African American	5,272	13.2%	2,017	10.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,839	4.6%	631	3.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,670	4.2%	1068	5.7%
Two or More Races	1,540	3.8%	663	3.5%
Race Not Reported	2,983	7.4%	1,067	5.7%

Citizenship Status	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
U.S. Citizen	37,891	94.5%	18,347	98.1%
Resident Alien	2,081	5.2%	315	1.7%
U.S. National[33]	107	0.3%	45	0.2%

Age	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
< 1 Year Old	3,318	8.3%	565	3.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	12,928	32.3%	4,449	23.8%
6 – 10 Years Old	10,497	26.2%	5,379	28.8%
11 – 15 Years Old	9,419	23.5%	5,716	30.6%
16 – 17 Years Old	3,064	7.6%	2,022	10.8%
18 – 24 Years Old	853	2.1%	576	3.1%
Average Age of Children	7.7 Years			
Average Age of Children in Child-Only Cases	9.4 Years			

[31] Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.
[32] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[33] 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

2019

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

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Program Overview....3
Selected WCCC Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019....4
Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Eligible Cases by Month, SFY 2019....5
Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Caseload by Month, SFY 2019....6
Children Receiving Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) by Month, SFY 2019....7
Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Payments by Month, SFY 2019....8

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. At application, parents must be working or participating in DSHS-approved work, training or education activities and household income must not exceed 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). The state's Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF)[1] establishes policies for child care subsidy programs and DSHS determines family eligibility and pays child care providers for authorized services. Due to the recent transfer of the WCCC program from DSHS to DCYF (transferred effective 7/1/2019), subsequent editions of the ESA Briefing Book will not present WCCC data.

Additional information for this program, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available here.

Highlights

In SFY 2019, the program served a monthly average of 27,267 families, an 8.8% decrease from SFY 2018 (29,913). TANF families averaged 3,591 or 13.2% of the WCCC caseload per month in SFY 2019, a decrease of 5.3% from the monthly average of 3,790 in SFY 2018.

The monthly number of children served by the program was 47,261 in SFY 2019, an 8.4% decrease from 51,598 in SFY 2018. Of these, a monthly average of 5,708 (12.1%) were TANF children.

Beginning in SFY 2017, a family's eligibility for WCCC continues for a full twelve months, regardless of change in employment or other approved activity, and of most changes in household income. Beginning in October 2016, households that are above 200% but below 220% FPL when they reapply for benefits remain eligible for WCCC for three additional months (in October 2018, the period of additional eligibility expands to 12 months).

Beginning in SFY 2018, families experiencing homelessness may be approved for WCCC subsidy with a four-month grace period during which the requirement to work or participate in another approved activity does not apply and the co-payment is waived.

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 Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF)

DATA NOTE:

- The majority of the data presented in this chapter is based on the WCCC household file supplied by the OFM Forecasting Division as of September 2019. TANF cases are identified by matching the DCYF 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.

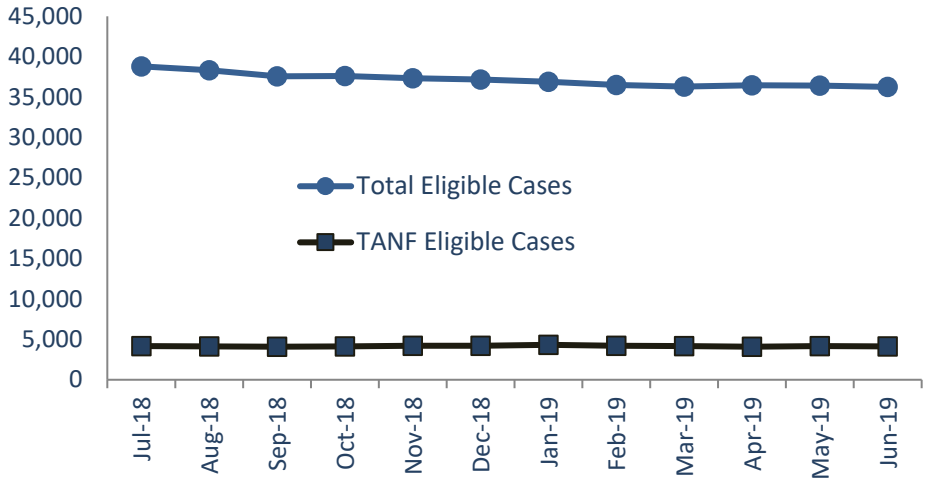
[1] **Second Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1661 (2E2SHB 1661, Chapter 6, Laws of 2017), Creating the Department of Children, Youth and Families,** took effect on October 19, 2017. This bill allows for the creation of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) by merging Department of Early Learning (DEL) with the Department of Social and Health Services' (DSHS) Children's Administration (CA) effective July 1, 2018, and DSHS Juvenile Rehabilitation (JRA) effective July 1, 2019.

Selected WCCC Program Overview, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Eligible Cases Per Month (Range)	40,785 (39,307 - 42,066)	37,134 (36,260 - 38,805)	-9.0% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	29,913 (29,580 – 30,125)	27,267 (26,543 - 28,495)	*-8.8% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of WCCC TANF Cases Per Month (Range)	3,790 (3,679 – 3,862)	3,591 (3,356 - 3,732)	*-5.3% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	51,598 (50,758 – 53,271)	47,261 (45,621 – 50,421)	*-8.4% (Decrease)*	↓
State's Population Under 13[2]	1,210,615	1,220,753	*0.8% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Under 13	4.3%	3.9%	-0.4% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)	$884.25 ($801.96 - $1,018.14)	$953.72 ($809.52 - $1,061.59)	*7.9% (Increase)*	↑

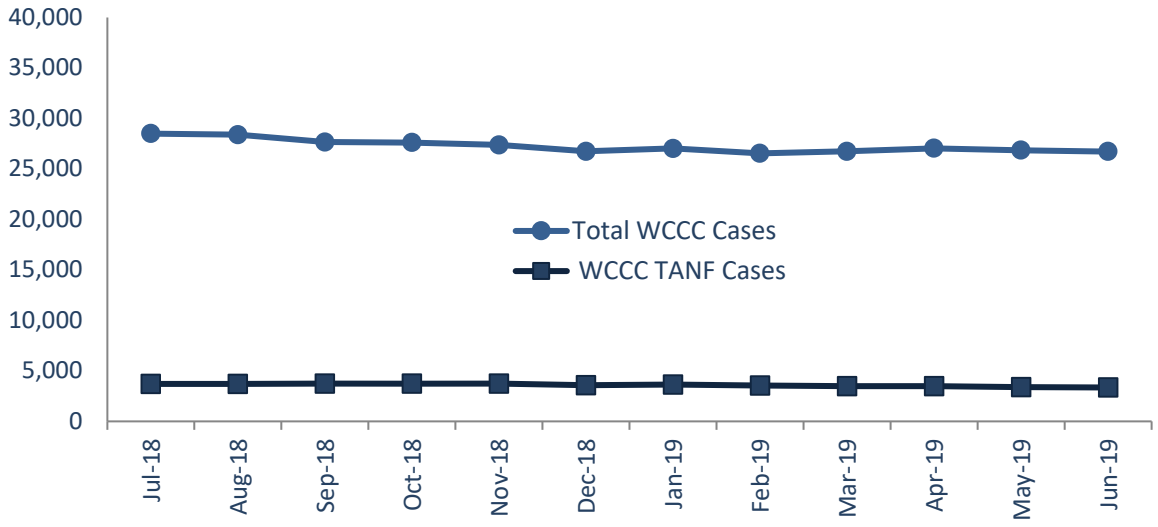
[2] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Eligible Cases by Month, SFY 2019



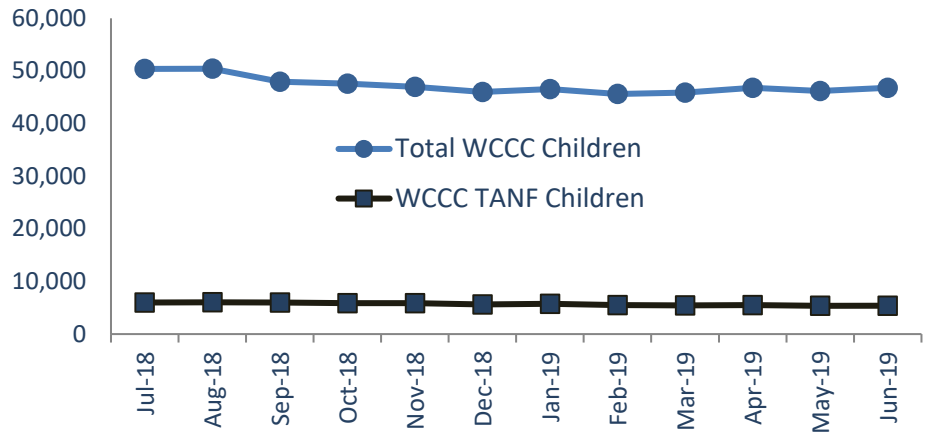
SFY 2019	Total WCCC Eligible Cases	WCCC TANF Eligible Cases
July	38,805	4,156
August	38,327	4,122
September	37,571	4,092
October	37,591	4,127
November	37,330	4,202
December	37,164	4,228
January	36,897	4,325
February	36,496	4,194
March	36,317	4,167
April	36,443	4,107
May	36,405	4,189
June	36,260	4,138
Monthly Average	**37,134**	**4,171**

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Caseload by Month, SFY 2019



SFY 2019	Total WCCC Cases	WCCC TANF Cases	% of WCCC Households using TANF
July	28,495	3,707	13.0%
August	28,389	3,703	13.0%
September	27,669	3,729	13.5%
October	27,610	3,732	13.5%
November	27,376	3,729	13.6%
December	26,741	3,577	13.4%
January	27,027	3,647	13.5%
February	26,543	3,555	13.4%
March	26,735	3,480	13.0%
April	27,050	3,475	12.8%
May	26,852	3,396	12.6%
June	26,722	3,356	12.6%
Mo. Avg.	**27,267**	**3,591**	**13.2%**

Children Receiving Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) by Month, SFY 2019



SFY 2019	Total WCCC Children	WCCC TANF Children	% of WCCC Children using TANF
July	50,391	6,025	12.0%
August	50,421	6,037	12.0%
September	47,957	5,984	12.5%
October	47,566	5,875	12.4%
November	46,992	5,869	12.5%
December	45,999	5,661	12.3%
January	46,551	5,776	12.4%
February	45,621	5,542	12.1%
March	45,914	5,439	11.8%
April	46,787	5,502	11.8%
May	46,160	5,371	11.6%
June	46,777	5,417	11.6%
Mo. Avg.	**47,261**	**5,708**	**12.1%**

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Payments by Month, SFY 2019

SFY 2019	Total WCCC Payments	WCCC TANF Payments	% of WCCC TANF Payments
July	$29,558,185	$3,745,517	12.7%
August	$30,082,809	$3,820,049	12.7%
September	$22,398,585	$3,031,270	13.5%
October	$25,180,295	$3,449,971	13.7%
November	$24,041,725	$3,280,985	13.6%
December	$22,899,557	$3,074,805	13.4%
January	$24,859,982	$3,342,826	13.4%
February	$23,986,517	$3,216,747	13.4%
March	$26,171,940	$3,419,431	13.1%
April	$27,719,840	$3,586,332	12.9%
May	$28,505,778	$3,642,767	12.8%
June	$26,661,200	$3,325,213	12.5%
Mo. Avg.	**$26,005,534**	**$3,411,326**	**13.1%**

Other Programs

SFY

2019

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).

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Other Programs Overview 4
Selected Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 .. 5
AREN Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019 6
AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019 7
Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2019 8
AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 9
AREN Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 13
AREN Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 14
Selected Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 16
CEAP Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019 17
CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2019 18
CEAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2019 Annual Unduplicated 22
CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2019 Annual Unduplicated Total 23
Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 25
DCA Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019 26
DCA Caseload by DSHS Region of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 27
DCA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 31
DCA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 32
Selected Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 34
OAR Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019 35
Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2019 36
OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 37
OAR Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2019 Snapshot 41
OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot 42
OAR Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 44
OAR Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 45
Office of Financial Recovery (OFR) Total Collections, SFY 2010 – 2019 47
OFR Total Collections by Program, SFY 2019 48
Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 49
RCA Clients, SFY 2010 – 2019 50
RCA Clients by Country of Origin, June 2019 Snapshot 51

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 52
RCA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 56
RCA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 57
Selected State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 59
SSP Clients SFY 2010 – 2019 60
SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 61
SSP Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 68
SSP Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 69
Selected Working Family Support (WFS) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 71
WFS Caseload, SFY 2016 – 2019 72
WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 73
WFS Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot 77
WFS Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot 78

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 190 cases each month in SFY 2019, a decrease of 11.6% compared to SFY 2018 (215 monthly cases).

Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) – The program served an average of 58 cases each month in SFY 2019, a decrease of 10.8% compared to SFY 2018 (65 monthly cases).

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) – The program served an average of 152 cases each month in SFY 2019, a decrease of 11.1% compared to SFY 2018 (171 monthly cases).

Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) – The program served an average of 251 cases each month in SFY 2019, an increase of 4.6% compared to SFY 2018 (240 monthly cases).

Office of Financial Recovery (OFR) – Total OFR collections in SFY 2019 were about $288.4 million, a decrease of 6.5% compared to SFY 2018 ($308.4 million). In SFY 2019, about three-quarters (76.9%) of OFR collections came from these three program areas: Developmental Disabilities (56.7%), Mental Health (11.6%), and Estate Recovery (8.6%).

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) – The program served an average of 211 cases each month in SFY 2019, a decrease of 24.6% compared to SFY 2018 (280 monthly cases).

State Supplemental Payment (SSP) – The program served an average of 39,522 cases each month in SFY 2019, an increase of 1.3% compared to SFY 2018 (38,996 monthly cases).

Working Family Support (WFS) – The program served an average of 7,788 cases each month in SFY 2019, an increase of 19.4% compared to SFY 2018 (6,524 cases).

TECHNICAL NOTES:

DATA SOURCES:

- The majority of the data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2019.
- The state population estimates are provided by OFM Forecasting Division.

DATA NOTES:

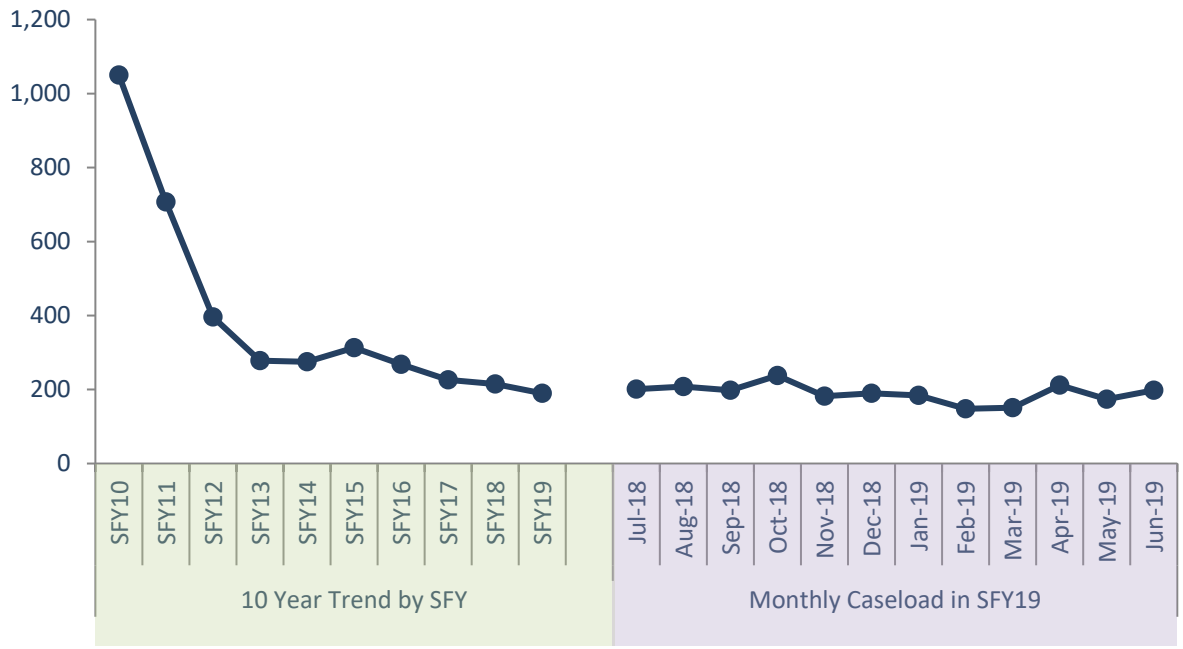
- Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.
- CSO of Issuance: Caseload distribution is based on the location from which benefits were issued. While most benefits are issued through ESA's Community Service Offices (CSO), benefits may be issued by Customer Service Contact Centers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

Selected Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	215 (155 - 254)	190 (148 - 238)	*-11.6% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	588 (385 - 681)	517 (395 -637)	*-12.1% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	207 (127 - 241)	182 (140 -227)	*-12.1% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	382 (258 - 446)	336 (252 - 410)	*-12.0% (Decrease)*	↓
State Population[1]	7,427,600	7,546,400	*1.6% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	*No Change*	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	65.0%	65.0%	*No Change*	=
Average Persons Per Case	2.7	2.7	*No Change*	=
Average Children Per Case	1.8	1.8	*No Change*	=
Average Children Per Adult	1.8	1.8	*No Change*	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)[2]	$520.60 ($497.54 - $554.07)	$515.55 ($484.11 - $544.06)	*-1.0% (Decrease)*	↓

[1] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates
[2] Payments not adjusted for refunds

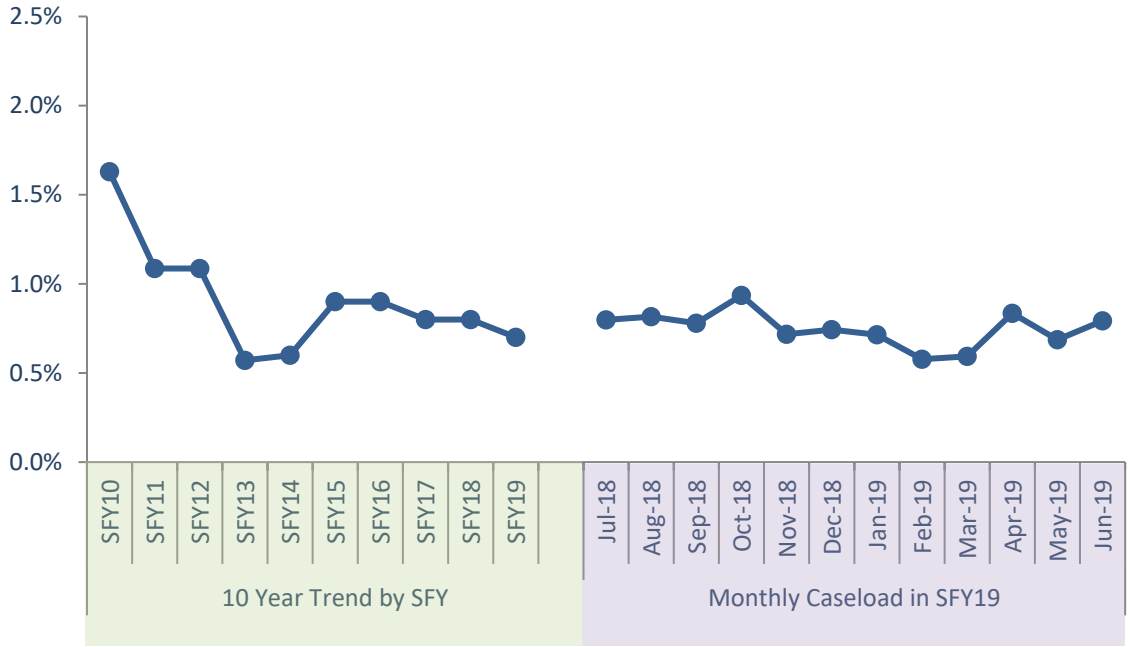
AREN Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY10	1,050	**SFY15**	313
SFY11	707	**SFY16**	268
SFY12	396	**SFY17**	226
SFY13	278	**SFY18**	215
SFY14	275	**SFY19**	190

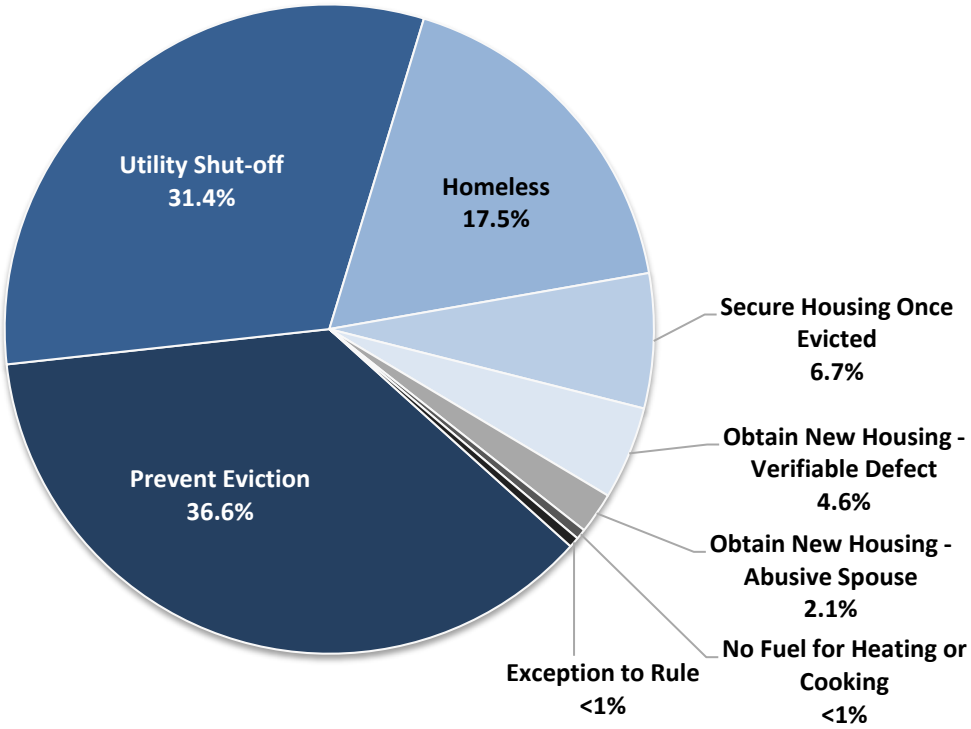
SFY 2019	Total # of Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	201	551	$105,132	$523.05
August	208	552	$103,099	$495.67
September	198	535	$95,853	$484.11
October	238	637	$124,798	$524.36
November	182	487	$94,748	$520.59
December	190	508	$97,342	$512.32
January	184	520	$96,803	$526.10
February	148	395	$73,458	$496.33
March	151	418	$80,096	$530.44
April	212	592	$110,880	$523.02
May	174	474	$94,666	$544.06
June	198	536	$98,569	$497.82
Mo. Avg.	**190**	**517**	**$97,954**	**$515.55**

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019



SFY 2019	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	% of TANF Caseload
July	25,195	201	0.8%
August	25,502	208	0.8%
September	25,398	198	0.8%
October	25,437	238	0.9%
November	25,382	182	0.7%
December	25,572	190	0.7%
January	25,753	184	0.7%
February	25,659	148	0.6%
March	25,446	151	0.6%
April	25,392	212	0.8%
May	25,344	174	0.7%
June	24,984	198	0.8%
Mo. Avg.	**25,422**	**190**	**0.7%**

Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2019



AREN Case Type[3]	Average Monthly AREN Caseload	
	# of Cases	% of Total
Prevent Eviction	71	36.6%
Utility Shut-off	61	31.4%
Homeless	34	17.5%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	13	6.7%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	9	4.6%
Obtain New Housing - Abusive Spouse	4	2.1%
No Fuel for Heating or Cooking	1	0.5%
Exception to Rule	1	0.5%
Clothing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
Housing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
No Food	0	0.0%
Utility Repair	0	0.0%
Total Cases	**194**	**100.0%**

[3] 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 2019 Snapshot

Overview	Office of Issuance				Office 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	55	27.8%	158	29.5%	54	27.3%	156	29.1%
Region 2 CSOs	54	27.3%	136	25.4%	56	28.3%	140	26.1%
Region 3 CSOs	89	44.9%	242	45.1%	88	44.4%	240	44.8%
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	**198**	**100.0%**	**536**	**100.0%**	**198**	**100.0%**	**536**	**100.0%**

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 1 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	2	1.0%	7	1.3%	2	1.0%	7	1.3%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	1	0.5%	5	0.9%	1	0.5%	5	0.9%
ELLENSBURG	1	0.5%	2	0.4%	1	0.5%	2	0.4%
GOLDENDALE	4	2.0%	12	2.2%	4	2.0%	12	2.2%
KENNEWICK	2	1.0%	4	0.7%	2	1.0%	4	0.7%
MOSES LAKE	1	0.5%	3	0.6%	1	0.5%	3	0.6%
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	15	7.6%	38	7.1%	17	8.6%	44	8.2%
SPOKANE TRENT	23	11.6%	66	12.3%	21	10.6%	60	11.2%
SUNNYSIDE	5	2.5%	19	3.5%	5	2.5%	19	3.5%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	1	0.5%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	**55**	**27.8%**	**158**	**29.5%**	**54**	**27.3%**	**156**	**29.1%**

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 2 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	6	3.0%	15	2.8%	6	3.0%	15	2.8%
AUBURN	1	0.5%	1	0.2%	2	1.0%	4	0.7%
BELLINGHAM	3	1.5%	7	1.3%	3	1.5%	7	1.3%
BELLTOWN	1	0.5%	2	0.4%	1	0.5%	2	0.4%
CAPITOL HILL	3	1.5%	7	1.3%	4	2.0%	9	1.7%
EVERETT	8	4.0%	20	3.7%	7	3.5%	18	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	2	1.0%	7	1.3%	2	1.0%	7	1.3%
KING EASTSIDE	1	0.5%	1	0.2%	1	0.5%	1	0.2%
KING NORTH	4	2.0%	14	2.6%	5	2.5%	15	2.8%
KING SOUTH	6	3.0%	15	2.8%	4	2.0%	12	2.2%
MT VERNON	1	0.5%	2	0.4%	1	0.5%	2	0.4%
OAK HARBOR	1	0.5%	3	0.6%	1	0.5%	3	0.6%
RAINIER	8	4.0%	17	3.2%	8	4.0%	17	3.2%
RENTON	2	1.0%	7	1.3%	2	1.0%	6	1.1%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	2	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT	4	2.0%	9	1.7%	5	2.5%	11	2.1%
WHITE CENTER	3	1.5%	9	1.7%	3	1.5%	9	1.7%
Region 2 Total	**54**	**27.3%**	**136**	**25.4%**	**56**	**28.3%**	**140**	**26.1%**

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 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	1	0.5%	4	0.7%	1	0.5%	4	0.7%
BREMERTON	4	2.0%	9	1.7%	5	2.5%	10	1.9%
CHEHALIS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	14	7.1%	35	6.5%	14	7.1%	35	6.5%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	10	5.1%	25	4.7%	10	5.1%	25	4.7%
LAKEWOOD	20	10.1%	57	10.6%	16	8.1%	48	9.0%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	4	2.0%	6	1.1%	4	2.0%	6	1.1%
PIERCE NORTH	11	5.6%	31	5.8%	11	5.6%	37	6.9%
PIERCE SOUTH	17	8.6%	49	9.1%	19	9.6%	49	9.1%
PORT ANGELES	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	2	1.0%	3	0.6%	2	1.0%	3	0.6%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	4	2.0%	16	3.0%	4	2.0%	16	3.0%
SHELTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTH BEND	1	0.5%	4	0.7%	1	0.5%	4	0.7%
STEVENSON	1	0.5%	3	0.6%	1	0.5%	3	0.6%
Region 3 Total	**89**	**44.9%**	**242**	**45.1%**	**88**	**44.4%**	**240**	**44.8%**

AREN Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 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	2	1.0%	7	1.3%	**Lincoln**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Mason**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Okanogan**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Pacific**	1	0.5%	4	0.7%
Clark	14	7.1%	35	6.5%	**Pend Oreille**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Pierce**	50	25.3%	150	28.0%
Cowlitz	10	5.1%	25	4.7%	**San Juan**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Skagit**	1	0.5%	2	0.4%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Skamania**	1	0.5%	3	0.6%
Franklin	2	1.0%	4	0.7%	**Snohomish**	19	9.6%	46	8.6%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Spokane**	38	19.2%	104	19.4%
Grant	1	0.5%	3	0.6%	**Stevens**	1	0.5%	5	0.9%
Grays Harbor	1	0.5%	4	0.7%	**Thurston**	4	2.0%	6	1.1%
Island	1	0.5%	3	0.6%	**Wahkiakum**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	1.0%	3	0.6%	**Walla Walla**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	32	16.2%	82	15.3%	**Whatcom**	3	1.5%	7	1.3%
Kitsap	5	2.5%	10	1.9%	**Whitman**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	1	0.5%	2	0.4%	**Yakima**	5	2.5%	19	3.5%
Klickitat	4	2.0%	12	2.2%	**Not Reported/ Unidentifiable**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	**198**	**100.0%**	**536**	**100.0%**

AREN Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Total Clients	**536**	**100.0%**	**195**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
Female	336	62.7%	152	77.9%
Male	200	37.3%	43	22.1%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	
Hispanic or Latino	**88**	**16.4%**	**27**	**13.8%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[4]	**448**	**83.6%**	**168**	**86.2%**
White	207	38.6%	89	45.6%
Black/African American	129	24.1%	44	22.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	5.4%	12	6.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	23	4.3%	8	4.1%
Two or More Races	22	4.1%	8	4.1%
Race Not Reported	38	7.1%	7	3.6%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	12	6.2%
Married	44	22.6%
Never Married	111	56.9%
Divorced	28	14.4%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
U.S. Citizen	511	95.3%	182	93.3%
Resident Alien	25	4.7%	13	6.7%
U.S. National[5]	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

[4] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[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 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients	All Adults # of Clients	All Adults % of Total Adults
Homeless Status	**All Clients**		**All Adults**	
Homeless[6]	77	14.4%	36	18.5%
Education Status			**All Adults**	
Less than a High School Diploma			37	19.0%
High School Graduate or GED			98	50.3%
Some College or College Degree			58	29.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			2	1.0%
Age	**All Clients**		**All Adults**	
< 1 Year Old	31	5.8%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	144	26.9%		
6 – 10 Years Old	77	14.4%		
11 – 15 Years Old	62	11.6%		
16 – 17 Years Old	21	3.9%		
18 – 24 Years Old	48	9.0%	41	21.0%
25 – 34 Years Old	86	16.0%	86	44.1%
35 – 44 Years Old	54	10.1%	54	27.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	11	2.1%	11	5.6%
55 – 64 Years Old	1	0.2%	1	0.5%
65+ Years Old	1	0.2%	1	0.5%
Average Age of Children	6.7 Years			
Average Age of Adults	32.0 Years			

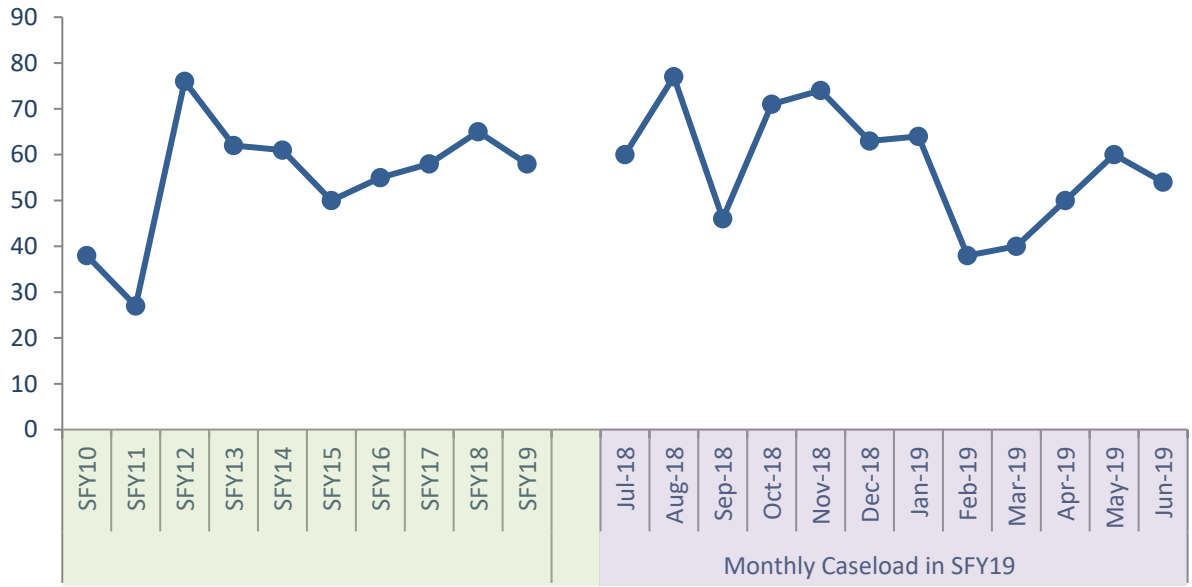
[6] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

Selected Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	65 (42 - 88)	58 (38 - 77)	*-10.8% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	210 (132 - 299)	196 (127 - 241)	*-6.7% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	81 (54 - 121)	73 (46 - 95)	*-9.9% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	129 (72 - 178)	123 (81 - 149)	*-4.7% (Decrease)*	↓
State Population[7]	7,427,600	7,546,400	*1.6% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	*No Change*	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	61.4%	62.8%	*1.4% Point (Increase)*	↑
Average Persons Per Case	3.2	3.4	*0.2 Point (Increase)*	↑
Average Children Per Case	2.0	2.1	*0.1 Point (Increase)*	↑
Average Children Per Adult	1.6	1.7	*0.1 Point (Increase)*	↑
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)[8]	$438.86 ($373.69 - $484.20)	$485.78 ($438.92 - $524.61)	*10.7% (Increase)*	↑

[7] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates
[8] Payments not adjusted for refunds.

CEAP Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY10	38	**SFY15**	50
SFY11	27	**SFY16**	55
SFY12	76	**SFY17**	58
SFY13	62	**SFY18**	65
SFY14	61	**SFY19**	58

SFY 2019	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	60	207	$26,675	$444.59
August	77	238	$33,797	$438.92
September	46	157	$22,205	$482.71
October	71	231	$37,247	$524.61
November	74	241	$36,342	$491.10
December	63	230	$32,237	$511.70
January	64	212	$32,458	$507.16
February	38	127	$19,408	$510.74
March	40	144	$20,541	$513.53
April	50	162	$22,977	$459.53
May	60	207	$27,029	$450.48
June	54	194	$27,187	$503.47
Mo. Avg.	***58***	***196***	***$28,175***	***$485.78***
Annual Undup.	**696**	**2,343**	**$338,103**	**$485.78**

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2019[9]

Overview	Office of Issuance				Office 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	275	39.5%	1,007	43.0%	275	39.5%	1,007	43.0%
Region 2 CSOs	192	27.6%	601	25.7%	191	27.4%	601	25.7%
Region 3 CSOs	229	32.9%	735	31.4%	230	33.0%	735	31.4%
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	**696**	**100.0%**	**2,343**	**100.0%**	**696**	**100.0%**	**2,343**	**100.0%**

[9] These are the annual unduplicated cases/clients in the state fiscal year.

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2019 (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 1 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	1	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
COLFAX	2	0.3%	3	0.1%	2	0.3%	3	0.1%
COLVILLE	3	0.4%	8	0.3%	3	0.4%	8	0.3%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	6	0.9%	17	0.7%	6	0.9%	17	0.7%
KENNEWICK	59	8.5%	219	9.3%	67	9.6%	248	10.6%
MOSES LAKE	5	0.7%	21	0.9%	5	0.7%	21	0.9%
NEWPORT	2	0.3%	9	0.4%	3	0.4%	13	0.6%
OKANOGAN	2	0.3%	9	0.4%	2	0.3%	9	0.4%
REPUBLIC	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	34	4.9%	113	4.8%	37	5.3%	123	5.2%
SPOKANE TRENT	66	9.5%	230	9.8%	63	9.1%	220	9.4%
SUNNYSIDE	57	8.2%	223	9.5%	45	6.5%	180	7.7%
TOPPENISH	4	0.6%	16	0.7%	6	0.9%	24	1.0%
WALLA WALLA	2	0.3%	8	0.3%	2	0.3%	8	0.3%
WENATCHEE	1	0.1%	6	0.3%	1	0.1%	6	0.3%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	30	4.3%	118	5.0%	32	4.6%	124	5.3%
Region 1 Total	**275**	**39.5%**	**1,007**	**43.0%**	**275**	**39.5%**	**1,007**	**43.0%**

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2019 (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 2 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	15	2.2%	46	2.0%	15	2.2%	46	2.0%
AUBURN	22	3.2%	65	2.8%	21	3.0%	63	2.7%
BELLINGHAM	17	2.4%	48	2.0%	18	2.6%	51	2.2%
BELLTOWN	5	0.7%	14	0.6%	4	0.6%	10	0.4%
CAPITOL HILL	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
EVERETT	53	7.6%	171	7.3%	47	6.8%	158	6.7%
FEDERAL WAY	3	0.4%	13	0.6%	3	0.4%	13	0.6%
KING EASTSIDE	3	0.4%	10	0.4%	3	0.4%	10	0.4%
KING NORTH	13	1.9%	42	1.8%	12	1.7%	41	1.7%
KING SOUTH	13	1.9%	37	1.6%	13	1.9%	37	1.6%
MT VERNON	6	0.9%	19	0.8%	6	0.9%	19	0.8%
OAK HARBOR	2	0.3%	5	0.2%	2	0.3%	5	0.2%
RAINIER	3	0.4%	7	0.3%	3	0.4%	7	0.3%
RENTON	2	0.3%	6	0.3%	4	0.6%	13	0.6%
SKY VALLEY	4	0.6%	17	0.7%	5	0.7%	19	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	16	2.3%	49	2.1%	21	3.0%	60	2.6%
WHITE CENTER	14	2.0%	50	2.1%	13	1.9%	47	2.0%
Region 2 Total	**192**	**27.6%**	**601**	**25.7%**	**191**	**27.4%**	**601**	**25.7%**

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2019 (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 3 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	19	2.7%	65	2.8%	20	2.9%	66	2.8%
BREMERTON	30	4.3%	94	4.0%	30	4.3%	94	4.0%
CHEHALIS	6	0.9%	24	1.0%	6	0.9%	24	1.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	49	7.0%	164	7.0%	49	7.0%	163	7.0%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	49	7.0%	152	6.5%	48	6.9%	150	6.4%
LAKEWOOD	14	2.0%	45	1.9%	22	3.2%	74	3.2%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	9	1.3%	28	1.2%	11	1.6%	33	1.4%
PIERCE NORTH	13	1.9%	32	1.4%	8	1.1%	16	0.7%
PIERCE SOUTH	12	1.7%	46	2.0%	15	2.2%	50	2.1%
PORT ANGELES	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	2	0.3%	5	0.2%	2	0.3%	5	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	25	3.6%	78	3.3%	19	2.7%	60	2.6%
SHELTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTH BEND	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	**229**	**32.9%**	**735**	**31.4%**	**230**	**33.0%**	**735**	**31.4%**

CEAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2019 Annual Unduplicated

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**	6	0.9%	24	1.0%
Asotin	1	0.1%	3	0.1%	**Lincoln**	1	0.1%	5	0.2%
Benton	43	6.2%	166	7.1%	**Mason**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chelan	1	0.1%	6	0.3%	**Okanogan**	2	0.3%	9	0.4%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Pacific**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	49	7.0%	163	7.0%	**Pend Oreille**	3	0.4%	13	0.6%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Pierce**	64	9.2%	200	8.5%
Cowlitz	48	6.9%	150	6.4%	**San Juan**	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Skagit**	5	0.7%	17	0.7%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Skamania**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	23	3.3%	79	3.4%	**Snohomish**	88	12.6%	283	12.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Spokane**	99	14.2%	338	14.4%
Grant	5	0.7%	21	0.9%	**Stevens**	3	0.4%	8	0.3%
Grays Harbor	20	2.9%	66	2.8%	**Thurston**	11	1.6%	33	1.4%
Island	2	0.3%	5	0.2%	**Wahkiakum**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	0.3%	5	0.2%	**Walla Walla**	2	0.3%	8	0.3%
King	77	11.1%	243	10.4%	**Whatcom**	18	2.6%	51	2.2%
Kitsap	30	4.3%	94	4.0%	**Whitman**	2	0.3%	3	0.1%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Yakima**	84	12.1%	331	14.1%
Klickitat	6	0.9%	17	0.7%	**Not Reported/ Unidentifiable**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	**696**	**100.0%**	**2,343**	**100.0%**

CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2019 Annual Unduplicated Total

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients	All Adults # of Clients	All Adults % of Total Adults
Total Clients	**2,343**	**100.0%**	**889**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
Female	1,371	58.5%	680	76.5%
Male	972	41.5%	209	23.5%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	
Hispanic or Latino	**749**	**32.0%**	**262**	**29.5%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[10]	**1,594**	**68.0%**	**627**	**70.5%**
White	923	39.4%	408	45.9%
Black/African American	313	13.4%	113	12.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	115	4.9%	39	4.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	61	2.6%	24	2.7%
Two or More Races	73	3.1%	16	1.8%
Race Not Reported	109	4.7%	27	3.0%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	92	10.3%
Married	164	18.4%
Never Married	527	59.3%
Divorced	99	11.1%
Widowed	2	0.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	5	0.6%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
U.S. Citizen	2,154	91.9%	740	83.2%
Resident Alien	79	3.4%	59	6.6%
U.S. National[11]	3	0.1%	3	0.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	107	4.6%	87	9.8%

[10] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[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 2019 Annual Unduplicated Total (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults	
Homeless[12]	359	15.3%	161	18.1%

Education Status			All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma			327	36.8%
High School Graduate or GED			373	42.0%
Some College or College Degree			180	20.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			9	1.0%

Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	42	1.8%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	388	16.6%		
6 – 10 Years Old	452	19.3%		
11 – 15 Years Old	448	19.1%		
16 – 17 Years Old	124	5.3%		
18 – 24 Years Old	130	5.5%	130	14.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	342	14.6%	342	38.5%
35 – 44 Years Old	331	14.1%	331	37.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	82	3.5%	82	9.2%
55 – 64 Years Old	4	0.2%	4	0.4%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Age of Children	8.7 Years			
Average Age of Adults	33.5 Years			

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay[13]	1.3 Months

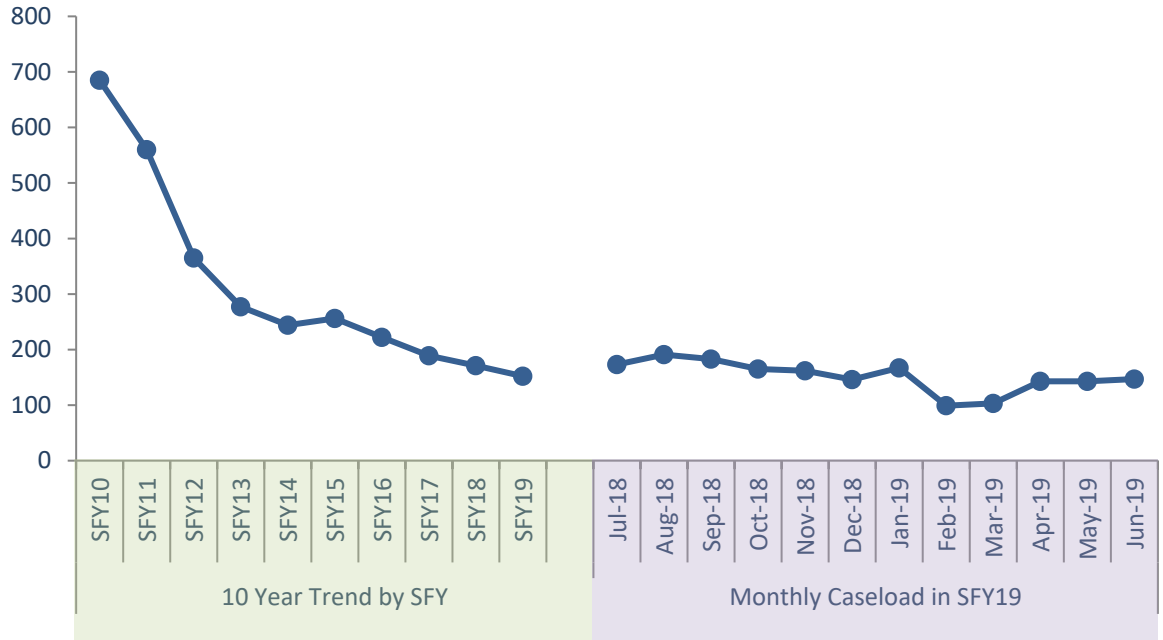
[12] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.
[13] Average cumulative months adult clients received CEAP since July 1997.

Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	171 (116 - 229)	152 (99 - 191)	*-11.1% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range	544 (351 - 749)	473 (306 - 582)	*-13.1% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	214 (150 - 288)	188 (122 - 231)	*-12.1% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	331 (201 - 461)	285 (176 - 351)	*-13.9% (Decrease)*	↓
State Population[14]	7,427,600	7,546,400	*1.6% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	*No Change*	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	60.8%	60.3%	*-0.5% Point (Decrease)*	↓
Average Persons Per Case	3.2	3.1	*-0.1 Point (Decrease)*	↓
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)[15]	$1,092.92 ($1,055.03 - $1,1134.49)	$1,180.50 ($1,157.72 - $1,200.35)	*8.0% (Increase)*	↑

[14] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates
[15] Payments not adjusted for refunds

DCA Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY10	685	**SFY15**	256
SFY11	560	**SFY16**	222
SFY12	365	**SFY17**	189
SFY13	277	**SFY18**	171
SFY14	244	**SFY19**	152

SFY 2019	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	173	519	$206,253	$1,192.22
August	191	582	$226,377	$1,185.22
September	183	532	$216,788	$1,184.63
October	165	540	$195,128	$1,182.59
November	162	502	$187,550	$1,157.72
December	146	459	$173,499	$1,188.35
January	167	523	$195,769	$1,172.27
February	99	306	$116,088	$1,172.60
March	103	319	$121,480	$1,179.42
April	143	449	$169,370	$1,184.40
May	143	459	$168,478	$1,178.17
June	147	482	$176,452	$1,200.35
Mo. Avg.	**152**	**473**	**$179,436**	**$1,180.50**

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

Overview	Office of Issuance				Office 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	41	27.9%	131	27.2%	41	27.9%	131	27.2%
Region 2 CSOs	33	22.4%	110	22.8%	33	22.4%	110	22.8%
Region 3 CSOs	73	49.7%	241	50.0%	73	49.7%	241	50.0%
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	**147**	**100.0%**	**482**	**100.0%**	**147**	**100.0%**	**482**	**100.0%**

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 1 CSO	# 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	1	0.7%	5	1.0%	1	0.7%	5	1.0%
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	6	4.1%	19	3.9%	6	4.1%	19	3.9%
MOSES LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NEWPORT	1	0.7%	3	0.6%	1	0.7%	3	0.6%
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	11	7.5%	39	8.1%	14	9.5%	49	10.2%
SPOKANE TRENT	15	10.2%	46	9.5%	12	8.2%	36	7.5%
SUNNYSIDE	1	0.7%	3	0.6%	1	0.7%	3	0.6%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	1	0.7%	2	0.4%	1	0.7%	2	0.4%
WENATCHEE	2	1.4%	6	1.2%	2	1.4%	6	1.2%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	3	2.0%	8	1.7%	3	2.0%	8	1.7%
Region 1 Total	**41**	**27.9%**	**131**	**27.2%**	**41**	**27.9%**	**131**	**27.2%**

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 2 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	5	3.4%	15	3.1%	5	3.4%	15	3.1%
AUBURN	3	2.0%	13	2.7%	3	2.0%	13	2.7%
BELLINGHAM	1	0.7%	2	0.4%	1	0.7%	2	0.4%
BELLTOWN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CAPITOL HILL	4	2.7%	10	2.1%	4	2.7%	10	2.1%
EVERETT	4	2.7%	15	3.1%	4	2.7%	15	3.1%
FEDERAL WAY	3	2.0%	6	1.2%	3	2.0%	6	1.2%
KING EASTSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING NORTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING SOUTH	4	2.7%	18	3.7%	4	2.7%	18	3.7%
MT VERNON	2	1.4%	7	1.5%	2	1.4%	7	1.5%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	1	0.7%	6	1.2%	1	0.7%	6	1.2%
RENTON	2	1.4%	6	1.2%	2	1.4%	6	1.2%
SKY VALLEY	2	1.4%	7	1.5%	2	1.4%	7	1.5%
SMOKEY POINT	1	0.7%	3	0.6%	1	0.7%	3	0.6%
WHITE CENTER	1	0.7%	2	0.4%	1	0.7%	2	0.4%
Region 2 Total	**33**	**22.4%**	**110**	**22.8%**	**33**	**22.4%**	**110**	**22.8%**

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 3 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	1	0.7%	2	0.4%	1	0.7%	2	0.4%
BREMERTON	2	1.4%	6	1.2%	2	1.4%	6	1.2%
CHEHALIS	3	2.0%	8	1.7%	3	2.0%	8	1.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	11	7.5%	32	6.6%	11	7.5%	32	6.6%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	4	2.7%	13	2.7%	4	2.7%	13	2.7%
LAKEWOOD	11	7.5%	40	8.3%	12	8.2%	42	8.7%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	3	2.0%	7	1.5%	3	2.0%	7	1.5%
PIERCE NORTH	10	6.8%	40	8.3%	9	6.1%	38	7.9%
PIERCE SOUTH	14	9.5%	46	9.5%	14	9.5%	46	9.5%
PORT ANGELES	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	2	1.4%	10	2.1%	2	1.4%	10	2.1%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	9	6.1%	28	5.8%	9	6.1%	28	5.8%
SHELTON	1	0.7%	2	0.4%	1	0.7%	2	0.4%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	2	1.4%	7	1.5%	2	1.4%	7	1.5%
Region 3 Total	**73**	**49.7%**	**241**	**50.0%**	**73**	**49.7%**	**241**	**50.0%**

DCA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 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	3	2.0%	8	1.7%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	4	2.7%	13	2.7%	Mason	1	0.7%	2	0.4%
Chelan	2	1.4%	6	1.2%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	11	7.5%	32	6.6%	Pend Oreille	1	0.7%	3	0.6%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	44	29.9%	154	32.0%
Cowlitz	4	2.7%	13	2.7%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	2	1.4%	7	1.5%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	2	1.4%	7	1.5%
Franklin	2	1.4%	6	1.2%	Snohomish	12	8.2%	40	8.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	26	17.7%	85	17.6%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Stevens	1	0.7%	5	1.0%
Grays Harbor	1	0.7%	2	0.4%	Thurston	3	2.0%	7	1.5%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	1.4%	10	2.1%	Walla Walla	1	0.7%	2	0.4%
King	18	12.2%	61	12.7%	Whatcom	1	0.7%	2	0.4%
Kitsap	2	1.4%	6	1.2%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	4	2.7%	11	2.3%
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	147	100.0%	482	100.0%

DCA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients	All Adults # of Clients	All Adults % of Total Adults
Total Clients	**482**	**100.0%**	**185**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
Female	281	58.3%	139	75.1%
Male	201	41.7%	46	24.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	
Hispanic or Latino	**66**	**13.7%**	**21**	**11.4%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[16]	**416**	**86.3%**	**164**	**88.6%**
White	221	45.9%	100	54.1%
Black/African American	113	23.4%	41	22.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	4.1%	7	3.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	0.6%	1	0.5%
Two or More Races	21	4.4%	5	2.7%
Race Not Reported	38	7.9%	10	5.4%

Marital Status			All Adults	
Separated			12	6.5%
Married			58	31.4%
Never Married			89	48.1%
Divorced			24	13.0%
Widowed			0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			2	1.1%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
U.S. Citizen	464	96.3%	175	94.6%
Resident Alien	17	3.5%	9	4.9%
U.S. National[17]	1	0.2%	1	0.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

[16] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[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).

DCA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Homeless Status	**All Clients**		**All Adults**	
Homeless[18]	32	6.6%	14	7.6%
Education Status			**All Adults**	
Less than a High School Diploma			30	16.2%
High School Graduate or GED			82	44.3%
Some College or College Degree			73	39.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			0	0.0%
Age	**All Clients**		**All Adults**	
< 1 Year Old	31	6.4%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	100	20.7%		
6 – 10 Years Old	85	17.6%		
11 – 15 Years Old	57	11.8%		
16 – 17 Years Old	21	4.4%		
18 – 24 Years Old	20	4.1%	17	9.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	100	20.7%	100	54.1%
35 – 44 Years Old	55	11.4%	55	29.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	13	2.7%	13	7.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Age of Children	7.1 Years			
Average Age of Adults	33.1 Years			
Length of Stay				
Average Length of Stay[19]	1.8 Months			

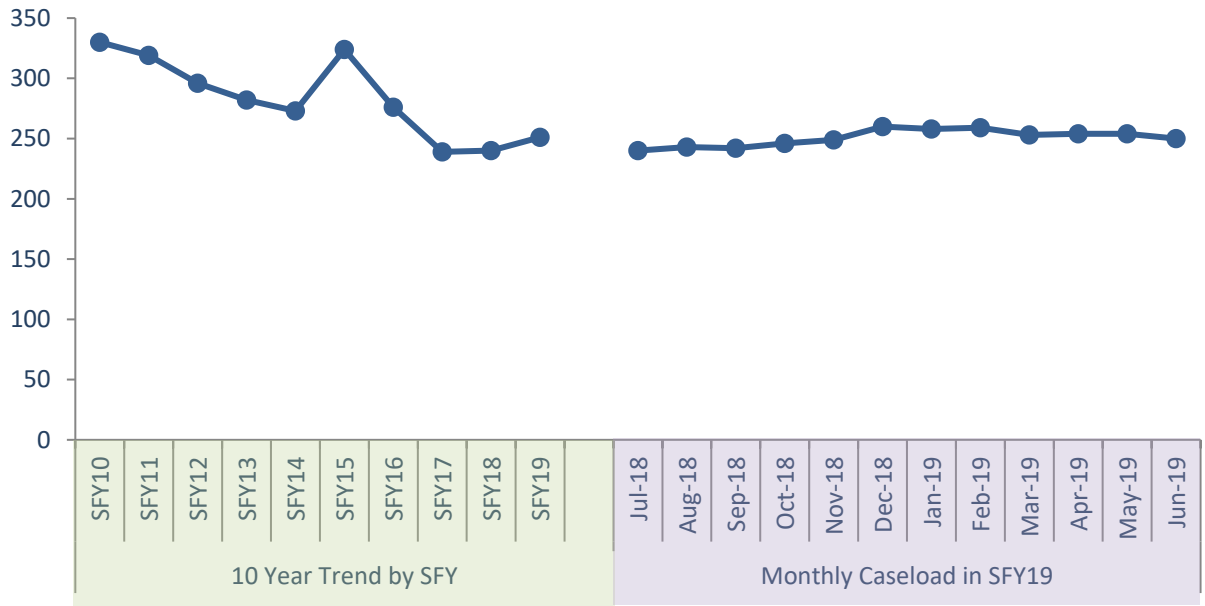
[18] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.
[19] Average cumulative number of months adult clients received DCA since July 1997.

Selected Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	240 (228 - 250)	251 (240 - 260)	*4.6% (Increase)*	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	252 (236 - 267)	258 (245 - 279)	*2.4% (Increase)*	↑
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	238 (226 - 247)	250 (239 - 261)	*5.0% (Increase)*	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	14 (9 - 21)	9 (6 - 18)	*-35.7% (Decrease)*	↓
State Population[20]	7,427,600	7,546,400	*1.6% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	5.6%	3.5%	*-2.1% Point (Decrease)*	↓
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.0	*-0.1 Point (Decrease)*	↓
Average Children Per Case	Trace	Trace	No Change	=
Average Children Per Adult	Trace	Trace	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)[21]	$46.85 ($44.46 - $48.15)	$48.12 ($44.57 - $54.72)	*2.7% (Increase)*	↑

[20] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates
[21] Payments not adjusted for refunds.

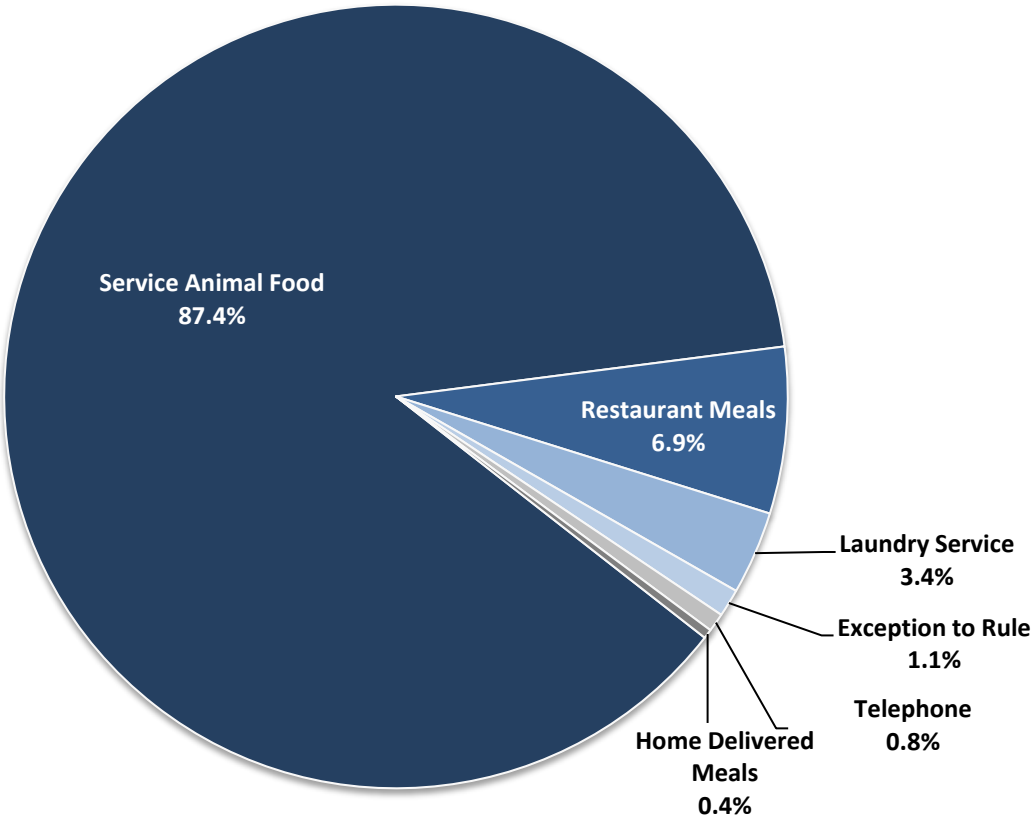
OAR Caseload, SFY 2010 – 2019



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY10	330	**SFY15**	324
SFY11	319	**SFY16**	276
SFY12	296	**SFY17**	239
SFY13	282	**SFY18**	240
SFY14	273	**SFY19**	251

SFY 2019	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	240	245	$10,697	$44.57
August	243	247	$11,348	$46.70
September	242	247	$11,265	$46.55
October	246	253	$11,945	$48.56
November	249	254	$11,500	$46.18
December	260	279	$13,096	$50.37
January	258	265	$11,826	$45.84
February	259	264	$12,005	$46.35
March	253	257	$12,017	$47.50
April	254	264	$12,477	$49.12
May	254	268	$13,898	$54.72
June	250	258	$12,877	$51.51
Mo. Avg.	**251**	**258**	**$12,079**	**$48.12**

Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type[22], SFY 2019



OAR Case Type	Average Monthly OAR Caseload # of Cases	% of Total
Service Animal Food	229	87.4%
Restaurant Meals	18	6.9%
Laundry Service	9	3.4%
Exception to Rule	3	1.1%
Telephone	2	0.8%
Home Delivered Meals	1	0.4%
Total Cases	**262**	**100.0%**

[22] 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.

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

Overview	Office of Issuance				Office 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	17	6.8%	19	7.4%	55	22.0%	57	22.1%
Region 2 CSOs	50	20.0%	54	20.9%	111	44.4%	115	44.6%
Region 3 CSOs	32	12.8%	34	13.2%	84	33.6%	86	33.3%
CSCCs	139	55.6%	139	53.9%	N/A			
HCS	12	4.8%	12	4.7%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	**250**	**100.0%**	**258**	**100.0%**	**250**	**100.0%**	**258**	**100.0%**

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 1 CSO	# 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	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
COLVILLE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
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	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
MOSES LAKE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	5	2.0%	5	1.9%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	2	0.8%	3	1.2%	5	2.0%	6	2.3%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	15	6.0%	15	5.8%
SPOKANE TRENT	5	2.0%	6	2.3%	14	5.6%	15	5.8%
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%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
WENATCHEE	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
Region 1 Total	**17**	**6.8%**	**19**	**7.4%**	**55**	**22.0%**	**57**	**22.1%**

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 2 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
AUBURN	5	2.0%	5	1.9%	10	4.0%	10	3.9%
BELLINGHAM	15	6.0%	18	7.0%	29	11.6%	32	12.4%
BELLTOWN	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	6	2.4%	6	2.3%
CAPITOL HILL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
EVERETT	5	2.0%	6	2.3%	13	5.2%	14	5.4%
FEDERAL WAY	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
KING EASTSIDE	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
KING NORTH	4	1.6%	4	1.6%	7	2.8%	7	2.7%
KING SOUTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
MT VERNON	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	9	3.6%	9	3.5%
OAK HARBOR	4	1.6%	4	1.6%	5	2.0%	5	1.9%
RAINIER	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
RENTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	5	2.0%	5	1.9%	9	3.6%	9	3.5%
WHITE CENTER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
Region 2 Total	**50**	**20.0%**	**54**	**20.9%**	**111**	**44.4%**	**115**	**44.6%**

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 3 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	8	3.2%	8	3.1%
BREMERTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.0%	5	1.9%
CHEHALIS	7	2.8%	7	2.7%	6	2.4%	6	2.3%
COLUMBIA RIVER	8	3.2%	8	3.1%	16	6.4%	16	6.2%
FORKS	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
KELSO	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	5	2.0%	5	1.9%
LAKEWOOD	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
OLYMPIA	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	14	5.6%	16	6.2%
PIERCE NORTH	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	7	2.8%	7	2.7%
PIERCE SOUTH	2	0.8%	4	1.6%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
PORT ANGELES	5	2.0%	5	1.9%	5	2.0%	5	1.9%
PORT TOWNSEND	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	5	2.0%	5	1.9%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
SHELTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	**32**	**12.8%**	**34**	**13.2%**	**84**	**33.6%**	**86**	**33.3%**

OAR Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2019 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of ISSUANCE			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CNTRLSOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC LTC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	139	55.6%	139	53.9%
CSCC and PGST Total	**139**	**55.6%**	**139**	**53.9%**

Other Locations	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC & Spec Programs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MEDICAL ELIG. DET SVC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health Care Authority	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE (PGST)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Locations Total	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**

OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2019 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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOSES LAKE 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	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Region 1 Total	**3**	**1.2%**	**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	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
MOUNT 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	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Region 2 Total	**6**	**2.4%**	**6**	**2.3%**

OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2019 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	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEILICOOM HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
VANCOUVER HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	**3**	**1.2%**	**3**	**1.2%**

OAR Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 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**	6	2.4%	6	2.3%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Lincoln**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	**Mason**	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
Chelan	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	**Okanogan**	5	2.0%	6	2.3%
Clallam	6	2.4%	6	2.3%	**Pacific**	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Clark	16	6.4%	16	6.2%	**Pend Oreille**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Pierce**	15	6.0%	15	5.8%
Cowlitz	5	2.0%	5	1.9%	**San Juan**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Skagit**	9	3.6%	9	3.5%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Skamania**	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Franklin	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	**Snohomish**	27	10.8%	28	10.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Spokane**	30	12.0%	31	12.0%
Grant	4	1.6%	4	1.6%	**Stevens**	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
Grays Harbor	8	3.2%	8	3.1%	**Thurston**	14	5.6%	16	6.2%
Island	5	2.0%	5	1.9%	**Wahkiakum**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	5	2.0%	5	1.9%	**Walla Walla**	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
King	41	16.4%	41	15.9%	**Whatcom**	29	11.6%	32	12.4%
Kitsap	5	2.0%	5	1.9%	**Whitman**	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Yakima**	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
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	**250**	**100.0%**	**258**	**100.0%**

OAR Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**258**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	189	73.3%
Male	69	26.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	**17**	**6.6%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[23]	**241**	**93.4%**
White	212	82.2%
Black/African American	8	3.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	1.2%
Two or More Races	5	1.9%
Race Not Reported	12	4.7%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	26	10.1%
Married	11	4.3%
Never Married	113	43.8%
Divorced	98	38.0%
Widowed	6	2.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4	1.6%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	254	98.4%
Resident Alien	4	1.6%
U.S. National[24]	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

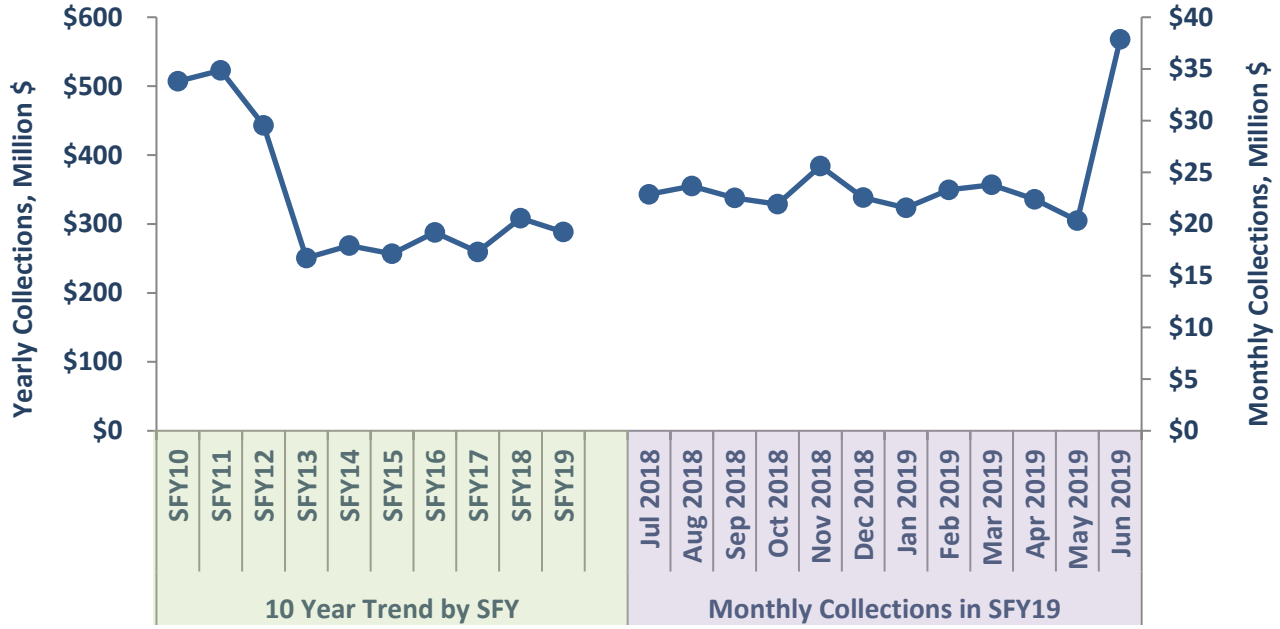
[23] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[24] U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

OAR Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Homeless Status	**All Clients**	
Homeless[25]	34	13.2%
Education Status	**All Clients**	
Less than a High School Diploma	53	20.5%
High School Graduate or GED	126	48.8%
Some College or College Degree	75	29.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4	1.6%
Age	**All Clients**	
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	2	0.8%
6 – 10 Years Old	2	0.8%
11 – 15 Years Old	2	0.8%
16 – 17 Years Old	1	0.4%
18 – 24 Years Old	4	1.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	26	10.1%
35 – 44 Years Old	37	14.3%
45 – 54 Years Old	71	27.5%
55 – 64 Years Old	73	28.3%
65+ Years Old	40	15.5%
Average Age of Clients	51.0 Years	

[25] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

Office of Financial Recovery (OFR) Total Collections[26], SFY 2010 – 2019



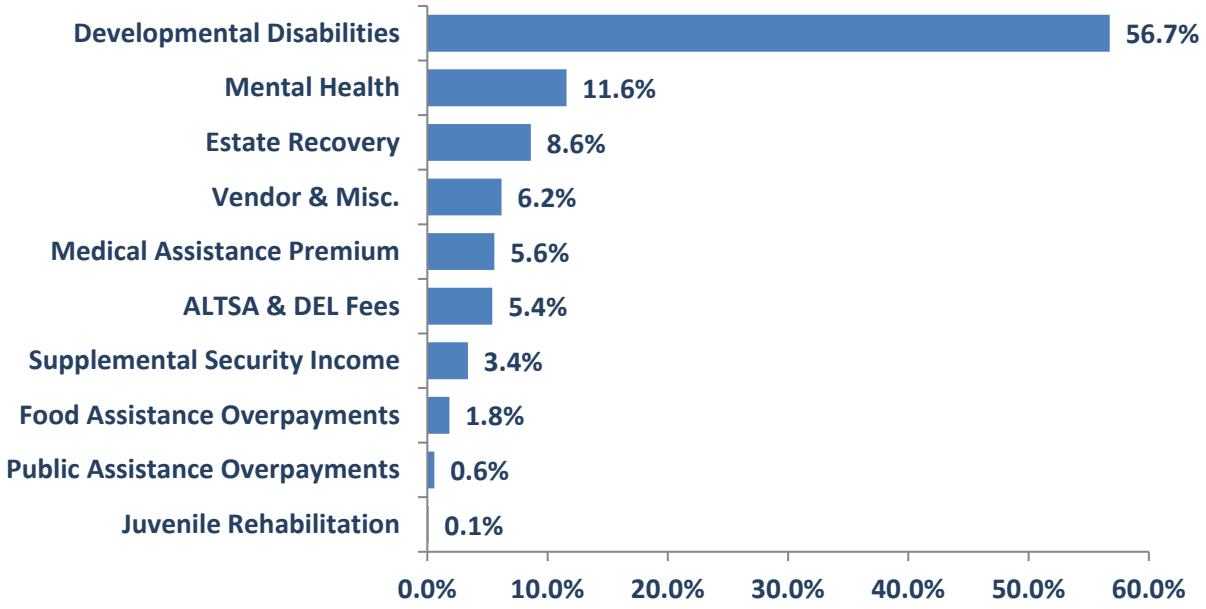
SFY[27]	Total Collections	SFY	Total Collections
SFY10	$507,122,767	**SFY15**	$256,881,975
SFY11	$522,917,773	**SFY16**	$287,849,305
SFY12	$443,142,672	**SFY17**	$259,541,335
SFY13	$250,758,274	**SFY18**	$308,427,465
SFY14	$268,679,562	**SFY19**	$288,397,969

SFY 2019	Total Collections
July	$22,874,729
August	$23,666,779
September	$22,525,782
October	$21,919,143
November	$25,606,050
December	$22,554,891
January	$21,569,055
February	$23,302,845
March	$23,791,492
April	$22,392,535
May	$20,332,648
June	$37,862,020
Mo. Avg.	**$24,033,164**

[26] Data source: ESA Office of Financial Recovery.

[27] 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 Program[28], SFY 2019



Program	SFY 2019 Collections
Juvenile Rehabilitation	$311,853
Public Assistance Overpayments	$1,678,219
Food Assistance Overpayments	$5,297,425
Supplemental Security Income	$9,736,278
ALTSA & DEL Fees	$15,597,212
Medical Assistance Premium	$16,085,285
Vendor & Misc.	$17,807,024
Estate Recovery	$24,829,624
Mental Health	$33,390,041
Developmental Disabilities	$163,665,008
SFY 2019 Total Collections	**$288,397,969**

[28] 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.

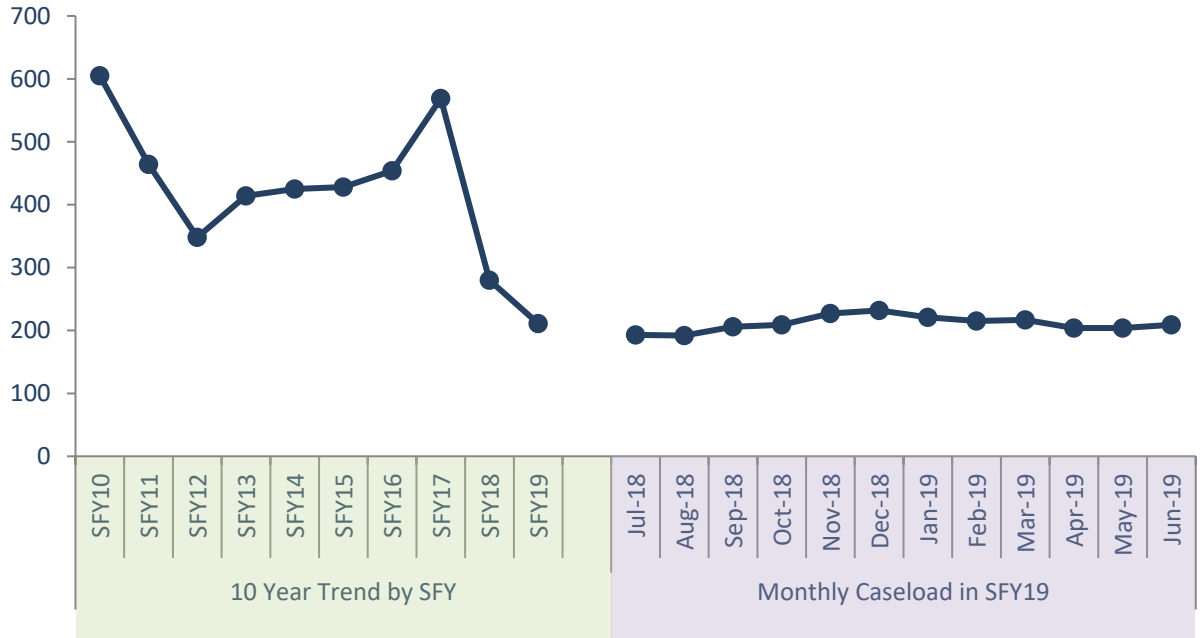
Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	280 (200 - 424)	211 (192 - 232)	*-24.6% (Decrease)*	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	324 (227 - 489)	249 (216 - 280)	*-23.1% (Decrease)*	↓
State Population[29] Age 18 and Over	5,760,666	5,863,772	*1.8% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over	<0.1%	<0.1%	*No Change*	=
Average Persons Per Case	1.2	1.2	*No Change*	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)[30]	$305.77 ($300.11 - $309.58)	$326.89 ($308.02 - $342.29)	*6.9% (Increase)*	↑

[29] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

[30] Payments not adjusted for refunds. The RCA grant increased by 9.3% effective July 1, 2018 which included a 6.8% increase approved in the 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget and a 2.5% increase approved in the 2017-2019 Biennium Budget.

RCA Clients, SFY 2010 – 2019



SFY	Monthly Average Cases	SFY	Monthly Average Cases
SFY10	605	**SFY15**	428
SFY11	464	**SFY16**	454
SFY12	348	**SFY17**	569
SFY13	414	**SFY18**	280
SFY14	425	**SFY19**	211

SFY 2019	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	193	224	$63,142	$327.16
August	192	216	$63,826	$332.43
September	206	237	$63,453	$308.02
October	209	248	$67,717	$324.00
November	227	280	$73,227	$322.59
December	232	280	$77,522	$334.15
January	221	262	$75,647	$342.30
February	215	255	$72,853	$338.85
March	217	254	$70,848	$326.49
April	204	244	$69,025	$338.36
May	204	243	$63,340	$310.49
June	209	246	$67,079	$320.95
Mo. Avg.	**211**	**249**	**$68,973**	**$326.89**

RCA Clients by Country of Origin, June 2019 Snapshot

Country	# of Clients	% of Statewide Clients
State Total	**246**	**100%**
Ukraine	111	45.1%
Afghanistan	35	14.2%
Eritrea	16	6.5%
Russia	15	6.1%
Ethiopia	10	4.1%
Iraq	10	4.1%
Countries with Less than 10 Clients	49	19.9%

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

Overview	Office of Issuance				Office 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	22	10.5%	25	10.2%	22	10.5%	25	10.2%
Region 2 CSOs	158	75.6%	182	74.0%	158	75.6%	182	74.0%
Region 3 CSOs	29	13.9%	39	15.9%	29	13.9%	39	15.9%
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	**209**	**100.0%**	**246**	**100.0%**	**209**	**100.0%**	**246**	**100.0%**

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 1 CSO	# 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	6	2.9%	6	2.4%	6	2.9%	6	2.4%
MOSES LAKE	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%
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	8	3.8%	9	3.7%	8	3.8%	9	3.7%
SPOKANE TRENT	7	3.3%	9	3.7%	7	3.3%	9	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	**22**	**10.5%**	**25**	**10.2%**	**22**	**10.5%**	**25**	**10.2%**

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 2 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	13	6.2%	13	5.3%	13	6.2%	13	5.3%
AUBURN	9	4.3%	14	5.7%	10	4.8%	15	6.1%
BELLINGHAM	5	2.4%	5	2.0%	5	2.4%	5	2.0%
BELLTOWN	6	2.9%	6	2.4%	5	2.4%	5	2.0%
CAPITOL HILL	5	2.4%	6	2.4%	5	2.4%	6	2.4%
EVERETT	25	12.0%	29	11.8%	25	12.0%	29	11.8%
FEDERAL WAY	16	7.7%	19	7.7%	15	7.2%	18	7.3%
KING EASTSIDE	4	1.9%	5	2.0%	4	1.9%	5	2.0%
KING NORTH	4	1.9%	4	1.6%	4	1.9%	4	1.6%
KING SOUTH	20	9.6%	25	10.2%	20	9.6%	25	10.2%
MT VERNON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	7	3.3%	7	2.8%	7	3.3%	7	2.8%
RENTON	6	2.9%	6	2.4%	6	2.9%	6	2.4%
SKY VALLEY	12	5.7%	13	5.3%	12	5.7%	13	5.3%
SMOKEY POINT	4	1.9%	4	1.6%	4	1.9%	4	1.6%
WHITE CENTER	22	10.5%	26	10.6%	23	11.0%	27	11.0%
Region 2 Total	**158**	**75.6%**	**182**	**74.0%**	**158**	**75.6%**	**182**	**74.0%**

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 3 CSO	# 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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	14	6.7%	17	6.9%	14	6.7%	17	6.9%
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	5	2.4%	10	4.1%	5	2.4%	10	4.1%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	0.5%	1	0.4%
PIERCE NORTH	2	1.0%	3	1.2%	2	1.0%	3	1.2%
PIERCE SOUTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	6	2.9%	7	2.8%	6	2.9%	7	2.8%
SHELTON	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	1	0.5%	1	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	**29**	**13.9%**	**39**	**15.9%**	**29**	**13.9%**	**39**	**15.9%**

RCA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 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	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	Mason	1	0.5%	1	0.4%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	14	6.7%	17	6.9%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	13	6.2%	20	8.1%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	5	2.4%	5	2.0%	Snohomish	54	25.8%	59	24.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	15	7.2%	18	7.3%
Grant	1	0.5%	1	0.4%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Thurston	1	0.5%	1	0.4%
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	99	47.4%	118	48.0%	Whatcom	5	2.4%	5	2.0%
Kitsap	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	209	100.0%	246	100.0%

RCA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

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

Gender	All Clients	
Female	113	45.9%
Male	132	53.7%
Unknown	1	0.4%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	**15**	**6.1%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[31]	**231**	**93.9%**
White	128	52.0%
Black/African American	35	14.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	5.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%
Race Not Reported	54	22.0%

Marital Status	All Clients	
Separated	3	1.2%
Married	81	32.9%
Never Married	142	57.7%
Divorced	7	2.8%
Widowed	10	4.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3	1.2%

Immigration Status	All Clients	
Refugee	213	86.6%
Asylee	20	8.1%
Not Refugee	10	4.1%
Cuban/Haitian	2	0.8%
Victims of Trafficking	1	0.4%

[31] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

RCA Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients	
Homeless[32]	30	12.2%

Education Status	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	54	22.0%
High School Graduate or GED	122	49.6%
Some College or College Degree	56	22.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	14	5.7%

Age	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	5	2.0%
18 – 24 Years Old	83	33.7%
25 – 34 Years Old	59	24.0%
35 – 44 Years Old	23	9.3%
45 – 54 Years Old	21	8.5%
55 – 64 Years Old	39	15.9%
65+ Years Old	16	6.5%
Average Age of Adults	36.1 Years	

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay[33]	1.7 Months

[32] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.
[33] Average cumulative number of months adult clients received RCA since July 1997.

Selected State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program Characteristics[34], SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	38,996 (38,508 - 39,311)	39,522 (39,279 - 39,692)	*1.3% (Increase)*	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	38,996 (38,508 - 39,311)	39,522 (39,279 - 39,692)	*1.3% (Increase)*	↑
State Population[35]	7,427,600	7,546,400	*1.6% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.5%	0.5%	*No Change*	=
State Population Age 18 and Over	5,760,666	5,863,772	*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)[36]	$40.00 ($40.00 - $40.01)	$40.01 ($40.00 - $40.03)	*No Change*	=

[34] 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.

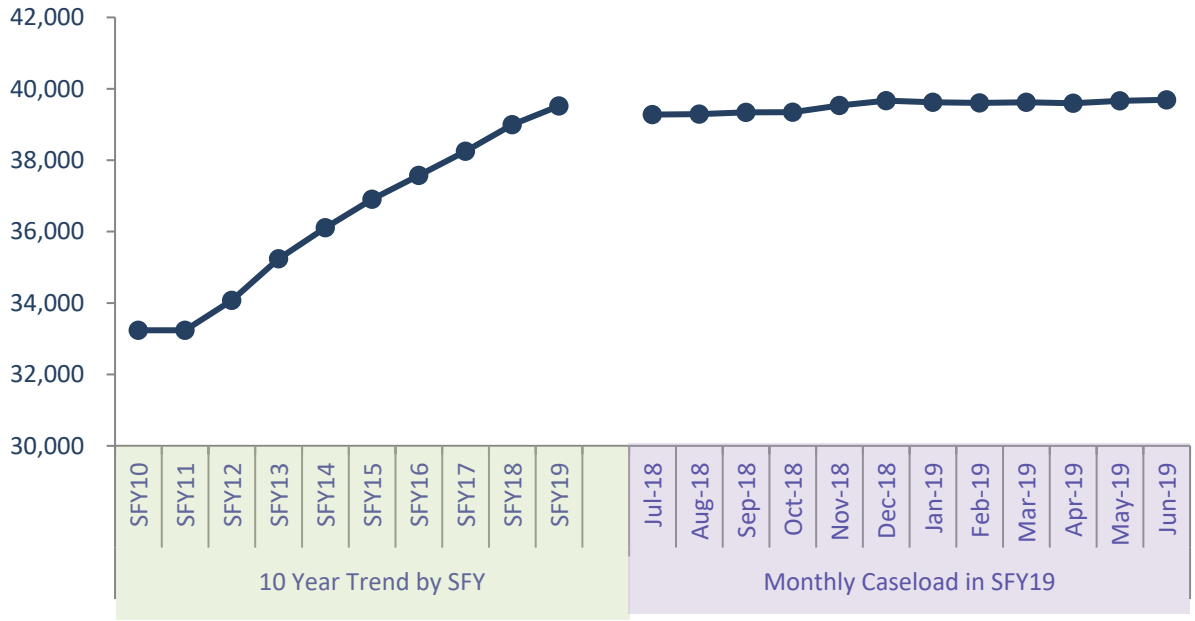
At the inception of the SSP program until 2002, Washington State has paid SSA to administer the program. The 2002 Washington State Legislature redirected the funding for SSP. It was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), Children's Administration, and the Economic Services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

Currently ESA is allotted 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.

[35] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates
[36] Payments not adjusted for refunds.

SSP Clients SFY 2010 – 2019



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY10	33,237	**SFY15**	36,908
SFY11	33,237	**SFY16**	37,577
SFY12	34,075	**SFY17**	38,254
SFY13	35,241	**SFY18**	38,996
SFY14	36,110	**SFY19**	39,522

SFY 2019	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	39,279	$1,571,722	$40.01
August	39,291	$1,571,644	$40.00
September	39,340	$1,573,644	$40.00
October	39,345	$1,573,884	$40.00
November	39,533	$1,581,598	$40.01
December	39,666	$1,586,758	$40.00
January	39,625	$1,585,044	$40.00
February	39,606	$1,584,395	$40.00
March	39,621	$1,584,875	$40.00
April	39,598	$1,584,701	$40.02
May	39,664	$1,586,826	$40.01
June	39,692	$1,588,684	$40.03
Mo. Avg.	**39,522**	**$1,581,148**	**$40.01**

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

Overview	Office of Issuance				Office 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	2,113	5.3%	2,113	5.3%	7,798	19.6%	7,798	19.6%
Region 2 CSOs	5,030	12.7%	5,030	12.7%	20,411	51.4%	20,411	51.4%
Region 3 CSOs	2,738	6.9%	2,738	6.9%	11,483	28.9%	11,483	28.9%
CSCCs	13,316	33.5%	13,316	33.5%	N/A			
HCS	16,033	40.4%	16,033	40.4%	N/A			
DDA LTC and Spec Programs	462	1.2%	462	1.2%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	**39,692**	**100.0%**	**39,692**	**100.0%**	**39,692**	**100.0%**	**39,692**	**100.0%**

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 1 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	34	0.1%	34	0.1%	115	0.3%	115	0.3%
COLFAX	36	0.1%	36	0.1%	93	0.2%	93	0.2%
COLVILLE	85	0.2%	85	0.2%	284	0.7%	284	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	22	0.1%	22	0.1%	98	0.2%	98	0.2%
GOLDENDALE	35	0.1%	35	0.1%	84	0.2%	84	0.2%
KENNEWICK	311	0.8%	311	0.8%	1,178	3.0%	1,178	3.0%
MOSES LAKE	142	0.4%	142	0.4%	494	1.2%	494	1.2%
NEWPORT	34	0.1%	34	0.1%	112	0.3%	112	0.3%
OKANOGAN	79	0.2%	79	0.2%	279	0.7%	279	0.7%
REPUBLIC	14	<0.1%	14	<0.1%	56	0.1%	56	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	233	0.6%	233	0.6%	1,107	2.8%	1,107	2.8%
SPOKANE TRENT	389	1.0%	389	1.0%	1,582	4.0%	1,582	4.0%
SUNNYSIDE	95	0.2%	95	0.2%	308	0.8%	308	0.8%
TOPPENISH	95	0.2%	95	0.2%	288	0.7%	288	0.7%
WALLA WALLA	92	0.2%	92	0.2%	335	0.8%	335	0.8%
WENATCHEE	131	0.3%	131	0.3%	411	1.0%	411	1.0%
WHITE SALMON	18	<0.1%	18	<0.1%	42	0.1%	42	0.1%
YAKIMA	268	0.7%	268	0.7%	932	2.3%	932	2.3%
Region 1 Total	**2,113**	**5.3%**	**2,113**	**5.3%**	**7,798**	**19.6%**	**7,798**	**19.6%**

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 2 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	489	1.2%	489	1.2%	1,567	3.9%	1,567	3.9%
AUBURN	207	0.5%	207	0.5%	958	2.4%	958	2.4%
BELLINGHAM	279	0.7%	279	0.7%	1,034	2.6%	1,034	2.6%
BELLTOWN	267	0.7%	267	0.7%	1,439	3.6%	1,439	3.6%
CAPITOL HILL	222	0.6%	222	0.6%	1,106	2.8%	1,106	2.8%
EVERETT	280	0.7%	280	0.7%	1,333	3.4%	1,333	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	203	0.5%	203	0.5%	899	2.3%	899	2.3%
KING EASTSIDE	616	1.6%	616	1.6%	2,114	5.3%	2,114	5.3%
KING NORTH	355	0.9%	355	0.9%	1,646	4.1%	1,646	4.1%
KING SOUTH	337	0.8%	337	0.8%	1,588	4.0%	1,588	4.0%
MT VERNON	140	0.4%	140	0.4%	562	1.4%	562	1.4%
OAK HARBOR	64	0.2%	64	0.2%	179	0.5%	179	0.5%
RAINIER	451	1.1%	451	1.1%	1,714	4.3%	1,714	4.3%
RENTON	392	1.0%	392	1.0%	1,407	3.5%	1,407	3.5%
SKY VALLEY	101	0.3%	101	0.3%	295	0.7%	295	0.7%
SMOKEY POINT	146	0.4%	146	0.4%	585	1.5%	585	1.5%
WHITE CENTER	481	1.2%	481	1.2%	1,985	5.0%	1,985	5.0%
Region 2 Total	**5,030**	**12.7%**	**5,030**	**12.7%**	**20,411**	**51.4%**	**20,411**	**51.4%**

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 3 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	147	0.4%	147	0.4%	563	1.4%	563	1.4%
BREMERTON	237	0.6%	237	0.6%	872	2.2%	872	2.2%
CHEHALIS	128	0.3%	128	0.3%	455	1.1%	455	1.1%
COLUMBIA RIVER	510	1.3%	510	1.3%	2,385	6.0%	2,385	6.0%
FORKS	20	0.1%	20	0.1%	71	0.2%	71	0.2%
KELSO	168	0.4%	168	0.4%	632	1.6%	632	1.6%
LAKEWOOD	252	0.6%	252	0.6%	1,050	2.6%	1,050	2.6%
LONG BEACH	24	0.1%	24	0.1%	76	0.2%	76	0.2%
OLYMPIA	269	0.7%	269	0.7%	1,066	2.7%	1,066	2.7%
PIERCE NORTH	231	0.6%	231	0.6%	1,249	3.1%	1,249	3.1%
PIERCE SOUTH	332	0.8%	332	0.8%	1,418	3.6%	1,418	3.6%
PORT ANGELES	63	0.2%	63	0.2%	303	0.8%	303	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND	27	0.1%	27	0.1%	162	0.4%	162	0.4%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	233	0.6%	233	0.6%	799	2.0%	799	2.0%
SHELTON	68	0.2%	68	0.2%	263	0.7%	263	0.7%
SOUTH BEND	19	<0.1%	19	<0.1%	87	0.2%	87	0.2%
STEVENSON	10	<0.1%	10	<0.1%	32	0.1%	32	0.1%
Region 3 Total	**2,738**	**6.9%**	**2,738**	**6.9%**	**11,483**	**28.9%**	**11,483**	**28.9%**

SSP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CNTRLSOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC LTC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	13,316	33.5%	13,316	33.5%
CSCC Total	**13,316**	**33.5%**	**13,316**	**33.5%**

Other Locations	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC & Spec Programs	461	1.2%	461	1.2%
MEDICAL ELIG. DET SVC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health Care Authority	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE (PGST)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Locations Total	**462**	**1.2%**	**462**	**1.2%**

SSP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	40	0.1%	40	0.1%
COLVILLE HCS	92	0.2%	92	0.2%
ELLENSBURG HCS	28	0.1%	28	0.1%
MOSES LAKE HCS	214	0.5%	214	0.5%
OKANOGAN HCS	88	0.2%	88	0.2%
SPOKANE HCS	1,161	2.9%	1,161	2.9%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	286	0.7%	286	0.7%
TRI-CITIES HCS	441	1.1%	441	1.1%
WALLA WALLA HCS	117	0.3%	117	0.3%
WAPATO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS	53	0.1%	53	0.1%
YAKIMA HCS	198	0.5%	198	0.5%
Region 1 Total	**2,718**	**6.8%**	**2,718**	**6.8%**

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	927	2.3%	927	2.3%
BELLINGHAM HCS	298	0.8%	298	0.8%
EVERETT HCS	849	2.1%	849	2.1%
HOLGATE HCS	6,575	16.6%	6,575	16.6%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	183	0.5%	183	0.5%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	70	0.2%	70	0.2%
Region 2 Total	**8,902**	**22.4%**	**8,902**	**22.4%**

SSP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2019 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	183	0.5%	183	0.5%
BREMERTON HCS	285	0.7%	285	0.7%
CHEHALIS HCS	130	0.3%	130	0.3%
KELSO HCS	203	0.5%	203	0.5%
OLYMPIA HCS	242	0.6%	242	0.6%
PORT ANGELES HCS	75	0.2%	75	0.2%
STEILACOOM HCS	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
TACOMA HCS	1,887	4.8%	1,887	4.8%
VANCOUVER HCS	1,307	3.3%	1,307	3.3%
Region 3 Total	**4,413**	**11.1%**	**4,413**	**11.1%**

SSP Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	83	0.2%	83	0.2%	**Lewis**	450	1.1%	450	1.1%
Asotin	109	0.3%	109	0.3%	**Lincoln**	47	0.1%	47	0.1%
Benton	742	1.9%	742	1.9%	**Mason**	265	0.7%	265	0.7%
Chelan	295	0.7%	295	0.7%	**Okanogan**	278	0.7%	278	0.7%
Clallam	372	0.9%	372	0.9%	**Pacific**	162	0.4%	162	0.4%
Clark	2,407	6.1%	2,407	6.1%	**Pend Oreille**	111	0.3%	111	0.3%
Columbia	27	0.1%	27	0.1%	**Pierce**	4,515	11.4%	4,515	11.4%
Cowlitz	612	1.5%	612	1.5%	**San Juan**	41	0.1%	41	0.1%
Douglas	115	0.3%	115	0.3%	**Skagit**	518	1.3%	518	1.3%
Ferry	56	0.1%	56	0.1%	**Skamania**	35	0.1%	35	0.1%
Franklin	441	1.1%	441	1.1%	**Snohomish**	3,769	9.5%	3,769	9.5%
Garfield	6	0.0%	6	0.0%	**Spokane**	2,638	6.6%	2,638	6.6%
Grant	411	1.0%	411	1.0%	**Stevens**	283	0.7%	283	0.7%
Grays Harbor	554	1.4%	554	1.4%	**Thurston**	1,065	2.7%	1,065	2.7%
Island	178	0.4%	178	0.4%	**Wahkiakum**	20	0.1%	20	0.1%
Jefferson	161	0.4%	161	0.4%	**Walla Walla**	305	0.8%	305	0.8%
King	14,850	37.4%	14,850	37.4%	**Whatcom**	1,040	2.6%	1,040	2.6%
Kitsap	869	2.2%	869	2.2%	**Whitman**	93	0.2%	93	0.2%
Kittitas	98	0.2%	98	0.2%	**Yakima**	1,522	3.8%	1,522	3.8%
Klickitat	123	0.3%	123	0.3%	**Not Reported/ Unidentifiable**	26	0.1%	26	0.1%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	**39,692**	**100.0%**	**39,692**	**100.0%**

SSP Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**39,692**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients	
Female	25,489	64.2%
Male	14,203	35.8%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	**3,286**	**8.3%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[37]	**36,406**	**91.7%**
White	18,436	46.4%
Black/African American	2,406	6.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10,360	26.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	759	1.9%
Two or More Races	196	0.5%
Race Not Reported	4,249	10.7%

Marital Status	All Clients	
Separated	3,136	7.9%
Married	11,424	28.8%
Never Married	8,153	20.5%
Divorced	8,476	21.4%
Widowed	7,910	19.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	593	1.5%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	33,458	84.3%
Resident Alien	6,112	15.4%
U.S. National[38]	116	0.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	6	<0.1%

[37] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.
[38] 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 2019 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients	
Homeless[39]	**595**	**1.5%**

Education Status	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	11,005	27.7%
High School Graduate or GED	19,840	50.0%
Some College or College Degree	4,692	11.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4,155	10.5%

Age	All Clients	
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	21	0.1%
6 – 10 Years Old	30	0.1%
11 – 15 Years Old	21	0.1%
16 – 17 Years Old	11	<0.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	143	0.4%
25 – 34 Years Old	403	1.0%
35 – 44 Years Old	491	1.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	684	1.7%
55 – 64 Years Old	1,196	3.0%
65+ Years Old	36,692	92.4%
Average Age of Recipients	73.0 Years	

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay[40]	88.1 Months

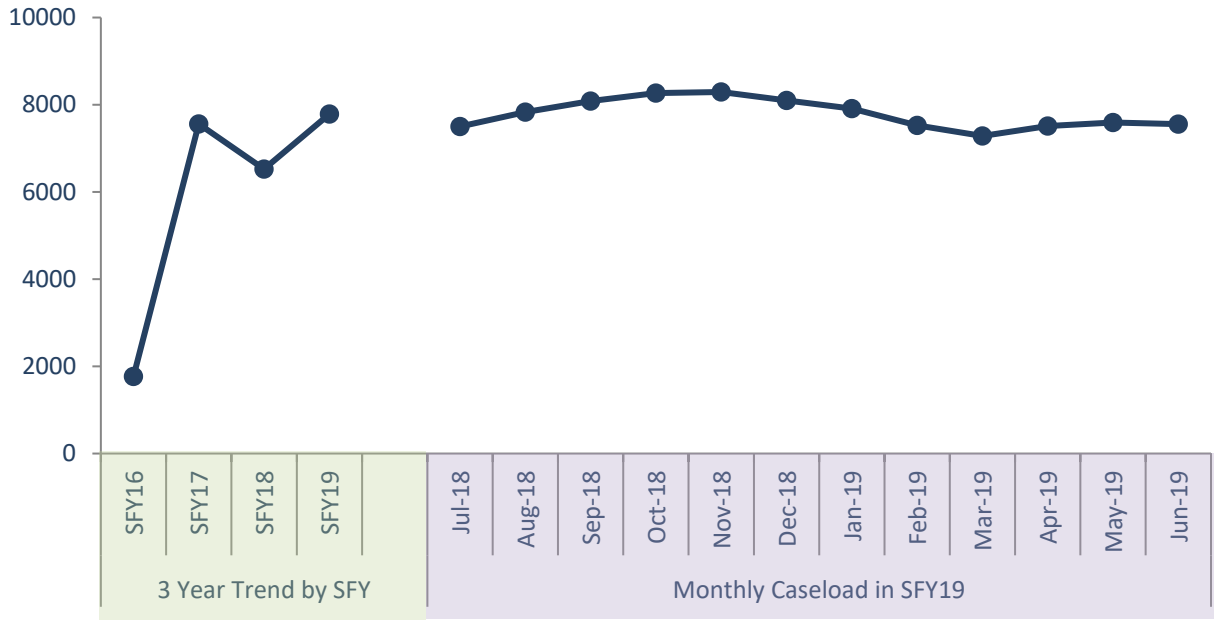
[39] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.
[40] Average cumulative number of months adult clients received SSP Since July 1997

Selected Working Family Support (WFS) Program Characteristics, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018 (July 2017-June 2018)	SFY 2019 (July 2018-June 2019)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	6,524 (1,658 – 8,656)	7,788 (7,285 - 8,292)	*19.4% (Increase)*	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	22,298 (5,660 – 29,458)	27,058 (25,496 - 28,758)	*21.3% (Increase)*	↑
State Population[41]	7,427,600	7,546,400	*1.6% (Increase)*	↑
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population	0.3%	0.4%	*0.1% Point (Increase)*	↑
Average Persons Per Case	3.4	3.5	*0.1 (Increase)*	↑
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)[42]	$10.00 ($10.00)	$10.00 ($10.00)	*No Change*	=

[41] Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates
[42] Payments not adjusted for refunds.

WFS Caseload, SFY 2016 – 2019



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY10	N/A	**SFY15**	N/A
SFY11	N/A	**SFY16**[43]	1,770
SFY12	N/A	**SFY17**	7,559
SFY13	N/A	**SFY18**	6,524
SFY14	N/A	**SFY19**	7,788

SFY 2019	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	7,502	25,856	$75,020	$10.00
August	7,832	26,905	$78,320	$10.00
September	8,085	27,798	$80,850	$10.00
October	8,268	28,509	$82,680	$10.00
November	8,292	28,758	$82,920	$10.00
December	8,100	28,235	$81,000	$10.00
January	7,911	27,588	$79,110	$10.00
February	7,526	26,375	$75,270	$10.00
March	7,285	25,496	$72,850	$10.00
April	7,510	26,232	$75,100	$10.00
May	7,592	26,528	$75,920	$10.00
June	7,555	26,418	$75,550	$10.00
Mo. Avg.	**7,788**	**27,058**	**$77,883**	**$10.00**

[43] The Working Family Support program began on May 1, 2016; therefore, data for SFY 2016 is for a partial year.

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

Overview	Office of Issuance				Office 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	2,263	30.0%	7,919	30.0%	2,262	29.9%	7,915	30.0%
Region 2 CSOs	2,148	28.4%	7,879	29.8%	2,142	28.4%	7,854	29.7%
Region 3 CSOs	3,143	41.6%	10,616	40.2%	3,147	41.7%	10,631	40.2%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	1	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.1%	18	0.1%
State Total	**7,555**	**100.0%**	**26,418**	**100.0%**	**7,555**	**100.0%**	**26,418**	**100.0%**

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 1 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	58	0.8%	201	0.8%	57	0.8%	198	0.7%
COLFAX	28	0.4%	104	0.4%	28	0.4%	104	0.4%
COLVILLE	50	0.7%	165	0.6%	50	0.7%	165	0.6%
ELLENSBURG	15	0.2%	44	0.2%	15	0.2%	44	0.2%
GOLDENDALE	7	0.1%	26	0.1%	7	0.1%	26	0.1%
KENNEWICK	439	5.8%	1,564	5.9%	440	5.8%	1,569	5.9%
MOSES LAKE	154	2.0%	567	2.1%	155	2.1%	570	2.2%
NEWPORT	19	0.3%	75	0.3%	19	0.3%	75	0.3%
OKANOGAN	50	0.7%	183	0.7%	50	0.7%	183	0.7%
REPUBLIC	7	0.1%	26	0.1%	7	0.1%	26	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	331	4.4%	1,124	4.3%	374	5.0%	1,264	4.8%
SPOKANE TRENT	501	6.6%	1,744	6.6%	458	6.1%	1,604	6.1%
SUNNYSIDE	79	1.0%	318	1.2%	77	1.0%	311	1.2%
TOPPENISH	83	1.1%	285	1.1%	83	1.1%	285	1.1%
WALLA WALLA	75	1.0%	259	1.0%	75	1.0%	257	1.0%
WENATCHEE	132	1.7%	446	1.7%	132	1.7%	446	1.7%
WHITE SALMON	5	0.1%	14	0.1%	4	0.1%	11	<0.1%
YAKIMA	230	3.0%	774	2.9%	231	3.1%	777	2.9%
Region 1 Total	**2,263**	**30.0%**	**7,919**	**30.0%**	**2,262**	**29.9%**	**7,915**	**30.0%**

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 2 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	139	1.8%	481	1.8%	138	1.8%	474	1.8%
AUBURN	176	2.3%	683	2.6%	177	2.3%	686	2.6%
BELLINGHAM	156	2.1%	560	2.1%	156	2.1%	560	2.1%
BELLTOWN	14	0.2%	40	0.2%	15	0.2%	47	0.2%
CAPITOL HILL	21	0.3%	79	0.3%	21	0.3%	79	0.3%
EVERETT	265	3.5%	936	3.5%	262	3.5%	929	3.5%
FEDERAL WAY	157	2.1%	599	2.3%	158	2.1%	604	2.3%
KING EASTSIDE	95	1.3%	339	1.3%	94	1.2%	334	1.3%
KING NORTH	75	1.0%	309	1.2%	74	1.0%	307	1.2%
KING SOUTH	232	3.1%	888	3.4%	232	3.1%	887	3.4%
MT VERNON	145	1.9%	501	1.9%	144	1.9%	499	1.9%
OAK HARBOR	76	1.0%	243	0.9%	77	1.0%	245	0.9%
RAINIER	89	1.2%	331	1.3%	87	1.2%	320	1.2%
RENTON	110	1.5%	370	1.4%	108	1.4%	361	1.4%
SKY VALLEY	39	0.5%	132	0.5%	39	0.5%	132	0.5%
SMOKEY POINT	129	1.7%	497	1.9%	130	1.7%	500	1.9%
WHITE CENTER	230	3.0%	891	3.4%	230	3.0%	890	3.4%
Region 2 Total	**2,148**	**28.4%**	**7,879**	**29.8%**	**2,142**	**28.4%**	**7,854**	**29.7%**

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2019 Snapshot (continued)

	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
Region 3 CSO	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	116	1.5%	381	1.4%	116	1.5%	381	1.4%
BREMERTON	208	2.8%	701	2.7%	206	2.7%	695	2.6%
CHEHALIS	102	1.4%	348	1.3%	102	1.4%	348	1.3%
COLUMBIA RIVER	689	9.1%	2,361	8.9%	686	9.1%	2,350	8.9%
FORKS	17	0.2%	60	0.2%	17	0.2%	60	0.2%
KELSO	214	2.8%	683	2.6%	215	2.8%	688	2.6%
LAKEWOOD	287	3.8%	982	3.7%	289	3.8%	990	3.7%
LONG BEACH	22	0.3%	68	0.3%	21	0.3%	63	0.2%
OLYMPIA	345	4.6%	1,086	4.1%	358	4.7%	1,135	4.3%
PIERCE NORTH	326	4.3%	1,108	4.2%	321	4.2%	1,092	4.1%
PIERCE SOUTH	309	4.1%	1,138	4.3%	308	4.1%	1,137	4.3%
PORT ANGELES	66	0.9%	218	0.8%	66	0.9%	218	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND	23	0.3%	70	0.3%	23	0.3%	70	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	305	4.0%	1,056	4.0%	305	4.0%	1,051	4.0%
SHELTON	75	1.0%	238	0.9%	75	1.0%	235	0.9%
SOUTH BEND	24	0.3%	70	0.3%	24	0.3%	70	0.3%
STEVENSON	15	0.2%	48	0.2%	15	0.2%	48	0.2%
Region 3 Total	**3,143**	**41.6%**	**10,616**	**40.2%**	**3,147**	**41.7%**	**10,631**	**40.2%**

WFS Caseload by County of Residence, June 2019 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	30	0.4%	111	0.4%	**Lewis**	101	1.3%	345	1.3%
Asotin	57	0.8%	198	0.7%	**Lincoln**	10	0.1%	33	0.1%
Benton	297	3.9%	1,052	4.0%	**Mason**	75	1.0%	235	0.9%
Chelan	85	1.1%	306	1.2%	**Okanogan**	50	0.7%	183	0.7%
Clallam	83	1.1%	278	1.1%	**Pacific**	45	0.6%	133	0.5%
Clark	686	9.1%	2,350	8.9%	**Pend Oreille**	19	0.3%	75	0.3%
Columbia	3	<0.1%	8	<0.1%	**Pierce**	1,223	16.2%	4,270	16.2%
Cowlitz	209	2.8%	667	2.5%	**San Juan**	1	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
Douglas	47	0.6%	140	0.5%	**Skagit**	143	1.9%	496	1.9%
Ferry	8	0.1%	29	0.1%	**Skamania**	15	0.2%	48	0.2%
Franklin	143	1.9%	517	2.0%	**Snohomish**	569	7.5%	2,035	7.7%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	**Spokane**	822	10.9%	2,835	10.7%
Grant	126	1.7%	465	1.8%	**Stevens**	49	0.6%	162	0.6%
Grays Harbor	117	1.5%	384	1.5%	**Thurston**	358	4.7%	1,135	4.3%
Island	77	1.0%	245	0.9%	**Wahkiakum**	6	0.1%	21	0.1%
Jefferson	23	0.3%	70	0.3%	**Walla Walla**	73	1.0%	255	1.0%
King	1,196	15.8%	4,515	17.1%	**Whatcom**	156	2.1%	560	2.1%
Kitsap	206	2.7%	695	2.6%	**Whitman**	28	0.4%	104	0.4%
Kittitas	15	0.2%	44	0.2%	**Yakima**	391	5.2%	1,373	5.2%
Klickitat	11	0.1%	37	0.1%	**Not Reported/ Unidentifiable**	2	<0.1%	6	<0.1%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
State Total	**7,555**	**100.0%**	**26,418**	**100.0%**

WFS Client Demographics, June 2019 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients # of Clients	All Clients % of Total Clients	All Adults # of Clients	All Adults % of Total Clients	All Children # of Clients	All Children % of Total Clients
Total Clients	**26,418**	**100.0%**	**7,613**	**100.0%**	**18,805**	**100.0%**

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Female	13,223	50.1%	4,106	53.9%	9,117	48.5%
Male	13,193	49.9%	3,506	46.1%	9,687	51.5%
Unknown	2	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Hispanic or Latino	**5,920**	**22.4%**	**1,502**	**19.7%**	**4,418**	**23.5%**
Not Hispanic or Latino[44]	**20,498**	**77.6%**	**6,111**	**80.3%**	**14,387**	**76.5%**
White	11,929	45.2%	3,852	50.6%	8,077	43.0%
Black/African American	2,767	10.5%	794	10.4%	1,973	10.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,675	10.1%	804	10.6%	1,871	9.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	567	2.1%	167	2.2%	400	2.1%
Two or More Races	888	3.4%	152	2.0%	736	3.9%
Race Not Reported	1,672	6.3%	342	4.5%	1,330	7.1%

Marital Status	All Clients	All Adults		All Children
Separated		599	7.9%	
Married		3,344	43.9%	
Never Married		2,735	35.9%	
Divorced		889	11.7%	
Widowed		34	0.4%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable		12	0.2%	

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
U.S. Citizen	23,619	89.4%	6,311	82.9%	17,308	92.0%
Resident Alien	2,686	10.2%	1,258	16.5%	1,428	7.6%
U.S. National[45]	113	0.4%	44	0.6%	69	0.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

[44] Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[45] 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, June 2019 Snapshot (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[46]	650	2.5%	231	3.0%	419	2.2%

Education Status	All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	1,261	16.6%
High School Graduate or GED	4,058	53.3%
Some College or College Degree	2,205	29.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	89	1.2%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Under 1 Year Old	853	3.2%	N/A		853	4.5%
1 - 5 Years Old	6,277	23.8%			6,277	33.4%
6 - 10 Years Old	5,869	22.2%			5,869	31.2%
11 - 15 Years Old	4,578	17.3%			4,578	24.3%
16 - 17 Years Old	1,228	4.6%			1,228	6.5%
18 – 24 Years Old	556	2.1%	556	7.3%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	3,474	13.2%	3,474	45.6%		
35 – 44 Years Old	2,694	10.2%	2,694	35.4%		
45 – 54 Years Old	774	2.9%	774	10.2%		
55 – 64 Years Old	111	0.4%	111	1.5%		
65+ Years Old	4	<0.1%	4	0.1%		
Average Age of Adults	34.7 Years					
Average Age of Children	7.7 Years					

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay[47]	8.1 Months

[46] Homeless is defined as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.
[47] Average cumulative number of months adult clients received WFS since May 2016.

SFY

2019

Expenditures

This chapter summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 2017-2019 Biennium and a combination of expenditure and projection data for the 2019-2021 Biennium. This information is divided into three sub-sections: Cash Grant Assistance, WorkFirst, and Administrative.

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Expenditures Overview 3

Expenditures Overview – All Funds, 2019-21 Biennial Budget 4

Expenditures Overview – General Fund, 2019-21 Biennial Budget 5

Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures 6

Cash Grant Assistance 7

- Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (in thousands of dollars) 8
- Total Grant Expenditures, for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars) 9
- Budget Funding Streams for Grant Assistance Program Participation, for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars) 10

WorkFirst 11

- WorkFirst Expenditures, for Selected Biennia 12

Administrative 13

- Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures, for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars) 14

Expenditures Overview

DSHS Budget Overview

General Fund-State appropriations for DSHS were 12% of the total statewide General Fund-State appropriations as of the 2019-21 Biennial budget.

General Fund-State appropriations for ESA were 11% of the total DSHS General Fund-State appropriations as of the 2019-21 Biennial budget.

Expenditures

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

Federal law requires states to maintain "historic levels of spending" for the programs consolidated in the TANF block grant. This state spending is known as Maintenance of Effort (MOE). Failure to spend state dollars at that level can result in a reduced federal block grant payment and require increases in state spending. Because Washington meets the federal work participation rate targets, we must spend 75% of what we spent historically on these programs, based on 1994 spending levels. Other states who do not meet the targets must spend 80% of what they spent historically.

This chapter summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 2017-19 Biennium and projections for 2019-21 Biennium. The information is in three sub-sections:

- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst
- Administrative

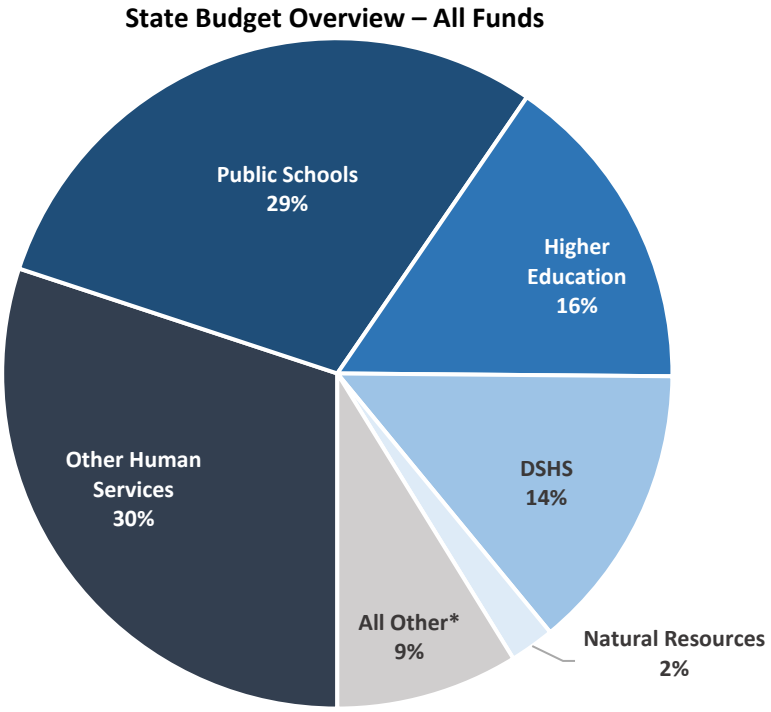
TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCE: Data for this chapter was provided by the ESA Division of Finance and Financial Recovery (DFFR)

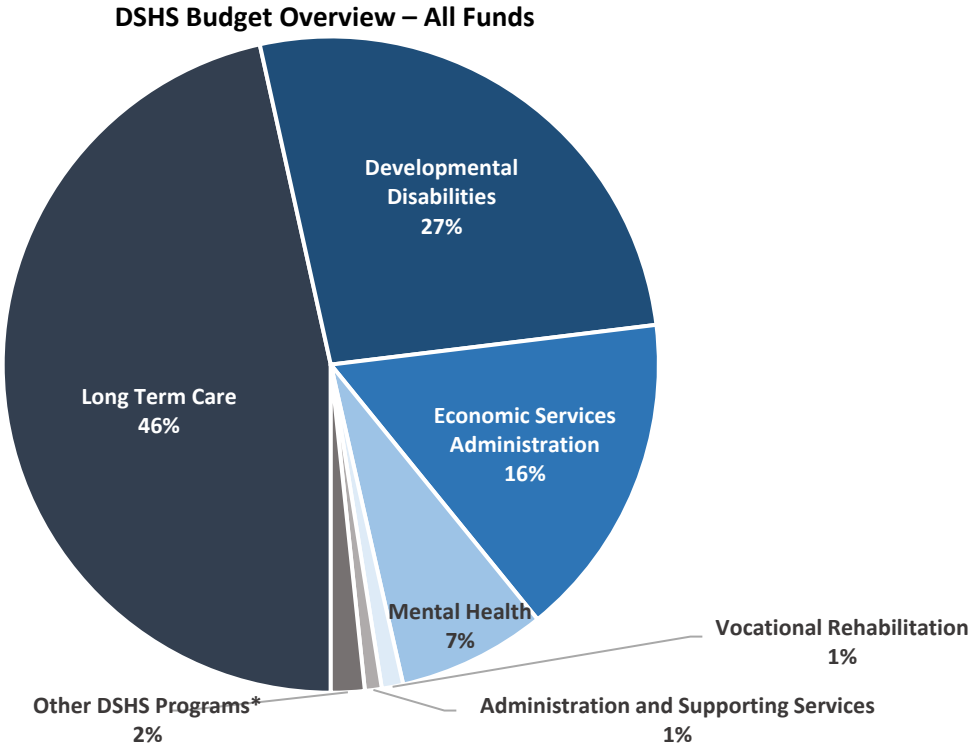
DATA NOTES:

- 2017-19 Actuals reflect expenditure data for State Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019.
- 2019-21 Projections reflect projection (allotment) data for State Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021.

Expenditures Overview – All Funds, 2019-21 Biennial Budget

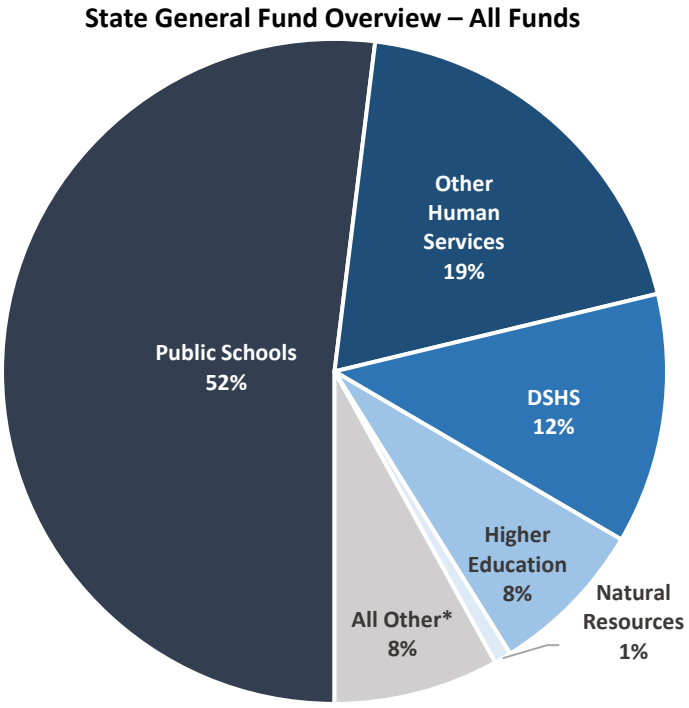


Note: All Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Governmental Operations, Transportation, Other Education and Special Appropriations

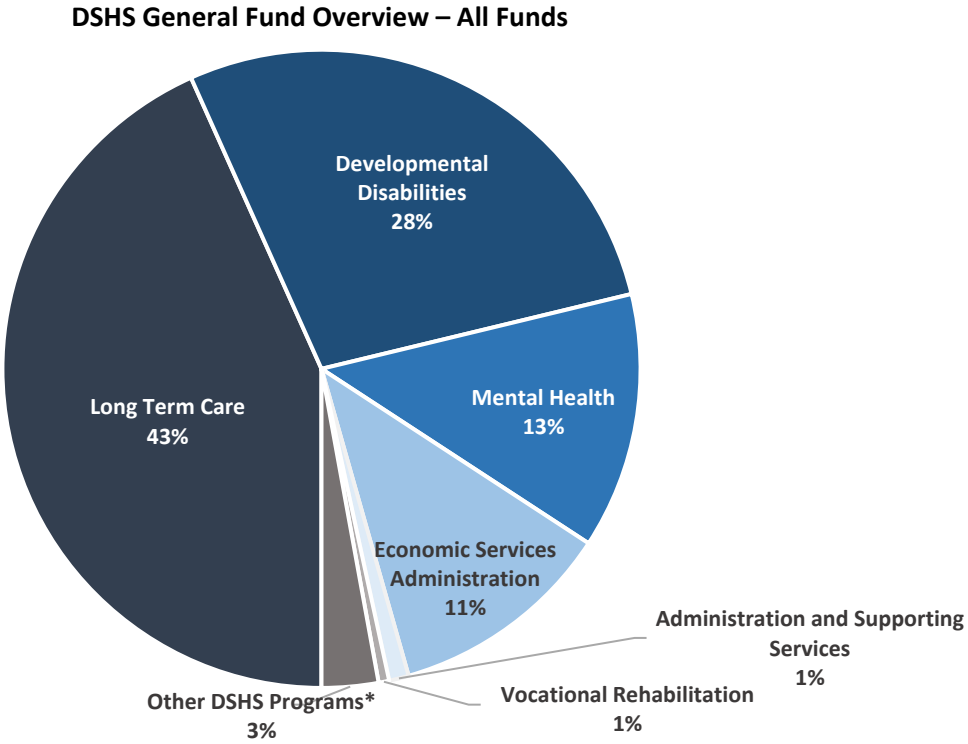


Notes: *Other DSHS Programs includes Special Commitment Center and Payments to Other Agencies

Expenditures Overview – General Fund, 2019-21 Biennial Budget



Note: *All Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Governmental Operations, Transportation, Other Education and Special Appropriations



Notes: *Other DSHS Programs includes Special Commitment Center and Payments to Other Agencies.

Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures[1], for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Biennium		Change from 2017-19 to 2019-21	
	Actuals 2017-19	Projections 2019-21	Amount	Percent
Cash Grant Programs				
State	$123,131	$149,107	$25,976	21.10%
Total	$375,638	$377,497	$1,859	0.49%
Child Care[2] (DCYF as of 7/1/19)				
State	$113,811	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	$485,784	$353,402	($132,382)	-27.25%
WorkFirst Services[3]				
State	$37,061	$40,337	$3,276	8.84%
Total	$180,675	$158,316	($22,359)	-12.38%
Refugee Contracted Services				
State	$8,046	$9,823	$1,777	22.09%
Total	$37,933	$37,719	($214)	-0.56%
Other Client Services[4]				
State	$15,842	$31,789	$15,947	100.66%
Total	$18,301	$39,297	$20,996	114.72%
Supplemental Nutrition Programs[5]				
State	$132	$3,522	$3,390	2571.29%
Total	$75,806	$75,822	$16	0.02%
Administrative				
State	$515,336	$522,033	$6,697	1.30%
Total	$1,099,115	$1,132,980	$33,865	3.08%
Total Expenditures				
State	**$813,358**	**$756,611**	**($56,747)**	**-6.98%**
Total	**$2,273,253**	**$2,175,033**	**($98,220)**	**-4.32%**

[1] Some data contained in the Cash Grant Programs, WorkFirst Spending Plan and Other Client Services may be duplicated. This affects the Total Expenditures line as well.
[2] The WCCC program was transferred from DSHS to DCYF effective 7/1/2019.
[3] WorkFirst Spending Plan represents only the ESA share, and does not include spending by partner agencies.
[4] Other Client Services includes DASA contract, CEAP, Incapacity Exams, and Interpreter Services.
[5] There are no changes in the underlying program: the percent change is due to ESA utilizing existing state resources in order to better serve customers.

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

Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Program	2017-19 Biennium Actuals State	2017-19 Biennium Actuals Total	2019-21 Biennium Projections State	2019-21 Biennium Projections Total
TANF Assistance				
First Year	$6,535	$127,340	$19,141	$132,234
Second Year	$8,829	$138,476	$16,134	$129,460
Biennium	**$15,365**	**$265,816**	**$35,275**	**$261,694**
Child Support Recoveries[6]				
First Year	($19,135)	($38,270)	($19,453)	($38,850)
Second Year	($19,050)	($38,100)	($19,513)	($39,027)
Biennium	**($38,185)**	**($76,370)**	**($38,966)**	**($77,877)**
Diversion Cash Assistance				
First Year	$2,498	$2,498	$2,487	$2,487
Second Year	$1,985	$1,985	$2,487	$2,487
Biennium	**$4,483**	**$4,483**	**$4,974**	**$4,974**
Refugee Cash Assistance				
First Year	N/A	$1,167	N/A	$985
Second Year	N/A	$889	N/A	$986
Biennium	**N/A**	**$2,056**	**N/A**	**$1,971**
Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants				
First Year	$20,085	$20,085	$18,704	$18,704
Second Year	$18,757	$18,757	$18,974	$18,974
Biennium	**$38,842**	**$38,842**	**$37,678**	**$37,678**
ABD & PWA Cash Assistance[7]				
First Year	$31,196	$31,196	$34,748	$34,748
Second Year	$33,472	$33,472	$36,102	$36,102
Biennium	**$64,668**	**$64,668**	**$70,850**	**$70,850**
CEAP				
First Year	$341	$341	$298	$298
Second Year	$337	$337	$298	$298
Biennium	**$679**	**$679**	**$596**	**$596**
SSI/SSP				
First Year	$18,993	$18,993	$18,855	$18,855
Second Year	$19,300	$19,300	$18,853	$18,853
Biennium	**$38,293**	**$38,293**	**$37,708**	**$37,708**
SSI/Special Needs				
First Year	$159	$159	$150	$150
Second Year	$162	$162	$150	$150
Biennium	**$322**	**$322**	**$300**	**$300**
Total				
First Year	$60,674	$163,509	$74,930	$169,611
Second Year	$63,793	$175,279	$73,485	$168,283
Biennium	**$124,467**	**$338,789**	**$148,415**	**$337,894**

[6] Child Support Recoveries are collections that offset State and Federal expenditures.
[7] 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 2017-19 to 2019-21	
	Actuals 2017-19	Projections 2019-17	Amount	Percent
TANF Assistance	$265,816	$261,694	($4,122)	-1.55%
Child Support Recoveries	($76,370)	($77,877)	($1,507)	1.97%
Diversion Cash Assistance	$4,483	$4,974	$491	10.96%
Refugee Cash Assistance	$2,056	$1,971	($85)	-4.11%
Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)[8]	$38,842	$37,678	($1,164)	-3.00%
ABD & PWA Cash Assistance[9]	$64,668	$70,850	$6,182	9.56%
CEAP	$679	$596	($83)	-12.17%
SSI – SSP	$38,293	$37,708	($585)	-1.53%
SSI – Special Needs	$322	$300	($22)	-6.75%
Total	**$338,789**	**$337,894**	**($895)**	**-0.26%**

[8] State funding 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.
[9] 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 2017-19	Biennium Projections 2019-21
TANF Assistance	TANF Block Grant Maintenance of Effort (MOE)	Total	$265,816	$261,694
		State	$15,365	$35,275
Refugee Cash Assistance	Office of Refugee Resettlement	Federal	$2,056	$1,971
Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants[10]	General Fund-State	State	$38,842	$37,678
ABD & PWA Cash Assistance[11]	General Fund-State	State	$64,668	$70,850
CEAP	General Fund-State	State	$679	$596
SSI/SSP	General Fund-State	State	$38,615	$38,008

[10] State funding 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.
[11] ABD is net of ABD Recoveries (ABD and PWA programs began on November 1, 2011).

WorkFirst

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for the WorkFirst program including:

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

WorkFirst Expenditures, for Selected Biennia
(in thousands of dollars)

	2017-19 Biennium Actual			2019-21 Biennium Projected		
	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL
First Year:						
Child Care[12] (DCYF as of 7/1/19)	$141,819	$64,337	$206,156	$176,701	$-	$176,701
ESD Contract[13]	$13,672	$-	$13,672	$12,977	$764	$13,741
SBCTC Contract[14]	$13,679	$426	$14,106	$14,182	$814	$14,996
Dept. of Commerce Contract	$17,393	$2,020	$19,413	$19,735	$1,093	$20,828
Tribal TANF (MOE)[15]	$-	$12,318	$12,318	$-	$12,411	$12,411
DSHS Local Contracts[16]	$10,762	$2,965	$13,727	$5,602	$3,562	$9,164
Total:	**$197,326**	**$82,067**	**$279,392**	**$229,197**	**$18,644**	**$247,841**
Second Year:						
Child Care (DCYF as of 7/1/19)	$143,778	$64,600	$208,377	$176,701	$-	$176,701
ESD Contract	$11,402	$464	$11,867	$12,977	$726	$13,703
SBCTC Contract	$13,165	$890	$14,055	$14,182	$775	$14,957
Dept. of Commerce Contract	$18,257	$774	$19,032	$19,735	$1,039	$20,774
Tribal TANF (MOE)	$-	$12,411	$12,411	$-	$12,411	$12,411
DSHS Local Contracts	$10,683	$3,510	$14,193	$5,325	$3,606	$8,931
Total:	**$197,285**	**$82,649**	**$279,934**	**$228,920**	**$18,557**	**$247,477**
Biennium Total:						
Child Care (DCYF as of 7/1/19)	$285,596	$128,936	$414,533	$353,402	$-	$353,402
ESD Contract	$25,075	$464	$25,539	$25,954	$1,490	$27,444
SBCTC Contract	$26,844	$1,316	$28,160	$28,364	$1,589	$29,953
Dept. of Commerce Contract	$35,650	$2,795	$38,445	$39,470	$2,132	$41,602
Tribal TANF (MOE)	$-	$24,729	$24,729	$-	$24,822	$24,822
DSHS Local Contracts	$21,445	$6,475	$27,920	$10,927	$7,168	$18,095
Total:	**$394,610**	**$164,716**	**$559,326**	**$458,117**	**$37,201**	**$495,318**

[12] Child Care includes WCCC subsidies and collective bargaining agreement. The WCCC program was transferred from DSHS to DCYF effective 7/1/2019.
[13] ESD is the Employment Security Department.
[14] SBCTC is the State Board for Community & Technical Colleges.
[15] State law requires the transfer of state maintenance of effort (MOE) funds to Tribal TANF programs
[16] DSHS Local Contracts include support services such as domestic violence service, drug & alcohol treatment, English as a Second Language (ESL), and transportation services.

Administrative

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

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

Program	2017-19 Biennium Actual			2019-21 Biennium Projected		
	State	Total	FTEs[17]	State	Total	FTEs[15]
Community Service Division[18]						
First Year	$148,476	$241,661	2,627.0	$150,733	$246,103	2,406.8
Second Year	$156,167	$246,604	2,549.8	$156,642	$252,790	2,394.8
Biennium	**$304,642**	**$488,264**	**2,588.4**	**$307,375**	**$498,893**	**2,400.8**
Information Technology[19]						
First Year	$30,746	$53,336	129.2	$32,090	$57,614	136.7
Second Year	$31,087	$55,455	133.7	$32,127	$57,682	136.0
Biennium	**$61,833**	**$108,791**	**131.5**	**$64,217**	**$115,296**	**136.4**
Statewide Program Support[20]						
First Year	$21,946	$31,424	150.7	$17,053	$29,018	166.8
Second Year	$13,264	$23,212	156.1	$17,690	$29,745	167.7
Biennium	**$35,210**	**$54,636**	**153.4**	**$34,743**	**$58,763**	**167.3**
Division of Child Support[21]						
First Year	$43,221	$147,912	1,052.3	$51,110	$160,280	1,078.0
Second Year	$47,949	$153,240	1,045.7	$52,180	$162,821	1,076.9
Biennium	**$91,170**	**$301,151**	**1,049.0**	**$103,290**	**$323,101**	**1,077.5**
Office of Financial Recovery[22]						
First Year	$4,602	$8,397	68.9	$4,550	$8,045	71.0
Second Year	$3,545	$7,807	67.4	$4,621	$8,158	71.0
Biennium	**$8,147**	**$16,204**	**68.2**	**$9,171**	**$16,203**	**71.0**
Division of Disability Determination[23]						
First Year	$500	$49,800	305.7	$1,604	$58,915	314.0
Second Year	$452	$48,843	292.7	$1,633	$59,805	314.0
Biennium	**$952**	**$98,642**	**299.2**	**$3,237**	**$118,720**	**314.0**
Special Projects						
First Year	$4,116	$12,277	32.4	**$-**	$1,002	16.3
Second Year	$10,607	$20,886	38.8	**$-**	$1,002	14.1
Biennium	**$14,723**	**$33,163**	**35.6**	**$-**	**$2,004**	**15.2**
Total						
First Year	$253,606	$568,019	4,366.2	$257,140	$560,977	4,189.6
Second Year	$281,231	$556,046	4,284.3	$264,893	$572,003	4,174.5
Biennium	**$534,836**	**$1,124,065**	**4,325.3**	**$522,033**	**$1,132,980**	**4,182.1**

[17] FTE data in the biennium row is an average of the two years in the biennium.
[18] Community Service Division includes all regional and headquarter offices.
[19] Information Technology includes all IT staffing and contracts other than special projects.
[20] Statewide Program Support includes Office of Assistant Secretary, Finance, and Program Integrity.
[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.

Annual Unduplicated Clients

SFY

2019

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 2019.

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Overview 3

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 4

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, Adults and Children, by ESA Division, SFY 2019 6

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 2019, ESA served nearly 1.8 million clients, or approximately one out of every four 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 (ALTSA), this number comes to over 1.8 million clients. 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:

- The majority of the data in this chapter was based on the ESA – Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) as of August 2019.
- Data for the Child Support program was based on the ESA - Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS) as of September 2019.
- Data for the Refugee and Immigrant Assistance program was based on the ESA MyRIA, ACES and eJAS databases as of November 2019.
- Child care data was based on the Social Service Payment System (SSPS) as of November 2019.

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019

	SFY 2018		SFY 2019	
	ESA Only[1]	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)[2]	ESA Only[1]	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)[2]
All Programs	**1,839,478**	**1,925,040**	**1,770,145**	**1,839,242**
Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD)	33,228	34,041	33,773	34,611
Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)	6,536	6,536	5,640	5,640
Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)	17,488	17,595	16,387	16,484
Basic Food (SNAP/FAP)	1,165,773	1,200,911	1,094,026	1,130,257
Consolidated Emergency Assistance (CEAP)	2,496	2,496	2,343	2,343
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)	6,524	6,524	5,670	5,670
Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral	12,878	12,881	11,812	11,813
Medical Assistance (Non-Cash Related)[3]	235,987	350,730	235,099	307,130
Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)	373	390	375	388
Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)	202	202	211	211

[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: 128, 130, 132,151, 153, 155, 156, and 157.
[2] DSHS Offices include all ESA offices plus Home and Community Services (HCS) offices.
[3] 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 2018 and SFY 2019 totals.

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2018 and SFY 2019 (continued)

	SFY 2018		SFY 2019	
	ESA Only[4]	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)[5]	ESA Only[5]	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS)[6]
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	958	960	711	711
Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)[6]	7,158	7,158	9,867	9,867
State Supplemental Payment (SSP)	27,304	42,997	27,682	43,679
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families / State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA)	113,946	113,946	107,636	107,639
Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP)	70,304	86,268	69,791	86,168
Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)	84,765	84,842	72,942	73,083
Working Family Support (WFS)	51,638	51,638	62,062	62,064
Child Care				
Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)	123,774	123,774	114,135	114,135
Seasonal Child Care (SCC)	2,093	2,093	1,373	1,373
Child Support	951,030	951,030	926,290	926,290

[4] 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: 128, 130, 132, 151, 153, 155, 156, and 157.
[5] DSHS Offices include all ESA offices plus Home and Community Services (HCS) offices.
[6] This number includes clients served by these ORIA programs: Promoting Refugee Integration, Mobility and Empowerment (PRIME), LEP Pathway and Naturalization Services.

Annual Unduplicated Clients[7] Served, Adults and Children, by ESA Division[8], SFY 2019

	SFY 2019				
	DSHS Offices (All ESA & HCS)[9]	ESA Only	CSD & HCS	CSD Only	DCS Only
Total	**1,839,242**	**1,770,145**	**1,247,967**	**1,176,660**	**926,290**
Adults	1,273,239	1,204,667	832,779	762,238	632,549
Children	561,315	560,790	415,185	414,419	289,056
Age Unknown[10]	4,688	4,688	N/A	N/A	4,688

[7] Age of client is based on age as of July 1, 2019.
[8] Community Services Division (CSD) and the Division of Child Support (DCS).
[9] DSHS Offices include all ESA offices plus Home and Community Services (HCS) offices.
[10] These are DCS clients whose birth date information is not available.

Contacts

SFY

2019

ESA Briefing Book

DSHS/ESA Contacts	
DSHS Secretary	**Cheryl Strange** (360) 902-7800 cheryl.strange@dshs.wa.gov
ESA Assistant Secretary	**David Stillman** (360) 725-4350 david.stillman@dshs.wa.gov
ESA Divisions	
Division of Child Support	**Sharon Redmond, Director** (360) 664-5440 redmosj@dshs.wa.gov
Community Services Division	**Babs Roberts, Director** (360) 725-4888 babette.roberts@dshs.wa.gov
Disability Determination Services	**Leann Campbell, Acting Director** (360) 664-7350 Leann.Campbell@ssa.gov
Division of Finance and Financial Recovery	**Anmarie Aylward, Director** (360) 725-4787 aylwaa@dshs.wa.gov
Information Technology Solutions	**Tom Hornburg, Director** (360) 664-8067 HornbTA@dshs.wa.gov
Division of Program Integrity	**Deborah Doyle, Director** (206) 459-8743 deborah.doyle@dshs.wa.gov
ESA Data Resources	
ESA Management Accountability and Performance Statistics	**Shane Riddle, Senior Policy Advisor** (360) 725-4352 RiddlMS@dshs.wa.gov

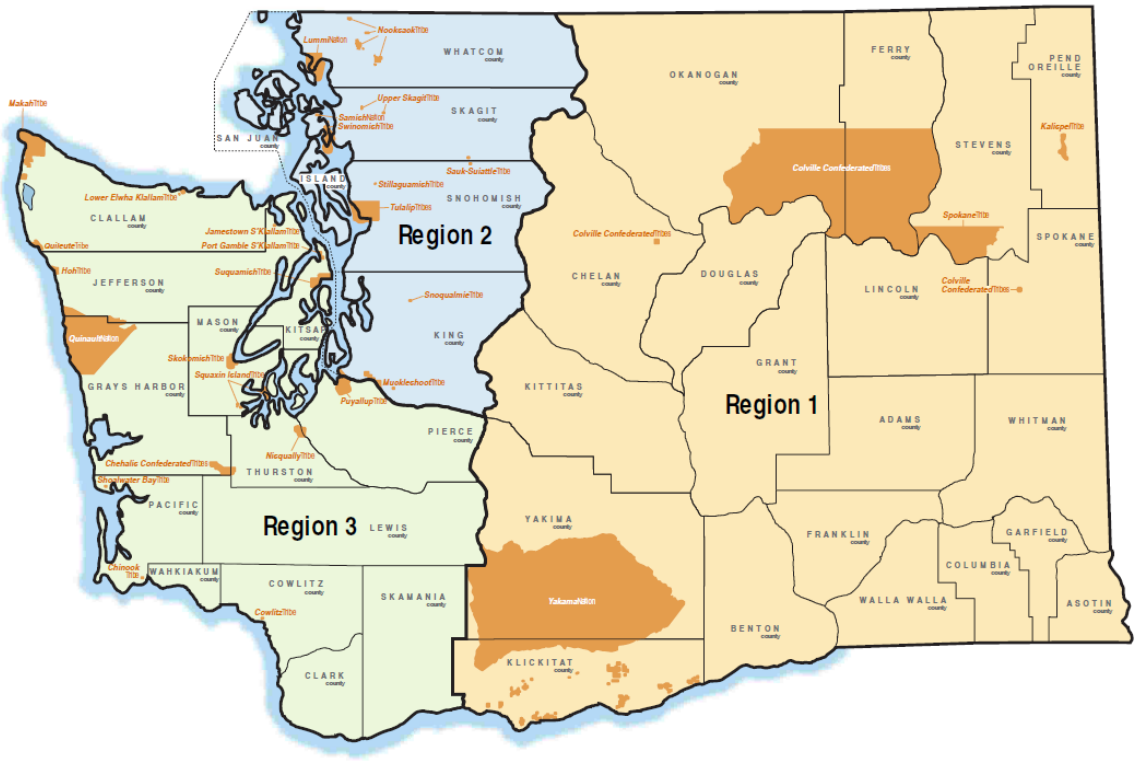
Geographical Maps

SFY

2019

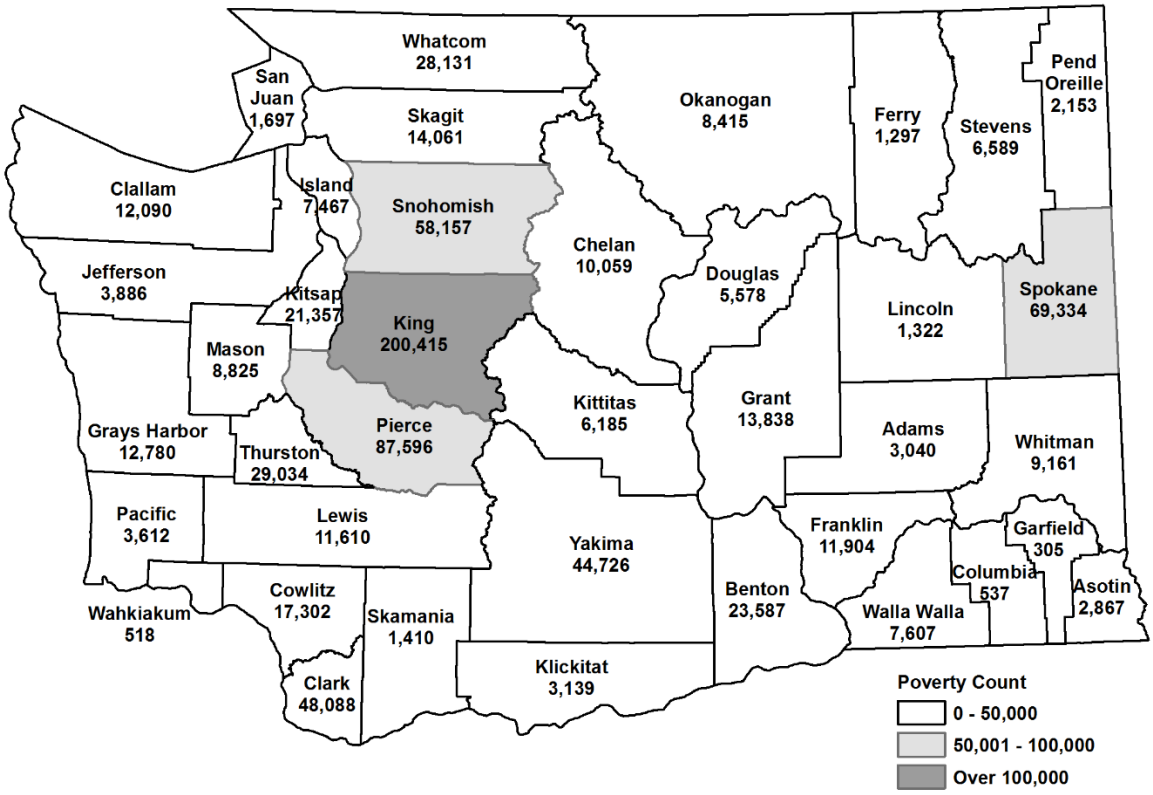
ESA Briefing Book

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

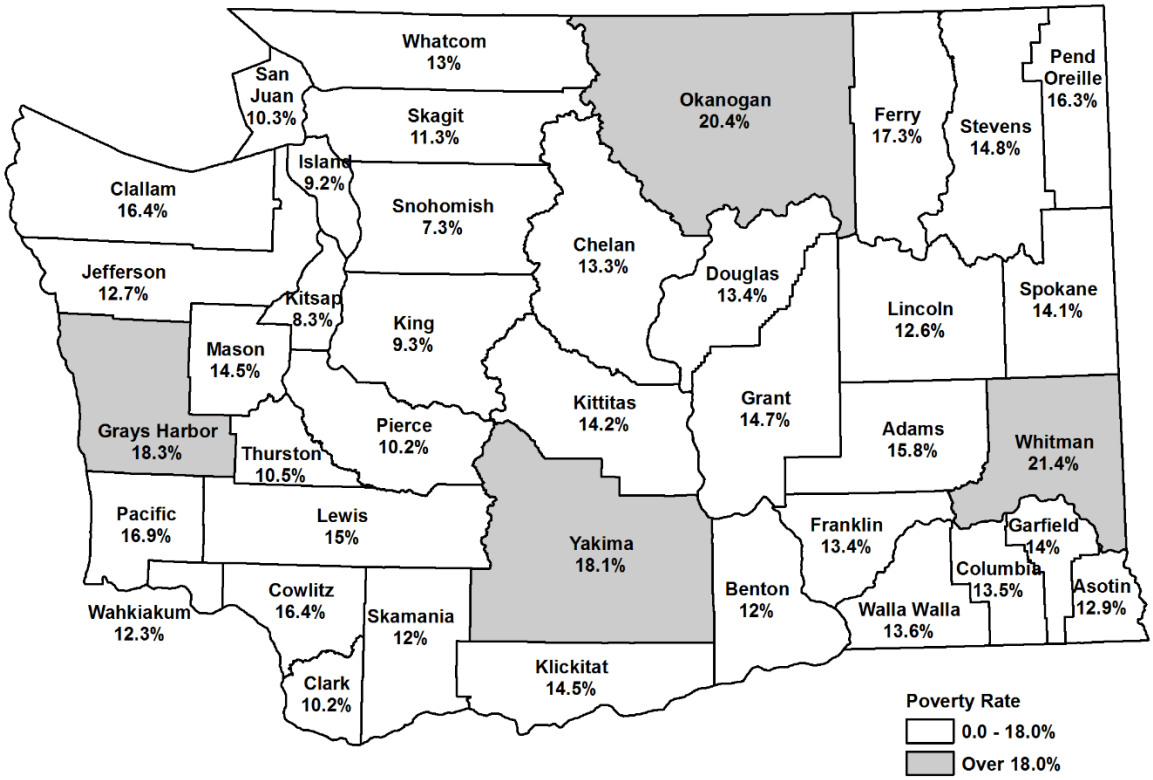
Number of Persons of All Ages Below the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2017



Source: Estimated 2017 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at https://census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Percentage of Persons of All Ages Below the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2017



Note: State Percentage in Poverty = 11.0%

Source: Estimated 2017 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at https://census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2019

Abbreviations

SFY

2019

ESA Briefing Book

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
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
DCA	Diversion Cash Assistance
DCAP	Disaster Cash Assistance Program
DCS	Division of Child Support
DCYF	Department of Children, Youth, and Families
DDDS	Division of Disability Determination Services
DEL	Department of Early Learning
DFFR	Division of Finance and Financial Recovery
DL-U	Disability Lifeline – Unemployable *(formerly General Assistance – Unemployable)*
DL-X	Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid (*formerly General Assistance-Expedited Medicaid)*
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 *(formally renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)*
FTE	Full-time Equivalent *(the equivalent of one full-time staff)*
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)*

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
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
WASHCAP	Washington State Combined Application Project
WCCC	Working Connections Child Care
WFS	Working Family Support
WDC	Workforce Development Councils *(formerly Private Investment Councils or PICs)*

Electronic Benefits & Funds Transfer

SFY

2019

ESA Briefing Book

EBT—Electronic Benefit Transfer

What EBT does

- Delivers cash and food assistance benefits through a magnetic stripe debit card.
- Enables clients to access food benefits through Point of Sale (POS) devices and cash benefits through Automated Teller Machines (ATM) and at retailers.

Who EBT Serves

Clients who receive food assistance through the Basic Food program and/or cash assistance through Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD), Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA), State Supplemental Payment (SSP), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Working Family Support (WFS), and the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP). RCW 74.04.050, Department to administer public assistance programs.

How EBT evolved

- In 1996, Washington joined the Western States Electronic Benefits Transfer Alliance (WSEA) comprised of Washington, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, and Idaho to conduct a joint competitive procurement for EBT services. Nevada later joined the alliance.
- In 1996, Citibank EBT Services was selected as the successful vendor for WSEA.
- In 1997, Washington stakeholders participated in EBT workgroups to solicit their input. Stakeholders included food retailers, client advocates, tribal members, the disability community, financial institutions, federal agencies, and state staff representing the union, field operations, and headquarters.
- In 1998, business and technical requirements for Washington's EBT system were developed in association with Citicorp, ACES and stakeholders.

EBT Time frames

- April 1998 – Washington signed an EBT contract with Citicorp, Inc.
- March 1999 – EBT started pilot programs in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Clark, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties.
- June 1999 – the first of six regional rollouts began in Region 1.
- November 1999 – the statewide implementation of EBT was completed.
- October 2002 – Federal Food Stamp rules required EBT in all states.
- June 2004 – the nationwide implementation of EBT was completed.
- March 2014 – an instructional memo was issued reminding staff of the changes to the Basic Food trafficking rules and excess EBT replacement policy.

Who Belongs to the Western States EBT Alliance (WSEA)

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

- 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.
- In July 2018, Washington rejoined WSEA. The current WSEA membership includes Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nebraska, Washington, and Wyoming.

Reprocurement of EBT Services

- In December 2001, the Western States EBT Alliance (WSEA) 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.
- In April 2014, Washington awarded the EBT Request for Proposal to the successful bidder, J. P. Morgan EFS. The contract provided for a two-year term through April 29, 2016 with options for two extensions, one six-month and one three-month. The short contract term was due to J. P. Morgan EFS' November 2013 announcement to exit the EBT and pre-paid card business.
- In July 2015, Washington awarded the EBT Request for Proposal to the successful bidder, Fidelity Information Services. The contract provided for a five-year term with options for two one-year extensions. EBT services were successfully converted from J. P. Morgan EFS to Fidelity Information Services in July 2016.

Contract History with J.P. Morgan Electronic Financial Services (EFS)

- In March 2005, Washington signed a new seven-year contract with J. P. Morgan EFS through April 2012. An Internet Web Browser application was made available to clients for obtaining their own EBT account information at www.ebtaccount.jpmorgan.com.
- 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.

Contract History with Fidelity Information Services (FIS)

- In July 2015, Washington awarded the EBT Request for Proposal to the successful bidder, Fidelity Information Services. The contract provided for a five-year term with options for two one-year extensions. EBT services were successfully converted from J. P. Morgan EFS to Fidelity Information Services.
- In October 2015, Washington and Fidelity Information Services agreed to and signed a five-year contract.
- In July 2016, EBT services were successfully converted from J. P. Morgan EFS to Fidelity Information Services.
- In February 2017, Basic Food monthly distribution was expanded from the first ten days of the month to the first twenty days.
- In April 2017, certain retailer MCC codes were blocked, preventing POS transactions at prohibited retailer locations.

EFT—Electronic Funds Transfer

What EFT Does

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

Who EFT Serves

- Clients who receive federal or state-funded cash assistance, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), State Supplemental Payment (SSP), and those who have or are willing to open a savings or checking account. EFT is an optional method that clients may choose for receiving their cash benefits.

How EFT evolved

- EBT Steering Committee pursued EFT through the State Treasurer's Office as more cost effective than procuring the service from Citicorp, Inc.
- In June 1999, a workgroup with staff from the EBT Unit, ACES, and State Treasurer's Office met to determine business and technical requirements.

EFT Timeframes

- 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

2019

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Passed During the 2019 Legislative Session, But not Implemented During SFY 2019 (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019) 4
Federal Welfare Legislative History, 1935 - 2019 6
2019 6
2018 6
2017 6
2016 9
2014 9
2010 10
2006 12
2004 13
2002 13
1997 14
1996 14
1990 15
1989 15
1988 16
1986 16
1984 16
1983 17
1982 17
1981 17
1979 18
1970 18
1967 18
1963 18
1961 18
1935 18
Washington State Legislative History, 1987 – 2019 19
2019 19

2018 19
2017 21
2016 24
2015 24
2014 25
2013 26
2012 27
2011 27
2010 29
2009 30
2008 31
2007 32
2006 33
2005 33
2004 33
2003 33
1997 34
1995 34
1994 34
1993 35
1990 35
1987 35

Passed During the 2019 Legislative Session, But not Implemented During SFY 2019 (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019)

2SHB 1603 made two significant changes to the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, effective July 28, 2019. The modification includes a new time limit extension for families experiencing homelessness. This means families that are currently homeless and have used up all 60 months of TANF assistance may now qualify for additional months of TANF. For purposes of this TANF program change, homelessness means:

- Living outside,
- Living in a building or other location not meant for human habitation,
- Living in a building or other location that you have no legal right to occupy,
- Living in an emergency shelter, or
- Living in a temporary housing program, which may include a transitional or supportive housing program with a limited duration of stay.

In addition, 2SHB 1603 eliminated permanent disqualification from the TANF program due to reoccurring non-compliance with WorkFirst participation requirements. This means families who have struggled to meet participation requirements in the past, and as a result were permanently disqualified from receiving TANF and WorkFirst support services, may now reapply for TANF.

The legislation also includes additional reporting requirements.

2SHB 1893 required DSHS to consult with the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) and the Washington Student Achievement Council (WSAC) to seek a waiver from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) allowing students to use their electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card at on-campus food retail establishments of Washington's public and private institutions of higher education and report quarterly to the Legislature regarding these efforts through January 1, 2020. This legislation also required the department to provide written notice to specified parties if federal approval of such waiver is not obtained by January 1, 2020.

Additionally, 2SHB 1893 required DSHS and SBCTC to identify educational programs at the community and technical colleges that would meet the requirements of state-approved employment and training programs for student eligibility for the Washington Basic Food program, with a focus on programs related to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). DSHS is required to seek federal approval of such programs by the United States Department of Agriculture, if needed. This legislation also required DSHS to maintain and regularly update a list of the identified educational programs.

The bill also permits, to the extent allowed by federal law, students who are “anticipating participation” in the work-study program to qualify for the Washington Basic Food program. 2SHB 1893 also required DSHS, SBCTC, and WSAC to identify options that could confer categorical eligibility for federal assistance programs for students who receive the State Need Grant (since replaced by the Washington College Grant) and report those options to the appropriate committees of the Legislature by January 1, 2020.

Lastly, the bill required institutions of higher education to provide written notice to State Need Grant (Washington College Grant) and work-study program recipients of possible eligibility for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and how to apply for SNAP.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1916 (ESHB 1916, Chapter 275, Laws of 2019) took effect on July 28, 2019 but was not implemented until October 1, 2019 (the first day of the federal fiscal year). Section 4 of ESHB 1916 increased the annual fee for "never-assistance" child support enforcement services pursuant to the requirements of the continuing resolution to fund the federal government [PL 115-123, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018; Section 53117]. The federal act included a policy requirement that all state child support agencies increase the annual user fee to $35, based on the amount of support collected in any federal fiscal year for families which never received AFDC, TANF or Tribal TANF; in addition, the act required states to increase the threshold amount of support collections that triggers the annual fee from $500 to $550. This law also made changes to RCW 26.19.025, the statute which deals with the state's federally-required quadrennial (every four years) review of the child support guidelines. Section 1 of ESHB 1916 made changes based on the amendments to 45 CFR 302.56(h) made by the *Flexibility, Efficiency, and Modernization in Child Support Enforcement Programs* rule (the "Flexibility rule," which was published on December 20, 2016 in the Federal Register, Volume 81, Number 244, on page 93492, and were effective January 19, 2017).

Different parts of the Flexibility Rule had different required implementation dates; the adoption of a new Economic Table in the Washington State Child Support Schedule (Chapter 26.19 RCW) in the 2018 legislative session triggered the change to the information that must be considered in the child support guidelines review which commences after the statutory change. Because of the federal implementation requirements, Washington was required to enact the changes in the 2019 legislative session. Based on the combination of the required date for amending the statute, the timing of the commencement of the quadrennial review, and the effective date of the legislation, ESHB 1916 took effect on July 28, 2019, but does not have legal impact until the start of the 2023 Child Support Schedule Workgroup. However, the 2019 Workgroup, which was convened in January of 2019, agreed to be bound by the spirit of these changes.

Federal Welfare Legislative History, 1935 - 2019

2019

Final rule entitled "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Student Eligibility, Convicted Felons, Lottery and Gambling, and State Verification Provisions of the Agricultural Act of 2014" was published in the Federal Register on April 15, 2019**.** A major provision of this final rule prohibits individuals with substantial lottery and gambling winnings from receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. The remaining provisions were enacted by ESA CSD in previous years.

2018

Included under a continuing resolution to fund the federal government [PL 115-123, **the *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018***; Section 53117], this federal act included a policy requirement that all state child support agencies increase the annual user fee to $35, and increase the threshold amount of support collections that triggers the annual fee to $550. The impact on Washington State is discussed more fully above.

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 became public law on December 20, 2018. The act reauthorized SNAP through Federal Fiscal Year 2023. Provisions regarding the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) include:

- Make the option to provide a shelter deduction to homeless households in which all members are homeless individuals that are not receiving free shelter throughout the month and do not opt to claim an excess shelter deduction mandatory for all States. It indexes the current value of $143 to inflation beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2019.
- Changes benefit expungement due to inactivity from 12 to 9 months.

2017

"FLEXIBILITY RULE"

The *Flexibility, Efficiency, and Modernization in Child Support Enforcement Programs* rule, known as the "Flexibility rule," was published on December 20, 2016 in the Federal Register, Volume 81, Number 244, on page 93492, and took effect on January 19, 2017. The Flexibility Rule contained both mandatory and optional provisions to be adopted by states, with differing implementation dates. These requirements may be implemented by statute or policy, according to each state's process. Highlights of the changes under the Flexibility Rule include:

- Notice requirements regarding "continuation of services" when a family is no longer eligible for assistance under the State's title IV-A, IV-E foster care, and Medicaid programs.
- Clarification of who is and is not allowed to receive child support collections.
- New considerations for the determination of child support amounts which are more focused on the circumstances of the individual family for whom support is being established;

these considerations also apply to modification and adjustment of orders.

- New guidelines for the use of civil contempt for nonpayment of child support, including screening for information regarding the noncustodial parent's ability to pay or otherwise comply with the order.
- Providing that incarceration of the obligor for more than 180 calendar days is a basis for modification or adjustment of existing child support orders (not a guarantee of a change in support, but a guarantee of a chance to ask for it).
- New and modified criteria for case closure.
- Requirement that a parent who provides "public health care coverage" is considered to be in compliance with the requirement to provide health care coverage for a child.

"BIG RULE"

On January 6, 2017, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) published the final rule, *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Eligibility, Certification, and Employment and Training Provisions of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008*, referred to as the Big Rule, because of the many regulatory changes. Some of the provisions in this rule were enacted on October 1, 2008, while the items below were effective March 7, 2017.

Mandatory provisions:

- Program name change 7 CFR Parts 271 through 285
- Changes the program name from Food Stamp Program to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Minimum benefit increase for small households 7 CFR 271.2 and 273.10(e)(2)(ii)(C): Increases the minimum benefit for one and two person households and allows for annual increases.
- Providing households a copy of completed non-paper applications 7 CFR 273.2(c)(1)(v). Requires State agencies to offer copies of SNAP applications completed by households regardless of the method by which the applicant submitted the application. Households will have the option to receive the copy of their complete application in electronic format. (*Effective January 8, 2018).*
- Asset changes 7 CFR 273.8(b). Indexes SNAP asset limits to inflation, rounded down to the nearest $250, as of October 1, 2008. Excludes all tax-preferred retirement accounts, such as individual retirement accounts, from countable resources in determining SNAP eligibility. Also excludes funds in a qualified tuition program described in section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) or in a Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the IRC. The value of funeral arrangements is also excluded from SNAP resources altogether.
- Military combat pay exclusion 7 CFR 273.9(c)(2). Excludes military combat pay from income of households that apply for or participate in SNAP. This exclusion applies only to additional pay resulting from deployment or service to a combat zone, and not to pay received prior to deployment.

- Standard deduction increase for small households 7 CFR 273.9(d)(1)(iii). Raises the minimum standard deduction for one, two, or three person households and indexes the standard deduction to inflation beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.
- Elimination of the cap on dependent care expenses 7 CFR 273.9(d)(4). Eliminates the cap on the deduction for dependent care expenses and provides State agencies the option to include dependent care-related transportation costs and activity fees. This final rule also clarifies longstanding policy that dependent care costs are deductible for children under the age of 18 and for people with disabilities of any age.
- Changes to client reporting requirements 7 CFR 273.12. Removes restrictions that prohibited State agencies from applying Simplified Reporting systems to households with certain members including elderly, disabled, homeless and migrant farm workers. The final rule also clarifies how States respond to unclear information received outside of a client report and provides procedures for following up with households in accordance with their reporting systems.

Optional Provisions:

- Transitional benefits option 7 CFR 272.2, 273.26, 273.27, 273.29, 273.32. Expands eligibility for transitional benefits to households with children when State and locally-funded cash assistance ends. Previously, transitional benefits were limited to families whose Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits were ending.
- Unwritten signatures option 7 CFR 273.2(c)(1), 273.2(c)(3), 273.2(c)(7). Allows SNAP applicants to sign an application over the telephone using a recorded verbal assent. Also specifies that State agencies may accept unwritten signatures, which include electronic signature techniques, handwritten signatures transmitted by fax or other electronic transmissions, and recorded gestured signatures.
- Telephone interview at initial certification and recertification 7 CFR 273.2(e)(2) and 273.14(b)(3). Allows State agencies to use a telephone interview rather than a face-to-face interview without the need for the State to ascertain hardship. State agencies must provide a face-to-face interview if requested by the household or its authorized representative.
- Average student work hours 7 CFR 273.5(b). Provides State agencies the option to determine compliance with the 20-hour minimum work requirement by averaging the number of hours worked over the month. Work hours performed during academic breaks greater than one month must not be averaged with other months.
- Employment and Training (E&T) funding for job retention services option 7 CFR 273.7(d)(3)(ix). Includes job retention services of up to 90 days as an allowable E&T service State agencies may provide to clients.

2016

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.

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).

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.

Subsequent changes to the areas of the state covered by the ABAWD exemption are addressed in Appendix 8 – Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month.

2014

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.

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

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

deduct legalized medical marijuana expenses as a SNAP medical deduction.

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

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

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

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

Public Law 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, made changes to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act to require states to adopt the 2008 version of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA), as well as other changes intended to improve international child support recovery. This law grants Indian tribes access to the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS). It also 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.

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 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 138% 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.

2009

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.

2008

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."

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 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.

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.

2006

The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA), 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.

The Act replaced incentive bonuses to states for a decrease in the illegitimacy rate with healthy marriage promotion and responsible fatherhood grants, and limited the use of funds for (1) demonstration projects designed to test the effectiveness of tribal governments or consortia in coordinating the provision of child welfare services to tribal families at risk of child abuse or neglect; and (2) activities promoting responsible fatherhood. It made appropriations for FY2006-FY2010.

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

Child Support – The Act modified the rule requiring assignment of support rights as a condition of receiving TANF, revised requirements for the distribution of arrearages with respect to families that formerly received TANF, declared that states shall not be required to pay the federal government the federal share of amounts collected on behalf of a family (1) that formerly received TANF, to the extent that the state pays (passes through) the amount to the family; or (2) that currently receives assistance, to the extent 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

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 for food stamp program eligibility purposes:

(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.

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.

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 opportunities.

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

It amended the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996** to make all legal immigrant children, regardless of U.S. entry date, eligible for the supplemental security income (SSI) and food stamp programs beginning in FY 2004. It also made 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.

1997

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.

1996

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 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. Their income and resources were not counted toward family income and resource limits when they were recipients of Title IV-E, state, or local foster care maintenance or adoption support payments or a combination of these types of payments and the inclusion of the adopted child in the assistance unit would result in lower benefits for the family. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) was considered an exempt resource during the month of receipt and the following month by the AFDC and GA-U Programs. Any EITC remaining in the second month following the month of receipt now applied towards the Resource Ceiling. States now had the option of specifying which categories of families must report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). The Act excluded the income and resources of a child receiving State or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC. It also 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

Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988, Public Law 100-485, was enacted on October 13, 1988 and targeted services to 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.

1986

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.

1984

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.

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 families that lost AFDC eligibility because of the collection or increased collection of child support.

1983

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.

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.

1982

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.

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.

1981

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 *Westcott v. Califano*. It permitted AFDC payments to a pregnant woman (with no other eligible child) during her last month of pregnancy or within the following three-month period if the child would be eligible for AFDC. With this Act, OBRA began determining monthly eligibility based upon the resources at hand during the month and the monthly benefit amount based upon the income and resources of the prior month.

1979

U.S. Supreme Court Decision *Westcott v. Califano* ruled in June 1979 that Section 407 of the Social Security Act regarding unemployed fathers was unconstitutional because of the discriminatory nature of the gender distinction. The court extended benefits of the AFDC-Unemployed Father program to similarly situated unemployed mothers, thereby removing the gender distinction.

1970

Federal regulations required states to guard against payments to ineligible welfare applicants. States were now required to monitor their active AFDC caseloads, compute errors made in determining eligibility, and pay penalties for high error rates.

1967

Amendments to the Social Security Act established the **Work Incentive Program (WIN)**, which added employment services to AFDC, and directed states to emphasize work rather than welfare

1963

Medicaid and **Food Stamp** programs were created; AFDC recipients were automatically eligible for both programs.

1961

Amendments to the Social Security Act led to a new emphasis on social services. Families with two parents were now able to receive AFDC based upon the unemployment of the father (AFDC-Unemployed Father). Welfare caseloads began to grow, for both one- and two-parent families.

1935

The Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program (later known as **Aid to Families with Dependent Children or AFDC**) was created as part of the Social Security Act. AFDC supported poor children whose parents were dead, absent, or incapacitated.

Washington State Legislative History, 1987 – 2019

2019

Substitute Senate Bill 5333 (SSB 5333, Chapter 46, Laws of 2019) made technical corrections to various provisions of the Uniform Parentage Act, which were also adopted by SSB 6334 (Chapter 6, Laws of 2018, effective January 1, 2019), and discussed below. Changes include "unrepealing" sections dealing with judicial proceedings based on an acknowledgment of parentage and removing references to the establishment of administrative support orders based on affidavits of paternity filed before July 1, 1997.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill (Chapter 415, Laws of 2019), 2019-2021 Operating Budget, was signed into law on May 21, 2019. The budget funded the following:

- Implementation of TANF program policy changes (see 2SHB 1603 – Chapter 343, Laws of 2019).
- Implementation of Automatic Voter Registration as a result of 2018's HB 2595 (Chapter 10, Laws of 2018).
- Increased naturalization services administered through the Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA).
- Initial implementation work for a federally-compliant Asset Verification System required for certain Medicaid eligibility decisions.
- Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) maximum grant increase from $197.00 to $363.00.
- Continuation of the Working Family Support (WFS) program.

2018

House Bill 2208 (HB 2208, Chapter 19, Laws of 2018), allows for background checks of current and prospective employees, as well as contractors with the state of Washington, who are or may be authorized by the agency for which he or she is employed to access federal tax information, pursuant to the requirements of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) safeguarding requirements and with the state plan under Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act. Implementation of this act is ongoing.

Substitute Senate Bill 6334 (SSB 6334, Chapter 150, Laws of 2018), relating to child support, but only including a parent's obligation to provide medical support, use of electronic funds transfers, notice of noncompliance, adoption of the economic table recommended by the child support work group, and references to the federal poverty level in self-support reserve limitations, contained sections that were effective June 7, 2018 (Sections 101-110) and sections that were effective January 1, 2019 (Sections 201 – 401). This bill:

- Made changes to medical child support obligations required by the federal Flexibility Rule (discussed above).
- Required that a business, employer, or payroll processor remit withheld funds by electronic means, with certain waiver and exception provisions.
- Adopted a new Economic Table for the Washington State Child Support Schedule (Chapter 26.19 RCW).
- Clarified that references to the Federal Poverty Level, used in determining the

Self-Support Reserve, mean "the federal poverty level for a one-person family."

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6037 (ESSB 6037, Chapter 6, Laws of 2018, effective January 1, 2019), adopted the most recent version of the Uniform Parentage Act. In addition to terminology changes (from "paternity" to "parentage"), this act:

- Added new ways to establish a parent-child relationship.
- Re-defined the presumption of parentage.
- Codified the establishment of *de facto* parentage.
- Changed the rules on who can sign an acknowledgment of parentage.
- Allowed paid surrogacy for the first time in Washington State.

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6032 (Chapter 299, Laws of 2018), 2018 Supplemental Operating Budget, was signed into law on March 27, 2018. A number of policy changes were funded in the operating budget, including:

- A 6.8 percent cash grant increase (in addition to the 2.5 percent increase in the 2017-19 enacted budget) for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), and Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA). The cumulative cash grant increase effective July 1, 2018 is 9.3 percent.
- A reduction in funding for TANF/WorkFirst partner contracts; $886,000 in SFY17 and $1.1 million in SFY19.
- Funding to increase the public assistance program vehicle exemption to a value of no more than $10,000 (from $5,000) and all other assets to $6,000 (from $1,000) (see ESSHB 1831).
- Funding to provide for staff and incapacity exam costs as a result of the increased Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) referrals (see SHB 2667).
- An increased Personal Needs Allowance (PNA) for recipients of the State Supplemental Payment who are in an institutional setting to $70 (from $58.43) per month effective January 1, 2019. Effective January 1, 2020, the PNA for these recipients will be adjusted annually by the percentage cost-of-living-adjustment for federal Social Security benefits (see SHB 2651).

Substitute House Bill 2651 (Chapter 137, Laws of 2018), increasing the personal needs allowance for people in residential and institutional care settings, took effect on January 1, 2019. This bill increases the Personal Needs Allowance (PNA) to $70 (from $58.43) per month for clients in medical institutions and certain community residential settings. Beginning January 1, 2020, the PNA for these recipients will be adjusted by the percentage of the cost-of-living-Adjustment (COLA) for federal benefits as published by the Social Security Administration.

House Bill 2816 (Chapter 52, Laws of 2018), transferring all aspects of Working Connections Child Care and Seasonal Child Care service delivery to the Department of Children, Youth, and Families, takes effect July 1, 2019. This bill transfers all aspects of Working

Connections Child Care (WCCC) and Seasonal Child Care (SCC) service delivery to the Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) and follows the recommendations of a report submitted to the Legislature on December 1, 2017, in accordance with HB 1661, Section 103. The transfer includes all tangible property used in carrying out the program functions, including office equipment, reports, records, and files; any appropriations made to DSHS for the programs' administration; employees engaged in performing program functions; and all rules and pending business before DSHS pertaining to the programs are continued and to be acted upon by DCYF. DCYF assumes all program responsibilities for the WCCC and SCC programs, including determinations of program eligibility, providing services to parents applying for or receiving benefits, making payments to providers, and establishing and monitoring program outcome measures.

Engrossed Third Substitute House Bill 1482 (Chapter 126, Laws of 2018), establishing the legislative-executive WorkFirst poverty reduction oversight task force, took effect on June 7, 2018. This bill modifies the current WorkFirst Legislative Executive Task Force to create the Legislative-Executive WorkFirst Poverty Reduction Oversight Task Force and an Intergenerational Poverty Advisory Committee to lay the groundwork in Washington for advancing intergenerational prosperity and reducing poverty. The task force must make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. DSHS is required to develop a five-year plan to address intergenerational poverty, subject to oversight and approval by the task force. Upon approval by the task force, the Department must submit these plans to the Governor and the appropriate committees of the Legislature by December 1, 2019. The task force must review the five-year plan by December 1, 2024, and direct DSHS to update the plan as needed.

Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1831 (Chapter 40, Laws of 2018), Revising resource limitations for public assistance, took effect on February 1, 2019. This bill increases the resource limits for cash assistance program eligibility to $6,000 (from $1,000) and exempts the value of one vehicle up to $10,000 (from $5,000).

Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 2667, Improving housing stability for people with disabilities and seniors, was signed into law and became effective due to an emergency clause on March 13, 2018. The bill expanded eligibility for the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program to include recipients of the Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) program and expanded eligibility for the HEN Referral program by removing the restriction that disqualified individuals who are primarily incapacitated due to a substance use disorder (Sections 1 and 2). The bill also required the Department to share demographic data of those persons determined eligible for a referral to the HEN program with Commerce on a monthly basis (Section 3 took effect on June 7, 2018).

2017

Substitute House Bill 1543 (SHB 1543, Chapter 234, Laws of 2017), Parental Rights and Responsibilities of Sexual Assault Perpetrators and Survivors, took effect on July 23, 2017. This bill established a process under the Uniform Parentage Act (UPA, Chapter 26.26 RCW) to adjudicate parental rights and obligations in cases in which the person seeking parental

rights or presumed to be a legal parent is alleged to have committed a sexual assault against the child's parent and the child was conceived as the result of the sexual assault. "Sexual assault" means nonconsensual sexual penetration that results in pregnancy. If an allegation of sexual assault resulting in pregnancy is raised in the context of a parentage action, the court must conduct a fact-finding hearing on the allegation. If the court finds the person seeking parental rights or the presumed parent committed sexual assault of the child's parent, and that the child was born within 320 days, the court must either: **(1)** enter an order that the person seeking parental rights or presumed to be the parent is not a parent of the child, if requested by the child's legal parent or guardian; or **(2)** enter an order consistent with the relief requested by the child's parent or legal guardian if it is in the best interests of the child. The order must include a requirement for payment of child support, birth-related costs, or both, if sought by the legal parent or guardian. If the legal parent or guardian declines an order for child support, even if the child currently or in the future receives public assistance, the order must provide that support enforcement agencies may not file administrative or court proceedings to establish or collect child support from the person who was found by the court to have committed the sexual assault.

Substitute House Bill 1624 (SHB 1624, Chapter 9, Laws of 2017), Concerning Working Connections Child Care Eligibility for Vulnerable Children, took effect on December 1, 2018. This bill makes certain populations of vulnerable children eligible for the Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) subsidy program for a minimum of twelve months. Effective December 1, 2018, a child will be eligible for WCCC if: (a) the child received child protective services (CPS), child welfare services (CWS) or services through a family assessment response (FAR) within the prior six months; (b) has been referred for child care as part of the family's case management; and (c) is residing with a biological parent or guardian.

Second Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1661 (2E2SHB 1661, Chapter 6, Laws of 2017), Creating the Department of Children, Youth and Families, took effect on October 19, 2017. This bill allows for the creation of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) by merging Department of Early Learning (DEL) with the Department of Social and Health Services' (DSHS) Children's Administration (CA) effective July 1, 2018, and DSHS Juvenile Rehabilitation (JRA) effective July 1, 2019. The bill requires DSHS, DEL, and DCYF to prepare a plan for transferring Working Connections Child Care eligibility to DCYF effective July 1, 2019. This bill recodifies RCWs pertaining to the current departments and transfers control to the new department.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1814 (ESHB 1814, Chapter 269, Laws of 2017), DSHS Notification and Service, took effect on July 23, 2017. This bill allows the Department to serve certain notices by certified mail. Section 6 of the bill allows the Division of Child Support to serve a *Notice of Noncompliance and Intent to Suspend Licenses* by regular mail when the underlying support order contains statutorily-required language warning of the possibility of license suspension for noncompliance with a child support order.

Substitute House Bill 1815 (SHB 1815, Chapter 276, Laws of 2017), Rights of an Alleged Parent in Dependency Proceedings, took effect on July 23, 2017. This bill intends to harmonize the definition of "parent" used in the Uniform Parentage Act (Chapter 26.26 RCW) and the Dependency statutes (Title 13 RCW). It defines "parent" as the biological or adoptive parent of a child, or an individual who has established a parent-child relationship under RCW 26.26.101, unless the legal rights of that person have been terminated by a judicial proceeding pursuant to Washington law, or under the equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

Senate Bill 5118 (SB 5118, Chapter 270 , Laws of 2017), Increasing the Personal Needs Allowance for Persons Receiving State-Financed Care, took effect on July 1, 2017. This bill allows for a personal needs allowance (PNA) increase to reflect the cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) made to federal Social Security benefits for Medicaid-eligible residents in institutions and community-based residential settings receiving long-term care, developmental disabilities, or mental health services.

Second Substitute Senate Bill 5347 (2SSB 5347, Chapter 156, Laws of 2017), Concerning the Definition of Work Activity for the Purposes of the WorkFirst Program, took effect on July 23, 2017. This bill amends RCW 74.08A.250 to allow for expansion of vocational education as an approvable work activity from 12 months to 24 months.

Substitute Senate Bill 5883, the 2017-2019 Operating Biennium Budget was signed into law on June 30, 2017. A number of policy changes were funded in the operating budget, including:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA) and Refugee Cash Assistance program grants will increase by 2.5 percent beginning in SFY 2019;
- Means tests for kinship caregivers will be repealed (see 2ESSB 5890);
- Working Family Support received funding to continue the program through the biennium, and;
- Infant exemptions from work, for TANF parents, was extended for children up to 24 months

Second Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5890 (2ESSB 5890, Chapter 20, Laws of 2017), Concerning Foster Care and Adoption Support, took effect on October 19, 2017. This bill facilitates and supports permanency for children in the foster care system, including through promoting adoption. Section 16, as of July 1, 2018, repeals income means testing for nonparent caregivers applying for or receiving Child-Only TANF grants on behalf of the children in their care.

Engrossed Second Substitute Bill 5898 (ESSB 5898, Chapter 21, Laws of 2017), Concerning Eligibility for Public Assistance Programs, took effect on October 19, 2017. This bill removes outdated WorkFirst suspension dates and amends RCW 74.08a.260 to suspend WorkFirst participation for TANF recipients with a child under age two. It modifies the good cause reasons for failure to participate by adding in the recipients with a child under age two. It adds language that parents with a child under age two and claiming good cause exemption may still be required to participate in the

activities noted in subsections (2a-d) and (3). Subsection (5) limits a good cause exemption under subsection (1)(b) to a maximum of twenty-four months in a parent's lifetime. Subsection (3) notes the department shall work with a parent claiming good cause exemption to participate in programs and services regarding parenting skills and promote child well-being, including but not limited to home visitation programs.

2016

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.

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 is suspended until the individual is released.

2015

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.

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:

(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.

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5498 (Chapter 214, Laws of 2015), Revising the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, adopted the 2008 version of UIFSA pursuant to the requirements of Public Law 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (pg. 4, *supra*), with an effective date of July 1, 2015.

Senate Bill (SB) 5793 (Chapter 124, Laws of 2015), Providing Credit Towards Child Support Obligations for Veterans Benefits took effect 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."

2014

House Bill (HB) 2585, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – Benefits for a Child was signed into law on March 27, 2014. The bill created greater parity for non-parental caregivers by amending RCW 74.12.037 to allow a 50% unearned income disregard for TANF child-only cases involving non-parental caregivers, many of whom are kinship caregivers (such as a grandparent, aunt, uncle or other relative). This change 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.

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

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

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

4) Modified the Additional Requirements for Emergent Needs (AREN) program to a maximum of $750 per household in a 12-month period rather than in a lifetime;
5) Modified the WorkFirst sanction policy from a four-month period to a two-month period and implemented a home visit program for clients who do not attend an in-person meeting regarding their IRP prior to termination for non-compliance;
6) Adjusted funding for the Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Tribal TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE), and WorkFirst contracts;
7) Gave one-time funding to complete Lean process projects and technical assistance visits to local Community Service Offices (CSOs); and
8) Implemented a mandatory Orientation for WorkFirst clients.

2013

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2069, Continuation of Safety Net Benefits for Persons Determined to Have a Physical or Mental Disability, was signed into law on June 30. The bill redefined eligibility for the Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) program by making it less restrictive than SSI disability criteria, reducing the minimum incapacity duration from 12 to 9 months, and reducing consideration of an individual's ability to perform past work from 15 to 10 years. The less restrictive disability standard will be in place for 18 months only, from January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. After that, the program will revert back to the more restrictive standards now in place. The bill also replaced the current mechanism for determining potential eligibility for Housing and Essential Needs (HEN). To be potentially eligible for HEN currently, an individual must receive Medical Care Services (MCS). SHB 2069 replaced the MCS requirement for HEN with an incapacity determination by DSHS intended to identify individuals who are "eligible for referral" to HEN services. MCS eligibility was also narrowed to only ABD and HEN recipients who are ineligible for Medicaid expansion. The effective dates for these changes range from January 1, 2014 to July 1, 2015 (Section 2 only).

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

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

maintaining eligibility for WCCC. The effective date for the bill is July 28, 2013.

Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1723, Expanding and Streamlining Early Learning Services and Programs, was signed into law on May 21. The bill put into statute the 200% FPL income eligibility threshold for 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 **(6)** 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 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 (ABD), Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA), 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, blind by SSA standards, or determined 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 ABD and PWA 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 MCS benefits for 12 months and annually thereafter to determine whether they would meet the standards for the ABD program.

Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1267 amended the state version of the Uniform Parentage Act and clarified and expanded the rights and obligations of state registered domestic partners and other couples related to parentage. The bill used non-gender-specific terminology and referred to a "parent" instead of "mother" or "father," and "person" instead of "woman" or "man." An exception, based on the child support program's state plan under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, was made for the paternity acknowledgment process, which provided that the mother of a child and a man claiming to be the genetic father of a child could sign an acknowledgment of paternity with intent to establish the man's paternity. This bill became effective July 22, 2011.

2010

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2684 was enacted to establish an Opportunity Employment and Education Center (OCEE) within the Seattle Community College District, which would house various educational and social services providers in order to integrate access to benefit programs and services. The bill also required the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) to make recommendations on the location of an additional center by December 1, 2010. The center is required to provide services including Basic Food, TANF and WorkFirst, general assistance, and SSI facilitation. This bill became effective June 10, 2010. The OCEE is located on the campus of the North Seattle Community College.

Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2782 was enacted containing three distinct provisions: **(1)** It required the creation of an "Opportunity Portal," a web-based universal application/benefit portal that would make it easier for low-income families and individuals to apply for and access a broad array of services and benefits. Creation 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.

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

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

Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 2603 was enacted requiring a state agency to furnish a small business with a copy of any state statute or rule that it has failed to follow before the agency can impose a fine, civil penalty, or administrative penalty for noncompliance. This bill required DSHS to revise its forms used for noncompliance actions in order to provide small businesses with copies of the state statutes for which it may impose penalties for noncompliance. This bill became effective June 10, 2010.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6893 suspended the child support pass-through effective May 1, 2011.

2009

House Bill (HB) 1270 was enacted allowing DSHS and HCA to adopt electronic signatures for online applications for benefits. This provision became effective July 26, 2009.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6024 eliminated the 45-day processing timeframe for General Assistance applications filed by a person confined in a correctional facility or institution. The provision became effective November 1, 2009.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2071 allowed DSHS to continue to decide whether education and training (including higher education) for a WorkFirst recipient was appropriate. SHBS 2071 encouraged DSHS to make more use of education and training opportunities, but referred to moving the recipient into full-time WorkFirst activities as quickly as possible; giving DSHS the latitude to make the decision on what

would be the best activity for the recipient. The Bill required DSHS to describe services available to the recipient either during or after WorkFirst to enable the recipient to not only obtain and keep employment, but advance in the workplace and increase wage earning potential over time. This bill became effective July 26, 2009.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1244, the operating budget, r*equired DSHS to make the following changes: **(1)** i*n regions with high numbers of GA-U clients, coordination with local workforce development councils to expedite access to worker retraining programs; **(2)** identify GA-U clients who would be eligible for federal disability benefits if they became a naturalized citizen, and give them priority to naturalization services funded through DSHS; **(3)** work with the Washington State Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) to develop a process for referring GA-U clients who may be eligible for veteran's services; **(4)** outstation DVA staff in selected Community Services Offices in King and Pierce counties to facilitate applications for veteran's services; **(5)** intensively evaluate persons who have received GA-U for more than 12 months. For those with an impairment that would not qualify for federal disability benefits, the Bill allowed expedited referrals to services that can eliminate or minimize barriers to employment, like mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and vocational rehabilitation services that are available through the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; **(6)** implement 50% earned income disregard for GA – the same as TANF; and **(7)** provide ten additional SSI Facilitators.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1845 implemented federal regulations concerning medical child support obligations. All child support orders had to require both parents to provide medical support for any child named in the order. Medical support consisted of health insurance coverage and cash medical support, which consisted of a parent's proportionate share of uninsured medical expenses and, if the obligated parent did not provide health insurance coverage, could include a monthly payment toward the premium paid by the other parent or the state for coverage for the child. The court could waive the coverage requirement for one parent under appropriate circumstances. The requirement to contribute a parent's proportionate share of uninsured medical expenses could not be waived for either parent. This bill became effective October 1, 2009.

2008

Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 2687, the operating budget, was enacted effective July 1, 2008. Section 207 of the budget: **(1)** provided a 3% grant increase to TANF/CEAP households for increased housing costs; **(2)** increased the gross income limit for Basic Food eligibility to 200% FPL; and **(3)** provided five additional SSI Facilitators for the General Assistance program.

Senate Bill (SB) 6950 provided a limited waiver or suspension of statutory obligations during officially declared emergencies. Section 201 expanded eligibility for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) benefits to individuals without children during a Governor-declared state of emergency. The Bill provided the foundation for the Disaster Cash Assistance Program.

2007

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5244 was enacted authorizing statutory changes needed to implement child support provisions of the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. These included limiting child support assignment to the months that the family received TANF and "pass through" to the family of up to $100 per month for one child and $200 per month for two or more children. "Pass through" must be disregarded as income for the TANF program. Both these provisions become effective October 1, 2008. The bill also required DSHS to pursue enforcement of medical support against either or both parents.

Second Substitute Senate Bill (2SSB) 6016 was enacted allowing a parent to be exempt from WorkFirst participation requirements while a child was under 12 months old, but limiting the exemption to 12 months in the parent's lifetime (the federal limit). The bill allowed DSHS to require the parent to participate in part-time mental health, alcohol or drug treatment, domestic violence services, or parenting education or skills training during the exemption period if indicated by an assessment. Parenting skills training could now include voluntary home visitation services, if available.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5830 directed DSHS to work with the Washington Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (WCPCAN), Department of Health, Department of Early Learning, and Family Policy Council to coordinate or consolidate home visitation services for children and families. These services were now required to address risk factors for child abuse and neglect and poor education outcomes for children, including family poverty and lack of parental education and job skills.

Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 1088 required DSHS to collaborate with county juvenile court administrators and the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration to conduct expedited medical determinations and restore medical assistance 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 complementary to services already provided by DSHS, voluntary for parents, and delivered through performance-based contracts with community-based organizations.

WorkFirst Career Services Budget Proviso authorized DSHS to establish a post-TANF work transition program.

2006

Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1290 was enacted requiring expedited eligibility determinations and timely access to medical assistance for persons with mental disorders being released from confinement. Additionally, it required collaboration with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), the Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Social Security Administration (SSA) to develop processes and procedures for coordination. DSHS was directed to phase in the new procedures on a statewide basis and continue to evaluate funding needs as the program was implemented.

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.

Medicaid Treatment Child Care (MTCC) Budget Proviso required DSHS to contract for MTCC services and authorize care for eligible children referred by TANF caseworkers and public health nurses.

2005

Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill (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.

2004

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.

2003

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 was signed into law on May 7, 2003 permanently Authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP), which was scheduled to expire on June 30, 2003. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1, 2003, the program was expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS was directed to enter into an agreement with the

Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM, which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.

1997

Engrossed House Bill (EHB) 3901, the **Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF)**, was signed into law on April 17, 1997. It established the **WorkFirst** program in Washington State and replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The Success Through Employment Program (STEP) Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit was repealed and replaced with a five-year lifetime limit for cash assistance. The earned income exemption was increased to 50% of gross wages, overpayments due to retrospective budgeting were eliminated, 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

2019

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Overview 3

Key Changes as a Result of Federal Law 4

Program and Policy Changes 4

Funding Changes 4

Funding Details 4

Overview

On August 22, 1996, President Bill Clinton signed into law the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996* that created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, thereby replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) programs. Under PRWORA, each state is required to operate a Title IV-D Child Support program in order to be eligible for TANF funds. On April 17, 1997, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act*, creating the WorkFirst program, Washington State's TANF program. The WorkFirst program went into effect in August 1997. These two federal and state laws resulted in major program and funding changes.

On August 5, 1997, President Clinton signed into law the *Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997*, which made numerous technical corrections to PRWORA. Funding and spending requirements included: (1) limiting the amount of TANF funds that can be transferred to Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) to 10% of the TANF block grant, and removing the requirement to transfer $2 to the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every $1 transferred to the SSBG; (2) modification of the MOE requirements for the Contingency Fund; and (3) modification of TANF work participation penalties so that the penalty amount is 5% in the first year, and increasing by 2% per year up to 21% maximum.

On February 8, 2006, President George Bush signed into law the *Deficit Reduction Act of 2005* reauthorizing the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program with a renewed focus on work, program integrity and strengthening families through healthy marriage promotion and responsible fatherhood. Work activities were defined along with procedures for counting and verifying reported hours. The reauthorization was scheduled to expire on September 30, 2010.

On February 17, 2009, President Barack Obama signed into law the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)* of 2009, which provided funding in several key areas: (1) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - providing a 13.6 percent increase in the maximum benefits (Basic Food); (2) TANF – making numerous changes to the TANF program by establishing a TANF Emergency Contingency Fund to provide additional funds to states that experience an increase in (a) their TANF caseload and expenditures, (b) short-term non-recurring benefits, or (c) subsidized employment programs. States were eligible to receive 80% of the increase in expenditures between FFY 2007 and FFY 2008 (whichever is less) and FFY 2009. Funding was available for FFY 2009 and 2010 and was limited to 50% of the combined annual TANF awards for the 2 year period; and (3) modifying the TANF carry-forward rules to allow states to carry forward unexpended TANF and emergency contingency funds to the next year without the requirement to spend them on assistance.

Key Changes as a Result of Federal Law

Program and Policy Changes

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.

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 $23,932,442 in Tribal TANF awards to $379,064,017.

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

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

of Health and Human Services (HHS) has set the amount at $362,747,765. In FFY 2017, the base MOE level was reduced by $21,542,170, for Tribal TANF programs operating in the state, to $341,205,595.

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 2018, Washington's MOE requirement was 75% of the adjusted FFY 1994 spending level, or $255,904,196.

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 $362,747,765. Beginning with FFY 2017, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) reduced this amount to $341,205,595.

HHS also set the MOE requirement for the CCDF block grant, based on state expenditures in FFY 1994. The CCDF MOE amount was $40,543,030 for FFY 2018.

Child Support Federal Legislative History

SFY

2019

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Child Support Federal Legislative History, 1950 – 2018 4
2018 4
2016/2017 4
2014 4
2011 4
2010 4
2009 4
2006 5
2005 5
1999 5
1998 6
1997 6
1996 7
1995 7
1994 7
1993 7
1992 7
1990 7
1989 7
1988 7
1987 8
1986 8
1984 8
1982 8
1981 8
1980 9
1978 9
1977 9
1976 9
1974 9

1967 9
1965 9
1950 9

Child Support Federal Legislative History, 1950 – 2018

2018

In early 2018, Congress passed another continuing resolution to fund the federal government [PL 115-123, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018; Section 53117], which included a policy requirement that all state child support agencies increase the annual user fee. This is part of the 2019 ESA/DCS request legislation proposal.

2016/2017

The Final Rule entitled Flexibility, Efficiency, and Modernization in Child Support Enforcement Programs ("Flexibility Rule") was published on December 20, 2016 in the Federal Register, Volume 81, Number 244, on page 93492; the rule was effective January 19, 2017. There are various implementation dates for different sections in the Flexibility Rule: the amendment to 45 CFR 303.31, was to be implemented by July 1, 2018. The Washington Legislature implemented this section in Part I of SSB 6334 (Chapter 150, Laws of 2018); Part I took effect on June 7, 2018.

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

PL 109-8, the **Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005** (effective October 17, 2005), contained several provisions which allowed child support to continue to be enforced even if a debtor had filed bankruptcy. Child support claims were given priority. Proceedings related to child support for income withholding, license suspension, credit bureau reporting, tax refund intercepts, and enforcement of medical obligations were made exempt from automatic stay provisions. Bankruptcy trustees were required to notify the claim holder and the child support agency of the debtor's last known address.

1999

PL 106-113, the **Consolidated Appropriations Act 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.

The Act also required the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to submit a report to Congress on the feasibility of lowering the threshold amount of an individual's support arrearage from $5,000 to $2,500 before the Secretary of State would refuse to issue a passport to such an individual.

PL 106-169, the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999, narrowed the hold harmless provision

for State share distribution of collected child support.

1998

PL 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998** (CSPIA), generally provided for an alternative penalty procedure for States that failed to meet Federal child support data processing requirements, and it reformed Federal incentive payments for effective child support performance. The law also required the creation of a Medical Support Working Group to identify any impediments to effective enforcement of medical support and to recommend appropriate remedies. (The Medical Support Working Group's report was issued in August of 2000.)

PL 105-306 included technical amendments to CSPIA that reduced by 20% the penalty for State failure to meet the deadline for compliance with child support data processing and information retrieval requirements. This law also amended the effective date for State enactment of certain medical support requirements.

PL 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998**, provided penalties for failure to meet data processing requirements, reformed incentive payments and provided penalties for violating inter-jurisdictional adoption requirements. Incentive payments were based on paternity establishment, order establishment, current support collected, cases paying past due support, and cost effectiveness and on a percentage of collections. Incentive payments had to be reinvested in the state's child support program.

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

1997

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

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

PL 105-89, the **Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997**, made the Federal Parent Locator

Service available to child welfare services for enforcement of custody and support orders.

1996

Title III of the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act** (PRWORA) of 1996 (PL 104-193) abolished Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and established Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Each state was required to operate a **Title IV-D child support program** to be eligible for TANF funds. States had to comply with numerous changes in child support services. Many of those changes included enhanced child support enforcement tools, such as license suspension for non-payment of support; the financial institution data match; requiring states to adopt the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) of 1996; and the adoption of federal withholding forms.

1995

PL 104-35 extended the deadline two years for states to have an automated data processing and information retrieval system. The 90 percent match was not extended.

1994

PL 103-432, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1994**, required states to periodically report debtor parents to consumer reporting agencies.

PL 103-403, the **Small Business Administration Amendments of 1994**, rendered delinquent child support payers ineligible for small business loans.

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

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

1993

PL 103-66, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993**, required states to establish paternity on 75 percent of the children on 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; 4) develop an automated tracking system; 5) provide immediate wage withholding; 6) have parents furnish Social Security numbers when a birth certificate is issued; and 7) 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 Federal Financial Participation (FFP) and incentives. In addition, Congress repealed the mandatory non-AFDC collection fee retroactive to 1981, making it an option. States were allowed to collect spousal support for non-AFDC cases. Military personnel were required to make allotments from their pay, if delinquent in their child support.

1981

PL 97-35, the **Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981**, amended IV-D in five ways: 1) IRS was authorized to withhold tax refunds for delinquent child support; 2) IV-D agencies were required to collect spousal support for AFDC families; 3) IV-D agencies were required to collect fees from parents delinquent in child support; 4) obligations assigned to the state were no longer dischargeable in bankruptcy proceedings and 5) states were required to withhold a portion of unemployment for delinquent support.

1980

PL 96-272, the **Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980**, amended the Social Security Act as follows: 1) Federal Financial Participation (FFP) for non-AFDC was made permanent; 2) states could receive incentives on interstate AFDC collections; and 3) states had to claim expenditures within two years.

PL 96-265, the **Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980**, increased federal matching funds to 90 percent for automated systems. Matching funds were made available for court staff. IRS was authorized to collect arrearages for non-AFDC families. IV-D agencies were allowed access to wage data.

1978

PL 95-598, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978**, repealed section 456(b) of the Social Security Act (42 USC §656(b)), which had barred the discharge in bankruptcy of assigned child support arrears. (PL 97-35 in 1981 restored this section.)

1977

PL 95-142, the **Medicare-Medicaid Antifraud and Abuse Amendments of 1977**, enabled states to require Medicaid applicants to assign the state their rights to medical support. Incentives were made for states securing collections on behalf of other states.

PL 95-30 amended section 454 of the Social Security Act, including garnishment of federal employees, bonding employees who handled cash and changing incentive rates.

1976

PL 94-566 required state employment agencies to provide addresses of obligated parents to state child support agencies.

1974

PL 93-647, the **Social Security Amendments of 1974**, created Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, the child support program. The program was designed for cost recovery of state and federal outlays on public assistance and for cost avoidance to help families leave welfare and to help families avoid turning to public assistance.

1967

PL 90-248, the **Social Security Amendments of 1967**, allowed states access to IRS for addresses of obligated parents. Each state was required to establish a single child support unit for AFDC children. States were required to work cooperatively.

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

2019

ESA Briefing Book

Table of Contents

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2019 8
May 2019 8
February 2019 8
August 2018 8
July 2018 8
June 2018 9
March 2018 9
January 2018 9
October 2017 9
August 2017 9
July 2017 9
January 2017 10
October 2016 10
July 2016 10
June 2016 10
May 2016 10
February 2016 10
January 2016 10
October 2015 11
August 2015 11
July 2015 11
May 2015 11
April 2015 12
January 2015 12
November 2014 12
July 2014 13
June 2014 13
May 2014 13
April 2014 13
March 2014 13

February 2014 13
January 2014 13
December 2013 14
November 2013 14
October 2013 15
September 2013 15
August 2013 15
July 2013 15
May 2013 15
April 2013 15
February 2013 16
January 2013 16
August 2012 16
July 2012 16
June 2012 18
February 2012 18
January 2012 18
December 2011 18
November 2011 18
October 2011 20
September 2011 20
July 2011 20
May 2011 22
April 2011 22
March 2011 22
February 2011 23
January 2011 24
December 2010 25
October 2010 25
September 2010 27
July 2010 28

May 2010 29
April 2010 29
March 2010 29
November 2009 30
October 2009 30
September 2009 30
July 2009 31
April 2009 31
February 2009 31
October 2008 31
August 2008 32
July 2008 32
February 2008 32
December 2007 32
July 2007 33
April 2007 33
July 2006 33
June 2006 34
May 2006 34
April 2006 34
March 2006 35
February 2006 35
January 2006 36
December 2005 36
November 2005 37
October 2005 37
September 2005 37
July 2005 37
June 2005 37
March 2005 37
February 2005 38

January 2005 38
October 2004 38
July 2004 38
May 2004 38
April 2004 39
January 2004 39
December 2003 40
November 2003 40
October 2003 41
September 2003 41
August 2003 41
July 2003 41
June 2003 41
May 2003 41
April 2003 42
March 2003 42
February 2003 42
January 2003 42
October 2002 42
August 2002 43
July 2002 43
June 2002 44
May 2002 44
April 2002 45
March 2002 45
February 2002 45
January 2002 46
December 2001 46
October 2001 47
August 2001 47
July 2001 47

March 2001 47
October 2000 47
July 2000 48
June 2000 48
May 2000 48
April 2000 48
March 2000 48
January 2000 49
November 1999 49
October 1999 49
September 1999 49
August 1999 50
July 1999 50
June 1999 51
May 1999 51
April 1999 51
March 1999 51
February 1999 52
January 1999 52
November 1998 52
October 1998 52
September 1998 52
July 1998 52
April 1998 52
March 1998 52
February 1998 52
November 1997 52
October 1997 53
September 1997 53
August 1997 53
July 1997 54

May 1997 54
April 1997 54
February 1997 55
January 1997 55
November 1996 57
October 1996 58
August 1996 58
July 1996 58
May 1996 58
March 1996 58
December 1995 59
October 1995 59
September 1995 59
August 1995 59
July 1995 60

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2019

May 2019

Cash Assistance Overpayments *[State Change]* - Effective May 1, 2019, CSD no longer establishes cash overpayments for dependent children. This change supports the dependent child's financial well-being. CSD will establish an overpayment when a non-needy caretaker relative or guardian receives an overpayment on behalf of a dependent child. CSD will not use grant reductions to recover overpayments from non-needy caretaker relatives or guardians when the assessed overpayment was for a child who is not currently part of the assistance unit.

February 2019

Asset Limit Increase *[State Change]* - Effective February 1, 2019, resource limits for cash benefits increased. Increased resource limits allow applicants and recipients of cash benefits to save for emergencies and keep a reliable vehicle to get to and from appointments, school and work. The new limit for liquid resources increased from $1,000 to $6,000 and the new limit for vehicle equity increased from $5,000 to $10,000. This increase affected the following programs:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF);
- State Family Assistance (SFA);
- The Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) program;
- The Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral program;
- Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); and
- Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA).

August 2018

Foundational Community Supports – Recipients of ABD and the HEN Referral program received referrals for Supported Employment and Supportive Housing benefits available for eligible clients through their Medicaid coverage.

July 2018

TANF Grant Increase *[State Change]* - Effective July 1, 2018, there was a 6.8 percent cash grant increase (in addition to the 2.5 percent increase in the 2017-19 enacted budget) for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), and Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA). The cumulative cash grant increase was 9.3 percent.

Child-Only TANF Means Testing Repeal *[State Change]* - Effective July 1, 2018, for child-only Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or State Funded Assistance (SFA), the caregiver's income no longer counts in determining eligibility or benefit amount. This change applies to households where the cash assistance provided is only for the child or children in the home. This change applies to relatives other than the child's parents (like a grandparent, sibling, aunt or uncle) and caregivers who are not related to the child.

Domestic Violence Unit Transfers to CSD [***Administrative Change]*** – Effective July 1, 2018, The Domestic Violence Unit including Victim Services and DV Perpetrator programs transferred from DSHS Children's Administration to ESA/CSD. This change is a result of a DSHS reorganization following the

move of Children's Administration to the newly created Department of Children, Youth and Families (HB 1661 2017 Legislative Session).

June 2018

Staying Connected – Effective June 1, 2018, recipients of CSD programs could access additional cell phone minutes if they were also customers of the federal Lifeline program through participating wireless carriers.

March 2018

ABD/HEN Referral – Effective March 13, 2018, recipients of the ABD program became eligible to receive a referral to the Commerce administered Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program. Eligibility for the HEN Referral program was also expanded to include individuals who are primarily incapacitated due to a substance use disorder.

Child Care – Effective March 1, 2018, there were new household composition requirements for single parent households when status could not be verified through DSHS systems.

Getting Connected – Effective March 2018, Employment Security Department and Community Service Division (CSD) created marketing materials to inform CSD recipients of free cell phone and voicemail services.

January 2018

Minimum Wage Increase – Effective January 1, the Washington minimum wage increased to $11.50 per hour statewide with some areas having local increases above that amount.

a) Paid Employment – the minimum wage increase affected all wages and cash benefits paid to Community Jobs (CJ) participants.

B) Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) – the minimum wage increase may result in a decrease in the number of hours clients are required to participate in unpaid Work Experience (WE).

October 2017

WorkFirst – Effective October 19, 2017, the infant exemption was expanded to include parents with a child under two years of age. This change allows a parent to be exempt from mandatory WorkFirst activities for up to 24 months in a lifetime as long as there is a child in the home under two years of age. Parents were allowed to participate voluntarily in WorkFirst activities.

August 2017

Child Care - Starting August 1, 2017, licensed child care programs that accept state child care subsidies and serve children younger than school age must have completed training, verified the professional records of their staff, and completed self-assessments among other activities in Early Achievers, Washington's Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) for child care..

July 2017

Child Care – Effective July 1, 2017, families experiencing homelessness were eligible for child care subsidies for a four-month grace period to address homelessness. At the end of this period, the parents must be working or in another approved activity for child care subsidy to continue. This new policy replaced the prior Department of Early Learning Homeless Child Care Program.

Working Family Support – Effective July 1, 2017 funding was approved through the biennium for

Working Family Support program with a cap of 10,000 cases.

WorkFirst Activity – Effective July 23, 2017, allows for the expansion of vocational education as an approvable work activity from 12 months to 24 months.

January 2017

Basic Food – Beginning January 1, 2017, the Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs) exemption was again expanded statewide, with the exception of King County (not including Muckleshoot tribal land). Non-exempt ABAWDs within King County, except for those residing on Muckleshoot tribal land, may only receive 3 months of Basic Food benefits within a 36 month period unless they:

a) Worked at least 20 hours per week averaged monthly (80 hours/month);

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.

October 2016

Child Care – Effective October 1, 2016, when child care applicants reapply for child care and are above 200% FPL and below 220% FPL, they are eligible for a 3-month grace period to transition to private pay childcare.

July 2016

Child Care – Effective July 1, 2016, child care applicants no longer had to report most changes after being approved, creating a true 12-month eligibility period. Clients could continue to use childcare if they were no longer in an approved activity or if their income went above 200% FPL. If the household income went above 85% State Median Income (SMI), the client's childcare would be closed. Licensed Child Care Centers and FFN providers received a flat 2% increase. Licensed Child Care Family Homes received an increase that varies geographically and is based on the 75th percentile of the local child care market rate.

June 2016

Basic Food /Cash – Effective June 16, 2016, an applicant or recipient was 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 made 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:

a) Worked at least 20 hours per week averaged monthly (80 hours/month);
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 will not be 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, households receiving Basic Food or Cash assistance with self-employment income could choose the greater of:

a) A standard 50% deduction from the gross self-employment income; or
b) A deduction consisting of actual verified and allowable costs 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

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.

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

Child Care – Effective April 30, 2015, the Non-Standard Hours Bonus (NSHB) was suspended because funds were exhausted.

January 2015

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 do not receive the maximum food allotment and are not 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.

    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.

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

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 were now two types of sanction penalties: sanction reduction penalty and sanction termination penalty. If the parent attended the noncompliance case staffing and did not have good cause, the parent would be subject to the sanction reduction penalty for two months. If the parent was sanctioned for two months in a row, his/her TANF grant might close. If the parent did not attend the noncompliance case staffing or the home visit, the TANF case would be closed the first of the following month after 10-day notice.

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

Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Disability Standards – Effective July 1, 2014, the ABD program reverted to the more restrictive disability standards, in accordance with the passage of Senate Bill 6573. The minimum duration requirement increased from nine to twelve months and consideration of an individual's ability to perform past work extended from ten to fifteen years.

WorkFirst Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) – Effective July 18, 2014, a new WorkFirst CE assisted case managers in completing a more thorough upfront evaluation when TANF was approved. The new CE was recommended as part of the 2010 WorkFirst Redesign Initiative.

Child Care – Effective July 1, 2014, child care providers received a base rate increase in their child care subsidy rates of four percent.

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 Family 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

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 lifetime limit.

Reporting Indigence Exemptions – A new streamlined process for reporting indigence exemptions to sponsor deeming for legal immigrants was introduced, and with the exception of SSI related medical (S02), the Department no longer reports indigence exemption for medical programs.

April 2014

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 benefits 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

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.

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-this 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.

   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.

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) – the minimum wage increase may result in a decrease in hours of mandatory WorkFirst participation.

December 2013

Child Care – Effective December 1, 2013, parents who received Working Connections Child Care benefits and participated in 110 hours or more of approved work or work-related activities became eligible for full-time child care services in accordance with the passage of Senate Bill 5595.

State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Decrease – Starting December 1, 2013, the Department reduced the State Supplemental Assistance Program (SSP) payment for SSI recipients who are aged, blind, or have an ineligible spouse from $46 to $40 to stay within available funds.

November 2013

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.

Reductions to Basic Food, Washington Combined Application Project (WASHCAP), and Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants 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

WorkFirst Support Services Instant Issuance Fuel Card – Starting October 1, 2013, Bank of America (BOA) fuel cards could provide gasoline assistance for participants in the WorkFirst program. Fuel cards could be authorized for up to $50, and would only work at gas pumps.

Restoration of Community Works – Effective October 18, 2013, the Department introduced the Community Works (WC) program as a new unpaid work experience program that was structured to provide WorkFirst participants structured unpaid work experience.

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 for 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

CEAP Reinstatement – Funding became available for CEAP. Any applications for CEAP received on or after July 1, 2013 could be approved.

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) – An 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 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

Minimum Wage Increase – Effective January 1, 2013, the Washington minimum wage increased to $9.19 per hour.

a. Paid Employment – the minimum wage increase affects all wages and cash benefits paid to Community Jobs (CJ) and Job Connection (JC) programs. A client's January income must be prospectively 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.

CEAP Suspension – State funding for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was exhausted. The program was suspended effective January 1, 2013 through June 30, 2013

August 2012

1. **EBT Fees** – Starting August 1, 2012, public assistance recipients 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 did not eliminate the use of vouchers. Vouchers would continue to be used for support services exceeding $50.00, or when pre-paid merchant cards were not an option.

3. The temporary automated system used to track pre-paid merchant cards is called "CardMinder." This system:

    a. Allowed the Department to track the cards from the time they arrive in ESA Fiscal to when they are issued to a client.
    b. Used a magnetic card reader similar to EBT.
    c. Had limited functionality because it was not able to track negotiables that did not have magnetic coding such as bus passes or tickets. The current purchase, issuance and tracking of transportation negotiables remained unchanged.

4. Is unable to attribute issuances to a specific client or subcategory in eJAS.

July 2012

1. In accordance with the 2012 Supplemental Budget (3ESHB 2127), the following changes took effect:

    a. TANF Payment Standard – the maximum TANF cash grant was increased from $726 to $941 for families of six or more.
    b. Food Assistance Program (FAP) for Legal Immigrants – funding now
    c. provided at 50% of the benefit level for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
    d. Child Care Subsidy Program :

i. Eligibility increased from 175% to 200% FPL; and

ii. Certifications increased from 6-month to 12-month periods.

e. WorkFirst Services – funding reduced by about $821,000 (1.1%).

f. 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.

g. 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 might be approved.
4. **EBT** – The Department negotiated changed 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, called the 'Cost per Case Month' fee. The fee varied, depending on the type(s) of benefits that was deposited in a person's EBT card account (food only, cash only, or combined food and cash benefits). The chart below compares the old and new monthly cost per case fees.

	Monthly Case Fee		
	Prior to July 1, 2012	**Effective July 1, 2012**	**Difference**
Food-only Cases	$1.24	$0.85	Savings of $0.39 per case
Cash-only Cases	$0.67	$0.53	Savings of $0.14 per case
Combined Food and Cash Cases	$1.65	$1.26	Savings of $0.39 per case

b. Liquidated Damage fee – Washington's EBT contract included a 'Liquidated Damage' fee for an option that allowed the Department to assess charges against the EBT vendor for extended and unplanned EBT service outages that resulted in clients being unable to access their benefits. Because it was not cost-effective, the Department and JP Morgan Chase agreed to drop this option effective July 1, 2012.

June 2012

1. **Child Care Subsidy Program** – As required by SSB 6386 and HB 2828, the requirement that an applicant or recipient of child care subsidies seek child support services through the Division of Child Support was eliminated.

2. **Early SSI Transition Pilot** – As required by SB 6223, the pilot was repealed. The pilot was started in August 2010 (as part of the Disability Lifeline program) and ended in December 2011.

3. **Food Assistance Program (FAP)** for Legal Immigrants – On June 10, 2012, the U.S. District Court formally dismissed the claims in Case No C11-119 MJP based on an earlier ruling by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. This action by the US District Court fully resolved the FAP lawsuit (see February 2011). Because the state budget changed, the Department no longer needed to eliminate FAP. The Department moved forward with implementing a change in FAP benefit levels. The SFY 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

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

January 2012

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

December 2011

1. A **pilot to eliminate issuance of EBT replacement cards in 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 population:

   a. The **Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD)** program would provide cash assistance to persons who were age 65 or older, blind or likely to meet the disability standard for the federal SSI program. The maximum monthly grant would be $197 for one person.

   b. The **Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)** program would provide cash assistance to women who are pregnant and not eligible for Washington's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The maximum monthly grant would be $197 for one person.

   c. The **Housing and Essential Needs (HEN)** program, administered through the Department of Commerce, would provide essential needs items (e.g., bus passes, personal hygiene items, toiletries) and housing supports (e.g. rent and utility assistance) to certain

individuals who were unable to work for at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity.

October 2011

In accordance with *Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2082*, 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

1. The Washington State Legislature made seeking **child support enforcement services** from the Division of Child Support (DCS) a condition of eligibility for child care subsidies, effective July 1, 2011, unless the applicant met one of the good cause reasons set forth in the Department of Early Learning rules. It was expected that child support would increase household income to the point that either co-payments were increased or families were no longer eligible for subsidized care, using the savings realized to provide child care subsidies for more families.

2. The Washington State Legislature adopted changes to the **Uniform Parentage Act** (Chapter 26.26.RCW), changing the focus of the act to the determination of parentage, as opposed to the former emphasis on paternity. Although the changes in the law did not have a major impact on the administrative procedures of the Division of Child Support (DCS), the law made many changes that impacted judicial proceedings concerning parentage, which affected the prosecuting attorneys who represent DCS. Certain persons were now considered to have the legal status of parents regardless of gender or biological connection, based on their legal relationship at the time the child was born. A new presumption of parentage was established where an individual resides with a child for the first two years of the child's life and openly holds out the child as his or her child. A minor parent who signed an acknowledgment or denial of paternity now had until the minor parent's 19th birthday to file an action in court to rescind the acknowledgment. The former two-year statute of limitations was increased to four years: a person may challenge an acknowledgment or bring a proceeding in court to adjudicate the parentage of a child having a presumed parent within four years of the child's birth; if the child was more than two years old when the action commenced, the child must now be made a party to the action.

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.

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.

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.

11. **Child Care Changes** – The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) policies were changed to reflect the following:

a. Applicants were required to seek support enforcement services as a condition of WCCC eligibility unless they had good cause.
b. Customer Service Center began processing seasonal childcare applications.
c. Non-Standard Hours Bonus (NSHB) funding was reinstated due to the approval of state program funds for the new biennium.

May 2011

1. **The grant maximum for cash assistance** was reduced from $941 to $726 per month. The change reduced TANF, State Family Assistance, and Refugee Cash Assistance grants for most families with more than five household members. The change was necessary due to a budget shortfall and increased demand for services by families affected by the economic recession.

2. **Child support pass-through payments** to custodial parents receiving TANF were suspended May 1, 2011, as required under SSB 6893 that was passed by the Washington State Legislature in a special session held in December 2010.

April 2011

1. **The full Pregnancy-to-Employment assessment** for the other parent in a two-parent household was eliminated. A partial assessment was required after the child is born.

2. **Disability Lifeline grants** were reduced by 25%, from $266 to $197 for one person.

March 2011

1. In an effort to achieve cost savings and align participation requirements with the federal TANF standard, 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.

2. **Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) changes**:

   a. **Waiting List** – With the exceptions noted below, families applying for WCCC with income at or below 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) would be placed on a waiting list. Program openings would be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Families would be notified when there are openings in the program and would have ten days to begin the application process.

      The following groups would receive **priority access** to WCCC and would not be included in the waiting list:

      I. All TANF families;
      II. Families with pending TANF due to curing a WorkFirst sanction; and
      III. Families with 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:

    a. Approved for WorkFirst exemption due to age, disability or because of a need to stay home to care for a disabled family member or required to apply for SSI; or
    b. Participating in a family violence service plan developed by someone trained in family violence; or
    c. With an open child welfare case with a state or tribal government and it is the first time any child in the home has been involved in

dependency considerations or action; or

d. Employed 32 hours or more per week; or

e. Recipient needy relative caregivers over age 55.

3. In response to budget reductions, **TANF 15% grant reduction** took effect. This change also reduced payment standards for Refugee Cash Assistance, State Family Assistance, Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program, and the Maximum Earned Income and Grant Maximum payment standards.

4. **Temporary Suspension of Working Connections Child Care Field Trip Fee Reimbursement** – In response to budget reductions, licensed or certified child care centers would no longer be able to bill for field trip fees. The change did not affect licensed or certified family home child care providers.

January 2011

1. **Disability Lifeline** – Effective January 1, 2011, ESA implemented a reduction of 21.4% to the average grant for Disability Lifeline clients (formerly General Assistance). About 41,000 clients, who were eligible for the program due to physical or psychological incapacities, were affected by the reduction. The reductions were needed to meet the Governor's mandate for 6.3% across the board spending cuts and to offset anticipated savings lost due to the *Elkins vs. Dreyfus* Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) (see page A8-5).

2. Disability Lifeline – the **Vocational Rehabilitation Assessment Tool** was implemented. When a determination was made that a person would be likely to benefit from vocational rehabilitation services, the individual was required to participate with DVR in order to remain eligible for the monthly stipend and housing voucher or cash grant. If the person refused to participate, the Department was required to terminate the cash stipend and housing voucher or cash grant, but could not terminate medical coverage.

3. **Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Reduction** – Effective January 1, 2011, the DCA maximum payment amount decreased from $1,250 to $1,000 in a 12-month period. This reduction was approved by the Legislature during the 2010 Special Session. The reduction was temporary and expected to end June 30, 2011, as it was not proposed to be carried over into the next biennium.

4. **Working Connections Child Care** – Changing the income limit for Working Connections Childcare (WCCC) to 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) began in October 2010 and was anticipated to be phased in over six months. Effective January 1, 2011, the new income limit was applied to all remaining households exceeding 175% of FPL.

5. **Tribal TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Funding Reduction** – Effective January 1, 2011 state MOE funding for Tribal TANF programs was reduced by 6.3% in response to the Governor's

Across-the-Board budget reduction directive.

6. **WorkFirst Funding for Children's Administration** – Effective January 1, 2011 WorkFirst funding used to support the delivery of child welfare services was reduced by 6.3% in response to the Governor's Across-the-Board budget reduction directive.

December 2010

1. **Naturalization** – The Department eliminated the Naturalization program, which was projected to serve approximately 4,200 clients in 2010. The program provided assistance, such as help paying fees and preparation for the Naturalization test, to individuals who received public assistance but had not yet attained citizenship. Although the Naturalization program included a proviso for a small portion of the funding, the majority of the program funding was provided by the State's General Fund.

2. **Refugee Services** – The Department reduced contracts with community-based agencies that provide employment placement, English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) training, job skills training, job search workshops, and job retention services for refugees and legal immigrants with limited English proficiencies who receive TANF or Refugee Cash Assistance, and those who have resided in the United States for less than five years but do not receive assistance. The reductions were effective December 1, 2010 and limited services available to this population.

3. **TANF Two-Parent Participation Change** – An additional participation option was added to allow both parents in a qualifying family to split the 35 hour per week requirement.

October 2010

1. On August 12, 2010, the Governor announced the details of a plan to keep the WorkFirst budget in balance. Faced with a $51 million shortfall, difficult decisions had to be made to ensure a balanced budget and protect the safety net for vulnerable families and children. The following changes became effective October 1, 2010:

    a. **Eliminated Services –**

        i. Post TANF/SFA Services – All support services and tuition assistance for clients who no longer received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or State Family Assistance (SFA) were eliminated. Staff no longer provided clients with post-TANF support services or post-TANF tuition assistance once a client had exited the program.

        ii. Sanction Review Panel – The Sanction Review Panel (SRP) was eliminated.

    b. **Suspended Services**

    The Career Services Program (CSP) administered by the Employment Security Department was suspended.

c. **Reduced Services**
   i. **Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)** –The maximum Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) allotment was reduced to $1,250 from $1,500 in a 12-month period.
   ii. **Working Connections Childcare (WCCC)** – Income limit for (WCCC) was reduced to 175% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The new income limit was used to determine eligibility:
      1. When the current authorization period ends for families with open WCCC cases.
      2. For new WCCC applications submitted on or after October 1, 2010.
   iii. **Reduced Partner Agency Funding and Expenditures**
      1. DSHS staffing program support costs were reduced by 6%
      2. Education and training expenditures and funding to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges were reduced by 10%
      3. Employment services expenditures and funding to Employment Security Department were reduced by 2.1%
      4. Funding for Supported Works programs operated by the Department of Commerce was reduced by 9.8%. This reduction 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.

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

2. *Elkins v. Dreyfus* – **Disability Lifeline time limits were stopped.**
    a. A lawsuit was filed in August 2010 against the Department regarding the implementation of the time limits for the Disability Lifeline (DL) program. The plaintiffs sought an injunction to stop any termination of benefits and to reinstate October benefits for those terminated from the program. On October 13, 2010, a federal District Court judge issued a temporary restraining order, prohibiting the Department from terminating Disability Lifeline clients due to time limits and ordering the Department to reinstate benefits for persons previously terminated for time limits. The court found that plaintiffs were likely to succeed in their claims that they did not receive adequate notice of termination and that the Department's disability review process did not determine whether the plaintiffs met the SSI disability standard prior to termination, as required under the statute. It was determined that the Department did not have the resources to complete the full five-step sequential evaluation process for SSI disability for all clients subject to the time limits and was unable to implement the policy under the current statutory language. Therefore, the Department reinstated benefits for all affected clients and did not implement time limits before the disability lifeline program was eliminated in October 2011.
    b. The Department revised the estimated ratable reduction that was scheduled to take effect January 1, 2011. The revised reduction was increased from approximately 11.8% to grant payment standards for Disability Lifeline clients (formerly General Assistance) to 23.9% 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.

September 2010

1. Governor Gregoire announced that all state agencies had to **reduce their budgets** by 6.3%. ESA was required to achieve a reduction target of about $36.6 million in General Fund-State savings between October 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011.

2. **Disability Lifeline** – time limits took effect. By September, case reviews had to occur for all clients who had been on assistance

for at least 12-19 months. A client could be terminated, due to the time limits, unless the case had been reviewed to determine whether the client was likely to be eligible for SSI.

July 2010

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.
2. **Disability Lifeline (DL) changes** mandated by E2SHB 2782 began July 6, 2010:
    a. Chemical dependency treatment became a condition of eligibility for all DL recipients who were assessed as chemically dependent;
    b. Training for chemical dependency treatment, vocational rehabilitation services and sanction policy became available;
    c. Case reviews were to be completed by July, 2010 when a client had been on assistance for at least 20 months; and
    d. Early SSI Transition Project began in King, Pierce and Spokane counties – the Department contracted with a managed health care system, Community Health Plan of Washington (CHPW), to operate a project intended to quickly transition Disability Lifeline recipients to Medicaid and SSI. Under the project, CHPW would:
        i. (Starting 08/01/2010) help recipients identified as potentially disabled file and pursue applications for Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
        ii. (Starting 11/01/2010) schedule and perform incapacity evaluations when medical evidence was not already available.
3. **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:
    a. Parents who were terminated for non-compliance sanction were required to comply with program requirements for four consecutive weeks before they could receive a TANF grant, regardless of the length of time between termination and reapplication.
    b. All parents who exited TANF while they were in sanction status were required to come back in sanction when they reapplied, regardless of the length of time they had been off TANF.
    c. The process was streamlined by eliminating one case staffing, giving parents one comprehensive case staffing before sanction occurred. Effective October 1, 2010 the panel that reviewed cases prior to termination was eliminated.
4. **Career Services Program (CSP)** eligibility changes took effect. In response to budget reductions, CSP no longer enrolled Basic Food Assistance parents. Basic Food Assistance parents that had enrolled in CSP prior to July 1, 2010 continued to receive services and assistance for the duration of

their six months of enrollment as long as they maintained their program eligibility.

5. Effective July 1, 2010, DCS adopted rules to provide that collections from federal tax refund offset were to be applied only to support arrears, and first to arrears assigned to the State; this rule change was based on budgetary needs.

May 2010

a. The following **Disability Lifeline medical evidence rule changes** took effect: Diagnoses of impairments based on examinations performed within 12 months of the application were now accepted.
b. Rules clarified that the Department could use only diagnoses of impairments that were independent of addiction or chemical dependency, defined as "expected to persist after 90 days of abstinence," to determine incapacity.
c. A medical evidence request letter for physical impairments (Form 14-150) was revised to support these changes.

April 2010

The **WorkFirst procedures for approving deferrals and exemptions** for WorkFirst parents who were needed in the home to care for children and adult relatives with physical, mental or emotional disorders were changed:

a. The changes limited Children with Special Needs Public Health Nurse evaluations to an initial evaluation unless a supervisor approved a follow-up evaluation.
b. Two Public Health Nurse Evaluation forms were condensed and consolidated into a new DSHS 10-255, Special Needs Evaluation and Engagement Recommendations form. The revised form focused on the child's care requirements, the parent's ability to participate, and how long the parent was expected to be needed in the home to care for the child.
c. The changes eliminated the case staffing and set new criteria for approving disability-related exemptions.

March 2010

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 were:

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 of a new assessment tool to determine whether Division of Vocational Rehabilitation programs could assist Disability Lifeline recipients in returning to work;
e. Department required, 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 or 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. Department required 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

Most GA-U recipients began access to Medical Care Services (MCS) benefits through Community Health Plan of Washington (CHPW). CHPW provided medical benefits to GA-U recipients in King and Pierce Counties beginning January 2005 through a managed care pilot project. A mental health component was added to the pilot in December 2007.

October 2009

1. **Income rules** for employed General Assistance recipients changed to a 50% earned income disregard.

2. A **new Washington State Child Support Schedule** was implemented. Changes included:
   a. The presumptive minimum child support order increased to $50 per month per child;
   b. The need standard was replaced by a "self-support reserve" set at 125% of the federal poverty level;
   c. The schedule was now presumptive from the $1,000 to $12,000 income levels;
   d. Income from second jobs was excluded from the gross income calculation;
   e. New rules were created for imputing income.

3. Based on requirements in the federal regulations, Child Support orders entered in Washington State were now required to have language requiring medical support from both parents and allowing for a collection of a medical premium share against one or both parents when that parent did not provide insurance. If the obligated parent did not provide health insurance for the child and the order contained a provision for allowing collection of the medical premium share, that share could be collected upon request. Each parent was responsible for a proportionate share of uninsured medical costs. Upon proof of expense, DCS would enforce uninsured medical costs.

4. Annual federally required standards were updated for Basic Food and WASHCAP.

September 2009

1. **WorkFirst participation requirements for dependent teens** were eliminated.

2. **Standardized WorkFirst policies and procedures** were established to help parents with physical, mental and emotional conditions become employable, and for those with severe and chronic health conditions, to access federal disability benefits.

July 2009

General Assistance (GA) program changes were implemented as required by the 2009-2010 Operating Budget, including:

a. Working with the Department of Veteran Affairs to establish a referral process to facilitate applications for veteran's services.

b. Implementing a plan to evaluate General Assistance Unemployable (GA-U) cases that had been on assistance for over 12 months to determine if the available medical and incapacity related evidence indicated the recipient should remain on GA-U or be referred to General Assistance Expedited Medicaid (GA-X).

c. Referring appropriate GA recipients to Naturalization Services.

d. Referring appropriate GA recipients to Workforce Development Councils in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties for worker retraining or development services.

April 2009

1. **Suspended support services** for parents enrolled in Career Services due to Diversion Cash Assistance.

2. **The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009** (ARRA) provided a 13.6 percent increase in the maximum Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (Basic Food). This equated to a $24 increase for a one-person household.

February 2009

1. **The Career Services program was expanded** to include Non-Assistance Food Stamps (NAFS) parents who were working 30 hours per week.

2. **Under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program** (LIHEAP), **$1 payments were provided** to all households receiving Basic Food benefits. This joint effort between DSHS and the Department of Commerce leveraged federal LIHEAP funds to confer the highest utility deduction for Basic Food available, resulting in increased benefits for many households. The payment also reduced administrative effort related to verifying household utility costs. Washington's issuance of federal SNAP benefits increased by approximately $3.6 million monthly or $43.4 million on an annual basis as a result of this initiative.

October 2008

1. Effective October 1, 2008 the **Gross Income Standard for the Basic Food Program** (BFP) was raised from 130% to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level for Categorically Eligible (CE) households (under BFP rules, most households are CE). An extensive marketing and outreach campaign was implemented to inform potentially eligible households of the new rules. An additional 23,300 households were expected to qualify for BFP as a result of this change.

2. The Division of Child Support (DCS) began paying **pass-through payments** to TANF recipients beginning October 1, 2008. Recipients received up to $100 a month of support collected for one child, and up to $200 a month of support collected for two or more children. The pass-through payment did not affect TANF grants.

3. Effective October 1, 2008 the **final federal regulations for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005** went into effect.

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.

4. 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

Effective August 1, 2008 ESA implemented **policy changes to promote family reunification and support temporary placement of children with relatives**. The primary changes included:

a. Extending eligibility for TANF cash and medical benefits from 90 to 180 days when a child is temporarily absent and is expected to return to the home within 180 days.
b. Providing **concurrent TANF benefits** for the child for up to 180 days to both the parent and another adult caregiver with whom the Division of Children and Family Services has placed the TANF child.
c. Allowing a child who is temporarily out of the home due to hospitalization to be added to the TANF grant.

July 2008

Effective July 1, 2008 the TANF, SFA, CEAP and RCA payments standards were increased by three percent**.**

February 2008

On February 12, 2008 the Division of Assistance Programs' restructuring of headquarters staff was completed. The division was renamed the Community Services Division.

December 2007

1. Local Community Services Offices began referring parents in long-term WorkFirst sanction or who lost TANF benefits due to non-compliance sanction to **Pathway-to-Engagement** contractors. These contractors helped parents re-engage with the WorkFirst program or develop exit plans for supporting themselves without a monthly cash grant. Pathway-to-Engagement services were mandated and funded under a proviso in the 2007-09 Biennial Operating Budget.

2. On December 10, 2007 ESA began implementing the **federal Disaster Food Stamp Program** (DFSP) in Grays Harbor and Lewis counties to provide emergency food benefits for storm and flood victims. Under the DFSP, the USDA Food and Nutrition Service allowed States to waive regular Food Stamp Program eligibility rules for persons in federally declared disaster areas. On December 18, 2007 the DFSP was expanded to Thurston, Mason and Pacific counties. On December 21, 2007 the program was expanded to Clallam and Kitsap counties. By January 7, 2007 over $5.2 million in DFSP benefits had been issued to over 16,000 households. In

addition, regular Basic Food Program (BFP) recipients were authorized replacement issuances for food lost during the disaster.

July 2007

1. Effective July 1, 2007 ESA and the Employment Security Department implemented a **new WorkFirst Career Services program** to provide services to families who left TANF and who were employed at least 30 hours per week. The program was administered primarily by ESD and 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:
    a. The custodian had never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Tribal TANF or Aid to Dependent Families (AFDC) funds as a custodian of minor children, and
    b. The support agency had paid $500 in collections to the custodian on the case during the federal fiscal year (October through September).

April 2007

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

1. WorkFirst parents began going through a **new Comprehensive Evaluation (CE) process** (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). The Comprehensive Evaluation was a multi-part evaluation conducted by WorkFirst partner agencies to identify a parent's strengths, participation options and best pathway to employment. Primary objectives of the Comprehensive Evaluation included:

    a. Increased parent involvement in developing their plan for participation, resulting in more parent buy-in and better results;
    b. Better information about parents' skills and abilities and quicker placement in an employment pathway;
    c. More objective case management decision making based on clearer program criteria; and
    d. More consistency in how the WorkFirst program operates across the State through stronger program standards.

2. **WAC changes for the new Non-Compliance Sanction for WorkFirst** were filed on June 1, 2006 with a September 2006 effective date (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). Under the new sanction policy, a family would lose its WorkFirst cash grant after six months of sanction for refusal to participate in WorkFirst activities. The six-month count for families in sanction status began September 1, 2006.

3. **Sanctioned WorkFirst** parents were no longer automatically assigned protective payees. Protective payees continued to be available for teen parents and to help those families who had difficulty managing their cash grants.

4. **Child Safety Net Payments** for parents who had been on WorkFirst over 60 months and were not in compliance with WorkFirst work requirements were no longer issued to a protective payee but issued directly to the family.

5. In accordance with the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, federal rules requiring states to begin **verifying citizenship** for those receiving Medicaid went into effect.

May 2006

Education and training changes for WorkFirst went into effect in May 2006 (see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). These changes allowed more parents to engage in full-time education/training and to combine more types of activities with education/training.

April 2006

1. **Utility standards** for the Basic Food Program and the Washington State Combined Application Program (WASHCAP) changed in April 2006 to partially offset the increase in energy costs.

2. **Positive prevention strategies** for WorkFirst went into effect in April 2006(see WorkFirst changes outlined in December 2005 below). WorkFirst parents and applicants were informed about alternatives to WorkFirst cash assistance and linked to other services that can meet their needs, including:

    a. Child Support;
    b. Basic Food;
    c. Medical Assistance;
    d. Unemployment Benefits;
    e. Child Care assistance; and
    f. Diversion Cash Assistance.

March 2006

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.

February 2006

On February 8, 2006, President Bush signed into law S. 1932, **the federal Deficit Reduction Act** (DRA) of 2005 that reauthorized the TANF program for an additional five years. The DRA contained significant changes that would impact the State's TANF program, WorkFirst, and child support enforcement. Interim final federal regulations for TANF were issued in July 2006 with an October 1, 2006 effective date.

Changes to TANF and child support included:

a. A requirement that the federal Administration for Children and Families define work activities for TANF.
b. Redefinition of which adults were required to participate in WorkFirst activities.
c. Recalibration of the TANF caseload reduction credit, replacing the FFY 1995 base year with a base year of FFY 2005.
d. Establishment of the TANF work verification requirements for states, under which states could now lose up to five percent of the TANF federal block grant for failure to comply.
e. Disallowance of states from using federal child support performance incentive funds to draw down federal matching funds, effective October 1, 2007.
f. A requirement for states to charge families that had never received TANF-funded assistance an annual fee of $25 if the State collected at least $500 in support.
g. A requirement for states to pursue medical insurance from custodial parents in appropriate cases where the insurance was not provided by the non-custodial parent, and to recover unpaid co-pays, deductibles and medical costs.
h. Changes gave states the option to pass through to TANF families up to $100 per month in child support for one child and up to $200 per month in child support for two or more children, and to disregard that assistance to the family as income for TANF. States could choose to make this change effective October 1, 2008.

i. Limits on the amount of child support that TANF recipients must assign to the State. Effective October 1, 2009 or one year earlier (at state option), the allowable assignment would be limited to the amount of child support due to the custodial parent for each month that TANF was received by the family (limited to the total amount of TANF expended). Past due (unpaid) child support would no longer be assigned to the State

January 2006

1. A court order from the **WASHCAP lawsuit** (*Chamberlain v. DSHS*) was implemented. Approximately 41,500 low-income aged, blind, and disabled residents who participated in WASHCAP were to share $2.7 million in food benefits to comply with the Thurston County Superior Court ruling.

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

Governor Gregoire's **WorkFirst Re-examination Workgroup**, established to make recommendations to improve the WorkFirst program and achieve financial sustainability, presented its final recommendations, which were endorsed by the Governor. The Governor issued the following program and policy directives:

a. Increase the use of positive prevention strategies to determine whether services other than WorkFirst cash assistance will meet the need of parents. Examples of these services included child support, medical, Basic Food, and Diversion Cash Assistance. The Department was directed to complete an upfront screening of all new and returning WorkFirst applicants and to help parents access alternative supports. This change was implemented in **April 2006.**
b. Expand education and training opportunities to allow more parents to engage in full-time education/training. This change was implemented in **May 2006.**
c. Complete a cross partner agency evaluation of all WorkFirst parents to identify strengths, participation options, and best pathway to employment. This process was called the Comprehensive Evaluation (CE), and was implemented in **June 2006**.
d. Implement a non-compliance sanction policy that would end WorkFirst cash assistance for families refusing to participate in program activities for six consecutive months. The six-month count for families in sanction status began **September 1, 2006**.

November 2005

1. Families receiving Basic Food at the time they transitioned off of WorkFirst and Tribal TANF to self-sufficiency were automatically eligible for **Transitional Food Assistance** (TFA), which was five months of Basic Food benefits after the TANF cash grant ends. TFA was not available to the following families: (1) families in which someone was in sanction (for not complying with work requirements or child support collection requirements), and (2) families whose TANF cash grant ended because the family moved out of state. During the five-month TFA period:

    a. The family would not have to report any changes in their household;
    b. The TFA benefit would be based on the family's circumstances in the last month they were on WorkFirst but would be adjusted to exclude the TANF grant; and
    c. The benefit level was frozen for the five-month period.

2. **Child care subsidy rates** for licensed providers were raised 6.47%.

October 2005

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

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:

    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

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.

February 2005

DSHS was sued by **Columbia Legal Services** (CLS) over a WASHCAP emergency rule filing. CLS asserted that the Department did not have sufficient justification to file an emergency rule change.

January 2005

WASHCAP rules were amended by emergency adoption to maintain cost-neutrality as required by FNS. Changes were:

a. The benefit calculation used the limited utility allowance (LUA) instead of the standard utility allowance (SUA).
b. The opt-out rule was changed to allow people to opt-out of the program based on their shelter expenses or if they made the request prior to January 1, 2005. The provision to opt-out when Basic Food benefits would be greater than WASHCAP benefits was removed.

October 2004

1. **Annual updates** to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard went into effect.

2. **Simplified reporting changes** went into effect for cash, medical and Basic Food. Senate Bill (SB) 6411 (Chapter 54, Laws of 2004) required the Department to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004.

July 2004

1. **New maximum child care subsidy rates** for Spokane County went into effect until July, 2005.

2. **Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony** were removed as mandated by Senate Bill (SB) 6411 (Chapter 24, Laws of 2004). The fleeing felons provisions still applied to Basic Food.

May 2004

1. **Categorical Eligibility (CE)** was expanded to eliminate resource requirements for most Basic Food applicants and recipients. Changes in federal regulations now allowed states to use non-cash services paid for with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to make people categorically eligible for Basic Food. Assistance Units (AU) that were categorically eligible for Basic Food did not have to meet the resource or net income requirement for Basic Food.

    a. Households that currently had CE status would not be affected by the change. Most AUs who met any of the following criteria were categorically eligible:

        i. An AU where all persons received General Assistance (GA), Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
        ii. An AU where any person received TANF, State Family Assistance, or Diversion Cash Assistance; or
        iii. AUs that met the gross income limit for Basic Food.

    b. Circumstances when a household that met CE criteria could <u>not</u> be

categorically eligible for Basic Food included situations such as:

i. The head of household of the Basic Food AU failed to meet work requirements;
ii. Anyone in the AU was disqualified for an Intentional Program Violation (IPV); or
iii. Anyone in the AU was a disqualified drug-felon (*through 6/30/04*).

c. Households that met the new CE requirements did not have to meet the resource or net income limits for Basic Food. However, CE households still had to meet other Basic Food eligibility requirements.
d. A person who was ineligible for Basic Food for a reason other than income or resources would not be made eligible due to the AU's CE status. An example of this is an ineligible fleeing felon.

2. **Changes to sanction policies** went into effect. The graduated three-level process was replaced by a single process. When a WorkFirst recipient refused to engage in work and work-related activities, a penalty equal to the greater of either 40% or the non-compliant person's pro-rata share was to be deducted from the grant and the grant was sent to a protective payee until the sanction was lifted.

3. **Revised WACs for WCCC** were filed

April 2004

1. **AREN payment policy** was revised to allow multiple payments within a 12-month period but 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

1. **Changes to WorkFirst Post-60-Month policies** took effect:

a. "**Playing by the Rules**" was changed to "Full-Time Participation". After 60 months, participation consisted of working or preparing for work full-time (including Community Jobs, pre-approved educational/training activities, or a combination of work-related activities); barrier removal activities would be approved only in addition to full-time preparation if the client was considered to be "playing by the rules."
b. **Temporary Hardship Exemption** – Clients who reached 60 months on TANF and beyond who were unable to participate in full-time work-related activities could meet the criteria for a TANF Hardship Extension and possibly be exempt from participation. The

criteria for a hardship extension approval were based on verification of the issue, severity, duration, and impact on 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

Changes to Basic Food eligibility requirements for strikers and those attending institutions of higher education at least half-time went into effect:

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

November 2003

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

October 2003

Annual updates to **Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standards** went into effect.

September 2003

ESSB 2252 **changed the burden of proof from the Department to the recipient** for continuing GA benefits based on incapacity.

August 2003

The client monthly co-pay for **Washington Telephone Assistance Program participation** increased from $4 to $8.

July 2003

1. **Post-employment services** for post-TANF families were reduced from 24 months to 12 months.

2. **Support services** changed:

    a. Services for post-TANF families were reduced from 12 months to 6 months;
    b. Car repairs were reduced from $500 to $250 per year;
    c. Clothing payments were reduced from $200 to $75 per year;
    d. Liability insurance was no longer available except via 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

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

1. Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 was signed into law on May 7, 2003, permanently authorizing the **Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP),** which was scheduled to expire on June 30, 2003. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1, 2003, the program was expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS was directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the

WTAP budget for operation of CSVM, which would provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.

2. **AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR)** were reinstated on a limited basis and had to be approved at the State-office level. Only those relating to health and safety were granted.

April 2003

1. **The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002**, P.L. 107-171, restored federal food stamp benefits to certain legal immigrants. Beginning in April, these families began receiving federal Food Stamp benefits and no longer received state-funded Food Assistance benefits (formerly known as FAP).

2. **Community and Technical colleges were no longer eligible for an enhanced rate for consumers** who were enrolled in the Families-That-Work program or at Extended Hour Care sites.

March 2003

1. **The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) co-pay** increased by $25 for families with co-payments of $25 or more.

2. **The Non-Standard Bonus for child care** prior to 6 a.m., after 6 p.m., and on weekends was eliminated.

February 2003

1. **The Early Exit Bonus** (sometimes called the transitional work expense) was eliminated. The second early exit bonus of $500 could only be authorized for persons who received their first $500 payment on or before 1/31/2003.

2. **AREN payments were reduced** from $1,500 to $750 per 12-month period and all AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) were eliminated

January 2003

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

October 2002

1. The $134 **standard deduction for food assistance** was replaced with a tiered deduction based on the number of individuals in the food assistance household. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171) required that this standard be adjusted each year. No households received a deduction less than $134.

2. **Eligibility for federal food stamp benefits** was expanded to include blind or disabled immigrants who received disability-related cash or medical benefits. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.

3. **The countable resource limit for food assistance households** that included a disabled individual was changed from $2,000 to $3,000. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.

4. **An annual adjustment to multiple standards for food assistance** for FFY 2003 was implemented. The following standards were updated: gross income limit, net income limit, maximum allotment, utility allowances, and the maximum 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 the SSI State Supplement Program**, a program that was previously administered by the Social Security Administration. The State legislature mandated that the Department assume administration of this program to reduce the administrative costs of the program.

August 2002

1. The Economic Services Administration (ESA) implemented **TANF time limit extensions** in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies – the Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, and tribal governments. ESA conducted case staffing and extended benefits for families who need more than sixty months of TANF cash aid due to age, disability or inability to become self-sufficient. Parents who had not participated in WorkFirst after 60 months on TANF would not receive money. To ensure that children were not penalized for their parents' failure to participate in WorkFirst activities, 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:

   a. the person(s)' share of the grant was removed;
   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

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 payment. About 100,000 SSI recipients' payments ended June 30, 2002. The current SSP amount for an individual with an ineligible spouse was $70 per month. MIL recipients' payments varied based upon the amount of the payment they received in January 1974 when states converted from state programs for the aged, blind, and disabled to the Federal SSI program. MIL rates varied between $0.74 and $199.50 per month.

2. **A change in required background checks** was made to include any individuals sixteen years of age or older who resided with a provider when child care occurred outside the WCCC child's home.

June 2002

1. With the passing of House Bill 1144, **a one-time exemption from full-time participation** was allowed in the WorkFirst program. Recipients who had a child between the ages of four months and 12 months might be exempt only once from full-time participation, however, part-time participation was required, up to 20 hours, until the child reached 12 months. Full-time participation was required with each subsequent child.

2. Criteria were adopted in June 2002 for **extending eligibility for TANF/SFA clients** beyond the 60-month limit established under PRWORA.

   a. The following individuals were exempt from participating in WorkFirst activities:
      i. older caretaker relatives;
      ii. adults with chronic and severe disability including facilitated applicants for SSI or other federal disability benefits;
      iii. clients caring for a child with special needs; and
      iv. clients caring for an adult with disabilities.

   b. The following adults were extended beyond the 60-month time limit:
      i. those participating in WorkFirst activities;
      ii. those that were impacted by family violence and 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

1. The income eligibility level for **Working Connections Child Care Program** (WCCC) was decreased from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%.

2. **A family's portion of the child care cost or co-payment** also changed in April 2002. For family income from 0 to 82% of the FPL, the co-payment increased from $10 to $15 per month. 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

1. The JAS system was migrated to a web enabled system called e-JAS. **E-JAS** provided a 24/7 interactive and collaborative online case management tool that integrated employability screening, evaluation, assessment, case staffing, referrals, case notes, information exchange, support services payments and caseload/management reporting functions for the WorkFirst, Food Stamps Employment and Training, Teen parent barrier removal and Protective Payee programs. E-JAS users expanded from two state agencies - DSHS Community Services Division staff (Case Managers, Social Workers and supervisors) and Employment Security Department (Counselors) – to include the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (WorkFirst staff), Office of Trade and Economic Development Community (Jobs partners), Contractors, and Tribal Staff.

2. Legislative direction of the **State Supplemental Payment (SSP) program** changed when about $21.3 million of the original $28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) was transferred to the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), leaving the Economic Services Administration with approximately $7.6 million for SSP. The final budget bill included specific language regarding how the State should distribute SSP and who would receive payments. Within this change, the Legislature directed ESA to pay SSP to Mandatory Income Level (MIL) (a small number of people who have been receiving SSI continuously since 1974) and SSI recipients with a spouse ineligible for SSI benefits.

February 2002

1. New federal regulations were implemented replacing income received under Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) income with the **new Workforce Investment Act (WIA**). WIA income was treated the same as JTPA income.

2. **New rules for the earned income of a child** were implemented in February 2002. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant women, the new rule did not count the earnings of a child if the child was in school, age seventeen or younger, not married, and not emancipated. For cash assistance, the rule

did not count the earnings of a child if the child was in school and met the age and attendance requirements to be considered a dependent child.

January 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented three **No Wrong Door (NWD) start-up sites** to provide a seamless access system for clients receiving services from multiple DSHS administrations and community based organizations. NWD integrated services through coordinated agency efforts and a single decision point. The start-up sites included one primary site in Seattle, and two volunteer sites in Puyallup and Spokane. All sites focused on long-term TANF recipients (30-60 months on TANF). ESA began expanding NWD to be incorporated into all community services offices by November 2003.

2. New federal regulations were implemented for **Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps**. "Spouse" was now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. The Department no longer considered unmarried people as spouses when they presented themselves to the community as married. Ineligible ABAWDs were now considered ineligible AU members instead of non-household members. Live-in attendants were now optional members of the AU.

3. **Child care subsidy rates** were set at the 58th percentile of the 2000 Market Rate Survey.

December 2001

1. **Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP)** was implemented in December 2001 on a statewide basis. WASHCAP was a 5-year demonstration project approved by FNS and partnered with SSA.

    a. Clients had to be:

        i. eligible for SSI money;
        ii. at least age 18;
        iii. unemployed; and
        iv. living alone or purchasing and preparing food separately from others in the household.

    b. Client benefits:

        i. the SSI application and interview with SSA acts as the application and interview for WASHCAP food assistance;
        ii. twenty-four month food assistance certification periods;
        iii. recertified by SSA when SSI was re-determined;
        iv. all changes must be reported to SSA;
        v. SSA had to notify DSHS of client changes via the State Data Exchange (SDX) System in an overnight reporting process.

Program administration was easier than the regular food assistance program because of automatic opening and closing features programmed into the ACES system and triggered by the SDX system.

2. **New federal regulations for Food Stamps** were implemented for the treatment of the income and resources of certain ineligible members. For drug-related and fleeing

felons, all of the client's income, expenses, and resources to the eligible members of the AU were now to be counted. For ineligible ABAWDs, ineligible aliens, and clients ineligible for not providing their social security numbers, all of the client's resources were also 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

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 *loco parentis*. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stood in *loco parentis* constituted eligible families for the purpose of TANF assistance.

October 2000

1. **Categorical eligibility for Food Stamps** was expanded to include households that lost eligibility for TANF due to excess earnings (for 24 months after grant termination) and households that received Diversion Cash Assistance (month of receipt and following

3 months). For these cases, categorical eligibility meant that the household was exempt from the Food Stamp gross income test (130% of Federal Poverty Level) and Food Stamp resource standards.

2. **Eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs** (TANF, SFA and RCA) was restricted to:

   a. require that family must be eligible for ongoing grant;
   b. cap benefits at $1,500; and
   c. limit eligibility to once every 12 months.

   These policy changes were implemented to control AREN program expenditures.

July 2000

1. In July 2000 the Department began using TANF funds for **children living with legal guardians** (GA-H program) to comply with proviso in 1999 budget bill. GA-H program was folded into the TANF program and ceased to exist as a separate program.

2. Effective July 14, aliens who were **Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL)** were eligible for the State-funded food assistance program (FAP).

June 2000

1. **Employment and training requirements** were increased for Food Stamp recipients who were able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD). Enhanced tracking mechanisms were implemented to better monitor 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

1. On May 1, 2000 the **Family Medical Project initiative** began to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended, between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999. The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle was operational.

2. **Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)** was implemented statewide. Clients who had a bank account now had the option of having their monthly cash assistance benefits deposited directly into their account.

April 2000

1. **Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW)** was created and implemented. VIEW was a TANF screening and evaluation system for WorkFirst case managers to use to identify and document WorkFirst clients' barriers to employment and to make appropriate referrals for services.
2. A new medical coverage group, **Family Medical Project**, was promoted in ACES. Individuals who were terminated from TANF cash assistance from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following cash termination were reinstated as of May 1, 2000.

March 2000

TANF Early Exit Bonuses were implemented in March 2000 (bonuses were a once-in-a-lifetime $1,000 support service payment to employed

TANF clients, with low cash grants, who voluntarily exited TANF). The bonus was paid to cover work expenses and allow clients to "bank" months of TANF use for times of greater need.

January 2000

1. In January 2000 **TANF intensive services** were implemented statewide.

2. "**Prospective" income budgeting policy** was implemented for cash and food assistance. Eligibility was now to be determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months ("retrospective" budgeting).

3. **SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA)** increased benefits by 2.4%.

4. **Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income** were eliminated.

5. **Upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies** were changed to 225% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted) from 175% of Federal Poverty level (adjusted).

6. **Reduction in co-payment formula for families using subsidized child care**, particularly those with income over 135% Federal Poverty Level (unadjusted).

November 1999

1. An overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level was authorized in November 1999.
2. The Department began phasing in **the intensive services model**, which provided DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model required more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services.
3. **Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT)** was implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits were now issued using the Quest card.

October 1999

1. **The Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pathway** was implemented statewide (i.e., Phase Two).

2. **The participation report in the JAS management information system** was changed to collect more information about those who are receiving alternative services and redefine what counts as participating in the WorkFirst program.

3. **The Children with Special Needs Initiative statewide** was implemented (i.e., Phase Two).

September 1999

1. **The General Assistance Supported Employment Project** added a pilot site at the King Eastside CSO.
2. The Division of Child Support (DCS) was awarded a federal grant to develop 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

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 medical benefits the month following termination of their cash assistance. 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

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

1. **Phase One implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative** began.
2. **Working Connections Automated Program (WCAP)** pilot began.
3. **Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT)** began in Region 1.
4. **SSA On-Line Access (SOLQ)** statewide through ACES was implemented.
5. **The Community Jobs Program statewide** was implemented and the earnings disregard was changed from 20% to 50%.

May 1999

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

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

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

1. **The Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe** was finalized.

2. An overall **child care rate increase** was authorized.

3. Special rates for **non-standard hour child care** were established.

4. A $250 one-time bonus for **licensed child care providers** who agree to provide infant care was authorized.

July 1998

1. The Legislature renewed authorization for **Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)** for five years (through June 30, 2003).

2. **Fleeing felon disqualification** was applied to General Assistance programs. A person is not eligible for General Assistance benefits for any month in which they are fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony or for breaking a condition of probation or parole.

April 1998

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

1. **Residency requirements went into effect for those applying for WorkFirst**. Payment was to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months.

2. **WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan** was implemented.

3. TANF recipients were allowed to establish **"Individual Development Accounts."**

4. **Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)** became available for TANF-eligible applicants.

5. Under the **Consolidated Assistance Units** rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker were to be placed in the same assistance unit.

6. **WorkFirst self-employment** was implemented.

7. Phase-in of four programs into the **Integrated Child Care System** began.

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

The **General Assistance Supported Employment Project** began in Region 4. The pilot project at the Belltown CSO was named "Partnership with Adults for Community Enhancement (PACE)." Recipients, sorted by physical impairments or mental disorder, were provided contracted job development and placement services and related work supports.

September 1997

1. As of September 1, 1997 **certain legal immigrants were no longer eligible for federal food stamps**. The State implemented the Food Assistance Program for eligible legal immigrants to receive state-funded food stamps. Eligibility and employment & training requirements were the same as for the federal food stamp program.

2. The **General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP)** project in Region 3 ended.

August 1997

1. Changes to the **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program** wer made to complete implementation of P. L. 104-193, the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA), and to begin implementing state welfare reform legislation. The *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (EHB 3901) was signed into law in April. Changes included:
   a. A five-year time limit for cash assistance;
   b. Exemption of 50% of gross earned income from consideration when determining benefit level;
   c. Elimination of establishment of overpayments due to retrospective budgeting;
   d. Elimination of the 100% needs test;
   e. Increased allowable equity of $5,000 for a client's automobile;
   f. Exemption of client savings accounts of up to $3,000;
   g. Pregnant Teen and Teen Parent requirements for education (teen had

to be pursuing high school completion or GED) went into effect;

h. Diversion Services provided directly or through referral to other agencies as an alternative to WorkFirst Cash Assistance;
i. A vehicle used to transport a disabled individual was exempt without regard to value;
j. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced by 25% grant reduction penalty and determination of DCS non-cooperation to be made by the IV-D agency (under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D child support program to be eligible for TANF funds);
k. The eligibility review cycle was extended from six to twelve months;
l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction was modified to add an exception for clients who participated in or had completed treatment;
m. Temporary disqualification of caretaker relative for failure to make timely report of a child's absence from home;
n. 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
o. Certain categories of aliens were denied TANF benefits.

2. The **State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA),** program for legal immigrants was implemented.
3. **The AREN component of TANF was broadened** so that clients no longer needed an eviction or utility shut-off notice in order to qualify for a payment. Also, the AREN payment was no longer limited to the grant payment standard for the family size. The effect was to allow some clients with income (earned or unearned) that exceeded the grant standard to retain eligibility because of the increase in the need (i.e., the payment standard plus the amount requested for AREN).

July 1997

1. The **License suspension program** (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement was implemented.

2. **Quality Assurance** began Phase One implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.

3. The **100-hour rule** was permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.

May 1997

Changes to the TANF program were made to continue implementation of P. L. 104-194 and requirements under existing state law. Changes included:

a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud);
b. Ten year disqualification for individuals convicted of misrepresenting residence to obtain assistance in two or more states; and
c. Lifetime disqualification for individuals convicted of drug-related felonies

April 1997

1. The **Naturalization Facilitation** for aged, blind or disabled SSI recipients at risk of losing SSI due to non-citizenship began.

2. On April 17, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the ***Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act*** **(TANF) legislation (EHB-3901), which established the WorkFirst Program**. This program replaced the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit was repealed.

February 1997

As of February 1997, an unmarried minor parent who did not reside in an appropriate living situation, as determined by the DSHS, was ineligible for TANF (implementation of the TANF requirements).

January 1997

1. **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program** on January 10, 1997 when the TANF State Plan was submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services. The following TANF program changes were implemented in January as a result of the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (P. L. 104-193) and existing state law that was no longer superseded by federal law:

    a. Upon the request of a law enforcement officer, the DSHS would furnish the address of any TANF recipient who was a fugitive felon or probation or parole violator or had information that was necessary for the conduct of the officer's official duties.

    b. Personal property of great sentimental value was exempt without regard to ceiling value.

    c. Non-recurring lump sum income in the form of compensatory awards or related settlements that were not used to repair or replace damaged, destroyed or stolen property or to pay medical bills were treated as resources on the first of the month following receipt. Recipients could reduce the value of the award prior to the first of the month as long as the resource was not transferred for less than adequate consideration.

    For lump sums that were not compensatory awards or related settlements, that portion of the award equal to the difference between the $1,000 non-exempt resource ceiling and the client's existing non-exempt resources would be considered exempt. If the remaining balance of the lump sum was:

        i. Less than the payment standard, the amount would be deducted from the recipient's grant.

        ii. In excess of one month's grant payment less than two month's payment, the recipient's grant would be suspended.

        iii. In excess of two month's payment, the recipient would be ineligible for two months and required to

reapply for assistance at the end of the period of ineligibility.

d. Fleeing felons were ineligible for TANF. A person was no longer eligible if fleeing from the law to avoid prosecution or imprisonment or violating a condition of probation or parole.

2. **The shelter deduction** was increased from $247 to $250.

3. The following **Food Stamp Program changes** were the result of the Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P. L. 104-193):
   a. Children 21 years of age or younger living with a parent had to be included in the food stamp household with the parent.
   b. Fleeing felons were ineligible for the food stamp program. A person was no longer eligible for the food stamp program when fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony and breaking a condition of parole or probation.
   c. The 20% work expense deduction from earned income was eliminated when a household failed without good cause to report earnings in a timely manner resulting in an over issuance.
   d. Immigrant eligibility changed so that many non-citizens who previously qualified now did not qualify for food stamps. The following non-citizens were eligible:
      i. Immigrants residing in the United States who:
         a) were veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage,
         b) were active duty personnel of the armed forces,
         c) were spouses or unmarried dependents of these veterans or active duty personnel, or
         d) had worked and earned money in 40 qualifying quarters.
      ii. For five years after obtaining the designated alien status:
         a) Refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA),
         b) Asylees admitted under section 208 of the INA, or
         c) Aliens whose deportation had been withheld under section 243(h) of the INA.

4. **The energy disregard for cash grants** was eliminated. In the past a part of the cash grant was disregarded as energy assistance. This amount was now being counted as income. The grant remained

the same, but each cash assistance household would lose between $25 and $30 in food stamp benefits.

5. **Food stamp households** that were late reapplying for food stamp benefits (after the certification period expired), would have the food stamp benefits prorated from the date of application.
6. **High school students age 18 and over** would have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.
7. **Food stamp benefits** would not increase when income was decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.
8. **New penalties** were required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They were:
   a. One month for the first time and correct the violation,
   b. Three months for the second time and correct the violation, and
   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 in anticipation of a drop in SSI caseload due to 1996 Welfare Reform legislation. However, under *the Balanced Budget Act of 1997*, most recipients would remain on SSI. Therefore, the State changed to the "Total Expenditure Method" for determining the State supplement amount.

November 1996

1. Governor Mike Lowry presented Washington's proposed **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) State Plan** for public review and comment.
2. **The ACES On-line Manuals System was implemented statewide**. Policy and

Procedural manuals as well as the ACES User Manual were now available electronically to all ACES users.

October 1996

1. **The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project** began. The Alderwood, Smokey Point, Sky Valley and Everett CSOs established working agreements with community employment services agencies to test an inter-agency assessment tool and determine the services, time and costs needed to help long-term (recipient for six months or more and not suitable to apply for SSI) GA-U recipients become employable.

2. **The vehicle resource limit for the food stamp program** was raised from $4,600 to $4,650.

3. **The standard deduction for food stamps was frozen** at $134.

August 1996

On August 22, 1996 President Clinton signed the ***Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996*** **(PRWORA**) into law. Title IV of the Social Security Act was re-written to repeal the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and replace it with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The entitlement to public assistance ended, states received block grants and were given flexibility to design their own assistance programs. A five-year lifetime limit on receipt of public assistance was established along with stringent work participation requirements.

July 1996

Administration of most cases for persons receiving long term care services was transferred to **Home and Community Services, Aging and Adult Services**. General Assistance-Unemployable WAC was amended to waive the requirement for medical documentation to establish incapacity for these cases.

May 1996

1. **The definition of student was expanded** to include an adult student who has parental control of a child 11 years of age or under when neither the child's natural or adoptive nor step-parent nor the adult's spouse resided in the household.

2. **DSHS received waiver approval from Food and Consumer Services** to eliminate the telephone interview for food stamp benefits at the time of the desk review for Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). A face-to-face interview was to be required every 12 months for the Food Stamp Program.

3. A new description was added to inaccessible resources – resources are inaccessible if, when sold, the resources would net the household less than one-half of the applicable resource limit.

March 1996

***Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996*, P. L. 104-121**, terminated disability benefits to persons receiving Title II benefits when disability is based on drug addiction or alcoholism. Disability benefits were denied to any person filing for benefits based on drug addiction or alcoholism or whose case was adjudicated on or after March 29, 1996.

December 1995

1. **Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was changed** effective December 1, 1995 to allow AFDC recipient households the option of including or excluding the child of unmarried parents when the child is living with both parents. This change was made in response to the State court of appeals decision in *Sams v. DSHS*.

2. **Unmarried, two-parent AFDC applicants were offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits** at the time of financial interview. Those applicants choosing not to complete an affidavit were then to be referred to the Division of Child Support for paternity establishment.

3. **The Food Stamp Standard Deduction** was reduced from $138 to $134.

4. The Garcia decision from the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals was implemented. An intentional program violation disqualification would be implemented the first of the month following the date the person received written notification of the Administrative Disqualification Hearing for both recipients and non-recipients.

October 1995

1. **The Food Stamp Program** changed as follows:

    a. The Thrifty Food Plan amounts and Basis of Issuance tables were increased.

    b. Gross, net and 165% of Income Standards were increased.

    c. The standard deduction was increased to $138.

    d. The homeless shelter deduction was increased to $143.

    e. The maximum shelter deduction was increased to $247.

    f. The Standard Utility Allowance increased to $220.

    g. The Telephone Standard increased to $29.

    h. The vehicle fair market value limit increased to $4,600.

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

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.

August 1995

The Department suspended retrospectively budgeted Food Stamp households for one month when the household received an extra periodic income. Retrospective budgeting meant budgeting income from a past month to determine benefits for a future month, e.g., earned income received in January would be reported to the Department in February and then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.

July 1995

1. The department added a **non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance**.

2. A mandatory verification for **household composition, shelter, and utility costs** was added.

3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) was amended, as required by the Legislature, to require the DSHS to **notify the parent with whom a child last resided** when the child was approved for AFDC while living with a nonparent relative. The parent also must be informed of the availability of Family Reconciliation Services and that they have the right to request their child's address. The Department was obligated to disclose the child's address to the parent provided there were no allegations of child abuse or neglect.

4. **Public Law 103-286 exempted payments made to victims of Nazi persecution** when determining eligibility 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.