

# ESA Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2021



*DSHS Economic Services Administration*

*A reference for programs, caseloads and expenditures*



Washington State  
Department of Social  
& Health Services

*Transforming lives*

January 2022



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

January 4, 2022

*Dear ESA Partners, Colleagues and Stakeholders:*

I am pleased to present the Economic Services Administration (ESA) Briefing Book for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021. This book is a reference guide to our programs, client demographics, caseloads and expenditures. It highlights information for SFY 2021, which covers the period July 2020 through June 2021, and provides historical data on our programs.

This edition of the ESA Briefing Book also includes an overview of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our programs and services, as well as select highlights regarding how the Administration navigated through unprecedented challenges to support both customers and staff.

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 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](mailto:riddlms@dshs.wa.gov).

With warm regards,

*Nicole Ross*

Nicole Ross, Interim Assistant Secretary  
Economic Services Administration

*DSHS: Transforming Lives*

The Economic Services Administration's (ESA) Program Briefing Book is a reference guide to the programs, caseload trends, client demographics, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021, which is the 12-month period that starts July 1, 2020 and ends June 30, 2021. It also provides historical trends.

The ESA Briefing Book is arranged in the following categories:

*Introduction to ESA*

*ESA Program Descriptions*

*COVID-19 Response*

*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*

*Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA) Programs*

*TANF/WorkFirst 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) 2021, more than one in five Washington residents turned to the Economic Services Administration (ESA) within the Department of Social and Health Services for assistance with cash, food, child support, disability determination, support for transitioning to employment, and other services. A customer base of over 1.7 million individuals receive service from nearly 3,800 ESA employees dedicated to connecting children, adults, and families to resources and opportunities that help them reach their full potential.

Together, the variety of services and supports that ESA provides aim to achieve a unified goal of reducing the number of people living in poverty by 50 percent from 2015 to 2025 in a way that eliminates disparity. This goal cannot be achieved by ESA alone or without significant changes in the way it operates, which is why ESA focuses on collaborating with other state agencies and community partners while continuing to transition to a human-centered service delivery model. This goal—along with specific strategic objectives, success measures, and action plans—is part of [ESA's 2021-2023 Strategic Plan](#).

The goal for reducing poverty and inequity is a shared statewide priority. In January 2021, Governor Inslee's [Poverty Reduction Work Group](#) (PRWG) completed a [10-Year Plan to Dismantle Poverty](#), providing a blueprint to build a just and equitable future in Washington state. In December 2021, Governor Inslee issued [Executive Order 21-05](#), creating a new interagency subcabinet explicitly focused on implementing the strategies and recommendations in the 10-Year Plan. The new subcabinet will work in collaboration with PRWG, people experiencing poverty, and the [Legislative Executive WorkFirst Poverty Reduction Oversight Task Force](#) to achieve the shared vision for all Washingtonians to have their foundational needs met and access to the opportunities needed to reach their full potential in life. ESA's core services focus on:

- **Poverty Reduction** – removing barriers that prevent people from achieving their full potential and providing assistance so that people can meet their foundational needs through cash grants, food, medical assistance, and employment and career training-focused services. Major programs include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and WorkFirst (Washington's welfare-to-work program); Basic Food (Washington's SNAP – Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program); Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET); Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD); Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral; Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); medical assistance; and child support.
- **Child Support** – providing a pathway for parents to provide consistent financial and medical support to their children, which helps children reach their full potential by making sure they have the resources to thrive.
- **Disability Determination** – determining whether individuals applying for Social Security disability benefits meet the criteria to receive benefits. 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 51 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 <https://www.washingtonconnection.org>. These services include checking benefit status information, applying for and 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 parentage, as well as establishing, enforcing, and modifying child support and medical support obligations. Through a family-centered approach, DCS has connected families to over 4,500 community resources and partnered to help remove barriers and address the needs of the family. Child Support accounts for as much as 40% of income for families living in poverty.

- To locate a local DCS office, get additional information, pay child support, and download or request an application for child support services, go to [www.childsupportonline.wa.gov](http://www.childsupportonline.wa.gov). Customers can also call 1-800-457-6202 or email [DCSAppRequest@dshs.wa.gov](mailto:DCSAppRequest@dshs.wa.gov) to have a non-assistance application mailed to them.
- 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 Alternative Solutions Program provides connections to government and community groups which help parents remove barriers to getting and keeping jobs. For more information, contact [AlternativeSolutions@dshs.wa.gov](mailto: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 access 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 state level agreements with other agencies and regional contracts with community-based organizations, including agencies that offer services to persons with limited English proficiency (LEP). Collaboration for this service array is supported by 26 WorkFirst Local Planning Area teams (LPAs), with CSD providing state level coordination and liaison support.
- Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) provides employment and training opportunities to Basic Food recipients through contracted community-based, tribal organizations, Employment Security Department (ESD), and community and technical colleges.
- 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 invests state and federal funding into ethnic community-based organizations, refugee resettlement agencies, community-based organizations, public health departments and health centers, and other organizations to provide culturally responsive and linguistically appropriate service to refugee and immigrant communities. Services focus on health and wellness, employment and training, immigration and naturalization services, and programs to serve the whole family, including the Refugee School Impact Program, Refugee Youth Mentoring, and Refugee Elders Program.

#### How to Access ESA Services

- A list of services and contact information is available at [www.dshs.wa.gov](http://www.dshs.wa.gov) or [www.access.wa.gov](http://www.access.wa.gov). 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

# 2021

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 .....	8
Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN) .....	9
Brief Description .....	9
Legal Authorization .....	9
Funding Source.....	9
Population Served.....	9
Eligibility.....	9
Services .....	9
Linkages.....	9
Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance .....	10
Brief Description .....	10
Legal Authorization .....	10
Funding Source.....	10
Population Served.....	10
Eligibility.....	10
Services .....	10
Linkages.....	10
Basic Food - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) .....	12
Brief Description .....	12
Legal Authorization .....	12
Funding Source.....	12
Population Served.....	12
Eligibility.....	12
Services .....	13
Linkages.....	13
Basic Food - Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP) .....	15
Brief Description .....	15
Legal Authorization .....	15
Funding Source.....	15



Population Served.....	15
Eligibility .....	15
Services .....	15
Linkages.....	15
Basic Food - Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP).....	16
Brief Description .....	16
Legal Authorization .....	16
Funding Source.....	16
Population Served.....	16
Eligibility .....	16
Services .....	16
Linkages.....	16
Transitional Food Assistance (TFA) .....	17
Brief Description .....	17
Legal Authorization .....	17
Funding Source.....	17
Population Served.....	17
Eligibility .....	17
Services .....	17
Linkages.....	18
Basic Food Employment and Training Program (BFET).....	19
Brief Description .....	19
Legal Authorization .....	19
Funding Source.....	19
Population Served.....	19
Eligibility .....	19
Services .....	19
Linkages.....	19
Child Support Services .....	20
Brief Description .....	20
Legal Authorization .....	20

Funding Source.....	20
Population Served.....	20
Eligibility.....	20
Services .....	20
Linkages.....	21
Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) and Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP).....	22
Brief Description .....	22
Legal Authorization .....	22
Funding Source.....	22
Population Served.....	22
Eligibility .....	22
Services .....	23
Linkages.....	23
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA).....	24
Brief Description .....	24
Legal Authorization .....	24
Funding Source.....	24
Population Served.....	24
Eligibility .....	24
Services .....	24
Linkages.....	24
Domestic Violence Victim Services .....	25
Brief Description .....	25
Legal Authorization .....	25
Funding Source.....	25
Population Served.....	25
Eligibility .....	25
Services .....	25
Linkages.....	25
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
Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) .....	30
Brief Description .....	30
Legal Authorization .....	30
Funding Source.....	30
Population Served.....	30
Eligibility .....	30
Services .....	30
Linkages.....	30
Pandemic EBT (P-EBT).....	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) .....	35
Brief Description .....	35
Legal Authorization .....	35
Funding Source.....	35
Population Served.....	35
Eligibility .....	35
Services .....	35
Linkages.....	35

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).....	37
Brief Description .....	37
Legal Authorization .....	37
Funding Source.....	37
Population Served.....	37
Eligibility.....	37
Services .....	38
Linkages.....	38
State Family Assistance (SFA) .....	39
Brief Description .....	39
Legal Authorization .....	39
Funding Source.....	39
Population Served.....	39
Eligibility.....	39
Services .....	39
Linkages.....	39
WorkFirst (WF).....	41
Brief Description .....	41
Legal Authorization .....	41
Funding Source.....	41
Population Served.....	41
Eligibility.....	41
Services .....	41
Linkages.....	42
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and State Supplemental Payment (SSP) .....	43
Brief Description .....	43
Legal Authorization .....	43
Funding Source.....	43
Population Served.....	43
Eligibility.....	43
Services .....	43

Linkages.....	43
United States Repatriation Program.....	44
Brief Description .....	44
Legal Authorization .....	44
Funding Source.....	44
Population Served.....	44
Eligibility .....	44
Services .....	44
Linkages.....	44
Working Family Support (WFS) .....	45
Brief Description .....	45
Legal Authorization .....	45
Funding Source.....	45
Population Served.....	45
Eligibility .....	45
Services .....	45
Linkages.....	45



## **ESA Programs**

The Department of Social and Health Services transforms lives by connecting children, adults, and families to the resources and opportunities that help them reach their full potential. Although most ESA clients do not receive a cash grant, they may access other foundational supports such as food assistance, work-related support services, assistance with child support, or medical coverage. A family crisis or change in the economy, even a small one, can force families into situations requiring assistance, whether it is the 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 eligible 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 recipients successfully transition to SSI.

### 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 substance use disorder 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. Referral to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.
5. 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 who represent ABD recipients in challenging the 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. The household has gross income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level; or
  - b. All members receive or are authorized to receive payments or services from one of the following:
    - i. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance.
    - ii. State Family Assistance.
    - iii. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) (limited to four months after initial DCA issuance).
    - iv. Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
    - v. Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) assistance.
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 (ABAWDs), and Assistance Units (AUs) 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 immigration status; and

- c. Persons disqualified for (i) intentional program violation, (ii) failure to provide a Social Security Number, (iii) or not participating in work requirements;
- d. Persons who are ineligible due to their immigration status.

### Services

Basic Food clients receive monthly food benefits via Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to their Washington EBT Quest card. Food benefits may be used at participating retailers.

### Linkages

1. Nutrition education programs
2. Tribal partners (Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe and others)
3. School lunch programs
4. Low-income housing
5. Food banks
6. Children and family services
7. Community medical centers
8. Senior outreach
9. Charitable agencies
10. Working Family Support

Effective 10-1-2020				
Column A Number of eligible AU members	Column B Maximum Gross Monthly Income	Column C Maximum Net Monthly Income	Column D Maximum Allotment	Column E 165% of the Poverty Level <sup>1</sup>
1	\$1,383	\$1,064	\$204	\$1,755
2	\$1,868	\$1,437	\$374	\$2,371
3	\$2,353	\$1,810	\$535	\$2,987
4	\$2,839	\$2,184	\$680	\$3,603
5	\$3,324	\$2,557	\$807	\$4,219
6	\$3,809	\$2,930	\$969	\$4,835
7	\$4,295	\$3,304	\$1,071	\$5,451
8	\$4,780	\$3,677	\$1,224	\$6,067
9	\$5,266	\$4,051	\$1,377	\$6,683
10	\$5,752	\$4,425	\$1,530	\$7,299
Each Additional Member	+\$486	+\$374	+\$153	+\$616

<sup>1</sup> The 165% FPL standard applies to persons who are both elderly and disabled, and cannot cook their own meals. These persons can be in a separate assistance unit if the other people who would normally be in the AU have combined income at or under the 165% standard. The person's spouse must always be in the AU if living with the client.



**Exceptions:**

1. If the 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 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 no income, benefits are issued at the maximum allotment level 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 Supplemental Security Income (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. Food benefits may be used at participating retailers. 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:

Basic Food clients receive monthly food benefits via Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to their Washington EBT Quest card Food benefits may be used at participating retailers.

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. Basic Food clients receive monthly food benefits via Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to their Washington EBT Quest card. Food benefits may be used at participating retailers.
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.
- 8. Charitable agencies
- 9. Working Family Support

## 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

## Basic Food Employment and Training Program (BFET)

### Brief Description

The Washington State Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program provides supervised job search, job search training, educational services and skills training to federally funded Basic Food recipients who are not recipients of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA).

### Legal Authorization

Section 6 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, 7 CFR 273.7. 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. Tribal entities are eligible for 75% federal funds with 25% non-federal funds as match.

### Population Served

BFET is provided on a voluntary basis to Basic Food recipients throughout the state who are over the age of 16 and seek employment readiness services. BFET is also the preferred activity for Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs) who may need to meet work requirements in order to remain eligible for Basic Food.

### Eligibility

1. All federally funded Basic Food program recipients who are not receiving TANF or RCA.
2. Individuals receiving benefits under the state-funded Food Assistance Program (FAP) are *not* eligible for BFET.

### Services

Employment and training services include:

1. Supervised job search
2. Job search training
3. Basic education
4. Participant reimbursements
5. Job retention services
6. Life skills
7. Vocational education

### Linkages

1. Community-based organizations
2. Tribal partners
3. Employment Security Department
4. State Board for Community & Technical Colleges
5. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
6. Local Planning Areas
7. ORIA contracted providers including community-based employment providers, refugee resettlement agencies, and ethnic community-based organizations



## Child Support Services

### Brief Description

Provides services for the establishment of parentage 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 2021:

State funds: \$ 47.3million (30%).

Federal Matching Funds: \$108.8 million (70%).

### 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 settling the question of the child's biological father and establishment of parentage by means of an Acknowledgment of Parentage.
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.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Electronic funds transfer and other disbursement options for custodial parents.</li> <li>12. Tribal support services.</li> <li>13. Employer information and assistance.</li> <li>14. Cooperation with the IV-D agencies of other governments, including other states, other countries and Indian tribes.</li> <li>15. Referral for welfare to work services in conjunction with other parts of DSHS, the Employment Security Department (ESD), and private contractors.</li> <li>16. Referral to the prosecuting attorney for establishment of paternity or parentage.</li> <li>17. Referral to the prosecuting attorney for contempt proceedings.</li> <li>18. Other services allowed by the state plan and applicable state and federal law.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Department of Veterans Affairs</li> <li>19. Internal Revenue Service</li> <li>20. U.S. Department of Health &amp; Human Services</li> <li>21. U.S. Department of Justice</li> <li>22. U.S. Citizenship and Immigrations Services</li> <li>23. U.S. Department of Defense</li> <li>24. Hospitals</li> <li>25. Community-based organizations</li> </ol> |
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## Linkages

1. TANF/WorkFirst
2. Courts
3. Prosecuting Attorneys
4. Community Services Offices (CSOs)
5. Tribal Partners
6. Office of Administrative Hearings
7. Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF)
8. DSHS Division of Finance and Financial Recovery
9. Washington State Support Registry
10. Department of Early Learning
11. DSHS Office of Indian Policy
12. Department of Health
13. Department of Corrections
14. Employment Security Department
15. Department of Labor and Industries
16. Department of Revenue
17. Department of Licensing

## Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) and Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP<sup>2</sup>)

### Brief Description

The Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) provides 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.

The Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) is a cash benefit program made available when a disaster is declared by the Governor. It is paid through CEAP funds and is designed to provide cash assistance to individuals and families who face an emergency or have been impacted by a disaster and do not have the money to meet their basic needs.<sup>3</sup> Households must have a specific need for food, shelter, clothing, medical care or other necessary items.

### 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. Federal emergency assistance funds may be sought to supplement state funds appropriated for the operation of DCAP as long as other programs are not adversely affected by the receipt of federal funds.

### Population Served

Pregnant individuals or families with dependent children who face an emergency and do not have the money to meet their basic needs. This includes families whose Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (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 may be eligible if:

- They are not eligible for other cash assistance programs (e.g., TANF, SFA, PWA, RCA, ABD);
- Are not eligible for other benefit programs (e.g., Unemployment Compensation, Veterans Benefits);
- 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 net income must be less than 90% of the TANF payment standard for a household with shelter cost (during the COVID-19 pandemic, for purposes of DCAP,

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

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

the net income limit was increased to 100% of the TANF payment standard).

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

## 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 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)<sup>4</sup> or State Family Assistance (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. Have or expect to have enough income or resources to support the family for at least 12 months.
3. Cannot have received DCA within the last 12 months.
4. 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.
5. Cannot be in WorkFirst noncompliance or child support non-cooperation status.

6. 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.
7. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a 12 consecutive month period.
8. 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

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<sup>4</sup> 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<sup>5</sup>

### 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.)

<sup>5</sup> During the 2013 legislative session, the Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2069, which created the HEN Referral program effective January 1, 2014. Up until that point, potential HEN eligibility was linked to the Medical Care Services (MCS) program

## Medical Assistance Programs

### 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, have a disability 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 those with a disability who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or who are eligible to receive SSI.
4. Persons with a disability 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

## 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 receive 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 Specialist must also determine that the person has an essential need for an item or service to live independently.

### Services

Cash payments for restaurant or home-delivered meals, food for service animals, basic telephone service, or laundry.

### Linkages

1. Community or social services agencies

2. Home and Community Services (HCS)  
Offices within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (AL TSA)

## Pandemic EBT (P-EBT)

### Brief Description

P-EBT provides food benefits to children who are eligible for free or reduced-price school meal programs but had limited meal access at their school or child care center due to the COVID-19 pandemic. P-EBT is administered in partnership with the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### Legal Authorization

[RCW 74.04.005](#); [74.04.050](#); [74.04.055](#); [74.04.057](#); [74.04.500](#); [74.04.510](#); [74.08.090](#); [74.08A.120](#); and [Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020](#) as amended by the [Continuing Appropriations Act 2021 and Other Extensions Act](#), [the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021](#), and [the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021](#).

### Funding Source

Benefits provided to students and children under age 6 who receive SNAP are 100% federally funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Services (FNS).

Benefits provided to children under age 6 who receive FAP and receive FAP benefits are 100% state funded.

### Population Served

Children who have lost access to free and reduced price meal programs due to COVID-19 related school and child care closures.

### Eligibility

1. Students who are eligible for the Free or reduced price meals under the

Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act but have limited access to school meals due to COVID-19.

2. Children under the age of 6 residing in a county with a school district reporting limited meal service and a household active on Basic Food anytime between October 1, 2020 through June 2021.

### Services

P-EBT recipients receive food benefits via an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card for any combination of approved school year months or designated summer period.

### Linkages

1. Food assistance
2. Free or Reduced School Lunch Program
3. Early Learning
4. K-12 Education
5. Other services to assist low-income families

## Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)

### Brief Description

Provides cash assistance and a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program to low-income pregnant individuals who are ineligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or State Family Assistance (SFA) for a reason other than a failure to cooperate with TANF program rules.

### Legal Authorization

[RCW 74.62.030](#), [RCW 74.04.805](#).

### Funding Source

100% General Fund - state.

### Population Served

Pregnant individuals who are ineligible for TANF/SFA due to the 60-month time limit, and do not meet a Time Limit Extension hardship category may be eligible for PWA.

### 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
4. A referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program (effective June 11, 2020). Once an individual is determined eligible for PWA, a referral to the HEN

program remains valid for 24 consecutive months.

### Linkages

1. Local resources (such as low-income housing and emergency shelter providers, and food banks)
2. Children and family services
3. Community medical centers
4. 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 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Provides medical assistance for newly arrived refugees who are ineligible for MAGI Medicaid.

The federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) approved states to request a waiver to extend Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) to eligible recipients beyond the normal eight-month time limit. Washington State received a waiver to provide benefits to people who became eligible between April 1, 2019 and January 30, 2020 to receive more than eight-months of assistance.

### 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. Normally, eligibility for refugees expires eight months after the date of their arrival in the United States. For asylees, victims of human trafficking, and Iraqis or Afghans who do not become Special Immigrants until after they enter the U.S., eligibility expires eight months after the date their status is granted.
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), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T).

### Population Served

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

### Eligibility

1. People who have one of the following U.S. immigration statuses: refugee, asylee, Cuban/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<sup>6</sup>.
4. Teen parents must meet all TANF eligibility requirements, live in an approved living situation, and attend high school. When not living in an approved living situation, the child of the teen is opened on TANF as a child-only case.

<sup>6</sup> 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)

5. Families must be Washington State residents and not living in a public institution (with some exceptions).
6. All eligible family members must have a Social Security Number or cooperate in obtaining one.
7. Families must assign rights to child support and cooperate with the DSHS Division of Child Support by identifying the non-custodial parent of the child(ren) 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 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.

## Linkages

1. Low-income housing
2. Tribal Partners
3. Food banks
4. Children and family services
5. Community medical centers
6. Charitable organizations

## 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 ineligible for TANF and participating in secondary school or same level of vocational training, or receiving education due to a disability.
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 the assistance unit is eligible for TANF or SFA; and they 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 who 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 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and State Family Assistance (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, 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. Community Jobs, a paid short-term subsidized employment program, for participants who may benefit from additional support in securing permanent employment.
2. A varying 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: Shoalwater Bay, 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. ORIA contracted providers including community-based employment providers, community and technical colleges, refugee resettlement agencies and ethnic 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 \$40.00 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. Division of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) 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 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

# COVID-19 Response

SFY

# 2021

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This chapter provides an overview of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our programs and services.

ESA Briefing  
Book

## Overview

Our nation and the entire world continue to struggle with COVID-19 and its consequences; Economic Services Administration (ESA) is no exception. The State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2020 ESA Briefing Book described the scale of the pandemic's impact, including spikes in applications and caseloads, and highlighted the policy, program and service delivery changes that were implemented in Spring/Summer of 2020. This section illustrates lasting impacts from the pandemic during SFY 2021.

## Community Services Division

### Operational Impacts

#### Limited in-person services at local offices

During SFY 2021, the Community Services Division (CSD) continued to provide most of its key program services virtually while the vast majority of its employees continued to telework.

CSD maintained a skeleton crew in local offices to provide very limited in-person services to the public by appointment only, including:

- Issuing Electronic Benefit cards for homeless customers and alternate cardholders.
- Issuing support services to assist with WorkFirst participation, when mail was not a viable delivery option.
- Helping Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) applicants complete required Consent and Interim Assistance Reimbursement Authorization forms when they rely on general delivery mail services or participate in the Address Confidentiality Program.

To promote a safe environment for staff and the community while providing limited in-person services, CSD modified local office lobbies by:

- Removing lobby phones to reduce risk of infection.
- Removing, rearranging, or blocking off lobby furniture to promote social distancing.
- Marking off floor space at least six feet apart to promote social distancing.
- Limiting lobby access to clients attending pre-scheduled Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card or support service appointments.
- Increasing the number of security guards in certain locations.

#### Virtual service-delivery model

- CSD redirected the delivery of most services to their statewide customer service contact center (telephone), Washington Connection (online), and the mail. This included:
  - Applications for benefits
  - Eligibility interviews
  - Reporting changes in household circumstances such as income and household composition.
  - Responses to questions
  - TANF eligibility determinations and WorkFirst orientation
  - Requests for phone appointments for WorkFirst case management
  - Requests for phone appointments for social services assessments and ABD disability determinations.
  - Requests for EBT card issuance and replacement
- Expanded use of telephonic signature for CSD administered programs to support a virtual service delivery model.

**Program Changes and Application Volume**

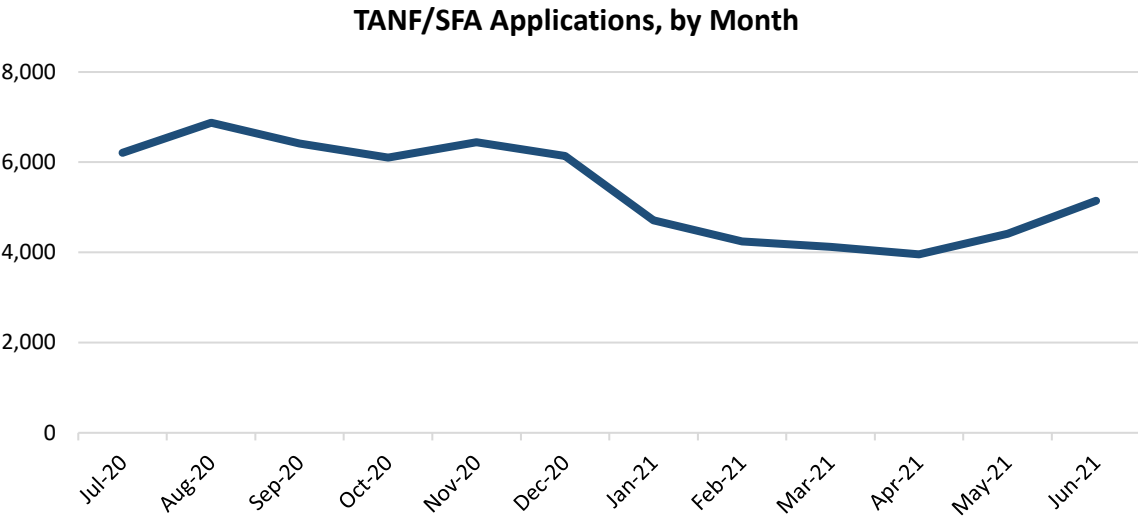
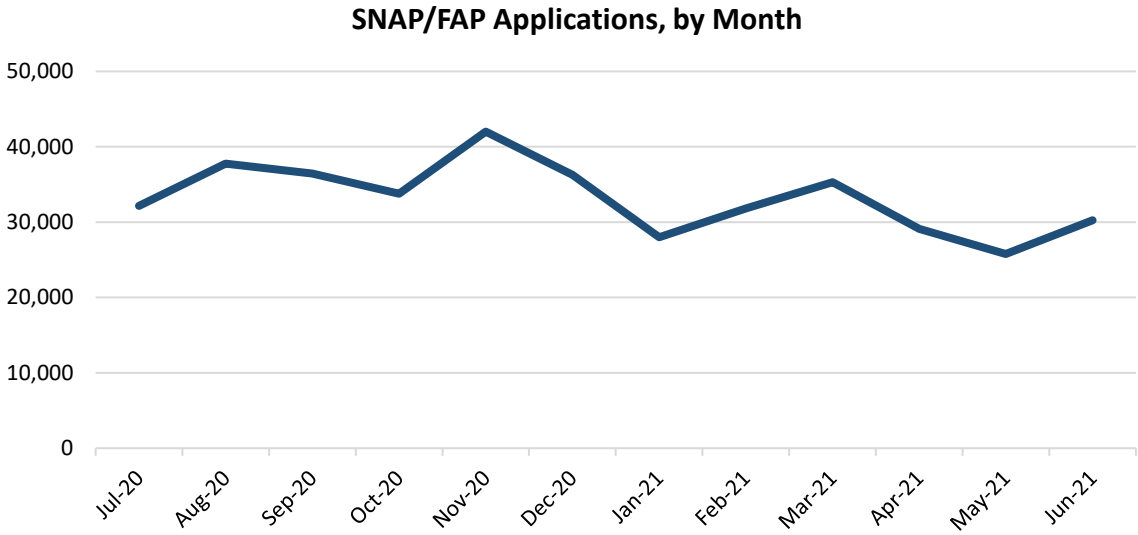
- Pandemic EBT, or P-EBT, Program applications – CSD implemented the P-EBT program to provide food benefits for families that lost access to free and reduced school lunch programs due to school closures.
- Disaster Cash Assistance Program, or DCAP<sup>1</sup> – CSD processed 110,073 DCAP applications between July 2020 and June 2021.
- Deferred Eligibility Reviews (ERs) – between November 2020 and February 2021 CSD implemented federally supported changes to defer eligibility reviews. This change allowed customers to skip their eligibility review requirements at the times when access to CSD services was limited during the COVID crisis.
- Suspension of Mid-Certification Reports (MCRs) – between November 2020 and June 2021 CSD implemented federally supported changes to suspend MCR reporting requirements for all cash and food program participants.
- In accordance with the Centers for Medicaid Services (CMS) guidance and in collaboration with the Washington State Health Care Authority, CSD suspended routine Medical Eligibility Review terminations.

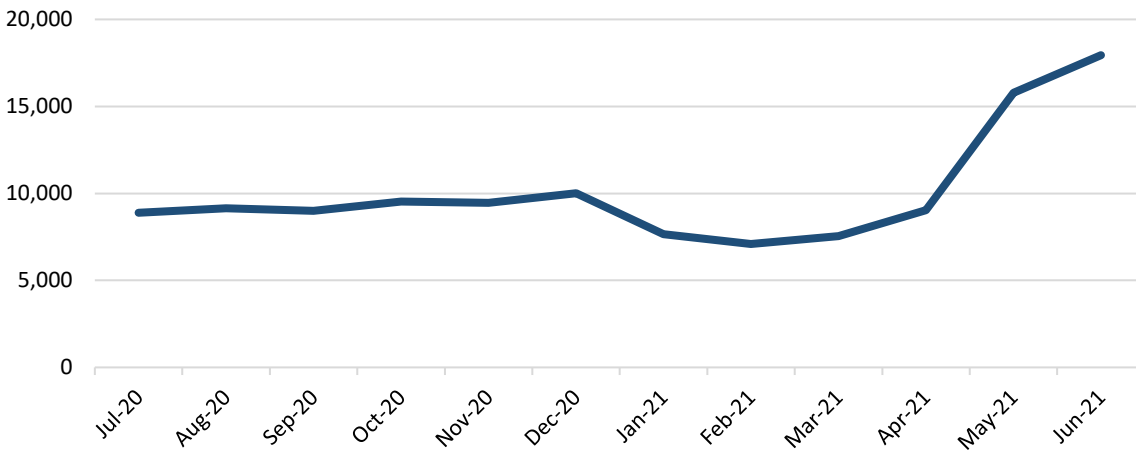
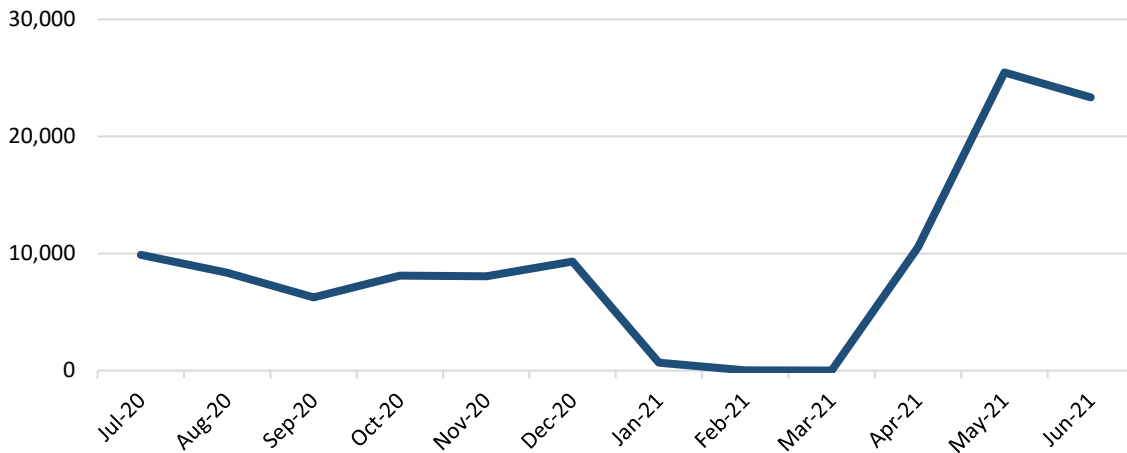
During SFY 2021 the overall volume of applications stabilized and showed some signs of decreasing, as illustrated by the charts below. CSD saw an increase in applications for cash programs towards the end of SFY 2021. This increase was due to the reactivation of DCAP on April 19, 2021 with program changes that allowed clients to apply monthly, instead of once in a 12-month period. As part of the application process, applicants were also considered for other CSD cash programs, which increased the count for the ABD and TANF programs.

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<sup>1</sup> DCAP was first activated on April 17, 2020 to help eligible families with no dependents under 18 meet their basic needs during the COVID-19 state of emergency. This first phase of the program ended effective January 5, 2021. However, DCAP applications received by January 4, 2021 were processed as long as the required interview was completed and required documentation was provided within 30 days of January 4, 2021. This process resulted in some cases receiving DCAP for the months of February and March 2021. The program was reactivated on April 19, 2021 and ended effective June 30, 2021 because available funding was exhausted. Similar to the initial phase of the program, applications received by June 30 could be processed as long as the required interview was completed and required documentation was provided within 30 days (through July 30, 2021). As a result, some cases might receive benefits in July and August 2021.



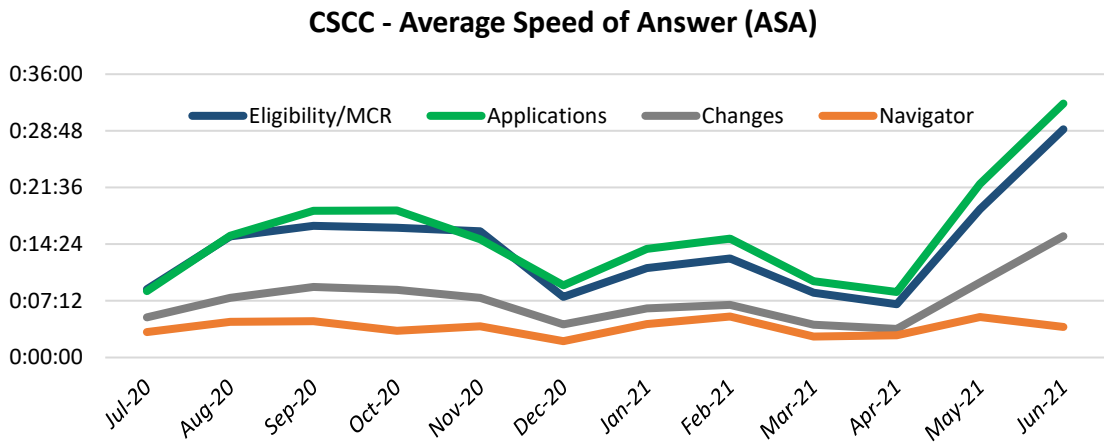
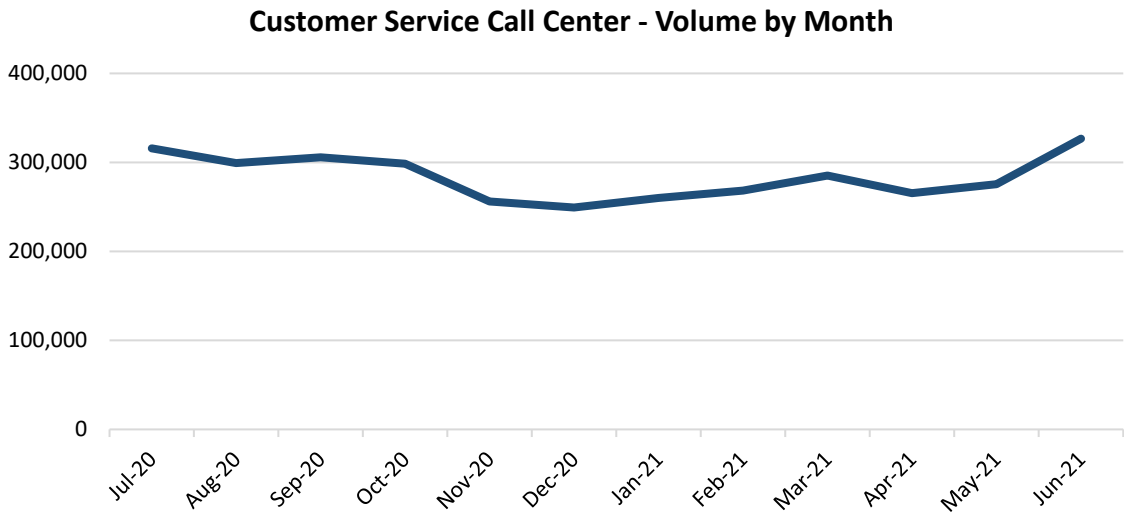


**ABD/HEN Applications, by Month****CEAP/DCAP Applications, by Month****Call center volume and wait times:**

After an initial spike in wait times as CSD transitioned to telework in March and April 2020, telephone queue wait times have remained at reasonably low levels as a result of CSD's decision to transition all eligibility staff to phones. The charts below show the call volume<sup>2</sup> and also the Average Speed of Answer (ASA)<sup>3</sup> for the SFY 2021 in the four main telephone queues for the Customer Service Contact Center (CSCC).

<sup>2</sup> The call volume in this chart refers to the total number of calls answered and excludes forced disconnects and abandoned calls.

<sup>3</sup> Spikes in call volume and average speed of answer in May and June 2021 were attributed to CSD restarting the DCAP program on April 19, 2021. Average speed of answer is captured as H: MM: SS.



## Program Impacts

In response to COVID-19, ESA implemented numerous policy and program changes through emergency rule filings and federal waivers to ensure access to vital benefits during the ongoing national health crisis. These changes were supported through a combination of proclamations issued by the Governor, federal waiver approvals, and the passage of federal and state legislation and funding. Although some changes were possible due to existing flexibilities within programs, ESA could not have carried them out without adequate infusions of state and federal funding.

## Basic Food

**15% Increase to Food Allotments:** In December 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021 was signed into law providing states the ability to issue a 15% increase to monthly maximum Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) allotments from January 2021 through June 2021. This period was later expanded to September 30, 2021 as outlined in the American Rescue Plan Act 2021.

**Statutory Authority:** [The Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021](#), [and the American Rescue Plan Act 2021](#)

**Emergency Allotment (EA) Food Supplements:** DSHS issued monthly supplemental benefits to food assistance recipients beginning in March 2020 and continuing on a month-to-month basis with federal and state approval. SNAP and Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP) households received the difference between their regular monthly benefit allotment and the maximum amount for their household size. For example, a two-person household that typically received \$200 per month in food benefits, based on their household size, income, and deductions, received an additional \$230 in emergency benefits. This brought the monthly total to \$430, which is the maximum monthly benefit for the household size.

The table below shows the monthly number of cases (households) that received the Emergency Allotment (EA) food supplemental benefits between July 2020 and June 2021.

	# of Cases	# of Clients	Total Emergency Allotments	Average Emergency Allotment Per Case	Average Increase in Allotment Per Case
Jul-2020	294,528	565,783	\$52,895,038	\$179.59	\$160.71
Aug-2020	304,357	587,159	\$55,171,382	\$181.27	\$160.43
Sep-2020	311,450	602,443	\$57,683,087	\$185.21	\$157.66
Oct-2020	313,632	605,464	\$59,878,957	\$190.92	\$169.03
Nov-2020	323,137	624,804	\$62,566,897	\$193.62	\$168.93
Dec-2020	327,706	636,381	\$64,007,267	\$195.32	\$166.87
Jan-2021	333,516	650,018	\$69,288,523	\$207.75	\$319.28
Feb-2021	332,312	647,564	\$69,622,892	\$209.51	\$207.36
Mar-2021	333,269	650,328	\$70,941,788	\$212.87	\$204.90
Apr-2021	534,136	952,951	\$94,765,284	\$177.42	\$252.22
May-2021	525,110	912,781	\$86,707,343	\$165.12	\$256.37
Jun-2021	520,223	903,527	\$86,371,054	\$166.03	\$251.32

**Statutory Authority:** [H.R. 6201, Families First Coronavirus Response Act \(FFCRA\)](#), authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to allocate funds to increase SNAP household allotments to the maximum amount based on household size.

[RCW 74.08A.120](#) requires FAP to follow the same rules as SNAP, therefore, ESA sought and received authorization from the Office of Financial Management to issue EA supplements for FAP in alignment with those issued for SNAP.

**Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET):** BFET providers shifted to serving participants virtually and through limited in-person services, provided in accordance with statewide emergency proclamations, in order to ensure those participating in BFET maintained access to support services.

**Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDS):** The US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) approved a statewide ABAWD time limit waiver for June 2021 through May

2022. The waiver provides all ABAWDs an exemption from work requirements and helps ensure ongoing access to SNAP benefits.

**Pandemic EBT (P-EBT):** Pandemic EBT, or P-EBT, is a program that provides food benefits to children who are eligible for free or reduced price meals through the National School Lunch Program but had limited onsite meals at their school or childcare center due to the COVID-19 pandemic. P-EBT benefits help Washington families affected by these closures to buy food and support their basic nutritional needs. The method in which P-EBT was implemented changed significantly between the 2019-20 and 2020-21 school years.

**1. P-EBT 1.0 (Applications Accepted June 28, 2020 – September 30, 2020)**

Approved through the [Families First Coronavirus Response Act](#) in March 2020, Washington received USDA approval to provide P-EBT benefits to families affected by school closures from March 2020 through June 2020. Beginning June 28, 2020, DSHS worked with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to verify student eligibility for free or reduced price school meals and internally processed applications and determined benefits for households who applied.

DSHS accepted applications for P-EBT until September 30, 2020, although some cases were processed beyond this date. Additional information can be found in the SFY 2020 Briefing Book.

**2. P-EBT 2.0 (2020-2021 School Year)**

P-EBT continued to the 2020-21 school year (September 2020 through June 2021) with new provisions passed through [the Continuing Appropriations Act 2021 and Other Extensions Act](#), [the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021](#), and [the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021](#). These acts provided new guidance to P-EBT, including the expansion to children under the age of six and summer P-EBT benefits. USDA approved Washington's school P-EBT plan in March 2021, children under six in June 2021, and summer P-EBT benefits in July 2021. For the new school year, DSHS shifted from internal eligibility determination to contracting with Accenture. Additionally, Accenture coordinated free and reduced price lunch eligibility with OSPI and individual school districts. This coordination enabled eligible children to receive P-EBT benefits directly using a unique P-EBT card outside of DSHS eligibility systems (ACES or Barcode). Benefits were issued without the application process used in the preceding school year when P-EBT 1.0 was implemented.

**Children in School:**

During the 2020-2021 school year, provision of onsite meal service varied at schools across the state. Working with Accenture and OSPI, a secure file transfer process was developed to allow schools to attest to their onsite meal service availability for the majority of students. The first benefits were issued on March 23, 2021 for the months of September 2020 to January 2021. Cards were sent in batches to eligible children.

P-EBT benefits were calculated using simplified assumptions based on a statewide average of 18 operating days per month, multiplied by the USDA's Child Nutrition National School Lunch Program daily rate of \$6.82, and then multiplied by a percentage of meal service available to the majority of students at the school. A breakdown of these calculations is as follows:

Meal Service Reported	Calculation	Dollar Amount for the Month
Full remote learning or school closure	$\$6.82 \times 18 \times 100\%$	\$123
One day in-person	$\$6.82 \times 18 \times 80\%$	\$99
Two days in-person	$\$6.82 \times 18 \times 60\%$	\$74
Three days in-person	$\$6.82 \times 18 \times 40\%$	\$50
Four days in-person	$\$6.82 \times 18 \times 20\%$	\$25

Benefits varied based on the schools' reported on-site meal services for each month of eligibility in the school year.

#### Pandemic EBT Cases (Households) and Expenditures<sup>4</sup>

	# of Eligible Children in School <sup>5</sup>	Total P-EBT Dollars Issued	Average Dollars Per Case
Sep-20	549,225	\$64,880,336	\$118.13
Oct-20	549,318	\$64,828,825	\$118.02
Nov-20	547,272	\$64,611,601	\$118.06
Dec-20	547,584	\$64,679,390	\$118.12
Jan-21	547,447	\$64,618,334	\$118.04
Feb-21	504,263	\$53,888,779	\$106.87
Mar-21	504,256	\$53,828,074	\$106.75
Apr-21	466,939	\$44,695,873	\$95.72
May-21	466,939	\$44,695,873	\$95.72
Jun-21	466,939	\$44,686,568	\$95.70

<sup>4</sup> Data provided by Accenture, October 2021

<sup>5</sup> Includes students that are directly certified for free or reduced-price meals as a SNAP recipient.

**Children under Six:**

In accordance with the approved state plan, all children under the age of six and receiving food assistance were deemed to be enrolled in a childcare facility, making them eligible for P-EBT. Children on state-funded food assistance (FAP) received state funded P-EBT.

First benefits were issued on July 27, 2021 for the months of October 2020 through March 2021. P-EBT issuance for the month of April 2021 through June 2021 were issued in August 2021. Assumptions regarding the level of impact for child care facilities in a given county were based on information provided by schools regarding their onsite meal service. Based on the lowest meal service available in each county, all children under six and on SNAP/FAP received a standard benefit level for all children in the county. Benefits varied based on the county of residence, from \$37 to \$123.

**Pandemic EBT Children Under Six Cases (Households) <sup>6</sup>**

	# of SNAP Eligible Children Under Six	Federal P-EBT Dollars Issued	# of FAP Eligible Children Under Six	State P-EBT Dollars Issued	Total # of Eligible Children Under Six	Total P-EBT Dollars Issued	Average Dollars Per Case
Oct-20	95,337	\$11,796,389	230	\$28,363	95,567	\$11,824,752	\$123.73
Nov-20	97,530	\$12,017,782	234	\$29,027	97,764	\$12,046,809	\$123.22
Dec-20	100,617	\$12,446,810	241	\$30,232	100,858	\$12,477,042	\$123.71
Jan-21	103,872	\$12,883,641	249	\$31,757	104,121	\$12,915,398	\$124.04
Feb-21	106,960	\$13,232,018	254	\$33,649	107,214	\$13,265,667	\$123.73
Mar-21	108,133	\$13,738,003	256	\$34,952	108,389	\$13,772,955	\$127.07
Apr-21	105,658	\$12,610,449	253	\$30,082	105,911	\$12,640,531	\$119.35
May-21	106,888	\$12,857,615	256	\$30,771	107,144	\$12,888,386	\$120.29
Jun-21	107,562	\$12,946,492	262	\$31,509	107,824	\$12,978,001	\$120.36

**Statutory Authority:** FFCRA was amended by the American Rescue Plan (H.R. 1319) to allow for the issuance of P-EBT in any school year in which there is a public health emergency declaration affecting the ability for schools and childcare centers to provide onsite meal services. State agencies submitted their plans to USDA for approval.

Governor Proclamations [20-08](#), [20-09](#) and [20-09.1](#)

<sup>6</sup> Data provided by Accenture, October 2021



## Disaster Cash Assistance Program

On April 17, 2020, DSHS activated the Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP). DCAP was available to all Washington families and adults without children who met the income and resource limits of the program and who were not eligible for other cash programs. This phase of the program ended effective January 4, 2021. The 2021 legislature provided additional federal funding for DCAP under HB 1386 and made updates to the program in HB 1151. One notable change, making the program more responsive to long-term emergencies such as COVID-19, was to allow households to receive the benefit more than once in a 12-month period. On April 19, 2021, DSHS reactivated the program, which ran through June 30, 2021<sup>7</sup>.

To be eligible for DCAP, a one-person household needed to have less than \$363 in net income in the month of application, after deductions were applied. Eligible individuals with no income qualified up to the maximum payment amount of \$363 for their emergent basic needs.

**Statutory Authority:** On February 29, 2020, Governor Inslee issued a [State of Emergency Proclamation](#) (20-05) for all Washington counties, in response to COVID-19, directing state agencies to use all resources necessary to prepare for and respond to the outbreak. In subsequent proclamations, Governor Inslee directed DSHS to expand the Family Emergency Assistance Program<sup>8</sup> to individuals and families impacted by COVID-19. The April 2021 proclamation reactivating the program allowed eligible households to receive the benefit monthly as long as they applied each month.

**DCAP Cases (Households)**

	# of CEAP/DCAP Applications <sup>9</sup>	# of Cases <sup>10</sup>	# of Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case	Average Household Size
<b>Jul-2020</b>	9,890	7,514	7,834	\$2,436,251	\$324.23	1.0
<b>Aug-2020</b>	8,364	6,066	6,442	\$1,995,817	\$329.02	1.1
<b>Sep-2020</b>	6,249	4,413	4,623	\$1,445,215	\$327.49	1.0
<b>Oct-2020</b>	8,124	5,573	5,841	\$1,826,196	\$327.69	1.0
<b>Nov-2020</b>	8,058	5,240	5,449	\$1,725,268	\$329.25	1.0
<b>Dec-2020</b>	9,311	6,152	6,399	\$2,034,130	\$330.65	1.0
<b>Jan-2021</b>	686	681	701	\$225,100	\$330.54	1.0

<sup>7</sup> Funds allocated to reinstate the DCAP in HB 1386 were exhausted as of June 3, 2021. Additional funds were authorized from the Governor's Office Budget Stabilization Account to the DCAP program starting June 14, 2021 and running through June 30, 2021.

<sup>8</sup> Family Emergency Assistance Program directs DSHS to create a Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) which provides one-time cash grants once within 12 months to families who are very low income but do not meet the eligibility requirements for other cash assistance programs. This also includes Disaster Cash Assistance Program during a declared state of emergency.

<sup>9</sup> DCAP was first activated on April 17, 2020 to help eligible families with no dependents under 18 meet their basic needs during the COVID-19 state of emergency. This first phase of the program ended effective January 5, 2021. However, DCAP applications received by January 4, 2021 were processed as long as the required interview was completed and required documentation was provided within 30 days of January 4, 2021. This resulted in some cases receiving DCAP for the months of February and March 2021. The program was reactivated on April 19, 2021 and ended effective June 30, 2021 because available funding was exhausted. Similar to the initial phase of the program, applications received by June 30 were processed as long as the required interview was completed and required documentation was provided within 30 days (through July 30, 2021). As a result, some cases may receive benefits in July and August 2021.

<sup>10</sup> Because each DCAP issuance in a given month is counted as a separate case, the case count may exceed the client count in some months.

Feb-2021	20	10	11	\$3,403	\$340.30	1.1
Mar-2021	6	Program Inactive				
Apr-2021	10,548	7,378	7,443	\$2,383,656	\$323.08	1.0
May-2021	25,470	20,356	20,287	\$6,703,901	\$329.33	1.0
Jun-2021	23,345	19,283	19,157	\$6,431,599	\$333.54	1.0

### DCAP Cases<sup>11</sup> (Households) by County of Residence, SFY 2021

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	127	0.2%	105	0.2%	Lewis	1,060	1.3%	856	1.4%
Asotin	540	0.7%	395	0.7%	Lincoln	52	0.1%	48	0.1%
Benton	2,046	2.5%	1,568	2.6%	Mason	868	1.1%	666	1.1%
Chelan	669	0.8%	522	0.9%	Okanogan	882	1.1%	632	1.0%
Clallam	1,138	1.4%	817	1.4%	Pacific	314	0.4%	250	0.4%
Clark	4,441	5.4%	3,443	5.7%	Pend Oreille	254	0.3%	187	0.3%
Columbia	49	0.1%	39	0.1%	Pierce	11,357	13.8%	8,187	13.6%
Cowlitz	2,263	2.7%	1,582	2.6%	San Juan	75	0.1%	59	0.1%
Douglas	285	0.3%	250	0.4%	Skagit	1,387	1.7%	1,041	1.7%
Ferry	106	0.1%	97	0.2%	Skamania	100	0.1%	75	0.1%
Franklin	806	1.0%	614	1.0%	Snohomish	7,132	8.7%	5,136	8.5%
Garfield	11	<0.1%	16	<0.1%	Spokane	9,261	11.2%	6,487	10.7%
Grant	1,174	1.4%	1,061	1.8%	Stevens	614	0.7%	456	0.8%
Grays Harbor	1,979	2.4%	1,412	2.3%	Thurston	3,254	4.0%	2,377	3.9%
Island	418	0.5%	325	0.5%	Wahkiakum	25	<0.1%	23	<0.1%
Jefferson	222	0.3%	192	0.3%	Walla Walla	589	0.7%	443	0.7%
King	18,512	22.5%	13,570	22.5%	Whatcom	2,615	3.2%	1,831	3.0%
Kitsap	2,349	2.9%	1,735	2.9%	Whitman	189	0.2%	160	0.3%
Kittitas	237	0.3%	223	0.4%	Yakima	4,713	5.7%	3,297	5.5%
Klickitat	230	0.3%	190	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>11</sup> Because each DCAP issuance is counted as a separate case and the April 2021 proclamation reactivating the program allowed eligible households to receive the benefit monthly as long as they applied each month, the case count exceeds the client count in most counties.

## DCAP Demographics, SFY 2021

Characteristic	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>60,367</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>59,593</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults
<b>Female</b>	22,811	37.8%	22,423	37.6%
<b>Male</b>	37,550	62.2%	37,164	62.4%
<b>Unknown</b>	6	<0.1%	6	<0.1%

Race	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults
<b>Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>7,571</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>7,274</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>52,796</b>	<b>87.5%</b>	<b>52,319</b>	<b>87.8%</b>
<b>White</b>	36,883	61.1%	36,595	61.4%
<b>Black/African American</b>	6,543	10.8%	6,485	10.9%
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	2,179	3.6%	2,137	3.6%
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	3,565	5.9%	3,534	5.9%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	1,962	3.3%	1,950	3.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	1,664	2.8%	1,618	2.7%

<u>Marital Status (Adults Only)</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
	Number	% of Total Adults	
<b>Separated</b>	4,307	7.2%	
<b>Married</b>	2,277	3.8%	
<b>Never Married</b>	37,043	62.2%	
<b>Divorced</b>	11,084	18.6%	
<b>Widowed</b>	1,019	1.7%	
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	3,863	6.5%	

Citizenship Status	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
	Number	% of Total Clients	Number	% of Total Adults
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	57,112	94.6%	56,546	94.9%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	1,738	2.9%	1,725	2.9%
<b>U.S. National<sup>13</sup></b>	102	0.2%	97	0.2%
<b>Undocumented Noncitizen</b>	1,188	2.0%	1,051	1.8%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	227	0.4%	174	0.3%

<sup>12</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>13</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

## DCAP Demographics, SFY 2021 (continued)

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

<u>Homeless Status</u>		<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
<b>Homeless<sup>14</sup></b>		29,441	48.8%	29,385	49.3%

<u>Education Status (Adults Only)</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
<b>Less than a High School Diploma</b>		14,984	25.1%
<b>High School Graduate or GED</b>		29,863	50.1%
<b>Some College or College Degree</b>		14,469	24.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>		277	0.5%

<u>Age</u>		<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
<b>&lt; 1 Year Old</b>		12	<0.1%		
<b>1 – 5 Years Old</b>		262	0.4%		
<b>6 – 10 Years Old</b>		209	0.3%		
<b>11 – 15 Years Old</b>		207	0.3%		
<b>16 – 17 Years Old</b>		84	0.1%		
<b>18 – 24 Years Old</b>		6,922	11.5%	6,922	11.6%
<b>25 – 34 Years Old</b>		17,666	29.3%	17,666	29.6%
<b>35 – 44 Years Old</b>		15,443	25.6%	15,443	25.9%
<b>45 – 54 Years Old</b>		12,086	20.0%	12,086	20.3%
<b>55 – 64 Years Old</b>		7,109	11.8%	7,109	11.9%
<b>65+ Years Old</b>		367	0.6%	367	0.6%
<b>Average Age of Children</b>		8.5 Years			
<b>Average Age of Adults</b>		38.9 Years			

<sup>14</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families/WorkFirst

**Time Limit Extensions:** Effective April 1, 2020, DSHS expanded the criteria for TANF 60-month time limit extension to support families experiencing hardships due to the COVID-19 emergency. Families who exhausted 60 months on TANF cash assistance and experienced hardships due to COVID-19 were not terminated from or denied benefits.

The table below shows the resulting change in the number of TANF households with an adult recipient that were granted a time-limit extension.

**# Adult Recipient Cases with a Time-Limit Extension**

	SFY 2020	SFY 2021	% Change
July	1,371	2,990	118.1%
August	1,415	3,168	123.9%
September	1,456	3,233	122.0%
October	1,498	3,301	120.4%
November	1,547	3,366	117.6%
December	1,529	3,501	129.0%
January	1,519	3,555	134.0%
February	1,541	3,570	131.7%
March	1,581	3,552	124.7%
April	2,010	3,511	74.7%
May	2,446	3,479	42.2%
June	2,813	3,520	25.1%

The table below shows the monthly number of TANF households with an adult recipient that were granted a time limit extension under the Caring for a Disabled Adult/COVID-19 category.

**# Adult Recipient Cases (Households) Granted a Time-Limit Extension for a Disabled Adult/COVID-19<sup>15</sup>**

	# of Cases
Jul-2020	1,396
Aug-2020	1,629
Sep-2020	1,744
Oct-2020	1,863
Nov-2020	1,989
Dec-2020	2,165
Jan-2021	2,243
Feb-2021	2,319
Mar-2021	2,358
Apr-2021	2,350

<sup>15</sup> Because ESA had less than a month to implement the new COVID-19 time-limit extension, ESA IT systems could not be updated quickly enough to separately track the number of families in a time-limit extension due to the pandemic. In order to monitor and document this population, the infrequently used Caring for a Disabled Adult extension category was temporarily repurposed. In the year prior to the pandemic, and a monthly average of 21 households were in this extension category.

May-2021	2,347
Jun-2021	2,349

**WorkFirst participation good cause exemptions:** Beginning on March 16, 2020, all WorkFirst participants were granted a temporary exemption from WorkFirst participation requirements. Although ESA continued to provide clients the option to participate—and provided support services and limited case management to enable clients’ participation—WorkFirst participants were not required to engage in program activities. DSHS staff used a COVID-19 related component code (CO) in cases where WorkFirst participants were unable to participate or participate fully for pandemic-related reasons. The table below shows the monthly number of WorkFirst participants coded with the CO component.

**# Cases with a Recipient Open in a COVID-19 Related Component Code (CO)**

	# of Cases
Jul-2020	13,476
Aug-2020	13,898
Sep-2020	13,528
Oct-2020	13,309
Nov-2020	13,191
Dec-2020	14,516
Jan-2021	14,539
Feb-2021	14,278
Mar-2021	14,280
Apr-2021	13,687
May-2021	13,153
Jun-2021	13,082

**WorkFirst Sanction Process and Home Visit Suspension:** Effective March 16, 2020, DSHS also temporarily suspended WorkFirst sanction grant reduction and termination penalties. As described above, WorkFirst services were offered each month; however, no adverse action was taken as a result of non-participation. Sanction suspension eliminated the need for a home visit by staff as part of the sanction process. Clients who closed in sanction prior to March 16, 2020 and reapplied did not have to cure their sanction before regaining cash grant eligibility.

**Teen Living Assessment Home Visits Suspension:** On March 16, 2020, Teen Living Assessment home visits were suspended. Teen Living Assessments, which may include a home visit, are required for all unmarried, minor parents applying for TANF cash assistance, to determine suitability of living arrangements and offer support to the household. ESA continued to conduct Teen Living Assessments completing all required assessment screening tools in the office or over the phone.

**Telephone WorkFirst Orientations:** All WorkFirst orientations were conducted via the telephone.

**WorkFirst Work-Study:** WorkFirst work-study participants at some colleges continued to be employed and receive payment for a portion of the year even if they were temporarily unable to participate due to operational changes or closures as a result of COVID-19.

**Statutory Authority:** All TANF and WorkFirst changes were made in accordance with federal law and within existing statutory authority. As required, the state's TANF Plan was updated to reflect temporary policy changes, and the revised plan was submitted to the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF).

**Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund:** The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 established a new \$1 billion Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund (PEAF) to assist needy families impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding is required to be used for short-term non-recurring benefits and cannot supplant existing spending. Washington state applied for and received its full allotment of PEA of \$22,766,008. Washington will distribute PEA as a one-time, per child benefit to all children in households receiving TANF/SFA or SNAP/FAP and under 75% (Federal Poverty Level) FPL in the month of issuance. PEA is expected to be issued in a single month in the spring of 2022, once needed automation is completed, complying with the federal requirement that all funds be expended by September 30, 2022.

## **Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance/Housing Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Programs**

**Treatment monitoring suspension:** Effective March 18, 2020, ESA temporarily extended good cause exemptions to clients who did not provide verification of their participation in medical and mental health treatment, substance use assessment and treatment, and participation in vocational rehabilitation.

**Disability and Incapacity Reviews and Evaluations:** Effective March 26, 2020, ESA temporarily postponed ABD disability reviews, modified HEN Referral incapacity reviews and expanded medical evidence rules for eligibility purposes.

Mental Incapacity Evaluation contracts were amended to allow for telephonic psychological evaluations.

**Statutory Authority:** All ABD and HEN Referral changes were made within existing statutory authority.



### Classic Medicaid<sup>16</sup> Eligibility

Certification periods scheduled to end in March 2020 are extended through the end of the Public Health Emergency in three month intervals. Benefits were maintained for recipients of Medicaid unless the individual requested termination, the individual was no longer a Washington state resident, or the individual was deceased.

Additional changes regarding Medicaid eligibility to support clients include:

- Reinstating Medicaid coverage if closed on or after March 18, 2020.
- Allowing a 30-day extension to provide verification of circumstances.
- Accepting self-attestation of income and resources at application, renewal and change of circumstances.
- Accepting self-attestation for medical expenses incurred needed to meet spenddown amounts for purposes of medically needy eligibility.

**Statutory Authority:** All Medicaid changes were made as directed by the Health Care Authority (HCA) and in accordance with Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

	Classic Medicaid Eligibility Review Extensions
Jul-2020	5,413
Aug-2020	4,943
Sep-2020	4,052
Oct-2020	6,164
Nov-2020	5,312
Dec-2020	8,581
Jan-2021	7,976
Feb-2021	7,952
Mar-2021	7,928
Apr-2021	6,907
May-2021	6,631
Jun-2021	6,763

<sup>16</sup> Classic Medicaid includes Alien Emergency Medicaid (AEM), Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities, Long Term Care, Medicare Savings Program, Refugee Medical, SSI Medicaid, SSI Related Medicaid, and Medical Care Services.

### Certification Waivers for TANF, SFA, ABD, HEN Referral, WFS, and Basic Food Assistance

The Continuing Appropriations Act maintained certification extensions for SNAP beginning November 2020 through February 2021. November and December 2020 certification periods were extended two months and January and February 2021 certification periods were extended four months. All Basic Food Mid-Certification Reviews were waived from November 2020 through June 30, 2021. To ensure customers continued to receive critical benefits and services, and to streamline program administration, ESA waived the certification periods for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, State Family Assistance, Aged, Blind or Disabled Cash Assistance, Housing Essential Needs Referral, Working Family Support, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and State Food Assistance Program.

#### Statutory Authority:

FFCRA authorized USDA's Secretary of Agriculture to waive core interview and certification requirements for SNAP processing. USDA allowed state agencies to extend certification periods and temporarily waive periodic report form submissions for households whose certification periods expired in March, April or May 2020. The Continuing Appropriations Act maintained certification for SNAP beginning November 2020 through February 2021. The corresponding cash assistance changes were made within existing statutory authority.

	ABD Eligibility Review Extensions	HEN Referral Eligibility Review Extensions	ABD Mid- Certification Reviews Waived	HEN Referral Mid- Certification Reviews Waived
Jul-2020	0	0	2,012	376
Aug-2020	0	0	2,243	406
Sep-2020	0	0	1,874	263
Oct-2020	0	0	1,432	248
Nov-2020	2,113	375	875	197
Dec-2020	2,570	465	854	161
Jan-2021	1,567	315	1,551	230
Feb-2021	1,746	352	1,769	240
Mar-2021	0	0	1,887	259
Apr-2021	0	0	2,077	249
May-2021	0	0	1,065	139
Jun-2021	0	0	787	117

	SNAP/FAP Eligibility Review Extensions	SNAP/FAP Mid- Certification Reviews Waived	TANF/SFA Eligibility Review Extensions	TANF/SFA Mid- Certification Reviews Waived
<b>Jul-2020</b>	0	35,181	0	1,909
<b>Aug-2020</b>	0	45,627	0	2,403
<b>Sep-2020</b>	0	58,040	0	3,690
<b>Oct-2020</b>	0	30,781	0	2,436
<b>Nov-2020</b>	59,260	17,695	2,364	1,661
<b>Dec-2020</b>	65,145	15,642	2,737	1,467
<b>Jan-2021</b>	28,779	37,971	1,322	2,487
<b>Feb-2021</b>	35,757	36,782	1,668	2,381
<b>Mar-2021</b>	0	38,623	0	2,576
<b>Apr-2021</b>	0	52,839	0	2,798
<b>May-2021</b>	0	22,683	0	1,619
<b>Jun-2021</b>	0	16,581	0	1,106

### Social Security Number Good Cause Waiver

On March 17, 2020, the U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA) suspended all face-to-face services to the public at field offices nationwide until further notice. Only limited, critical services were provided via phone, mail, and online. Applications for a non-work Social Security Number (SSN) due to immigration status were not considered a critical service by SSA, and were therefore suspended. State and federal regulations require each person who applies for or receives cash or food assistance benefits to provide an SSN or the proof of the SSN application to the Department.

Under USDA FNS regulations, SNAP participants are allowed a good cause period of up to two months to provide an SSN. On April 10, 2020, USDA FNS approved a waiver to extend the good cause period for an additional three months which allowed the Department to grant good cause for a period of up to five months. FNS approved this waiver through December 31, 2021. The state-administered programs TANF/SFA and ABD were able to establish this good cause waiver without seeking federal approval.

**Statutory Authority:** FFCRA authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to waive core interview and certification requirements for SNAP processing. USDA FNS approved waiver COVID-067 based on the determination that the adjustment was consistent with what is practicable under actual conditions in areas affected by the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency.

**Select Cash, Food and Medical Program Clients<sup>17</sup> and Cases<sup>18</sup> with a Social Security Number Good Cause Waiver, July 2020 - June 2021**

	All Selected Programs		ABD <sup>19</sup>		Basic Food <sup>20</sup>		DCA <sup>21</sup>	
	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases
<b>Jul-2020</b>	18,273	19,721	15	15	2,228	1,571	2	1
<b>Aug-2020</b>	18,418	19,903	15	15	2,341	1,662	1	1
<b>Sep-2020</b>	18,522	20,132	14	14	2,459	1,776	0	0
<b>Oct-2020</b>	18,629	20,342	16	16	2,541	1,856	1	1
<b>Nov-2020</b>	18,702	20,594	15	15	2,683	2,047	1	1
<b>Dec-2020</b>	18,989	21,120	15	15	2,913	2,262	1	1
<b>Jan-2021</b>	19,277	21,618	16	16	3,118	2,465	1	1
<b>Feb-2021</b>	19,253	21,722	19	19	3,214	2,574	0	0
<b>Mar-2021</b>	19,405	21,921	21	21	3,294	2,645	0	0
<b>Apr-2021</b>	19,491	21,980	21	21	3,314	2,682	0	0
<b>May-2021</b>	19,678	22,182	17	17	3,328	2,684	0	0
<b>Jun-2021</b>	19,709	22,116	17	17	3,238	2,620	1	1

<sup>17</sup>Clients are unduplicated within each program. The total number of clients across “All Selected Programs” is also unduplicated and does not equal the sum of clients across all programs because some clients are participants in multiple programs.

<sup>18</sup> Cases are unduplicated within each program and are those Assistance Units (AUs) with at least one recipient whose Social Security Number is coded as Good Cause.

<sup>19</sup> ABD is Aged, Blind, or Disabled Cash Assistance.

<sup>20</sup> Basic Food includes Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP).

<sup>21</sup> DCA is Diversion Cash Assistance.

	HEN Referral <sup>22</sup>		Medical <sup>23</sup>		RCA <sup>24</sup>	
	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases
Jul-2020	2	2	17,564	17,591	25	21
Aug-2020	2	2	17,669	17,703	18	14
Sep-2020	2	2	17,791	17,815	36	29
Oct-2020	2	2	17,897	17,919	20	17
Nov-2020	1	1	17,940	17,962	14	13
Dec-2020	0	0	18,178	18,200	21	20
Jan-2021	2	2	18,414	18,434	21	20
Feb-2021	2	2	18,396	18,424	28	24
Mar-2021	0	0	18,527	18,554	29	26
Apr-2021	0	0	18,556	18,578	25	21
May-2021	1	1	18,746	18,778	27	22
Jun-2021	0	0	18,798	18,822	22	18

	SSP <sup>25</sup>		TANF/SFA <sup>26</sup>		WFS <sup>27</sup>	
	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases
Jul-2020	8	8	704	504	8	8
Aug-2020	8	8	693	490	8	8
Sep-2020	8	8	702	480	8	8
Oct-2020	8	8	769	515	8	8
Nov-2020	5	5	772	545	5	5
Dec-2020	5	5	835	612	5	5
Jan-2021	5	5	892	670	5	5
Feb-2021	2	2	877	675	2	2
Mar-2021	2	2	874	671	2	2
Apr-2021	2	2	875	674	2	2
May-2021	2	2	877	676	2	2
Jun-2021	3	3	819	632	3	3

<sup>22</sup> HEN Referral is a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs Program administered by the Department of Commerce.

<sup>23</sup> Medical includes both classic and Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) medical programs served by ESA, Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALTSA), and Health Care Authority (HCA). Some clients are in multiple Assistance Units (AUs) in the same month due to participation in multiple medical coverage groups.

<sup>24</sup> RCA is Refugee Cash Assistance.

<sup>25</sup> SSP is State Supplemental Payment.

<sup>26</sup> TANF is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; SFA is State Family Assistance.

<sup>27</sup> WFS is Working Family Support.

## Domestic Violence (DV) Victim Services

**Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVPSA):** The DV Victim Services program awarded supplemental FVPSA CARES Act funding to 43 ESA contracted domestic violence programs. The supplemental funds were intended to address domestic violence victim service needs related to COVID-19, including but not limited to:

- Providing temporary housing and assistance (e.g., hotel stays or other emergency sheltering services).
- Responding to immediate needs of victims.
- Equipping victim service staff to provide advocacy services from home (e.g., cell phones, meeting software, and laptops, etc.).
- Purchasing cleaning services and personal protective supplies to protect staff and clients at the shelter and during provision of in-person services.

## Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA)

### COVID-19 Response Services

In response to COVID-19, Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) contracted service providers offered a menu of different service options to meet the emergent needs of immigrants and refugees in our communities. These services include the following:

- Needs assessments that address overall financial stability, housing, employment, health, social and emotional well-being of the entire family.
- Information and referrals on resources for COVID-19, 2020 Census, public benefits and new stimulus programs and updates on available services and resources.
- Providing and/or connecting with new services, including helping people apply for Unemployment Insurance Benefits, addressing food insecurity, addressing gaps in child care and facilitating employer outreach and engagement.
- Providing education and client engagement by offering opportunities to address social isolation through remote options, engaging volunteers to support new community members remotely and providing distance-learning options for civics and English as a Second Language (ESL) classes.

### COVID-19 Emergency Support Services for Refugees Fund

ORIA established a fund to provide resources for refugees and other eligible immigrants to receive short-term assistance to cover immediate needs, including rent, utilities, internet and other approved costs. Eligible participants were able to access these resources by applying through one of ORIA's contracted services providers.

### Extension of Refugee Cash Assistance and Refugee Medical Assistance

Through a waiver from the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement, Washington state extended Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) for single or married refugees or humanitarian immigrants without children, and Refugee Medical Assistance for those ineligible for Washington Apple Health. The waiver expanded eligibility for these benefits beyond eight months. For more information, please refer to the [program announcement](#).



**Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Pathway Clients Who Received COVID-19 Related Services, SFY 2021**

<b>SFY 2021</b>	<b># of Clients</b>
July	327
August	299
September	273
October	404
November	337
December	328
January	436
February	334
March	345
April	403
May	380
June	351
Mo. Avg.	<b>351</b>
Annual Unduplicated	<b>1,268</b>

**Naturalization Service Clients Who Received COVID-19 Related Services, SFY 2021**

<b>SFY 2021</b>	<b># of Clients</b>
July	70
August	66
September	89
October	65
November	46
December	41
January	55
February	52
March	117
April	92
May	65
June	164
Mo. Avg.	<b>77</b>
Annual Unduplicated	<b>910</b>

**PRIME Clients Who Received COVID-19 Related Services, SFY 2021**

<b>SFY 2021</b>	<b># of Clients</b>
<b>July</b>	33
<b>August</b>	17
<b>September</b>	11
<b>October</b>	11
<b>November</b>	12
<b>December</b>	19
<b>January</b>	14
<b>February</b>	10
<b>March</b>	40
<b>April</b>	30
<b>May</b>	36
<b>June</b>	49
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>208</b>

## Division of Child Support (DCS)

### Operational Impacts

#### Office Lobby Closures

On March 19, 2020, all nine Child Support field offices located across the state and the headquarters location closed in-person access to customers. The offices posted a variety of signage with information regarding:

- Phone numbers to access child support services
- Alternate payment methods
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) guidelines

#### Payments Received Over-the-Counter

The closure of office lobbies also impacted payments that DCS would typically receive over-the-counter by customers. Signage posted at each office provided information for alternate means of making payments.

In the 12 months preceding COVID-19, the average volume of payments received from Alternate Payment Vendors was 1,397 per month. This count included a relatively stable upward trend of about 10% over that 12-month period. Following the office lobby closures in March 2020, there was an initial increase in April 2020.

#### Mail, Payment Handling, and Other Office Functions

While lobbies were closed to the public since March 19, 2020, staff remained in each office to maintain functions that could not be completed in a telework environment. These functions included, but were not limited to:

- Receiving and processing mail
- Processing payments received through the mail
- Receiving deliveries

Effective June 19, 2020, a process was established for field offices to begin routing non-cash payments to the centralized payment address so they could be processed in the Central Services Department located in the headquarters building. Prior to COVID, payments mailed to local office mailing addresses were received and processed, and then an informational letter was sent to the sender with the correct payment mailing address of PO Box 45868, Olympia, WA 98504.

#### Non-Assistance Applications

When office lobbies are open, customers have the option to request and drop off non-assistance applications over-the-counter. Effective March 19, 2020, these options were suspended due to office lobby closures.

- In the 12 months preceding COVID-19, DCS was receiving an average of 1,095 non-assistance applications per month.
- Starting with March 2020 and the months following, this monthly average decreased to 696.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the primary methods customers had available to receive documents needed to apply for DCS services included:

- Printing applicable forms from the DCS website
- Calling the 800 number to request an application be mailed
- Visiting a DCS field office to request an application over-the-counter

Applications could then be mailed, faxed, or dropped off at a field office. There is now an additional link on the DCS website for customers to complete a request form for a non-assistance application to be mailed to them. Customers can now enter their name and address and request the application. As a result, staff are now seeing an increase in average monthly non-assistance applications received.

### Emergency Rule for Service of Process

On March 20, 2020, the United States Postal Service made temporary changes to its certified mail signature-gathering procedures. In response, DCS adopted an emergency rule to address the impact of these changes on the Division's efforts to establish and enforce child support obligations.

The emergency rule states that DCS considers service by certified mail, return receipt requested (CMRR) valid ten days after the notice is sent to the non-custodial or custodial parent with restricted delivery, and the USPS employee signed the receipt on behalf of the individual taking delivery. The emergency rule requires restricted delivery when serving by certified mail, return receipt requested.

### Internal Revenue Offsets

DCS regularly reports to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for a federal offset against any possible income tax return for which a non-custodial parent may be entitled. In 2020, DCS received a tremendous increase of IRS offsets due to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The CARES act provided cash economic impact payments, also known as stimulus payments, to US citizens. The CARES Act provided for child support debts to be offset from these payments. Subsequent aid provided via the Consolidated Appropriations Act were not subject to offsets for child support debts.

The chart below shows the volume and dollar amounts received in early January 2020 through June 2020 compared to the same time period in 2021.

	1/6/2020 – 6/29/2020	1/5/2021 – 6/28/2021	Percent Decrease (2020 to 2021)
Volume of intercepts received (by trace numbers) <sup>28</sup>	90,112	31,330	65.23%
Intercept amounts	\$114,629,185	\$47,592,127	58.48%

### DCS Policy Clarification Memo 20-003 – How DCS Works with Individuals Impacted by COVID-19

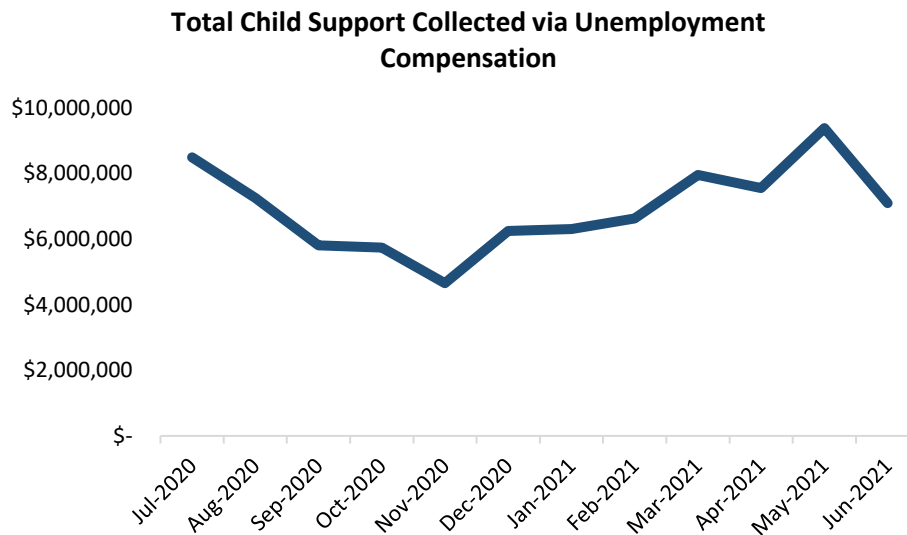
COVID-19 is having an economic impact on people with child support orders leading to both short-term

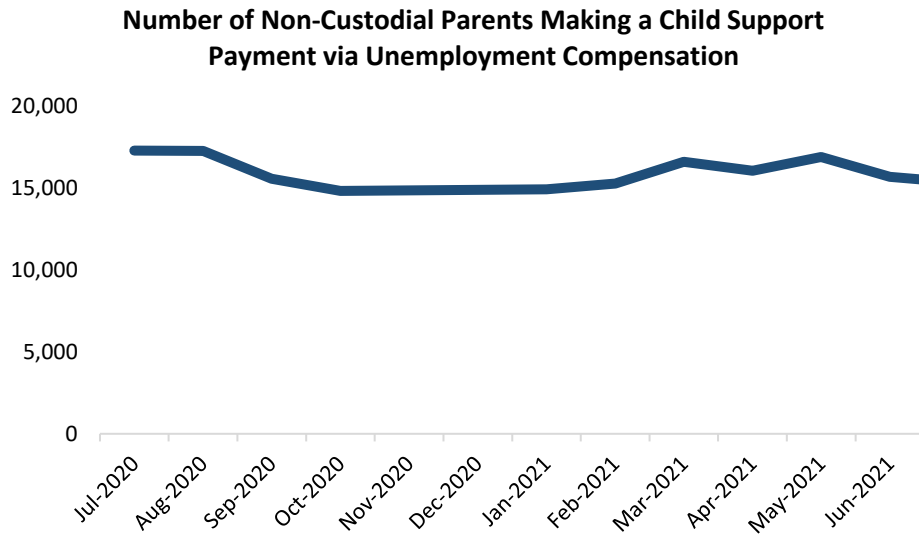
<sup>28</sup> DCS certifies arrears debt to the IRS as DSHS and custodial parent (CP) arrears. The IRS sends intercepts back, each having a unique identifier known as a trace number. A non-custodial parent (NCP) can have 2 or more trace numbers for one offset. Our system combines the separate trace number amounts into one payment before it is posted to cases.

and long-term financial uncertainty. Loss of income due to COVID-19 can lead to even greater economic disparities for families already struggling financially or in poverty. In response, DCS issued new guidance to respond to situations where COVID-19 has impacted a family's financial circumstances. This guidance outlines ways for DCS staff to incorporate additional considerations when evaluating enforcement actions.

### Unemployment Compensation Payments

The Federal CARES Act was signed into law on March 27, 2020. This Act provided enhanced Unemployment Compensation (UC) benefits and Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA). One considerable benefit was a possible additional \$600 per week on top of any regular UC benefit, a supplement which was reduced to \$300 per week during July 2020. Those additional benefits ended on September 4, 2021. The additional non-custodial parents eligible for UC benefits and then the additional monetary benefit made a significant impact on UC payments received as a result of wage withholdings sent to the Employment Security Department. These wage withholdings were for payment of current and back support owed by non-custodial parents.





### Grants

Several DCS grant programs were directly impacted by COVID-19.

- Families Forward Washington was paused from March 25, 2020 through May 15, 2020 while training providers were closed and remote enrollment procedures were developed and approved.
- Access and Visitation providers were unable to serve customers while offices were closed and virtual delivery methods were developed.
- Digital Marketing streaming radio ads were postponed within the Digital Marketing grant to reconsider messaging and timing.

### Parentage Program

- COVID-19 has directly affected administrative parentage establishment by Acknowledgment of Parentage (AOP). Many hospitals have limited patient contact, reducing their ability to assist families with the completion of the AOP. DCS is working with hospitals to ensure AOPs are completed and filed with the Department of Health (DOH), Center for Health Statistics (CHS). DCS staff are unable to assist parents with the completion of AOPs in the office and are only able to work with parents by phone, regular mail and email to ensure the AOP will be accepted and successfully filed by DOH. Without in-person assistance, time is added to the AOP filing process. Our partners at DOH/CHS have also been impacted by COVID-19. The DOH/CHS customer service counter has been closed to the public since March 2020. DOH/CHS encountered staffing challenges as several staff filled project positions to support the surveillance system for COVID 19. DCS Parentage Program staff continue to work with DOH/CHS partners to ensure AOPs are filed.

### Support Change Orders

- The Division of Child Support experienced a record number of support change orders instigated by the mass lay-offs experienced by thousands of parents across the state and was further inundated with delays and processing revisions to account for new ESD fraud identification and prevention procedures

Aged,  
Blind or  
Disabled  
(ABD)

SFY

2021

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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

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## Table of Contents

Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance Program Overview .....	3
Selected ABD Program Overview, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 .....	4
ABD Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	5
ABD Clients by Program Type, SFY 2021 .....	6
ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2021 .....	7
ABD Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot.....	8
ABD Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot .....	12
ABD Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot .....	13
ABD Clients by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot .....	15
ABD Client Demographics, June 2021 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 ABD program provides cash assistance and a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program<sup>1</sup>.

Additional information, 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 **21,522 in SFY 2021**, up from **20,429 in SFY 2020**. This is likely due to an increased need associated with, and emergency policies implemented in response to, the COVID-19 pandemic. See the COVID-19 Response section for additional details. The average monthly cash grant assistance per client was **\$185**. The average monthly ABD clients in SFY 2021 included:

- Aged – 4,485 persons
- Disabled – 472 persons
- Pending SSI – 16,560 persons
- Institutionalized – 4 persons
- Blind – 1 person

### TECHNICAL NOTES

**DATA SOURCES:** Data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2021.

**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.
- All reports of 10-year client trends reflect the monthly average for each state fiscal year (SFY).

<sup>1</sup> [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.

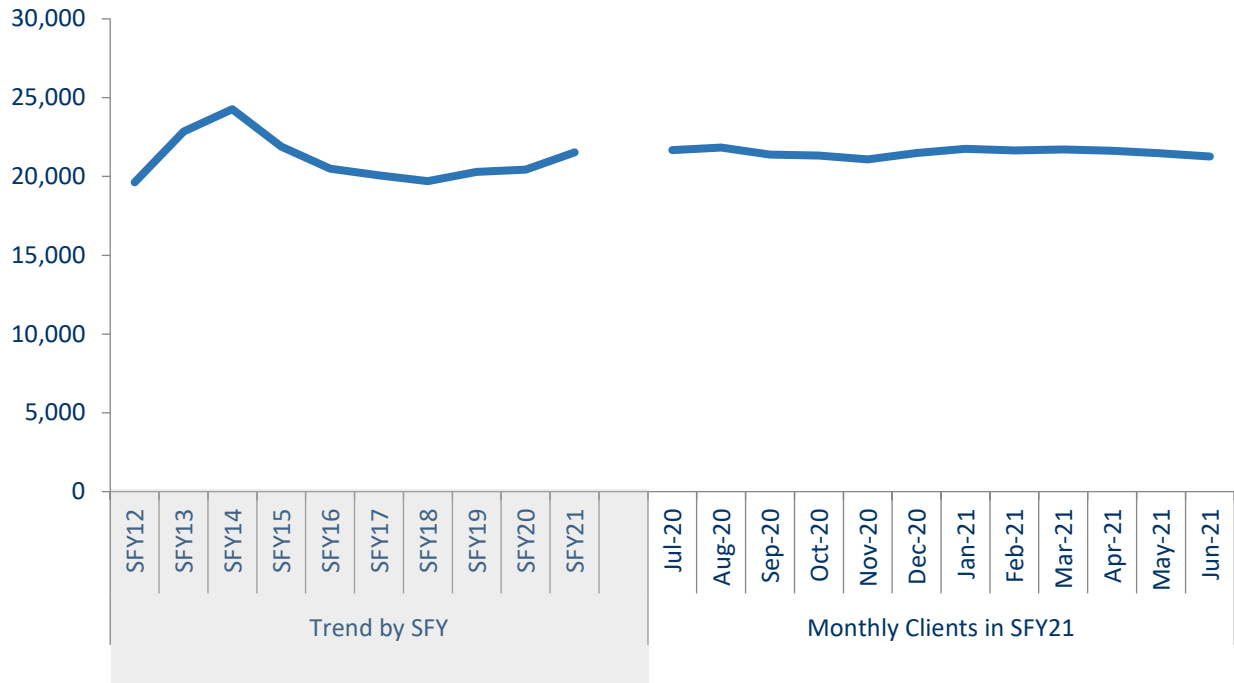
## Selected ABD Program Overview, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020	SFY 2021		
	(July 2019-June 2020)	(July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	20,429 (20,050 - 21,232)	21,522 (21,079 - 21,828)	5.4% (Increase)	↑
State Population <sup>2</sup> Age 18 and Over	5,958,785	6,084,554	2.1% (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over	0.3%	0.4%	0.1% Point (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>3</sup>	\$172.13 (\$170.38 - \$175.35)	\$185.27 (\$184.67 - \$185.94)	7.6% (Increase)	↑

<sup>2</sup>Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

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

## ABD Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY12	19,627	SFY17	20,064
SFY13	22,840	SFY18	19,694
SFY14	24,268	SFY19	20,281
SFY15	21,904	SFY20	20,429
SFY16	20,499	SFY21	21,522

SFY 2021	Clients	Total Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	21,661	\$4,011,943	\$185.22
August	21,828	\$4,041,328	\$185.14
September	21,393	\$3,954,964	\$184.87
October	21,319	\$3,936,955	\$184.67
November	21,079	\$3,896,688	\$184.86
December	21,486	\$3,981,472	\$185.31
January	21,759	\$4,033,214	\$185.36
February	21,660	\$4,018,933	\$185.55
March	21,708	\$4,019,458	\$185.16
April	21,638	\$4,015,707	\$185.59
May	21,472	\$3,992,564	\$185.94
June	21,256	\$3,945,526	\$185.62
Mo. Avg.	21,522	\$3,987,396	\$185.27

## ABD Clients by Program Type, SFY 2021

SFY 2021	ABD Combined Caseload	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Pending SSI	Institutionalized
July	21,661	4,443	1	470	16,745	2
August	21,828	4,493	1	466	16,866	2
September	21,393	4,472	2	466	16,450	3
October	21,319	4,499	1	453	16,361	5
November	21,079	4,448	1	435	16,190	5
December	21,486	4,489	1	455	16,537	4
January	21,759	4,538	1	471	16,744	5
February	21,660	4,495	1	464	16,694	6
March	21,708	4,489	1	476	16,738	4
April	21,638	4,475	1	500	16,656	6
May	21,472	4,492	1	501	16,474	4
June	21,256	4,482	1	508	16,261	4
Mo. Avg.	21,522	4,485	1	472	16,560	4

## ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2021

SFY 2021	Total ABD Clients <sup>4</sup>	During Subsequent Month							
		Clients Remaining on ABD		Clients Moving from ABD to HEN Referral Program		Clients Moving From ABD to SSI/SSDI		Clients Exiting ABD <sup>5</sup>	
		# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent
July	21,661	20,783	95.9%	46	0.2%	310	1.4%	522	2.4%
August	21,828	20,373	93.3%	84	0.4%	361	1.7%	1,010	4.6%
September	21,393	20,260	94.7%	50	0.2%	327	1.5%	756	3.5%
October	21,319	19,984	93.7%	97	0.5%	344	1.6%	894	4.2%
November	21,079	20,380	96.7%	55	0.3%	278	1.3%	366	1.7%
December	21,486	20,744	96.5%	54	0.3%	343	1.6%	345	1.6%
January	21,759	20,764	95.4%	51	0.2%	311	1.4%	633	2.9%
February	21,660	20,650	95.3%	50	0.2%	290	1.3%	670	3.1%
March	21,708	20,656	95.2%	55	0.3%	414	1.9%	583	2.7%
April	21,638	20,651	95.4%	42	0.2%	383	1.8%	562	2.6%
May	21,472	20,264	94.4%	32	0.1%	430	2.0%	746	3.5%
June	21,256	20,191	95.0%	29	0.1%	357	1.7%	679	3.2%
Mo. Avg.	21,522	20,475	95.1%	54	0.2%	346	1.6%	647	3.0%

<sup>4</sup> These are clients who received ABD services during the reporting month. Additional columns in the table represent programs the client enrolled/participated in during the subsequent month.

<sup>5</sup> These are adults who were not enrolled in HEN Referral, SSI/SSDI, or other cash programs in the following month.

## ABD Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

The following pages detail the ABD clients, June 2021 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 (AL TSA).
- CSO of Residence: Based on the CSO coverage area in which a client lives.

Overview	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	4,320	20.3%	4,522	21.3%
Region 2 CSOs	9,895	46.6%	10,509	49.4%
Region 3 CSOs	6,058	28.5%	6,223	29.3%
CSCCs	7	<0.1%	N/A	
HCS	972	4.6%	N/A	
Other Locations	4	<0.1%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	2	<0.1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>21,256</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21,256</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	52	0.2%	52	0.2%
COLFAX	48	0.2%	55	0.3%
COLVILLE	103	0.5%	103	0.5%
ELLENSBURG	103	0.5%	101	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	40	0.2%	40	0.2%
KENNEWICK	473	2.2%	524	2.5%
MOSES LAKE	370	1.7%	391	1.8%
NEWPORT	45	0.2%	46	0.2%
OKANOGAN	108	0.5%	106	0.5%
REPUBLIC	13	0.1%	13	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	982	4.6%	1,065	5.0%
SPOKANE TRENT	1,069	5.0%	1,065	5.0%
SUNNYSIDE	105	0.5%	114	0.5%
TOPPENISH	72	0.3%	75	0.4%
WALLA WALLA	130	0.6%	139	0.7%
WENATCHEE	191	0.9%	195	0.9%
WHITE SALMON	16	0.1%	18	0.1%
YAKIMA	400	1.9%	420	2.0%
Region 1 Total	4,320	20.3%	4,522	21.3%

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	656	3.1%	702	3.3%
AUBURN	526	2.5%	551	2.6%
BELLINGHAM	458	2.2%	475	2.2%
BELLTOWN	1,061	5.0%	1,093	5.1%
CAPITOL HILL	586	2.8%	609	2.9%
EVERETT	956	4.5%	993	4.7%
FEDERAL WAY	292	1.4%	330	1.6%
KING EASTSIDE	781	3.7%	860	4.0%
KING NORTH	883	4.2%	944	4.4%
KING SOUTH	722	3.4%	788	3.7%
MOUNT VERNON	424	2.0%	435	2.0%
OAK HARBOR	143	0.7%	146	0.7%
RAINIER	458	2.2%	505	2.4%
RENTON	544	2.6%	602	2.8%
SKYKOMISH VALLEY	223	1.0%	237	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT	511	2.4%	520	2.4%
WHITE CENTER	671	3.2%	719	3.4%
Region 2 Total	9,895	46.6%	10,509	49.4%



## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	366	1.7%	368	1.7%
BREMERTON	583	2.7%	585	2.8%
CHEHALIS	315	1.5%	315	1.5%
COLUMBIA RIVER	956	4.5%	1,002	4.7%
FORKS	11	0.1%	10	<0.1%
KELSO	480	2.3%	482	2.3%
LAKEWOOD	547	2.6%	572	2.7%
LONG BEACH	47	0.2%	48	0.2%
OLYMPIA	608	2.9%	647	3.0%
PIERCE NORTH	510	2.4%	527	2.5%
PIERCE SOUTH	561	2.6%	586	2.8%
PORT ANGELES	216	1.0%	216	1.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	48	0.2%	47	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	539	2.5%	550	2.6%
SHELTON	218	1.0%	218	1.0%
SOUTH BEND	37	0.2%	36	0.2%
STEVENSON	16	0.1%	14	0.1%
Region 3 Total	6,058	28.5%	6,223	29.3%

## ABD Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	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	7	<0.1%
<b>CSCC and WASHCAP Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

Other Locations	Office of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC & Spec Programs	4	<0.1%
MEDICAL ELIG. DET SVC	0	0.0%
Health Care Authority	0	0.0%
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE (PGST)	0	0.0%
<b>Other Locations Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

## ABD Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	2	<0.1%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	59	0.3%
MOSES LAKE HCS	16	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS	1	<0.1%
SPOKANE HCS	60	0.3%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	24	0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS	38	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS	8	<0.1%
WENATCHEE HCS	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS	4	<0.1%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	71	0.3%
BELLINGHAM HCS	13	0.1%
EVERETT HCS	61	0.3%
HOLGATE HCS	449	2.1%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	16	0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

## Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 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	3	<0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS	2	<0.1%
KELSO HCS	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS	16	0.1%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%
STEILACOOM HCS	20	0.1%
TACOMA HCS	68	0.3%
VANCOUVER HCS	39	0.2%
Region 3 Total	150	0.7%

## ABD Clients by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	42	0.2%	Lewis	315	1.5%
Asotin	49	0.2%	Lincoln	26	0.1%
Benton	336	1.6%	Mason	219	1.0%
Chelan	144	0.7%	Okanogan	106	0.5%
Clallam	226	1.1%	Pacific	84	0.4%
Clark	1,000	4.7%	Pend Oreille	46	0.2%
Columbia	9	<0.1%	Pierce	2,235	10.5%
Cowlitz	472	2.2%	San Juan	25	0.1%
Douglas	51	0.2%	Skagit	410	1.9%
Ferry	13	0.1%	Skamania	16	0.1%
Franklin	188	0.9%	Snohomish	2,452	11.5%
Garfield	3	<0.1%	Spokane	2,103	9.9%
Grant	350	1.6%	Stevens	103	0.5%
Grays Harbor	367	1.7%	Thurston	647	3.0%
Island	146	0.7%	Wahkiakum	10	<0.1%
Jefferson	47	0.2%	Walla Walla	130	0.6%
King	7,001	32.9%	Whatcom	475	2.2%
Kitsap	587	2.8%	Whitman	55	0.3%
Kittitas	101	0.5%	Yakima	609	2.9%
Klickitat	58	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	21,256	100.0%

## ABD Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

All Clients		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>21,256</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

All Clients		
Gender		
<b>Female</b>	10,343	48.7%
<b>Male</b>	10,913	51.3%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

All Clients		
Ethnicity and Race		
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>18,882</b>	<b>88.8%</b>
White	11,510	54.1%
Black/African American	2,656	12.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,882	13.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	689	3.2%
Two or More Races	438	2.1%
Race Not Reported	707	3.3%

All Clients		
Marital Status		
<b>Separated</b>	1,627	7.7%
<b>Married</b>	2,353	11.1%
<b>Never Married</b>	9,477	44.6%
<b>Divorced</b>	5,123	24.1%
<b>Widowed</b>	2,356	11.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	320	1.5%

All Clients		
Citizenship Status		
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	16,223	76.3%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	5,013	23.6%
<b>U.S. National<sup>7</sup></b>	20	0.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

<sup>6</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

## ABD Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
All Clients		
Homeless <sup>8</sup>	6,920	32.6%

Disability		
All Clients		
Mental	12,159	57.2%
Physical	4,603	21.7%
Aged <sup>9</sup>	4,484	21.1%
Other <sup>10</sup>	10	<0.1%

Education Status		
All Clients		
Less than a High School Diploma	5,150	24.2%
High School Graduate or GED	9,757	45.9%
Some College or College Degree	5,563	26.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	786	3.7%

Age		
All Clients		
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 - 24 Years Old	977	4.6%
25 - 34 Years Old	3,126	14.7%
35 - 44 Years Old	4,343	20.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	5,361	25.2%
55 - 64 Years Old	2,965	13.9%
65+ Years Old	4,484	21.1%

<sup>8</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

<sup>9</sup> Clients with a program type code of 'A' regardless of the presence of a disability type code.

<sup>10</sup> These are the clients who had a disability determination made by DSHS Division of Disability Determination Services (DDDS).

## ABD Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Average Length of Stay <sup>11</sup>		All Clients
Average Age of Clients		50.0 Years
Average Length of Stay Since November 2011		30.0 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Pending SSI Since November 2011		24.1 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Aged Since November 2011		48.8 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Blind/ Disabled/ Institutionalized Since November 2011 (Average Number of Months on ABD)		23.4 Months

<sup>11</sup> Length of Stay is based on cumulative months since November 2011 when the ABD program started.



Basic Food

SFY

2021

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The Basic Food Program is Washington state's name for the combination of 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 eligibility requirements for SNAP except for citizenship and immigration status. Basic Food helps low-income individuals and families access nutritious foods.

ESA Briefing  
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## Table of Contents

Basic Food Overview .....	3
Selected Basic Food Program Overview, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 .....	4
Basic Food Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	5
SFY 2021 Basic Food LIHEAP Caseload and Issuances .....	6
Basic Food Caseload by Type, SFY 2021 .....	7
Average Monthly Basic Food Participants as a Percent of State Population, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	8
Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through WASHCAP, SFY 2012 –2021 .....	9
Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through Transitional Food Assistance (TFA), SFY 2012 – 2021.....	10
Basic Food Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP, SFY 2021.....	11
Basic Food Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot.....	12
Basic Food Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot ....	16
Basic Food Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot.....	17
Basic Food Caseload by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot .....	19
Basic Food Client Density Maps, June 2021 Snapshot .....	20
Basic Food Error Rate (Federal Fiscal Year October through September), FFY 2011 through FFY 2020 .....	22
Basic Food Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot .....	24
FAP Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot .....	26
FAP Clients Top 10 Countries of Origin, June 2021 Snapshot .....	28
WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot.....	29
Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served, SFY 2021 .....	31
BFET Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot .....	32
TFA Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot .....	34

## Basic Food Overview

This chapter summarizes the caseload and client data for the Basic Food program in SFY 2021. The following programs are 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 other support services to individuals over the age 16 receiving SNAP who are not participating in the state's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
- **Washington Combined Application Program (WASHCAP)**, a simplified food benefit program for certain Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients, delivers food benefits through an automated interface between the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Department of Social and Health Services (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 program for families leaving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Tribal TANF programs while receiving Basic Food, allowing five additional months of food benefits as they transition off public assistance.

Basic Food program caseloads are 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.

Additional information, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available [here](#).

### Highlights

The average monthly Basic Food caseload in Washington state increased by 9.4% in SFY 2021 (536,010) from SFY 2020 (489,893). This is likely due to increased need associated with, and changes implemented in response to, the COVID-19 pandemic. See the COVID-19 Response section for additional details. Of the SFY 2021 caseload, a majority (74.8%) did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percentage of cases in SFY 2021 that received cash assistance averaged 7.8% per month and the percentage of cases that received SSI averaged 17.4% per month. The average monthly number of clients served by the Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program in SFY 2021 was 4,361.

### 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 2021. 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 FAP program are reported jointly in this chapter.
- Percentages may not add up to expected totals due to rounding.
- All reports of 10-year caseload trends reflect the monthly average for each state fiscal year (SFY).

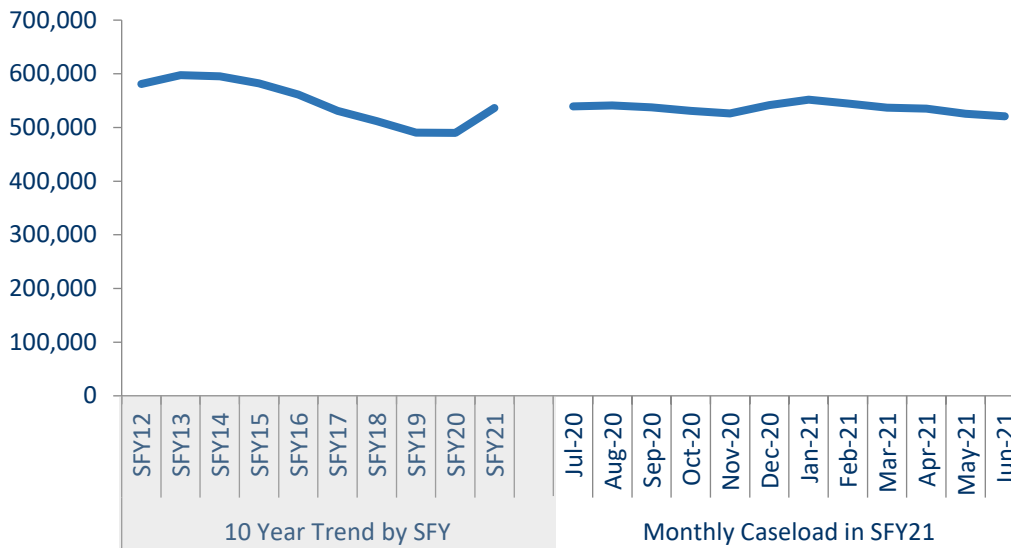
## Selected Basic Food Program Overview, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	489,893 (474,324 - 533,118)	536,010 (521,004 - 552,032)	9.4% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	838,550 (801,045 - 937,794)	950,592 (905,302 - 984,508)	13.4% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	553,301 (531,981 - 609,618)	615,059 (594,373 - 634,861)	11.2% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	285,249 (267,811 - 328,176)	335,533 (310,929 - 349,647)	17.6% (Increase)	↑
<b>State Population<sup>1</sup></b>	7,656,200	7,766,925	1.4% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	11.0%	12.2%	1.2% Point (Increase)	↑
<b>Children as Percent of Recipients</b>	34.0%	35.3%	1.3% Point (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1.7	1.8	0.1 Point (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	0.6	0.6	No Change	=
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	0.5	0.5	No Change	=
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$243.85 (\$207.54 - \$309.01)	\$358.91 (\$309.30 - \$422.77)	47.2% (Increase)	↑

<sup>1</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

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

## Basic Food Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY12	580,977	SFY17	531,134
SFY13	597,474	SFY18	511,760
SFY14	595,115	SFY19	490,545
SFY15	582,192	SFY20	489,893
SFY16	561,095	SFY21	536,010

SFY 2021	Total Caseload	Total Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	539,540	950,595	\$166,881,485	\$309.30
August	541,172	959,040	\$168,152,884	\$310.72
September	537,342	956,098	\$167,581,200	\$311.87
October	530,774	943,682	\$174,016,960	\$327.86
November	525,921	937,927	\$173,350,022	\$329.61
December	541,714	965,321	\$178,073,965	\$328.72
January	552,032	984,508	\$208,694,514 <sup>3</sup>	\$378.05
February	544,852	974,004	\$206,079,167	\$378.23
March	537,019	962,025	\$203,505,485	\$378.95
April	535,015	954,465	\$226,188,917	\$422.77
May	525,736	914,132	\$218,491,417	\$415.59
June	521,004	905,302	\$215,579,262	\$413.78
Mo. Avg.	536,010	950,592	\$192,216,273	\$358.61

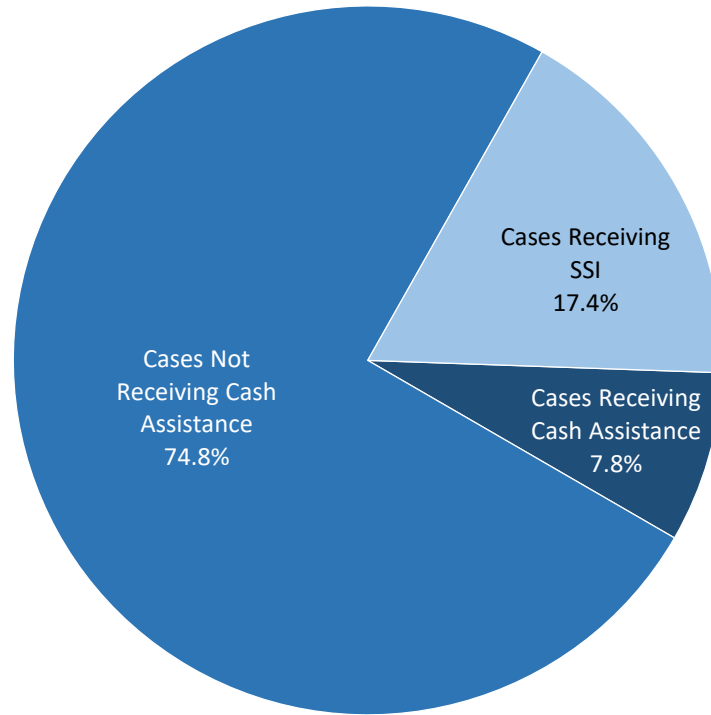
<sup>3</sup> In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) continues to authorize the state to issue SNAP Emergency Allotments on a month-to-month basis, as outlined in President Biden's *Executive Order on Economic Relief to COVID-19 Pandemic*, issued January 2021. Under this order, eligible households receive the maximum SNAP allotment based on their household size. Households with an allotment over \$0 but Emergency Allotment under \$95 receive a minimum of \$95. See the COVID-19 Response section for more details.

**SFY 2021 Basic Food LIHEAP<sup>4</sup> Caseload and Issuances**

<b>SFY 2021</b>	<b>Total Basic Food Program Caseload</b>	<b># of Basic Food Cases Receiving a LIHEAP Issuance</b>	<b>Amount of Grant Expenditures for Cases Receiving a LIHEAP Issuance</b>	<b># of Basic Food Cases Not Receiving a LIHEAP Issuance</b>	<b>Amount of Grant Expenditures for Cases Not Receiving a LIHEAP Issuance</b>	<b>LIHEAP Dollars Issued</b>
<b>July</b>	539,540	12,592	\$3,570,233	526,948	\$163,311,252	\$251,966
<b>August</b>	541,172	10,178	\$2,916,128	530,994	\$165,236,756	\$203,682
<b>September</b>	537,342	12,899	\$3,688,067	524,443	\$163,893,132	\$258,109
<b>October</b>	530,774	17,743	\$5,272,120	513,031	\$168,744,840	\$355,077
<b>November</b>	525,921	49,235	\$12,026,858	476,686	\$161,323,164	\$985,192
<b>December</b>	541,714	18,068	\$5,298,079	523,646	\$172,775,886	\$361,541
<b>January</b>	552,032	24,690	\$7,886,034	527,342	\$200,808,480	\$494,067
<b>February</b>	544,852	14,901	\$5,088,113	529,951	\$200,991,055	\$298,169
<b>March</b>	537,019	16,044	\$5,364,713	520,975	\$198,140,772	\$321,040
<b>April</b>	535,015	17,024	\$6,193,747	517,991	\$219,995,170	\$340,670
<b>May</b>	525,736	12,745	\$4,625,610	512,991	\$213,865,806	\$255,027
<b>June</b>	521,004	12,443	\$4,483,049	508,561	\$211,096,213	\$248,984
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>536,010</b>	<b>18,214</b>	<b>\$5,534,396</b>	<b>517,797</b>	<b>\$186,681,877</b>	<b>\$364,460</b>

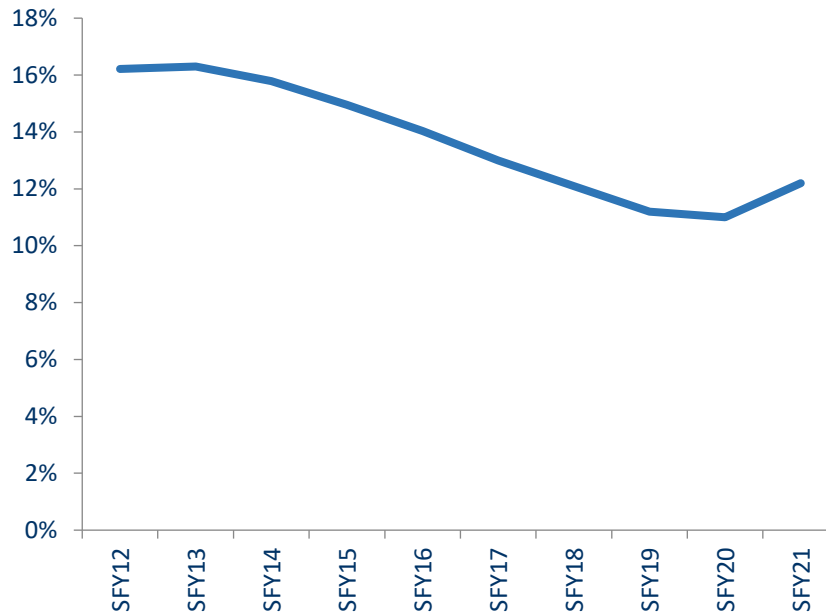
<sup>4</sup> Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a program administered by Washington State Department of Commerce and provides energy assistance to households in Washington through a network of community action agencies and local partners.

## Basic Food Caseload by Type, SFY 2021



SFY 2021	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	539,540	43,853	8.1%	401,607	74.4%	94,080	17.4%
August	541,172	43,569	8.1%	403,619	74.6%	93,984	17.4%
September	537,342	42,140	7.8%	401,265	74.7%	93,937	17.5%
October	530,774	41,308	7.8%	395,778	74.6%	93,688	17.7%
November	525,921	41,049	7.8%	391,430	74.4%	93,442	17.8%
December	541,714	42,707	7.9%	405,381	74.8%	93,626	17.3%
January	552,032	43,241	7.8%	415,074	75.2%	93,717	17.0%
February	544,852	42,299	7.8%	409,679	75.2%	92,874	17.0%
March	537,019	41,706	7.8%	402,945	75.0%	92,368	17.2%
April	535,015	40,636	7.6%	402,209	75.2%	92,170	17.2%
May	525,736	39,751	7.6%	394,103	75.0%	91,882	17.5%
June	521,004	39,126	7.5%	390,406	74.9%	91,472	17.6%
Mo. Avg.	536,010	41,782	7.8%	401,125	74.8%	93,103	17.4%

## Average Monthly Basic Food Participants as a Percent of State Population, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Average Monthly Participating Persons	State Population <sup>5</sup>	Percent of State Population	State Population at or Below 125% FPL <sup>6</sup>	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 125% FPL <sup>7</sup>	State Population at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 200% FPL
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%	964,782	87.3%	1,753,486	48.0%
2020	838,550	7,656,200	11.0%	964,782	86.9%	1,753,486	47.8%
2021	950,592	7,766,925	12.2%	964,782	98.5%	1,753,486	54.2%

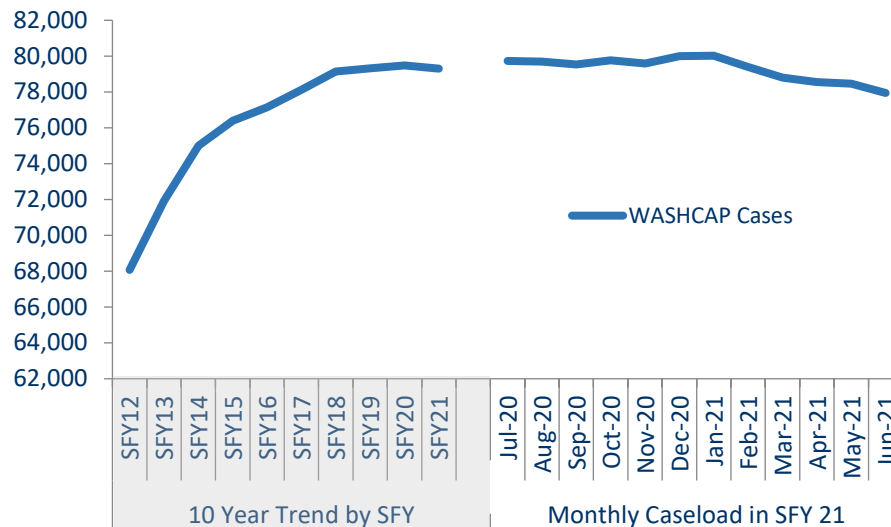
<sup>5</sup> Source: OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>6</sup> Based on U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates. ACS poverty estimates for SFY 2019 are used for SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 since ACS poverty estimates for SFY 2020 and 2021 are not available at the time of this publication.

<sup>7</sup> Values 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<sup>8</sup>, SFY 2012 – 2021

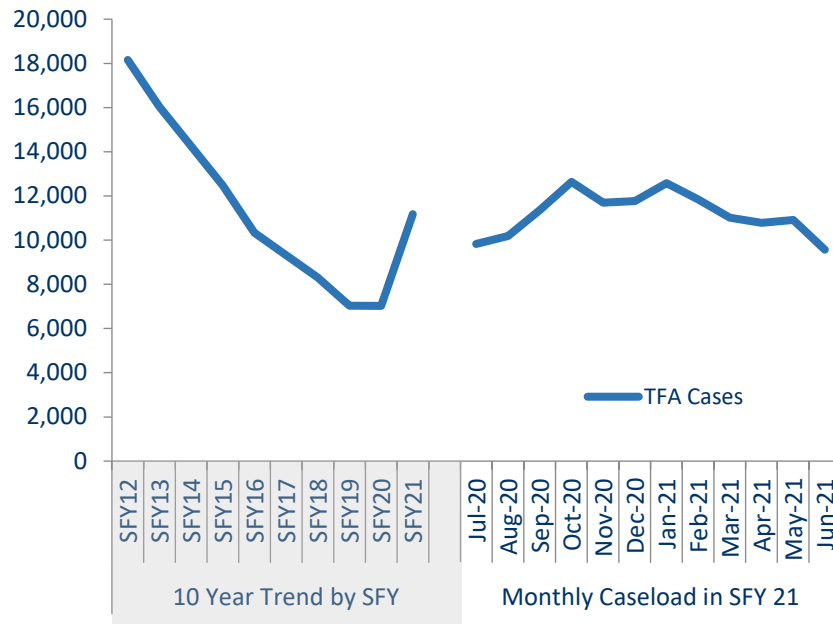


SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY12	68,073	SFY17	78,132
SFY13	71,907	SFY18	79,152
SFY14	75,063	SFY19	79,326
SFY15	76,401	SFY20	79,477
SFY16	77,144	SFY21	79,295

SFY 2021	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	539,540	79,739	14.8%	\$15,499,167	\$194.37
August	541,172	79,698	14.7%	\$15,483,290	\$194.27
September	537,342	79,537	14.8%	\$15,453,074	\$194.29
October	530,774	79,766	15.0%	\$16,331,887	\$204.75
November	525,921	79,584	15.1%	\$16,887,651	\$212.20
December	541,714	80,007	14.8%	\$16,413,731	\$205.15
January	552,032	80,026	14.5%	\$18,827,587	\$235.27
February	544,852	79,390	14.6%	\$18,634,575	\$234.72
March	537,019	78,811	14.7%	\$18,499,796	\$234.74
April	535,015	78,562	14.7%	\$21,514,152	\$273.85
May	525,736	78,463	14.9%	\$21,467,281	\$273.60
June	521,004	77,951	15.0%	\$21,318,557	\$273.49
Mo. Avg.	536,010	79,295	14.8%	\$18,027,562	\$227.35

<sup>8</sup> Washington State Combined Application Program (WASHCAP) is a simplified food benefits program for certain 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 2012 – 2021



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY12	18,154	SFY17	9,314
SFY13	16,036	SFY18	8,313
SFY14	14,265	SFY19	7,027
SFY15	12,477	SFY20	7,025
SFY16	10,388	SFY21	11,180

SFY 2021	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	# of Cases Receiving TFA	Percent Receiving TFA	TFA Expenditures	TFA Expenditures Per Case
July	539,540	9,830	1.8%	\$4,950,105	\$503.57
August	541,172	10,189	1.9%	\$5,147,907	\$505.24
September	537,342	11,357	2.1%	\$5,761,004	\$507.26
October	530,774	12,644	2.4%	\$6,686,482	\$528.83
November	525,921	11,696	2.2%	\$6,107,030	\$522.15
December	541,714	11,762	2.2%	\$6,128,212	\$521.02
January	552,032	12,575	2.3%	\$7,535,034	\$599.21
February	544,852	11,837	2.2%	\$7,102,125	\$599.99
March	537,019	11,015	2.1%	\$6,560,527	\$595.60
April	535,015	10,780	2.0%	\$7,306,151	\$677.75
May	525,736	10,909	2.1%	\$7,389,898	\$677.41
June	521,004	9,567	1.8%	\$6,448,322	\$674.02
Mo. Avg.	536,010	11,180	2.1%	\$6,426,900	\$574.86

Basic Food Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP<sup>9</sup>, SFY 2021

SFY 2021	Total # of Cases	SNAP Only		Both SNAP & FAP		FAP Only	
		# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total
July	539,540	528,398	97.9%	7,009	1.3%	4,133	0.8%
August	541,172	530,070	97.9%	7,065	1.3%	4,037	0.7%
September	537,342	526,409	98.0%	7,023	1.3%	3,910	0.7%
October	530,774	520,159	98.0%	6,826	1.3%	3,789	0.7%
November	525,921	515,474	98.0%	6,792	1.3%	3,655	0.7%
December	541,714	530,922	98.0%	7,066	1.3%	3,726	0.7%
January	552,032	540,987	98.0%	7,249	1.3%	3,796	0.7%
February	544,852	534,062	98.0%	7,153	1.3%	3,637	0.7%
March	537,019	526,312	98.0%	7,190	1.3%	3,517	0.7%
April	535,015	524,418	98.0%	7,093	1.3%	3,504	0.7%
May	525,736	515,584	98.1%	6,720	1.3%	3,432	0.7%
June	521,004	510,981	98.1%	6,605	1.3%	3,418	0.7%
Mo. Avg.	536,010	525,315	98.0%	6,983	1.3%	3,713	0.7%

SFY 2021	FAP Caseload <sup>10</sup>	State Expenditures on FAP Cases <sup>11</sup>	Federal Expenditures on FAP Cases <sup>12</sup>	Average State Expenditures Per Case	Total Avg. Expenditures Per Case
July	11,142	\$2,622,319	\$2,962,433	\$235.35	\$501.23
August	11,102	\$2,611,139	\$2,981,374	\$235.20	\$503.74
September	10,933	\$2,567,536	\$2,976,733	\$234.84	\$507.11
October	10,615	\$2,620,542	\$3,036,963	\$246.87	\$532.97
November	10,447	\$2,558,083	\$3,038,232	\$244.86	\$535.69
December	10,792	\$2,643,620	\$3,156,104	\$244.96	\$537.41
January	11,045	\$3,102,376	\$3,724,493	\$280.89	\$618.10
February	10,790	\$3,025,950	\$3,667,085	\$280.44	\$620.30
March	10,707	\$3,000,729	\$3,687,472	\$280.26	\$624.66
April	10,597	\$3,162,173	\$3,900,669	\$298.40	\$666.49
May	10,152	\$3,051,823	\$3,585,057	\$300.61	\$653.75
June	10,023	\$2,567,214	\$3,507,502	\$256.13	\$606.08
Mo. Avg.	10,695	\$2,794,459	\$3,352,010	\$261.28	\$574.68

<sup>9</sup> SNAP is the federal food assistance program. FAP is the state-funded Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants. Some households have a member receiving SNAP assistance and a member receiving state-funded FAP.

<sup>10</sup> FAP caseload includes mixed SNAP and FAP cases as well as FAP-only cases.

<sup>11</sup> State expenditures for FAP benefits are established in the biennial Operating Budget and can be changed in the Supplemental Budget.

<sup>12</sup> These are federal expenditures on mixed SNAP/FAP households in which at least one individual is a recipient of the federal SNAP benefits and at least one individual is a recipient of the state's FAP benefits.

## Basic Food Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

The following pages detail the Basic Food caseload, June 2021 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 (AL TSA).

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

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	120,800	23.2%	246,318	27.2%	147,156	28.2%	274,119	30.3%
Region 2 CSOs	148,923	28.6%	273,651	30.2%	187,250	35.9%	314,223	34.7%
Region 3 CSOs	148,925	28.6%	276,480	30.5%	186,503	35.8%	316,778	35.0%
CSCCs & WASHCAP	57,048	10.9%	57,815	6.4%	N/A			
HCS	37,030	7.1%	42,468	4.7%	N/A			
Other	8,278	1.6%	8,570	0.9%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	95	<0.1%	182	<0.1%
State Total	521,004	100.0%	905,302	100.0%	521,004	100.0%	905,302	100.0%

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	2,131	0.4%	3,985	0.4%	2,657	0.5%	4,530	0.5%
COLFAX	1,736	0.3%	3,390	0.4%	2,096	0.4%	3,776	0.4%
COLVILLE	3,406	0.7%	6,995	0.8%	4,379	0.8%	7,988	0.9%
ELLENSBURG	2,159	0.4%	3,841	0.4%	2,635	0.5%	4,332	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	952	0.2%	1,784	0.2%	1,210	0.2%	2,032	0.2%
KENNEWICK	18,223	3.5%	40,608	4.5%	22,224	4.3%	45,144	5.0%
MOSES LAKE	9,230	1.8%	20,942	2.3%	11,045	2.1%	22,899	2.5%
NEWPORT	1,218	0.2%	2,290	0.3%	1,598	0.3%	2,687	0.3%
OKANOGAN	4,022	0.8%	7,768	0.9%	4,925	0.9%	8,667	1.0%
REPUBLIC	729	0.1%	1,395	0.2%	914	0.2%	1,593	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	17,518	3.4%	31,194	3.4%	23,523	4.5%	39,168	4.3%
SPOKANE TRENT	23,710	4.6%	46,536	5.1%	27,444	5.3%	48,737	5.4%
SUNNYSIDE	4,703	0.9%	11,373	1.3%	5,181	1.0%	11,723	1.3%
TOPPENISH	4,978	1.0%	11,429	1.3%	5,579	1.1%	12,070	1.3%
WALLA WALLA	4,036	0.8%	7,846	0.9%	5,145	1.0%	9,022	1.0%
WENATCHEE	6,364	1.2%	12,656	1.4%	7,665	1.5%	14,027	1.5%
WHITE SALMON	633	0.1%	1,166	0.1%	757	0.1%	1,300	0.1%
YAKIMA	15,052	2.9%	31,120	3.4%	18,179	3.5%	34,424	3.8%
Region 1 Total	120,800	23.2%	246,318	27.2%	147,156	28.2%	274,119	30.3%

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 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	9,045	1.7%	16,874	1.9%	11,171	2.1%	19,068	2.1%
AUBURN	9,571	1.8%	19,537	2.2%	11,476	2.2%	21,605	2.4%
BELLINGHAM	12,606	2.4%	21,993	2.4%	15,598	3.0%	25,087	2.8%
BELLTOWN	7,776	1.5%	9,130	1.0%	10,830	2.1%	12,238	1.4%
CAPITOL HILL	5,635	1.1%	8,059	0.9%	7,588	1.5%	10,116	1.1%
EVERETT	12,234	2.3%	22,665	2.5%	15,255	2.9%	25,911	2.9%
FEDERAL WAY	7,182	1.4%	15,569	1.7%	8,868	1.7%	17,360	1.9%
KING EASTSIDE	9,330	1.8%	17,089	1.9%	12,109	2.3%	20,114	2.2%
KING NORTH	10,778	2.1%	16,756	1.9%	13,971	2.7%	20,040	2.2%
KING SOUTH	10,660	2.0%	23,250	2.6%	13,192	2.5%	25,965	2.9%
MOUNT VERNON	8,405	1.6%	15,744	1.7%	10,138	1.9%	17,540	1.9%
OAK HARBOR	3,065	0.6%	5,326	0.6%	3,834	0.7%	6,189	0.7%
RAINIER	6,986	1.3%	13,842	1.5%	9,279	1.8%	16,415	1.8%
RENTON	9,048	1.7%	17,321	1.9%	11,175	2.1%	19,619	2.2%
SKYKOMISH VALLEY	3,944	0.8%	6,893	0.8%	4,693	0.9%	7,648	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	9,955	1.9%	18,904	2.1%	12,040	2.3%	21,081	2.3%
WHITE CENTER	12,703	2.4%	24,699	2.7%	16,033	3.1%	28,227	3.1%
Region 2 Total	148,923	28.6%	273,651	30.2%	187,250	35.9%	314,223	34.7%

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	7,549	1.4%	13,468	1.5%	10,015	1.9%	16,020	1.8%
BREMERTON	12,367	2.4%	21,601	2.4%	15,664	3.0%	25,112	2.8%
CHEHALIS	6,554	1.3%	12,418	1.4%	8,420	1.6%	14,354	1.6%
COLUMBIA RIVER	26,034	5.0%	50,972	5.6%	31,974	6.1%	57,375	6.3%
FORKS	890	0.2%	1,854	0.2%	1,109	0.2%	2,110	0.2%
KELSO	10,174	2.0%	18,951	2.1%	12,966	2.5%	21,901	2.4%
LAKEWOOD	14,657	2.8%	28,893	3.2%	17,917	3.4%	32,339	3.6%
LONG BEACH	1,200	0.2%	1,937	0.2%	1,487	0.3%	2,235	0.2%
OLYMPIA	15,884	3.0%	28,440	3.1%	20,770	4.0%	34,469	3.8%
PIERCE NORTH	11,834	2.3%	19,116	2.1%	14,886	2.9%	22,247	2.5%
PIERCE SOUTH	14,080	2.7%	27,148	3.0%	17,410	3.3%	30,553	3.4%
PORT ANGELES	4,322	0.8%	7,216	0.8%	5,588	1.1%	8,542	0.9%
PORT TOWNSEND	1,850	0.4%	2,933	0.3%	2,338	0.4%	3,421	0.4%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	15,053	2.9%	29,750	3.3%	17,828	3.4%	32,649	3.6%
SHELTON	5,047	1.0%	9,165	1.0%	6,290	1.2%	10,434	1.2%
SOUTH BEND	826	0.2%	1,513	0.2%	1,098	0.2%	1,785	0.2%
STEVENSON	604	0.1%	1,105	0.12%	743	0.1%	1,232	0.1%
Region 3 Total	148,925	28.6%	276,480	30.5%	186,503	35.8%	316,778	35.0%

## Basic Food Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	194	<0.1%	302	<0.1%
CSCC NORTHEAST	287	0.1%	442	<0.1%
CSCC NORTHWEST	265	0.1%	358	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	179	<0.1%	262	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	281	0.1%	442	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	339	0.1%	508	0.1%
CSCC WASHCAP	55,503	10.7%	55,501	6.1%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>57,048</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>57,815</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

Other Locations	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC SPECIALTY UNIT	8,233	1.6%	8,467	0.9%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	1	<0.1%	6	<0.1%
Health Care Authority	1	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	43	<0.1%	94	<0.1%
<b>Other Locations Total</b>	<b>8,278</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>8,570</b>	<b>0.9%</b>



## Basic Food Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	209	<0.1%	228	<0.1%
COLVILLE HCS	423	0.1%	463	0.1%
ELLENSBURG HCS	203	<0.1%	229	<0.1%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	123	<0.1%	128	<0.1%
MOSES LAKE HCS	724	0.1%	834	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS	345	0.1%	371	<0.1%
SPOKANE HCS	3,424	0.7%	3,907	0.4%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	623	0.1%	742	0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS	1,483	0.3%	1,667	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS	377	0.1%	424	<0.1%
WENATCHEE HCS	305	0.1%	322	<0.1%
YAKIMA HCS	868	0.2%	961	0.1%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>9,107</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>10,276</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	1,412	0.3%	1,637	0.2%
BELLINGHAM HCS	800	0.2%	902	0.1%
EVERETT HCS	1,927	0.4%	2,260	0.2%
HOLGATE HCS	10,223	2.0%	12,126	1.3%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	1,029	0.2%	1,159	0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>15,392</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>18,085</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

## Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
<b>ABERDEEN HCS</b>	793	0.2%	864	0.1%
<b>BREMERTON HCS</b>	974	0.2%	1,062	0.1%
<b>CHEHALIS HCS</b>	687	0.1%	782	0.1%
<b>KELSO HCS</b>	956	0.2%	1,086	0.1%
<b>OLYMPIA HCS</b>	1,347	0.3%	1,488	0.2%
<b>PORT ANGELES HCS</b>	384	0.1%	416	<0.1%
<b>STEILICOOM HCS</b>	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
<b>TACOMA HCS</b>	4,500	0.9%	5,057	0.6%
<b>VANCOUVER HCS</b>	2,889	0.6%	3,351	0.4%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>12,531</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>14,107</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

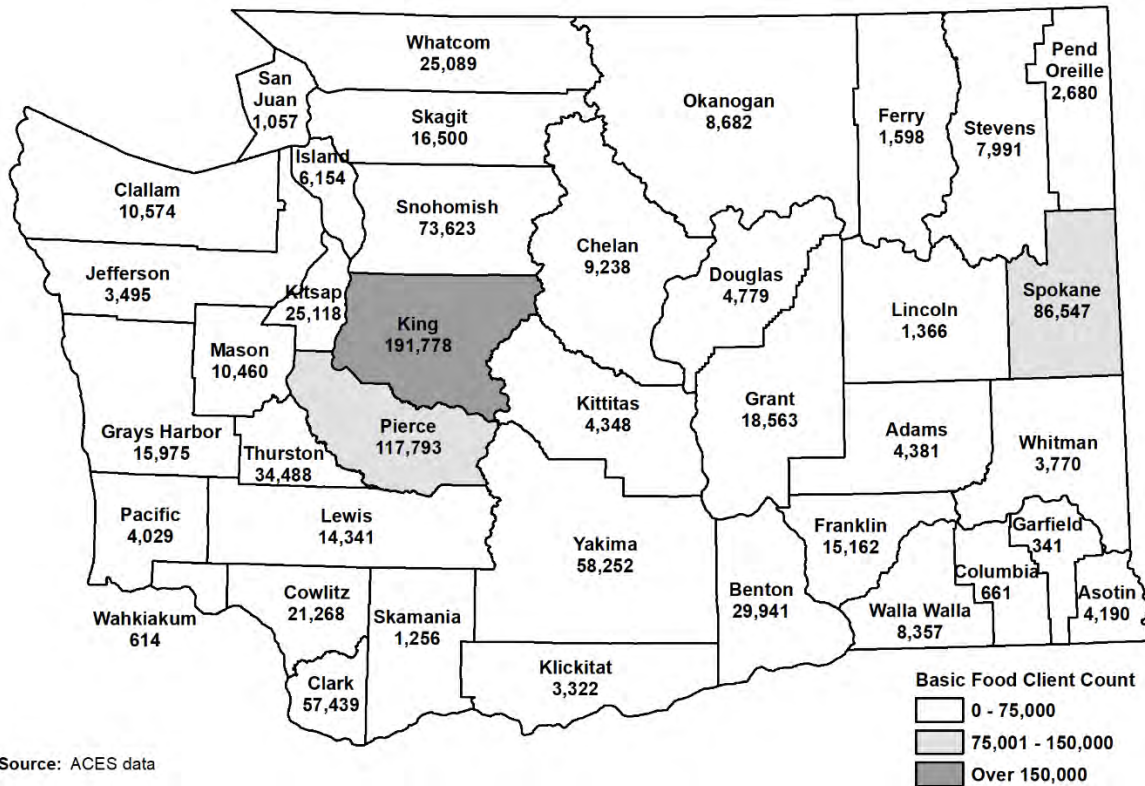
## Basic Food Caseload by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	1,836	0.4%	4,381	0.5%	Lewis	8,410	1.6%	14,342	1.6%
Asotin	2,495	0.5%	4,190	0.5%	Lincoln	776	0.1%	1,366	0.2%
Benton	15,305	2.9%	29,941	3.3%	Mason	6,308	1.2%	10,460	1.2%
Chelan	5,196	1.0%	9,238	1.0%	Okanogan	4,928	0.9%	8,682	1.0%
Clallam	6,671	1.3%	10,574	1.2%	Pacific	2,594	0.5%	4,029	0.4%
Clark	32,020	6.1%	57,439	6.3%	Pend Oreille	1,593	0.3%	2,680	0.3%
Columbia	409	0.1%	661	0.1%	Pierce	68,040	13.1%	117,792	13.0%
Cowlitz	12,577	2.4%	21,267	2.3%	San Juan	747	0.1%	1,057	0.1%
Douglas	2,463	0.5%	4,779	0.5%	Skagit	9,384	1.8%	16,500	1.8%
Ferry	918	0.2%	1,598	0.2%	Skamania	761	0.1%	1,256	0.1%
Franklin	6,910	1.3%	15,162	1.7%	Snohomish	43,104	8.3%	73,624	8.1%
Garfield	163	<0.1%	341	<0.1%	Spokane	50,196	9.6%	86,547	9.6%
Grant	9,238	1.8%	18,563	2.1%	Stevens	4,382	0.8%	7,991	0.9%
Grays Harbor	9,978	1.9%	15,975	1.8%	Thurston	20,785	4.0%	34,488	3.8%
Island	3,820	0.7%	6,154	0.7%	Wahkiakum	381	0.1%	614	0.1%
Jefferson	2,360	0.5%	3,495	0.4%	Walla Walla	4,732	0.9%	8,357	0.9%
King	114,570	22.0%	191,777	21.2%	Whatcom	15,604	3.0%	25,089	2.8%
Kitsap	15,666	3.0%	25,119	2.8%	Whitman	2,090	0.4%	3,770	0.4%
Kittitas	2,643	0.5%	4,348	0.5%	Yakima	28,942	5.6%	58,252	6.4%
Klickitat	1,960	0.4%	3,322	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	49	<0.1%	82	<0.1%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	521,004	100.0%	905,302	100.0%

## Basic Food Client Density Maps, June 2021 Snapshot

Number of Basic Food Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2021

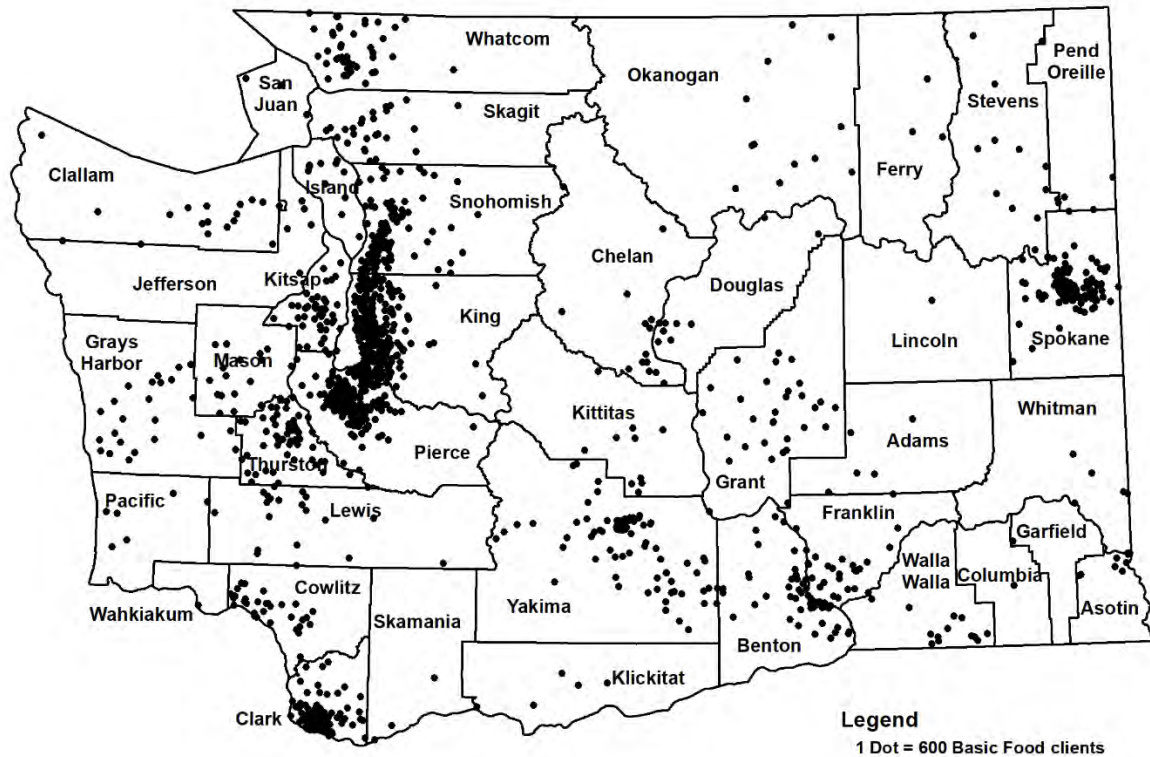


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2021

## Basic Food Client Density Maps, June 2021 (continued)

Number of Basic Food Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2021



Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2021

## Basic Food Error Rate (Federal Fiscal Year October through September), FFY 2011 through FFY 2020<sup>13</sup>

Federal Fiscal Year	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	National Average Error Rate	Federal Error Tolerance <sup>14</sup>
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 <sup>15</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2017	2.41	5.42	6.30	6.62
2018	5.27	6.59	6.80	7.14
2019	4.54	4.88	7.36	7.73
2020 <sup>16</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 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.

<sup>13</sup> Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2021 data is not yet available.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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 FFY 2017, USDA assigned Washington state's official state error rate of 5.42%. The national average payment error rate was 6.30%.

<sup>16</sup> A February 19, 2021 FNS memorandum notified state SNAP agencies that USDA would not issue payment error rates for federal fiscal years 2020 and 2021. Neither of the national or state rates would be released to align with flexibilities provided by Section 4603 (a)(2) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and other Extensions Act, allowing suspension of quality control reviews through June 30, 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The USDA Secretary determines if all or most of a sanction amount will be waived. If not waived, the Secretary can determine how much of that amount will be used for reinvesting in payment accuracy activities and how much will be “at risk,” or eligible to be repaid to FNS if the state is in sanction for a second consecutive year.

## Basic Food Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>905,302</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>594,371</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>310,931</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Female</b>	488,008	53.9%	336,369	56.6%	151,639	48.8%
<b>Male</b>	417,235	46.1%	257,965	43.4%	159,270	51.2%
<b>Unknown</b>	59	<0.1%	37	<0.1%	22	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>185,117</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>82,643</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>102,474</b>	<b>33.0%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>720,185</b>	<b>79.6%</b>	<b>511,728</b>	<b>86.1%</b>	<b>208,457</b>	<b>67.0%</b>
White	471,327	52.1%	352,823	59.4%	118,504	38.1%
Black/African American	88,625	9.8%	55,965	9.4%	32,660	10.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	68,752	7.6%	48,833	8.2%	19,919	6.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	31,174	3.4%	20,826	3.5%	10,348	3.3%
Two or More Races	23,492	2.6%	13,010	2.2%	10,482	3.4%
Race Not Reported	36,815	4.1%	20,271	3.4%	16,544	5.3%

Marital Status	Adults Only	
<b>Separated</b>	39,614	6.7%
<b>Married</b>	104,399	17.6%
<b>Never Married</b>	279,016	46.9%
<b>Divorced</b>	128,855	21.7%
<b>Widowed</b>	31,676	5.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	10,811	1.8%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	845,021	93.3%	545,088	91.7%	299,933	96.5%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	58,249	6.4%	47,782	8.0%	10,467	3.4%
<b>U.S. National<sup>18</sup></b>	2,032	0.2%	1,501	0.3%	531	0.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>17</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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



## Basic Food Client Demographics, June 2021 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 <sup>19</sup>	92,062	10.2%	81,008	13.6%	11,054	3.6%

Education Status	All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	123,356	20.8%
High School Graduate or GED	300,171	50.5%
Some College or College Degree	158,209	26.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	12,635	2.1%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
< 1 Year Old	13,472	1.5%	N/A		13,472	4.3%
1 – 5 Years Old	92,135	10.2%			92,135	29.6%
6 – 10 Years Old	92,520	10.2%			92,520	29.8%
11 – 15 Years Old	85,518	9.4%			85,518	27.5%
16 – 17 Years Old	27,286	3.0%			27,286	8.8%
18 – 24 Years Old	67,083	7.4%	67,083	11.3%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	131,956	14.6%	131,956	22.2%		
35 – 44 Years Old	117,486	13.0%	117,486	19.8%		
45 – 54 Years Old	84,693	9.4%	84,693	14.2%		
55 – 64 Years Old	93,224	10.3%	93,224	15.7%		
65+ Years Old	99,929	11.0%	99,929	16.8%		
Average Age of Children	8.3 Years					
Average Age of Adults	45.4 Years					

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay <sup>20</sup>	110.5 Months

<sup>19</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

<sup>20</sup> Average cumulative months an adult received Basic Food since July 1997

## FAP Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>14,959</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>Female</b>	9,341	62.4%	8,289	64.4%	1,052	50.3%
<b>Male</b>	5,615	37.5%	4,577	35.6%	1,038	49.6%
<b>Unknown</b>	3	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	2	0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>3,689</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>24.7%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>10,754</b>	<b>71.9%</b>	<b>9,178</b>	<b>71.3%</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>75.3%</b>
White	1,087	7.3%	923	7.2%	164	7.8%
Black/African American	1,458	9.7%	1,368	10.6%	90	4.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,900	46.1%	5,787	45.0%	1,113	53.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	6	<0.1%	4	<0.1%	2	0.1%
Two or More Races	88	0.6%	77	0.6%	11	0.5%
Race Not Reported	1,215	8.1%	1,019	7.9%	196	9.4%

Marital Status	All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Separated</b>	666	5.2%
<b>Married</b>	5,902	45.9%
<b>Never Married</b>	4,569	35.5%
<b>Divorced</b>	676	5.3%
<b>Widowed</b>	947	7.4%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	107	0.8%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	14,959	100.0%	12,867	100.0%	2,092	100.0%
<b>U.S. National<sup>22</sup></b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>21</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

## FAP Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>		<u>All Children</u>	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>Homeless Status</b>	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>		<u>All Children</u>	
<b>Homeless<sup>23</sup></b>	675	4.5%	583	4.5%	92	4.4%
<b>Education Status</b>	<u>All Adults</u>					
<b>Less than a High School Diploma</b>			3,870	30.1%		
<b>High School Graduate or GED</b>			6,183	48.1%		
<b>Some College or College Degree</b>			2,129	16.5%		
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>			685	5.3%		
<b>Age</b>	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>		<u>All Children</u>	
<b>&lt; 1 Year Old</b>	2	<0.1%	N/A		2	0.1%
<b>1 – 5 Years Old</b>	248	1.7%			248	11.9%
<b>6 – 10 Years Old</b>	698	4.7%			698	33.4%
<b>11 – 15 Years Old</b>	830	5.5%			830	39.7%
<b>16 – 17 Years Old</b>	314	2.1%			314	15.0%
<b>18 – 24 Years Old</b>	1,525	10.2%	1,525	11.9%	N/A	
<b>25 – 34 Years Old</b>	3,698	24.7%	3,698	28.7%		
<b>35 – 44 Years Old</b>	3,275	21.9%	3,275	25.5%		
<b>45 – 54 Years Old</b>	1,575	10.5%	1,575	12.2%		
<b>55 – 64 Years Old</b>	1,110	7.4%	1,110	8.6%		
<b>65+ Years Old</b>	1,684	11.3%	1,684	13.1%		
<b>Average Age of Children</b>			10.8 Years			
<b>Average Age of Adults</b>			41.6 Years			

<sup>23</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

## FAP Clients Top 10 Countries of Origin, June 2021 Snapshot

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>State Total</b>	<b>14,959</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Marshall Islands	3,608	24.1%	2,770	21.5%	838	40.1%
Mexico	3,265	21.8%	2,912	22.6%	353	16.9%
Micronesia	2,508	16.8%	2,113	16.4%	395	18.9%
Ethiopia	621	4.2%	606	4.7%	15	0.7%
Vietnam	393	2.6%	391	3.0%	2	0.1%
Philippines	320	2.1%	315	2.4%	5	0.2%
Guatemala	304	2.0%	232	1.8%	72	3.4%
Russia	244	1.6%	196	1.5%	48	2.3%
Ukraine	238	1.6%	189	1.5%	49	2.3%
El Salvador	224	1.5%	200	1.6%	24	1.1%
<b>Total Clients from Top 10 Countries</b>	<b>11,725</b>	<b>78.4%</b>	<b>9,924</b>	<b>77.1%</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>86.1%</b>
<b>All other Countries</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>13.9%</b>

## WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>77,951</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Female</b>	43,113	55.3%
<b>Male</b>	34,837	44.7%
<b>Unknown</b>	1	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>5,879</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>72,072</b>	<b>92.5%</b>
White	49,481	63.5%
Black/African American	7,269	9.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,956	8.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,477	3.2%
Two or More Races	804	1.0%
Race Not Reported	5,085	6.5%

Marital Status	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Separated</b>	8,058	10.3%
<b>Married</b>	8	<0.1%
<b>Never Married</b>	38,445	49.3%
<b>Divorced</b>	22,206	28.5%
<b>Widowed</b>	8,402	10.8%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	832	1.1%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	73,401	94.2%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	4,450	5.7%
<b>U.S. National<sup>25</sup></b>	100	0.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

<sup>24</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

## WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

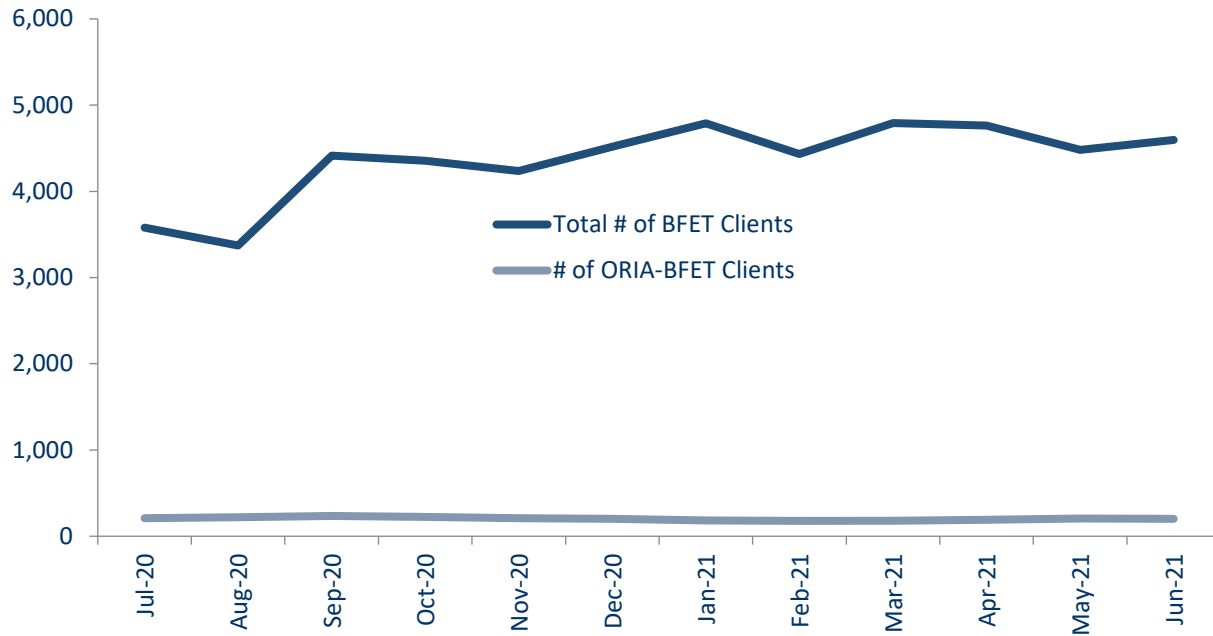
Homeless Status			All Clients	
Homeless <sup>26</sup>	6,066	7.8%		

Education Status			All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	20,520	26.3%		
High School Graduate or GED	41,606	53.4%		
Some College or College Degree	11,058	14.2%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4,767	6.1%		

Age			All Clients	
18 - 24 Years Old	2,882	3.7%		
25 - 34 Years Old	7,785	10.0%		
35 - 44 Years Old	7,845	10.1%		
45 - 54 Years Old	11,741	15.1%		
55 - 64 Years Old	23,600	30.3%		
65+ Years Old	24,098	30.9%		
Average Age of Clients	56.4 Years			

<sup>26</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

## Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served<sup>27</sup>, SFY 2021



SFY 2021	Total # of BFET Clients	# of ORIA-BFET Clients <sup>28</sup>
July	3,581	208
August	3,372	221
September	4,414	235
October	4,354	224
November	4,235	208
December	4,517	202
January	4,789	183
February	4,433	178
March	4,792	180
April	4,762	189
May	4,482	204
June	4,596	201
Mo. Avg.	4,361	203

<sup>27</sup> A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days, so the monthly client counts include duplications.

<sup>28</sup> Some BFET clients are served by the ESA Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA).

## BFET Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Female</b>	3,171	69.0%
<b>Male</b>	1,425	31.0%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>14.2%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>29</sup></b>	<b>3,944</b>	<b>85.8%</b>
White	2,302	50.1%
Black/African American	795	17.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	342	7.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	126	2.7%
Two or More Races	118	2.6%
Race Not Reported	261	5.7%

Marital Status	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Separated</b>	276	6.0%
<b>Married</b>	982	21.4%
<b>Never Married</b>	2,423	52.7%
<b>Divorced</b>	766	16.7%
<b>Widowed</b>	63	1.4%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	86	1.9%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	3,912	85.1%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	677	14.7%
<b>U.S. National<sup>30</sup></b>	7	0.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

<sup>29</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>30</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).



## BFET Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

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

<u>Homeless Status</u>		
<u>All Clients</u>		
Homeless <sup>31</sup>	489	10.6%

<u>Education Status</u>		
<u>All Clients</u>		
Less than a High School Diploma	555	12.1%
High School Graduate or GED	1,719	37.4%
Some College or College Degree	2,247	48.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	75	1.6%

<u>Age</u>		
<u>All Clients</u>		
Under 18 Years Old	14	0.3%
18 - 24 Years Old	614	13.4%
25 - 34 Years Old	1,762	38.3%
35 - 44 Years Old	1,261	27.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	574	12.5%
55 - 64 Years Old	309	6.7%
65+ Years Old	62	1.3%
Average Age of Clients	36.1 Years	

<sup>31</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

## TFA Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	28,190	100.0%

Gender			All Clients
Female	16,561	58.7%	
Male	11,628	41.2%	
Unknown	1	<0.1%	

Ethnicity and Race			All Clients
Hispanic or Latino	7,476	26.5%	
Not Hispanic or Latino <sup>32</sup>	20,714	73.5%	
White	11,942	42.4%	
Black/African American	3,799	13.5%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,821	6.5%	
American Indian/Alaska Native	958	3.4%	
Two or More Races	713	2.5%	
Race Not Reported	1,481	5.3%	

Marital Status			All Adults Only
Separated	967	8.5%	
Married	2,428	21.3%	
Never Married	6,273	54.9%	
Divorced	1,516	13.3%	
Widowed	149	1.3%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	90	0.8%	

Citizenship Status			All Clients
U.S. Citizen	26,134	92.7%	
Resident Noncitizen	1,983	7.0%	
U.S. National <sup>33</sup>	73	0.3%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	

<sup>32</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>33</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

## TFA Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status			All Clients
Homeless <sup>34</sup>	2,843	10.1%	

Education Status		Adults Only	
Less than a High School Diploma	2,795	24.5%	
High School Graduate or GED	5,416	47.4%	
Some College or College Degree	3,121	27.3%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	91	0.8%	

Age		All Clients	
< 1 Year Old	737	2.6%	
1 – 5 Years Old	5,679	20.1%	
6 – 10 Years Old	4,913	17.4%	
11 – 15 Years Old	4,184	14.8%	
16 – 17 Years Old	1,254	4.4%	
18 - 24 Years Old	2,359	8.4%	
25 - 34 Years Old	4,260	15.1%	
35 - 44 Years Old	3,257	11.6%	
45 - 54 Years Old	1,128	4.0%	
55 - 64 Years Old	325	1.2%	
65+ Years Old	94	0.3%	
Average Age of Clients	18.2 Years		

<sup>34</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

# Child Support Program

SFY

# 2021

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Provides services for the establishment of paternity, and the establishment, modification and enforcement of child support orders (financial and medical) to help families become or remain economically secure.

**ESA Briefing  
Book**

## Table of Contents

Child Support Program Overview .....	3
Child Support Program Highlights, SFY 2021 .....	4
Child Support Incentive Scorecard, FFY 2020 and FFY 2021 .....	5
Child Support Caseload, SFY 2012 – SFY 2021 .....	6
Child Support Collections, SFY 2012 – SFY 2021 .....	7
Clients with DCS Cases by County of Residence, SFY 2021 .....	8
Percentage of Total Population with a DCS Case by County, June 2021 Snapshot .....	9
Percentage of Custodial Parents (CP) by County, June 2021 Snapshot .....	10
Percentage of Noncustodial Parents (NCP) by County, June 2021 Snapshot .....	11
Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2021 .....	12
Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2012 – SFY 2021 .....	13
Child Support Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot .....	14
Child Support Tribal Caseload .....	15
Child Support Tribal Collections .....	16
Special Grants/Projects .....	17
Voluntary Acknowledgments and Genetic Testing .....	18

## 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, 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 2021 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 2021

- The average monthly child support caseload was 294,069 in SFY 2021, representing a 5% decrease from 309,616 in SFY 2020. Within this caseload, average monthly Current Assistance cases increased by 4.5% from 28,360 in SFY 2020 to 29,623 in SFY 2021; Former Assistance cases decreased by 7.3% from 165,759 to 153,670; and Never Assistance cases decreased by 4.1% from 115,497 to 110,777.
- The child support program collected a total of \$756.4 million in SFY 2021.
- The total cost avoidance in SFY 2021 was \$171.1 million. Of the total, \$98.7 million (57.7%) was for the Medicaid program; \$50.4 million (29.4%) was for the Basic Food program; and \$22 million (12.8%) was for the TANF program.
- An Acknowledgment of Parentage (AOP) is a legal form that establishes a parent-child relationship or “parentage”. By filing this form, a second parent is added to a child’s birth certificate. The vast majority are signed by unmarried birth mothers/parents and a second parent. On rare occasion, some parents already on a birth certificate through marriage or registered domestic partnership may choose to file an AOP for use outside of Washington to prove parentage. The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) reported 25,659 births to unmarried birth mothers/parents. DOH reported that 19,074 (74.3%) of mothers/birth parents and a second parent jointly signed and filed Washington state AOP forms. The vast majority of these acknowledgments were signed at the hospital as a result of the efforts of Washington state’s Parentage and Paternity Program.

## Child Support Incentive<sup>1</sup> Scorecard, FFY 2020<sup>2</sup> and FFY 2021<sup>3</sup>

Measure	Goal Needed to Obtain 100% Funding	Actual Performance		Estimated Percentage of Maximum Incentive Reached	
		2020	2021	2020	2021
<b>Paternity Establishment Percentage</b>	80%	97.0%	95.4%	100%	100%
<b>Support Order Establishment</b>	80%	92.7%	93.1%	100%	100%
<b>Current Collections</b>	80%	67.4%	68.6%	77%	78%
<b>Arrearage Collections</b>	80%	71.0%	67.9%	82%	77%
<b>Cost Effectiveness</b>	5.00	4.23	4.32	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.

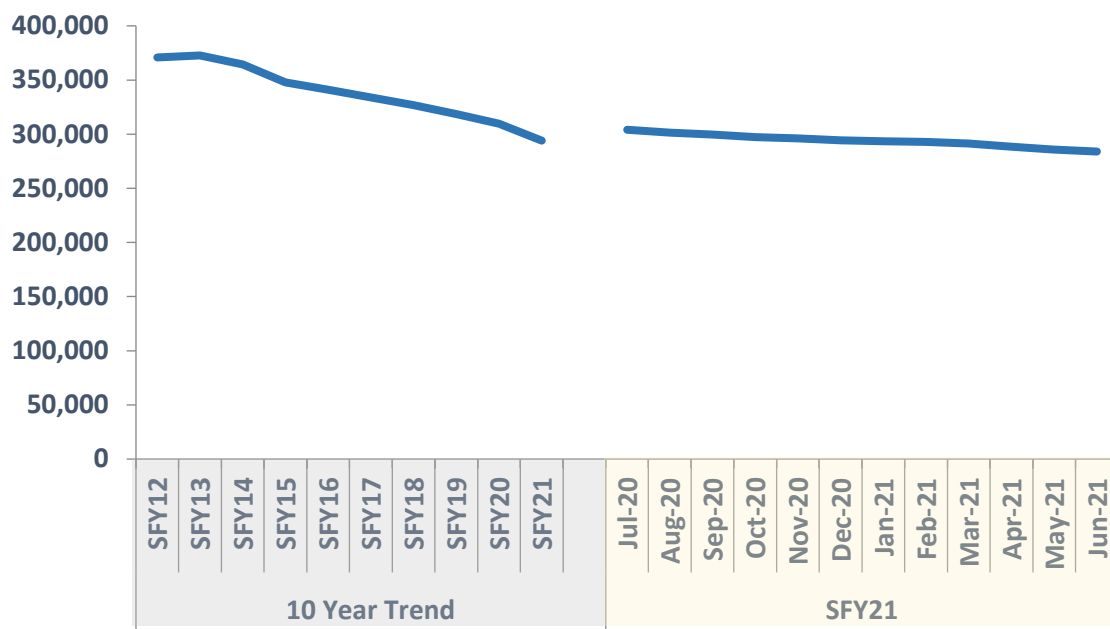
<sup>1</sup> DCS incentive payments for FFY 2020 are based on DCS actual FFY 2020 performance and OCSE FFY 2020 preliminary performance results for all other states. DCS incentive payments for FFY21 are based on DCS actual FFY 2021 performance and OCSE FFY 2021 preliminary performance results for all other states. Data source: DCS Fiscal Office.

<sup>2</sup> FFY 2020 data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) 2020 Preliminary Report.

<sup>3</sup> FFY 2021 data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.



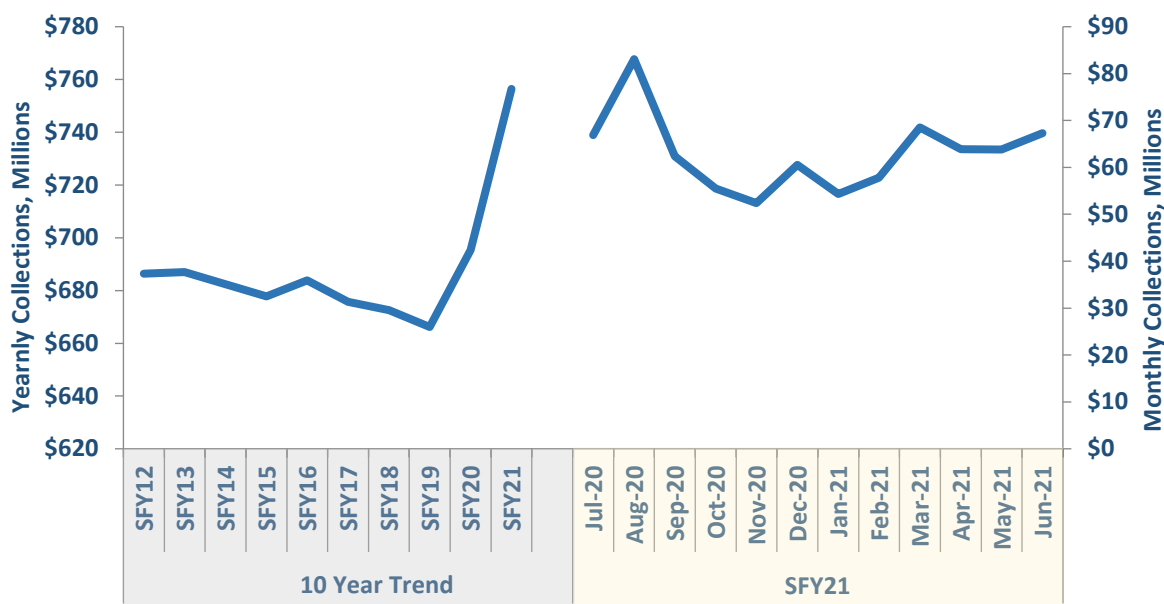
## Child Support Caseload, SFY 2012 – SFY 2021



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY12	370,830	SFY17	334,027
SFY13	372,701	SFY18	326,923
SFY14	364,295	SFY19	318,444
SFY15	347,740	SFY20	309,616
SFY16	340,919	SFY21	294,069

SFY 2021	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Caseload
July	31,104	159,299	113,539	303,942
August	30,896	158,263	112,322	301,481
September	30,060	158,002	111,562	299,624
October	30,125	156,289	110,982	297,396
November	30,798	154,679	110,723	296,200
December	30,760	153,172	110,508	294,440
January	30,392	152,483	110,489	293,364
February	29,818	152,368	110,537	292,723
March	28,801	152,120	110,330	291,251
April	28,092	150,736	109,738	288,566
May	27,556	148,955	109,363	285,874
June	27,074	147,670	109,225	283,969
Mo. Avg.	29,623	153,670	110,777	294,069

## Child Support Collections, SFY 2012 – SFY 2021



SFY	Collections	SFY	Collections
SFY12	686,339,317	SFY17	675,702,583
SFY13	686,994,705	SFY18	672,521,073
SFY14	682,411,249	SFY19	666,175,348
SFY15	677,763,250	SFY20	695,311,638
SFY16	683,807,632	SFY21	756,412,192

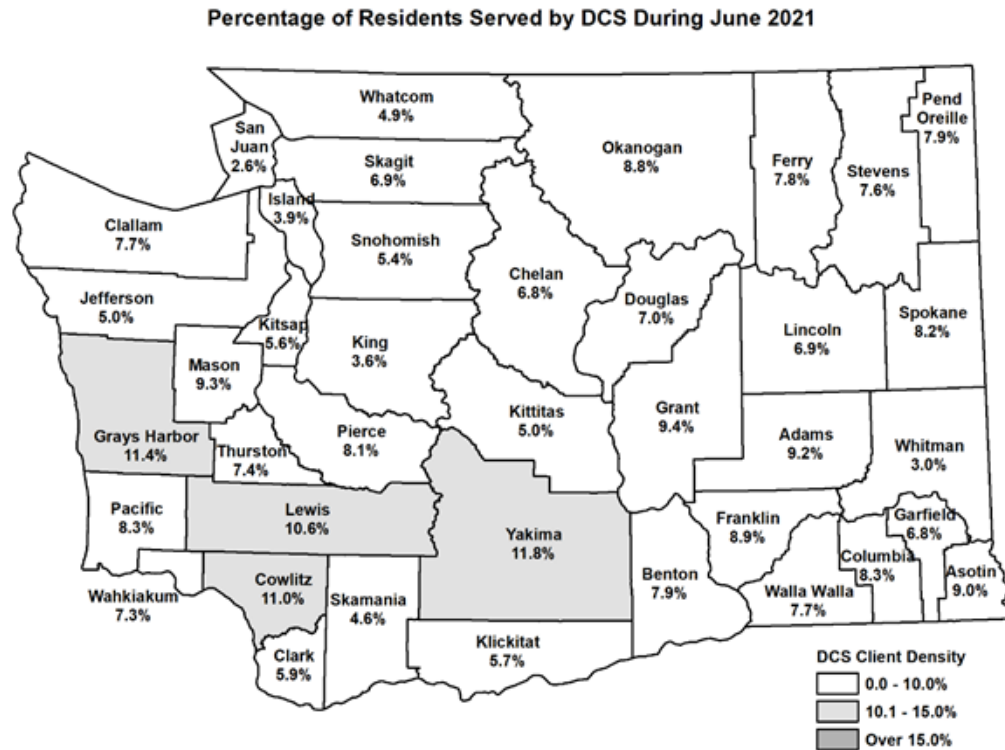
SFY 2021	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Collections
July	\$3,146,934	\$25,808,602	\$37,913,798	\$66,869,334
August	\$4,748,921	\$36,306,196	\$42,025,410	\$83,080,528
September	\$2,898,784	\$23,565,107	\$35,901,308	\$62,365,199
October	\$2,262,147	\$19,795,563	\$33,443,956	\$55,501,666
November	\$2,061,406	\$18,143,629	\$32,178,074	\$52,383,109
December	\$2,678,104	\$21,851,984	\$36,022,205	\$60,552,294
January	\$2,393,616	\$19,182,370	\$32,740,226	\$54,316,212
February	\$2,431,815	\$20,899,436	\$34,512,385	\$57,843,636
March	\$3,322,977	\$25,390,555	\$39,792,467	\$68,505,999
April	\$2,971,253	\$23,425,843	\$37,468,449	\$63,865,545
May	\$3,006,941	\$23,984,312	\$36,826,010	\$63,817,263
June	\$2,919,799	\$25,214,801	\$39,176,808	\$67,311,408
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,842,697</b>	<b>\$283,568,398</b>	<b>\$438,001,097</b>	<b>\$756,412,192</b>

## Clients with DCS Cases by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot<sup>4</sup>

County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	1,918	20,800	9.2%	Lewis	8,587	81,250	10.6%
Asotin	2,073	23,000	9.0%	Lincoln	772	11,150	6.9%
Benton	16,587	209,300	7.9%	Mason	6,145	66,250	9.3%
Chelan	5,514	81,600	6.8%	Okanogan	3,820	43,525	8.8%
Clallam	6,002	77,550	7.7%	Pacific	1,834	22,075	8.3%
Clark	30,208	512,800	5.9%	Pend Oreille	1,102	14,000	7.9%
Columbia	348	4,200	8.3%	Pierce	74,225	917,100	8.1%
Cowlitz	12,336	111,800	11.0%	San Juan	449	17,500	2.6%
Douglas	3,144	44,600	7.0%	Skagit	9,118	131,800	6.9%
Ferry	621	8,000	7.8%	Skamania	578	12,450	4.6%
Franklin	8,806	99,500	8.9%	Snohomish	45,231	844,400	5.4%
Garfield	153	2,250	6.8%	Spokane	43,320	527,600	8.2%
Grant	9,676	102,400	9.4%	Stevens	3,543	46,400	7.6%
Grays Harbor	8,575	75,450	11.4%	Thurston	21,958	295,300	7.4%
Island	3,380	86,350	3.9%	Wahkiakum	313	4,275	7.3%
Jefferson	1,618	32,450	5.0%	Walla Walla	4,815	62,350	7.7%
King	83,009	2,293,300	3.6%	Whatcom	11,121	228,700	4.9%
Kitsap	15,437	275,600	5.6%	Whitman	1,443	48,000	3.0%
Kittitas	2,371	47,400	5.0%	Yakima	30,812	261,300	11.8%
Klickitat	1,328	23,150	5.7%				
<b>State Total</b>	<b>482,290</b>	<b>7,766,925</b>	<b>6.2%</b>				

<sup>4</sup> Population estimate source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

## Percentage of Total Population with a DCS Case by County, June 2021 Snapshot

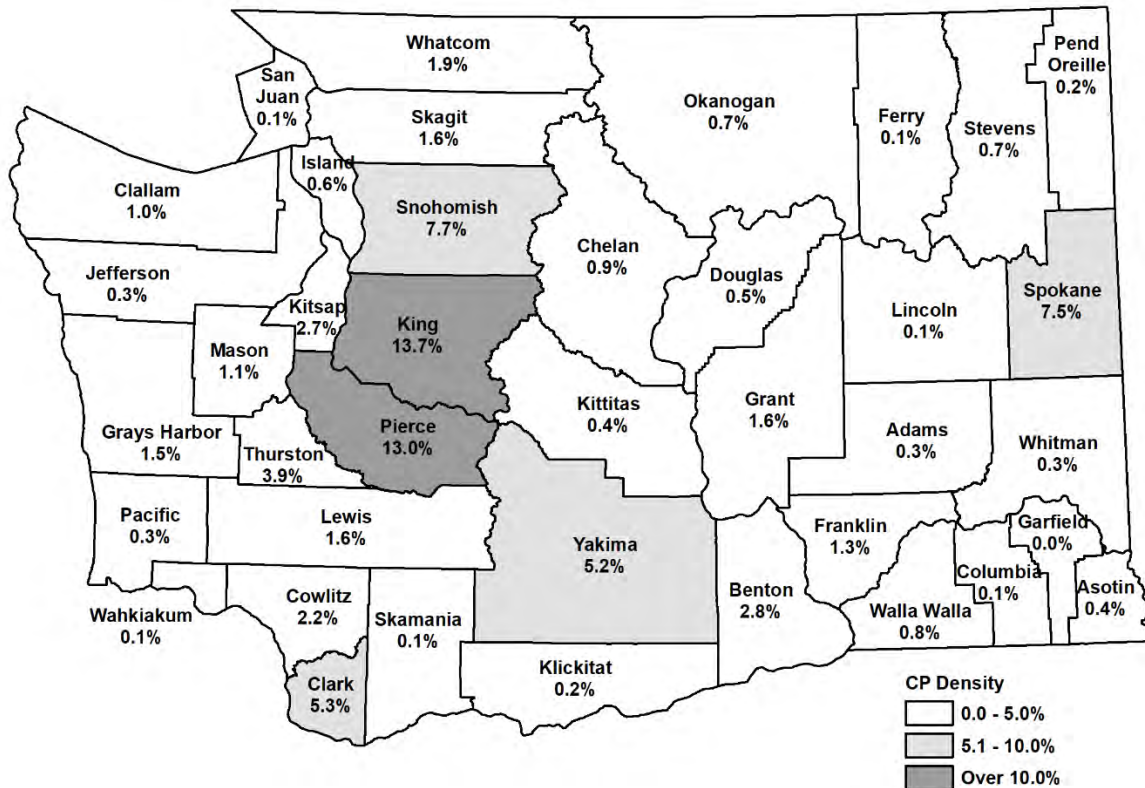


Note: The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS clients in a county during June 2021 by the OFM 2021 County Population estimate.

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

# Percentage of Custodial Parents (CP) by County, June 2021 Snapshot

Percentage of Custodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2021

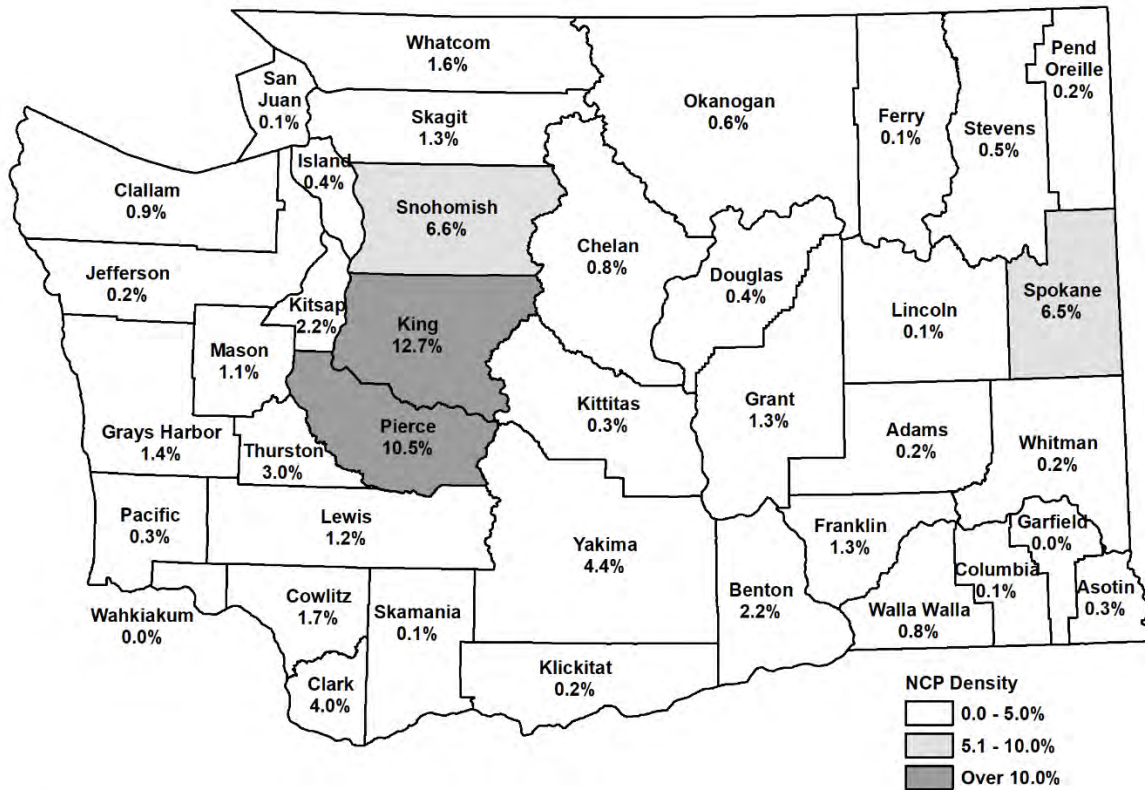


Note: 17.5% of CPs are out of state or do not have valid country address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2021

## Percentage of Noncustodial Parents (NCP) by County, June 2021 Snapshot

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2021



**Note:** 30.1% of NCPs are out of state or do not have valid country address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2021

## Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2021

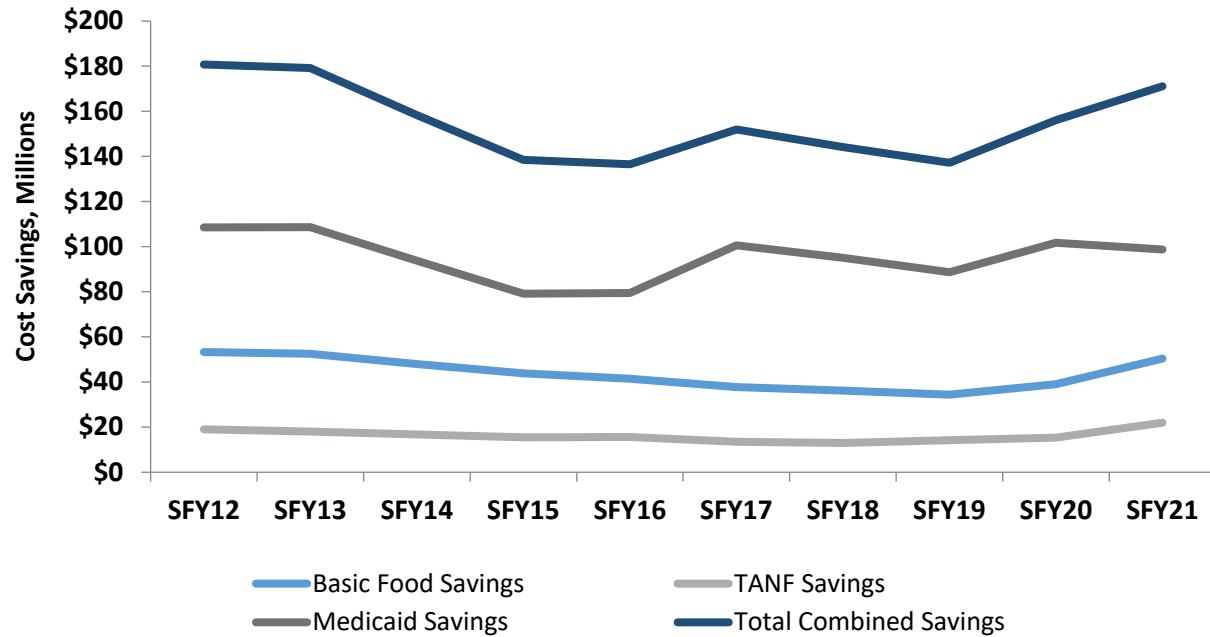
SFY 2021	Basic Food			TANF		
	Average CR <sup>5</sup> Basic Food Expenditure	Average CI <sup>6</sup> Basic Food Expenditure	Total Basic Food Savings	Average CR <sup>5</sup> TANF Expenditure	Average CI <sup>6</sup> TANF Expenditure	Total TANF Savings
July	\$127.16	\$180.99	\$3,503,149	\$10.03	\$38.02	\$1,741,053
August	\$130.34	\$184.29	\$3,570,232	\$10.59	\$39.97	\$1,814,688
September	\$129.77	\$184.78	\$3,595,652	\$10.61	\$39.70	\$1,782,401
October	\$135.32	\$195.02	\$3,872,334	\$10.36	\$39.71	\$1,818,821
November	\$135.08	\$195.05	\$3,864,106	\$10.46	\$39.99	\$1,796,522
December	\$138.15	\$199.40	\$3,934,764	\$10.79	\$41.89	\$1,918,165
January	\$163.54	\$233.17	\$4,524,373	\$10.81	\$41.64	\$1,931,453
February	\$161.98	\$230.35	\$4,412,180	\$10.67	\$41.44	\$1,894,748
March	\$160.92	\$226.74	\$4,359,882	\$10.86	\$40.59	\$1,895,733
April	\$168.24	\$241.81	\$4,882,346	\$10.57	\$38.47	\$1,806,641
May	\$155.24	\$231.38	\$5,002,726	\$10.31	\$38.09	\$1,788,718
June	\$153.85	\$227.17	\$4,855,080	\$10.17	\$37.59	\$1,787,537
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$50,376,824</b>			<b>\$21,976,480</b>

SFY 2021	Medicaid		
	Total Custodial Parent Medicaid Savings	Total Child Medicaid Savings	Total Medicaid Savings
July	\$3,426,076	\$4,617,742	\$8,043,818
August	\$3,597,560	\$4,136,994	\$7,734,554
September	\$3,618,767	\$4,642,187	\$8,260,955
October	\$3,279,684	\$4,556,968	\$7,836,652
November	\$3,370,904	\$4,302,457	\$7,673,361
December	\$3,633,127	\$4,385,599	\$8,018,726
January	\$3,898,492	\$4,396,756	\$8,295,248
February	\$3,786,920	\$4,607,358	\$8,394,278
March	\$4,211,887	\$4,456,112	\$8,667,998
April	\$4,542,727	\$4,508,433	\$9,051,160
May	\$3,995,312	\$4,629,344	\$8,624,656
June	\$4,002,445	\$4,138,735	\$8,141,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$45,363,901</b>	<b>\$53,378,686</b>	<b>\$98,742,586</b>

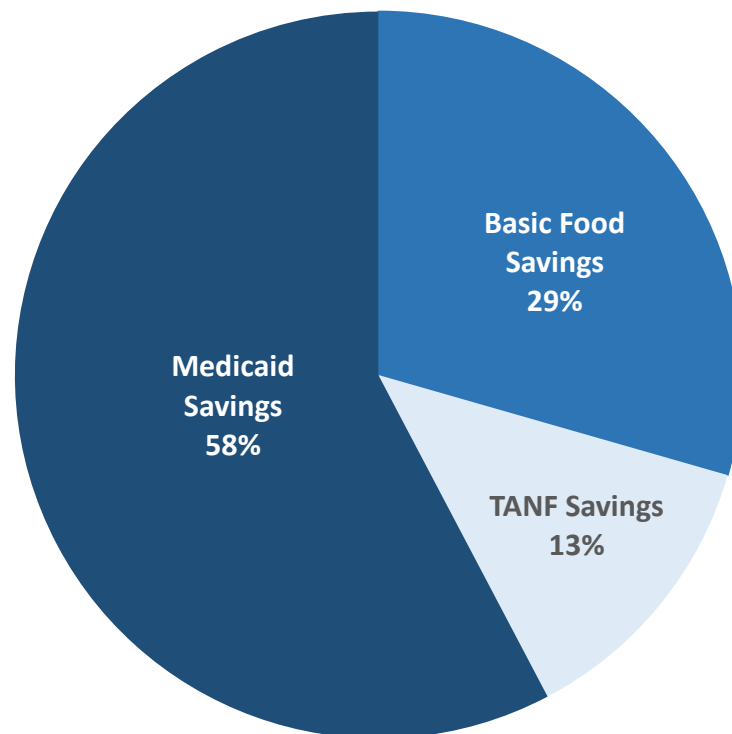
<sup>5</sup> CR: Custodial parents with regular child support payments. Regular child support payments are defined as summed monthly order amount more than \$0 and summed total arrearage debt less than twice the summed monthly order amount.

<sup>6</sup> CI: Custodial parents without regular child support payments.

## Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2012 – SFY 2021



### Sources of \$171.1 Million in Child Support Cost Avoidance, SFY 2021





## Child Support Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	Noncustodial Parents <sup>7</sup>		Custodial Parents <sup>8</sup>		Children	
	# of NCPs	Percent	# of CPs	Percent	# of Children	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,100</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>224,448</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>228,470</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	Noncustodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
<b>Female</b>	31,173	15.3%	198,624	88.5%	112,247	49.1%
<b>Male</b>	171,662	84.5%	24,855	11.1%	116,148	50.8%
<b>Unknown</b>	265	0.1%	969	0.4%	75	<0.1%

Age of Parent	Noncustodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
<b>&lt;26 Years Old</b>	6,839	3.4%	8,948	4.0%	N/A	
<b>26 – 35 Years Old</b>	56,569	27.9%	62,913	28.0%		
<b>36 – 45 Years Old</b>	80,668	39.7%	83,734	37.3%		
<b>46 – 55 Years Old</b>	43,142	21.2%	43,655	19.4%		
<b>56+ Years Old</b>	14,548	7.2%	24,476	10.9%		
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	1,334	0.7%	722	0.3%		

Age of Children	Children			
<b>&lt;6 Year Old</b>	N/A		37,577	16.4%
<b>6 – 10 Years Old</b>			64,370	28.2%
<b>11 – 15 Years Old</b>			86,859	38.0%
<b>16 – 18 Years Old</b>			36,070	15.8%
<b>19+ Years Old</b>			3,549	1.6%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>			45	<0.1%

Years	Noncustodial Parents	Custodial Parents	Children
<b>Mean Age</b>	41.2	42.1	11.2
<b>Median Age</b>	40.4	40.4	11.7

<sup>7</sup> A noncustodial parent (NCP) may also be a custodial parent (CP) on another case.

<sup>8</sup> A CP may also be an NCP on another case.

**Child Support Tribal Caseload**

SFY 2021 Caseload	Total Child Support TANF/Foster Care	Child Support Tribal TANF/Foster Care	% of Child Support Tribal TANF/Foster Care	Total Child Support Former Assistance	Tribal Child Support Former Assistance	% of Tribal Former Assistance
July	31,104	2,626	8.4%	159,299	7,621	4.8%
August	30,896	2,616	8.5%	158,263	7,562	4.8%
September	30,060	2,566	8.5%	158,002	7,528	4.8%
October	30,125	2,576	8.6%	156,289	7,426	4.8%
November	30,798	2,567	8.3%	154,679	7,396	4.8%
December	30,760	2,553	8.3%	153,172	7,332	4.8%
January	30,392	2,519	8.3%	152,483	7,300	4.8%
February	29,818	2,485	8.3%	152,368	7,250	4.8%
March	28,801	2,449	8.5%	152,120	7,181	4.7%
April	28,092	2,409	8.6%	150,736	7,103	4.7%
May	27,556	2,390	8.7%	148,955	6,992	4.7%
June	27,074	2,380	8.8%	147,670	6,944	4.7%
Mo. Avg.	<b>29,623</b>	<b>2,511</b>		<b>153,670</b>	<b>7,303</b>	

SFY 2021 Caseload	Total Child Support Never Assistance	Child Support Tribal Never Assistance	% of Child Support Tribal Never Assistance	Total Child Support	Total Child Support Tribal	% of Child Support Tribal
July	113,539	3,408	3.0%	303,942	13,655	4.5%
August	112,322	3,380	3.0%	301,481	13,558	4.5%
September	111,562	3,374	3.0%	299,624	13,468	4.5%
October	110,982	3,349	3.0%	297,396	13,351	4.5%
November	110,723	3,353	3.0%	296,200	13,316	4.5%
December	110,508	3,351	3.0%	294,440	13,236	4.5%
January	110,489	3,329	3.0%	293,364	13,148	4.5%
February	110,537	3,294	3.0%	292,723	13,029	4.5%
March	110,330	3,283	3.0%	291,251	12,913	4.4%
April	109,738	3,250	3.0%	288,566	12,762	4.4%
May	109,363	3,218	2.9%	285,874	12,600	4.4%
June	109,225	3,201	2.9%	283,969	12,525	4.4%
Mo. Avg.	<b>110,777</b>	<b>3,316</b>		<b>294,069</b>	<b>13,130</b>	

**Child Support Tribal Collections**

<b>SFY 2021</b>	<b>TANF/Foster Care</b>	<b>Former Assistance</b>	<b>Never Assistance</b>	<b>Total Child Support Collections</b>
<b>July</b>	\$128,446	\$583,093	\$433,812	\$1,145,351
<b>August</b>	\$212,746	\$913,617	\$587,071	\$1,713,435
<b>September</b>	\$120,330	\$523,705	\$402,587	\$1,046,622
<b>October</b>	\$81,106	\$423,262	\$347,071	\$851,439
<b>November</b>	\$79,993	\$331,556	\$342,961	\$754,510
<b>December</b>	\$108,439	\$490,851	\$386,900	\$986,190
<b>January</b>	\$85,075	\$394,433	\$327,964	\$807,472
<b>February</b>	\$81,556	\$434,070	\$354,624	\$870,250
<b>March</b>	\$116,476	\$555,842	\$437,338	\$1,109,656
<b>April</b>	\$111,220	\$501,958	\$427,191	\$1,040,369
<b>May</b>	\$134,190	\$578,346	\$443,937	\$1,156,473
<b>June</b>	\$127,719	\$559,360	\$473,627	\$1,160,706
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,387,294</b>	<b>\$6,290,094</b>	<b>\$4,965,085</b>	<b>\$12,642,473</b>

## Special Grants/Projects

**Charting a Course for Economic Mobility and Responsible Parenting** – The Office of Child Support Enforcement awarded DCS \$1 million dollars to participate in the second cohort of the Charting a Course for Economic Mobility and Responsible Parenting demonstration. The primary goal of the grant project is to leverage DCS’s expertise on the legal and financial responsibilities of parenting to educate and motivate teens and young adults to postpone parenthood until after they have completed their education, started a career, and entered a committed relationship. Some research suggests that individuals who follow this “success sequence” are less likely to experience poverty and more likely to be economically self-sufficient as adults. DCS plans to collaborate with schools and fatherhood organizations to deliver child support and parenting curriculum to young adults and connect them with resources in their area. Initial meetings with the project team and OCSE have focused on reviewing program design, potential partners, and lessons learned from the first cohort. The remainder of the planning year will be spent finalizing an implementation and evaluation plan and formalizing agreements with partners.

**The Alternative Solutions Program** – This statewide program was implemented by DCS in July 2014 to assist 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 2020 the voluntary program received 6,575 referrals. During the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2020, 987 parents were served, and 85% successfully connected with needed resources to address barriers. The program maintains a database of over 4700 resources with a version available to the public, allowing any Washingtonian to connect with local community resources. 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.

**Tribal partnerships** - Through mutual respect and trust, DCS and tribes have worked collaboratively for over 30 years to improve and provide child support services to Washington families. Currently, eight Washington tribes operate their own federally-funded child support programs. Through our intergovernmental and cooperative agreements, DCS can offer federal enforcement remedies to those programs as well as collection services to customers of numerous tribal TANF programs. Our tribal partnerships continue to benefit Native and non-Native families alike. Collections from DCS’ tribal cases - whether enrolled tribal member(s), or parent(s) working for a tribal business - in SFY 2020 exceeded \$12.5 million.

## Voluntary Acknowledgments and Genetic Testing

### Parentage Program Background

The Washington State Parentage Program (originally known as the Paternity Affidavit 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 an Acknowledgment of Parentage at the child's birth or a later date. Most Acknowledgments of Parentage are signed at a birthing hospital or midwife practice. 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 70.58A.100 and Chapter 26.26A RCW are the applicable state laws.

A hospital, midwife, or other authorized entity must provide an opportunity for unmarried parents to sign an Acknowledgment of Parentage 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 second page of the Acknowledgment form) and oral notice (a short video or 1-800 line). Upon receipt of a properly completed and notarized or witnessed Acknowledgment of Parentage, DOH must name the father/second parent on the child's birth certificate.

**Effects of the Acknowledgment of Parentage:** A properly signed and filed Acknowledgment of Parentage creates a legal determination of parentage immediately without the need for a court order. Parentage for a child of unmarried parents must be legally established 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 parentage 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 Acknowledgment of Parentage 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 Acknowledgment of Parentage, which is a much quicker and less costly process than establishing parentage through the courts. 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 administrative Parentage Program, DCS saves taxpayers more than \$13,000,000 yearly. In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021, paternity was established for 10,466 children, 76.1% of them by Acknowledgment of Parentage.

**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/parentage 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 an 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 they are the child's biological parents before signing an Acknowledgment.

# Domestic Violence Program

SFY

# 2021

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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 2020 and 2021.....4

Domestic Violence Program Clients, SFY 2012 – SFY 2021 .....5

Adults and Children Receiving Shelter and Non-shelter Based Services, SFY 2015 – SFY 2021.....6

Additional Services Summary, SFY 2021 .....7

Client Demographics, SFY 2021 .....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 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 17,783 victims and their children in SFY 2021, of whom 3,996 received emergency shelter based services and 13,787 received non-shelter based services.

In SFY 2021, the 39 domestic violence shelter programs provided 157,200 shelter bed nights to victims and their families. Victims stayed in shelter an average of 39 days in SFY 2021.

### **TECHNICAL NOTES**

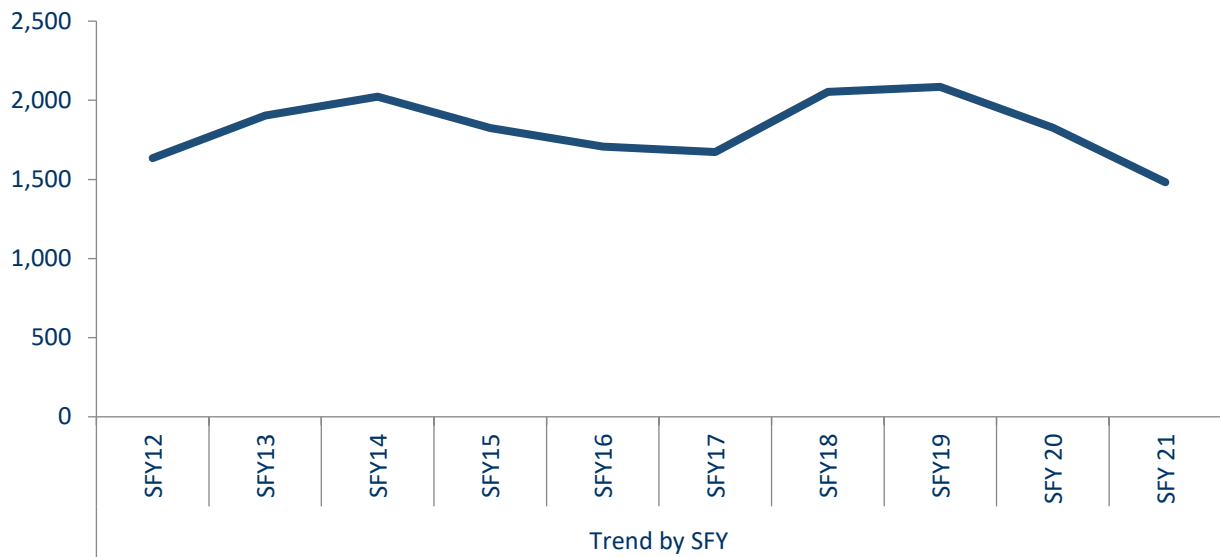
**DATA SOURCES:** Data reported in this chapter were based on the InfoNet database maintained by Washington State Department of Commerce as of November 2021.

#### **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 2021.
- Data reflects only the emergency domestic violence shelter and supportive services provided by DSHS domestic violence services contractors.

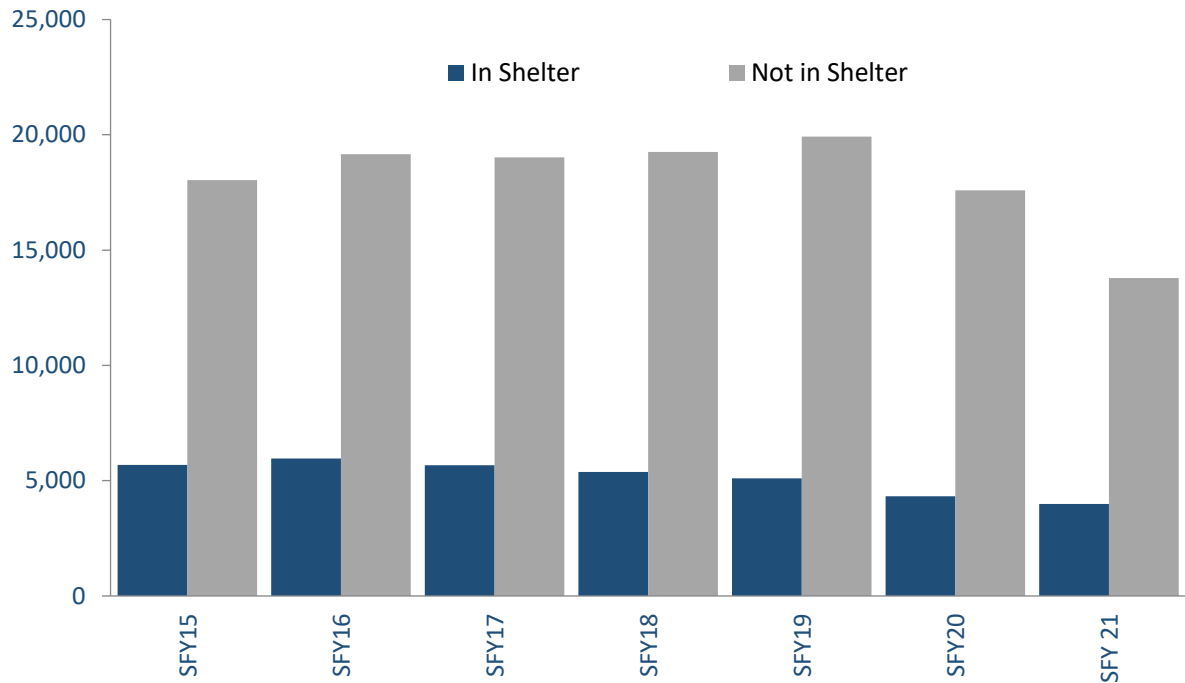
## Selected Domestic Violence Program Overview SFY 2020 and 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Domestic Violence Clients Per Month	1,826	1,482	-18.8% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Domestic Violence Children Clients Per Month	352	263	-25.3% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Domestic Violence Adult Clients Per Month	1,473	1,219	-17.2% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults and Children Receiving Shelter Based Services Per Month	360	333	-7.5% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adult and Children Receiving Non-shelter Based Services Per Month	1,466	1,149	-21.6% (Decrease)	↓
Total Clients (Adults and Children) Served in SFY	21,906	17,783	--18.8% (Decrease)	↓

**Domestic Violence Program Clients, SFY 2012 – SFY 2021**

SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY12	1,636	SFY17	1,672
SFY13	1,903	SFY18	2,054
SFY14	2,022	SFY19	2,085
SFY15	1,825	SFY 20	1,826
SFY16	1,708	SFY 21	1,482

## Adults and Children Receiving Shelter and Non-shelter Based Services, SFY 2015 – SFY 2021



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
SFY20	4,318	17,588
SFY21	3,996	13,787

**Additional Services Summary, SFY 2021**

SFY 2021	
Crisis hotline and information/referral calls received by emergency domestic violence shelter programs	73,917
# of adult survivors and children receiving emergency domestic violence shelter services	3,996
Total # of bed nights for new and returning clients provided by emergency shelter programs	157,200
# of unmet requests for emergency shelter services	5,196
# of adult survivors and children receiving non-residential domestic violence advocacy services	13,787
# of persons reached via training, presentations, and other outreach efforts by the domestic violence programs	56,046
Average length of shelter stays (in days)	39 Days

## Client Demographics, SFY 2021

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>17,783</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	14,958	84.1%
<b>Male</b>	2,488	14.0%
<b>Unknown</b>	337	1.9%

Age	All Clients	
<b>&lt; 12 Year Old</b>	2,433	13.7%
<b>13 – 17 Years Old</b>	725	4.1%
<b>18 – 24 Years Old</b>	1,369	7.7%
<b>25 – 59 Years Old</b>	12,400	69.7%
<b>60+ Years Old</b>	856	4.8%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>21.4%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>13,975</b>	<b>78.6%</b>
White	9,278	52.2%
Black/African American	1,461	8.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	560	3.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	584	3.3%
Two or More Races	842	4.7%
Race Not Reported	1,250	7.0%

<sup>1</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

# Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral

SFY

# 2021

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Provides a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program to low-income adults who are unable to work due to a 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 2020 and SFY 2021 .....	4
HEN Referral Clients, SFY 2014 – 2021 .....	5
HEN Referral Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2021 .....	6
HEN Referral Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot.....	7
HEN Referral Clients by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot ....	11
HEN Referral Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot .....	12
HEN Referral Clients by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot .....	14
HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot .....	15



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

The Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral program<sup>1</sup> provides potential access to essential needs items (e.g., hygiene and cleaning supplies) and housing assistance to low-income adults age 18-64 who are unable to maintain gainful employment for at least 90 days due to a physical incapacity, mental incapacity, or substance use disorder. 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, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available [here](#).

### Highlights

In SFY 2021, the HEN Referral program served a monthly average of 3,421 clients, a 12.2% decrease from SFY 2020 (3,898 clients). The June 2021 snapshot data shows the majority of HEN Referral recipients are male (60.2%), non-Hispanic white (67.9%), and never married (56.2%). The average age of HEN Referral recipients was 41.0 years.

### Technical Notes

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2021.

#### DATA NOTES:

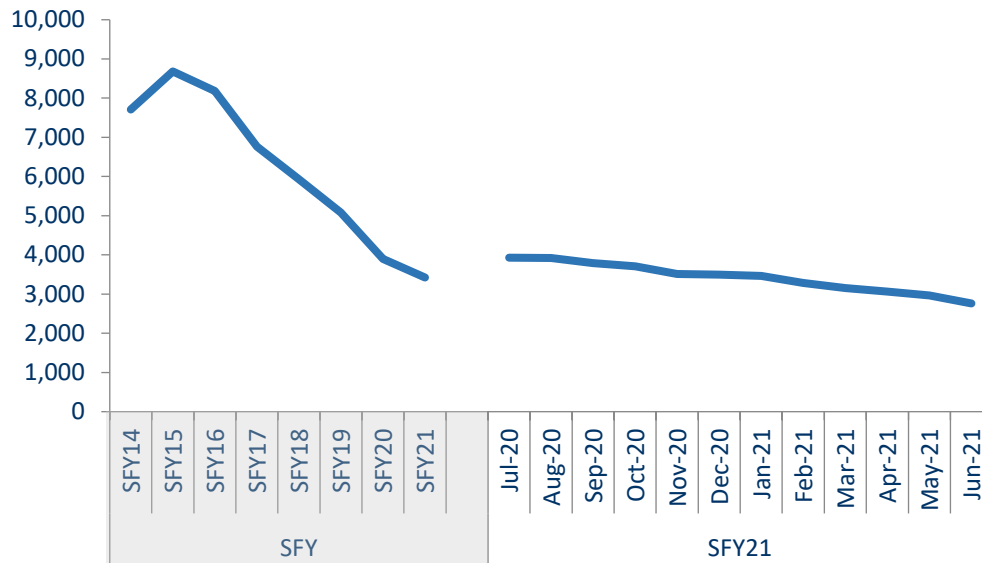
- Percentages may not add up to presented totals due to rounding.
- All reports of 10-year client trends reflect the monthly average for each state fiscal year (SFY).

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

## Selected HEN Referral Program Overview, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Persons per Month (Range)	3,898 (3,759 - 4,125)	3,421 (2,762 - 3,932)	-12.2% (Decrease)	↓
State Population Age 18 and Over <sup>3</sup>	5,958,785	6,084,554	2.1% (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over	0.1%	0.1%	No Change	=

## HEN Referral Clients, SFY 2014 – 2021



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
2012	N/A	2017	6,759
2013	N/A	2018	5,930
2014 <sup>2</sup>	7,712	2019	5,083
2015	8,681	2020	3,898
2016	8,181	2021	3,421

SFY 2021	Clients
July	3,932
August	3,920
September	3,790
October	3,705
November	3,517
December	3,498
January	3,461
February	3,287
March	3,155
April	3,068
May	2,962
June	2,762
Mo. Avg.	3,421

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

## HEN Referral Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2021

SFY 2021	Total HEN Referral Clients <sup>3</sup>	During Subsequent Month									
		Clients Remaining on HEN Referral		Clients Moving to ABD		Clients Moving to SSI		Clients Moving to Other Cash Program		Clients Exiting HEN Referral <sup>4</sup>	
		# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent
July	3,932	3,640	92.6%	129	3.3%	14	0.4%	0	0.0%	149	3.8%
August	3,920	3,468	88.5%	138	3.5%	9	0.2%	0	0.0%	305	7.8%
September	3,790	3,409	89.9%	132	3.5%	18	0.5%	0	0.0%	231	6.1%
October	3,705	3,225	87.0%	150	4.0%	5	0.1%	0	0.0%	325	8.8%
November	3,517	3,210	91.3%	143	4.1%	8	0.2%	0	0.0%	156	4.4%
December	3,498	3,218	92.0%	144	4.1%	7	0.2%	0	0.0%	129	3.7%
January	3,461	3,081	89.0%	114	3.3%	9	0.3%	0	0.0%	257	7.4%
February	3,287	2,873	87.4%	126	3.8%	13	0.4%	0	0.0%	275	8.4%
March	3,155	2,805	88.9%	139	4.4%	10	0.3%	0	0.0%	201	6.4%
April	3,068	2,782	90.7%	93	3.0%	11	0.4%	0	0.0%	182	5.9%
May	2,962	2,560	86.4%	79	2.7%	10	0.3%	0	0.0%	313	10.6%
June	2,762	2,434	88.1%	84	3.0%	11	0.4%	0	0.0%	233	8.4%
Mo. Avg.	3,421	3,059	89.4%	123	3.6%	10	0.3%	0	0.0%	230	6.7%

<sup>3</sup> These are clients eligible for a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program administered by the Department of Commerce. Additional columns in the table represent programs the client received in the subsequent month.

<sup>4</sup> These are clients who were not enrolled in ABD, SSI, or other cash programs in the following month.

## HEN Referral Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

The following pages detail HEN Referral clients, June 2021 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 (AL TSA).
- CSO of Residence: Based on the CSO coverage area in which a client lives.

Overview	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	836	30.3%	843	30.5%
Region 2 CSOs	769	27.8%	761	27.6%
Region 3 CSOs	1,155	41.8%	1,157	41.9%
CSCCs	1	<0.1%	N/A	
HCS	1	<0.1%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	1	<0.1%
State Total	2,762	100.0%	2,762	100.0%

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	3	0.1%	4	0.1%
COLFAX	4	0.1%	3	0.1%
COLVILLE	14	0.5%	14	0.5%
ELLENSBURG	12	0.4%	12	0.4%
GOLDENDALE	6	0.2%	7	0.3%
KENNEWICK	97	3.5%	99	3.6%
MOSES LAKE	23	0.8%	25	0.9%
NEWPORT	12	0.4%	12	0.4%
OKANOGAN	29	1.0%	28	1.0%
REPUBLIC	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	210	7.6%	222	8.0%
SPOKANE TRENT	184	6.7%	180	6.5%
SUNNYSIDE	15	0.5%	13	0.5%
TOPPENISH	22	0.8%	22	0.8%
WALLA WALLA	30	1.1%	30	1.1%
WENATCHEE	56	2.0%	54	2.0%
WHITE SALMON	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
YAKIMA	114	4.1%	113	4.1%
Region 1 Total	836	30.3%	843	30.5%

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	36	1.3%	34	1.2%
AUBURN	61	2.2%	58	2.1%
BELLINGHAM	75	2.7%	79	2.9%
BELLTOWN	72	2.6%	74	2.7%
CAPITOL HILL	39	1.4%	41	1.5%
EVERETT	90	3.3%	91	3.3%
FEDERAL WAY	19	0.7%	18	0.7%
KING EASTSIDE	22	0.8%	23	0.8%
KING NORTH	52	1.9%	46	1.7%
KING SOUTH	66	2.4%	60	2.2%
MT VERNON	34	1.2%	32	1.2%
OAK HARBOR	14	0.5%	13	0.5%
RAINIER	39	1.4%	41	1.5%
RENTON	48	1.7%	46	1.7%
SKY VALLEY	5	0.2%	6	0.2%
SMOKEY POINT	35	1.3%	34	1.2%
WHITE CENTER	62	2.2%	65	2.4%
Region 2 Total	769	27.8%	761	27.6%

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	102	3.7%	102	3.7%
BREMERTON	64	2.3%	64	2.3%
CHEHALIS	39	1.4%	42	1.5%
COLUMBIA RIVER	144	5.2%	143	5.2%
FORKS	6	0.2%	5	0.2%
KELSO	91	3.3%	90	3.3%
LAKEWOOD	123	4.5%	121	4.4%
LONG BEACH	10	0.4%	10	0.4%
OLYMPIA	145	5.2%	148	5.4%
PIERCE NORTH	132	4.8%	131	4.7%
PIERCE SOUTH	103	3.7%	104	3.8%
PORT ANGELES	58	2.1%	58	2.1%
PORT TOWNSEND	6	0.2%	5	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	77	2.8%	79	2.9%
SHELTON	46	1.7%	45	1.6%
SOUTH BEND	7	0.3%	8	0.3%
STEVENSON	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Region 3 Total	1,155	41.8%	1,157	41.9%



## HEN Referral Clients by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHEAST	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHWEST	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	1	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	0	0.0%
CSCC LTC	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%
CSCC Total	1	<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%

## HEN Referral Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 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	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS OFC	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS OFC	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

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	0	0.0%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 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%

## HEN Referral Clients by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	4	0.1%	Lewis	42	1.5%
Asotin	4	0.1%	Lincoln	4	0.1%
Benton	71	2.6%	Mason	44	1.6%
Chelan	38	1.4%	Okanogan	28	1.0%
Clallam	63	2.3%	Pacific	18	0.7%
Clark	143	5.2%	Pend Oreille	12	0.4%
Columbia	3	0.1%	Pierce	436	15.8%
Cowlitz	90	3.3%	San Juan	0	0.0%
Douglas	16	0.6%	Skagit	32	1.2%
Ferry	3	0.1%	Skamania	2	0.1%
Franklin	28	1.0%	Snohomish	165	6.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	Spokane	398	14.4%
Grant	21	0.8%	Stevens	14	0.5%
Grays Harbor	102	3.7%	Thurston	148	5.4%
Island	13	0.5%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Jefferson	5	0.2%	Walla Walla	27	1.0%
King	472	17.1%	Whatcom	79	2.9%
Kitsap	64	2.3%	Whitman	3	0.1%
Kittitas	12	0.4%	Yakima	148	5.4%
Klickitat	9	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1	<0.1%

	Clients	% of Total
State Total	2,762	100.0%

## HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

All Clients		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	2,762	100.0%

All Clients		
Gender		
Female	1,099	39.8%
Male	1,663	60.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%

All Clients		
Ethnicity and Race		
Hispanic or Latino	266	9.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino <sup>5</sup>	2,496	90.4%
White	1,875	67.9%
Black/African American	257	9.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	84	3.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	134	4.9%
Two or More Races	81	2.9%
Race Not Reported	65	2.4%

All Clients		
Marital Status		
Separated	207	7.5%
Married	49	1.8%
Never Married	1,553	56.2%
Divorced	612	22.2%
Widowed	59	2.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	282	10.2%

All Clients		
Citizenship Status		
U.S. Citizen	2,707	98.0%
Resident Noncitizen	53	1.9%
U.S. National <sup>6</sup>	2	0.1%

<sup>5</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

## HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

All Clients		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
All Clients		
Homeless <sup>7</sup>	1,232	44.6%

Disability		
All Clients		
Mental	2,132	77.2%
Physical	628	22.7%
Other	2	0.1%

Education Status		
All Clients		
Less than a High School Diploma	598	21.7%
High School Graduate or GED	1,385	50.1%
Some College or College Degree	767	27.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	12	0.4%

Age		
All Clients		
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 - 24 Years Old	226	8.2%
25 - 34 Years Old	667	24.1%
35 - 44 Years Old	735	26.6%
45 - 54 Years Old	767	27.8%
55 - 64 Years Old	367	13.3%
Average Age of Clients	41.0 Years	

Length of Stay <sup>8</sup>		
Average Length of Stay	13.9 Months	

<sup>7</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

<sup>8</sup> Average Length of Stay is based on cumulative months since January 2014 when the program was implemented.

# Medical Assistance

SFY

# 2021

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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 2021.....	4
Total Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	5
Alien Emergency Medical Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	6
Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	7
Long-Term Care Medical Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	8
Medicare Savings Program Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	9
Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	10
SSI Medicaid Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	11
SSI Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	12
Medical Care Services Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	13
Medical Assistance Clients by County, June 2021 Snapshot.....	14
Medical Assistance Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code, June 2021 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).<sup>1</sup> In SFY 2013 and 2014, Medicaid eligibility determination for all families, pregnant women, and children transitioned to the HBE. This transition accounts for the significant medical assistance caseload decrease in DSHS beginning in SFY 2014. ESA continues to determine eligibility for some medical assistance programs, including medical programs for persons who are aged, blind, or disabled.

In SFY 2014, the Briefing Book reported numbers for clients who received both medical-only and cash-related<sup>2</sup> medical assistance. Beginning with SFY 2015, reporting is limited to programs administered by ESA or ALTSA<sup>3</sup> 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 2021.

#### DATA NOTE:

- If counts of clients and cases served by a medical program are nearly identical, only clients are reported for that program.
- All reports of 10-year client trends reflect the monthly average for each state fiscal year (SFY).

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

<sup>2</sup>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).

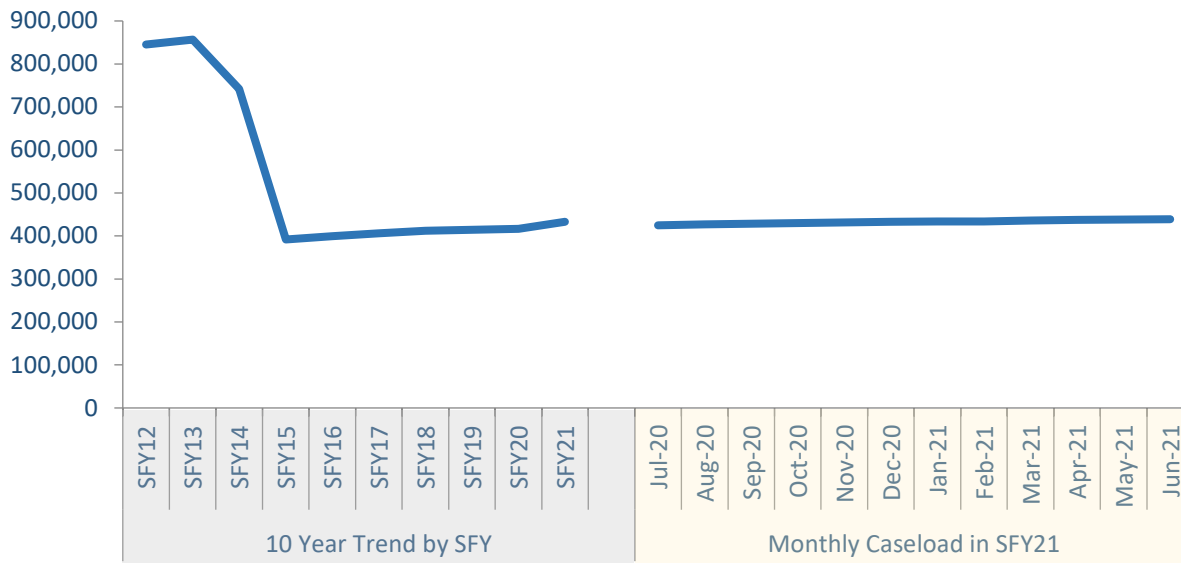
<sup>3</sup> Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALTSA) is an ESA partner; therefore, ALTSA clients are included in this report.

## Medical Assistance Clients by Program Type, SFY 2021

Program Type	Description	Avg. Monthly Clients
<b>Alien Emergency Medicaid (AEM)<sup>4</sup></b>	Federally funded program for immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their alien status. Coverage is limited to emergency medical conditions.	191
<b>Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities</b>	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).	1,621
<b>Long Term Care</b>	Coverage for people residing in a medical institution, receiving home and community based waiver services, or receiving hospice services.	96,734
<b>Medicare Savings Program</b>	Programs that pay Medicare premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles for low-income Medicare beneficiaries. Income limits vary by program, from 100% to 200% FPL.	197,098
<b>Refugee Medical</b>	Medical assistance for refugees who are ineligible for Medicaid. Eligibility ends after the first eight months of residency in the U.S.	2
<b>SSI Medicaid</b>	Medical assistance for aged, blind or disabled persons who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The Social Security Administration determines eligibility for SSI using income rules based on Title XVI of the Social Security Act.	108,752
<b>SSI Related Medicaid</b>	Medical assistance for low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons who do not receive SSI cash benefits.	32,678
<b>Medical Care Services</b>	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.	1,751

<sup>4</sup> Counts are restricted to clients 65 and older who are served by DSHS-ESA and ALTSA only.

## Total Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021



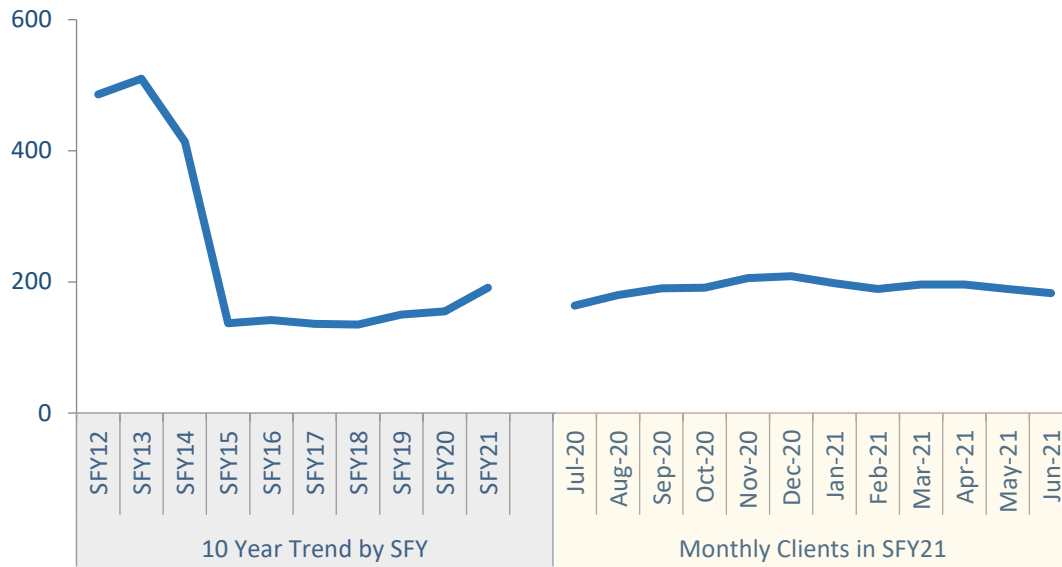
Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY12	845,207	SFY17	406,260
SFY13	856,672	SFY18	412,042
SFY14	741,457	SFY19	414,320
SFY15	391,828	SFY20	416,950
SFY16	399,159	SFY21	432,653

SFY 2021	# of Cases <sup>5</sup>	# of Clients
July	425,065	300,314
August	426,756	301,486
September	428,158	302,506
October	429,934	303,737
November	431,147	304,617
December	432,664	305,503
January	433,547	306,166
February	433,858	306,265
March	435,733	307,343
April	437,476	308,445
May	438,324	308,880
June	439,174	309,483
Mo. Avg.	432,653	305,395

<sup>5</sup> 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<sup>6</sup>, SFY 2012 – 2021



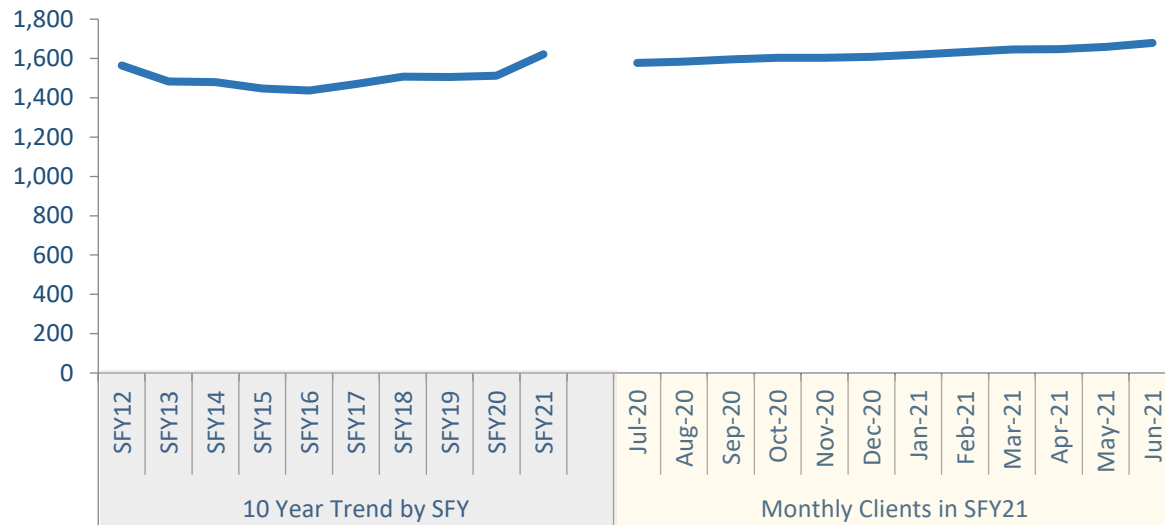
Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY12	486	SFY17	136
SFY13	510	SFY18	135
SFY14	414	SFY19	150
SFY15	137	SFY20	155
SFY16	142	SFY21	191

SFY 2021	# of Clients
July	164
August	180
September	190
October	191
November	206
December	209
January	198
February	189
March	196
April	196
May	189
June	183
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>191</b>

<sup>6</sup> Counts are restricted to clients 65 and older who are served by DSHS-ESA and ALTSA only.

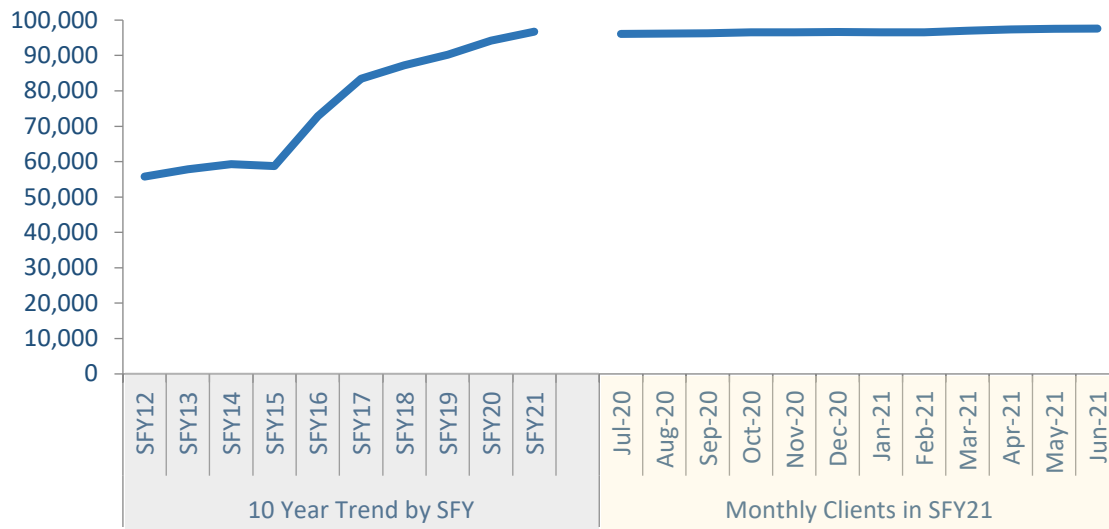
## Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY12	1,565	SFY17	1,470
SFY13	1,483	SFY18	1,508
SFY14	1,480	SFY19	1,506
SFY15	1,447	SFY20	1,513
SFY16	1,437	SFY21	1,621

SFY 2021	# of Clients
July	1,578
August	1,584
September	1,595
October	1,603
November	1,604
December	1,609
January	1,620
February	1,633
March	1,646
April	1,648
May	1,658
June	1,679
Mo. Avg.	1,621

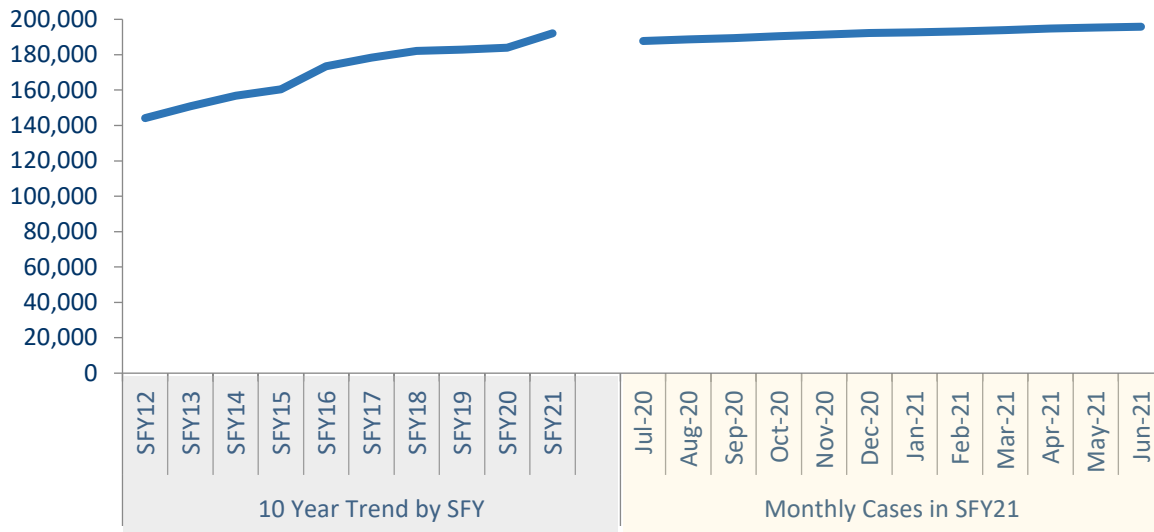
## Long-Term Care Medical Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY12	55,775	SFY17	83,409
SFY13	57,873	SFY18	87,219
SFY14	59,328	SFY19	90,257
SFY15	58,724	SFY20	94,185
SFY16	72,875	SFY21	96,734

SFY 2021	# of Clients
July	96,091
August	96,178
September	96,299
October	96,510
November	96,530
December	96,654
January	96,512
February	96,519
March	97,013
April	97,369
May	97,524
June	97,605
Mo. Avg.	96,734

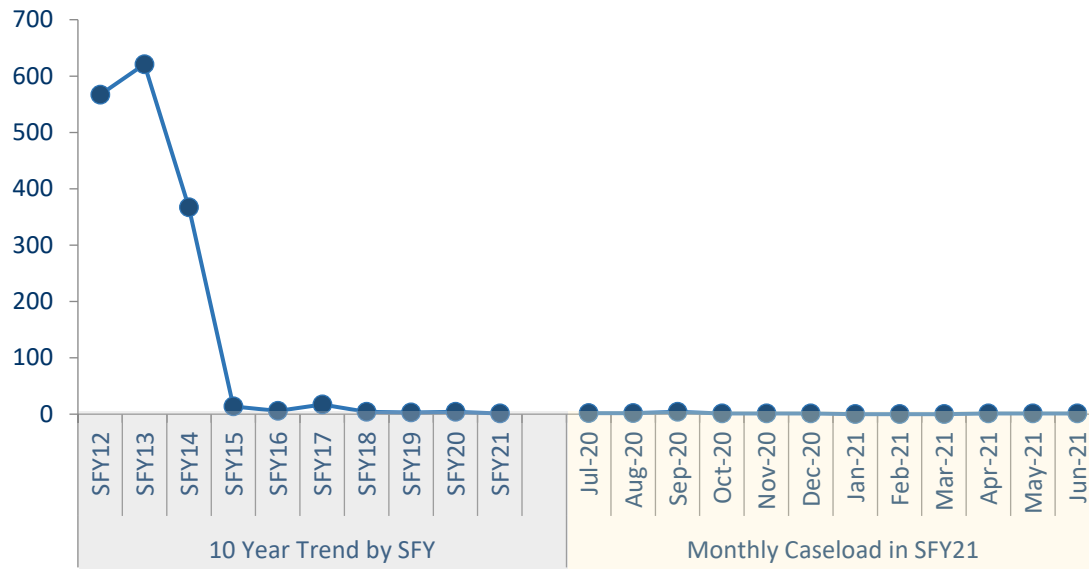
## Medicare Savings Program Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY12	144,172	SFY17	178,338
SFY13	150,839	SFY18	182,238
SFY14	156,855	SFY19	182,956
SFY15	160,438	SFY20	183,978
SFY16	173,520	SFY21	192,165

SFY 2021	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	187,802	192,537
August	188,696	193,467
September	189,440	194,258
October	190,548	195,384
November	191,384	196,282
December	192,271	197,197
January	192,719	197,684
February	193,241	198,236
March	193,933	198,921
April	194,794	199,831
May	195,319	200,415
June	195,827	200,960
Mo. Avg.	192,165	197,098

## Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021



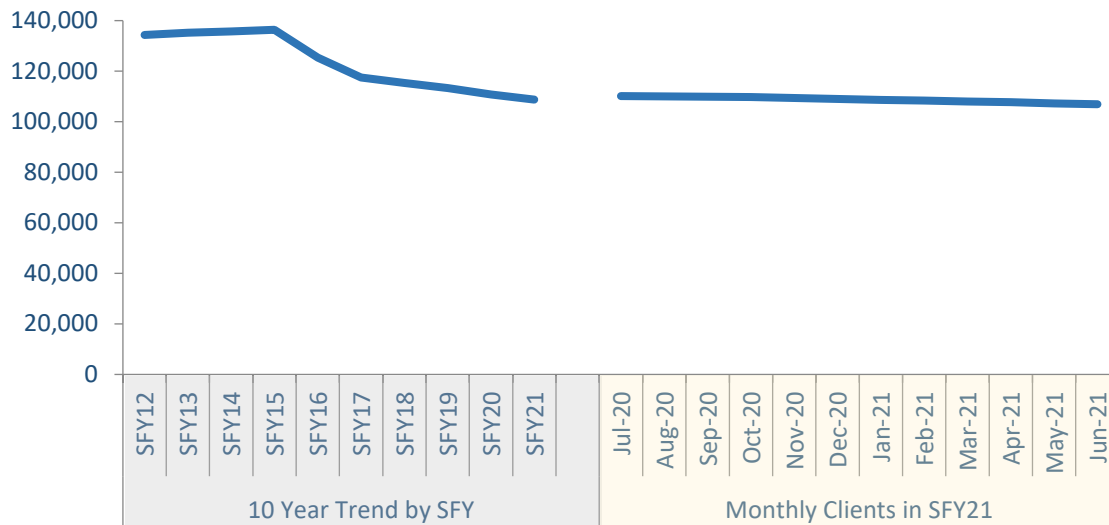
Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY12	567	SFY17	17
SFY13	621	SFY18	4
SFY14	367	SFY19	3
SFY15	14	SFY20	4
SFY16	6	SFY21	1

SFY 2021	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	2	3
August	2	3
September	4	6
October	1	1
November	1	1
December	1	1
January	0	0
February	0	0
March	0	0
April	1	1
May	1	1
June	1	1
Mo. Avg.	1	2



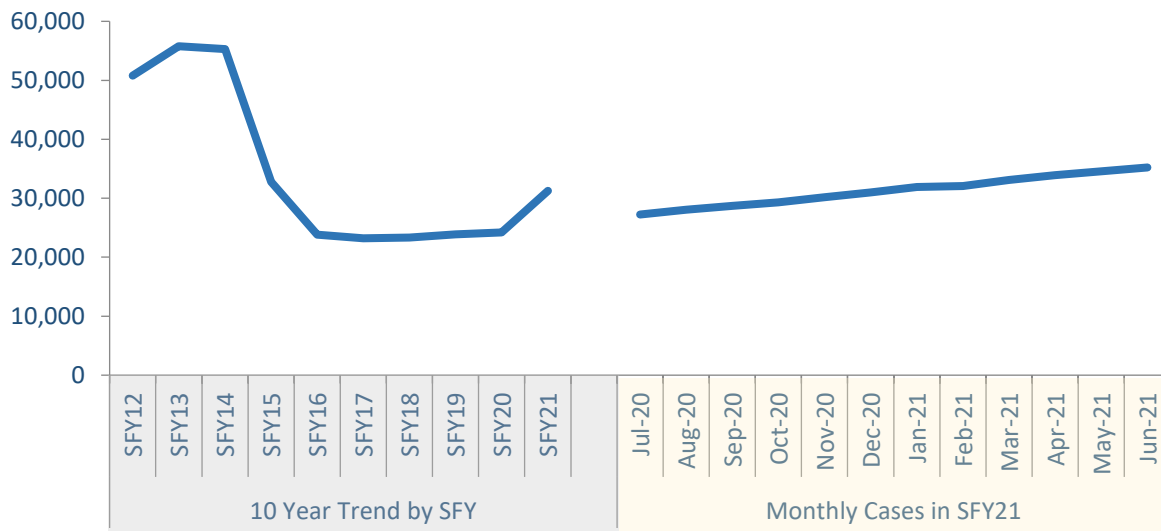
## SSI Medicaid Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY12	134,322	SFY17	117,461
SFY13	135,224	SFY18	115,279
SFY14	135,730	SFY19	113,251
SFY15	136,374	SFY20	110,739
SFY16	125,278	SFY21	108,752

SFY 2021	# of Clients
July	110,142
August	110,029
September	109,935
October	109,771
November	109,339
December	108,985
January	108,676
February	108,322
March	107,965
April	107,701
May	107,240
June	106,915
Mo. Avg.	108,752

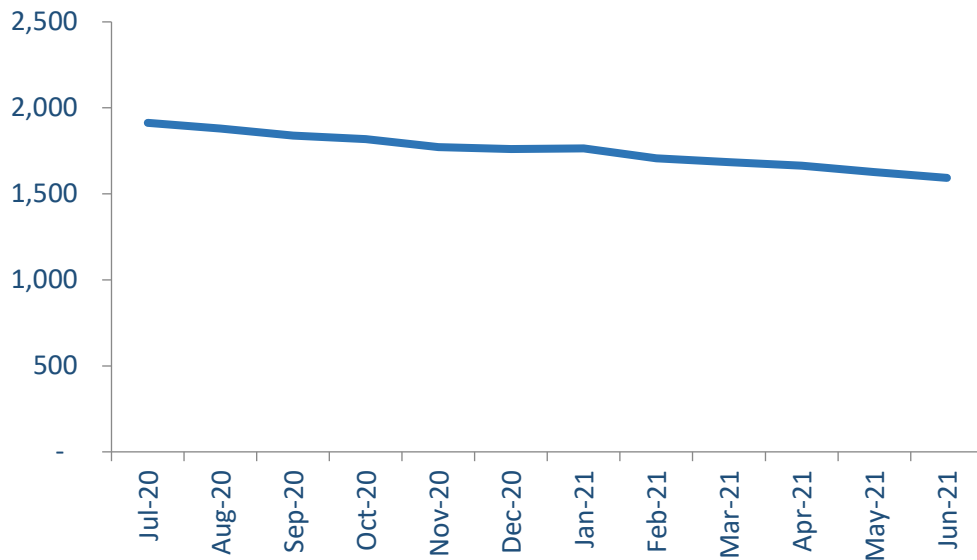
## SSI Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021



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
SFY12	50,812	SFY17	23,211
SFY13	55,778	SFY18	23,319
SFY14	55,314	SFY19	23,859
SFY15	32,758	SFY20	24,184
SFY16	23,832	SFY21	31,274

SFY 2021	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	27,224	28,501
August	28,064	29,302
September	28,707	29,967
October	29,331	30,662
November	30,155	31,517
December	31,000	32,403
January	31,908	33,328
February	32,097	33,548
March	33,117	34,569
April	33,919	35,451
May	34,557	36,098
June	35,214	36,793
Mo. Avg.	31,274	32,678

**Medical Care Services Caseload,<sup>7</sup> SFY 2012 – 2021**

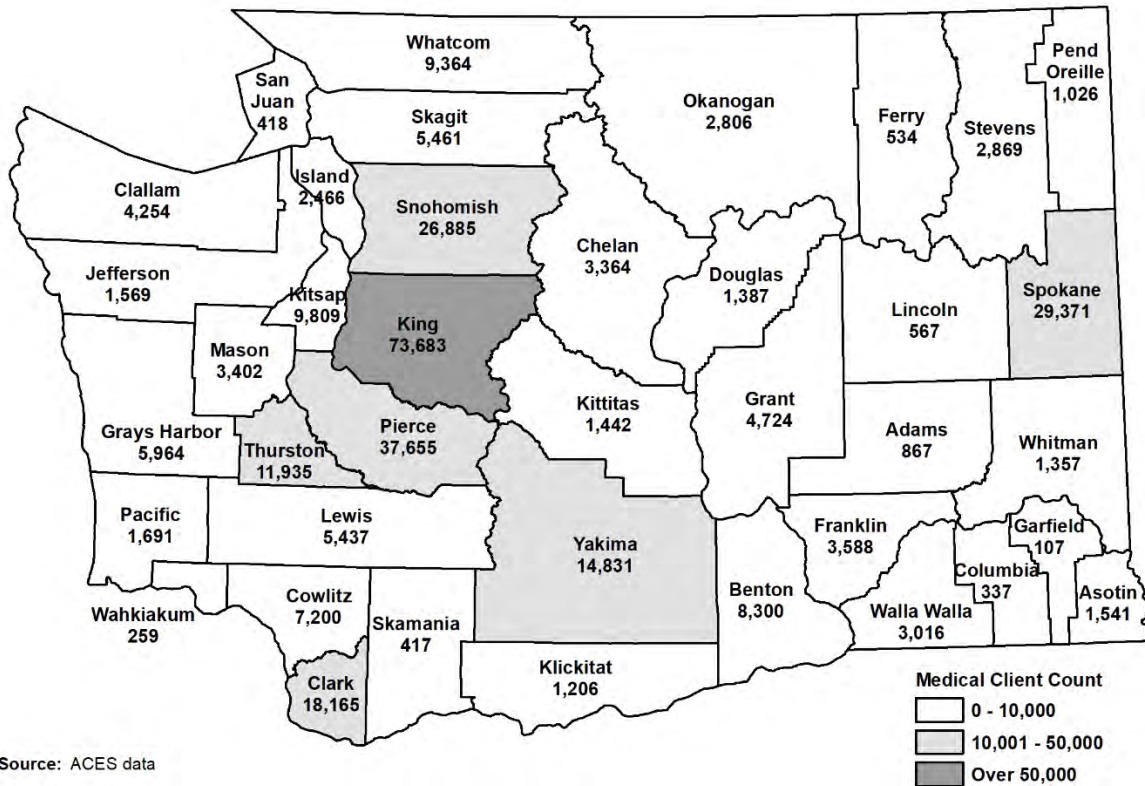
SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
<b>SFY12</b>	16,175	<b>SFY17</b>	2,038
<b>SFY13</b>	12,637	<b>SFY18</b>	2,171
<b>SFY14</b>	7,292	<b>SFY19</b>	2,182
<b>SFY15</b>	1,778	<b>SFY20</b>	2,058
<b>SFY16</b>	1,897	<b>SFY21</b>	1,752

SFY 2021	# of Cases	# of Clients
<b>July</b>	1,913	1,912
<b>August</b>	1,879	1,877
<b>September</b>	1,838	1,838
<b>October</b>	1,818	1,817
<b>November</b>	1,772	1,772
<b>December</b>	1,760	1,758
<b>January</b>	1,765	1,764
<b>February</b>	1,706	1,705
<b>March</b>	1,684	1,682
<b>April</b>	1,664	1,664
<b>May</b>	1,627	1,627
<b>June</b>	1,593	1,593
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,751</b>

<sup>7</sup> During the 2013 legislative session, the Washington State Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2069, which narrowed MCS eligibility to include only ABD and HEN recipients who are ineligible for Medicaid expansion. This change maintained MCS coverage for aged, blind, disabled or incapacitated persons who are lawfully present in the U.S. and not eligible for federally funded medical assistance because of immigration status. The effective date for these changes was January 1, 2014.

## Medical Assistance Clients by County, June 2021 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2021

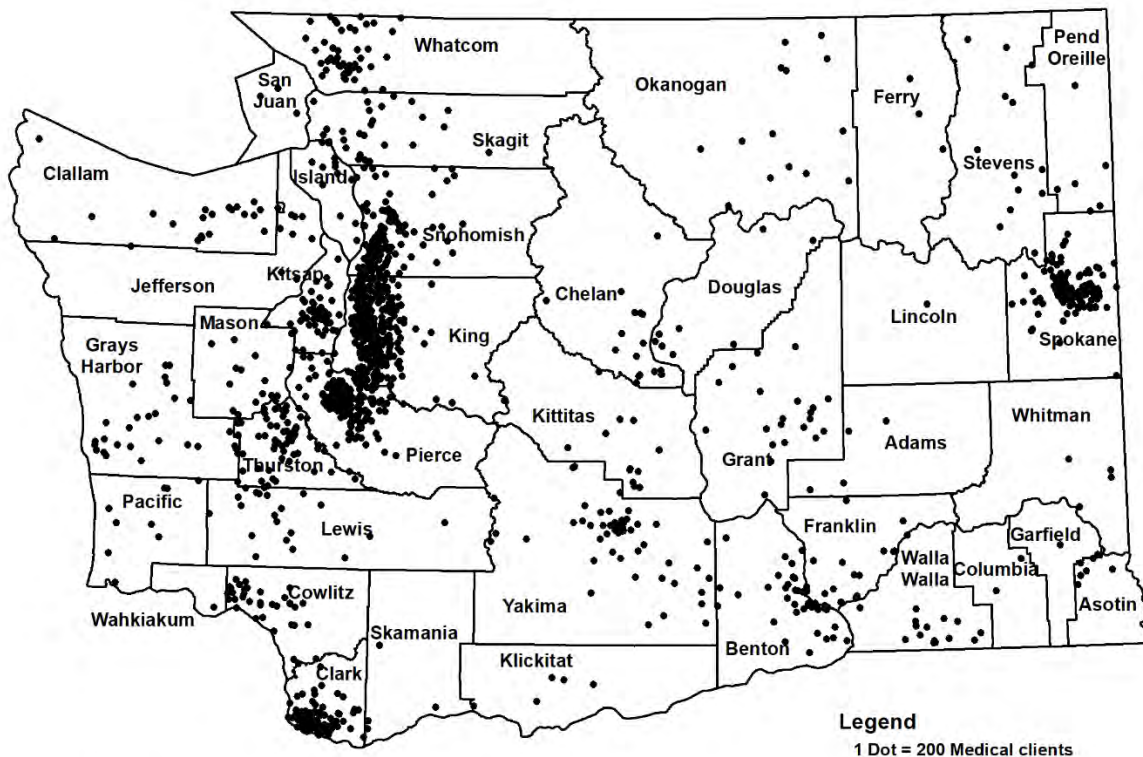


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2021

## Medical Assistance Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code, June 2021 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2021



Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2021

# Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA)

SFY

# 2021

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

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## Table of Contents

ORIA Program Overview .....	3
Selected ORIA Program Overview, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 .....	5
LEP Pathway Clients, SFY 2021 .....	6
LEP Pathway Clients by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot.....	7
LEP Pathway Clients by DSHS Region, June 2021 Snapshot .....	8
LEP Pathway Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2021.....	9
Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2021 Snapshot .....	10
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, SFY 2021 .....	12
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot.....	13
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by DSHS Region, June 2021 Snapshot .....	14
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2021.....	15
Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2021 Snapshot .....	16
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, SFY 2021.....	18
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot .....	19
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by DSHS Region, June 2021 Snapshot .....	20
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2021 .....	21
Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2021 Snapshot .....	22
Naturalization Services (NS) Clients, SFY 2021.....	24
Naturalization Service Clients by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot.....	25
Naturalization Service Clients by DSHS Region, June 2021 Snapshot .....	26
Naturalization Service Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2021.....	27
Demographics of Naturalization Service Clients, June 2021 Snapshot .....	29
PRIME Clients, SFY 2021 .....	30
PRIME Services by Category, SFY 2021.....	31
PRIME Clients by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot.....	32
PRIME Clients by DSH S Region, June 2021 Snapshot .....	33
PRIME Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2021 .....	34
Demographics of PRIME Clients, June 2021 Snapshot.....	35
ORIA Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients, SFY 2021 .....	36
Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, June 2021 snapshot.....	37
Glossary .....	39

## 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 have refugee or another eligible immigration status achieve economic stability and integrate into life in the United States. Data provided in this section highlights four prominent ORIA programs:

- **The Limited English Proficient (LEP) Pathway** – as 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 have refugee or humanitarian immigrant status and have been in the country less than five years and are not receiving public assistance.
- **The Naturalization Services (NS) 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 13 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.
- **Promoting Refugee Integration, Mobility and Empowerment (PRIME) Program** – provides people with refugee and humanitarian immigrant status a continuum of services that are community based, comprehensive, and client centered. The services promote their integration into new communities, and increase their mobility through coaching on how to independently navigate community systems and resources. Participants 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 refugees and immigrants who are not receiving federal cash assistance, such as TANF or Refugee Cash Assistance (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 2021, the LEP Pathway Program served a total of 3,118 unduplicated clients. Out of those served, 2,172 clients (70%) participated in Employment Services, of which 709 (33%) successfully entered employment, and 1,405 clients received English language services.

In SFY 2021, the Naturalization Service Program served a total of 3,796 clients and helped 1,218 people become U.S. citizens.

In SFY 2021, the PRIME Program served a total of 2,659 clients.

In SFY 2021, ESA's Basic Food Employment and Training Program (BFET) served a monthly average of 203 ORIA clients.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

**DATA SOURCES:** Data reported in this chapter were extracted from the ESA – MyRIA and eJAS databases in September 2021.

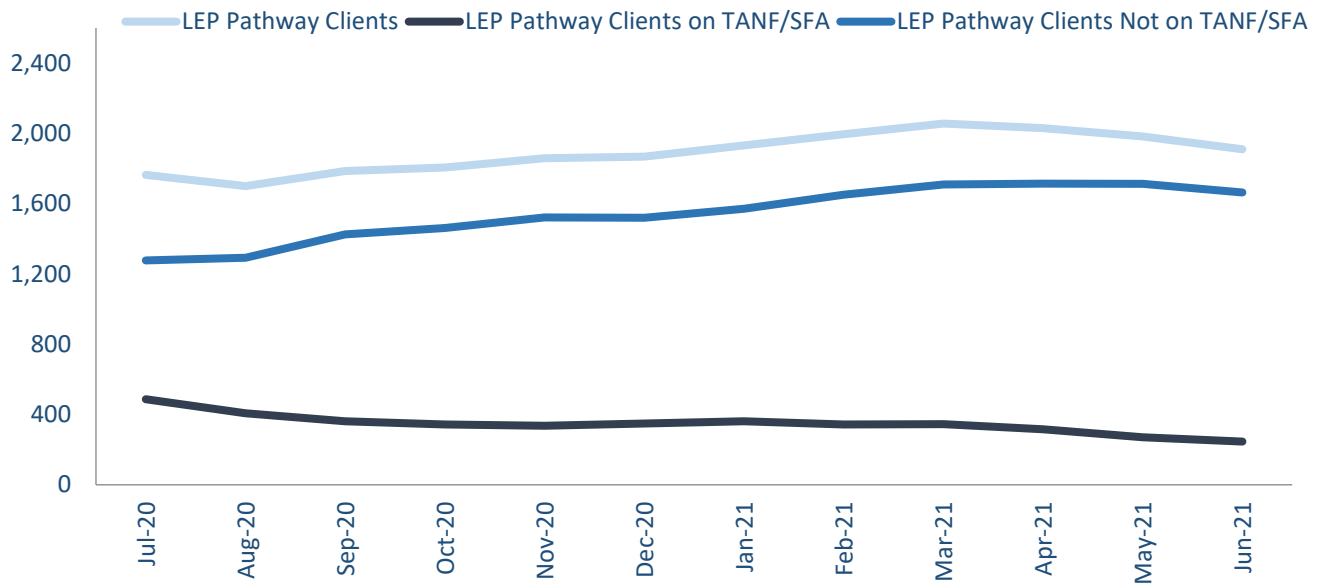
### DATA NOTES:

- 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 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Per Month & Range	2,138 (1,835 - 2,385)	1,891 (1,700 - 2,056)	-11.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA Per Month & Range	665 (554 - 761)	347 (246 - 487)	-47.8% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of LEP Pathway ESL Clients Per Month & Range	1,139 (861 - 1,352)	1,009 (722 - 1,210)	-11.4% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services Per Month & Range	1,297 (1,215 - 1,376)	1,082 (885 - 1,190)	-16.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment Per Month & Range	109 (52 - 150)	66 (47 - 97)	-39.1% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Clients Receiving Naturalization Services Per Month & Range	468 (155 - 682)	590 (444 - 766)	26.1% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of PRIME Clients Per Month & Range	429 (314-581)	451 (355-620)	5.1% (Increase)	↑

## LEP Pathway Clients, SFY 2021



SFY 2021	Total LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA		LEP Pathway Clients Not on TANF/SFA	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
July	1,764	487	27.6%	1,277	72.4%
August	1,700	407	23.9%	1,293	76.1%
September	1,786	361	20.2%	1,425	79.8%
October	1,806	344	19.0%	1,462	81.0%
November	1,858	336	18.1%	1,522	81.9%
December	1,868	348	18.6%	1,520	81.4%
January	1,931	361	18.7%	1,570	81.3%
February	1,995	344	17.2%	1,651	82.8%
March	2,056	346	16.8%	1,710	83.2%
April	2,030	316	15.6%	1,714	84.4%
May	1,983	270	13.6%	1,713	86.4%
June	1,909	246	12.9%	1,663	87.1%
Mo. Avg.	1,891	347	18.4%	1,543	81.6%
Annual Unduplicated	3,118	976	31.3%	2,142	68.7%

## LEP Pathway Clients by Primary Language, June 2021 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Dari</b>	337	17.7%
<b>Russian</b>	322	16.9%
<b>Ukrainian</b>	249	13.0%
<b>English</b>	244	12.8%
<b>Arabic</b>	129	6.8%
<b>Somali</b>	108	5.7%
<b>Tigrigna</b>	107	5.6%
<b>Farsi</b>	71	3.7%
<b>Pashto</b>	67	3.5%
<b>Spanish</b>	53	2.8%
<b>Swahili</b>	36	1.9%
<b>French</b>	29	1.5%
<b>Amharic</b>	27	1.4%
<b>Burmese</b>	22	1.2%
<b>Oromo</b>	18	0.9%
<b>Romanian</b>	10	0.5%
<b>Other Languages<sup>1</sup>/ Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	80	4.2%

<sup>1</sup> Any languages not on the ACES language list.

## LEP Pathway Clients by DSHS Region, June 2021 Snapshot

ESA's 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 refugees arrivals, such as King County in Region 2.

Region <sup>2</sup>	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	226	11.8%
Region 2	1,573	82.4%
Region 3	110	5.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>2</sup> Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by region. Clients generally live in the same region as their service provider.

## LEP Pathway Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2021

Country	# of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Afghanistan	804	25.8%
Ukraine	735	23.6%
Somalia	185	5.9%
Eritrea	180	5.8%
Ethiopia	137	4.4%
Iraq	136	4.4%
Russia	121	3.9%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	110	3.5%
Myanmar (Burma)	65	2.1%
Iran	56	1.8%
Moldova	52	1.7%
Mexico	49	1.6%
Syria	41	1.3%
Sudan	28	0.9%
Marshall Islands	25	0.8%
Honduras	23	0.7%
Micronesia	22	0.7%
Bhutan	19	0.6%
Kenya	16	0.5%
Central African Republic	13	0.4%
Guinea	12	0.4%
Kazakhstan	12	0.4%
Vietnam	12	0.4%
Angola	11	0.4%
Belarus (Belorussia)	11	0.4%
El Salvador	11	0.4%
Cuba	10	0.3%
Egypt	10	0.3%
Guatemala	10	0.3%
Pakistan	10	0.3%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	149	4.8%
Unknown/Not Reported	43	1.4%

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	1,909	100.0%

Gender			All Clients	
Female			1,197	62.7%
Male			711	37.2%
Unknown			1	0.1%

Time in the U.S.			All Clients	
Less Than 2 Years			706	37.0%
2 – 5 Years			1,069	56.0%
6 – 10 Years			84	4.4%
>10 Years			40	2.1%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable			10	0.5%

Immigrant Status <sup>3</sup>			All Clients	
Refugee			1,160	60.8%
Special Immigrant			446	23.4%
Asylee			135	7.1%
Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries			50	2.6%
Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen			47	2.5%
Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia			22	1.2%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients			29	1.5%
Other/Not Reported			20	1.0%

<sup>3</sup> See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

ESL Level <sup>4</sup>	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Level 1	278	14.6%
Level 2	122	6.4%
Level 3	109	5.7%
Level 4	58	3.0%
Level 5	50	2.6%
Level 6	21	1.1%
Other <sup>5</sup>	1,271	66.6%

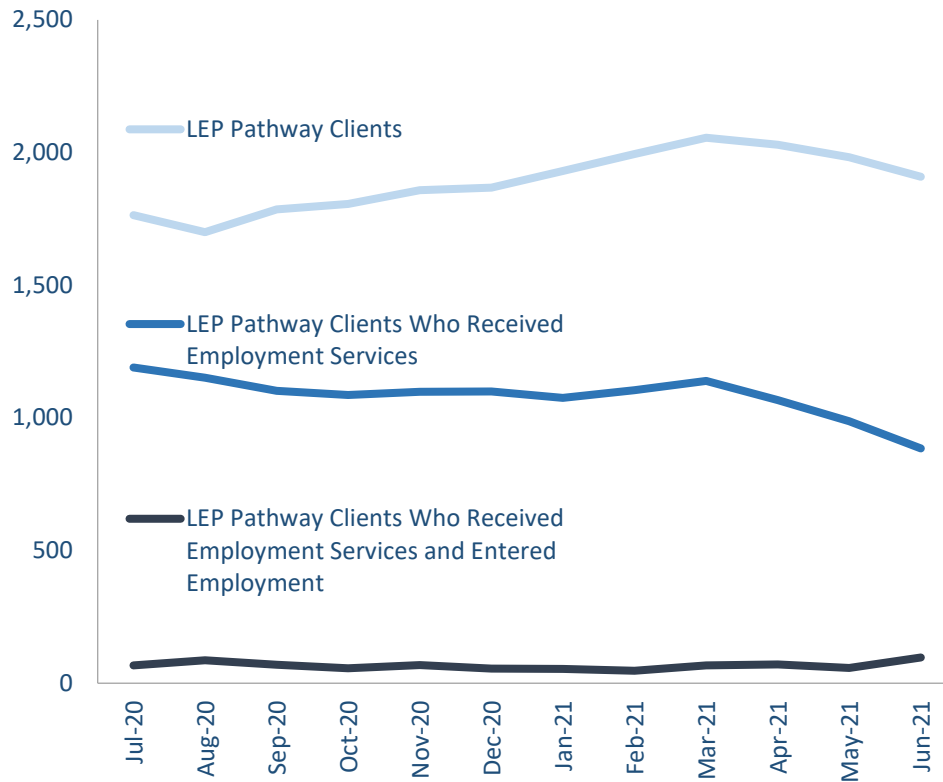
Age	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
16 – 24 Years Old	258	13.5%
25 – 34 Years Old	686	35.9%
35 – 44 Years Old	564	29.5%
45 – 54 Years Old	265	13.9%
55 – 64 Years Old	113	5.9%
65 and Older	22	1.2%
Unknown	1	<0.1%
Avg. Age of Clients		
36.1 Years Old		

<sup>4</sup> English as a Second Language (ESL) proficiency levels are based on Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS) standards. ESL Level 1 indicates the client's English proficiency skills are at the low end of the scale, while higher ESL levels indicate higher English proficiencies

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



## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, SFY 2021



SFY 2021	# of LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services		LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment	
		# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent <sup>6</sup>
July	1,764	1,190	67.5%	67	5.6%
August	1,700	1,151	67.7%	87	7.6%
September	1,786	1,102	61.7%	70	6.4%
October	1,806	1,086	60.1%	56	5.2%
November	1,858	1,099	59.1%	69	6.3%
December	1,868	1,100	58.9%	55	5.0%
January	1,931	1,075	55.7%	54	5.0%
February	1,995	1,104	55.3%	47	4.3%
March	2,056	1,139	55.4%	67	5.9%
April	2,030	1,067	52.6%	71	6.7%
May	1,983	987	49.8%	57	5.8%
June	1,909	885	46.4%	97	11.0%
Mo. Avg.	1,891	1,082	57.2%	66	6.1%
Annual Unduplicated	3,118	2,172	69.7%	709	32.6%

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

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot

Language <sup>7</sup>	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
English	140	15.8%
Dari	124	14.0%
Russian	105	11.9%
Ukrainian	99	11.2%
Somali	74	8.4%
Tigrigna	61	6.9%
Arabic	47	5.3%
Farsi	42	4.7%
Spanish	37	4.2%
Pashto	23	2.6%
Swahili	23	2.6%
Amharic	20	2.3%
French	20	2.3%
Burmese	11	1.2%
Oromo	10	1.1%
<b>Other<sup>8</sup>/Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

<sup>7</sup> Client self-reported data from ACES.

<sup>8</sup> Any languages not on the ACES language list.

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by DSHS Region, June 2021 Snapshot

Region <sup>9</sup>	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	25	2.8%
Region 2	821	92.8%
Region 3	39	4.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>9</sup> 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 2021

Country	# of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Afghanistan	482	22.2%
Ukraine	469	21.6%
Somalia	155	7.1%
Eritrea	146	6.7%
Ethiopia	109	5.0%
Iraq	85	3.9%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	83	3.8%
Russia	67	3.1%
Myanmar (Burma)	51	2.3%
Iran	50	2.3%
Mexico	43	2.0%
Moldova	36	1.7%
Marshall Islands	20	0.9%
Sudan	19	0.9%
Syria	19	0.9%
Honduras	18	0.8%
Micronesia	18	0.8%
Bhutan	16	0.7%
Kenya	15	0.7%
Central African Republic	13	0.6%
Guinea	12	0.6%
El Salvador	11	0.5%
Vietnam	11	0.5%
Angola	10	0.5%
Belarus (Belorussia)	10	0.5%
Cuba	10	0.5%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	154	7.1%
Unknown/Not Reported	40	1.8%

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2021 Snapshot

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<u>All Clients</u>		
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	436	49.3%
Male	449	50.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Time in the U.S.		
Less Than 2 Years	318	35.9%
2 – 5 Years	472	53.3%
6 – 10 Years	56	6.3%
>10 Years	33	3.7%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	6	0.7%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Immigrant Status <sup>10</sup>		
Refugee	523	59.1%
Special Immigrant	168	19.0%
Asylee	90	10.2%
Lawful Permanent Resident	32	3.6%
Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries	24	2.7%
Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	14	1.6%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	19	2.1%
Other/Not Reported	15	1.7%

<sup>10</sup> See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

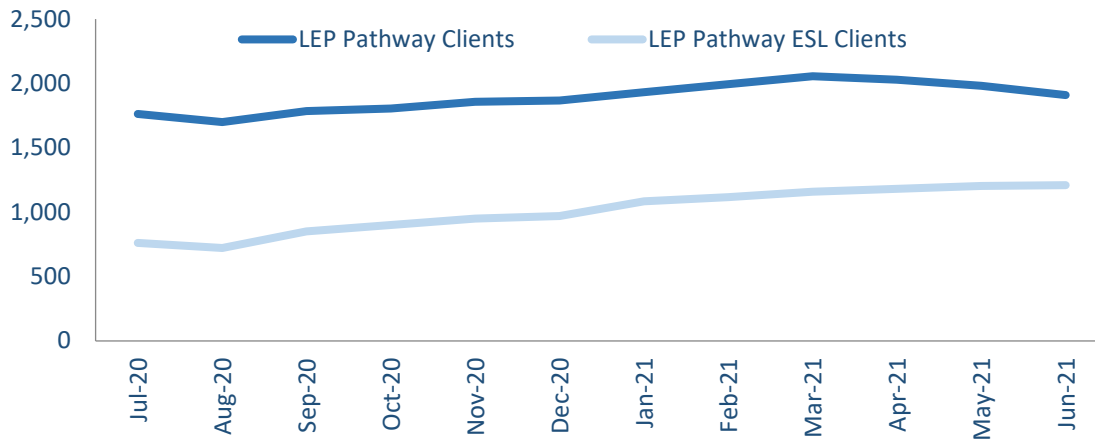
ESL Level <sup>11</sup>	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Level 1	69	7.8%
Level 2	20	2.3%
Level 3	18	2.0%
Level 4	6	0.7%
Level 5	9	1.0%
Level 6	4	0.5%
Other <sup>12</sup>	759	85.8%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	141	15.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	284	32.1%
35 – 44 Years Old	268	30.3%
45 – 54 Years Old	136	15.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	50	5.6%
65 and Older	6	0.7%
Avg. Age of Clients	36.0 Years Old	

<sup>11</sup> English as a Second Language (ESL) proficiency levels are based on Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS) standards. ESL Level 1 indicates the client's English proficiency skills are at the low end of the scale, while higher ESL levels indicate higher English proficiencies.

<sup>12</sup> Includes LEP Pathway clients who received Employment Services, but did not receive ESL services.

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, SFY 2021



SFY 2021	LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway ESL Clients	
		# of Clients	Percent
July	1,764	761	43.1%
August	1,700	722	42.5%
September	1,786	850	47.6%
October	1,806	900	49.8%
November	1,858	950	51.1%
December	1,868	971	52.0%
January	1,931	1,084	56.1%
February	1,995	1,116	55.9%
March	2,056	1,160	56.4%
April	2,030	1,181	58.2%
May	1,983	1,205	60.8%
June	1,909	1,210	63.4%
Monthly Average	1,891	1,009	53.4%
Annual Unduplicated	3,118	1,405	45.1%

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Dari</b>	256	21.2%
<b>Russian</b>	248	20.5%
<b>Ukrainian</b>	175	14.5%
<b>English</b>	112	9.3%
<b>Arabic</b>	96	7.9%
<b>Tigrigna</b>	54	4.5%
<b>Pashto</b>	49	4.0%
<b>Somali</b>	45	3.7%
<b>Farsi</b>	34	2.8%
<b>Spanish</b>	23	1.9%
<b>Swahili</b>	16	1.3%
<b>Burmese</b>	14	1.2%
<b>French</b>	14	1.2%
<b>Oromo</b>	14	1.2%
<b>Amharic</b>	13	1.1%
<b>Other<sup>13</sup>/ Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	47	3.9%

<sup>13</sup> Any languages not on the ACES language list.



## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by DSHS Region, June 2021 Snapshot

Region <sup>14</sup>	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	209	17.3%
Region 2	908	75.0%
Region 3	93	7.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>14</sup> 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 2021

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Afghanistan	420	29.9%
Ukraine	406	28.9%
Russia	77	5.5%
Iraq	68	4.8%
Eritrea	61	4.3%
Somalia	54	3.8%
Ethiopia	51	3.6%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	42	3.0%
Moldova	30	2.1%
Syria	28	2.0%
Myanmar (Burma)	25	1.8%
Sudan	12	0.9%
Iran	11	0.8%
Mexico	11	0.8%
Countries with Fewer Than 10 Clients	102	7.3%
Unknown/Not Reported	7	0.5%

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	1,210	100.0%

Gender		All Clients
Female	879	72.6%
Male	330	27.3%
Unknown	1	0.1%

Time in the U.S.		All Clients
Less Than 2 Years	486	40.2%
2 – 5 Years	674	55.7%
6 – 10 Years	33	2.7%
>10 Years	11	0.9%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	6	0.5%

Immigrant Status <sup>15</sup>		All Clients
Refugee	763	63.1%
Special Immigrant	317	26.2%
Asylee	50	4.1%
Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries	31	2.6%
Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen	20	1.7%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	20	1.7%
Other/Not Reported	9	0.7%

<sup>15</sup> See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

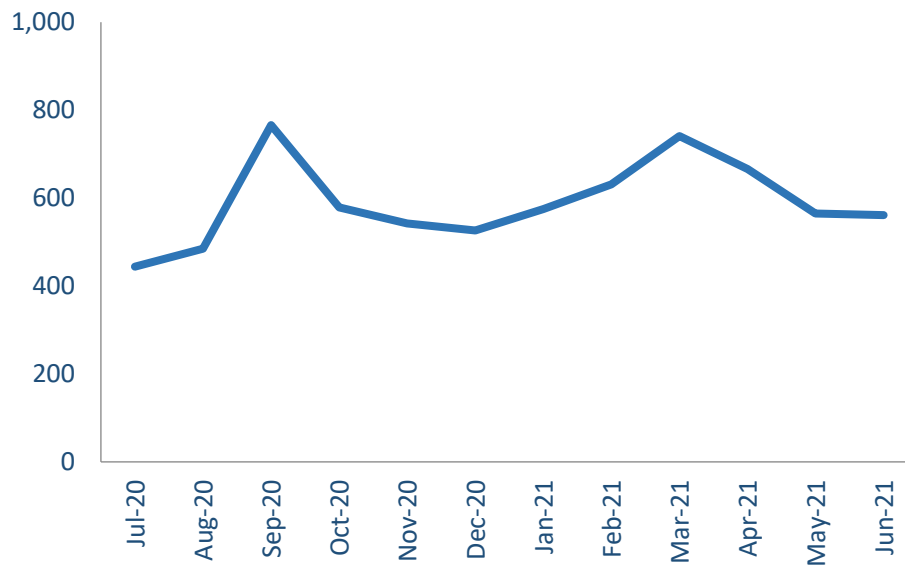
ESL Level <sup>16</sup>	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Level 1	270	22.3%
Level 2	121	10.0%
Level 3	107	8.8%
Level 4	56	4.6%
Level 5	48	4.0%
Level 6	19	1.6%
Other <sup>17</sup>	589	48.7%

Age	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
16 – 24 Years Old	137	11.3%
25 – 34 Years Old	460	38.0%
35 – 44 Years Old	348	28.8%
45 – 54 Years Old	165	13.6%
55 – 64 Years Old	81	6.7%
65 and Older	18	1.5%
Unknown	1	0.1%
Avg. Age of Clients	36.0 Years Old	

<sup>16</sup> English as a Second Language (ESL) proficiency levels are based on Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS) standards. ESL Level 1 indicates the client's English proficiency skills are at the low end of the scale. Higher ESL levels indicate higher English proficiencies.

<sup>17</sup> Includes clients receiving ESL instruction who were not tested or whose ESL level was not reported during the reporting period.

## Naturalization Services (NS) Clients, SFY 2021<sup>18</sup>



SFY 2021	# of Reported NS Clients	# of Naturalization Application Assistance Reported	# of Naturalized Clients Reported by Providers <sup>19</sup>
July	444	134	77
August	485	129	89
September	766	354	116
October	579	120	100
November	542	110	88
December	526	124	43
January	575	113	89
February	631	112	120
March	741	140	164
April	666	159	126
May	565	126	98
June	561	189	108
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,218</b>

<sup>18</sup> 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.

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

## Naturalization Service Clients by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
English	170	30.3%
Arabic	71	12.7%
Russian	70	12.5%
Spanish	50	8.9%
Vietnamese	35	6.2%
Somali	23	4.1%
Burmese	17	3.0%
Korean	16	2.9%
Cambodian (Khmer)	12	2.1%
Ukrainian	12	2.1%
Dari	11	2.0%
Farsi	10	1.8%
Other <sup>20</sup> /Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	64	11.4%

<sup>20</sup> Any languages not on the ACES language list.

## Naturalization Service Clients by DSHS Region, June 2021 Snapshot

Region <sup>21</sup>	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	137	24.4%
Region 2	308	54.9%
Region 3	116	20.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>21</sup> 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 2021

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Iraq	549	14.5%
Ukraine	332	8.7%
Vietnam	327	8.6%
Afghanistan	315	8.3%
Mexico	255	6.7%
Somalia	193	5.1%
Moldova	145	3.8%
Russia	142	3.7%
Cambodia Kampuchea	125	3.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	122	3.2%
Ethiopia	121	3.2%
Iran	100	2.6%
Korea (South)	90	2.4%
Philippines	71	1.9%
Bhutan	67	1.8%
Eritrea	67	1.8%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	66	1.7%
Syria	65	1.7%
Sudan	57	1.5%
India	44	1.2%
China	28	0.7%
Kazakhstan	28	0.7%
Nepal	28	0.7%
Kenya	24	0.6%
Thailand	23	0.6%
Pakistan	22	0.6%
Egypt	21	0.6%
Cuba	20	0.5%
El Salvador	19	0.5%
Georgia	13	0.3%
Laos	12	0.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	0.3%
Romania	11	0.3%
Western Samoa	11	0.3%
Belarus (Belorussia)	10	0.3%
Morocco	10	0.3%



## Naturalization Service Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2021 (continued)

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	204	5.4%
Other Countries <sup>22</sup>	48	1.3%

<sup>22</sup> Other countries not on the ACES country of origin list.

## Demographics of Naturalization Service Clients, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Total Clients	561	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Female	339	60.4%
Male	222	39.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%

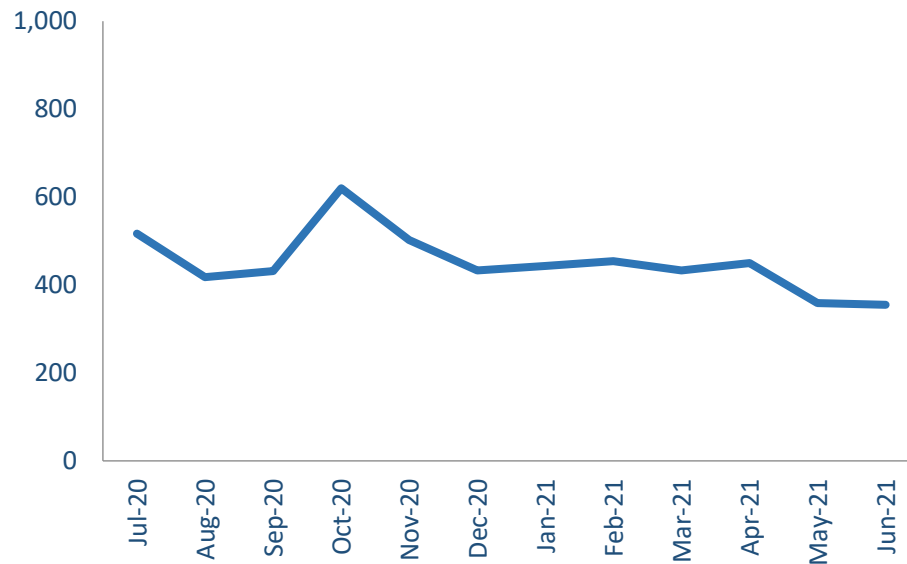
Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Less Than 2 Years	0	0.0%
2 – 5 Years	175	31.2%
6 – 10 Years	241	43.0%
More Than 10 Years	145	25.8%
Not Reported	0	0.0%

Immigrant Status <sup>23</sup>	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Refugee	300	53.5%
Non-Refugee	229	40.8%
Special Immigrant	20	3.6%
Asylee	7	1.2%
Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen	2	0.4%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	1	0.2%
Other/Not Reported	2	0.4%

Age	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
15 and Younger	28	5.0%
16 – 24 Years Old	68	12.1%
25 – 34 Years Old	85	15.2%
35 – 44 Years Old	124	22.1%
45 – 54 Years Old	80	14.3%
55 – 64 Years Old	72	12.8%
65 and Older	104	18.5%
Average Age of Clients	44.7 Years Old	

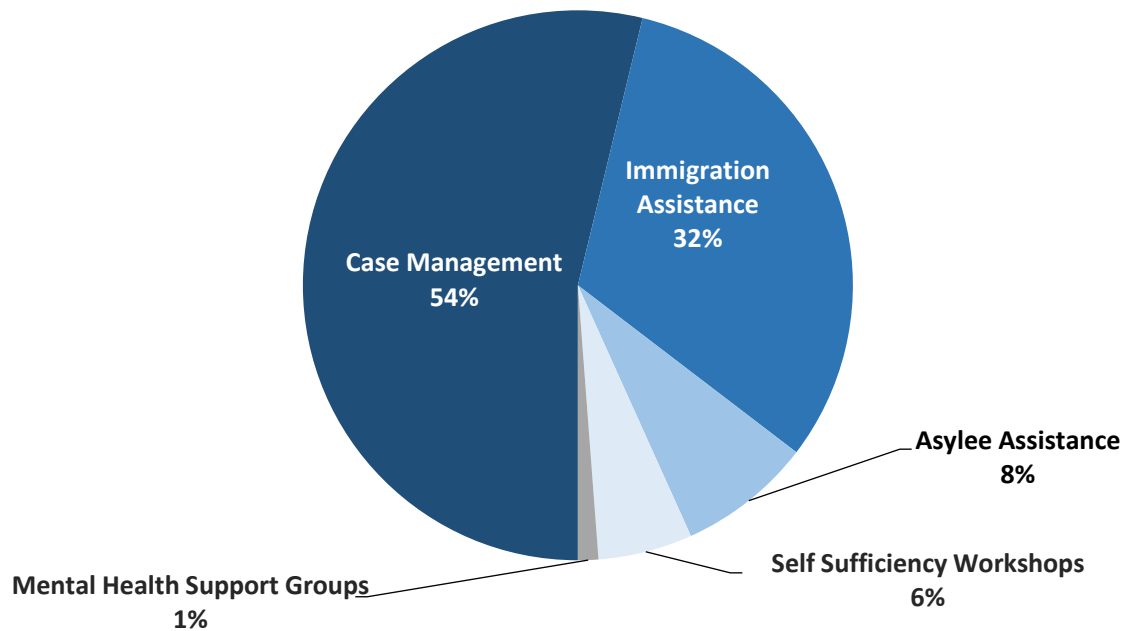
<sup>23</sup> See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

## PRIME Clients, SFY 2021



SFY 2021	Total PRIME Clients
July	517
August	418
September	432
October	620
November	502
December	433
January	443
February	454
March	433
April	450
May	359
June	355
Mo. Avg.	451
Annual Unduplicated	2,659

## PRIME Services by Category, SFY 2021



PRIME Service Category	# of Services	Percent of Total Services	# of Unduplicated Clients <sup>24</sup>
Asylee Assistance	572	7.9%	162
Case Management	3,908	53.8%	930
Immigration Assistance	2,296	31.6%	1,860
Mental Health Support Groups	87	1.2%	68
Self Sufficiency Workshops	403	5.5%	222
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,266</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

<sup>24</sup> Numbers reflect unduplicated clients within each service category. A client may receive more than one type of services in the SFY. In this case, the client is counted in each service category.

## PRIME Clients by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
English	83	23.4%
Russian	68	19.2%
Ukrainian	53	14.9%
Dari	25	7.0%
French	21	5.9%
Arabic	18	5.1%
Tigrigna	17	4.8%
Somali	13	3.7%
Other <sup>25</sup> / Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	57	16.1%

<sup>25</sup> Any languages not on the ACES language list.

## PRIME Clients by DSHS Region, June 2021 Snapshot

Region <sup>26</sup>	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	38	10.7%
Region 2	313	88.2%
Region 3	4	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>26</sup> Data shows the number of clients served by ORIA service providers by region. Clients generally live in the same region as their service provider.

## PRIME Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2021

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>	1,112	41.8%
<b>Afghanistan</b>	211	7.9%
<b>Eritrea</b>	207	7.8%
<b>Iraq</b>	132	5.0%
<b>Russia</b>	119	4.5%
<b>Somalia</b>	102	3.8%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	100	3.8%
<b>Dem. Rep. Congo</b>	94	3.5%
<b>Moldova</b>	80	3.0%
<b>Burma</b>	59	2.2%
<b>Turkey</b>	39	1.5%
<b>Iran</b>	37	1.4%
<b>Kenya</b>	28	1.1%
<b>Syria</b>	26	1.0%
<b>Belarus</b>	24	0.9%
<b>Sudan</b>	21	0.8%
<b>Central African Republic</b>	19	0.7%
<b>Georgia</b>	17	0.6%
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	15	0.6%
<b>Honduras</b>	14	0.5%
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	14	0.5%
<b>Pakistan</b>	13	0.5%
<b>Other/Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	176	6.6%

## Demographics of PRIME Clients, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Total Clients	355	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Female	186	52.4%
Male	169	47.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Less Than 2 Years	166	46.8%
2 – 5 Years	178	50.1%
6 – 10 Years	10	2.8%
Greater Than 10 Years	1	0.3%

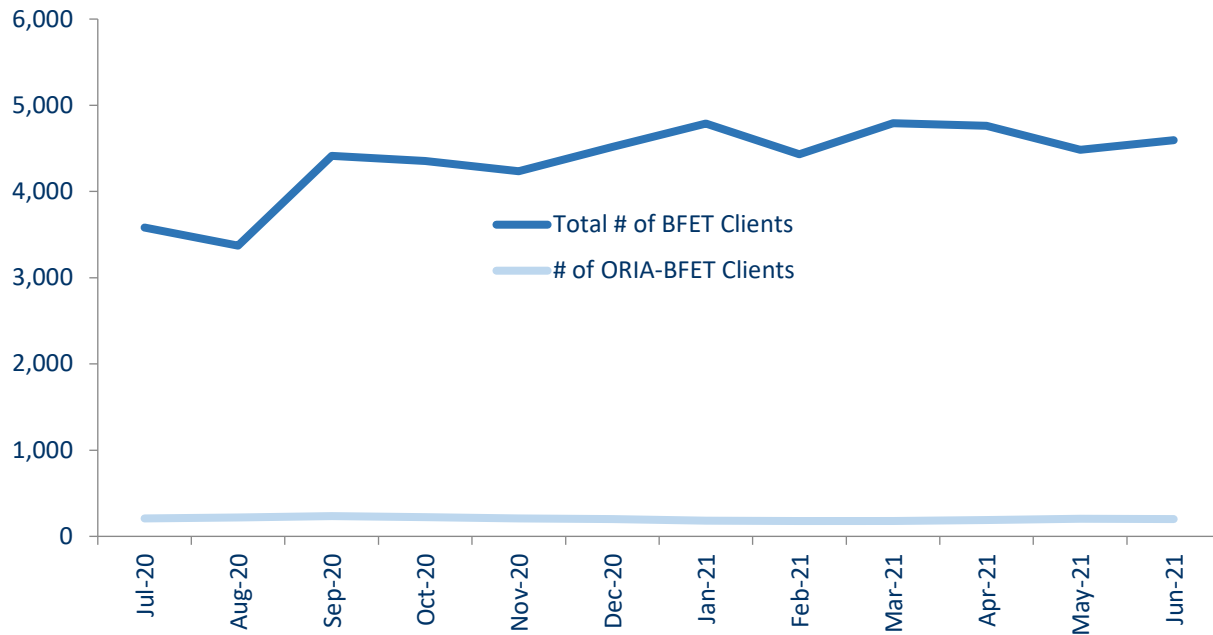
Immigrant Status <sup>27</sup>	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Refugee	224	63.1%
Asylee	87	24.5%
Special Immigrant	44	12.4%

Age	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
< 16 Years Old	0	0.0%
16 – 24 Years Old	76	21.4%
25 – 34 Years Old	97	27.3%
35 – 44 Years Old	94	26.5%
45 – 54 Years Old	46	13.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	27	7.6%
65 and Older	15	4.2%
Avg. Age of Clients	36.7 Years Old	

<sup>27</sup> See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.



## ORIA Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients<sup>28</sup>, SFY 2021



SFY 2021	Total # of BFET Clients	# of ORIA BFET Clients <sup>29</sup>
July	3,581	208
August	3,372	221
September	4,414	235
October	4,354	224
November	4,235	208
December	4,517	202
January	4,789	183
February	4,433	178
March	4,792	180
April	4,762	189
May	4,482	204
June	4,596	201
Mo. Avg.	4,361	203

<sup>28</sup> A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days, so the monthly client counts include duplications.

<sup>29</sup> BFET clients served by DSHS Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA).

## Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, June 2021 snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	201	100.0%

Gender			All Clients
Female	107	53.2%	
Male	94	46.8%	
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0	

Race/Ethnicity			All Clients
Hispanic or Latino	5	2.5%	
Not Hispanic or Latino <sup>30</sup>	196	97.5%	
White	54	26.9%	
Black/African American	61	30.3%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	23	11.4%	
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	
Two or More Races	1	0.5%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	57	28.4%	

Marital Status			All Clients
Separated	5	2.5%	
Married	133	66.2%	
Never Married	43	21.4%	
Divorced	11	5.5%	
Widowed	6	3.0%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3	1.5%	

Immigrant Status <sup>31</sup>			All Clients
Refugee	137	68.2%	
Special Immigrant	30	14.9%	
Lawful Permanent Resident	17	8.5%	
Asylee	10	5.0%	
Amerasian	2	1.0%	
Other/Not Reported	5	2.5%	

<sup>30</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>31</sup> See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

## Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, SFY 2021 (continued)

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

Homeless Status		<u>All Clients</u>
Homeless <sup>32</sup>	3	1.5%

Education Status		<u>All Clients</u>
Less than a High School Diploma	68	33.8%
High School Graduate or GED	86	42.8%
Some College or College Degree	29	14.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	18	9.0%

Age		<u>All Clients</u>
Under 18 Years Old	3	1.5%
18 - 24 Years Old	18	9.0%
25 - 34 Years Old	57	28.4%
35 - 44 Years Old	65	32.3%
45 - 54 Years Old	39	19.4%
55 - 64 Years Old	13	6.5%
65+ Years Old	6	3.0%
Average Age of Clients		38.5 Years

<sup>32</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence 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 Noncitizen** – A noncitizen 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

2021

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The federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the State Family Assistance (SFA) programs provide cash grants for eligible low-income families. The state's WorkFirst program provides employment, training, and support services for 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 2020 and SFY 2021 .....	4
TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	5
TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Type, SFY 2021 .....	6
TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot .....	7
TANF/SFA Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot .....	11
TANF/SFA Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot .....	12
TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot .....	14
TANF/SFA Client Density Maps by Residential County, June 2021 Snapshot .....	15
TANF/SFA Caseload by Case Type, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	17
TANF/SFA Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2021 Snapshot .....	18
TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	20
TANF/SFA Teen Head of Household (HOH), SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	21
TANF/SFA Teen Parents under Age 18, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	22
TANF/SFA Adult Caseload with Pregnant Individuals & Children Under Age 1, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	23
TANF/SFA WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities, SFY 2021 .....	24
WorkFirst Client Employment Rates, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	25
WorkFirst Clients Receiving Quarterly Wages, July 2016 – June 2021 .....	26
TANF/SFA Caseload by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot .....	27
TANF/SFA Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot .....	28
TANF/SFA Child Demographics, June 2021 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 2021.

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 under the federal Welfare Reform Act may be eligible for SFA. Adults in families receiving TANF/SFA participate in the WorkFirst Program, which helps participants resolve barriers and prepare for and find jobs.

Additional information, including the eligibility criteria, funding sources, and services/benefits provided, is available [here](#).

### Highlights

In SFY 2021, Washington state's TANF/SFA average monthly caseload increased by 13.5%, from 26,172 households in SFY 2020 to 29,701 households in SFY 2021. This is likely due to increased need, as families continued to struggle as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, related economic conditions, and school and child care limitations. Changes implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic may have played a role as well. See the COVID-19 Response section for additional details.

Caseload growth was primarily among households in which both adults and children received benefits. Child-only households comprised 39.0% of the total TANF/SFA caseload in SFY 2021, down from 45.6% in SFY 2020.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

**DATA SOURCES:** Data for this chapter is based on the ESA Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) database as of August 2021. 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.
- All reports of 10-year caseload trends reflect the monthly average for each state fiscal year (SFY).

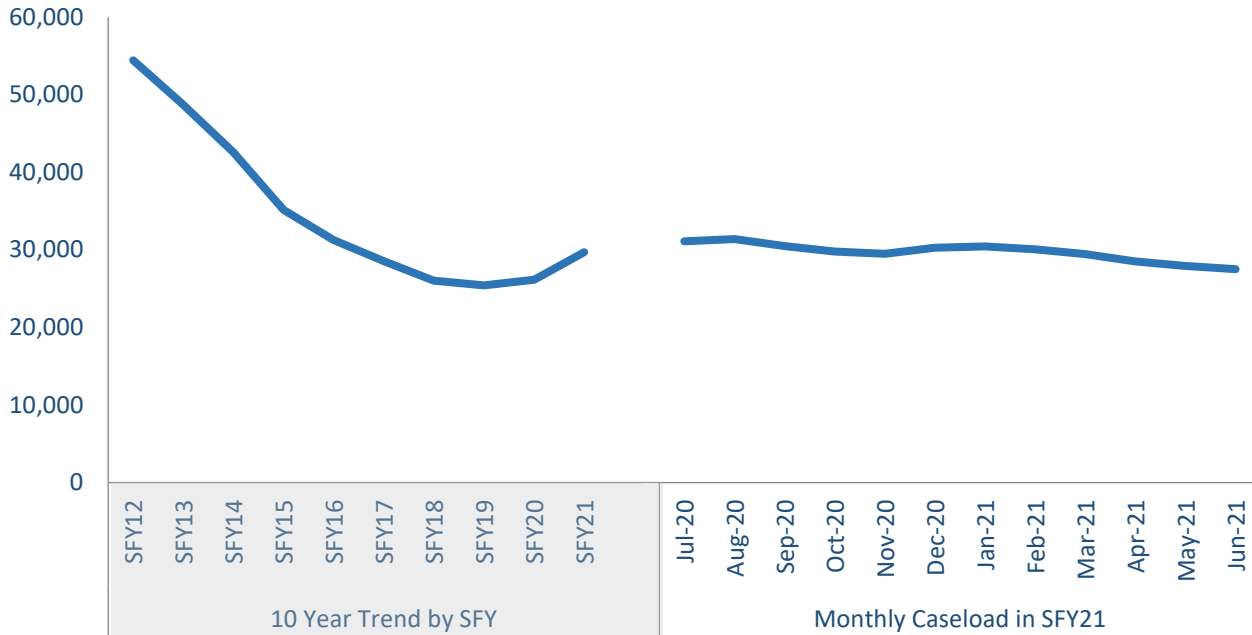


## Selected TANF/SFA Program Overview, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	26,172 (24,735 - 30,923)	29,701 (27,552 - 31,378)	13.5% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	58,892 (54,406 - 72,969)	69,672 (63,922 - 73,655)	18.3% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	16,146 (14,602 - 21,017)	20,385 (18,505 - 21,528)	26.3% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	42,747 (39,768 - 51,984)	49,287 (45,417 - 52,127)	15.3% (Increase)	↑
State Population <sup>1</sup>	7,656,200	7,766,925	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.8%	0.9%	0.1% Point (Increase)	↑
Children as Percent of Recipients	72.6%	70.7%	-1.9% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	2.3	2.3	No Change	=
Average Children Per Case	1.6	1.7	0.1 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Children Per Adult	2.6	2.4	-0.2 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>2</sup>	\$448.25 (\$434.86 - \$460.90)	\$470.63 (\$467.80 - \$475.46)	5.0% (Increase)	↑

<sup>1</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates<sup>2</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

## TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021<sup>3</sup>



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY12	54,425	SFY17	28,555
SFY13	48,675	SFY18	26,030
SFY14	42,564	SFY19	25,422
SFY15	35,158	SFY20	26,172
SFY16	31,284	SFY21	29,701

SFY 2021	Total Caseload	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	31,100	73,047	\$14,548,612	\$467.80
August	31,378	73,655	\$14,701,821	\$468.54
September	30,498	71,251	\$14,307,651	\$469.13
October	29,775	69,828	\$13,941,152	\$468.22
November	29,511	69,279	\$13,811,609	\$468.02
December	30,267	71,383	\$14,255,952	\$471.01
January	30,455	72,015	\$14,369,292	\$471.82
February	30,060	70,954	\$14,259,749	\$474.38
March	29,433	69,213	\$13,994,251	\$475.46
April	28,490	66,546	\$13,492,935	\$473.60
May	27,917	64,974	\$13,136,434	\$470.55
June	27,522	63,922	\$12,920,169	\$469.45
Mo. Avg.	29,701	69,672	\$13,978,302	\$470.63

<sup>3</sup> The TANF grant increased by 9% on July 1, 2015, which slowed the rate of caseload decrease. Policy change in 2018 and 2019 eliminating means testing for non-parental caregivers, raising asset limits, and broadening time limit extension criteria also moderated the downward trend. Pandemic related economic conditions, increased caregiving responsibilities due to school and child care closures, and policy changes combined to reverse the caseload downward trend. In response to the pandemic, DSHS temporarily suspended mandatory WorkFirst participation and associated sanctions in March 2020 the TANF time limit in April 2020 and these changes remained in effect through all of FY21.

## TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Type, SFY 2021

SFY 2021	Total	TANF Only		Mixed TANF & SFA <sup>4</sup>		SFA Only	
	Caseload	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	31,100	30,141	96.9%	622	2.0%	337	1.1%
August	31,378	30,459	97.1%	591	1.9%	328	1.0%
September	30,498	29,652	97.2%	539	1.8%	307	1.0%
October	29,775	28,948	97.2%	518	1.7%	309	1.0%
November	29,511	28,681	97.2%	524	1.8%	306	1.0%
December	30,267	29,407	97.2%	554	1.8%	306	1.0%
January	30,455	29,548	97.0%	594	2.0%	313	1.0%
February	30,060	29,162	97.0%	589	2.0%	309	1.0%
March	29,433	28,533	96.9%	583	2.0%	317	1.1%
April	28,490	27,625	97.0%	545	1.9%	320	1.1%
May	27,917	27,059	96.9%	544	1.9%	314	1.1%
June	27,522	26,665	96.9%	552	2.0%	305	1.1%
Mo. Avg.	29,701	28,823	97.0%	563	1.9%	314	1.1%

SFY 2021	SFA Caseload	State	Federal	Average State	Total Average
		Expenditures on SFA Cases	Expenditures on SFA Cases <sup>5</sup>	Expenditures Per Case	Expenditures Per Case
July	959	\$337,359	\$177,182	\$351.78	\$536.54
August	919	\$320,995	\$169,391	\$349.29	\$533.61
September	846	\$292,495	\$158,580	\$345.74	\$533.19
October	827	\$286,736	\$157,411	\$346.72	\$537.06
November	830	\$291,995	\$150,200	\$351.80	\$532.76
December	860	\$298,755	\$160,698	\$347.39	\$534.25
January	907	\$309,629	\$170,415	\$341.38	\$529.27
February	898	\$304,176	\$180,395	\$338.73	\$539.61
March	900	\$306,219	\$179,090	\$340.24	\$539.23
April	865	\$301,857	\$163,613	\$348.97	\$538.11
May	858	\$299,018	\$163,111	\$348.51	\$538.61
June	857	\$290,477	\$166,863	\$338.95	\$533.65
Mo. Avg.	877	\$303,309	\$166,412	\$345.85	\$535.60

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

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

## TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

The following pages detail the TANF/SFA caseload, June 2021 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 (AL TSA).
- CSO of Residence: Based on the CSO coverage area in which a client lives.

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	8,488	30.8%	19,946	31.2%	8,466	30.8%	19,904	31.1%
Region 2 CSOs	8,657	31.5%	20,485	32.0%	8,560	31.1%	20,235	31.7%
Region 3 CSOs	10,371	37.7%	23,479	36.7%	10,491	38.1%	23,771	37.2%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	6	<0.1%	12	<0.1%	N/A			
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	<0.1%	12	<0.1%
State Total	27,522	100.0%	63,922	100.0%	27,522	100.0%	63,922	100.0%

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	179	0.7%	414	0.6%	179	0.7%	417	0.7%
COLFAX	112	0.4%	271	0.4%	110	0.4%	270	0.4%
COLVILLE	226	0.8%	516	0.8%	226	0.8%	516	0.8%
ELLENSBURG	119	0.4%	298	0.5%	118	0.4%	296	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	74	0.3%	196	0.3%	74	0.3%	196	0.3%
KENNEWICK	1,278	4.6%	3,124	4.9%	1,296	4.7%	3,185	5.0%
MOSES LAKE	644	2.3%	1,548	2.4%	648	2.4%	1,553	2.4%
NEWPORT	89	0.3%	176	0.3%	89	0.3%	176	0.3%
OKANOGAN	246	0.9%	524	0.8%	235	0.9%	504	0.8%
REPUBLIC	55	0.2%	131	0.2%	55	0.2%	131	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	1,163	4.2%	2,743	4.3%	1,278	4.6%	2,985	4.7%
SPOKANE TRENT	1,662	6.0%	3,820	6.0%	1,535	5.6%	3,556	5.6%
SUNNYSIDE	360	1.3%	925	1.4%	334	1.2%	846	1.3%
TOPPENISH	462	1.7%	1,064	1.7%	461	1.7%	1,062	1.7%
WALLA WALLA	306	1.1%	747	1.2%	309	1.1%	754	1.2%
WENATCHEE	351	1.3%	784	1.2%	354	1.3%	784	1.2%
WHITE SALMON	38	0.1%	84	0.1%	40	0.1%	89	0.1%
YAKIMA	1,124	4.1%	2,581	4.0%	1,125	4.1%	2,584	4.0%
Region 1 Total	8,488	30.8%	19,946	31.2%	8,466	30.8%	19,904	31.1%

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 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	444	1.6%	1,037	1.6%	437	1.6%	1,029	1.6%
AUBURN	734	2.7%	1,716	2.7%	727	2.6%	1,698	2.7%
BELLINGHAM	701	2.5%	1,665	2.6%	694	2.5%	1,649	2.6%
BELLTOWN	163	0.6%	384	0.6%	161	0.6%	376	0.6%
CAPITOL HILL	249	0.9%	606	0.9%	246	0.9%	601	0.9%
EVERETT	759	2.8%	1,802	2.8%	752	2.7%	1,783	2.8%
FEDERAL WAY	498	1.8%	1,182	1.8%	491	1.8%	1,166	1.8%
KING EASTSIDE	646	2.3%	1,626	2.5%	627	2.3%	1,570	2.5%
KING NORTH	508	1.8%	1,227	1.9%	498	1.8%	1,189	1.9%
KING SOUTH	802	2.9%	1,962	3.1%	793	2.9%	1,945	3.0%
MT VERNON	441	1.6%	979	1.5%	429	1.6%	953	1.5%
OAK HARBOR	117	0.4%	248	0.4%	128	0.5%	274	0.4%
RAINIER	484	1.8%	1,148	1.8%	478	1.7%	1,131	1.8%
RENTON	525	1.9%	1,254	2.0%	520	1.9%	1,239	1.9%
SKY VALLEY	221	0.8%	486	0.8%	221	0.8%	487	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	651	2.4%	1,454	2.3%	646	2.3%	1,442	2.3%
WHITE CENTER	714	2.6%	1,709	2.7%	712	2.6%	1,703	2.7%
Region 2 Total	8,657	31.5%	20,485	32.0%	8,560	31.1%	20,235	31.7%

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 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	468	1.7%	1,016	1.6%	475	1.7%	1,039	1.6%
BREMERTON	784	2.8%	1,701	2.7%	783	2.8%	1,700	2.7%
CHEHALIS	538	2.0%	1,173	1.8%	526	1.9%	1,137	1.8%
COLUMBIA RIVER	1,689	6.1%	3,970	6.2%	1,681	6.1%	3,950	6.2%
FORKS	100	0.4%	209	0.3%	99	0.4%	206	0.3%
KELSO	882	3.2%	2,019	3.2%	884	3.2%	2,018	3.2%
LAKEWOOD	1,154	4.2%	2,709	4.2%	1,150	4.2%	2,700	4.2%
LONG BEACH	59	0.2%	109	0.2%	60	0.2%	112	0.2%
OLYMPIA	1,095	4.0%	2,432	3.8%	1,248	4.5%	2,823	4.4%
PIERCE NORTH	697	2.5%	1,593	2.5%	693	2.5%	1,578	2.5%
PIERCE SOUTH	1,122	4.1%	2,654	4.2%	1,121	4.1%	2,646	4.1%
PORT ANGELES	186	0.7%	370	0.6%	187	0.7%	374	0.6%
PORT TOWNSEND	105	0.4%	230	0.4%	105	0.4%	230	0.4%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	1,067	3.9%	2,388	3.7%	1,058	3.8%	2,360	3.7%
SHELTON	326	1.2%	682	1.1%	323	1.2%	677	1.1%
SOUTH BEND	66	0.2%	145	0.2%	66	0.2%	145	0.2%
STEVENSON	33	0.1%	79	0.1%	32	0.1%	76	0.1%
Region 3 Total	10,371	37.7%	23,479	36.7%	10,491	38.1%	23,771	37.2%

## TANF/SFA Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Other Locations	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC SPECIALTY UNIT	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%
<b>Other Locations Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>



## TANF/SFA Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 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	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
ELLENSBURG HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
WENATCHEE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS	2	<0.1%	6	<0.1%
Region 1 Total	4	<0.1%	9	<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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

## Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 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	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
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	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
Region 3 Total	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%

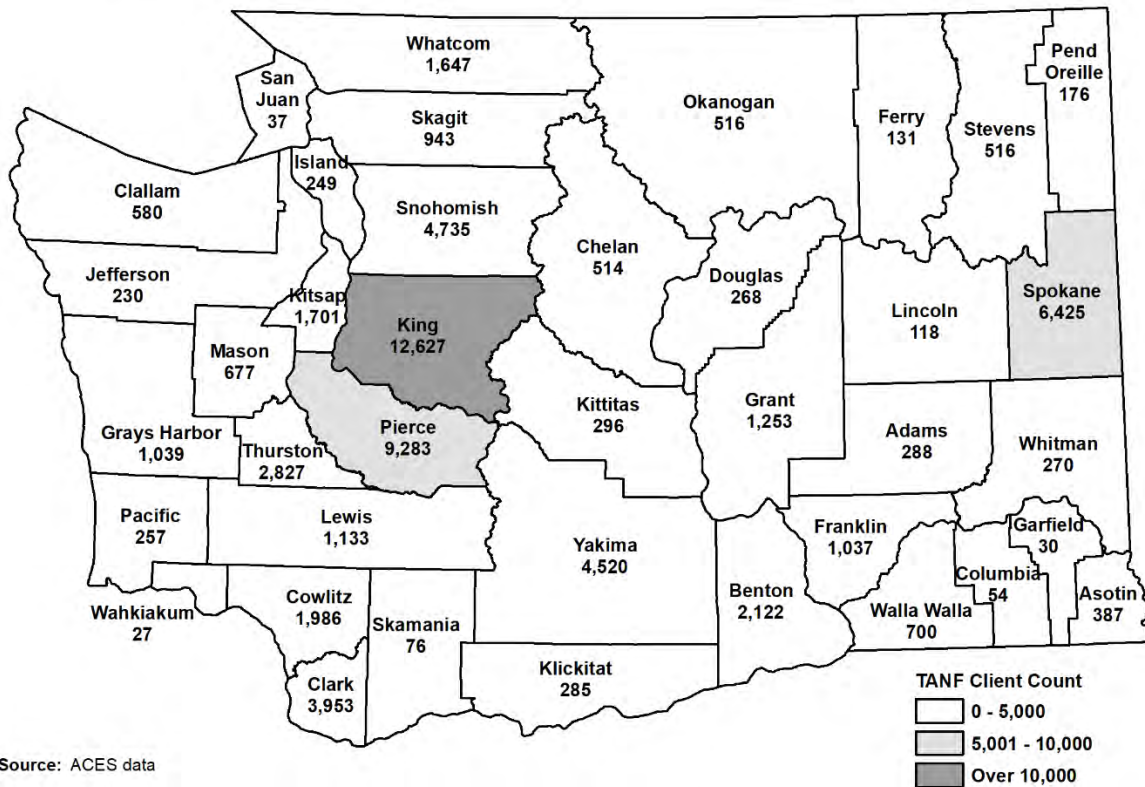
## TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	108	0.4%	288	0.5%	Lewis	524	1.9%	1,133	1.8%
Asotin	165	0.6%	387	0.6%	Lincoln	47	0.2%	118	0.2%
Benton	876	3.2%	2,122	3.3%	Mason	323	1.2%	677	1.1%
Chelan	227	0.8%	514	0.8%	Okanogan	242	0.9%	516	0.8%
Clallam	286	1.0%	580	0.9%	Pacific	126	0.5%	257	0.4%
Clark	1,682	6.1%	3,953	6.2%	Pend Oreille	89	0.3%	176	0.3%
Columbia	26	0.1%	54	0.1%	Pierce	4,021	14.6%	9,283	14.5%
Cowlitz	866	3.1%	1,986	3.1%	San Juan	13	<0.1%	37	0.1%
Douglas	126	0.5%	268	0.4%	Skagit	426	1.5%	943	1.5%
Ferry	55	0.2%	131	0.2%	Skamania	32	0.1%	76	0.1%
Franklin	413	1.5%	1,037	1.6%	Snohomish	2,053	7.5%	4,735	7.4%
Garfield	14	0.1%	30	<0.1%	Spokane	2,767	10.1%	6,425	10.1%
Grant	533	1.9%	1,253	2.0%	Stevens	226	0.8%	516	0.8%
Grays Harbor	475	1.7%	1,039	1.6%	Thurston	1,250	4.5%	2,827	4.4%
Island	119	0.4%	249	0.4%	Wahkiakum	16	0.1%	27	<0.1%
Jefferson	105	0.4%	230	0.4%	Walla Walla	283	1.0%	700	1.1%
King	5,258	19.1%	12,627	19.8%	Whatcom	693	2.5%	1,647	2.6%
Kitsap	784	2.8%	1,701	2.7%	Whitman	110	0.4%	270	0.4%
Kittitas	118	0.4%	296	0.5%	Yakima	1,928	7.0%	4,520	7.1%
Klickitat	114	0.4%	285	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	3	<0.1%	9	<0.1%

	# of Cases	# of Clients
State Total	27,522	63,922

## TANF/SFA Client Density Maps by Residential County, June 2021 Snapshot

Number of TANF Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2021

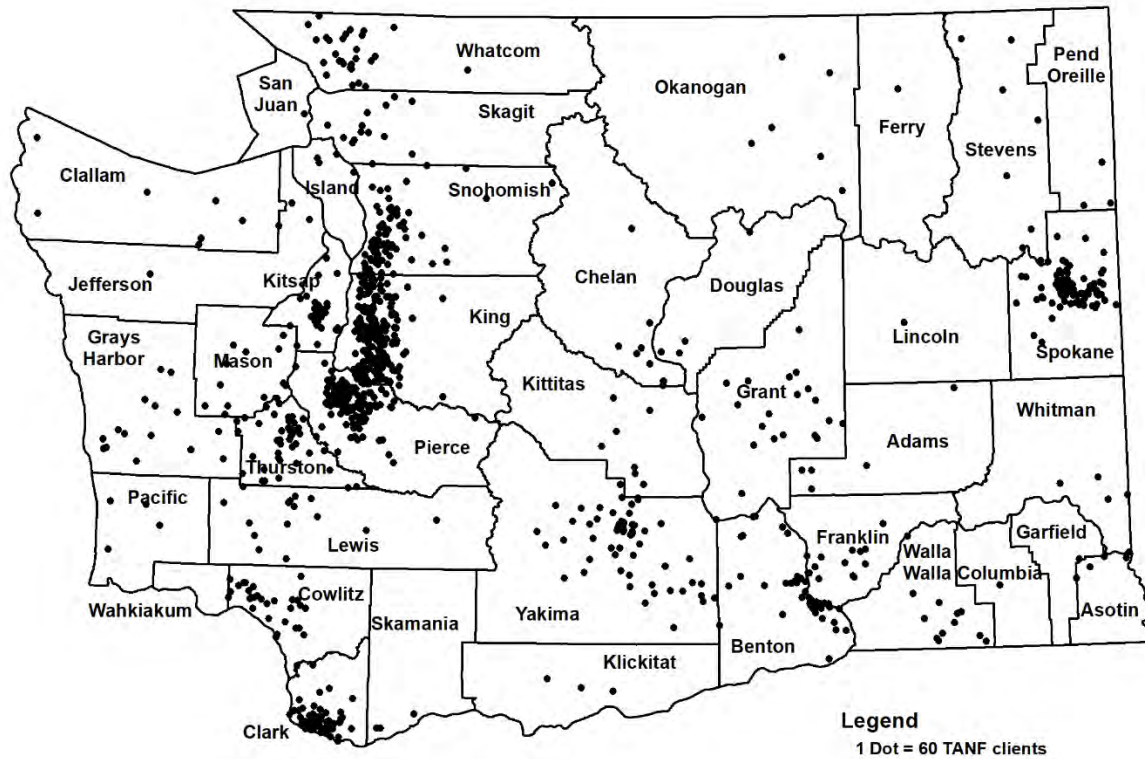


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2021

## Client Density Maps, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

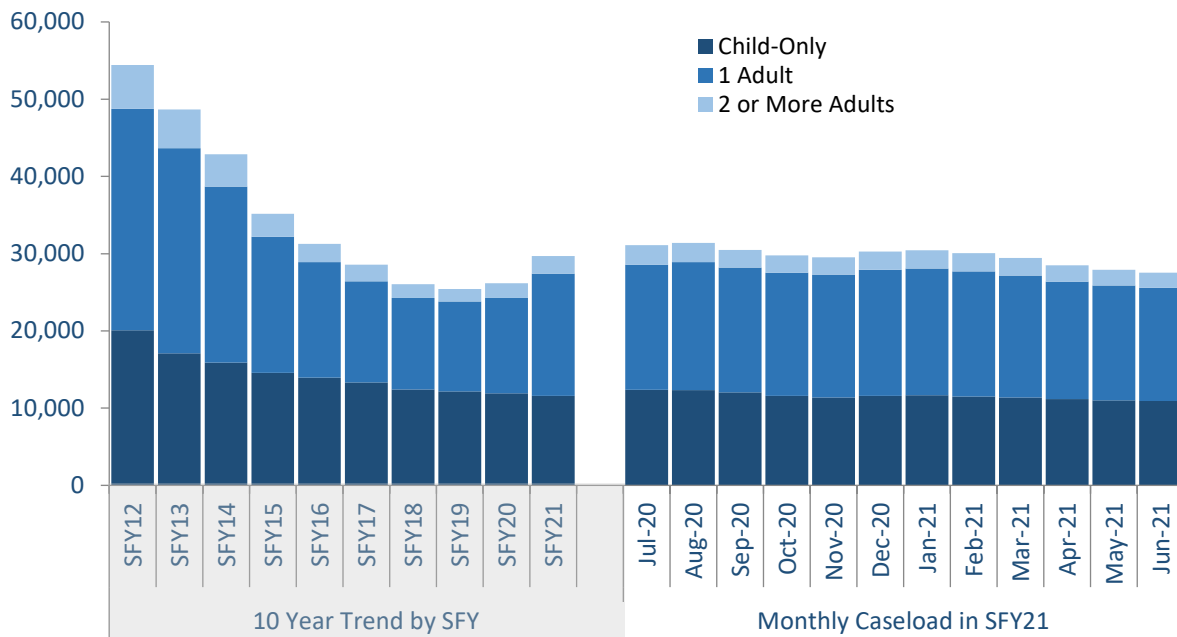
Number of TANF Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2021



Source: ACES data

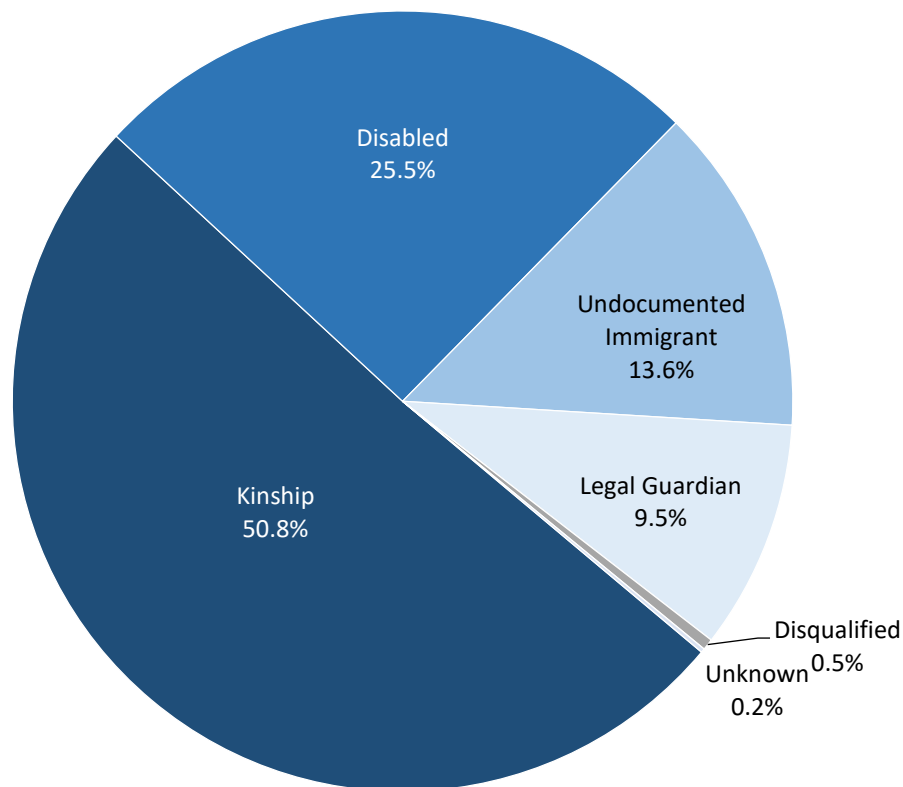
Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2021

## TANF/SFA Caseload by Case Type, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY 2021	Total Caseload	Caseload By Case Type					
		Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	31,100	12,372	39.8%	16,186	52.0%	2,542	8.2%
August	31,378	12,323	39.3%	16,579	52.8%	2,476	7.9%
September	30,498	12,047	39.5%	16,167	53.0%	2,284	7.5%
October	29,775	11,589	38.9%	15,954	53.6%	2,232	7.5%
November	29,511	11,384	38.6%	15,902	53.9%	2,225	7.5%
December	30,267	11,604	38.3%	16,286	53.8%	2,377	7.9%
January	30,455	11,674	38.3%	16,386	53.8%	2,395	7.9%
February	30,060	11,522	38.3%	16,179	53.8%	2,359	7.8%
March	29,433	11,360	38.6%	15,788	53.6%	2,285	7.8%
April	28,490	11,176	39.2%	15,191	53.3%	2,123	7.5%
May	27,917	11,018	39.5%	14,859	53.2%	2,040	7.3%
June	27,522	10,926	39.7%	14,683	53.4%	1,913	7.0%
Mo. Avg.	29,701	11,583	39.0%	15,847	53.4%	2,271	7.6%

## TANF/SFA Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2021 Snapshot<sup>6</sup>



### Non-Parental Child-Only TANF

These are households caring for a minor child not their own.

**Kinship** – Some parents are unable to care for their children due to their own circumstances, such as the impacts of substance use disorder. 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.

**Guardian/*In Loco Parentis*** – Sometimes, when a parent is unable to provide care, a relative or other concerned adult will seek guardianship of a child. As with relative caregivers, 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.

### Parental Child-Only TANF

These are households where the child lives in the home with their legal parent(s), but the parent(s) are not eligible for a TANF grant for themselves.

<sup>6</sup> The chart may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

## TANF/SFA Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

**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.

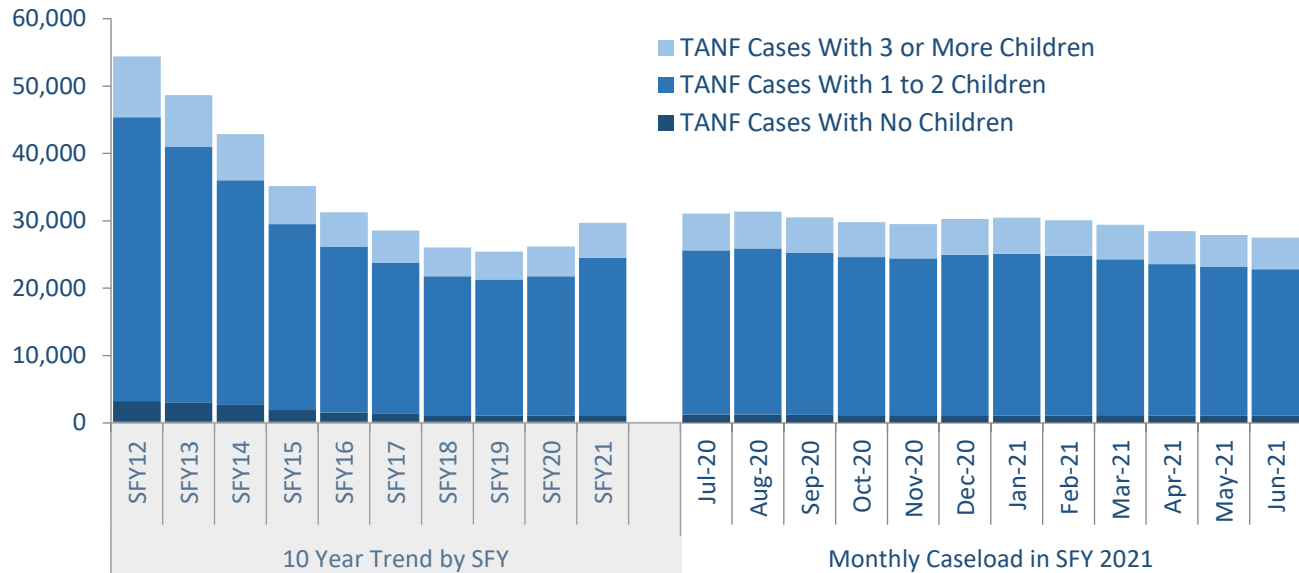
**Disabled** – Disabled parents who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) will not qualify for TANF because federal law does not allow them to receive both. Their minor children will still be eligible for TANF, as long as the household meets the program's financial eligibility criteria.

**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.

**Unknown (or 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.



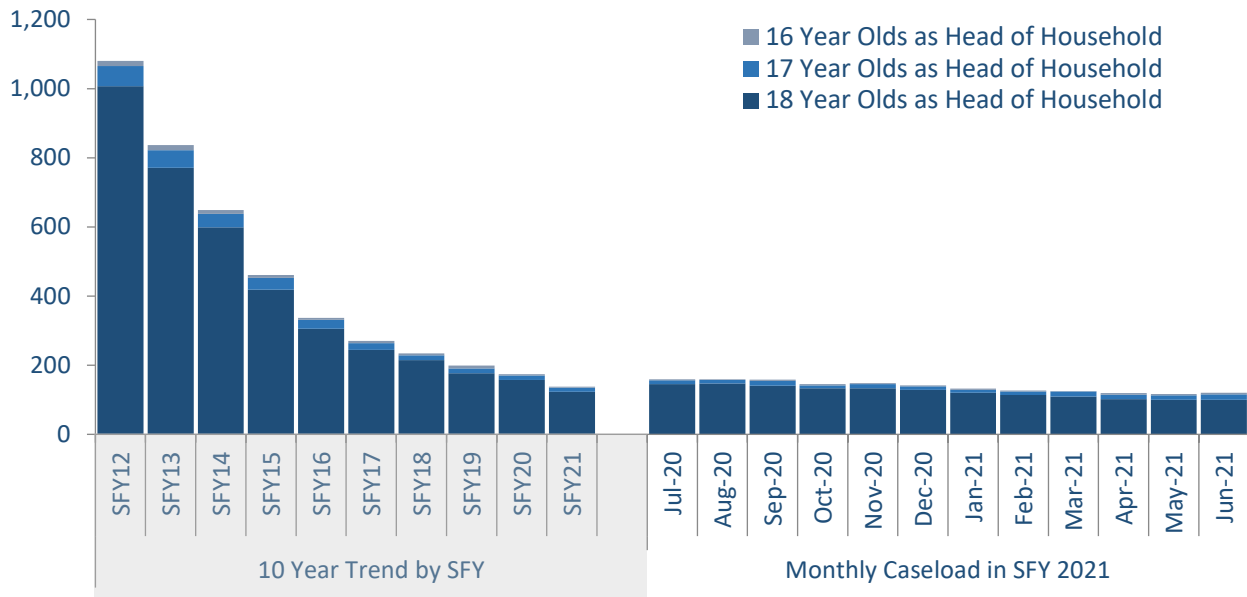
## TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children<sup>7</sup>, SFY 2012 – 2021



Caseload by Number of Children							
SFY 2021	Total TANF/SFA Caseload	No Children		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	31,100	1,228	3.9%	24,395	78.4%	5,477	17.6%
August	31,378	1,243	4.0%	24,645	78.5%	5,490	17.5%
September	30,498	1,201	3.9%	24,036	78.8%	5,261	17.3%
October	29,775	1,160	3.9%	23,477	78.8%	5,138	17.3%
November	29,511	1,165	3.9%	23,247	78.8%	5,099	17.3%
December	30,267	1,176	3.9%	23,794	78.6%	5,297	17.5%
January	30,455	1,127	3.7%	23,962	78.7%	5,366	17.6%
February	30,060	1,130	3.8%	23,672	78.7%	5,258	17.5%
March	29,433	1,144	3.9%	23,160	78.7%	5,129	17.4%
April	28,490	1,103	3.9%	22,480	78.9%	4,907	17.2%
May	27,917	1,076	3.9%	22,084	79.1%	4,757	17.0%
June	27,522	1,078	3.9%	21,715	78.9%	4,729	17.2%
Mo. Avg.	29,701	1,153	3.9%	23,389	78.7%	5,159	17.4%

<sup>7</sup> Some TANF/SFA cases have no children. If the only children eligible for TANF/SFA are receiving SSI, those children will not receive a TANF/SFA payment, but the parents will receive a TANF/SFA payment. Also, pregnant individuals with no children are eligible for TANF/SFA.

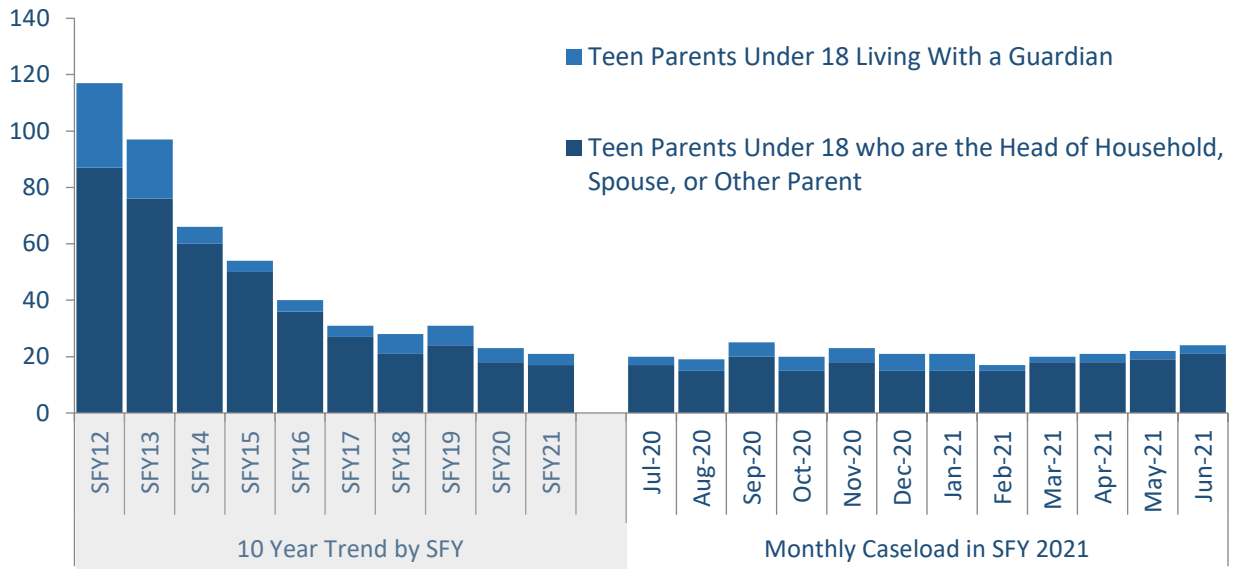
## TANF/SFA Teen Head of Household (HOH), SFY 2012 – 2021



Teen Head of Households <sup>8</sup>							
SFY 2021	Total TANF/SFA Cases with a Teen HOH	16 Years Old or Younger		17 Years Old		18 Years Old	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	159	3	1.9%	11	6.9%	145	91.2%
August	159	2	1.3%	10	6.3%	147	92.5%
September	158	3	1.9%	14	8.9%	141	89.2%
October	145	3	2.1%	9	6.2%	133	91.7%
November	148	3	2.0%	12	8.1%	133	89.9%
December	142	3	2.1%	10	7.0%	129	90.8%
January	132	3	2.3%	9	6.8%	120	90.9%
February	127	3	2.4%	10	7.9%	114	89.8%
March	125	1	0.8%	15	12.0%	109	87.2%
April	119	4	3.4%	13	10.9%	102	85.7%
May	117	4	3.4%	13	11.1%	100	85.5%
June	120	4	3.3%	16	13.3%	100	83.3%
Mo. Avg.	138	3	2.2%	12	8.7%	123	89.1%

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

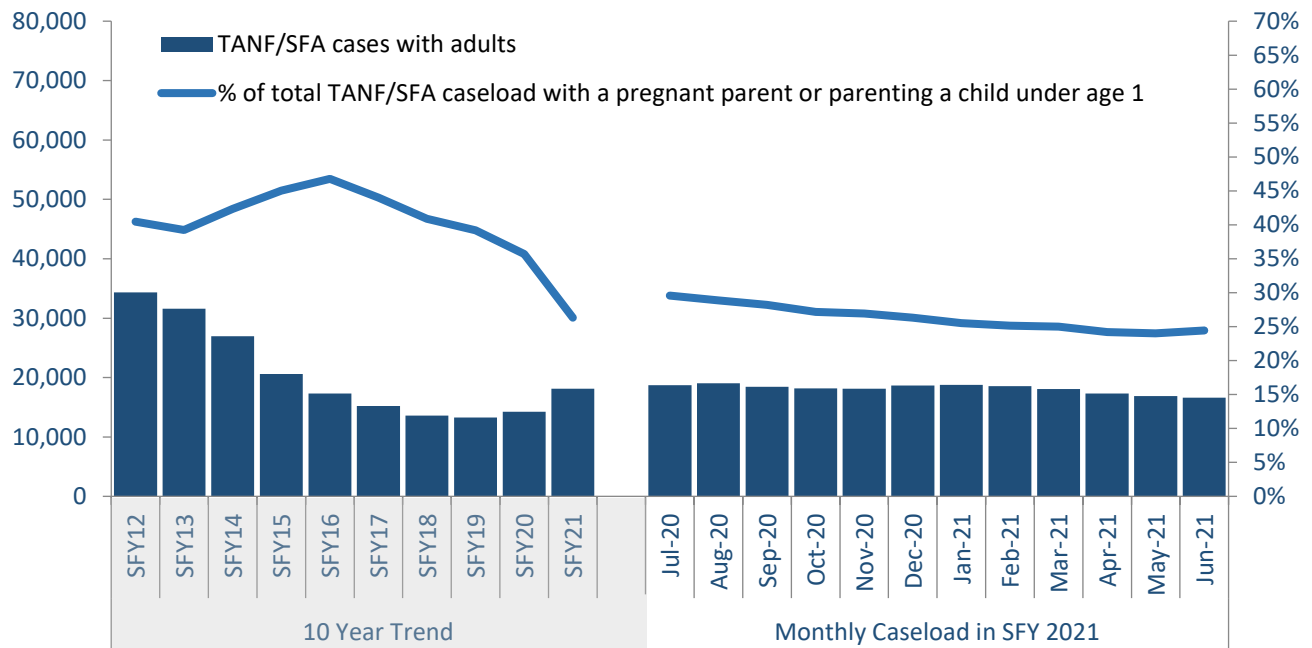
## TANF/SFA Teen Parents under Age 18, SFY 2012 – 2021



Teen Parents Under Age 18 <sup>9</sup>					
SFY 2021	Total Clients	Living with a Legal Guardian		Head of Household, Spouse or Other Parent	
		# of Clients	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
July	20	3	15.0%	17	85.0%
August	19	4	21.1%	15	78.9%
September	25	5	20.0%	20	80.0%
October	20	5	25.0%	15	75.0%
November	23	5	21.7%	18	78.3%
December	21	6	28.6%	15	71.4%
January	21	6	28.6%	15	71.4%
February	17	2	11.8%	15	88.2%
March	20	2	10.0%	18	90.0%
April	21	3	14.3%	18	85.7%
May	22	3	13.6%	19	86.4%
June	24	3	12.5%	21	87.5%
Mo. Avg.	21	4	19.0%	17	81.0%

<sup>9</sup> Teen Parents are defined based on the client's relationship to the head of household. 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.

## TANF/SFA Adult Caseload with Pregnant Individuals & Children Under Age 1, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY 2021	Total Adult Caseload <sup>10</sup>	Pregnant <sup>11</sup>		0 – 3 Months Old		4 – 12 Months Old	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
<b>July</b>	18,728	1,908	10.2%	1,218	6.5%	2,413	12.9%
<b>August</b>	19,055	1,917	10.1%	1,158	6.1%	2,423	12.7%
<b>September</b>	18,451	1,799	9.8%	1,117	6.1%	2,285	12.4%
<b>October</b>	18,186	1,662	9.1%	1,078	5.9%	2,203	12.1%
<b>November</b>	18,127	1,668	9.2%	1,017	5.6%	2,197	12.1%
<b>December</b>	18,663	1,683	9.0%	1,000	5.4%	2,231	12.0%
<b>January</b>	18,781	1,567	8.3%	987	5.3%	2,238	11.9%
<b>February</b>	18,538	1,566	8.4%	951	5.1%	2,140	11.5%
<b>March</b>	18,073	1,489	8.2%	976	5.4%	2,055	11.4%
<b>April</b>	17,314	1,387	8.0%	906	5.2%	1,901	11.0%
<b>May</b>	16,899	1,393	8.2%	851	5.0%	1,814	10.7%
<b>June</b>	16,596	1,452	8.7%	812	4.9%	1,794	10.8%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>18,118</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>11.8%</b>

<sup>10</sup> Cases are unduplicated across the sub-groups and are counted using the following rule of hierarchy if the case has individuals belonging to more than one group: pregnant, 0-3 months old, and 4-12 months old.

<sup>11</sup> Pregnancy status was identified in ACES.

## TANF/SFA WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities, SFY 2021

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.<sup>12</sup> Adult clients who fail to meet participation requirements without a good cause are subject to the WorkFirst noncompliance sanction (NCS)<sup>13</sup>. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, DSHS temporarily suspended mandatory participation requirements and related non-compliance sanctions effective March 16, 2020. Adult TANF recipients were encouraged to participate in WorkFirst activities voluntarily to the extent that public health conditions permitted, activities were available virtually or in-person, and increased caregiving responsibilities permitted.

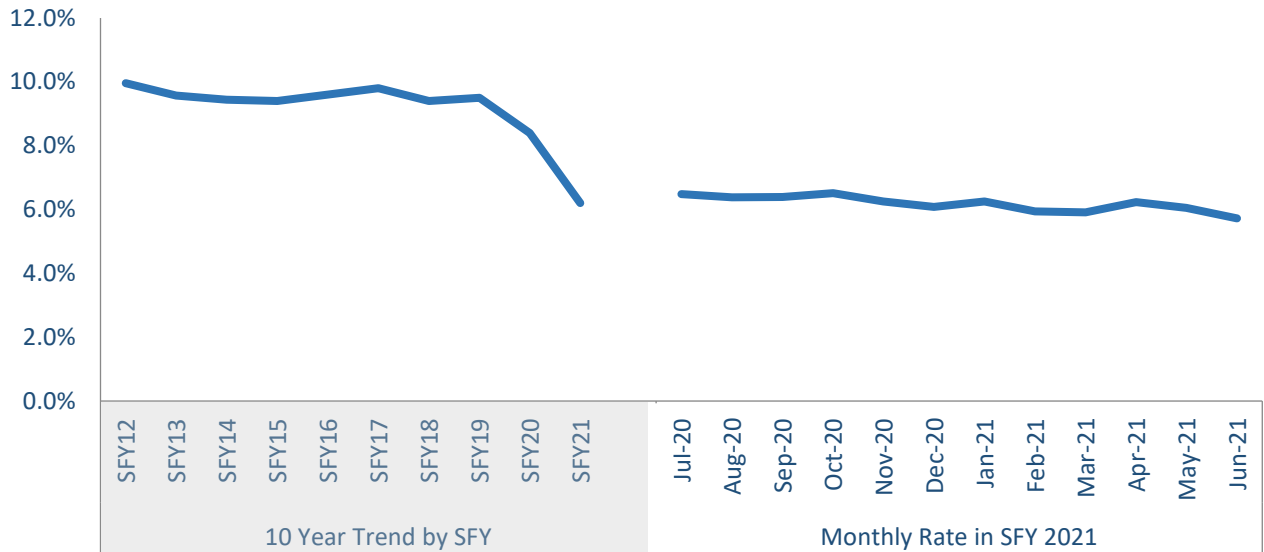
SFY 2021	Total WorkFirst Clients Receiving TANF/SFA	Total WorkFirst Clients Exempted from Participation <sup>14</sup>	WorkFirst Clients Normally Required to Participate (Non-Exempt)	# Non-Exempt WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities	% of Non-Exempt WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities
<b>July</b>	21,262	3,413	17,849	4,502	25.2%
<b>August</b>	21,528	3,170	18,358	4,281	23.3%
<b>September</b>	20,729	2,831	17,898	4,147	23.2%
<b>October</b>	20,417	2,545	17,872	4,186	23.4%
<b>November</b>	20,348	2,300	18,048	4,026	22.3%
<b>December</b>	21,034	2,251	18,783	4,244	22.6%
<b>January</b>	21,174	2,166	19,008	4,188	22.0%
<b>February</b>	20,897	1,989	18,908	4,121	21.8%
<b>March</b>	20,358	1,906	18,452	4,073	22.1%
<b>April</b>	19,436	1,741	17,695	3,842	21.7%
<b>May</b>	18,935	1,651	17,284	3,831	22.2%
<b>June</b>	18,505	1,560	16,945	3,795	22.4%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>20,385</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>18,092</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>22.7%</b>

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

<sup>13</sup> The non-compliance sanction (NCS) policy for WorkFirst was modified effective November 1, 2014 (See WAC 388-310-1600). The NCS policy terminates TANF or SFA when adults 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. Effective March 16, 2020, DSHS temporarily suspended the WorkFirst mandatory participation requirements, including sanction-related penalties.

<sup>14</sup> TANF/SFA adults are required to participate in the WorkFirst program unless they meet one or more of the following exemption criteria: 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. Effective March 16, 2020, the Department temporarily suspended the WorkFirst participation requirements due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

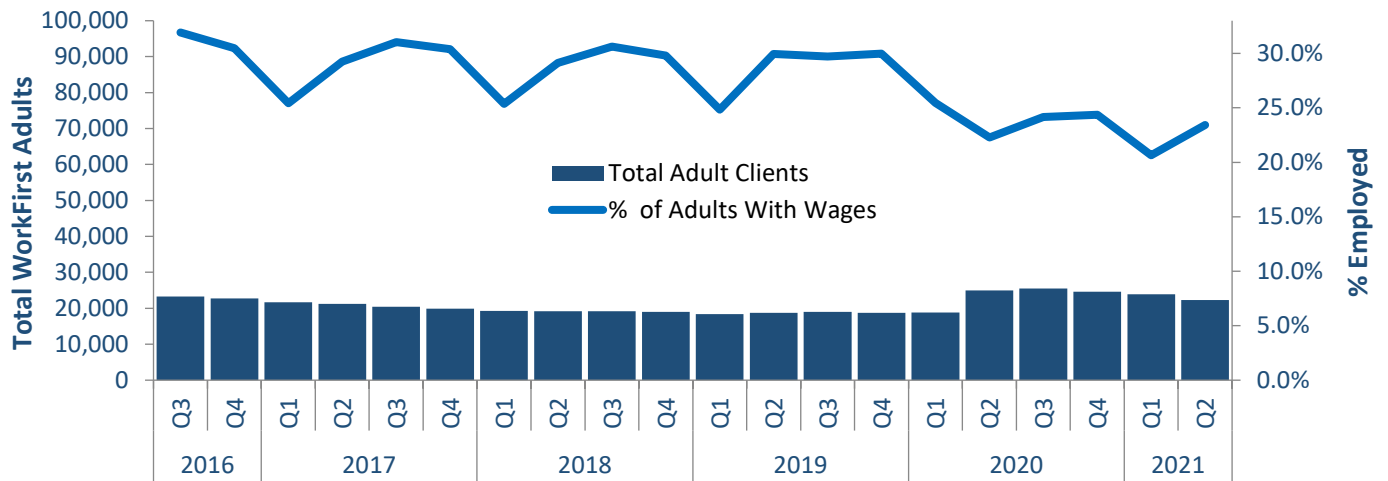
## WorkFirst Client<sup>15</sup> Employment Rates, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY 2021	# of WorkFirst Clients	# Employed (Earned Income >= \$5.00)	% Employed (Earned Income >= \$5.00)	Avg. Monthly Hours Worked (Among those Employed)
July	21,262	1,378	6.5%	55.0
August	21,528	1,374	6.4%	55.0
September	20,729	1,325	6.4%	56.0
October	20,417	1,330	6.5%	55.0
November	20,348	1,272	6.3%	53.0
December	21,034	1,280	6.1%	53.0
January	21,174	1,324	6.3%	56.0
February	20,897	1,242	5.9%	54.0
March	20,358	1,203	5.9%	55.0
April	19,436	1,211	6.2%	59.0
May	18,935	1,145	6.0%	59.0
June	18,505	1,059	5.7%	56.0
Mo. Avg.	20,385	1,262	6.2%	55.5

<sup>15</sup>Employment status is based on the client's self-reported earnings from work as recorded in the ACES database. If the client reported \$5 or more earned income in the month, the client is considered employed.

## WorkFirst Clients Receiving Quarterly Wages<sup>16</sup>, July 2016 – June 2021



Quarter	Total Adults	Adults with Wages <sup>17</sup>		Average Quarterly Wages <sup>18</sup>	Average Quarterly Hourly Wages <sup>19</sup>
		Number	Percent		
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	5,606	29.9%	\$2,749	\$15.15
2019Q3	18,977	5,639	29.7%	\$2,832	\$15.33
2019Q4	18,761	5,622	30.0%	\$2,910	\$15.63
2020Q1	18,866	4,800	25.4%	\$2,800	\$16.33
2020Q2	24,930	5,558	22.3%	\$2,659	\$17.33
2020Q3	25,534	6,166	24.1%	\$3,411	\$16.98
2020Q4	24,601	5,991	24.4%	\$3,535	\$17.17
2021Q1	23,890	4,933	20.6%	\$3,224	\$17.36
2021Q2	22,277	5,219	23.4%	\$3,412	\$17.37

<sup>16</sup> Quarterly wage information is based on the Employment Security Department's (ESD) Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data.

<sup>17</sup> Adults with wages are those adult clients with wages who earned total wages of more than \$5.00 in a quarter.

<sup>18</sup> Average quarterly wages per person for those adult clients with wages in a quarter.

<sup>19</sup> Jobs without hours or with 1,000 or more hours are excluded. Only includes jobs with an hourly wage rate between \$5 and \$50.

## TANF/SFA Caseload by Primary Language, June 2021 Snapshot

Primary Language <sup>20</sup>	# of Cases	Percent of Cases	Percentage of Non-English Cases
<b>English Language Cases</b>			
English	24,930	90.6%	N/A
Large Print	313	1.1%	N/A
Sign Language	3	<0.1%	N/A
Braille	3	<0.1%	N/A
<b>Total English Languages</b>	<b>25,249</b>	<b>91.7%</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Non-English Language Cases</b>			
Spanish	1,714	6.2%	75.4%
Arabic	131	0.5%	5.8%
Russian	93	0.3%	4.1%
Somali	41	0.1%	1.8%
Other Language	39	0.1%	1.7%
Tigrigna	38	0.1%	1.7%
Vietnamese	30	0.1%	1.3%
Dari	24	0.1%	1.1%
Ukrainian	23	0.1%	1.0%
Farsi	20	0.1%	0.9%
Amharic	16	0.1%	0.7%
Trukese	14	0.1%	0.6%
French	14	0.1%	0.6%
Swahili	11	<0.1%	0.5%
<b>Other Languages<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Total Non-English Languages</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,522</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

<sup>20</sup> Primary Language is based on the language indicated by the head of household during eligibility determination. It is used for letters, notices, and other written communications.

<sup>21</sup> These are non-English languages with fewer than 10 households each.



## TANF/SFA Client Demographics<sup>22</sup>, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>		<u>All Children</u>	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>63,922</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18,505</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>45,417</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>		<u>All Children</u>	
<b>Female</b>	37,746	59.1%	15,099	81.6%	22,647	49.9%
<b>Male</b>	26,176	40.9%	3,406	18.4%	22,770	50.1%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>		<u>All Children</u>	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>16,398</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>13,334</b>	<b>29.4%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>47,524</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>15,441</b>	<b>83.4%</b>	<b>32,083</b>	<b>70.6%</b>
White	27,870	43.6%	9,946	53.7%	17,924	39.5%
Black/African American	8,467	13.2%	2,554	13.8%	5,913	13.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,358	5.3%	1,145	6.2%	2,213	4.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,903	4.5%	780	4.2%	2,123	4.7%
Two or More Races	2,180	3.4%	462	2.5%	1,718	3.8%
Race Not Reported	2,746	4.3%	554	3.0%	2,192	4.8%

Marital Status	<u>All Adults</u>	
<b>Separated</b>	1,952	10.5%
<b>Married</b>	3,054	16.5%
<b>Never Married</b>	10,801	58.4%
<b>Divorced</b>	2,432	13.1%
<b>Widowed</b>	165	0.9%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	101	0.5%

Citizenship Status	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>		<u>All Children</u>	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	60,848	95.2%	16,853	91.1%	43,995	96.9%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	2,903	4.5%	1,583	8.6%	1,320	2.9%
<b>U.S. National<sup>24</sup></b>	171	0.3%	69	0.4%	102	0.2%

<sup>22</sup> Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.

<sup>23</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>24</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

TANF/SFA Client Demographics<sup>25</sup>, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults	
Homeless <sup>26</sup>	7,017	11.0%	3,050	16.5%

Education Status	All Clients		All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma			4,690	25.3%
High School Graduate or GED			8,657	46.8%
Some College or College Degree			5,007	27.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			151	0.8%

Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	2,631	4.1%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	13,556	21.2%		
6 – 10 Years Old	12,248	19.2%		
11 – 15 Years Old	11,911	18.6%		
16 – 17 Years Old	4,043	6.3%	20	0.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	4,004	6.3%	2,959	16.0%
25 – 34 Years Old	7,826	12.2%	7,826	42.3%
35 – 44 Years Old	5,686	8.9%	5,686	30.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	1,739	2.7%	1,739	9.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	253	0.4%	253	1.4%
65+ Years Old	22	<0.1%	22	0.1%
Average Age of Children	8.3 Years			
Average Age of Adults	33.4 Years			

Length of Stay <sup>27</sup>	
Average	33.2 Months
Median	23.0 Months

<sup>25</sup> Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.

<sup>26</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

<sup>27</sup> Months on Assistance Since July 1997 (All Adults). Does not include child recipient months.

TANF/SFA Child Demographics<sup>28</sup>, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
	# of Clients	% of All Children	# of Clients	% of Children in Child-Only Cases
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>45,417</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17,314</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
	# of Clients	% of All Children	# of Clients	% of Children in Child-Only Cases
<b>Female</b>	22,647	49.9%	8,782	50.7%
<b>Male</b>	22,770	50.1%	8,532	49.3%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
	# of Clients	% of All Children	# of Clients	% of Children in Child-Only Cases
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>13,334</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>6,420</b>	<b>37.1%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>29</sup></b>	<b>32,083</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>10,894</b>	<b>62.9%</b>
White	17,924	39.5%	6,298	36.4%
Black/African American	5,913	13.0%	1,754	10.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,213	4.9%	616	3.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,123	4.7%	992	5.7%
Two or More Races	1,718	3.8%	572	3.3%
Race Not Reported	2,192	4.8%	662	3.8%

Citizenship Status	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
	# of Clients	% of All Children	# of Clients	% of Children in Child-Only Cases
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	43,995	96.9%	17,013	98.3%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	1,320	2.9%	256	1.5%
<b>U.S. National<sup>30</sup></b>	102	0.2%	45	0.3%

Age	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
	# of Clients	% of All Children	# of Clients	% of Children in Child-Only Cases
<b>&lt; 1 Year Old</b>	2,631	5.8%	475	2.7%
<b>1 – 5 Years Old</b>	13,556	29.8%	3,569	20.6%
<b>6 – 10 Years Old</b>	12,248	27.0%	4,715	27.2%
<b>11 – 15 Years Old</b>	11,911	26.2%	5,771	33.3%
<b>16 – 17 Years Old</b>	4,023	8.9%	2,172	12.5%
<b>18 – 24 Years Old</b>	1,048	2.3%	612	3.5%
<b>Average Age of Children</b>	8.0 Years		9.9 Years	

<sup>28</sup> Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.

<sup>29</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>30</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

# Other Programs

SFY

# 2021

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This chapter describes programs and services not covered in other sections of the Briefing Book. These include: Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR), Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA), 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 2020 and SFY 2021 ...	5
AREN Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	6
AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	7
Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2021 .....	8
AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	9
AREN Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	13
AREN Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	14
Selected Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021	16
CEAP Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	17
CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	18
CEAP Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	22
CEAP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	23
CEAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	25
CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	26
Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 .....	28
DCA Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	29
DCA Caseload by DSHS Region of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	30
DCA Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	34
DCA Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	35
Selected Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 .....	37
OAR Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	38
Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2021 .....	39
OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot .....	40
OAR Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot .....	44
OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot .....	45
OAR Caseload by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot .....	47
OAR Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot .....	48
Selected Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 .....	50
PWA Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	51

---

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated.....	52
PWA Clients by County of Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	56
PWA Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	57
Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 .....	59
RCA Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	60
RCA Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	61
RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	62
RCA Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated.....	66
RCA Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated .....	67
Selected State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021.....	69
SSP Clients SFY 2012 – 2021 .....	70
SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot .....	71
SSP Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 201 Snapshot .....	76
SSP Clients by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot .....	78
SSP Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot.....	79
Selected Working Family Support (WFS) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 .....	81
WFS Caseload, SFY 2016 – 2021 .....	82
WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot.....	83
WFS Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot .....	87
WFS Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot .....	88
WFS Caseload by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot .....	90
WFS Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot .....	91

## 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 33 cases each month in SFY 2021, a decrease of 77.6% compared to SFY 2020 (147 monthly cases). Pandemic moratoriums on both evictions and utility shut offs during SFY 2021 reduced use of the program.

**Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)** – The program served an average of 128 cases each month in SFY 2021, a decrease of 49.6% compared to SFY 2020 (254 monthly cases). The large caseload size starting in SFY 2020 was a result of emergency cash assistance offered in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. See the COVID-19 section [here](#) for DCAP and more details.

**Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)** – The program served an average of 24 cases each month in SFY 2021, a decrease of 78.0% compared to SFY 2020 (109 monthly cases). Pandemic-related economic uncertainty likely reduced demand for this one-time assistance offered in lieu of TANF.

**Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)** – The program served an average of 234 cases each month in SFY 2021, a decrease of 8.6% compared to SFY 2020 (256 monthly cases).

**Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)** – The program served an average of 2 clients each month in SFY 2021, a decrease of 95.6% compared to SFY 2020 (45 monthly clients). Pandemic-related temporary suspension of TANF time limits throughout SFY 2021 virtually eliminated need for this program.

**Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)** – The program served an average of 175 cases each month in SFY 2021, a decrease of 34.7% compared to SFY 2020 (268 monthly cases). Pandemic-related reductions in refugee arrivals contributed to the decrease.

**State Supplemental Payment (SSP)** – The program served an average of 40,764 cases each month in SFY 2021, an increase of 1.1% compared to SFY 2020 (40,331 monthly cases).

**Working Family Support (WFS)** – The program served an average of 7,068 cases each month in SFY 2021, a decrease of 3.4% compared to SFY 2020 (7,316 monthly cases).

### TECHNICAL NOTES:

#### DATA SOURCES:

- The majority of the data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2021.
- 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.
- All reports of 10-year client or caseload trends reflect the monthly average for each state fiscal year (SFY).

## Selected Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

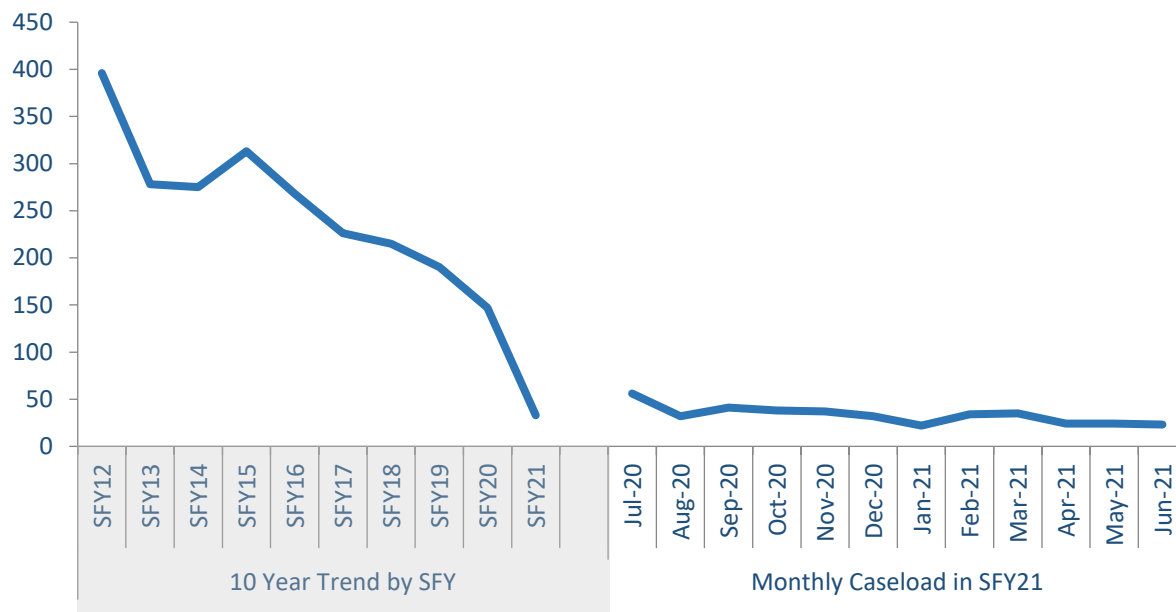
	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	147 (49 - 222)	33 (22 - 56)	-77.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	403 (121 - 622)	92 (59 - 156)	-77.2% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	140 (39 - 215)	31 (20 - 53)	-77.9% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	263 (82 - 407)	61 (39 - 103)	-76.8% (Decrease)	↓
State Population <sup>1</sup>	7,656,200	7,766,925	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	65.3%	66.3%	1.0% Point (Increase)	↑
Average Persons Per Case	2.7	2.8	0.1 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Children Per Case	1.8	1.8	No Change	=
Average Children Per Adult	1.9	2.0	0.1 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>2</sup>	\$524.23 (\$503.66 - \$563.37)	\$577.82 (\$511.01 - \$638.64)	10.2% (Increase)	↑

<sup>1</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

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



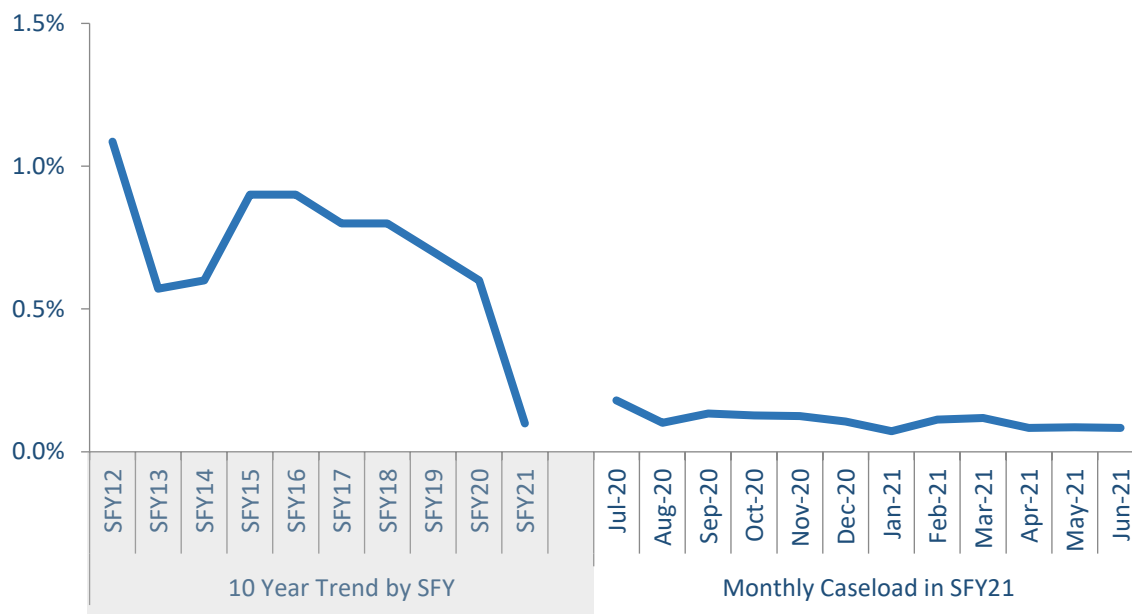
## AREN Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY12	396	SFY17	226
SFY13	278	SFY18	215
SFY14	275	SFY19	190
SFY15	313	SFY20	147
SFY16	268	SFY21	33

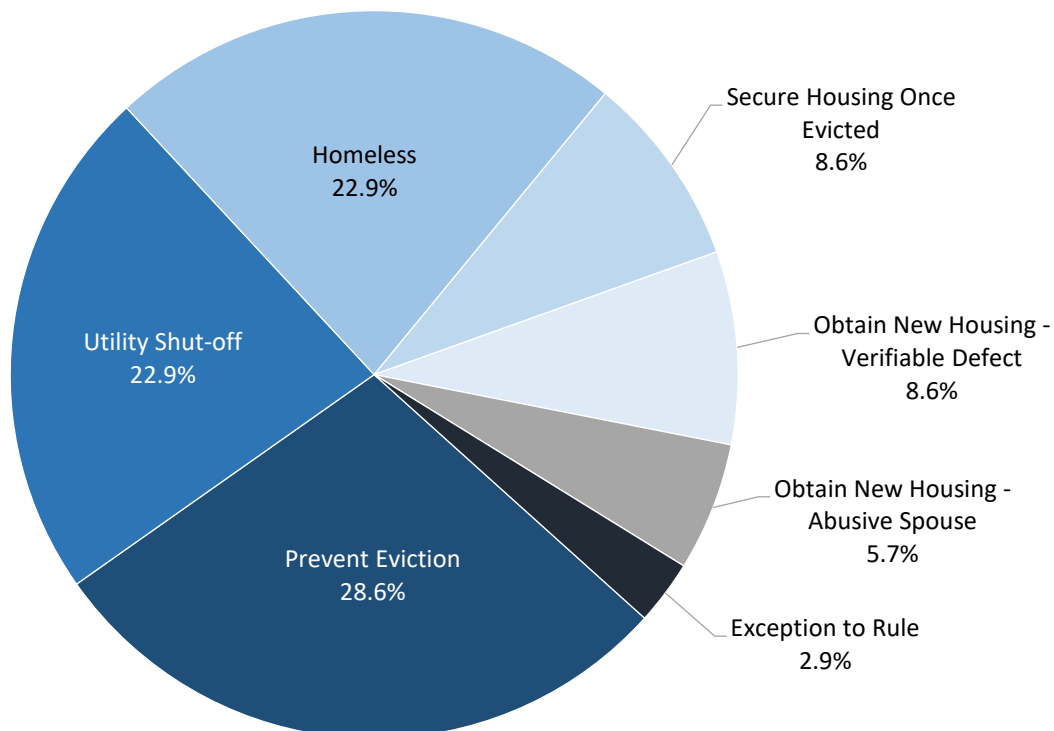
SFY 2021	Total # of Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	56	156	\$32,171	\$574.48
August	32	95	\$16,963	\$530.10
September	41	122	\$22,290	\$543.66
October	38	89	\$24,268	\$638.64
November	37	100	\$19,514	\$527.40
December	32	93	\$20,013	\$625.39
January	22	62	\$11,578	\$526.29
February	34	90	\$17,374	\$511.01
March	35	101	\$21,954	\$627.26
April	24	70	\$13,738	\$572.42
May	24	64	\$14,562	\$606.74
June	23	59	\$14,391	\$625.68
Mo. Avg.	33	92	\$19,068	\$577.82

## AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY 2021	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	% of TANF Caseload
July	31,100	56	0.2%
August	31,378	32	0.1%
September	30,498	41	0.1%
October	29,775	38	0.1%
November	29,511	37	0.1%
December	30,267	32	0.1%
January	30,455	22	0.1%
February	30,060	34	0.1%
March	29,433	35	0.1%
April	28,490	24	0.1%
May	27,917	24	0.1%
June	27,522	23	0.1%
Mo. Avg.	29,701	33	0.1%

## Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2021



AREN Case Type <sup>3</sup>	Average Monthly AREN Caseload	
	# of Cases	% of Total
Prevent Eviction	10	28.6%
Utility Shut-off	8	22.9%
Homeless	8	22.9%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	3	8.6%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	3	8.6%
Obtain New Housing - Abusive Spouse	2	5.7%
Exception to Rule	1	2.9%
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Numbers are based on the average monthly caseload by type. A case may receive more than one type of AREN assistance. As a result, the sum of AREN cases by type may exceed the monthly average cases that received AREN in the SFY.

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

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	108	28.3%	292	27.6%	108	28.3%	292	27.6%
Region 2 CSOs	98	25.7%	279	26.4%	93	24.4%	262	24.8%
Region 3 CSOs	175	45.9%	487	46.0%	180	47.2%	504	47.6%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	381	100.0%	1,058	100.0%	381	100.0%	1,058	100.0%

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG	1	0.3%	4	0.4%	1	0.3%	4	0.4%
GOLDENDALE	2	0.5%	4	0.4%	3	0.8%	6	0.6%
KENNEWICK	8	2.1%	21	2.0%	8	2.1%	21	2.0%
MOSES LAKE	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
NEWPORT	3	0.8%	11	1.0%	3	0.8%	11	1.0%
OKANOGAN	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	25	6.6%	68	6.4%	22	5.8%	65	6.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	32	8.4%	94	8.9%	34	8.9%	95	9.0%
SUNNYSIDE	2	0.5%	6	0.6%	1	0.3%	4	0.4%
TOPPENISH	2	0.5%	6	0.6%	2	0.5%	6	0.6%
WALLA WALLA	2	0.5%	7	0.7%	2	0.5%	7	0.7%
WENATCHEE	5	1.3%	11	1.0%	4	1.0%	9	0.9%
WHITE SALMON	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
YAKIMA	22	5.8%	51	4.8%	24	6.3%	55	5.2%
Region 1 Total	108	28.3%	292	27.6%	108	28.3%	292	27.6%

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (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	4	1.0%	10	0.9%	4	1.0%	10	0.9%
AUBURN	11	2.9%	33	3.1%	7	1.8%	26	2.5%
BELLINGHAM	8	2.1%	21	2.0%	8	2.1%	21	2.0%
BELLTOWN	10	2.6%	27	2.6%	11	2.9%	27	2.6%
CAPITOL HILL	3	0.8%	8	0.8%	4	1.0%	8	0.8%
EVERETT	8	2.1%	24	2.3%	9	2.4%	25	2.4%
FEDERAL WAY	4	1.0%	7	0.7%	4	1.0%	7	0.7%
KING EASTSIDE	12	3.1%	39	3.7%	12	3.1%	38	3.6%
KING NORTH	8	2.1%	22	2.1%	6	1.6%	18	1.7%
KING SOUTH	6	1.6%	22	2.1%	6	1.6%	21	2.0%
MT VERNON	4	1.0%	14	1.3%	3	0.8%	12	1.1%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	3	0.8%	7	0.7%	2	0.5%	4	0.4%
RENTON	3	0.8%	6	0.6%	4	1.0%	7	0.7%
SKY VALLEY	8	2.1%	21	2.0%	2	0.5%	5	0.5%
SMOKEY POINT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	1.6%	18	1.7%
WHITE CENTER	6	1.6%	18	1.7%	5	1.3%	15	1.4%
Region 2 Total	98	25.7%	279	26.4%	93	24.4%	262	24.8%

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	5	1.3%	17	1.6%	4	1.0%	15	1.4%
BREMERTON	3	0.8%	10	0.9%	3	0.8%	10	0.9%
CHEHALIS	5	1.3%	10	0.9%	5	1.3%	10	0.9%
COLUMBIA RIVER	28	7.3%	79	7.5%	28	7.3%	79	7.5%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	30	7.9%	73	6.9%	30	7.9%	73	6.9%
LAKEWOOD	39	10.2%	127	12.0%	43	11.3%	139	13.1%
LONG BEACH	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
OLYMPIA	13	3.4%	35	3.3%	18	4.7%	51	4.8%
PIERCE NORTH	11	2.9%	28	2.6%	13	3.4%	34	3.2%
PIERCE SOUTH	20	5.2%	58	5.5%	17	4.5%	46	4.3%
PORT ANGELES	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	3	0.8%	9	0.9%	3	0.8%	9	0.9%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	9	2.4%	18	1.7%	7	1.8%	15	1.4%
SHELTON	6	1.6%	14	1.3%	6	1.6%	14	1.3%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	2	0.5%	6	0.6%	2	0.5%	6	0.6%
Region 3 Total	175	45.9%	487	46.0%	180	47.2%	504	47.6%

## AREN Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	Lewis	5	1.3%	10	0.9%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	6	1.6%	13	1.2%	Mason	6	1.6%	14	1.3%
Chelan	3	0.8%	6	0.6%	Okanogan	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Clark	28	7.3%	79	7.5%	Pend Oreille	3	0.8%	11	1.0%
Columbia	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	Pierce	80	21.0%	234	22.1%
Cowlitz	30	7.9%	73	6.9%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	Skagit	3	0.8%	12	1.1%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	2	0.5%	6	0.6%
Franklin	2	0.5%	8	0.8%	Snohomish	21	5.5%	58	5.5%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	56	14.7%	160	15.1%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	4	1.0%	15	1.4%	Thurston	18	4.7%	51	4.8%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	3	0.8%	9	0.9%	Walla Walla	1	0.3%	5	0.5%
King	61	16.0%	171	16.2%	Whatcom	8	2.1%	21	2.0%
Kitsap	3	0.8%	10	0.9%	Whitman	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Kittitas	1	0.3%	4	0.4%	Yakima	27	7.1%	65	6.1%
Klickitat	4	1.0%	8	0.8%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## AREN Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Female</b>	664	62.8%	321	85.4%
<b>Male</b>	394	37.2%	55	14.6%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>858</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>85.1%</b>
White	428	40.5%	182	48.4%
Black/African American	234	22.1%	74	19.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	30	2.8%	16	4.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	34	3.2%	14	3.7%
Two or More Races	62	5.9%	13	3.5%
Race Not Reported	70	6.6%	21	5.6%

Marital Status	All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Separated</b>	38	10.1%
<b>Married</b>	54	14.4%
<b>Never Married</b>	228	60.6%
<b>Divorced</b>	53	14.1%
<b>Widowed</b>	2	0.5%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	1	0.3%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	1,025	96.9%	356	94.7%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	32	3.0%	20	5.3%
<b>U.S. National<sup>5</sup></b>	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>4</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

## AREN Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Characteristic	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Homeless Status</b>				
Homeless <sup>6</sup>	94	8.9%	38	10.1%
<b>Education Status</b>				
	<u>All Adults</u>			
Less than a High School Diploma			79	21.0%
High School Graduate or GED			181	48.1%
Some College or College Degree			115	30.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			1	0.3%
<b>Age</b>				
	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
< 1 Year Old	40	3.8%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	285	26.9%		
6 – 10 Years Old	183	17.3%		
11 – 15 Years Old	127	12.0%		
16 – 17 Years Old	47	4.4%		
18 – 24 Years Old	73	6.9%	73	19.4%
25 – 34 Years Old	174	16.4%	174	46.3%
35 – 44 Years Old	97	9.2%	97	25.8%
45 – 54 Years Old	29	2.7%	29	7.7%
55 – 64 Years Old	3	0.3%	3	0.8%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Age of Children	6.8 Years			
Average Age of Adults	32.0 Years			

<sup>6</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

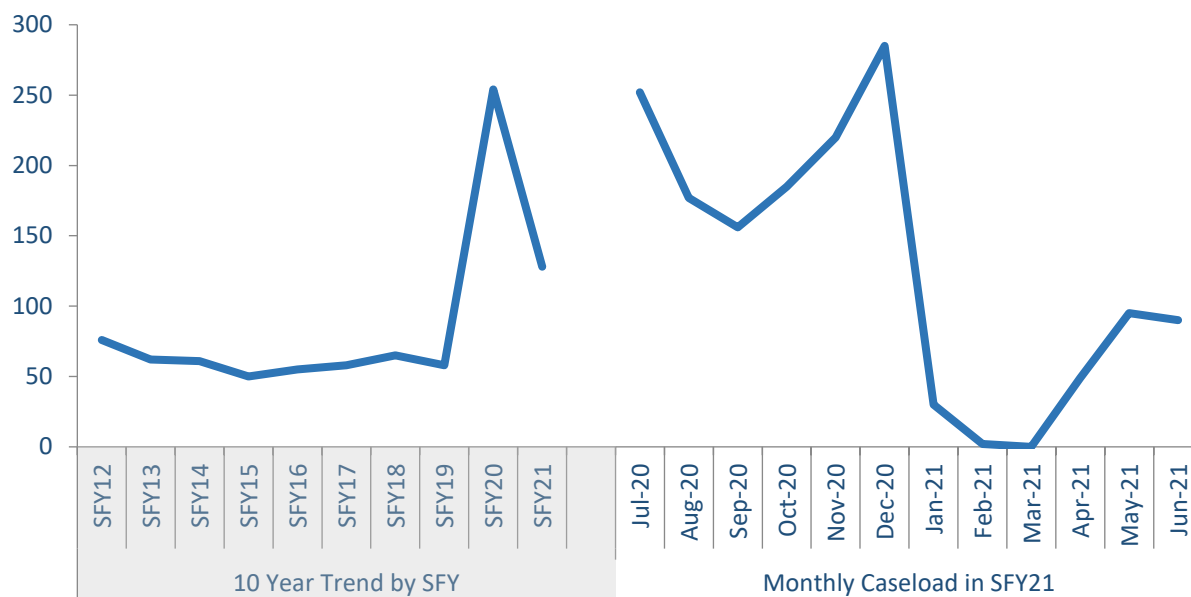
## Selected Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	254 (28 - 1,177)	128 (0 - 285)	-49.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	391 (88 - 1,294)	172 (0 - 309)	-56.0% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	277 (35 - 1,216)	134 (0 - 293)	-51.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	114 (53 - 187)	38 (0 - 150)	-66.7% (Decrease)	↓
State Population <sup>7</sup>	7,656,200	7,766,925	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	29.2%	22.1%	-7.1% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	1.5	1.3	-0.2 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Children Per Case	0.4	0.3	-0.1 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Children Per Adult	0.4	0.3	-0.1 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>8</sup>	\$350.87 (\$321.09 - \$515.29)	\$337.93 (\$0 - \$511.50)	-3.7% (Decrease)	↓

<sup>7</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>8</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

## CEAP Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY12	76	SFY17	58
SFY13	62	SFY18	65
SFY14	61	SFY19	58
SFY15	50	SFY20	254
SFY16	55	SFY21	128

SFY 2021	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	252	266	\$76,723	\$304.46
August	177	195	\$58,814	\$332.28
September	156	174	\$51,396	\$329.46
October	185	202	\$61,524	\$332.56
November	220	245	\$72,644	\$330.20
December	285	309	\$93,272	\$327.27
January	30	47	\$10,704	\$356.80
February	2	7	\$1,023	\$511.50
March	0	0	\$0	\$0.00
April	49	135	\$21,040	\$429.39
May	95	260	\$37,570	\$395.47
June	90	225	\$34,344	\$381.60
Mo. Avg.	128	172	\$43,255	\$337.93

## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

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	360	23.4%	525	26.5%	419	27.2%	591	29.9%
Region 2 CSOs	532	34.5%	665	33.6%	584	37.9%	740	37.4%
Region 3 CSOs	583	37.9%	722	36.5%	537	34.9%	648	32.7%
CSCCs	65	4.2%	67	3.4%	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	1,540	100.0%	1,979	100.0%	1,540	100.0%	1,979	100.0%

### CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	10	0.6%	13	0.7%	9	0.6%	11	0.6%
COLFAX	6	0.4%	11	0.6%	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
COLVILLE	12	0.8%	14	0.7%	9	0.6%	10	0.5%
ELLENSBURG	5	0.3%	7	0.4%	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
KENNEWICK	43	2.8%	54	2.7%	53	3.4%	76	3.8%
MOSES LAKE	30	1.9%	59	3.0%	26	1.7%	76	3.8%
NEWPORT	4	0.3%	4	0.2%	7	0.5%	8	0.4%
OKANOGAN	22	1.4%	25	1.3%	28	1.8%	37	1.9%
REPUBLIC	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	1	0.1%	4	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	48	3.1%	71	3.6%	72	4.7%	87	4.4%
SPOKANE TRENT	56	3.6%	67	3.4%	69	4.5%	82	4.1%
SUNNYSIDE	21	1.4%	40	2.0%	18	1.2%	21	1.1%
TOPPENISH	16	1.0%	25	1.3%	11	0.7%	15	0.8%
WALLA WALLA	16	1.0%	21	1.1%	16	1.0%	18	0.9%
WENATCHEE	16	1.0%	24	1.2%	26	1.7%	29	1.5%
WHITE SALMON	7	0.5%	10	0.5%	4	0.3%	8	0.4%
YAKIMA	46	3.0%	75	3.8%	59	3.8%	98	5.0%
Region 1 Total	360	23.4%	525	26.5%	419	27.2%	591	29.9%

## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (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	21	1.4%	20	1.0%	37	2.4%	39	2.0%
AUBURN	55	3.6%	63	3.2%	33	2.1%	41	2.1%
BELLINGHAM	44	2.9%	56	2.8%	48	3.1%	58	2.9%
BELLTOWN	52	3.4%	59	3.0%	53	3.4%	56	2.8%
CAPITOL HILL	30	1.9%	34	1.7%	20	1.3%	24	1.2%
EVERETT	32	2.1%	41	2.1%	52	3.4%	70	3.5%
FEDERAL WAY	26	1.7%	37	1.9%	24	1.6%	24	1.2%
KING EASTSIDE	14	0.9%	21	1.1%	21	1.4%	27	1.4%
KING NORTH	26	1.7%	34	1.7%	35	2.3%	44	2.2%
KING SOUTH	54	3.5%	75	3.8%	53	3.4%	73	3.7%
MT VERNON	18	1.2%	30	1.5%	26	1.7%	33	1.7%
OAK HARBOR	7	0.5%	13	0.7%	10	0.6%	12	0.6%
RAINIER	23	1.5%	29	1.5%	30	1.9%	35	1.8%
RENTON	31	2.0%	35	1.8%	35	2.3%	54	2.7%
SKY VALLEY	12	0.8%	15	0.8%	7	0.5%	10	0.5%
SMOKEY POINT	34	2.2%	38	1.9%	48	3.1%	60	3.0%
WHITE CENTER	53	3.4%	65	3.3%	52	3.4%	80	4.0%
Region 2 Total	532	34.5%	665	33.6%	584	37.9%	740	37.4%

## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (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	22	1.4%	33	1.7%	22	1.4%	33	1.7%
BREMERTON	30	1.9%	31	1.6%	46	3.0%	51	2.6%
CHEHALIS	12	0.8%	16	0.8%	20	1.3%	27	1.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER	80	5.2%	98	5.0%	84	5.5%	100	5.1%
FORKS	5	0.3%	8	0.4%	5	0.3%	4	0.2%
KELSO	38	2.5%	49	2.5%	33	2.1%	40	2.0%
LAKEWOOD	35	2.3%	53	2.7%	44	2.9%	57	2.9%
LONG BEACH	4	0.3%	3	0.2%	4	0.3%	2	0.1%
OLYMPIA	64	4.2%	78	3.9%	65	4.2%	85	4.3%
PIERCE NORTH	122	7.9%	141	7.1%	57	3.7%	62	3.1%
PIERCE SOUTH	48	3.1%	64	3.2%	49	3.2%	63	3.2%
PORT ANGELES	13	0.8%	15	0.8%	20	1.3%	20	1.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	11	0.7%	18	0.9%	7	0.5%	10	0.5%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	52	3.4%	58	2.9%	58	3.8%	66	3.3%
SHELTON	43	2.8%	53	2.7%	20	1.3%	23	1.2%
SOUTH BEND	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.2%	5	0.3%
STEVENSON	3	0.2%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	583	37.9%	722	36.5%	537	34.9%	648	32.7%



## CEAP Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		# of Clients	% of State Total
		% of State Total			
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	13	0.8%		14	0.7%
CSCC NORTHEAST	15	1.0%		16	0.8%
CSCC NORTHWEST	7	0.5%		7	0.4%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	11	0.7%		11	0.6%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	13	0.8%		13	0.7%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	6	0.4%		6	0.3%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%		0	0.0%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4.2%</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

Other Locations	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		# of Clients	% of State Total
		% of State Total			
DDA LTC SPECIALTY UNIT	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%
<b>Other Locations Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## CEAP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA 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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

## Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (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%

## CEAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	2	0.1%	3	0.2%	Lewis	20	1.3%	27	1.4%
Asotin	9	0.6%	11	0.6%	Lincoln	4	0.3%	4	0.2%
Benton	39	2.5%	58	2.9%	Mason	20	1.3%	23	1.2%
Chelan	14	0.9%	16	0.8%	Okanogan	28	1.8%	37	1.9%
Clallam	25	1.6%	24	1.2%	Pacific	7	0.5%	7	0.4%
Clark	84	5.5%	100	5.1%	Pend Oreille	7	0.5%	8	0.4%
Columbia	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	Pierce	208	13.5%	248	12.5%
Cowlitz	33	2.1%	40	2.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	12	0.8%	13	0.7%	Skagit	26	1.7%	33	1.7%
Ferry	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	14	0.9%	18	0.9%	Snohomish	144	9.4%	179	9.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	137	8.9%	165	8.3%
Grant	24	1.6%	73	3.7%	Stevens	9	0.6%	10	0.5%
Grays Harbor	22	1.4%	33	1.7%	Thurston	65	4.2%	85	4.3%
Island	10	0.6%	12	0.6%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	7	0.5%	10	0.5%	Walla Walla	15	1.0%	17	0.9%
King	356	23.1%	458	23.1%	Whatcom	48	3.1%	58	2.9%
Kitsap	46	3.0%	51	2.6%	Whitman	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
Kittitas	5	0.3%	5	0.3%	Yakima	88	5.7%	134	6.8%
Klickitat	5	0.3%	9	0.5%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	1,540	100.0%	1,979	100.0%

## CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Total Clients	1,979	100.0%	1,585	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Female	878	44.4%	689	43.5%
Male	1,101	55.6%	896	56.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Hispanic or Latino	430	21.7%	257	16.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino <sup>9</sup>	1,549	78.3%	1,328	83.8%
White	964	48.7%	869	54.8%
Black/African American	245	12.4%	203	12.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	63	3.2%	53	3.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	133	6.7%	104	6.6%
Two or More Races	59	3.0%	44	2.8%
Race Not Reported	85	4.3%	55	3.5%

Marital Status	All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Separated	118	7.4%
Married	81	5.1%
Never Married	989	62.4%
Divorced	300	18.9%
Widowed	29	1.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	68	4.3%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
U.S. Citizen	1,648	83.3%	1,422	89.7%
Resident Noncitizen	35	1.8%	29	1.8%
U.S. National <sup>10</sup>	4	0.2%	2	0.1%
Undocumented Noncitizen <sup>11</sup>	264	13.3%	126	7.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	28	1.4%	6	0.4%

<sup>9</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

<sup>11</sup> CEAP is one of the few programs that an undocumented noncitizen is qualified to receive.

## CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults	
Homeless <sup>12</sup>	734	37.1%	682	43.0%

Education Status	All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	433	27.3%
High School Graduate or GED	743	46.9%
Some College or College Degree	390	24.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	19	1.2%

Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	17	0.9%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	103	5.2%		
6 – 10 Years Old	107	5.4%		
11 – 15 Years Old	110	5.6%		
16 – 17 Years Old	57	2.9%		
18 – 24 Years Old	161	8.1%	161	10.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	498	25.2%	498	31.4%
35 – 44 Years Old	479	24.2%	479	30.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	296	15.0%	296	18.7%
55 – 64 Years Old	142	7.2%	142	9.0%
65+ Years Old	9	0.5%	9	0.6%
Average Age of Children	9.0 Years			
Average Age of Adults	38.2 Years			

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay <sup>13</sup>	1.5 Months

<sup>12</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

<sup>13</sup> Average cumulative months adult clients received CEAP since July 1997.

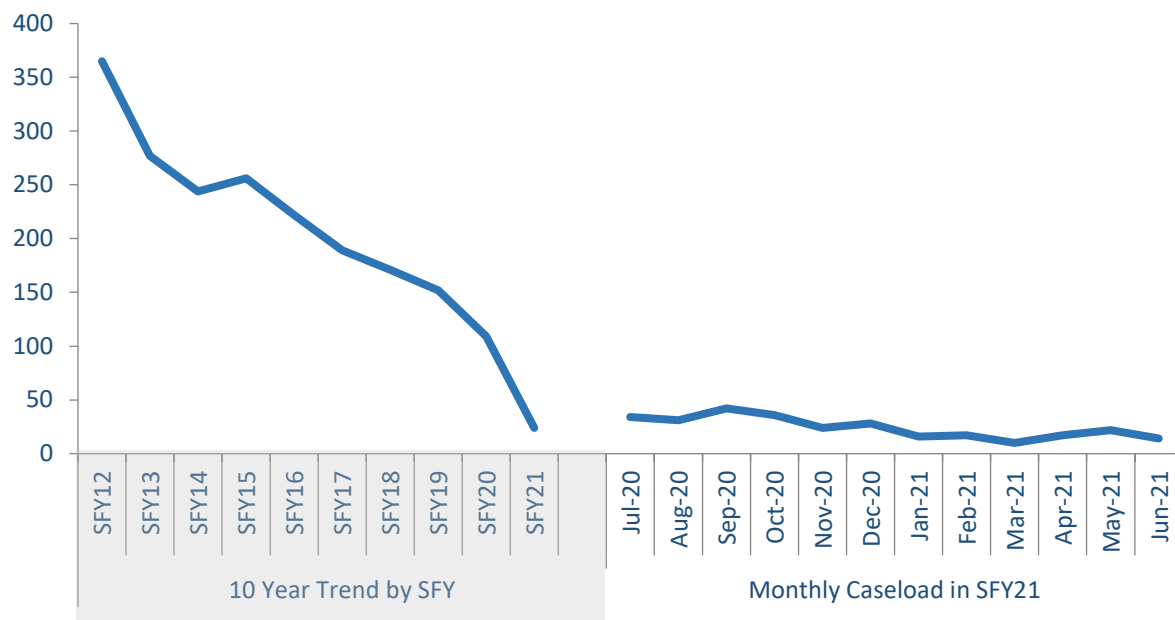
## Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	109 (30 - 179)	24 (10 - 42)	-78.0% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	351 (89 - 571)	84 (35 - 149)	-76.1% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	137 (38 - 218)	30 (12 - 50)	-78.1% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	214 (51 - 353)	54 (23 - 99)	-74.8% (Decrease)	↓
State Population <sup>14</sup>	7,656,200	7,766,925	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	61.0%	64.3%	3.3% Point (Increase)	↑
Average Persons Per Case	3.2	3.5	0.3 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Children Per Case	2.0	2.3	0.3 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Children Per Adult	1.6	1.8	0.2 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>15</sup>	\$1,180.53 (\$1,137.34 - \$1,211.96)	\$1,184.02 (\$1,105.13 - \$1,239.02)	0.3% (Increase)	↑

<sup>14</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>15</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds

## DCA Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY12	365	SFY17	189
SFY13	277	SFY18	171
SFY14	244	SFY19	152
SFY15	256	SFY20	109
SFY16	222	SFY21	24

SFY 2021	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	34	110	\$40,796.57	\$1,199.90
August	31	103	\$34,802.14	\$1,122.65
September	42	149	\$50,550.36	\$1,203.58
October	36	120	\$41,742.40	\$1,159.51
November	24	93	\$27,558.90	\$1,148.29
December	28	105	\$33,308.30	\$1,189.58
January	16	62	\$19,824.25	\$1,239.02
February	17	62	\$18,787.26	\$1,105.13
March	10	35	\$12,090.00	\$1,209.00
April	17	48	\$19,225.31	\$1,130.90
May	22	69	\$25,366.04	\$1,153.00
June	14	47	\$16,947.00	\$1,210.50
Mo. Avg.	24	84	\$28,416.54	\$1,184.02



## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

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	85	29.2%	305	30.4%	84	28.9%	303	30.2%
Region 2 CSOs	83	28.5%	288	28.7%	82	28.2%	286	28.5%
Region 3 CSOs	123	42.3%	410	40.9%	125	43.0%	414	41.3%
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	291	100.0%	1,003	100.0%	291	100.0%	1,003	100.0%

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	2	0.7%	6	0.6%	2	0.7%	6	0.6%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	4	1.4%	14	1.4%	4	1.4%	14	1.4%
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	15	5.2%	56	5.6%	15	5.2%	56	5.6%
MOSES LAKE	2	0.7%	5	0.5%	2	0.7%	5	0.5%
NEWPORT	1	0.3%	6	0.6%	1	0.3%	6	0.6%
OKANOGAN	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	14	4.8%	45	4.5%	14	4.8%	45	4.5%
SPOKANE TRENT	25	8.6%	94	9.4%	24	8.2%	92	9.2%
SUNNYSIDE	4	1.4%	12	1.2%	4	1.4%	12	1.2%
TOPPENISH	3	1.0%	12	1.2%	2	0.7%	10	1.0%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
WENATCHEE	2	0.7%	7	0.7%	2	0.7%	7	0.7%
WHITE SALMON	2	0.7%	7	0.7%	2	0.7%	7	0.7%
YAKIMA	10	3.4%	38	3.8%	10	3.4%	38	3.8%
Region 1 Total	85	29.2%	305	30.4%	84	28.9%	303	30.2%

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (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	5	1.7%	14	1.4%	5	1.7%	14	1.4%
AUBURN	9	3.1%	38	3.8%	9	3.1%	38	3.8%
BELLINGHAM	2	0.7%	9	0.9%	2	0.7%	9	0.9%
BELLTOWN	3	1.0%	9	0.9%	3	1.0%	9	0.9%
CAPITOL HILL	1	0.3%	4	0.4%	1	0.3%	4	0.4%
EVERETT	2	0.7%	4	0.4%	2	0.7%	4	0.4%
FEDERAL WAY	12	4.1%	44	4.4%	12	4.1%	44	4.4%
KING EASTSIDE	2	0.7%	4	0.4%	2	0.7%	4	0.4%
KING NORTH	4	1.4%	15	1.5%	4	1.4%	15	1.5%
KING SOUTH	13	4.5%	52	5.2%	13	4.5%	52	5.2%
MT VERNON	4	1.4%	13	1.3%	4	1.4%	13	1.3%
OAK HARBOR	2	0.7%	5	0.5%	2	0.7%	5	0.5%
RAINIER	3	1.0%	14	1.4%	3	1.0%	14	1.4%
RENTON	7	2.4%	19	1.9%	7	2.4%	19	1.9%
SKY VALLEY	3	1.0%	11	1.1%	3	1.0%	11	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT	3	1.0%	7	0.7%	3	1.0%	7	0.7%
WHITE CENTER	8	2.7%	26	2.6%	7	2.4%	24	2.4%
Region 2 Total	83	28.5%	288	28.7%	82	28.2%	286	28.5%

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	3	1.0%	10	1.0%	3	1.0%	10	1.0%
BREMERTON	6	2.1%	28	2.8%	6	2.1%	28	2.8%
CHEHALIS	3	1.0%	9	0.9%	3	1.0%	9	0.9%
COLUMBIA RIVER	29	10.0%	92	9.2%	30	10.3%	94	9.4%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	9	3.1%	31	3.1%	9	3.1%	31	3.1%
LAKEWOOD	13	4.5%	43	4.3%	13	4.5%	43	4.3%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	11	3.8%	30	3.0%	12	4.1%	32	3.2%
PIERCE NORTH	20	6.9%	61	6.1%	19	6.5%	59	5.9%
PIERCE SOUTH	14	4.8%	49	4.9%	15	5.2%	51	5.1%
PORT ANGELES	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	10	3.4%	38	3.8%	10	3.4%	38	3.8%
SHELTON	5	1.7%	19	1.9%	5	1.7%	19	1.9%
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	123	42.3%	410	40.9%	125	43.0%	414	41.3%

## DCA Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	Lewis	3	1.0%	9	0.9%
Asotin	2	0.7%	6	0.6%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	7	2.4%	22	2.2%	Mason	5	1.7%	19	1.9%
Chelan	1	0.3%	4	0.4%	Okanogan	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	30	10.3%	94	9.4%	Pend Oreille	1	0.3%	6	0.6%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	57	19.6%	191	19.0%
Cowlitz	8	2.7%	29	2.9%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	Skagit	4	1.4%	13	1.3%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	8	2.7%	34	3.4%	Snohomish	13	4.5%	36	3.6%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	38	13.1%	137	13.7%
Grant	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	Stevens	4	1.4%	14	1.4%
Grays Harbor	3	1.0%	10	1.0%	Thurston	12	4.1%	32	3.2%
Island	2	0.7%	5	0.5%	Wahkiakum	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
King	61	21.0%	223	22.2%	Whatcom	2	0.7%	9	0.9%
Kitsap	6	2.1%	28	2.8%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	16	5.5%	60	6.0%
Klickitat	2	0.7%	7	0.7%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	291	100.0%	1,003	100.0%

## DCA Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
<b>Female</b>	590	58.8%	279	76.4%
<b>Male</b>	413	41.2%	86	23.6%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>18.9%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>774</b>	<b>77.2%</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>81.1%</b>
White	366	36.5%	162	44.4%
Black/African American	207	20.6%	69	18.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	88	8.8%	34	9.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	25	2.5%	8	2.2%
Two or More Races	40	4.0%	11	3.0%
Race Not Reported	48	4.8%	12	3.3%

Marital Status	All Adults	
<b>Separated</b>	30	8.2%
<b>Married</b>	91	24.9%
<b>Never Married</b>	184	50.4%
<b>Divorced</b>	56	15.3%
<b>Widowed</b>	3	0.8%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	1	0.3%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	960	95.7%	337	92.3%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	42	4.2%	27	7.4%
<b>U.S. National<sup>17</sup></b>	1	0.1%	1	0.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>16</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>17</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

## DCA Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

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

<u>Homeless Status</u>	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
<b>Homeless<sup>18</sup></b>	54	5.4%	20	5.5%

<u>Education Status</u>	<u>All Adults</u>	
<b>Less than a High School Diploma</b>	55	15.1%
<b>High School Graduate or GED</b>	183	50.1%
<b>Some College or College Degree</b>	126	34.5%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	1	0.3%

<u>Age</u>	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
<b>&lt; 1 Year Old</b>	28	2.8%	N/A	
<b>1 – 5 Years Old</b>	205	20.4%		
<b>6 – 10 Years Old</b>	215	21.4%		
<b>11 – 15 Years Old</b>	142	14.2%		
<b>16 – 17 Years Old</b>	48	4.8%		
<b>18 – 24 Years Old</b>	38	3.8%	38	10.4%
<b>25 – 34 Years Old</b>	178	17.7%	178	48.8%
<b>35 – 44 Years Old</b>	113	11.3%	113	31.0%
<b>45 – 54 Years Old</b>	31	3.1%	31	8.5%
<b>55 – 64 Years Old</b>	5	0.5%	5	1.4%
<b>65+ Years Old</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Average Age of Children</b>	7.8 Years			
<b>Average Age of Adults</b>	33.6 Years			

<u>Length of Stay</u>	
<b>Average Length of Stay<sup>19</sup></b>	1.7 Months

<sup>18</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

<sup>19</sup> Average cumulative number of months adult clients received DCA since July 1997.

## Selected Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

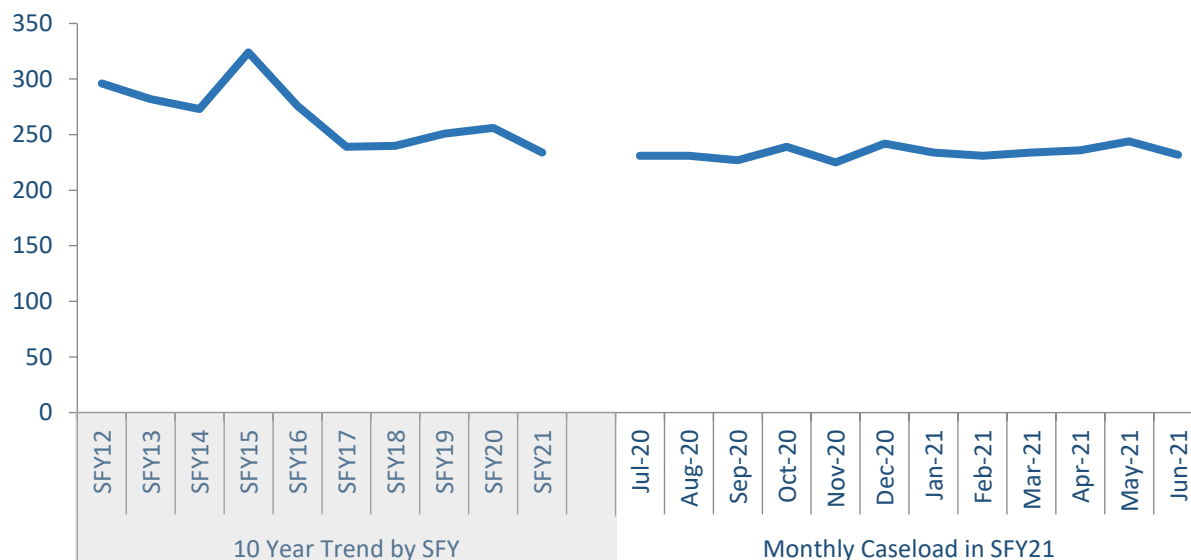
	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	256 (243 - 270)	234 (225 - 244)	-8.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	264 (249 - 278)	239 (230 - 254)	-9.5% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	255 (243 - 269)	234 (225 - 245)	-8.2% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	10 (6 - 15)	6 (4 - 9)	-40.0% (Decrease)	↓
State Population <sup>20</sup>	7,656,200	7,766,925	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	3.8%	2.5%	-1.3% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0	No Change	=
Average Children Per Case	Trace	Trace	No Change	=
Average Children Per Adult	Trace	Trace	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>21</sup>	\$53.68 (\$48.85 - \$61.88)	\$48.89 (\$45.10 - \$55.10)	-8.9% (Decrease)	↓

<sup>20</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

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



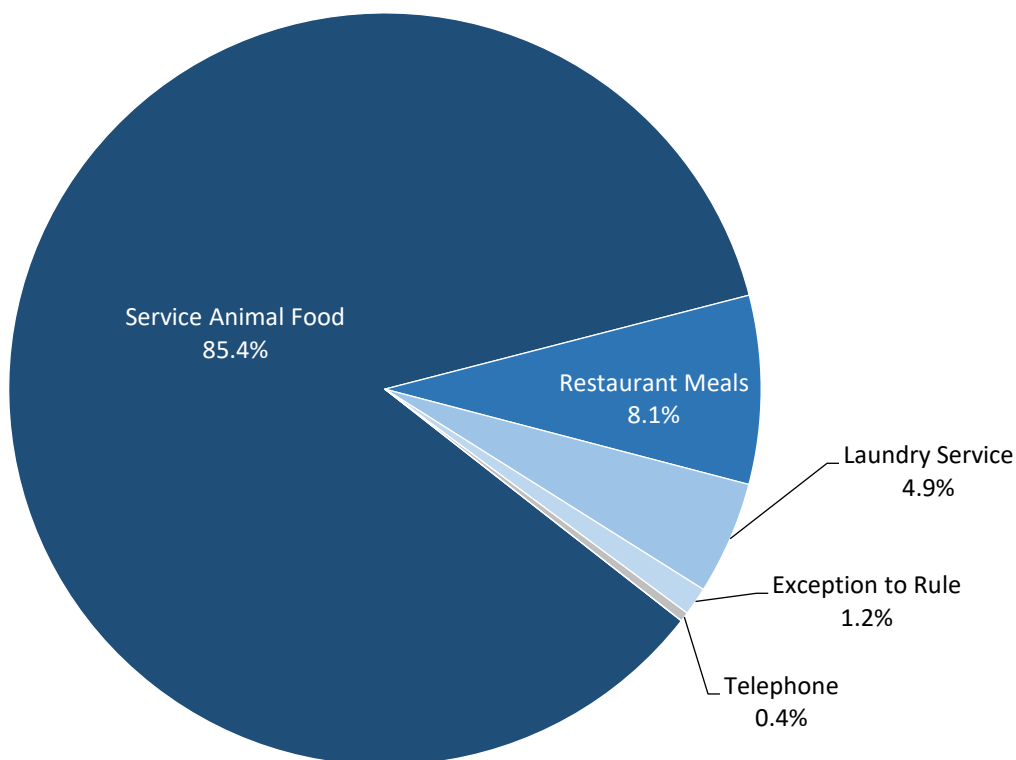
## OAR Caseload, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY12	296	SFY17	239
SFY13	282	SFY18	240
SFY14	273	SFY19	251
SFY15	324	SFY20	256
SFY16	276	SFY21	234

SFY 2021	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	234	239	\$10,873	\$46.47
August	231	236	\$11,158	\$48.30
September	239	244	\$11,023	\$46.12
October	242	248	\$11,453	\$47.33
November	234	241	\$10,978	\$46.91
December	231	236	\$12,009	\$51.99
January	227	232	\$11,441	\$50.40
February	225	230	\$11,323	\$50.32
March	232	238	\$12,041	\$51.90
April	231	233	\$10,985	\$47.55
May	236	240	\$13,005	\$55.10
June	244	254	\$11,004	\$45.10
Mo. Avg.	234	239	\$11,441	\$48.89

## Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type<sup>22</sup>, SFY 2021



Average Monthly OAR Caseload		
OAR Case Type	# of Cases	% of Total
Service Animal Food	211	85.4%
Restaurant Meals	20	8.1%
Laundry Service	12	4.9%
Exception to Rule	3	1.2%
Telephone	1	0.4%
Home Delivered Meals	0	0.0%
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>22</sup> Numbers are based on the average monthly caseload by type. A case may receive more than one type of OAR assistance. As a result, the sum of OAR cases by type may exceed the monthly average cases that received OAR in the SFY.

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 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	50	20.5%	53	20.9%	83	34.0%	86	33.9%
Region 2 CSOs	32	13.1%	33	13.0%	85	34.8%	86	33.9%
Region 3 CSOs	26	10.7%	32	12.6%	76	31.1%	82	32.3%
CSCCs	132	54.1%	132	52.0%	N/A			
HCS	4	1.6%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	244	100.0%	254	100.0%	244	100.0%	254	100.0%

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
COLVILLE	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
ELLENSBURG	4	1.6%	4	1.6%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
GOLDENDALE	5	2.0%	7	2.8%	5	2.0%	7	2.8%
KENNEWICK	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
MOSES LAKE	29	11.9%	30	11.8%	34	13.9%	35	13.8%
NEWPORT	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	9	3.7%	9	3.5%
SPOKANE TRENT	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	12	4.9%	12	4.7%
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%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
WENATCHEE	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
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	50	20.5%	53	20.9%	83	34.0%	86	33.9%

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
AUBURN	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	5	2.0%	5	2.0%
BELLINGHAM	6	2.5%	6	2.4%	16	6.6%	16	6.3%
BELLTOWN	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	8	3.3%	8	3.1%
CAPITOL HILL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
EVERETT	3	1.2%	4	1.6%	9	3.7%	10	3.9%
FEDERAL WAY	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
KING EASTSIDE	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
KING NORTH	4	1.6%	4	1.6%	7	2.9%	7	2.8%
KING SOUTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
MT VERNON	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	9	3.7%	9	3.5%
OAK HARBOR	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
RAINIER	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
RENTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
SKY VALLEY	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	7	2.9%	7	2.8%
WHITE CENTER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
Region 2 Total	32	13.1%	33	13.0%	85	34.8%	86	33.9%

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 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	0.4%	1	0.4%	6	2.5%	6	2.4%
BREMERTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	2.5%	6	2.4%
CHEHALIS	6	2.5%	7	2.8%	7	2.9%	8	3.1%
COLUMBIA RIVER	8	3.3%	13	5.1%	15	6.1%	20	7.9%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	2.5%	6	2.4%
LAKEWOOD	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	10	4.1%	10	3.9%
PIERCE NORTH	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	6	2.5%	6	2.4%
PIERCE SOUTH	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
PORT ANGELES	4	1.6%	4	1.6%	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
PORT TOWNSEND	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.0%	5	2.0%
SHELTON	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	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%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	26	10.7%	32	12.6%	76	31.1%	82	32.3%

## OAR Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	132	54.1%	132	52.0%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>54.1%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>52.0%</b>

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%
<b>Other Locations Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELLINGHAM HCS	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
EVERETT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.4%</b>



## OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2021 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	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
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	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
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	2	0.8%	2	0.8%

## OAR Caseload by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	Lewis	7	2.9%	8	3.1%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Benton	2	0.8%	2	0.8%	Mason	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
Chelan	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	Okanogan	3	1.2%	3	1.2%
Clallam	4	1.6%	4	1.6%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	15	6.1%	20	7.9%	Pend Oreille	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	16	6.6%	16	6.3%
Cowlitz	5	2.0%	5	2.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	Skagit	9	3.7%	9	3.5%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	Snohomish	21	8.6%	22	8.7%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	21	8.6%	21	8.3%
Grant	32	13.1%	33	13.0%	Stevens	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
Grays Harbor	6	2.5%	6	2.4%	Thurston	10	4.1%	10	3.9%
Island	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	Wahkiakum	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Jefferson	4	1.6%	4	1.6%	Walla Walla	2	0.8%	2	0.8%
King	36	14.8%	36	14.2%	Whatcom	16	6.6%	16	6.3%
Kitsap	6	2.5%	6	2.4%	Whitman	1	0.4%	1	0.4%
Kittitas	3	1.2%	3	1.2%	Yakima	4	1.6%	4	1.6%
Klickitat	5	2.0%	7	2.8%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	244	100.0%	254	100.0%

## OAR Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender			All Clients
<b>Female</b>	176	69.3%	
<b>Male</b>	78	30.7%	
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%	

Ethnicity and Race			All Clients
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>233</b>	<b>91.7%</b>	
White	199	78.3%	
Black/African American	10	3.9%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	2.0%	
Two or More Races	4	1.6%	
Race Not Reported	15	5.9%	

Marital Status			All Adults
<b>Separated</b>	25	10.2%	
<b>Married</b>	7	2.9%	
<b>Never Married</b>	112	45.7%	
<b>Divorced</b>	92	37.6%	
<b>Widowed</b>	5	2.0%	
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	4	1.6%	

Citizenship Status			All Clients
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	251	98.8%	
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	3	1.2%	
<b>U.S. National<sup>24</sup></b>	0	0.0%	
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	

<sup>23</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>24</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

## OAR Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status			All Clients
Homeless <sup>25</sup>	51	20.1%	

Education Status			All Adults
Less than a High School Diploma	58	23.7%	
High School Graduate or GED	121	49.4%	
Some College or College Degree	62	25.3%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4	1.6%	

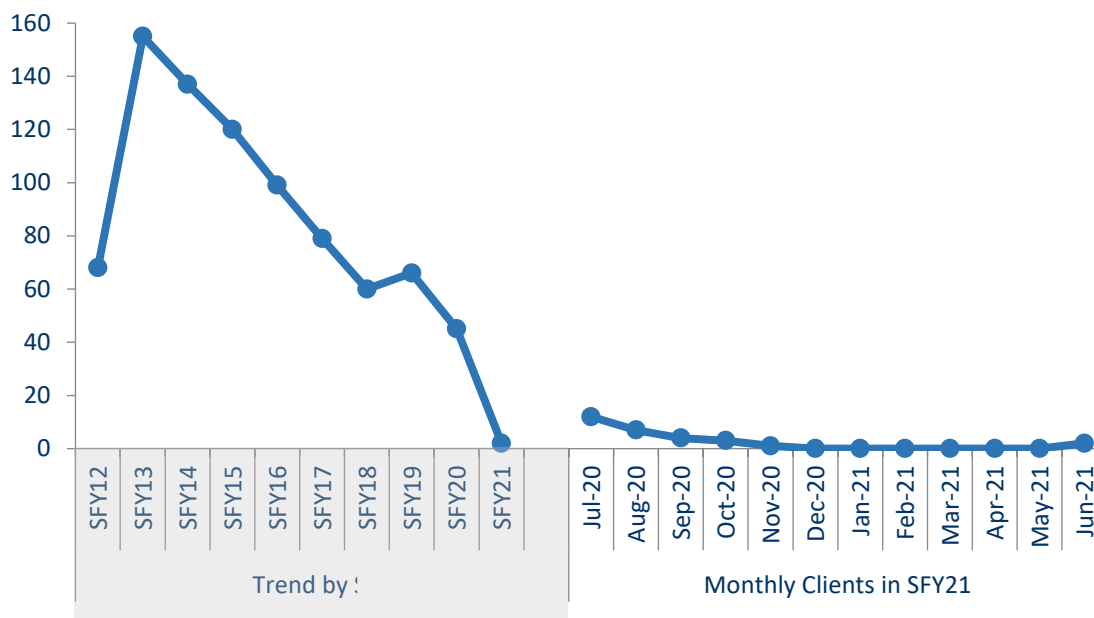
Age			All Clients
< 1 Year Old	1	0.4%	
1 – 5 Years Old	2	0.8%	
6 – 10 Years Old	1	0.4%	
11 – 15 Years Old	3	1.2%	
16 – 17 Years Old	2	0.8%	
18 – 24 Years Old	8	3.1%	
25 – 34 Years Old	23	9.1%	
35 – 44 Years Old	42	16.5%	
45 – 54 Years Old	61	24.0%	
55 – 64 Years Old	70	27.6%	
65+ Years Old	41	16.1%	
Average Age of Clients			50.2 Years

<sup>25</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

## Selected Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	45 (14 -61)	2 (0 - 12)	-95.6% (Decrease)	↓
State Population <sup>26</sup> 18 and Over	5,958,785	6,084,554	3.8% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Population Age 18 and Over	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)	\$326.58 (\$308.99 - \$352.86)	\$335.45 (\$0.00 - \$363.00)	2.7% (Increase)	↑

<sup>26</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

PWA Clients, SFY 2012<sup>27</sup> – 2021

SFY	Monthly Avg. Clients	SFY	Monthly Avg. Clients
SFY12	68	SFY17	79
SFY13	155	SFY18	60
SFY14	137	SFY19	66
SFY15	120	SFY20	45
SFY16	99	SFY 21	2

SFY 2021	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	12	\$3,921	\$326.75
August	7	\$2,541	\$363.00
September	4	\$1,452	\$363.00
October	3	\$1,089	\$363.00
November	1	\$363	\$363.00
December	0	\$0	\$0.00
January	0	\$0	\$0.00
February	0	\$0	\$0.00
March	0	\$0	\$0.00
April	0	\$0	\$0.00
May	0	\$0	\$0.00
June	2	\$362	\$181.00
Mo. Avg.	2	\$811	\$335.45

<sup>27</sup> 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, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

Overview	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	1	6.7%	1	6.7%
Region 2 CSOs	2	13.3%	1	6.7%
Region 3 CSOs	12	80.0%	13	86.7%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	N/A	
HCS	0	0.0%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	15	100.0%	15	100.0%

## PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MEDICAL LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOSES LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE TRENT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	1	6.7%	1	6.7%
Region 1 Total	1	6.7%	1	6.7%



## PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AUBURN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELLINGHAM	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELLTOWN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CAPITOL HILL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EVERETT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FEDERAL WAY	1	6.7%	0	0.0%
KING EASTSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING NORTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING SOUTH	1	6.7%	1	6.7%
MT VERNON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RENTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE CENTER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	2	13.3%	1	6.7%

## PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BREMERTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	2	13.3%	2	13.3%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LAKEWOOD	4	26.7%	4	26.7%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	1	6.7%	2	13.3%
PIERCE NORTH	2	13.3%	2	13.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	2	13.3%	2	13.3%
PORT ANGELES	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	1	6.7%	1	6.7%
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	12	80.0%	13	86.7%

## PWA Clients by County of Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	Lewis	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%	Mason	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%	Okanogan	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%
Clark	2	13.3%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	Pierce	9	60.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	Skagit	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	Snohomish	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	Spokane	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%	Stevens	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	Thurston	2	13.3%
Island	0	0.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	0	0.0%
King	1	6.7%	Whatcom	0	0.0%
Kitsap	0	0.0%	Whitman	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	Yakima	1	6.7%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	15	100.0%

## PWA Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	15	100.0%

Gender		All Clients
Female	15	100.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race		All Clients
Hispanic or Latino	1	6.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino <sup>28</sup>	14	93.3%
White	9	60.0%
Black/African American	1	6.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	3	20.0%
Race Not Reported	1	6.7%

Marital Status		All Clients
Separated	1	6.7%
Married	3	20.0%
Never Married	11	73.3%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Citizenship Status		All Clients
U.S. Citizen	15	100.0%
Resident Noncitizen	0	0.0%
U.S. National <sup>29</sup>	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

<sup>28</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>29</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

## PWA Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

All Clients		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Homeless Status		
All Clients		
Homeless <sup>30</sup>	6	40.0%
Education Status		
All Clients		
Less than a High School Diploma	4	26.7%
High School Graduate or GED	10	66.7%
Some College or College Degree	1	6.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%
Age		
All Clients		
< 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 – 24 Years Old	1	6.7%
25 – 34 Years Old	10	66.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	4	26.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	0	0.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%
Average Age of Clients		
32.0 Years		
Length of Stay <sup>31</sup>		
Average Length of Stay		
8.5 Months		

<sup>30</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

<sup>31</sup> Average Length of Stay Since November 2011

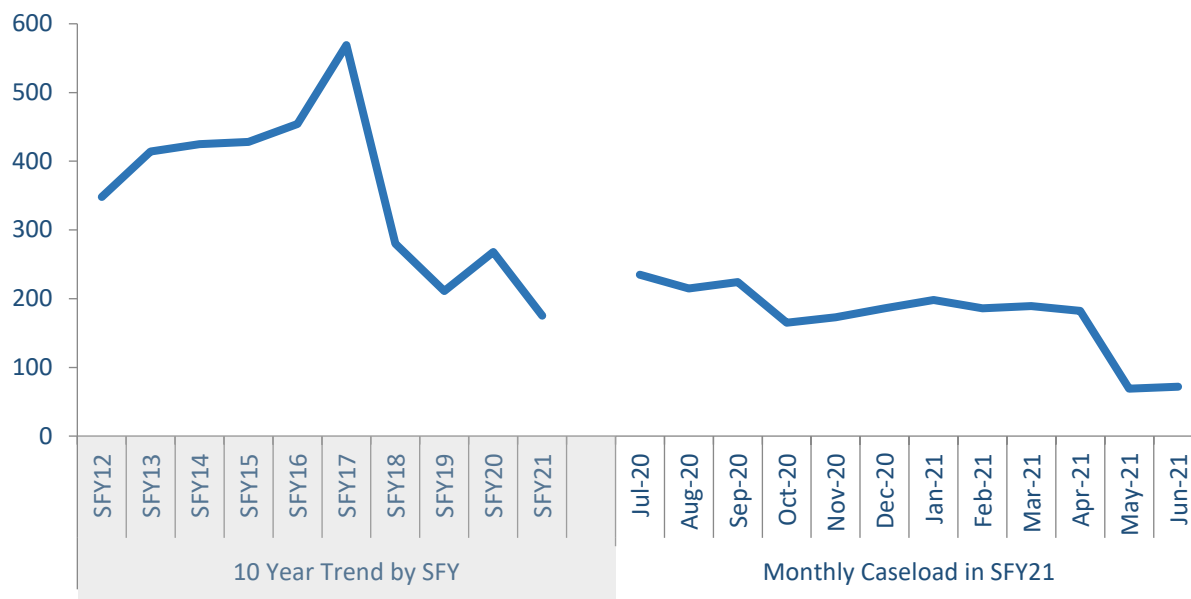
## Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	268 (219 - 309)	175 (69 - 235)	-34.7% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	318 (260 - 368)	204 (86 - 272)	-35.8% (Decrease)	↓
State Population <sup>32</sup> Age 18 and Over	5,958,785	6,084,554	2.1% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State 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) <sup>33</sup>	\$337.63 (\$309.15 - \$356.78)	\$357.82 (\$342.44 - \$373.75)	6.0% (Increase)	↑

<sup>32</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>33</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

## RCA Clients, SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Monthly Average Cases	SFY	Monthly Average Cases
SFY12	348	SFY17	569
SFY13	414	SFY18	280
SFY14	425	SFY19	211
SFY15	428	SFY20	268
SFY16	454	SFY21	175

SFY 2021	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	235	272	\$87,185	\$371.00
August	215	252	\$76,271	\$354.75
September	224	263	\$77,619	\$346.51
October	165	189	\$56,502	\$342.44
November	173	199	\$62,243	\$359.79
December	186	212	\$66,306	\$356.48
January	198	230	\$70,468	\$355.90
February	186	223	\$67,810	\$364.57
March	189	226	\$68,632	\$363.13
April	182	214	\$67,661	\$371.76
May	69	87	\$25,789	\$373.75
June	72	86	\$24,936	\$346.33
Mo. Avg.	175	204	\$62,619	\$357.82

**RCA Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated**

Country	# of Clients	% of Statewide Clients
<b>State Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>100%</b>
Ukraine	252	52.7%
Afghanistan	58	12.1%
Moldova	28	5.9%
Russia	23	4.8%
Eritrea	17	3.6%
Iraq	13	2.7%
Ethiopia	11	2.3%
Iran	10	2.1%
<b>Countries with Less than 10 Clients</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>13.8%</b>



## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

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	9.9%	48	10.0%	39	9.4%	48	10.0%
Region 2 CSOs	261	63.2%	299	62.6%	262	63.4%	298	62.3%
Region 3 CSOs	111	26.9%	131	27.4%	112	27.1%	132	27.6%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	413	100.0%	478	100.0%	413	100.0%	478	100.0%

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	22	5.3%	23	4.8%	20	4.8%	23	4.8%
MOSES LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	9	2.2%	13	2.7%	9	2.2%	13	2.7%
SPOKANE TRENT	10	2.4%	12	2.5%	10	2.4%	12	2.5%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	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	41	9.9%	48	10.0%	39	9.4%	48	10.0%

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (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	33	8.0%	33	6.9%	36	8.7%	34	7.1%
AUBURN	46	11.1%	55	11.5%	43	10.4%	51	10.7%
BELLINGHAM	10	2.4%	11	2.3%	10	2.4%	11	2.3%
BELLTOWN	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
CAPITOL HILL	4	1.0%	4	0.8%	4	1.0%	4	0.8%
EVERETT	28	6.8%	37	7.7%	29	7.0%	38	7.9%
FEDERAL WAY	14	3.4%	16	3.3%	16	3.9%	19	4.0%
KING EASTSIDE	12	2.9%	13	2.7%	12	2.9%	13	2.7%
KING NORTH	5	1.2%	5	1.0%	4	1.0%	4	0.8%
KING SOUTH	37	9.0%	43	9.0%	35	8.5%	41	8.6%
MT VERNON	4	1.0%	7	1.5%	4	1.0%	7	1.5%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	12	2.9%	12	2.5%	12	2.9%	12	2.5%
RENTON	12	2.9%	15	3.1%	14	3.4%	17	3.6%
SKY VALLEY	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT	3	0.7%	4	0.8%	3	0.7%	4	0.8%
WHITE CENTER	39	9.4%	42	8.8%	39	9.4%	42	8.8%
Region 2 Total	261	63.2%	299	62.6%	262	63.4%	298	62.3%

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BREMERTON	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	62	15.0%	74	15.5%	63	15.3%	75	15.7%
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	11	2.7%	13	2.7%	11	2.7%	13	2.7%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
PIERCE NORTH	16	3.9%	17	3.6%	16	3.9%	17	3.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	14	3.4%	18	3.8%	14	3.4%	18	3.8%
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	7	1.7%	8	1.7%	7	1.7%	8	1.7%
SHELTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	111	26.9%	131	27.4%	112	27.1%	132	27.6%

## RCA Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2021 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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	13	3.1%	14	2.9%	Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	63	15.3%	75	15.7%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	48	11.6%	56	11.7%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	4	1.0%	7	1.5%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	7	1.7%	9	1.9%	Snohomish	68	16.5%	76	15.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	19	4.6%	25	5.2%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Thurston	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
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	180	43.6%	204	42.7%	Whatcom	10	2.4%	11	2.3%
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	413	100.0%	478	100.0%

## RCA Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	478	100.0%

Gender			All Clients
Female	231	48.3%	
Male	247	51.7%	
Unknown	0	0.0%	

Ethnicity and Race			All Clients
Hispanic or Latino	21	4.4%	
Not Hispanic or Latino <sup>34</sup>	457	95.6%	
White	345	72.2%	
Black/African American	50	10.5%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	6.9%	
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%	
Two or More Races	0	0.0%	
Race Not Reported	29	6.1%	

Marital Status			All Clients
Separated	1	0.2%	
Married	176	36.8%	
Never Married	257	53.8%	
Divorced	16	3.3%	
Widowed	24	5.0%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4	0.8%	

Immigration Status			All Clients
Refugee	438	91.6%	
Asylee	32	6.7%	
Not Refugee	2	0.4%	
Cuban/Haitian	2	0.4%	
Victims of Trafficking	2	0.4%	
Special Immigrant	2	0.4%	

<sup>34</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

## RCA Client Demographics, SFY 2021 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status			All Clients
Homeless <sup>35</sup>	17	3.6%	

Education Status			All Clients
Less than a High School Diploma	106	22.2%	
High School Graduate or GED	224	46.9%	
Some College or College Degree	126	26.4%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	22	4.6%	

Age		All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A	
18 – 24 Years Old	175	36.6%	
25 – 34 Years Old	122	25.5%	
35 – 44 Years Old	31	6.5%	
45 – 54 Years Old	38	7.9%	
55 – 64 Years Old	69	14.4%	
65+ Years Old	43	9.0%	
Average Age of Adults	36.8 Years		

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay <sup>36</sup>	8.0 Months

<sup>35</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

<sup>36</sup> Average cumulative number of months adult clients received RCA since July 1997. RCA provides up to 8 months of cash assistance for newly arrived single and married adults in the U.S. who are not eligible for TANF.

## Selected State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program Characteristics<sup>37</sup>, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	40,331 (39,827 - 40,701)	40,764 (40,574 - 40,941)	1.1% (Increase)	↑
<b>State Population<sup>38</sup></b>	7,656,200	7,766,925	1.4% (Increase)	↑
<b>Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population</b>	0.5%	0.5%	No Change	=
<b>State Population Age 18 and Over</b>	5,958,785	6,084,554	2.1% (Increase)	↑
<b>Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Population Age 18 and Over</b>	0.7%	0.7%	No Change	=
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>39</sup></b>	\$40.01 (\$40.00 - \$40.03)	\$39.13 (\$38.25 - \$40.00)	-2.2% (Decrease)	↓

<sup>37</sup> The Social Security Act requires Washington state 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 DSHS SSP by the Developmental Disability Administration; or (6) are receiving SSI as a foster child who receives specific services through the Department of Children, Youth & Families (DCYF) 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.

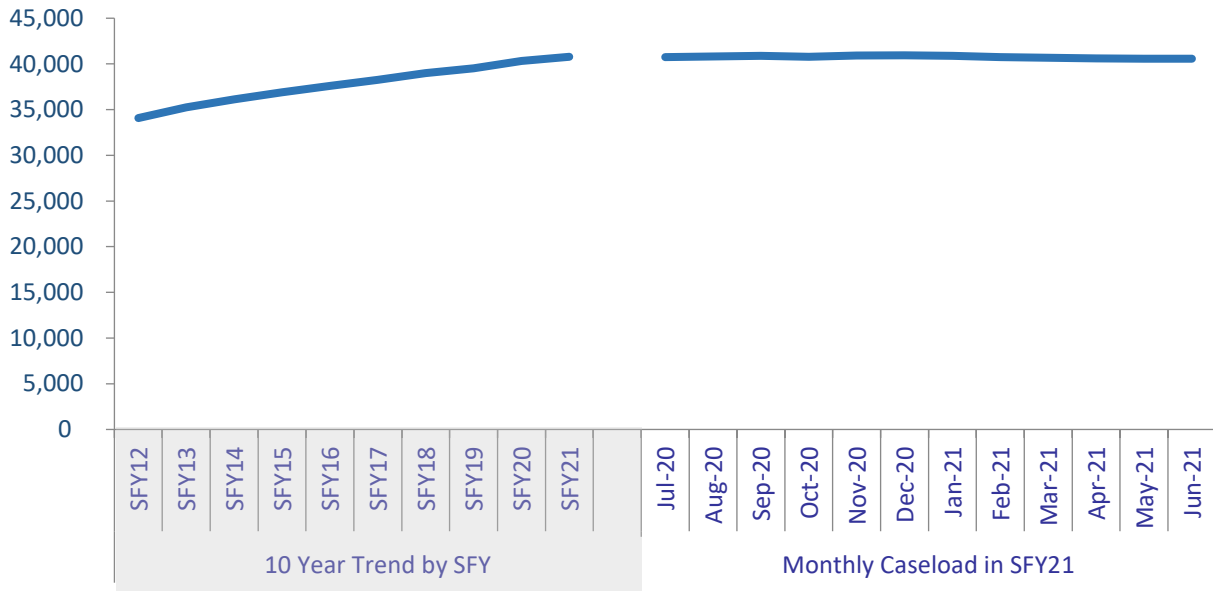
Numbers reported here represent the cases managed by ESA only.

<sup>38</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>39</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.



## SSP Clients SFY 2012 – 2021



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY12	34,075	SFY17	38,254
SFY13	35,241	SFY18	38,996
SFY14	36,110	SFY19	39,522
SFY15	36,908	SFY20	40,331
SFY16	37,577	SFY21	40,764

SFY 2021	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	40,735	\$1,629,419	\$40.00
August	40,825	\$1,633,099	\$40.00
September	40,885	\$1,635,379	\$40.00
October	40,784	\$1,631,379	\$40.00
November	40,920	\$1,636,898	\$40.00
December	40,941	\$1,637,698	\$40.00
January	40,870	\$1,563,456	\$38.25
February	40,748	\$1,558,828	\$38.26
March	40,690	\$1,556,418	\$38.25
April	40,609	\$1,553,320	\$38.25
May	40,583	\$1,552,359	\$38.25
June	40,574	\$1,552,206	\$38.26
Mo. Avg.	40,764	\$1,595,038	\$39.13

## SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

Overview	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	1,983	4.9%	8,047	19.8%
Region 2 CSOs	4,807	11.8%	20,634	50.9%
Region 3 CSOs	2,668	6.6%	11,885	29.3%
CSCCs	14,146	34.9%	N/A	
HCS	16,518	40.7%		
DDA LTC and Spec Programs	452	1.1%		
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	8	<0.1%
State Total	40,574	100.0%	40,574	100.0%

## SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	38	0.1%	128	0.3%
COLFAX	29	0.1%	103	0.3%
COLVILLE	87	0.2%	302	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	21	0.1%	100	0.2%
GOLDENDALE	31	0.1%	85	0.2%
KENNEWICK	282	0.7%	1,224	3.0%
MOSES LAKE	138	0.3%	497	1.2%
NEWPORT	36	0.1%	130	0.3%
OKANOGAN	82	0.2%	288	0.7%
REPUBLIC	16	<0.1%	62	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	199	0.5%	1,147	2.8%
SPOKANE TRENT	399	1.0%	1,684	4.2%
SUNNYSIDE	93	0.2%	293	0.7%
TOPPENISH	81	0.2%	264	0.7%
WALLA WALLA	75	0.2%	318	0.8%
WENATCHEE	121	0.3%	429	1.1%
WHITE SALMON	17	<0.1%	44	0.1%
YAKIMA	238	0.6%	949	2.3%
Region 1 Total	1,983	4.9%	8,047	19.8%

## SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	461	1.1%	1,614	4.0%
AUBURN	213	0.5%	1,015	2.5%
BELLINGHAM	280	0.7%	1,082	2.7%
BELLTOWN	243	0.6%	1,450	3.6%
CAPITOL HILL	210	0.5%	1,110	2.7%
EVERETT	277	0.7%	1,319	3.3%
FEDERAL WAY	211	0.5%	936	2.3%
KING EASTSIDE	597	1.5%	2,094	5.2%
KING NORTH	332	0.8%	1,583	3.9%
KING SOUTH	333	0.8%	1,591	3.9%
MT VERNON	134	0.3%	605	1.5%
OAK HARBOR	48	0.1%	179	0.4%
RAINIER	387	1.0%	1,668	4.1%
RENTON	399	1.0%	1,509	3.7%
SKY VALLEY	100	0.2%	297	0.7%
SMOKEY POINT	147	0.4%	640	1.6%
WHITE CENTER	435	1.1%	1,942	4.8%
Region 2 Total	<b>4,807</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>20,634</b>	<b>50.9%</b>

## SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	128	0.3%	567	1.4%
BREMERTON	226	0.6%	910	2.2%
CHEHALIS	119	0.3%	481	1.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER	499	1.2%	2,422	6.0%
FORKS	11	<0.1%	70	0.2%
KELSO	146	0.4%	632	1.6%
LAKEWOOD	265	0.7%	1,113	2.7%
LONG BEACH	29	0.1%	87	0.2%
OLYMPIA	274	0.7%	1,156	2.8%
PIERCE NORTH	217	0.5%	1,259	3.1%
PIERCE SOUTH	308	0.8%	1,400	3.5%
PORT ANGELES	66	0.2%	328	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND	36	0.1%	186	0.5%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	238	0.6%	867	2.1%
SHELTON	76	0.2%	288	0.7%
SOUTH BEND	21	0.1%	85	0.2%
STEVENSON	9	<0.1%	34	0.1%
Region 3 Total	2,668	6.6%	11,885	29.3%

## SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	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	14,146	34.9%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>14,146</b>	<b>34.9%</b>

Other Locations	Office of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC & Spec Programs	451	1.1%
MEDICAL ELIG. DET SVC	0	0.0%
Health Care Authority	1	<0.1%
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE (PGST)	0	0.0%
<b>Other Locations Total</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

## SSP Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 201 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	49	0.1%
COLVILLE HCS	101	0.2%
ELLENSBURG HCS	36	0.1%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	11	<0.1%
MOSES LAKE HCS	206	0.5%
OKANOGAN HCS	78	0.2%
SPOKANE HCS	1,231	3.0%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	248	0.6%
TRI-CITIES HCS	502	1.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS	92	0.2%
WENATCHEE HCS	83	0.2%
YAKIMA HCS	222	0.5%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	946	2.3%
BELLINGHAM HCS	297	0.7%
EVERETT HCS	929	2.3%
HOLGATE HCS	6,701	16.5%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	263	0.6%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	1	<0.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>9,137</b>	<b>22.5%</b>

## SSP Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS	173	0.4%
BREMERTON HCS	276	0.7%
CHEHALIS HCS	140	0.3%
KELSO HCS	208	0.5%
OLYMPIA HCS	377	0.9%
PORT ANGELES HCS	87	0.2%
STEILACOOM HCS	1	<0.1%
TACOMA HCS	1,945	4.8%
VANCOUVER HCS	1,315	3.2%
Region 3 Total	<b>4,522</b>	<b>11.1%</b>



## SSP Clients by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	84	0.2%	Lewis	479	1.2%
Asotin	122	0.3%	Lincoln	45	0.1%
Benton	783	1.9%	Mason	290	0.7%
Chelan	315	0.8%	Okanogan	288	0.7%
Clallam	396	1.0%	Pacific	171	0.4%
Clark	2,437	6.0%	Pend Oreille	127	0.3%
Columbia	33	0.1%	Pierce	4,639	11.4%
Cowlitz	613	1.5%	San Juan	47	0.1%
Douglas	111	0.3%	Skagit	554	1.4%
Ferry	64	0.2%	Skamania	36	0.1%
Franklin	441	1.1%	Snohomish	3,866	9.5%
Garfield	5	<0.1%	Spokane	2,787	6.9%
Grant	422	1.0%	Stevens	298	0.7%
Grays Harbor	563	1.4%	Thurston	1,160	2.9%
Island	177	0.4%	Wahkiakum	20	<0.1%
Jefferson	186	0.5%	Walla Walla	283	0.7%
King	14,892	36.7%	Whatcom	1,083	2.7%
Kitsap	908	2.2%	Whitman	102	0.3%
Kittitas	100	0.2%	Yakima	1,499	3.7%
Klickitat	128	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	20	<0.1%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	40,574	100.0%

## SSP Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	40,574	100.0%

Gender		All Clients
Female	26,134	64.4%
Male	14,440	35.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race		All Clients
Hispanic or Latino	3,350	8.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino <sup>40</sup>	37,224	91.7%
White	19,160	47.2%
Black/African American	2,753	6.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10,359	25.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	814	2.0%
Two or More Races	282	0.7%
Race Not Reported	3,856	9.5%

Marital Status		All Adults
Separated	3,176	7.8%
Married	10,653	26.3%
Never Married	8,611	21.3%
Divorced	9,416	23.3%
Widowed	8,072	19.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	568	1.4%

Citizenship Status		All Clients
U.S. Citizen	34,728	85.6%
Resident Noncitizen	5,716	14.1%
U.S. National <sup>41</sup>	120	0.3%
Undocumented Noncitizen	10	<0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

<sup>40</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>41</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

## SSP Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Homeless Status</b>		
Homeless <sup>42</sup>	797	2.0%

<b>Education Status</b>		
All Adults		
Less than a High School Diploma	11,060	27.3%
High School Graduate or GED	20,117	49.7%
Some College or College Degree	5,377	13.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3,942	9.7%

<b>Age</b>		
All Clients		
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	14	<0.1%
6 – 10 Years Old	29	0.1%
11 – 15 Years Old	28	0.1%
16 – 17 Years Old	7	<0.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	129	0.3%
25 – 34 Years Old	306	0.8%
35 – 44 Years Old	441	1.1%
45 – 54 Years Old	559	1.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	1,053	2.6%
65+ Years Old	38,008	93.7%
Average Age of Recipients		
73.3 Years		

<b>Length of Stay</b>	
Average Length of Stay <sup>43</sup>	92.7 Months

<sup>42</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

<sup>43</sup> Average cumulative number of months adult clients received SSP Since July 1997

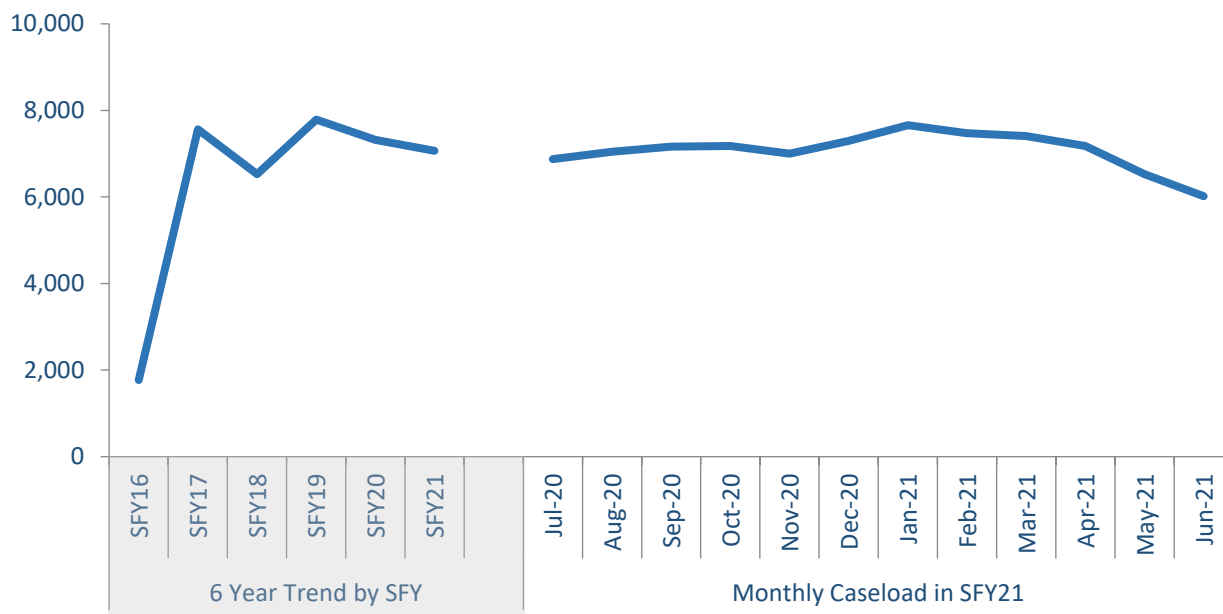
## Selected Working Family Support (WFS) Program Characteristics, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	7,316 (6,297 - 7,728)	7,068 (6,021 - 7,661)	-3.4% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	25,848 (22,418 - 27,648)	24,862 (21,235 - 26,851)	-3.8% (Decrease)	↓
State Population <sup>44</sup>	7,656,200	7,766,925	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Population	0.4%	0.4%	No Change	=
Average Persons Per Case	3.5	3.5	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>45</sup>	\$10.00 (\$10.00)	\$10.00 (\$10.00)	No Change	=

<sup>44</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>45</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

## WFS Caseload, SFY 2016 – 2021



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY12	N/A	SFY17	7,559
SFY13	N/A	SFY18	6,524
SFY14	N/A	SFY19	7,788
SFY15	N/A	SFY20	7,316
SFY16 <sup>46</sup>	1,770	SFY21	7,068

SFY 2021	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	6,874	24,278	\$68,740	\$10.00
August	7,042	24,879	\$70,420	\$10.00
September	7,163	25,247	\$71,630	\$10.00
October	7,176	25,273	\$71,760	\$10.00
November	7,000	24,629	\$70,000	\$10.00
December	7,296	25,586	\$72,960	\$10.00
January	7,661	26,851	\$76,610	\$10.00
February	7,473	26,268	\$74,730	\$10.00
March	7,408	26,059	\$74,080	\$10.00
April	7,175	25,186	\$71,750	\$10.00
May	6,524	22,857	\$65,240	\$10.00
June	6,021	21,235	\$60,210	\$10.00
Mo. Avg.	7,068	24,862	\$70,678	\$10.00

<sup>46</sup> 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 2021 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	2,202	36.6%	7,587	35.7%	2,201	36.6%	7,583	35.7%
Region 2 CSOs	1,603	26.6%	5,987	28.2%	1,600	26.6%	5,976	28.1%
Region 3 CSOs	2,214	36.8%	7,652	36.0%	2,218	36.8%	7,668	36.1%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	2	<0.1%	9	<0.1%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	<0.1%	8	<0.1%
State Total	6,021	100.0%	21,235	100.0%	6,021	100.0%	21,235	100.0%

## WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	41	0.7%	134	0.6%	41	0.7%	134	0.6%
COLFAX	30	0.5%	105	0.5%	30	0.5%	105	0.5%
COLVILLE	46	0.8%	161	0.8%	45	0.7%	158	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	24	0.4%	79	0.4%	24	0.4%	79	0.4%
GOLDENDALE	9	0.1%	36	0.2%	9	0.1%	36	0.2%
KENNEWICK	405	6.7%	1,415	6.7%	407	6.8%	1,425	6.7%
MOSES LAKE	175	2.9%	612	2.9%	175	2.9%	612	2.9%
NEWPORT	18	0.3%	57	0.3%	18	0.3%	57	0.3%
OKANOGAN	44	0.7%	136	0.6%	44	0.7%	136	0.6%
REPUBLIC	9	0.1%	32	0.2%	9	0.1%	32	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	269	4.5%	878	4.1%	309	5.1%	1,012	4.8%
SPOKANE TRENT	474	7.9%	1,633	7.7%	432	7.2%	1,490	7.0%
SUNNYSIDE	84	1.4%	314	1.5%	81	1.3%	301	1.4%
TOPPENISH	94	1.6%	356	1.7%	95	1.6%	359	1.7%
WALLA WALLA	55	0.9%	205	1.0%	55	0.9%	205	1.0%
WENATCHEE	107	1.8%	332	1.6%	108	1.8%	336	1.6%
WHITE SALMON	9	0.1%	30	0.1%	9	0.1%	30	0.1%
YAKIMA	309	5.1%	1,072	5.0%	310	5.1%	1,076	5.1%
Region 1 Total	2,202	36.6%	7,587	35.7%	2,201	36.6%	7,583	35.7%

## WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 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	101	1.7%	360	1.7%	101	1.7%	358	1.7%
AUBURN	149	2.5%	565	2.7%	150	2.5%	569	2.7%
BELLINGHAM	122	2.0%	459	2.2%	121	2.0%	456	2.1%
BELLTOWN	4	0.1%	14	0.1%	4	0.1%	14	0.1%
CAPITOL HILL	16	0.3%	60	0.3%	16	0.3%	60	0.3%
EVERETT	181	3.0%	642	3.0%	179	3.0%	636	3.0%
FEDERAL WAY	117	1.9%	451	2.1%	118	2.0%	453	2.1%
KING EASTSIDE	69	1.1%	238	1.1%	69	1.1%	238	1.1%
KING NORTH	43	0.7%	163	0.8%	43	0.7%	163	0.8%
KING SOUTH	173	2.9%	691	3.3%	174	2.9%	696	3.3%
MT VERNON	102	1.7%	342	1.6%	101	1.7%	338	1.6%
OAK HARBOR	40	0.7%	129	0.6%	41	0.7%	133	0.6%
RAINIER	69	1.1%	265	1.2%	68	1.1%	262	1.2%
RENTON	98	1.6%	361	1.7%	98	1.6%	361	1.7%
SKY VALLEY	33	0.5%	133	0.6%	32	0.5%	130	0.6%
SMOKEY POINT	118	2.0%	442	2.1%	117	1.9%	438	2.1%
WHITE CENTER	168	2.8%	672	3.2%	168	2.8%	671	3.2%
Region 2 Total	1,603	26.6%	5,987	28.2%	1,600	26.6%	5,976	28.1%



## WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2021 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	82	1.4%	260	1.2%	81	1.3%	256	1.2%
BREMERTON	137	2.3%	458	2.2%	137	2.3%	458	2.2%
CHEHALIS	89	1.5%	312	1.5%	89	1.5%	312	1.5%
COLUMBIA RIVER	500	8.3%	1,744	8.2%	502	8.3%	1,752	8.3%
FORKS	11	0.2%	43	0.2%	12	0.2%	47	0.2%
KELSO	160	2.7%	537	2.5%	159	2.6%	532	2.5%
LAKEWOOD	266	4.4%	954	4.5%	267	4.4%	957	4.5%
LONG BEACH	14	0.2%	49	0.2%	14	0.2%	49	0.2%
OLYMPIA	228	3.8%	756	3.6%	231	3.8%	766	3.6%
PIERCE NORTH	142	2.4%	507	2.4%	141	2.3%	501	2.4%
PIERCE SOUTH	228	3.8%	795	3.7%	224	3.7%	785	3.7%
PORT ANGELES	42	0.7%	129	0.6%	42	0.7%	129	0.6%
PORT TOWNSEND	13	0.2%	42	0.2%	13	0.2%	42	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	237	3.9%	836	3.9%	240	4.0%	849	4.0%
SHELTON	49	0.8%	170	0.8%	50	0.8%	173	0.8%
SOUTH BEND	10	0.2%	42	0.2%	10	0.2%	42	0.2%
STEVENSON	6	0.1%	18	0.1%	6	0.1%	18	0.1%
Region 3 Total	2,214	36.8%	7,652	36.0%	2,218	36.8%	7,668	36.1%

## WFS Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2021 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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%

## WFS Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA 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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELLINGHAM HCS OFC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EVERETT HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS OFFICE	2	<0.1%	9	<0.1%
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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	2	<0.1%	9	<0.1%

## WFS Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of ISSUANCE			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEILICOOM HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

## WFS Caseload by County of Residence, June 2021 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	32	0.5%	107	0.5%	Lewis	89	1.5%	312	1.5%
Asotin	37	0.6%	122	0.6%	Lincoln	8	0.1%	29	0.1%
Benton	275	4.6%	940	4.4%	Mason	50	0.8%	173	0.8%
Chelan	72	1.2%	226	1.1%	Okanogan	43	0.7%	134	0.6%
Clallam	53	0.9%	172	0.8%	Pacific	24	0.4%	91	0.4%
Clark	502	8.3%	1,752	8.3%	Pend Oreille	18	0.3%	57	0.3%
Columbia	5	0.1%	20	0.1%	Pierce	872	14.5%	3,092	14.6%
Cowlitz	158	2.6%	530	2.5%	San Juan	4	0.1%	12	0.1%
Douglas	37	0.6%	112	0.5%	Skagit	97	1.6%	326	1.5%
Ferry	9	0.1%	32	0.2%	Skamania	6	0.1%	18	0.1%
Franklin	132	2.2%	485	2.3%	Snohomish	429	7.1%	1,562	7.4%
Garfield	4	0.1%	12	0.1%	Spokane	733	12.2%	2,473	11.6%
Grant	143	2.4%	505	2.4%	Stevens	45	0.7%	158	0.7%
Grays Harbor	81	1.3%	256	1.2%	Thurston	231	3.8%	766	3.6%
Island	41	0.7%	133	0.6%	Wahkiakum	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
Jefferson	14	0.2%	46	0.2%	Walla Walla	50	0.8%	185	0.9%
King	908	15.1%	3,487	16.4%	Whatcom	121	2.0%	456	2.1%
Kitsap	137	2.3%	458	2.2%	Whitman	30	0.5%	105	0.5%
Kittitas	24	0.4%	79	0.4%	Yakima	486	8.1%	1,736	8.2%
Klickitat	18	0.3%	66	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	2	<0.1%	8	<0.1%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
State Total	6,021	100.0%	21,235	100.0%

## WFS Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>21,235</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15,159</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Female</b>	10,803	50.9%	3,390	55.8%	7,413	48.9%
<b>Male</b>	10,431	49.1%	2,686	44.2%	7,745	51.1%
<b>Unknown</b>	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%	1	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>26.6%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>47</sup></b>	<b>15,813</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>4,687</b>	<b>77.1%</b>	<b>11,126</b>	<b>73.4%</b>
White	9,237	43.5%	2,959	48.7%	6,278	41.4%
Black/African American	2,185	10.3%	608	10.0%	1,577	10.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,156	10.2%	621	10.2%	1,535	10.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	491	2.3%	153	2.5%	338	2.2%
Two or More Races	721	3.4%	126	2.1%	595	3.9%
Race Not Reported	1,023	4.8%	220	3.6%	803	5.3%

Marital Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Separated</b>			448	7.4%		
<b>Married</b>			2,578	42.4%		
<b>Never Married</b>			2,249	37.0%		
<b>Divorced</b>			760	12.5%		
<b>Widowed</b>			28	0.5%		
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>			13	0.2%		

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	19,351	91.1%	5,135	84.5%	14,216	93.8%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	1,826	8.6%	911	15.0%	915	6.0%
<b>U.S. National<sup>48</sup></b>	58	0.3%	30	0.5%	28	0.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>47</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>48</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

## WFS Client Demographics, June 2021 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>		<u>All Children</u>	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>		<u>All Children</u>	
Homeless <sup>49</sup>	326	1.5%	112	1.8%	214	1.4%

Education Status	<u>All Adults</u>	
Less than a High School Diploma	993	16.3%
High School Graduate or GED	3,180	52.3%
Some College or College Degree	1,849	30.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	54	0.9%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Under 1 Year Old	486	2.3%	N/A		486	3.2%
1 - 5 Years Old	4,686	22.1%			4,686	30.9%
6 - 10 Years Old	4,766	22.4%			4,766	31.4%
11 - 15 Years Old	4,090	19.3%			4,090	27.0%
16 - 17 Years Old	1,131	5.3%			1,131	7.5%
18 – 24 Years Old	399	1.9%	399	6.6%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	2,615	12.3%	2,615	43.0%		
35 – 44 Years Old	2,379	11.2%	2,379	39.2%		
45 – 54 Years Old	596	2.8%	596	9.8%		
55 – 64 Years Old	86	0.4%	86	1.4%		
65+ Years Old	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%		
Average Age of Adults	35.2 Years					
Average Age of Children	8.2 Years					

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay <sup>50</sup>	11.2 Months

<sup>49</sup> Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

<sup>50</sup> Average cumulative number of months adult clients received WFS since May 2016 when the program was implemented.

# Expenditures

SFY

# 2021

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This chapter summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 2019-2021 Biennium and projection data for the 2021-2023 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, 2021-23 Biennial Budget and 2021 Supplemental .....	4
Expenditures Overview – General Fund, 2021-23 Biennial Budget and 2021 Supplemental .....	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 (in thousands of dollars).....	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 2021-23 Biennial budget and 2021 Supplemental.

General Fund-State appropriations for ESA were 12% of the total DSHS General Fund-State appropriations as of the 2021-23 Biennial budget and 2021 Supplemental.

### 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 state 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 2019-21 Biennium and projections for the 2021-23 Biennium. The information is in three sub-sections:

- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst
- Administrative

### TECHNICAL NOTES

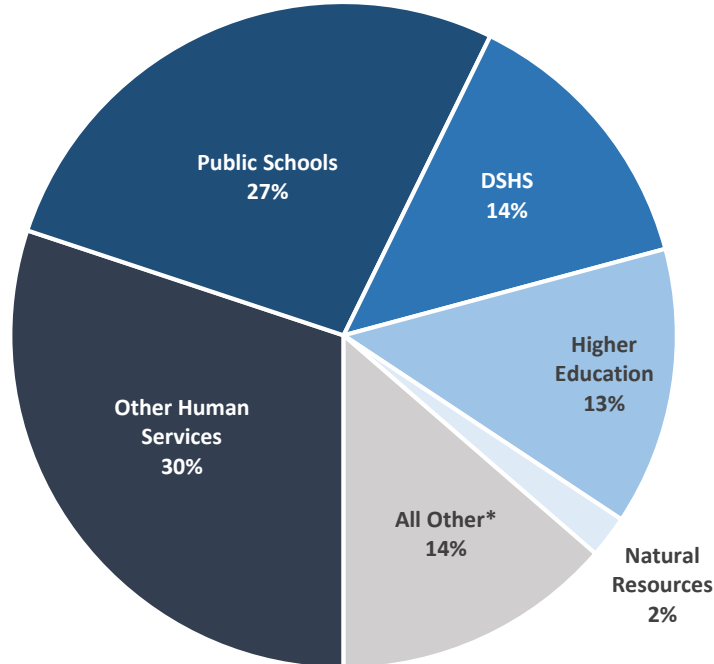
DATA SOURCE: Data for this chapter was provided by the ESA Division of Finance and Financial Resources (DFFR)

DATA NOTES:

- 2019-21 Actuals reflect expenditure data for State Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021.
- 2021-23 Projections reflect projection (allotment) data for State Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023.

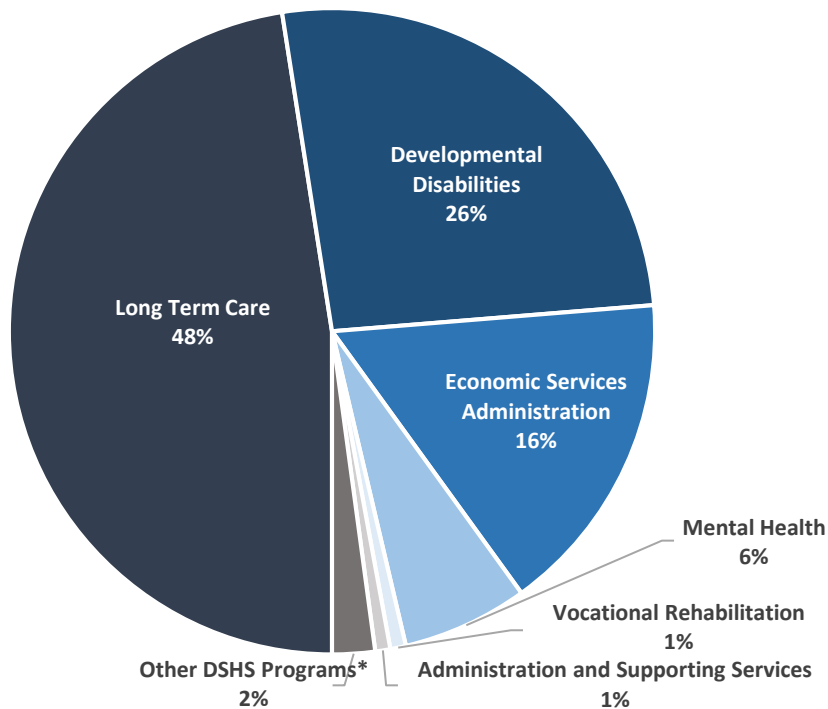
## Expenditures Overview – All Funds, 2021-23 Biennial Budget and 2021 Supplemental

State Budget Overview – All Funds



Note: \*All Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Governmental Operations, Transportation, Other Education and Special Appropriations

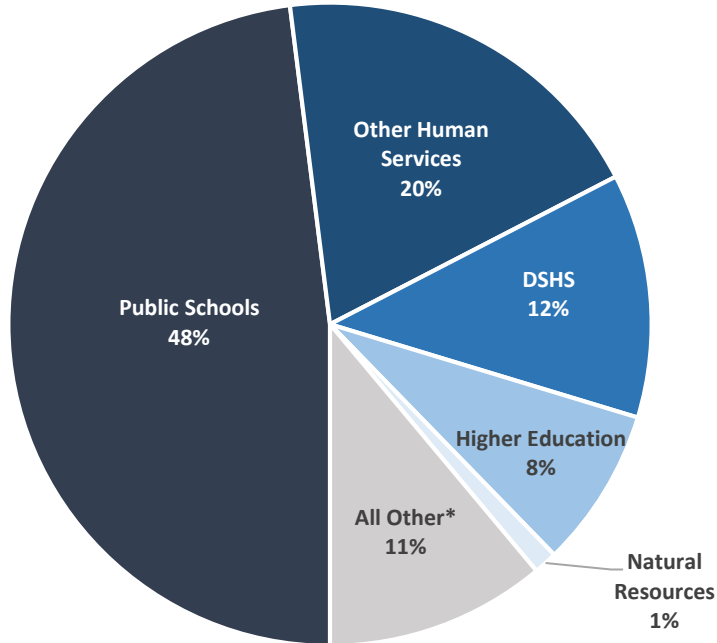
DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds



Notes \*Other DSHS Programs includes Special Commitment Center and Payments to Other Agencies

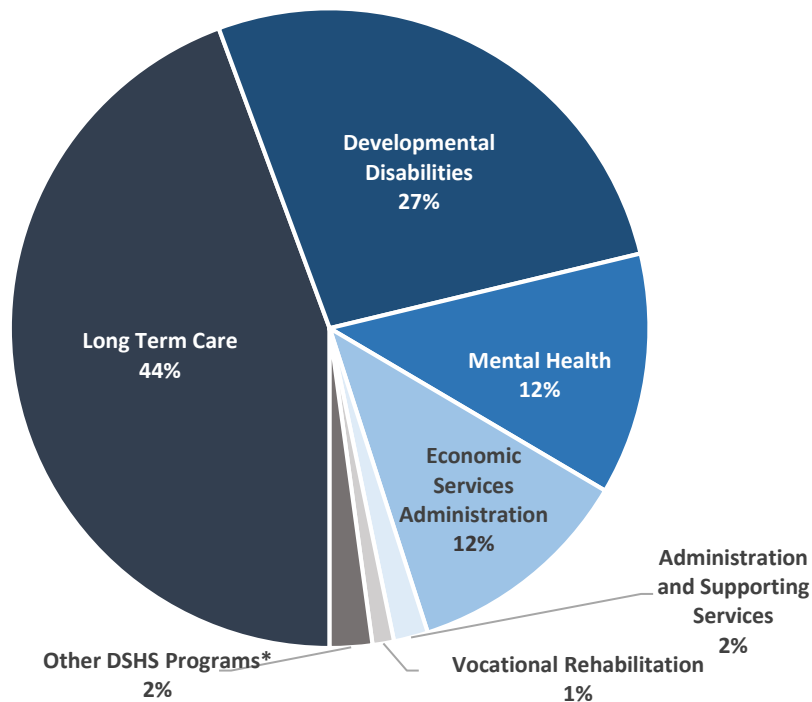
## Expenditures Overview – General Fund, 2021-23 Biennial Budget and 2021 Supplemental

State General Fund Overview – All Funds



Note: \* All Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Governmental Operations, Transportation, Other Education and Special Appropriations

DSHS General Fund Overview – All Funds



Note: Other DSHS Programs includes Special Commitment Center and Payments to Other Agencies

## Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures<sup>1</sup>, for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Biennium		Change from 2019-21 to 2021-23	
	Actuals 2019-21	Projections 2021-23	Amount	Percent
<b>Cash Grant Programs</b>				
State	\$138,496	\$238,055	\$99,559	71.89%
Total	\$430,666	\$589,085	\$158,419	36.78%
<b>Child Care<sup>2</sup> (DCYF as of 7/1/19)</b>				
State	\$5	N/A	N/A	-100.00%
Total	\$353,407	\$353,402	(\$5)	<0.1%
<b>WorkFirst Services<sup>3</sup></b>				
State	\$34,414	\$51,982	\$17,568	51.05%
Total	\$125,490	\$172,917	\$47,427	37.79%
<b>Refugee Contracted Services</b>				
State	\$9,220	\$9,824	\$604	6.55%
Total	\$38,729	\$38,616	(\$113)	-0.29%
<b>Other Client Services<sup>4</sup></b>				
State	\$31,979	\$38,543	\$6,564	20.53%
Total	\$198,878	\$549,377	\$350,499	176.24%
<b>Supplemental Nutrition Programs<sup>5</sup></b>				
State	\$132	\$2,949	\$2,817	2,134.09%
Total	\$75,806	\$181,739	\$105,933	139.74%
<b>Administrative</b>				
State	\$487,686	\$448,931	(\$38,755)	-7.95%
Total	\$1,090,333	\$994,387	(\$95,946)	-8.80%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>				
State	<b>\$701,932</b>	<b>\$790,284</b>	<b>\$88,352</b>	<b>12.59%</b>
Total	<b>\$2,313,309</b>	<b>\$2,879,523</b>	<b>\$566,214</b>	<b>24.48%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> The WCCC program was transferred from DSHS to DCYF effective 7/1/2019.

<sup>3</sup> WorkFirst Spending Plan represents only the ESA share, and does not include spending by partner agencies.

<sup>4</sup> Other Client Services includes DASA contract, CEAP, Incapacity Exams, and Interpreter Services.

<sup>5</sup> 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) and Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)
- Social Security Income (SSI)/Social Supplemental Security Payment (SSP), and SSI/Special Needs.

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

Program	2019-21 Biennium Actuals		2021-23 Biennium Projections	
	State	Total	State	Total
<b>TANF Assistance</b>				
First Year	\$14,275	\$140,616	\$53,660	\$217,280
Second Year	\$8,079	\$172,028	\$57,729	\$186,924
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$22,354</b>	<b>\$312,644</b>	<b>\$111,389</b>	<b>\$404,204</b>
<b>Child Support Recoveries<sup>6</sup></b>				
First Year	(\$24,217)	(\$57,218)	(\$14,225)	(\$30,138)
Second Year	(\$43,765)	(\$99,920)	(\$13,674)	(\$27,438)
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>(\$67,982)</b>	<b>(\$157,138)</b>	<b>(\$27,899)</b>	<b>(\$57,576)</b>
<b>Diversion Cash Assistance</b>				
First Year	\$1,529	\$1,529	\$2,487	\$2,487
Second Year	\$624	\$624	\$2,487	\$2,487
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$2,153</b>	<b>\$2,153</b>	<b>\$4,974</b>	<b>\$4,974</b>
<b>Refugee Cash Assistance</b>				
First Year	\$0	\$1,072	\$0	\$1,228
Second Year	\$0	\$807	\$0	\$1,228
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,879</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,456</b>
<b>Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants</b>				
First Year	\$19,427	\$22,114	\$19,246	\$24,645
Second Year	\$17,456	\$34,139	\$19,146	\$19,146
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$36,883</b>	<b>\$56,253</b>	<b>\$38,392</b>	<b>\$43,791</b>
<b>ABD &amp; PWA Cash Assistance<sup>7</sup></b>				
First Year	\$33,530	\$33,530	\$36,313	\$36,313
Second Year	\$39,444	\$39,444	\$37,105	\$37,105
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$72,974</b>	<b>\$72,974</b>	<b>\$73,418</b>	<b>\$73,418</b>
<b>CEAP &amp; DCAP<sup>8</sup></b>				
First Year	\$10,319	\$10,815	\$675	\$675
Second Year	(\$2,820)	\$29,984	\$675	\$675
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$7,499</b>	<b>\$40,799</b>	<b>\$1,350</b>	<b>\$1,350</b>
<b>SSI/SSP</b>				
First Year	\$19,725	\$19,725	\$18,868	\$18,868
Second Year	\$20,958	\$20,958	\$18,882	\$18,882
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$40,683</b>	<b>\$40,683</b>	<b>\$37,750</b>	<b>\$37,750</b>
<b>SSI/Special Needs</b>				
First Year	\$174	\$174	\$150	\$150
Second Year	\$158	\$158	\$150	\$150
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$332</b>	<b>\$332</b>	<b>\$300</b>	<b>\$300</b>
<b>Total</b>				
<b>First Year</b>	<b>\$74,762</b>	<b>\$172,356</b>	<b>\$117,174</b>	<b>\$271,508</b>
<b>Second Year</b>	<b>\$40,134</b>	<b>\$198,222</b>	<b>\$122,500</b>	<b>\$239,159</b>
<b>Biennium</b>	<b>\$114,896</b>	<b>\$370,578</b>	<b>\$239,674</b>	<b>\$510,667</b>

<sup>6</sup> Child Support Recoveries are collections that offset State and Federal expenditures.

<sup>7</sup> ABD is net of ABD Recoveries (ABD and PWA programs began on November 1, 2011).

<sup>8</sup> The Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) is a cash benefit program made available when a disaster is declared by the Governor such as that approved on 3/22/2020 for COVID-19.

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

	<u>Biennium</u>		<u>Change from 2019-21 to 2021-23</u>	
	Actuals 2019-21	Projections 2019-17	Amount	Percent
<b>TANF Assistance</b>	\$312,644	\$404,204	\$91,560	29.29%
<b>Child Support Recoveries</b>	(\$157,138)	(\$57,576)	\$99,562	-63.36%
<b>Diversion Cash Assistance</b>	\$2,153	\$4,974	\$2,821	131.03%
<b>Refugee Cash Assistance</b>	\$1,879	\$2,456	\$577	30.71%
<b>Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)<sup>9</sup></b>	\$56,253	\$43,791	(\$12,462)	-22.15%
<b>ABD &amp; PWA Cash Assistance<sup>10</sup></b>	\$72,974	\$73,418	\$444	0.61%
<b>CEAP &amp; DCAP<sup>11</sup></b>	\$40,799	\$1,350	(\$39,449)	-96.69%
<b>SSI – SSP</b>	\$40,683	\$37,750	(\$2,933)	-7.21%
<b>SSI – Special Needs</b>	\$332	\$300	(\$32)	-9.52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$370,578</b>	<b>\$510,667</b>	<b>\$140,089</b>	<b>37.80%</b>

<sup>9</sup> 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.

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

<sup>11</sup> The Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) is a cash benefit program made available when a disaster is declared by the Governor and has been approved on 3/22/2020 for COVID-19.



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

Program	Funding	Funding Stream	Biennium Actuals 2019-21	Biennium Projections 2021-23
TANF Assistance	TANF Block Grant Maintenance of Effort (MOE)	Total	\$312,644	\$404,204
		State	\$22,354	\$111,389
Refugee Cash Assistance	Office of Refugee Resettlement	Federal	\$1,879	\$2,456
Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants <sup>12</sup>	General Fund-State	State	\$36,883	\$43,791
ABD & PWA Cash Assistance <sup>13</sup>	General Fund-State	State	\$72,974	\$73,418
CEAP & DCAP <sup>14</sup>	General Fund-State	State	\$7,499	\$1,350
SSI/SSP	General Fund-State	State	\$41,014	\$38,050

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> ABD is net of ABD Recoveries (ABD and PWA programs began on November 1, 2011).

<sup>14</sup> The Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) is a cash benefit program made available when a disaster is declared by the Governor and has been approved on 3/22/2020 for COVID-19.

## **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)**

	<u>2019-21 Biennium Actuals</u>			<u>2021-23 Biennium Projected</u>		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
<b>First Year:</b>						
Child Care <sup>15</sup> (DCYF as of 7/1/19)	\$121,281	\$0	\$121,281	\$176,701	\$0	\$176,701
ESD Contract <sup>16</sup>	\$12,347	\$347	\$12,694	\$13,559	\$1,714	\$15,273
SBCTC Contract <sup>17</sup>	\$13,189	\$469	\$13,657	\$14,322	\$2,212	\$16,534
Dept. of Commerce Contract	\$18,993	\$288	\$19,281	\$20,041	\$2,656	\$22,697
Tribal TANF (MOE) <sup>18</sup>	\$0	\$12,527	\$12,527	\$135	\$13,570	\$13,705
DSHS Local Contracts <sup>19</sup>	\$9,966	\$3,902	\$13,868	\$5,724	\$4,562	\$10,286
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$175,775</b>	<b>\$17,533</b>	<b>\$193,308</b>	<b>\$230,482</b>	<b>\$24,714</b>	<b>\$255,196</b>
<b>Second Year:</b>						
Child Care (DCYF as of 7/1/19)	\$109,000	\$0	\$109,000	\$176,701	\$0	\$176,701
ESD Contract	\$10,305	\$320	\$10,625	\$13,561	\$1,357	\$14,918
SBCTC Contract	\$10,267	\$364	\$10,631	\$14,323	\$1,839	\$16,162
Dept. of Commerce Contract	\$8,398	\$133	\$8,531	\$20,043	\$2,120	\$22,163
Tribal TANF (MOE)	\$0	\$12,528	\$12,528	\$136	\$13,261	\$13,397
DSHS Local Contracts	\$6,983	\$2,861	\$9,844	\$5,584	\$4,284	\$9,868
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$144,953</b>	<b>\$16,206</b>	<b>\$161,159</b>	<b>\$230,348</b>	<b>\$22,861</b>	<b>\$253,209</b>
<b>Biennium Total:</b>						
Child Care (DCYF as of 7/1/19)	\$230,281	\$0	\$230,281	\$353,402	\$0	\$353,402
ESD Contract	\$22,652	\$667	\$23,319	\$27,120	\$3,071	\$30,191
SBCTC Contract	\$23,456	\$833	\$24,288	\$28,645	\$4,051	\$32,696
Dept. of Commerce Contract	\$27,391	\$421	\$27,812	\$40,084	\$4,776	\$44,860
Tribal TANF (MOE)	\$0	\$25,055	\$25,055	\$271	\$26,831	\$27,102
DSHS Local Contracts	\$16,949	\$6,763	\$23,712	\$11,308	\$8,846	\$20,154
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$320,728</b>	<b>\$33,739</b>	<b>\$354,467</b>	<b>\$460,830</b>	<b>\$47,575</b>	<b>\$508,405</b>

<sup>15</sup> Child Care includes WCCC subsidies and collective bargaining agreement. The WCCC program was transferred from DSHS to DCYF effective 7/1/2019.

<sup>16</sup> ESD is the Employment Security Department.

<sup>17</sup> SBCTC is the State Board for Community & Technical Colleges.

<sup>18</sup> State law requires the transfer of state maintenance of effort (MOE) funds to Tribal TANF programs

<sup>19</sup> 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	2019-21 Biennium Actual			2021-23 Biennium Projected		
	State	Total	FTEs <sup>20</sup>	State	Total	FTEs <sup>17</sup>
<b>Community Service Division<sup>21</sup></b>						
First Year	\$145,789	\$243,805	2,337.8	\$158,716	\$262,248	2,411.0
Second Year	\$142,950	\$246,137	2,169.2	\$161,890	\$265,900	2,412.9
Biennium	<b>\$288,739</b>	<b>\$489,942</b>	<b>2,253.5</b>	<b>\$320,606</b>	<b>\$528,148</b>	<b>2,412.0</b>
<b>Information Technology<sup>22</sup></b>						
First Year	\$33,113	\$58,594	136.2	\$33,373	\$58,489	138.2
Second Year	\$38,189	\$70,462	134.1	\$31,484	\$54,543	134.5
Biennium	<b>\$71,302</b>	<b>\$129,056</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>\$64,857</b>	<b>\$113,032</b>	<b>136.4</b>
<b>Statewide Program Support<sup>23</sup></b>						
First Year	\$12,597	\$23,761	158.1	\$14,982	\$28,648	169.5
Second Year	\$12,643	\$24,098	150.3	\$15,230	\$28,895	168.4
Biennium	<b>\$25,240</b>	<b>\$47,859</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>\$30,212</b>	<b>\$57,543</b>	<b>169.0</b>
<b>Division of Child Support<sup>24</sup></b>						
First Year	\$47,251	\$156,680	1,046.6	\$47,661	\$159,268	1,064.2
Second Year	\$45,421	\$154,754	1,007.3	\$49,090	\$161,794	1,067.2
Biennium	<b>\$92,672</b>	<b>\$311,434</b>	<b>1,027.0</b>	<b>\$96,751</b>	<b>\$321,062</b>	<b>1,065.7</b>
<b>Office of Financial Resources<sup>25</sup></b>						
First Year	\$2,899	\$6,615	61.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Second Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biennium	<b>\$2,899</b>	<b>\$6,615</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Division of Disability Determination<sup>26</sup></b>						
First Year	\$484	\$45,189	274.1	\$1,191	\$59,199	314.0
Second Year	\$423	\$44,172	278.8	\$1,548	\$59,782	314.0
Biennium	<b>\$907</b>	<b>\$89,361</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>\$2,739</b>	<b>\$118,981</b>	<b>314.0</b>
<b>Special Projects<sup>27</sup></b>						
First Year	\$5,093	\$14,180	30.4	\$0	\$1,002	6.0
Second Year	\$5,108	\$11,827	24.8	\$0	\$1,002	6.0
Biennium	<b>\$10,201</b>	<b>\$26,007</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,004</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Total</b>						
First Year	<b>\$247,226</b>	<b>\$548,824</b>	<b>4,044.4</b>	<b>\$255,923</b>	<b>\$568,854</b>	<b>4,102.9</b>
Second Year	<b>\$244,734</b>	<b>\$551,450</b>	<b>3,764.5</b>	<b>\$259,242</b>	<b>\$571,916</b>	<b>4,103.0</b>
Biennium	<b>\$491,960</b>	<b>\$1,100,274</b>	<b>3,904.5</b>	<b>\$515,165</b>	<b>\$1,140,770</b>	<b>4,103.0</b>

<sup>20</sup> FTE data in the biennium row is an average of the two years in the biennium.

<sup>21</sup> Community Service Division includes all regional and headquarter offices.

<sup>22</sup> Information Technology includes all IT staffing and contracts other than special projects.

<sup>23</sup> Statewide Program Support includes Office of Assistant Secretary, Finance, and Program Integrity.

<sup>24</sup> Division of Child Support includes headquarters and all district offices.

<sup>25</sup> The Office of Financial Recovery transitioned out of Economic Services Administration (ESA) and into Facilities, Finance & Analytics Administration (FFA) during SFY 2020.

<sup>26</sup> Division of Disability Determination Services includes three statewide offices.

<sup>27</sup> Negative projections in 2019-21 for special projects are a temporary status reflecting in-process funding approval for an Asset Verification System project under OFM/OCIO oversight.

# Annual Unduplicated Clients

SFY

# 2021

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This chapter provides the unduplicated number of clients served by ESA (all programs) as well as the unduplicated number of clients served by each ESA program in SFY 2021.

ESA Briefing  
Book

**Table of Contents**

Overview.....3

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 .....4

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, Adults and Children, by ESA Division, SFY 2021 .....6

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District, SFY 2021.....7

## Overview

In other sections of the ESA Briefing Book, data is presented 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 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 in SFY 2021 compared to SFY 2020, both overall (for all programs) and by each program. In addition, annual unduplicated clients by state legislative district for selected programs are reported in this section. 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 2021, ESA served over 1.7 million individuals, or more than one out of every five 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 (ALISA), this number comes to over 1.8 million individuals. 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 2021.
- Data for the Child Support program was based on the ESA - Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS) as of September 2021.
- Data for the Refugee and Immigrant Assistance program was based on the ESA MyRIA, ACES and eJAS databases as of November 2021.



## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021

	SFY 2020		SFY 2021	
	ESA Only <sup>1</sup>	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS) <sup>2</sup>	ESA Only <sup>1</sup>	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS) <sup>2</sup>
<b>All Programs<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,906,635</b>	<b>1,978,949</b>	<b>1,744,670</b>	<b>1,820,065</b>
<b>Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD)</b>	32,946	33,882	30,342	31,363
<b>Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)</b>	4,481	4,481	1,058	1,058
<b>Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)</b>	14,356	14,469	10,209	10,284
<b>Basic Food (SNAP/FAP)</b>	1,111,097	1,149,552	1,147,191	1,188,359
<b>Consolidated Emergency Assistance (CEAP)</b>	5,378	5,378	1,979	1,979
<b>Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)</b>	4,211	4,211	1,003	1,003
<b>Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral</b>	8,889	8,890	6,129	6,132
<b>Medical Assistance (Non-Cash Related)<sup>4</sup></b>	231,064	306,440	231,040	309,100
<b>Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)</b>	420	430	354	359
<b>Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)</b>	129	129	15	15

<sup>1</sup> ESA Offices Only is based on CSO of issuance and includes all ESA-CSD offices in Regions 1, 2, and 3, plus the following statewide call centers: 128 (CSCC Southeast), 130 (WASHCAP), 132 (CSCC Central Sound), 151 (CSCC Northeast), 153 (CSCC Northwest), 155 (CSCC South Sound), 156 (CSCC Southwest), 157 (Childcare & HQ).

<sup>2</sup> DSHS Offices include all ESA-CSD offices plus ALTSA's-Home and Community Services (HCS) offices.

<sup>3</sup> Pandemic-EBT is not included in the SFY 2021 'All Programs' counts due to a system change in how the data is collected.

<sup>4</sup> The Affordable Care Act was implemented on October 1, 2013, when the Washington Healthplanfinder web portal became available for Washingtonians to shop for and enroll in health care plans, for coverage to begin on January 1, 2014. Many clients that were served in the past by ESA are now directed to apply for medical care services via the Healthplanfinder administered by the Washington Health Benefit Exchange (HBE). These clients are not included in the SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 totals.

## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 (continued)

	SFY 2020		SFY 2021	
	ESA Only <sup>5</sup>	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS) <sup>6</sup>	ESA Only <sup>5</sup>	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS) <sup>6</sup>
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	742	742	478	478
Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA) <sup>7</sup>	9,709	9,709	8,616	8,616
State Supplemental Payment (SSP)	27,864	43,390	27,492	44,411
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families / State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA)	121,954	121,963	118,653	118,661
Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP)	68,552	85,562	66,095	84,033
Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)	70,477	70,614	89,550	89,698
Working Family Support (WFS)	57,606	57,620	49,913	49,935
Child Support	900,072	900,072	864,665	864,665
Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) <sup>8</sup>	31,186	31,193	60,359	60,367
Pandemic-EBT <sup>9</sup>	676,226	678,615	645,476	645,476

<sup>5</sup> ESA Offices Only is based on CSO of issuance and includes all ESA-CSD offices in Regions 1, 2, and 3, plus the following statewide call centers: 128 (CSCC Southeast), 130 (WASHCAP), 132 (CSCC Central Sound), 151 (CSCC Northeast), 153 (CSCC Northwest), 155 (CSCC South Sound), 156 (CSCC Southwest), 157 (Childcare & HQ)

<sup>6</sup> DSHS Offices include all ESA-CSD offices plus Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALISA)-Home and Community Services (HCS) offices.

<sup>7</sup> This number includes clients served by these ORIA programs: Promoting Refugee Integration, Mobility and Empowerment (PRIME), LEP Pathway and Naturalization Services.

<sup>8</sup> DCAP was activated on April 17, 2020 for SFY 2020 and on April 19, 2021 for SFY 2021, expanding the CEAP program to serve individuals and families eligible for DCAP under WAC 388-436-0055.

<sup>9</sup> USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) has authorized states to provide Pandemic-EBT (P-EBT) benefits to households with children who receive free school meals. This is a SNAP benefit that replaces the value of school meals that these households do not receive due to school closures. P-EBT was authorized for the 2019-20 and 2020-21 school years.

## Annual Unduplicated Clients<sup>10</sup> Served, Adults and Children, by ESA Division<sup>11</sup>, SFY 2021

	<u>SFY 2021</u>				
	DSHS Offices (All ESA & HCS) <sup>12</sup>	ESA Only <sup>13</sup>	CSD & HCS	CSD Only	DCS Only
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,820,065</b>	<b>1,744,670</b>	<b>1,280,090</b>	<b>1,202,205</b>	<b>864,665</b>
Adults	1,265,197	1,190,387	859,315	782,282	595,708
Children	551,109	550,524	420,717	419,865	265,256
Age Unknown <sup>14</sup>	3,759	3,759	58	58	3,701

<sup>10</sup> Age of client is based on age as of July 1, 2021.

<sup>11</sup> Community Services Division (CSD) and the Division of Child Support (DCS).

<sup>12</sup> DSHS Offices include all ESA offices plus Home and Community Services (HCS) offices.

<sup>13</sup> ESA Offices Only is based on CSO of issuance and includes all ESA offices in Regions 1, 2, and 3, plus the following statewide call centers: 128 (CSCC Southeast), 130 (WASHCAP), 132 (CSCC Central Sound), 151 (CSCC Northeast), 153 (CSCC Northwest), 155 (CSCC South Sound), 156 (CSCC Southwest), 157 (Childcare & HQ).

<sup>14</sup> These are DCS clients whose birth date information is not available.

## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District<sup>15</sup>, SFY 2021

State Legislative District	TANF/SFA	SNAP/FAP	ABD	HEN Referral
	# of Clients	# of Clients	# of Clients	# of Clients
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>118,661</b>	<b>1,188,359</b>	<b>31,363</b>	<b>6,132</b>
State Legislative District 1	745	8,734	336	30
State Legislative District 2	2,206	23,776	406	98
State Legislative District 3	4,976	47,333	1,804	479
State Legislative District 4	2,939	27,922	760	147
State Legislative District 5	783	7,532	233	18
State Legislative District 6	2,991	26,548	598	129
State Legislative District 7	2,920	31,275	540	141
State Legislative District 8	3,239	32,036	463	149
State Legislative District 9	2,378	24,802	327	64
State Legislative District 10	1,057	14,702	397	58
State Legislative District 11	2,577	24,300	830	105
State Legislative District 12	1,953	24,221	419	132
State Legislative District 13	2,792	30,150	678	113
State Legislative District 14	3,934	36,467	578	201
State Legislative District 15	4,563	43,897	453	110
State Legislative District 16	3,228	31,630	494	133
State Legislative District 17	2,585	25,188	393	77
State Legislative District 18	1,295	14,290	259	61
State Legislative District 19	4,376	38,622	1,120	360
State Legislative District 20	3,040	29,340	640	149
State Legislative District 21	1,757	18,092	608	50
State Legislative District 22	3,103	27,494	672	232
State Legislative District 23	1,277	14,236	325	56
State Legislative District 24	2,367	27,326	616	226
State Legislative District 25	2,681	25,883	565	125
State Legislative District 26	1,567	17,287	479	105
State Legislative District 27	3,477	32,706	905	315
State Legislative District 28	2,258	20,437	422	93
State Legislative District 29	5,672	45,654	981	246
State Legislative District 30	3,502	32,038	741	85
State Legislative District 31	1,915	18,982	423	92
State Legislative District 32	1,425	17,188	850	69
State Legislative District 33	3,500	32,062	918	121
State Legislative District 34	1,723	19,391	535	77

<sup>15</sup> Data is based on clients served by both ESA-CSD offices and ALTSA-HCS offices.

## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District, SFY 2021 (continued)

State Legislative District	TANF/SFA	SNAP/FAP	ABD	HEN Referral
	# of Clients	# of Clients	# of Clients	# of Clients
State Legislative District 35	2,315	22,782	531	134
State Legislative District 36	502	8,854	661	70
State Legislative District 37	2,772	32,592	1,769	197
State Legislative District 38	3,104	31,580	1,410	185
State Legislative District 39	1,905	21,467	538	53
State Legislative District 40	1,602	18,799	503	66
State Legislative District 41	531	5,330	272	19
State Legislative District 42	2,140	26,192	633	137
State Legislative District 43	554	11,995	912	121
State Legislative District 44	1,174	12,642	366	33
State Legislative District 45	644	5,471	212	21
State Legislative District 46	1,122	10,227	402	34
State Legislative District 47	3,265	28,840	914	136
State Legislative District 48	842	7,787	358	25
State Legislative District 49	3,835	35,355	841	198
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1,553	16,905	273	57

# Appendix 1: Contacts

SFY

# 2021

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ESA Briefing Book

DSHS/ESA Contacts	
<b>DSHS Secretary</b>	<b>Jilma Meneses</b> (360) 902-7800 <a href="mailto:Jilma.Meneses@dshs.wa.gov">Jilma.Meneses@dshs.wa.gov</a>
<b>Interim ESA Assistant Secretary</b>	<b>Nicole Ross</b> (360) 725-4558 <a href="mailto:Nicole.Ross@dshs.wa.gov">Nicole.Ross@dshs.wa.gov</a>
ESA Divisions	
<b>Division of Child Support</b>	<b>Sharon Redmond, Director</b> (360) 664-5440 <a href="mailto:Redmosj@dshs.wa.gov">Redmosj@dshs.wa.gov</a>
<b>Community Services Division</b>	<b>Babs Roberts, Director</b> (360) 725-4888 <a href="mailto:Babette.Roberts@dshs.wa.gov">Babette.Roberts@dshs.wa.gov</a>
<b>Disability Determination Services</b>	<b>Harry Wakefield, Director</b> (360) 664-7350 <a href="mailto:Leann.Campbell@ssa.gov">Leann.Campbell@ssa.gov</a>
<b>Division of Finance and Financial Resources</b>	<b>Anmarie Aylward, Director</b> (360) 725-4787 <a href="mailto:Aylwaa@dshs.wa.gov">Aylwaa@dshs.wa.gov</a>
<b>Information Technology Solutions</b>	<b>Tom Hornburg, Director</b> (360) 664-8067 <a href="mailto:HornbTA@dshs.wa.gov">HornbTA@dshs.wa.gov</a>
<b>Division of Program Integrity</b>	<b>Deborah Doyle, Director</b> (206) 459-8743 <a href="mailto:Deborah.Doyle@dshs.wa.gov">Deborah.Doyle@dshs.wa.gov</a>
ESA Data Resources	
<b>ESA Management Accountability and Performance Statistics</b>	<b>Shane Riddle, Senior Policy Advisor</b> (360) 725-4352 <a href="mailto:RiddIMS@dshs.wa.gov">RiddIMS@dshs.wa.gov</a>

# Appendix 2: Geographical Maps

SFY

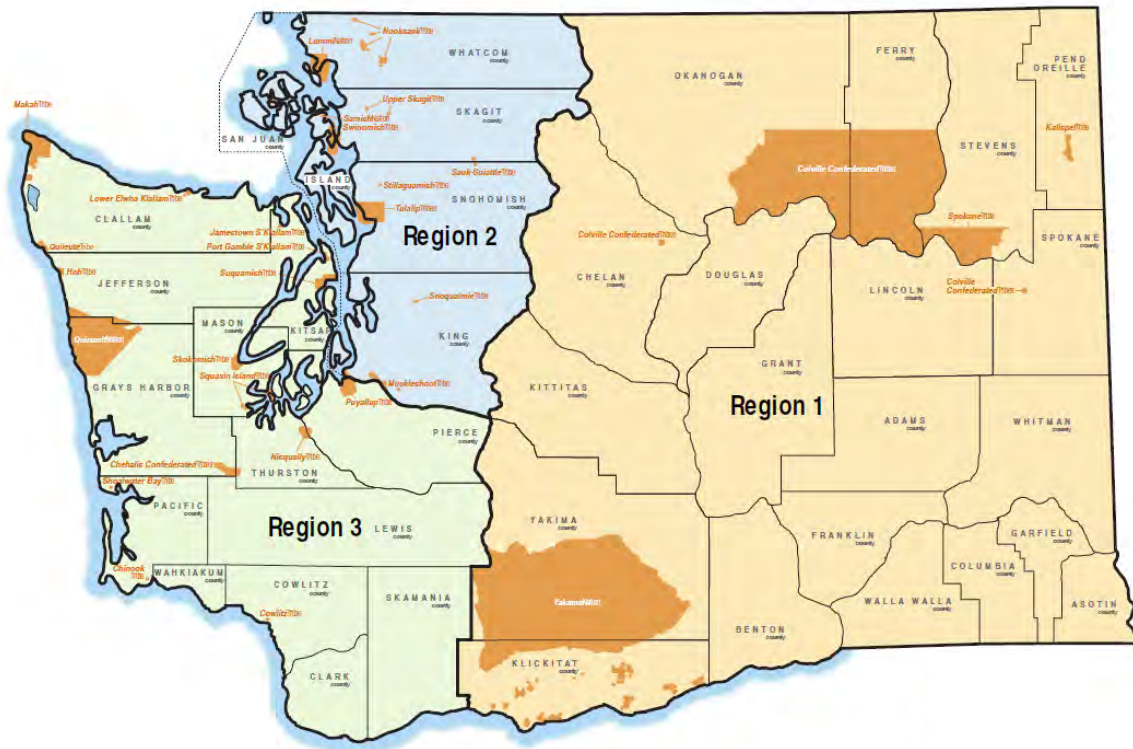
# 2021

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ESA Briefing Book

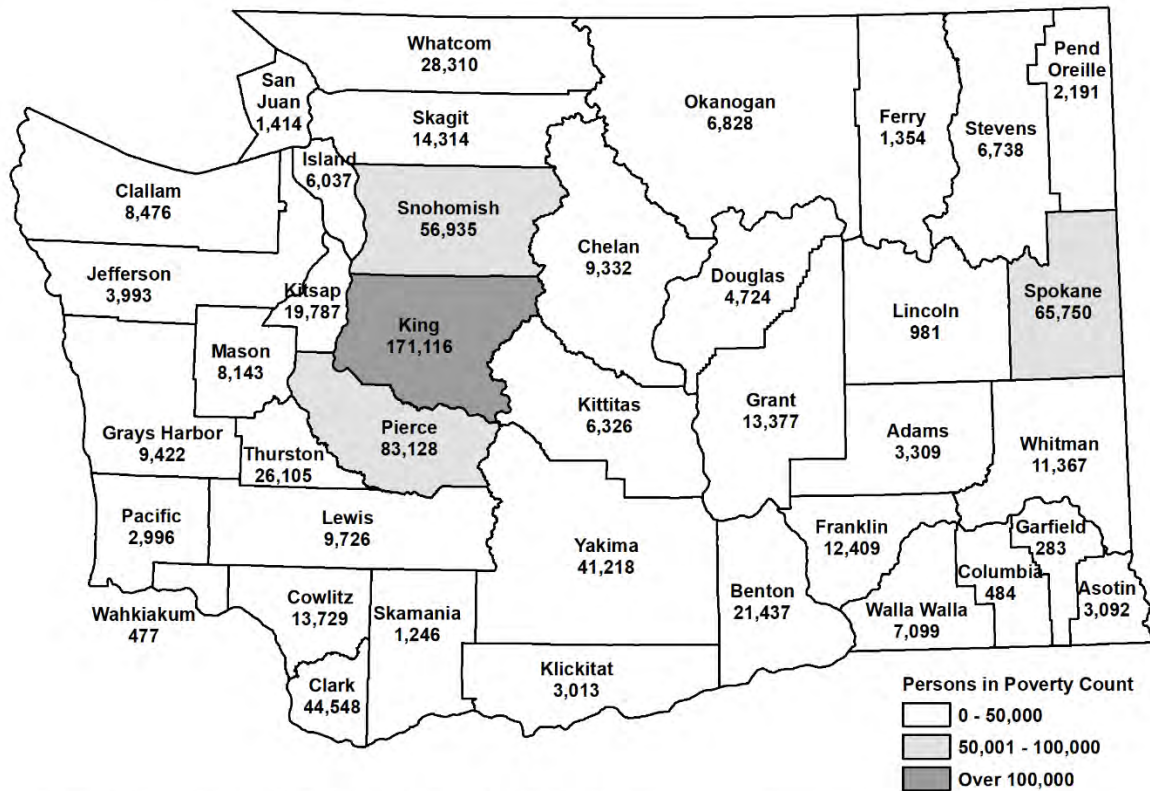


ESA provides services through its local Community Services Offices (CSOs) and local Division of Child Support Offices located in three regions. The counties within each DSHS region are as follows:



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

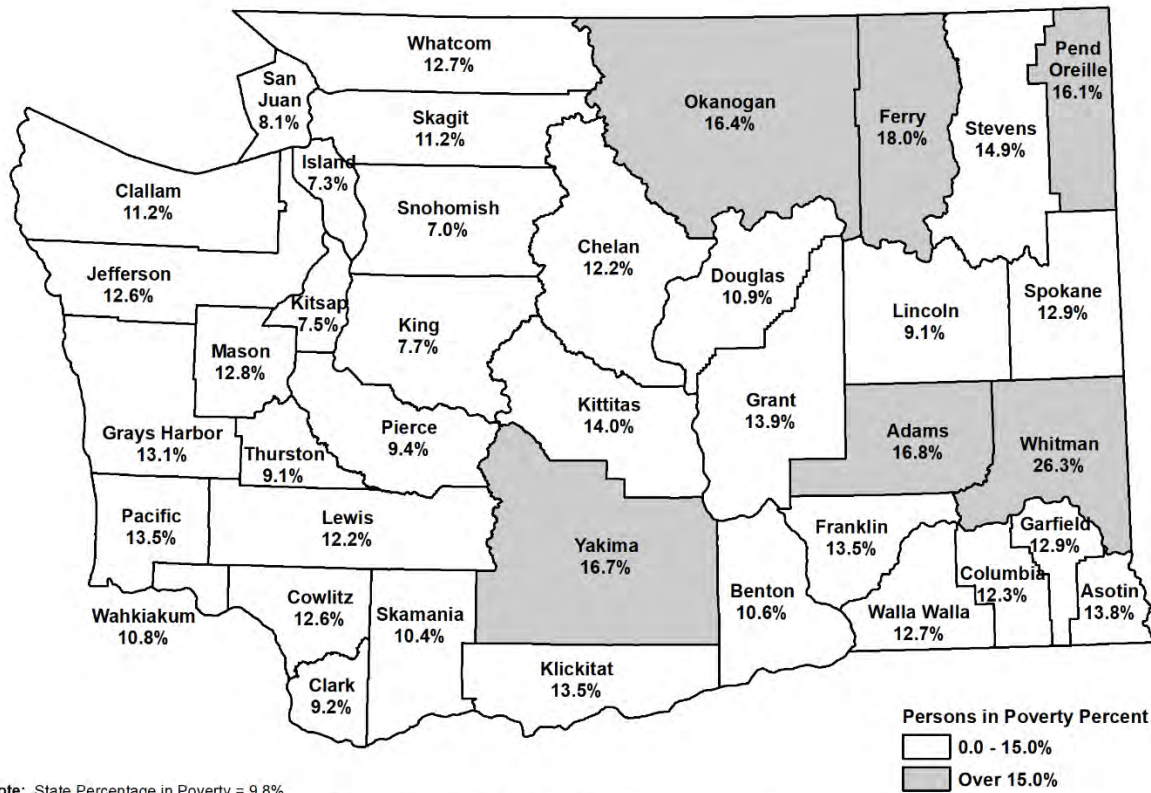
### Number of Persons of All Ages Below the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2019



Source: Estimated 2019 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. 2021

### Percentage of Persons of All Ages Below the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2019



Note: State Percentage in Poverty = 9.8%

Source: Estimated 2019 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at <https://census.gov/programs-surveys/saie.html>

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/E-MAPS - Sep. 2021

## Appendix 3: Abbreviations

SFY

# 2021

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Abbreviation	Description
ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ABD	Aged, Blind or Disabled Cash Assistance Program
ACA	Affordable Care Act
ACES	Automated Client Eligibility System
AREN	Additional Requirements for Emergent Needs
AU	Assistance Unit ( <i>i.e., group of people who live together and whose income or resources may be counted in determining eligibility and benefit amounts</i> )
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 ( <i>formerly General Assistance – Unemployable</i> )
DL-X	Disability Lifeline – Expedited Medicaid ( <i>formerly General Assistance-Expedited Medicaid</i> )
DPI	Division of Program Integrity
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
ESA	Economic Services Administration
ESD	Employment Security Department
ESL	English as a Second Language
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer ( <i>direct deposit</i> )
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 ( <i>October 1 through September 30</i> )
FOI	Frontiers of Innovation
FRS	Financial Reporting System
FSP	Federal Food Stamp Program ( <i>formally renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program</i> )
FTE	Full-time Equivalent ( <i>the equivalent of one full-time staff</i> )
FY	Fiscal Year ( <i>used in reference to state and federal fiscal years</i> )
GA-U	General Assistance-Unemployable ( <i>replaced by Disability Lifeline</i> )
GA-X	General Assistance – Expedited Medicaid ( <i>replaced by Disability Lifeline</i> )

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
P-EBT	Pandemic EBT
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 ( <i>July 1 through June 30</i> )
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 ( <i>formerly Private Investment Councils or PICs</i> )

# Appendix 4: Electronic Benefits & Funds Transfer

SFY

# 2021

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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](http://www.ebtaccount.jpmorgan.com).
- 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.
- In July 2019, FIS launched an EBT mobile application for smartphones which allows Washington EBT cardholders to view benefit deposits and transactions from their mobile device.
- In January 2020, Washington became the 2<sup>nd</sup> state in the nation (after New York) to offer online EBT purchases for delivery. This was made possible due to a two-year federal demonstration project with FNS and FIS, to test the feasibility of internet purchased made by EBT cardholders. Amazon and Walmart were the pilot merchants.
- In February 2020, FIS activated Card Authentication Validation (CAV) for all Washington EBT cards. CAV protects EBT cards from being cloned.
- In April 2020, FIS' mobile application was updated to allow EBT cardholders to report cards as being lost, stolen, or damaged, and to request a replacement card to be sent via the US Post Office. EBT cardholders can also use the app to change their Personal Identification Number (PIN) for an existing EBT card or add a PIN to new cards.
- In June 2020, FIS rolled out a new Pandemic EBT (P-EBT) benefit type and began distributing benefits through a unique P-EBT card issued to eligible children statewide.

## 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.

Appendix 5:  
Federal &  
State  
Welfare  
Legislative  
History

SFY

2021

## Table of Contents

Passed During the 2021 Legislative Session, but not Implemented During SFY 2021 (July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021) .....	4
Federal Welfare Legislative History, 1935 - 2021 .....	6
2021 .....	6
2020 .....	7
2019 .....	8
2018 .....	8
2017 .....	8
2016 .....	11
2014 .....	11
2010 .....	12
2009 .....	13
2008 .....	13
2006 .....	14
2004 .....	15
2002 .....	15
1997 .....	16
1996 .....	16
1990 .....	17
1989 .....	17
1988 .....	18
1986 .....	18
1984 .....	18
1983 .....	19
1982 .....	19
1981 .....	19
1979 .....	20
1970 .....	20
1967 .....	20
1963 .....	20

---

1961 .....	20
1935 .....	20
Washington State Legislative History, 1987 – 2021.....	21
2021 .....	21
2020 .....	21
2019 .....	25
2018 .....	26
2017 .....	28
2016 .....	30
2015 .....	30
2014 .....	31
2013 .....	32
2012 .....	33
2011 .....	34
2010 .....	35
2009 .....	37
2008 .....	38
2007 .....	38
2006 .....	39
2005 .....	40
2004 .....	40
2003 .....	40
1997 .....	40
1995 .....	41
1994 .....	41
1993 .....	41
1990 .....	41
1987 .....	41

## Passed During the 2021 Legislative Session, but not Implemented During SFY 2021 (July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021)

**SB 5092 *Operating Budget* (Chapter 334, Laws of 2021)** Effective July 1, 2021, the budget provides funding for the following:

- A 15% grant increase for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), and Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) programs.
- Suspension of the TANF 60-month time limit through June 30, 2022.
- Pandemic Emergency Assistance for eligible families receiving State Family Assistance (SFA) or State Food Assistance Program (FAP).
- Continuation of the Washington Immigrant Relief Fund through SFY23.
- Additional \$2.6 million for SFY23 for the Department of Commerce Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Program.

**2SSB 5214 *Economic assistance programs* (Chapter 239, Laws of 2021)** Effective July 25, 2021, this bill provides a new TANF time limit extension (TLE) when a client receives TANF during a month on or after March 2020, the state's unemployment rate was 7% or above, and the client is otherwise eligible. The new extension category is applied after all other TLE criteria have been exhausted and is equal to the number of months the recipient received TANF when the state's unemployment rate was 7% or above.

**SHB 1151 *Bolstering economic recovery by providing public assistance to households in need* (Chapter 9, Laws of 2021)**<sup>1</sup> Effective July 1, 2022, Section 2 of this Department requested legislation provides for a one-time cash benefit and five months of transitional food assistance to non-TANF families with children exiting SNAP due to increased income or voluntary closure. Section 3 requires the Department to begin basing the cash assistance need standard on a broadly-used national standard reflecting current household goods and services to meet basic needs as of July 1, 2022.

**SHB 1171 (Chapter 35, Laws of 2021) *Amending child support income withholding provisions to comply with federal requirements***. This Department requested legislation makes technical changes to our income withholding statutes to update outdated language regarding income withholding by employers, which will ensure statutory language accurately references the federally mandated "Income Withholding Order" form. This bill took effect July 25, 2021.

**SHB 1416 (Chapter 168, Laws of 2021) *Concerning the reporting of debt information by insurers to enhance the collection of past-due child support***. This bill requires insurers to report claims to the Division of Child Support in advance of any payout. This provides DCS with the opportunity to determine whether the claimant has unpaid child support debt and

<sup>1</sup> Section 1 of this legislation was implemented in SFY 2020. See Washington State Legislative History: 2020.

issue a lien before the insurer remits payment. This new requirement is expected to increase child support collections. This bill takes effect January 1, 2022.



## Federal Welfare Legislative History, 1935 – 2021

### 2021

**Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021 (H.R. 133)** signed into law on December 27, 2020 and provides a number of SNAP-related enhancements including:

- \$13 billion to increase the monthly SNAP benefit nationally by 15% through June 30, 2021 (later extended in the *American Rescue Plan Act*)
- A temporary expansion to student eligibility for those who are eligible to participate in state or federally funded work-study during the school year and have an expected family contribution of \$0.00.
- Enhanced Pandemic EBT (P-EBT) to the 2020-2021 school year to assist those who were affected by school closures and would have otherwise received free or reduced-price school meals. In addition to children in school, P-EBT was expanded to children under the age of 6 and were enrolled in covered child care facilities who were also affected by the pandemic.
- Restored Medicaid to Washington residents from the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated State of Micronesia (COFA Islanders).

**The American Rescue Plan Act 2021 (H.R. 1319)** was signed into law on March 11, 2021, and includes the following provisions:

- Extending the temporary 15% increase to SNAP benefit amounts through the

end of Federal Fiscal Year 21, or 09/30/2021.

- Expanding P-EBT programing through the summer period to both eligible school aged children and children under six.
- The TANF section of the Social Security Act is amended to establish a \$1 billion Pandemic Emergency Fund which must be spent on non-recurrent, short-term benefits. Washington received \$22.7M of this Fund which must be spent by September 30, 2022.
- Providing additional Supplemental Family Violence and Prevention Services funding is to support continuity of domestic violence services and respond immediate needs of survivors connected to domestic violence and the COVID-19 public health emergency.

**Final Rule entitled: “Employment and Training Opportunities in SNAP”** was published to the Federal Register January 5, 2021. The new rule implements changes, made in section 4005 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, to 7 CFR 271 and 273 including:

- Mandating SNAP Employment and Training (E&T) programs to coordinate with local Workforce Development Boards.
- Creating the “provider determination” process requiring SNAP E&T providers to refer clients back to the state when determined not a “good fit” for the program.

- Clarifying supervised job search and non-participation good cause.
- Adding “case management” to the definition of SNAP E&T.
- Updating ABAWD allowable activities and exemptions.
- Increasing Work Registration requirements including referral expectations.

## 2020

**Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act** was signed into law on March 27, 2020. It extended authorization for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and related programs through November 2020. It also provided additional Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) funding to cover waiver authority granted in the Families First Coronavirus Relief Act (FFCRA) and the additional participation expected due to the coronavirus impact, through September 30, 2021.

**The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA)** was signed into law on March 18, 2020 and contained several provisions related to SNAP. Under this act, the following changes were implemented:

- Pandemic EBT, or P-EBT, food assistance benefits were made available to families with school-age children who are eligible for free or reduced-price meal programs, if their school closed for at least 5 consecutive days. This assistance was for the time period schools closed due to COVID-19 during the 2019 – 2020 school year.
- Emergency SNAP allotments allowing recipients to receive a supplemental benefit of the difference between their regular

monthly benefit and the maximum amount for their household size. A household already receiving the maximum allotment for their household size did not receive additional benefits. This policy was also extended to the Food Assistance Program through support of the state’s Disaster Relief Fund.

- Administrative flexibilities including extending certification periods for households with eligibility reviews for recertifications due in the months of April, May and June 2020 for six additional months. These certifications were extended through October, November and December 2020. Mid-certification review (MCR) requirements for April, May and June 2020 were also waived, so benefits continued through the end of certification periods without a mid-certification review as long as households continued to meet all other eligibility requirements.
- Allowed for continued Medicaid coverage throughout the public health emergency. Provided only limited exceptions for termination.

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Requirements for Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents Final Rule Injunction.** Effective March 16, 2020, a federal court injunction delayed implementation of USDA’s final rule limiting states flexibilities in waiving ABAWD work requirements. The rule was scheduled to take effect April 1, 2020. The court denied the request for a preliminary injunction related to the final rule’s changes to discretionary exemptions. The final rule, including discretionary exemptions was vacated in October 2020 by the Federal District of Columbia Court.

## 2019

**Final rule entitled “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Requirements for Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents”** was published in the Federal Register on December 5, 2019. The rule revised the conditions under which USDA would waive, when requested by states, the able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) time limit in areas that have an unemployment rate of over 10 percent or a lack of sufficient jobs. The rule also limited the carryover of ABAWD discretionary exemptions.

**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 prohibited 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:

- Made 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 indexed the current value of \$143 to inflation beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2019.
- Changed 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 have been 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.
- Program name change 7 CFR Parts 271 through 285
- Changed 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.
- Provided 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). Indexed SNAP asset limits to inflation, rounded down to the nearest \$250, as of October 1, 2008. Excluded all tax-preferred retirement accounts, such as individual retirement accounts, from countable resources in determining SNAP eligibility. Also excluded 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). Excluded military combat pay from income of households that apply for or participate in SNAP. This

### "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:

exclusion applied 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 provided state agencies the option to include dependent care-related transportation costs and activity fees. This final rule also clarified 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. Removed 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 clarified 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) limited 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 could 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 1, 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 (King) was not waived.

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 SNAP 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 could continue to receive food benefits even if they failed to meet the ABAWD work requirements.

Subsequent changes to the areas of the state covered by the ABAWD exemption were 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 set 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 were also prohibited from participating in SNAP unless they complied with the terms of their parole. Further, the bill



codified 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 allowed 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 required 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 had 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 included 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 expressed 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 individuals 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 – 2021

### 2021

#### **ESHB 1368 *Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic through state actions supported by federal funding* (Chapter 3, Laws of 2021)**

Appropriated over \$90 million to ESA from the Coronavirus Relief Fund under the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

- \$65 million toward continuation of the Immigrant Relief Fund.
- \$12 million for the Disaster Cash Assistance Program, contingent on the enactment of SHB 1151.
- \$4.7 million provided for January through March 2021 to increase state Food Assistance Program allotments to align with federal SNAP COVID-related benefit increases.
- \$9 million provided for January through June 2021 to support increased TANF caseloads due to COVID-related policy changes.

**SHB 1151 *Bolstering economic recovery by providing public assistance to households in need* (Chapter 9, Laws of 2021)** Effective March 31, 2021, Section 1 of this Department requested legislation modifies the Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) to allow ESA to issue DCAP assistance more than once in a 12-month period during a state of emergency, as ordered by the Governor.

#### **2SSB 5144 (Chapter 349, Laws of 2020) Implementing the child support pass-through**

This bill reinstates the child support pass-through for families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Child support collections will be passed through up to \$50 per month for TANF families with one child, and up to \$100 per month for families with two or more children. The passed-through support amounts will not count against their TANF grant, but is factored into their food benefit eligibility. This policy change took effect February 1, 2021.

### 2020

#### **ESSB 6168 *Operating Budget- Supplemental* (Chapter 357, Laws of 2020) Effective July 1, 2020, the budget provided funding to:**

- Eliminate the supplied shelter grant standard for the Aged, Blind, or Disabled; Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); State Family Assistance (SFA); Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); and Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) programs.
- Eliminate the mid-certification review for ABD recipients age 65 years or older.
- Implement legislation passed in the 2020 session, including Child Support Pass-through (2SSB 5144), Trafficking Victim Assistance (3SSB 5164), and Revising Economic Assistance Programs (2SSB 6478 and 2SHB 2441).



- Provide implicit bias training and continuation of the Poverty Reduction Workgroup Steering Committee.
- Continue implementation of the federally compliant Asset Verification System for asset based Medicaid eligibility system.
- Fund a Department of Commerce housing assistance pilot program for recipients of Social Security Administration assistance in King, Snohomish, Pierce, Kitsap, Thurston, and Clark counties. This directly impacts ESA clients (e.g. Aged, Blind, or Disabled program) who transition to federal disability assistance.

**2SSB 5144 Implementing child support pass-through payments (Chapter 349, Laws of 2020)**

Effective February 1, 2021 this bill reinstated child support pass-through for families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Child support collections are passed through up to \$50 per month for TANF families with one child, and up to \$100 per month for families with two or more children. These amounts do count against a family's TANF grant, however it is factored into their food benefit eligibility.

**SHB 2441 Improving access to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (Chapter 338, Laws of 2020)** Effective July 1, 2021, this bill removed home visits, immediate sanction closures, and WorkFirst Sanction Re-Open from the TANF WorkFirst sanction process. The bill required the department to reduce the grant of a TANF recipient by the greater of either 40% or the recipients share after two months of continuous noncompliance with WorkFirst requirements. It also required the Department to terminate the grant after twelve months of

continuous noncompliance (formerly could be closed immediately or up to two months). This additional time provided recipients with more opportunities to reengage prior to facing financial penalties.

**2SSB 6478 Revising economic assistance programs (Chapter 320, Laws of 2020)**

Effective July 1, 2021, this bill expanded the 60-month TANF time limit extension criteria to include homelessness as defined in the McKinney-Vento Act. It also required DSHS to submit an annual report regarding racial demographics of recipients terminated from TANF due to sanctions or time limits, including the Department's plan to remedy any racial disproportionality reflected in the data.

**3SSB 5164 Providing public assistance to victims of human trafficking (Chapter 136, Laws of 2020)**

This bill expanded eligibility for state-funded public assistance programs including the Food Assistance Program, State Family Assistance, and Medical Care Services to noncitizen victims of human trafficking, as they are defined by the bill, and their qualifying family members, effective February 1, 2022.

**SSB 6495 Essential needs and housing support eligibility (Chapter 322, Laws of 2020)**

This Department requested legislation allows individuals determined eligible for the Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) program to receive a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program for 24 consecutive months from the date their PWA eligibility is established. The bill also allowed the Department to set the income eligibility standard for the PWA program. This bill took effect June 11, 2020.

**SB 6136 Updating restrictions on electronic benefit cards (Chapter 64, Laws of 2020)**

resolved a discrepancy between federal and state EBT policy. This change enabled state licensed beer and/or wine specialty stores, federally authorized as SNAP retailers, to accept EBT cards; no longer requiring disablement of ATM and point-of-sale machines located on the premises. This bill took effect June 11, 2020.

**2SHB 1603 *Revising economic assistance programs by updating standards of need, revising outcome measures and data collected, and reducing barriers to participation* (Chapter 343, Laws of 2019)** provided for a new time limit extension for families experiencing homelessness. Families that are homeless and have used up all 60 months of TANF assistance 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.

This bill also eliminated permanent disqualification from the TANF program due to reoccurring non-compliance with WorkFirst participation requirements. 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 included additional reporting requirements.

**2SHB 1893 *Providing assistance for certain postsecondary students* (Chapter 407, Laws of 2019)** 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 was required to seek federal approval of such programs by the USDA, if needed. This legislation also required DSHS to maintain and regularly update a list of the identified educational programs.

The bill also permitted, 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.

**ESHB 1916 *Improving the delivery of child support services to families* (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.

**SHB 2302 *Concerning child support with respect to standards for determination of income, abatement of child support for incarcerated obligors, modification of administrative orders, and notices of support owed* (Chapter 227, Laws of 2020)** made a number of changes impacting the administration of child support based in large part on consensus recommendations from the 2019 Child Support Schedule Workgroup.

This legislation made changes to the child support schedule regarding how income is imputed and whether a high school student is voluntarily unemployed, allows the Office of Administrative Hearings to mail the notices of

hearing in petitions to modify administrative support orders, allows the Division of Child Support to serve the notice of support owed by regular mail, rather than by certified mail, and earlier than waiting for twelve months to pass, in order to help keep support from being overpaid or underpaid.

This legislation also allowed for abatement of child support to \$10 per support order when a parent is incarcerated for a period exceeding 6 months and has no income or assets to pay support. Abatement is intended to help parents who have been incarcerated avoid recidivism and to assist their re-entry and reintegration into society by avoiding the accumulation of significant child support arrears while incarcerated. The custodial parent is entitled to a hearing to rebut the presumption that the noncustodial parent does not have the ability to pay support while incarcerated. The monthly support obligation is automatically raised to 50% of the amount in the original support order on the first day of the fourth month after the noncustodial parent's release and the obligation automatically increases to 100% of the obligation in the original order one year after release.

The abatement provisions took effect February 1, 2021, as does the "notice of hearing" provision since it was included in one of the statutes amended by the abatement provisions. The other two provisions (income determination and the changes to the notice of support owed) took effect June 11, 2020.

## 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.
- Restoring language that a support debt owed to the state for public assistance not be merged or extinguished by an order without notice to DCS.
- Clarifying the crimes which preclude a perpetrator from seeking a parentage determination.

**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)**, allowed 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**, took 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 modified 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 increased the resource limits for cash assistance program eligibility to \$6,000 (from \$1,000) and exempted 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 made 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 allowed 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 required DSHS, DEL, and DCYF to prepare a plan for transferring Working Connections Child Care eligibility to DCYF effective July 1, 2019. This bill recodified 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 allowed 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 was created with the intention to harmonize the definition of "parent" used in the Uniform Parentage Act (Chapter 26.26 RCW) and the Dependency statutes (Title 13 RCW). It defined "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 amended 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 facilitated and supported permanency for children in the foster care system, including through promoting adoption. Section 16, as of July 1, 2018, repealed 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 removed outdated WorkFirst suspension dates and amends RCW 74.08a.260 to suspend WorkFirst participation for TANF recipients with a child under age two. It modified 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 required the Department to expand distribution dates for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> of every month to the 1<sup>st</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 required 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 required 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 promoted 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. SHB 2071 encouraged DSHS to make more use of education and training opportunities, but referred to moving the recipient into full-time WorkFirst activities as quickly as possible; giving DSHS the latitude to make the decision on what

would be the best activity for the recipient. The Bill required DSHS to describe services available to the recipient either during or after WorkFirst to enable the recipient to not only obtain and keep employment, but advance in the workplace and increase wage earning potential over time. This bill became effective July 26, 2009.

**Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1244, the operating budget, required DSHS to make the following changes: (1)** in regions with high numbers of GA-U clients, coordination with local workforce development councils to expedite access to worker retraining programs; **(2)** identify GA-U clients who would be eligible for federal disability benefits if they became a naturalized citizen, and give them priority to naturalization services funded through DSHS; **(3)** work with the Washington State Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) to develop a process for referring GA-U clients who may be eligible for veteran's services; **(4)** outstation DVA staff in selected Community Services Offices in King and Pierce counties to facilitate applications for veteran's services; **(5)** intensively evaluate persons who have received GA-U for more than 12 months. For those with an impairment that would not qualify for federal disability benefits, the Bill allowed expedited referrals to services that can eliminate or minimize barriers to employment, like mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and vocational rehabilitation services that are available through the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; **(6)** implement 50% earned income disregard for GA – 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 (TANF) Act**, 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.

# Appendix 6: Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs

SFY

# 2021

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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

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

Department 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.

Appendix 7:  
Child  
Support  
Federal  
Legislative  
History

SFY

2021

## Table of Contents

Child Support Federal Legislative History, 1950 – 2021 .....	4
2020 .....	4
2018 .....	4
2016/2017 .....	4
2014 .....	4
2011 .....	4
2010 .....	5
2009 .....	5
2006 .....	5
2005 .....	5
1999 .....	5
1998 .....	6
1997 .....	6
1996 .....	7
1995 .....	7
1994 .....	7
1993 .....	7
1992 .....	8
1990 .....	8
1989 .....	8
1988 .....	8
1987 .....	8
1986 .....	8
1984 .....	8
1982 .....	8
1981 .....	9
1980 .....	9
1978 .....	9
1977 .....	9
1976 .....	9

1974 ..... 9

1967 ..... 9

1965 ..... 10

1950 ..... 10

## Child Support Federal Legislative History, 1950 – 2021

### 2020

On March 27, 2020, Public Law 116-136 (the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security [CARES]) Act was signed into law. Section 2201 of the Act provided qualifying individuals with a recovery rebate of up to \$1,200 (or \$2,400 if married and filing jointly), plus up to \$500 for each qualifying child.

While the Act intentionally exempted these rebates from reduction or offset against certain debts, there was no exemption for child support debt. As a result, the economic impact payments made to eligible NCPs who owed past-due child support and who were subject to intercept under the Federal Income Tax Refund Offset Program were offset by the amount of past-due child support. Because these economic impact payments were treated as a tax refund offset, and not an administrative offset, the Act did not provide DCS the option to suspend federal tax refund offset in cases meeting the eligibility criteria under section 464 of the Social Security Act and 45 CFR 303.72.

### 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.

Appendix 8:  
Major  
Changes in  
ESA  
Programs by  
Month

SFY

2021

## Table of Contents

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2021 .....	8
June 2021 .....	8
May 2021 .....	8
April 2021 .....	8
March 2021 .....	8
February 2021 .....	9
January 2021 .....	9
November 2020 .....	9
October 2020 .....	9
July 2020 .....	9
June 2020 .....	9
May 2020 .....	10
April 2020 .....	10
March 2020 .....	10
July 2019 .....	11
May 2019 .....	12
February 2019 .....	12
August 2018 .....	12
July 2018 .....	12
June 2018 .....	13
March 2018 .....	13
January 2018 .....	13
October 2017 .....	13
August 2017 .....	13
July 2017 .....	13
January 2017 .....	14
October 2016 .....	14
July 2016 .....	14
June 2016 .....	14
May 2016 .....	14

---

February 2016 .....	15
January 2016 .....	15
October 2015 .....	15
August 2015 .....	15
July 2015 .....	15
May 2015 .....	15
April 2015 .....	16
January 2015 .....	16
November 2014 .....	16
July 2014 .....	17
June 2014 .....	17
May 2014 .....	17
April 2014 .....	17
March 2014 .....	17
February 2014 .....	17
January 2014 .....	18
December 2013 .....	18
November 2013 .....	19
October 2013 .....	19
September 2013 .....	19
August 2013 .....	19
July 2013 .....	19
May 2013 .....	20
April 2013 .....	20
February 2013 .....	20
January 2013 .....	20
August 2012 .....	20
July 2012 .....	21
June 2012 .....	22
February 2012 .....	22
January 2012 .....	22

---

December 2011.....	22
November 2011 .....	22
October 2011 .....	24
September 2011.....	24
July 2011 .....	24
May 2011 .....	25
April 2011.....	26
March 2011 .....	26
February 2011 .....	27
January 2011 .....	27
December 2010.....	28
October 2010 .....	29
September 2010.....	30
July 2010 .....	31
May 2010 .....	32
April 2010.....	32
March 2010 .....	32
November 2009 .....	33
October 2009 .....	33
September 2009.....	33
July 2009 .....	33
April 2009.....	34
February 2009 .....	34
October 2008 .....	34
August 2008 .....	34
July 2008 .....	35
February 2008 .....	35
December 2007.....	35
July 2007 .....	35
April 2007.....	36
July 2006 .....	36



---

June 2006 .....	36
May 2006 .....	37
April 2006 .....	37
March 2006 .....	37
February 2006 .....	37
January 2006 .....	38
December 2005 .....	38
November 2005 .....	39
October 2005 .....	39
September 2005 .....	39
July 2005 .....	39
June 2005 .....	40
March 2005 .....	40
February 2005 .....	40
January 2005 .....	40
October 2004 .....	40
July 2004 .....	40
May 2004 .....	40
April 2004 .....	41
January 2004 .....	41
December 2003 .....	42
November 2003 .....	42
October 2003 .....	43
September 2003 .....	43
August 2003 .....	43
July 2003 .....	43
June 2003 .....	43
May 2003 .....	43
April 2003 .....	44
March 2003 .....	44
February 2003 .....	44

---

January 2003 .....	44
October 2002 .....	44
August 2002 .....	45
July 2002 .....	45
June 2002 .....	46
May 2002 .....	46
April 2002 .....	46
March 2002 .....	47
February 2002 .....	47
January 2002 .....	47
December 2001 .....	48
October 2001 .....	48
August 2001 .....	48
July 2001 .....	49
March 2001 .....	49
October 2000 .....	49
July 2000 .....	49
June 2000 .....	49
May 2000 .....	50
April 2000 .....	50
March 2000 .....	50
January 2000 .....	50
November 1999 .....	50
October 1999 .....	51
September 1999 .....	51
August 1999 .....	51
July 1999 .....	51
June 1999 .....	52
May 1999 .....	52
April 1999 .....	53
March 1999 .....	53

---

February 1999 .....	53
January 1999 .....	53
November 1998 .....	53
October 1998 .....	53
September 1998.....	53
July 1998 .....	53
April 1998.....	53
March 1998 .....	54
February 1998 .....	54
November 1997 .....	54
October 1997 .....	54
September 1997.....	54
August 1997 .....	54
July 1997 .....	55
May 1997 .....	56
April 1997.....	56
February 1997 .....	56
January 1997 .....	56
November 1996 .....	58
October 1996 .....	58
August 1996 .....	59
July 1996 .....	59
May 1996 .....	59
March 1996 .....	59
December 1995.....	59
October 1995 .....	60
September 1995.....	60
August 1995 .....	60
July 1995 .....	60

## Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2021

### June 2021

#### **ABAWD Waiver**

Effective June 8, 2021, Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) are exempted from work requirements through a statewide Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) time limit waiver. Food and Nutrition Service's (FNS') approval extends through May 31, 2022; however clients remain eligible to participate in Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) services voluntarily.

#### **P-EBT Children Under 6 Expansion [COVID-19 Response]**

DSHS received FNS approval to expand P-EBT benefits to children under the age of six for the 2020-21 school year. Children living in both a Basic Food household and a county participating in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast program whose schools reported limited on-site meal service between October 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021 were eligible for P-EBT.

### May 2021

Effective May 12, 2021 DSHS resumed case management activities for new Aged Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance and Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral recipients. Staff continued to provide support for individuals with participation in medical treatment for disabling conditions, and with assessment and treatment services for substance use disorders, similar to how case planning activities were offered prior to suspension due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### April 2021

#### **ABAWD Navigator Program Ends**

Effective April 1, 2021, DSHS ended the ABAWD Navigator program due to loss of funding. FNS notified the department of its disagreement with the states use of "Good Cause" to exempt ABAWDs during the public health emergency in March 2021 and disqualified funding to support the navigator program. DSHS filed a formal appeal.

#### **Basic Food Emergency Supplement \$95 Minimum [COVID-19 Response]**

Effective April 2021, all Basic Food households became eligible for a minimum emergency supplement of \$95. This change provided additional assistance to the lowest income households that previously did not qualify or received small supplements.

#### **DISASTER CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (DCAP)**

Effective April 19, 2021, DCAP activated for Washington families without children impacted by COVID-19 who meet the income and resource limits and are not eligible for other cash programs. Prior to this date, households were only eligible for DCAP once in a 12 month period. In accordance to SHB 1151 and Governor Inslee's proclamation dated April 15, 2021, this program was available monthly for eligible households through June 30, 2021.

### March 2021

#### **P-EBT 2020-2021 Plan Approval**

DSHS received FNS approval of its state plan to issue P-EBT for the 2020-21 school year. The 2020-21 plan differed the previous year as DSHS shifted from internal eligibility determination to

working with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and a third party vendor, Accenture, to determine free or reduced priced school meal eligibility and issue benefits through designated P-EBT cards.

## February 2021

### Child Support Pass-Through Payments

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) households are eligible to receive child support payments disbursed by Division of Child Support (DCS) without a reduction to their TANF grant. These “pass-through” payments are received each month DCS collects child support. Active TANF recipients may receive:

- Up to \$50 a month of support collected for a TANF assistance unit with one child; or
- Up to \$100 a month of support collected for a TANF assistance unit with two or more children.

## January 2021

### Basic Food 15% Allotment Increase *[COVID-19 Response]*

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, provided Basic Food households with an increase of 15% to their maximum allotments. This approval covered the period of January through June 2021, but was later expanded through September 2021 in the American Rescue Plan Act.

### Expanded Student Eligibility *[COVID-19 Response]*

The Consolidated Appropriations Act expanded SNAP eligibility to students participating in state or federally funded work-study during the school year with an expected family contribution of \$0.

## November 2020

### Continued Certification Period Extensions *[COVID-19 Response]*

The Continuing Appropriations Act maintained certification extensions for all programs beginning November 2020 through February 2021. November and December 2020 certification periods were extended two months and January and February 2021 certification periods were extended four months. All food Mid-Certifications Reviews were waived through June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

## October 2020

### Home Detention and Monitoring Eligibility

Effective October 5, 2020, individuals released from incarceration to home detention or home monitoring are now potentially eligible for the ABD and HEN Referral programs which aligns with other programs, such as TANF. This change supported Governor Inslee’s Executive Order 16-05 to reduce recidivism and assist incarcerated individuals as they return to the community.

## July 2020

### Elimination of the Supplied Shelter Grant

Based on additional funding provided by the Legislature, DSHS eliminated the separate payment standard for households receiving cash assistance (ABD, TANF, SFA, RCA, and PWA) who report their housing is provided at no cost. This change increased cash benefit amounts and streamlined benefit eligibility work.

## June 2020

### Pandemic EBT *[COVID-19 Response from the SFY 2020 Briefing Book]*

Eligible families with children who would have received free or reduced-price meals through

the National School Lunch Program received P-EBT food benefits for the months of March through June 2020 due to school closures.

#### **PWA Eligibility for Referral to HEN Program** **[State Change]**

Effective June 11, 2020, eligibility for referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program was extended to all Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) recipients. While PWA recipients are eligible for cash assistance only while pregnant, the referral to HEN is valid for 24 months from the date PWA eligibility is established. A referral to HEN is a significant additional benefit for the small population receiving PWA.

### **May 2020**

#### **Refugee Cash Assistance / Refugee Medical Assistance Time Limit Extension [COVID-19 Response]**

Due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) approved states to request a waiver to extend Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) to eligible recipients beyond the normal eight-month time limit. Washington State received a waiver to provide benefits to people who became eligible between April 1, 2019 and January 30, 2020 for more than the eight-months.

### **April 2020**

#### **Certification Period Extension for Cash Programs and Basic Food [COVID-19 Response]**

Due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, DSHS extended certification periods for households with Eligibility Reviews due in the months of April, May and June for six additional months, extending these certifications through October, November and December 2020. Mid-

Certification Review requirements for April, May and June were also waived, and benefits continued through the end of certification periods as long as households continued to meet all other eligibility requirements. This applied to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); State Family Assistance (SFA), Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance, Housing Essential Needs (HEN) Referral; Working Family Support (WFS); and all Food Assistance programs.

#### **DISASTER CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (DCAP)** **[COVID-19 Response]**

Effective April 17, 2020, DCAP eligibility was expanded to include Washington families and people without children impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic who meet the income and resource limits and are not eligible for other cash programs. The program ended January 15, 2021.

#### **TANF Time Limit Extensions [COVID-19 Response]**

Effective April 1, 2020, the criteria for TANF 60-month Time Limit Extensions was expanded to support families experiencing hardships related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **March 2020**

#### **TANF WorkFirst Participation and Sanction Suspension [COVID-19 Response]**

Effective March 16, 2020, all WorkFirst participants were temporarily exempted from required participation. Clients could choose to continue participation voluntarily and, to the extent possible, case management continued, but participation was not required. WorkFirst sanction reduction or case closure penalties were also temporarily suspended.

### **Suspension of Home Visits for Teen Living Assessments [COVID-19 Response]**

Effective March 16, 2020, home visits were suspended for Teen Living Assessments. These assessments apply to all unmarried, minor parents applying for TANF cash assistance, to determine eligibility and offer support to the household.

### **Basic Food ABAWD Requirements Final Rule Injunction**

Effective March 16, 2020, a federal court injunction delayed implementation of USDA's final rule limiting states flexibilities in waiving Able-Bodied Adult without Dependents (ABAWD) work requirements. The rule was scheduled to take effect April 1, 2020. The court denied the request for a preliminary injunction related to the final rule's changes to discretionary exemptions. The final rule on discretionary exemptions was scheduled to take effect October 1, 2020.

### **ABD and HEN Referral Program [COVID-19 Response]**

Effective March 18, 2020, DSHS suspended pursuing treatment verification and good cause for participation in medical treatment, participation in substance use assessment and treatment, and participation in vocational rehabilitation.

Effective March 26, 2020, DSHS postponed ABD disability reviews, modified HEN referral incapacity reviews, and expanded medical evidence rules for eligibility purposes.

Mental Incapacity Evaluation contracts were amended to allow for telephonic psychological evaluations.

### **ABAWD Participation Good Cause [COVID-19 Response]**

Effective March 16, 2020, all mandatory ABAWDs in King County have good cause not to participate due to Stay Home Stay Healthy orders by the Governor. Clients have the option to continue participation to the extent possible. Staff members continue to provide ABAWDs with referrals to Navigators. Navigators continue to refer ABAWDs to appropriate employment and training opportunities, but participation is not required.

## **July 2019**

### **Changes to TANF-WorkFirst Permanent Disqualification Rules & Expansion of Time Limit Extension Criteria [State Change]**

Effective July 28, 2019, families were no longer permanently disqualified from TANF cash assistance due to three sanction case closures for noncompliance with required WorkFirst activities. Also, TANF time limit hardship criteria was expanded to families experiencing homelessness, including individuals living:

- a. Outside;
- b. In a building or a location not meant for human habitation;
- c. In a building or location which they have no legal right to occupy;
- d. In an emergency shelter; or
- e. In a temporary housing program, which may include transitional and supportive housing programs with a limited duration of stay.

### **PWA Payment Standard Increase [State Change]**

Effective July 1, 2019, the payment standards for the Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) recipients increased to \$363 (paying shelter) and \$221 (supplied shelter). These increases are based on changes approved in the 2019-21 Operating Budget. This change is a step towards improved support for families and

individuals who are experiencing financial hardship.

### **Child Care Subsidy Programs [State Change]**

Effective July 1, 2019, service delivery for the Working Connections Child Care and Seasonal Child Care subsidy programs moved to the Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF).

## **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:

- a. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF);
- b. State Family Assistance (SFA);
- c. The Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) program;

- d. The Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral program;
- e. Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); and
- f. 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**

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **CEAP Suspension**

Beginning January 27, 2015, the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was suspended due to the exhaustion of state program funds.

#### **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

### **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.

### **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).

### **CEAP Suspension**

State funding for Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) was exhausted. The program was suspended effective January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2014.

### **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.
- b. 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

### 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.

### 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.

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.

Is unable to attribute issuances to a specific client or subcategory in eJAS.

## July 2012

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
  - i. provided at 50% of the benefit level for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- c. Child Care Subsidy Program :
  - i. Eligibility increased from 175% to 200% FPL; and
  - ii. Certifications increased from 6-month to 12-month periods.
- d. WorkFirst Services – funding reduced by about \$821,000 (1.1%).
- e. Division of Child Support – funding provided for 16 additional FTEs in SFY 2013 (effective July 1, 2012) to increase the amount of child support collected and retained by the state.
- f. Department of Early Learning – funding of \$100,000 provided for a contract with an independent consultant to evaluate and recommend an optimum system for the child care eligibility determination process, with a report due to the Office of Financial Management and Legislature by December 31, 2012.

## 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.

## CEAP Reinstatement

Funding was available for CEAP. Any applications for CEAP received on or after July 1, 2012 might be approved.

## EBT

The Department negotiated changes to the EBT fee structure with JP Morgan Chase:

- a. Cost per case fee – JP Morgan Chase reduced the monthly fee charged to the state for each case that receives an EBT benefit deposit during a given month, 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

**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.

**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.

**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

**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.

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

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.

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.

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 individuals 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

The Washington State Legislature made seeking **child support enforcement services** from the Division of Child Support (DCS) a condition of eligibility for child care subsidies, effective July 1, 2011, unless the applicant met one of the good cause reasons set forth in the Department of Early Learning rules. It was expected that child support would increase household income to the point that either co-payments were increased or families were no longer eligible for subsidized care, using the savings realized to provide child care subsidies for more families.

The Washington State Legislature adopted changes to the **Uniform Parentage Act** (Chapter 26.26.RCW), changing the focus of the act to the determination of parentage, as opposed to the former emphasis on paternity. Although the changes in the law did not have a major impact on the administrative procedures of the Division of Child Support (DCS), the law made

many changes that impacted judicial proceedings concerning parentage, which affected the prosecuting attorneys who represent DCS. Certain persons 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.

**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.

The Washington 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.

## 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.

#### **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.

**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.

#### **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.

#### **Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Changes**

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) maximum payment amount increased from \$1,000 to \$1,250 in a twelve-month period.

#### **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.

#### **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**

**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.

**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

**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.

**Disability Lifeline grants** were reduced by 25%, from \$266 to \$197 for one person.

### March 2011

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.

#### **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%

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

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 Washington 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.

**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.

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.

### 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

### 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).

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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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**

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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

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.

*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

Governor Christine 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.

**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

**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.

**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.

## 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.

**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.

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

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.

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.

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 Washington 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. Development 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. The Department is 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. The Department is 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

**Income rules** for employed General Assistance recipients changed to a 50% earned income disregard.

**A new Washington State Child Support Schedule** was implemented. Changes included:

- The presumptive minimum child support order increased to \$50 per month per child;
- The need standard was replaced by a “self-support reserve” set at 125% of the federal poverty level;
- The schedule was now presumptive from the \$1,000 to \$12,000 income levels;
- Income from second jobs was excluded from the gross income calculation;
- New rules were created for imputing income.

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.

Annual federally required standards were updated for Basic Food and WASHCAP.

### September 2009

**WorkFirst participation requirements for dependent teens** were eliminated.

**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:

- Working with the Department of Veteran Affairs to establish a referral process to facilitate applications for veteran’s services.
- 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).
- Referring appropriate GA recipients to Naturalization Services.
- Referring appropriate GA recipients to Workforce Development Councils in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties

for worker retraining or development services.

### April 2009

**Suspended support services** for parents enrolled in Career Services due to Diversion Cash Assistance.

**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

**The Career Services program was expanded** to include Non-Assistance Food Stamps (NAFS) parents who were working 30 hours per week.

**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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.



**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.

**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.

**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.

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

**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.

**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

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.

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

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.

**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

**WPLEX (Washington Post-Employment Labor Exchange)** was eliminated after WorkFirst budget reductions mandated changes to client services that were provided by ESD.

**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

**Annual updates** to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard went into effect.

**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

**New maximum child care subsidy rates** for Spokane County went into effect until July, 2005.

**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

**Categorical Eligibility (CE)** was expanded to eliminate resource requirements for most Basic Food applicants and recipients. Changes in federal regulations now allowed states to use non-cash services paid for with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to

make people categorically eligible for Basic Food. Assistance Units (AU) that were categorically eligible for Basic Food did not have to meet the resource or net income requirement for Basic Food.

- a. Households that currently had CE status would not be affected by the change. Most AUs who met any of the following criteria were categorically eligible:
  - i. An AU where all persons received General Assistance (GA), Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
  - ii. An AU where any person received TANF, State Family Assistance, or Diversion Cash Assistance; or
  - iii. AUs that met the gross income limit for Basic Food.
- b. Circumstances when a household that met CE criteria could not be categorically eligible for Basic Food included situations such as:
  - i. The head of household of the Basic Food AU failed to meet work requirements;
  - ii. Anyone in the AU was disqualified for an Intentional Program Violation (IPV); or
  - iii. Anyone in the AU was a disqualified drug-felon (*through 6/30/04*).
- c. Households that met the new CE requirements did not have to meet the resource or net income limits for Basic Food. However, CE households still had to meet other Basic Food eligibility requirements.

- d. A person who was ineligible for Basic Food for a reason other than income or resources would not be made eligible due to the AU's CE status. An example of this is an ineligible fleeing felon.

**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.

**Revised WACs for WCCC** were filed.

### April 2004

**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.

**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

**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.

**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

**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.

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

**Post-employment services** for post-TANF families were reduced from 24 months to 12 months.

**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).

**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.

**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

**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.

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

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.

**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

**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).

**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

**The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) co-pay** increased by \$25 for families with co-payments of \$25 or more.

**The Non-Standard Bonus for child care** prior to 6 a.m., after 6 p.m., and on weekends was eliminated.

### February 2003

**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.

**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

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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**The Department assumed state administration of the SSI State Supplement Program**, a program that was previously administered by the Social Security Administration. The Washington State Legislature mandated that the Department assume administration of this program to reduce the administrative costs of the program.

### August 2002

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.

**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.

**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

**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.

**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

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.

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

The income eligibility level for **Working Connections Child Care Program** (WCCC) was decreased from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%.

**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

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.

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

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.

**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 individuals, 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

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.

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.

**Child care subsidy rates** were set at the 58<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 2000 Market Rate Survey.

## December 2001

**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.

**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

**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.

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.

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.

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

**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.

**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

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.

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

**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.

**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

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.

**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

**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.

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

In January 2000 **TANF intensive services** were implemented statewide.

**"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).

**SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA)** increased benefits by 2.4%.

**Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income** were eliminated.

**Upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies** were changed to 225% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted) from 175% of Federal Poverty level (adjusted).

**Reduction in co-payment formula for families using subsidized child care**, particularly those with income over 135% Federal Poverty Level (unadjusted).

## November 1999

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.

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.

**Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT)** was implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits were now issued using the Quest card.

## October 1999

**The Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pathway** was implemented statewide (i.e., Phase Two).

**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.

**The Children with Special Needs Initiative statewide** was implemented (i.e., Phase Two).

## September 1999

**The General Assistance Supported Employment Project** added a pilot site at the King Eastside CSO.

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

**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.

**The 185% of Need Test** was eliminated.

**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.

**The guidelines for support services** were simplified and the upper limit was increased for how much support services a client could receive.

**Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative** was implemented (phasing in services for WorkFirst clients raising children with special needs).

**Age limits** were expanded for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.

**SFA eligibility** was expanded to pregnant individuals who are ineligible for TANF due to a conviction for a drug-related felony or misrepresentation of residence.

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

**The Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold** was reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00.

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.

**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.

The **cap for Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN)** payments was **removed**.

The **TANF eligibility review cycle** was decreased from twelve to six months in order to transition cases to Prospective Budgeting.

**Family Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility** was expanded to non-citizens legally admitted into the country in order to escape domestic violence.

The **Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project** was completed.

**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

**Phase One implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative** began.

**Working Connections Automated Program (WCAP)** pilot began.

**Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT)** began in Region 1.

**SSA On-Line Access (SOLQ)** statewide through ACES was implemented.

**The Community Jobs Program statewide** was implemented and the earnings disregard was changed from 20% to 50%.

## May 1999

**Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status** for more than three months was now required.

**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.

**The first phase of Limited English Proficiency Pathway** contracts became effective.

**GA-S clients were folded into the WorkFirst program** and become subject to TANF 60-month time limit and work requirements.

**Requirements for post-employment services** in the Washington Administrative Code were established.

**Hourly requirements for college work study** were changed from 20 to 16 hours a week for a deferral from job search.

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).



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

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.

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

**Washington State Minimum Wage** increased to \$5.70 per hour.

**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.

**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

The **Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe** was finalized.

An overall **child care rate increase** was authorized.

Special rates for **non-standard hour child care** were established.

A \$250 one-time bonus for **licensed child care providers** who agree to provide infant care was authorized.

### July 1998

The Legislature renewed authorization for **Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)** for five years (through June 30, 2003).

**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

**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.

**WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan** was implemented.

TANF recipients were allowed to establish **“Individual Development Accounts.”**

**Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)** became available for TANF-eligible applicants.

Under the **Consolidated Assistance Units** rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker were to be placed in the same assistance unit.

**WorkFirst self-employment** was implemented.

Phase-in of four programs into the **Integrated Child Care System** began.

**Quality Assurance TANF data reporting** requirements began.

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.

**An adult parent of teen parent’s child was ineligible** for TANF if the Department determined that the living situation was inappropriate.

**Child care subsidy rates** were set at 59<sup>th</sup> 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

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.

The **General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP)** project in Region 3 ended.

## August 1997

Changes to the **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program** were made to complete implementation of P. L. 104-193, the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA), 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.

The **State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA)**, program for legal immigrants was implemented.

**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

The **License suspension program** (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement was implemented.

**Quality Assurance** began Phase One implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.

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

The **Naturalization Facilitation** for aged, blind or disabled SSI recipients at risk of losing SSI due to non-citizenship began.

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

**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.

**The shelter deduction** was increased from \$247 to \$250.

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.

**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.

**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.

**High school students age 18 and over** would have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.

**Food stamp benefits** would not increase when income was decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**People found guilty of giving false information** about their identity or where they lived to get duplicate benefits would be barred for 10 years.

**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.

**The definition of a homeless person** was revised to limit homelessness to 90 days while temporarily residing in the home of another.

**The homeless shelter standard** was eliminated.

**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

Governor Mike Lowry presented Washington’s proposed **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) State Plan** for public review and comment.

**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

**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.



**The vehicle resource limit for the food stamp program** was raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650.

**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

**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.

**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.

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

**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*.

**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.

**The Food Stamp Standard Deduction** was reduced from \$138 to \$134.

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

**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.

**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.

**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

The Department added a **non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance**.

A mandatory verification for **household composition, shelter, and utility costs** was added.

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.

**Public Law 103-286 exempted payments made to victims of Nazi persecution** when determining eligibility and the amount of benefits or services.



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.

**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.