

*DSHS Economic Services Administration*

# ESA Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2022

January 2023

A reference for programs, caseloads and expenditures





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

January 3, 2023

*Dear ESA Partners, Colleagues and Stakeholders:*

I am pleased to present the Economic Services Administration (ESA) Briefing Book for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2022. This book is a reference guide to our programs, client demographics, caseloads and expenditures. It highlights information for SFY 2022, which covers the period July 2021 through June 2022, and provides historical data on our programs.

This edition of the ESA Briefing Book 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 we could improve it in the future, please feel free to contact Shane Riddle at (360) 790-0017 or [riddlms@dshs.wa.gov](mailto:riddlms@dshs.wa.gov).

Sincerely,

*Tony Bowie*

Tony Bowie, 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) 2022, which is the 12-month period that starts July 1, 2021 and ends June 30, 2022. 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*

*Disability Determination*

*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) 2022, 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 over 3,650 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 2023-2025 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 and guardians to provide consistent financial and medical support to their children so that families 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 48 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 4,700 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 or local 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 organizations, tribal organizations, Employment Security Department, 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

# 2022

---

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
Federal Matching Funds: \$111.7 million (70%). .....	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 .....	34
Linkages.....	34
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.....	36
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).....	40
Brief Description .....	40
Legal Authorization .....	40
Funding Source.....	40
Population Served.....	40
Eligibility .....	40
Services .....	40
Linkages.....	41
State Supplemental Payment (SSP) .....	42
Brief Description .....	42
Legal Authorization .....	42
Funding Source.....	42
Population Served.....	42
Eligibility .....	42

Services ..... 42

Linkages..... 42

United States Repatriation Program..... 43

    Brief Description ..... 43

    Legal Authorization ..... 43

    Funding Source..... 43

    Population Served..... 43

    Eligibility ..... 43

    Services ..... 43

    Linkages..... 43

Working Family Support (WFS)..... 44

    Brief Description ..... 44

    Legal Authorization ..... 44

    Funding Source..... 44

    Population Served..... 44

    Eligibility ..... 44

    Services ..... 44

    Linkages..... 44

## **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, in part, 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 (COM) administered [HEN program](#).
3. SSI Facilitation services to assist clients with the SSI disability application and appeal process.
4. Referral to employment and training services such as Supported Employment through the [Foundational Community Supports](#) program and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR).
5. Case management, coaching, and other referral services (e.g., veteran's assistance, crisis resolution, etc.).

### 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. Eastern and Western State Hospitals

6. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
7. Disability Determination Services
8. Social Security Administration
9. Local resources (such as food banks and housing, emergency shelters, etc.)
10. Home and Community Services (e.g. long-term or residential care facilities)
11. Developmental Disability Administration
12. Naturalization assistance services
13. Washington Department of Veterans Affairs
14. 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) not participating in work requirements, (iv) or a substantial lottery or gambling win;
- d. Persons who are ineligible due to their immigration status.

**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

**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.

Effective 10-1-2021				
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	\$1396	\$1074	\$250	\$1777
2	\$1888	\$1452	\$459	\$2396
3	\$2379	\$1830	\$658	\$3020
4	\$2871	\$2209	\$835	\$3644
5	\$3363	\$2587	\$992	\$4268
6	\$3855	\$2965	\$1190	\$4893
7	\$4347	\$3344	\$1316	\$5517
8	\$4839	\$3722	\$1504	\$6141
9	\$5331	\$4101	\$1692	\$6766
10	\$5823	\$4480	\$1880	\$7391
<b>Each Additional Member</b>	+\$492	+\$379	+\$188	+\$625

<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 assistance 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 and victims of trafficking who are not eligible for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

## Legal Authorization

[RCW 74.08A.120](#) Immigrants and victims of human trafficking—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 assistance 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 2022:

State funds: \$ 47.7million (30%).

Federal Matching Funds: \$111.7 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.

11. Electronic funds transfer and other disbursement options for custodial parents.
12. Tribal support services.
13. Employer information and assistance.
14. Cooperation with the IV-D agencies of other governments, including other states, other countries and Indian tribes.
15. Referral for welfare to work services in conjunction with other parts of DSHS, the Employment Security Department (ESD), and private contractors.
16. Referral to the prosecuting attorney for establishment of paternity or parentage.
17. Referral to the prosecuting attorney for contempt proceedings.
18. Other services allowed by the state plan and applicable state and federal law.
18. Department of Licensing
19. Department of Veterans Affairs
20. Internal Revenue Service
21. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
22. U.S. Department of Justice
23. U.S. Citizenship and Immigrations Services
24. U.S. Department of Defense
25. Hospitals
26. Community-based organizations

### Linkages

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

## 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 an emergency or disaster is declared by the Governor. It is designed to provide cash assistance to individuals and families who have been impacted by the emergency or 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. Benefits may be authorized for 30 consecutive days in any consecutive 12-month period, or monthly as directed by the governor's emergency proclamation.

### 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

<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.

COVID-19 pandemic, for purposes of DCAP, 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

---

<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, government agencies, and Tribes/tribal organizations include:

Safety planning, crisis intervention and crisis helplines, emergency shelter, individual advocacy, legal advocacy, housing 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
- 13. Community groups

# 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 behavioral health or physical incapacity.

### 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 substance use disorder professional are required to participate in substance use

disorder treatment as a condition of eligibility.

### Services

1. Referral to the Department of Commerce administered [HEN program](#).
2. Case management, coaching and other referral services (e.g. veteran's assistance, crisis resolution, etc.).

### 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. 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 food, clothing, and shelter, necessary to help 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:

1. Restaurant or home-delivered meals
2. Food for service animals
3. Basic telephone service
4. Laundry

### Linkages

1. Community or social services agencies
2. Home and Community Services (HCS) Offices within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALTSA)

## 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 six 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 of six who 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 childcare 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
3. Students eligible for free or reduced-price school meals and children under the age of six on food benefits received a standard P-EBT benefit for the summer months as all schools and childcare centers are deemed closed during the summer period.

### 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. Eligibility for HEN assistance is determined by the Department of Commerce through a network of local grantees.

### 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 12 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) extended the time limit for Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) to eligible recipients who arrived on or after October 1, 2021 from eight months to twelve months from the date of eligibility.

### 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, including Afghan Humanitarian Parolees and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees.

### 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, Iraqi/Afghani Special Immigrants (SIV), Afghan Humanitarian Parolees paroled into the U.S. between July 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022 and September 30, 2023.
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 twelve months after the date of their arrival in the United States. For asylees, victims of human trafficking, Iraqis or Afghans who do not become Special Immigrants until after they enter the U.S., Afghan and Humanitarian parolees eligibility expires twelve months after the date their status is granted or their status was made eligible for federal benefits.
4. Unless exempt, adults must register for employment and language training 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
9. Workforce development councils
10. Public health departments
11. 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, Iraqi/Afghani Special Immigrants (SIV) and their eligible family members who have had their eligibility for five years or less.
2. People who have special immigration statuses, specifically
3. Afghan Humanitarian Parolees paroled into the U.S. between July 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, and Ukrainian

Humanitarian Parolees paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022 and September 30, 2023.

4. Legal immigrants who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) and on TANF/SFA or are eligible for BFET.
5. All lawful permanent residents who are eligible to become U.S. citizens and are receiving public assistance.
6. 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. English language training.
4. Refugee Health Screenings and health management 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.
13. Housing Assistance.

## 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. Local government agencies
12. Housing Authorities
13. 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 and one of the parents of unmarried parent's household 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.
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.
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



## 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

2022

---

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. The State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2020 and 2021 ESA Briefing Book described the scale of the pandemic's impact on programs administered by the Economic Services Administration (ESA), including spikes in applications and caseloads, and highlighted the policy, program and service delivery changes ESA implemented in response. This section illustrates continue impacts from the pandemic during SFY 2022.

## Community Services Division

### Operational Impacts

#### Limited in-person services at local offices and re-opening

During most of state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, 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 reopened field offices on February 28, 2022, restoring all key services to its customers.

During limited in-person operations, 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 during limited in-person operation

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.
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (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.

CSD also expanded use of telephonic signature for CSD administered programs to support a virtual service delivery model.

**CSD Virtual Case Management Center (VCMC)**

- CSD established the VCMC in June 2022 under the statewide Customer Service Contact Center structure.
- Allows customers the flexibility and freedom to access case management services throughout the state virtually.
- Creates telework opportunity to WorkFirst Program Specialist and Social Services Specialist staff, boosting staff morale, recruitment, and retention.

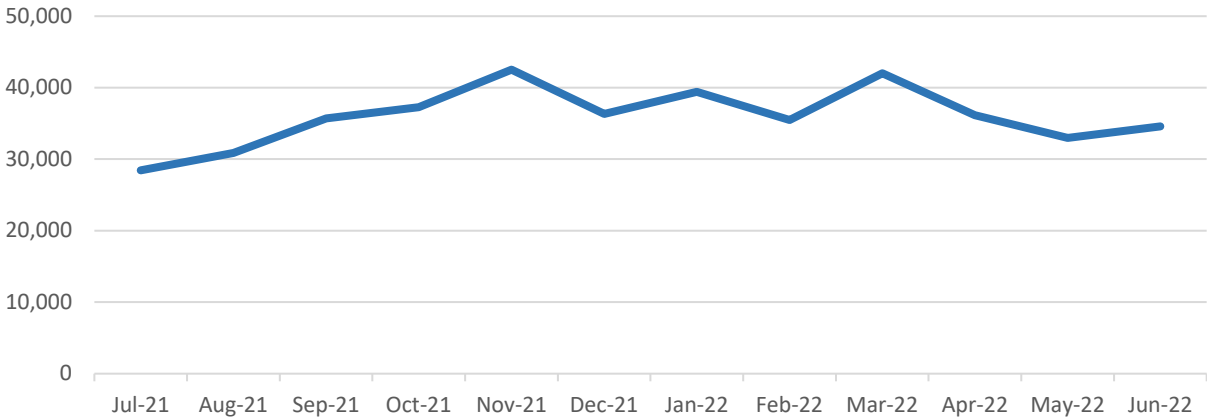
### **Program Changes and Application Volume**

During SFY 2022, the overall volume of applications processed varied, as illustrated by the charts below. The following program changes are assumed to have impacted application volume by decreasing caseload churn (terminations, and subsequent reapplications for benefits):

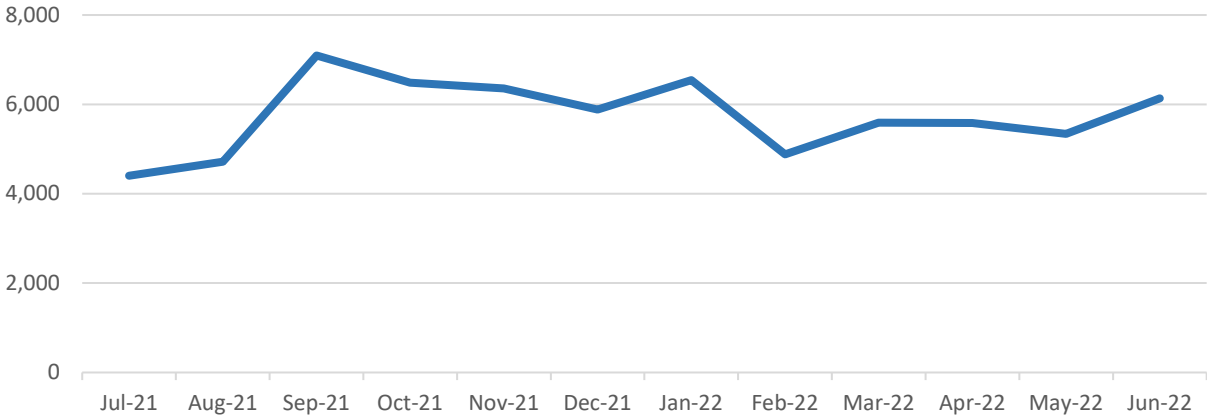
- **Suspension of Mid-Certification Reviews (MCRs)** – between January 2022 and June 2022, CSD implemented a federally supported suspension of MCRs for all cash and food program participants.
- **Suspension of Medical Eligibility Review Terminations** – in accordance with the Centers for Medicaid Services (CMS) guidance and in collaboration with the Washington State Health Care Authority, CSD suspended routine Medical Eligibility Review terminations.



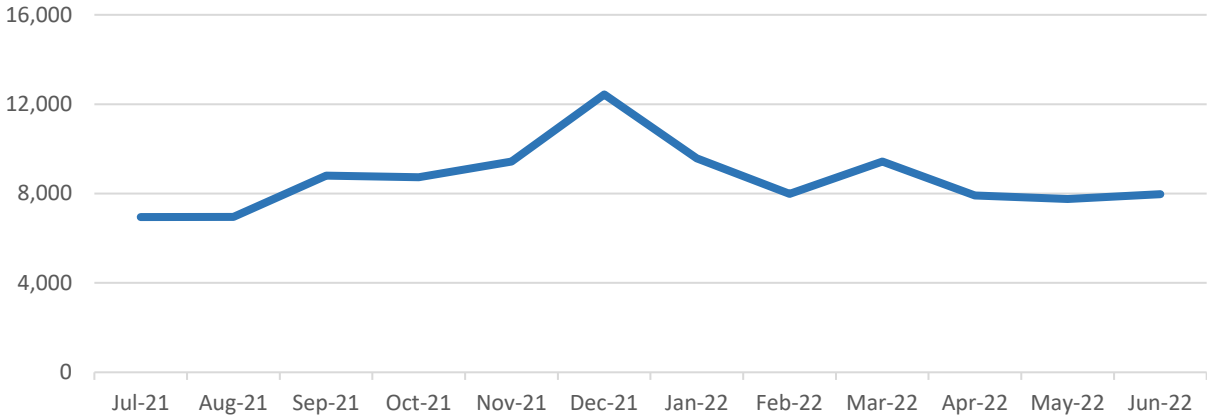
SNAP/FAP Applications by Month



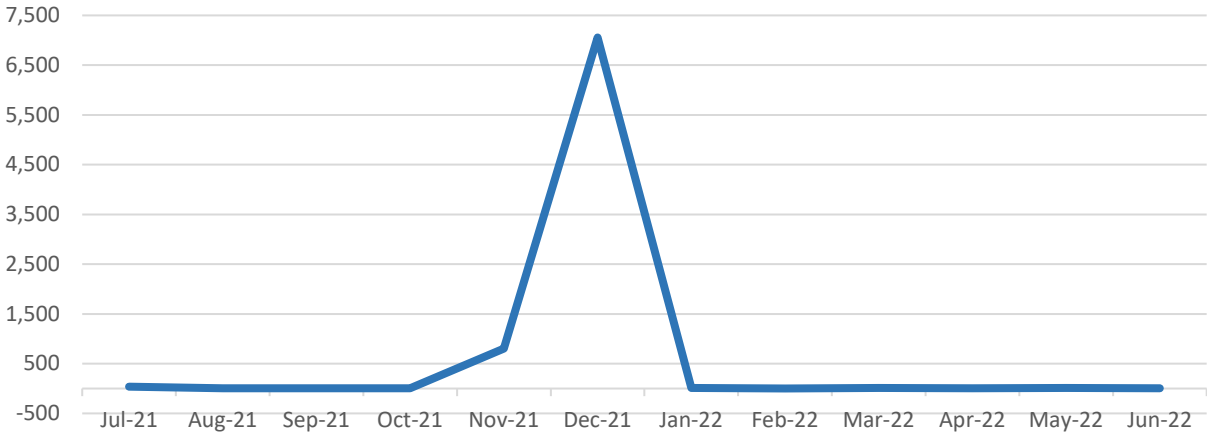
TANF/SFA Applications by Month



ABD/HEN Applications by Month



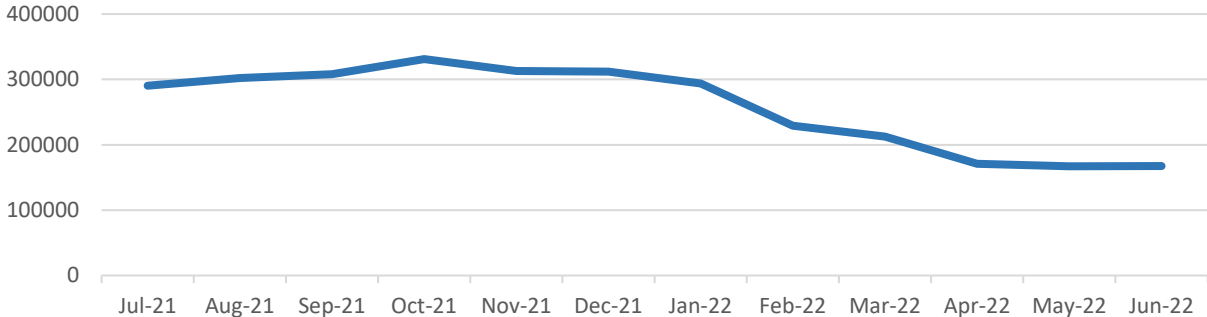
CEAP/DCAP Applications by Month



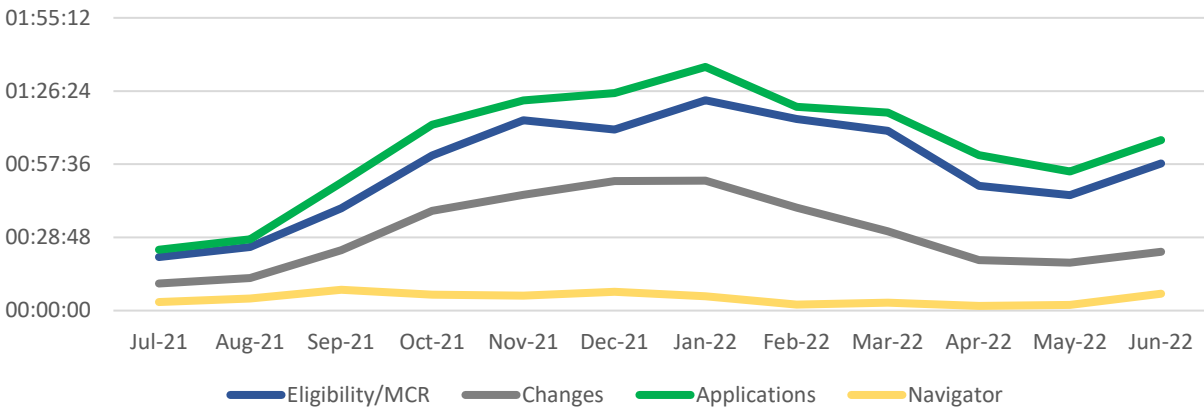
**Call center volume and wait times:**

During the first eight months of SFY 2022, the call volume remained high, then decreased with the re-opening of CSD Community Service Offices (CSOs) as of February 28, 2022 as clients returned to access in-person services. The average speed of answer (ASA) remained high throughout the year, with monthly fluctuations attributed to seasonal volume, CSD staffing and program changes. The charts below show the call volume<sup>1</sup> and the Average Speed of Answer (ASA) for the SFY 2022 in the four main telephone queues for the Customer Service Contact Center (CSCC).

**Customer Service Call Center - Volume by Month**



**CSCC - Average Speed of Answer (ASA)**



<sup>1</sup> The call volume in this chart refers to the total number of calls answered and excludes forced disconnects and abandoned calls.

## 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**

**Emergency Allotment (EA) Food Supplements:** Since March 2020, DSHS has issued monthly supplemental benefits to food assistance recipients, continuing on a month-to-month basis with federal approval while there is an active federal and state public health emergency declaration. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (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.

The table below shows the monthly number of cases (households) that received the Emergency Allotment (EA) food supplemental benefits between July 2021 and June 2022 (between July 2021 and June 2022).

	# of Cases	# of Clients	Total Emergency Allotments	Average Emergency Allotment Per Case	Average Increase in Allotment Per Case
Jul-2021	513,337	889,317	\$85,794,421	\$167.13	\$248.95
Aug-2021	503,331	869,133	\$84,435,511	\$167.75	\$246.71
Sep-2021	496,892	857,205	\$83,858,731	\$168.77	\$245.04
Oct-2021	494,144	859,905	\$84,388,611	\$170.78	\$273.42
Nov-2021	485,173	847,085	\$82,504,663	\$170.05	\$276.97
Dec-2021	483,020	846,134	\$81,629,744	\$169.00	\$278.50
Jan-2022	483,679	851,415	\$84,157,154	\$173.99	\$272.09
Feb-2022	488,874	860,659	\$84,139,680	\$172.11	\$274.65
Mar-2022	496,588	872,789	\$85,782,894	\$172.74	\$273.84
Apr-2022	504,992	886,567	\$87,009,008	\$172.30	\$274.96
May-2022	513,551	900,977	\$88,321,779	\$171.98	\$275.20
Jun-2022	519,705	911,754	\$89,584,200	\$172.38	\$275.05

**Statutory Authority:** [H.R. 6201, Families First Coronavirus Response Act \(FFCRA\), Section 2302](#), authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to allocate funds to increase SNAP household allotments to the maximum amount based on household size due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

[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.

**Expanded Basic Food Student Eligibility:** Effective January 16, 2021, CSD expanded Basic Food to students of higher education who are eligible for work study or have an expected family contribution of \$0 on their federal financial aid at application through their certification period. This expanded eligibility will end with the conclusion of the federal public health emergency declaration.

The table below shows the monthly number of higher education students<sup>2</sup> receiving SNAP/FAP due to expanded student eligibility<sup>3</sup> for SFY 2022.

<sup>2</sup> These are SNAP/FAP recipients who are full-time and part-time higher education students ages 18-49.

<sup>3</sup> Effective January 16, 2021, CSD expanded Basic Food to students of higher education who are eligible for work study or have an expected family contribution of \$0 on their federal financial aid at application through their certification period. This expanded eligibility will end with the conclusion of the federal public health emergency declaration.

	# of SNAP/FAP Higher Education Students With an Expected Family Contribution of \$0	# of SNAP/FAP Higher Education Students Determined Eligible for Work Study
<b>Jul-2021</b>	1,190	231
<b>Aug-2021</b>	1,424	272
<b>Sep-2021</b>	1,669	305
<b>Oct-2021</b>	1,850	341
<b>Nov-2021</b>	2,136	389
<b>Dec-2021</b>	2,348	407
<b>Jan-2022</b>	2,556	437
<b>Feb-2022</b>	2,786	484
<b>Mar-2022</b>	3,051	532
<b>Apr-2022</b>	3,223	557
<b>May-2022</b>	3,411	606
<b>Jun-2022</b>	3,568	618
<b>SFY Unduplicated</b>	<b>4,779</b>	<b>860</b>

**Statutory Authority:** [H.R. 133, Consolidated Appropriations Act \(CAA\), 2021, Section 702](#), authorized the eligibility for SNAP expand to students of higher education within 20 days of the passing of the CAA.

**Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET):** BFET providers continued to serve participants virtually and reintroduced in-person services throughout SFY 2022 in accordance with statewide emergency proclamations.

**Abled-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDS):** The US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) approved a statewide ABAWD time limit waiver for February 2022 through January 2023 based on negative economic impacts from the pandemic. 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, provides food benefits to children eligible for free or reduced price meals through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), who had limited onsite meals at their school or childcare center due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Washington coordinated with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and a third party vendor, Accenture, to validate eligibility and issue benefits. More information on P-EBT issued during the 2019-20 and 2020-21 school years can be found in the [2021 ESA Briefing Book](#).

**Summer P-EBT 2021**

In June 2021, USDA approved Washington’s plan provide P-EBT to eligible children during the summer months of July and August of 2021 when schools were deemed closed. Washington continued to partner with a third party vendor, Accenture, to provide a standard benefit of \$375 to all NSLP eligible students and children under six and on SNAP beginning in July 2021.

Below is a table that shows the breakdown of Summer P-EBT benefits:

**Pandemic EBT Clients and Expenditures<sup>4</sup>**

	Total # of P-EBT Children	# of Eligible Children in School	# of Eligible Children under Six (Federal)	# of Eligible Children under Six (State)	Total P-EBT Dollars Issued
<b>SFY 2022</b>	643,055	519,561	123,158	336	\$241,140,375

**School Year 2021 -2022**

For the 2021-2022 school year, USDA approved Washington’s plan to provide P-EBT to eligible children under six receiving SNAP benefits. Beginning July 2022, each eligible child was issued \$43 for each month they received SNAP during the 2021-2022 school year with a maximum benefit of \$430 per child. Washington did not receive approval from USDA for P-EBT in the 2021-22 school year until after July 2022, and more information will be available on these iterations in 2023 ESA Briefing Book.

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

**Statutory Authority:** [H.R. 6201, Families First Coronavirus Response Act \(FFCRA\), Section 1101](#), amended by the [H.R. 1319, American Rescue Plan, Section 1108](#), allows the issuance of P-EBT in any school year or covered summer period following a school session while a federal public health emergency declaration affects school and childcare centers ability to provide onsite meal services. State agencies must submit P-EBT plans to USDA for approval.

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

<sup>4</sup> Data provided by Accenture, November 2022

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and 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 Legislature has provided funding and direction to continue this policy through June 30, 2023.

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 2022
July	3,476
August	3,412
September	3,453
October	3,680
November	3,744
December	3,775
January	3,847
February	3,976
March	4,018
April	4,046
May	4,054
June	4,100

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>5</sup>**

	# of Cases
Jul-2021	2,285
Aug-2021	2,250
Sep-2021	2,244
Oct-2021	2,393
Nov-2021	2,442
Dec-2021	2,503
Jan-2022	2,556
Feb-2022	2,674
Mar-2022	2,713
Apr-2022	2,736
May-2022	2,723
Jun-2022	2,787

<sup>5</sup> Due to system limitations, this population is not tracked separately. In order to monitor and document this population, the infrequently used Caring for a Disabled Adult extension category was leveraged. In the year prior to the pandemic, a monthly average of 21 households were in this extension category.



**WorkFirst participation good cause exemptions and sanction process suspension:** Effective March 16, 2020, all WorkFirst participants were granted a temporary exemption from WorkFirst participation requirements. Although DSHS continued to provide clients the option to participate, WorkFirst participants were not required to engage in program activities. DSHS also temporarily suspended WorkFirst sanction grant reduction and termination penalties due to non-compliance sanction (NCS). While WorkFirst services were offered each month, no adverse action was taken due to non-participation.

A COVID-19 related component code (CO) was used to track this exempt population within case management systems. 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
<b>Jul-2021</b>	12,774
<b>Aug-2021</b>	12,481
<b>Sep-2021</b>	10,843
<b>Oct-2021</b>	6,100
<b>Nov-2021</b>	2,512
<b>Dec-2021</b>	1,023
<b>Jan-2022</b>	373
<b>Feb-2022</b>	133
<b>Mar-2022</b>	38
<b>Apr-2022</b>	28
<b>May-2022</b>	16
<b>Jun-2022</b>	17

WorkFirst participation requirements resumed beginning September 1, 2021, with CSD working to connect families to update assessments and reengage in participation. While Substitute House Bill 2441 changed the NCS policy effective July 1, 2021, DSHS staff did not take adverse actions on WorkFirst cases until after WorkFirst mandatory participation resumed and participants were required to engage in WorkFirst activities.

**Teen Living Assessment Home Visits Suspension:** Effective March 16, 2020, home visits related to Teen Living Assessment are 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. DSHS continued to conduct Teen Living Assessments in the office or over the phone.

**Statutory Authority:** All TANF and WorkFirst changes were made in accordance with federal law and within existing statutory authority. When 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 (PEAF):** Washington state received \$22.7 million in Pandemic Emergency Assistance Funds (PEAF) based on child population and prior TANF spending. States and tribes were required to spend PEAFF allocations by September 30, 2022 for non-recurring, short-term

benefits that met TANF purposes and did not supplant existing spending.

The Legislature provided state funding to enable the benefits to go to otherwise eligible families that do not qualify for federal programs based on citizenship status. In consultation with stakeholders, ESA chose to distribute the benefit widely among low-income families and to issue it as unrestricted cash to allow families to make decisions for themselves about how best to use.

Washington’s PEAFF benefit was a one-time cash payment of \$127 per child for families with minor children receiving TANF or State Family Assistance (SFA), Basic Food, FAP, or TFA with income at or under 75% of the Federal Poverty Level. It was issued in May 2022 to families eligible in that month. A total of \$23,675,340 was provided to 94,300 very low-income households, helping 186,420 children and their families.

**PEAF<sup>6</sup> Households, Recipients, and Expenditures, May 2022**

Program	Total # of PEAFF Households	Total Dollars Issued	Average Dollars Issued Per Household
<b>Total Combined</b>	<b>94,300</b>	<b>\$23,675,340</b>	<b>\$251.06</b>
TANF/SFA (Federal + State)	27,870	\$6,284,341	\$225.49
SNAP/FAP (Federal + State)	66,430	\$17,390,999	\$261.79
TANF (Federal)	26,593	\$5,911,596	\$222.30
SNAP (Federal)	65,194	\$16,973,677	\$260.36
SFA (State)	1,492	\$372,745	\$249.83
FAP (State)	2,426	\$417,322	\$172.02
Program	# of PEAFF Recipients	# of PEAFF Recipients Per Household	
<b>Total Combined</b>	<b>186,420</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
TANF/SFA (Federal + State)	49,483	1.8	
SNAP/FAP (Federal + State)	136,937	2.1	
TANF (Federal)	46,548	1.8	
SNAP (Federal)	133,651	2.1	
SFA (State)	2,935	2.0	
FAP (State)	3,286	1.4	

<sup>6</sup> The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 established the Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund (PEAFF) to provide additional assistance to low-income families with children during the COVID-19 pandemic.

PEAFF is a one-time cash payment for certain households with minor children. To qualify, families with minor children must be active on and receiving at least one of the following benefits in the month of May 2022:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF),
- State Family Assistance (SFA),
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Food Assistance Program (FAP), or
- Transitional Food Assistance (TFA).

Additionally, the household income must be at or below 75% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

PEAFF payments are designated for the benefit month of May 2022 at \$127 per qualifying child. The PEAFF benefit ended on May 31, 2022.

**Statutory Authority:** [H.R. 1319, American Rescue Plan, Section 9201](#), amends the Social Security Act to establish a \$1 billion Pandemic Emergency Assistance Funds (PEAF), with an allotment to be issued to each state to provide additional assistance to low-income families with eligible children during the COVID-19 crisis.

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

The following changes remained in place throughout SFY 2022:

**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>7</sup> Eligibility

Certification periods scheduled to end in March 2020 have been extended through the end of the federal 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).

---

<sup>7</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.

**Mid-Certification Reviews Waived for TANF, SFA, ABD, WFS, and Basic Food Assistance**

To ensure customers continued to receive critical benefits and services, and to streamline program administration, DSHS waived Mid-Certification Reviews (MCRs) from January 2022 through June 2022 for TANF, SFA, ABD Cash Assistance, Working Family Support (WFS), Basic Food and FAP.

**Statutory Authority:**

[H.R. 6201, Families First Coronavirus Response Act \(FFCRA\), Section 2302](#) and H.R. 133, Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA), 2021 authorized USDA’s Secretary of Agriculture to waive core interview and certification requirements for SNAP processing. The corresponding cash assistance changes were made within existing statutory authority.

	ABD Mid-Certification Reviews Waived	HEN Referral Mid-Certification Reviews Waived	SNAP/FAP Mid-Certification Reviews Waived	TANF/SFA Mid-Certification Reviews Waived
<b>Jan-2022</b>	1,634	225	35,075	2,077
<b>Feb-2022</b>	1,839	210	37,592	2,605
<b>Mar-2022</b>	2,054	201	39,639	3,226
<b>Apr-2022</b>	2,069	202	47,078	2,792
<b>May-2022</b>	1,410	164	26,234	2,179
<b>Jun-2022</b>	1,296	147	25,174	1,900

### 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 DSHS to grant good cause for a period of up to five months. FNS has continued to approve the waiver through September 1, 2022. 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. The corresponding cash assistance changes were made within existing statutory authority.

Select Cash, Food and Medical Program Clients<sup>8</sup> and Cases<sup>9</sup> with a Social Security Number Good Cause Waiver, July 2021 - June 2022

	All Selected Programs		ABD <sup>10</sup>		Basic Food <sup>11</sup>		DCA <sup>12</sup>	
	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases
<b>Jul-2021</b>	19,925	22,321	18	18	3,262	2,632	0	0
<b>Aug-2021</b>	20,028	22,435	16	16	3,422	2,699	0	0
<b>Sep-2021</b>	20,271	22,664	19	19	3,513	2,734	0	0
<b>Oct-2021</b>	20,639	23,185	18	18	3,820	2,905	0	0
<b>Nov-2021</b>	20,981	23,886	19	19	4,141	3,126	0	0
<b>Dec-2021</b>	21,614	25,021	21	21	4,669	3,439	0	0
<b>Jan-2022</b>	22,247	26,010	21	21	5,219	3,741	2	2
<b>Feb-2022</b>	22,494	26,608	21	21	5,664	4,056	1	1
<b>Mar-2022</b>	23,174	27,466	32	33	6,260	4,421	1	1
<b>Apr-2022</b>	25,874	30,385	86	86	8,966	5,797	3	2
<b>May-2022</b>	26,795	32,085	114	114	9,820	6,236	0	0
<b>Jun-2022</b>	28,391	35,218	147	147	11,350	7,029	0	0

<sup>8</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>9</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>10</sup> ABD is Aged, Blind, or Disabled Cash Assistance.

<sup>11</sup> Basic Food includes Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP).

<sup>12</sup> DCA is Diversion Cash Assistance.



	HEN Referral <sup>13</sup>		Medical <sup>14</sup>		RCA <sup>15</sup>	
	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases
Jul-2021	0	0	19,000	19,035	21	17
Aug-2021	0	0	19,015	19,050	25	20
Sep-2021	0	0	19,244	19,262	18	16
Oct-2021	0	0	19,530	19,558	50	47
Nov-2021	0	0	19,855	19,883	149	130
Dec-2021	0	0	20,443	20,470	215	200
Jan-2022	0	0	20,977	21,005	278	254
Feb-2022	0	0	21,115	21,139	359	309
Mar-2022	0	0	21,468	21,500	333	292
Apr-2022	1	1	22,567	22,590	315	293
May-2022	1	1	23,672	23,704	281	266
Jun-2022	4	4	25,083	25,185	936	859

	SSP <sup>16</sup>		TANF/SFA <sup>17</sup>		WFS <sup>18</sup>	
	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases	# Clients	# Cases
Jul-2021	2	2	789	615	2	2
Aug-2021	3	3	868	644	3	3
Sep-2021	2	2	869	629	2	2
Oct-2021	2	2	996	653	2	2
Nov-2021	2	2	1,114	724	2	2
Dec-2021	2	2	1,420	887	2	2
Jan-2022	1	1	1,652	985	1	1
Feb-2022	1	1	1,804	1,080	1	1
Mar-2022	1	1	2,116	1,217	1	1
Apr-2022	1	1	3,573	1,614	1	1
May-2022	1	1	3,990	1,762	1	1
Jun-2022	1	1	4,781	1,992	1	1

<sup>13</sup> HEN Referral is a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs Program administered by the Department of Commerce.

<sup>14</sup> Medical includes both classic and Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) medical programs served by ESA, Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (AL TSA), 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>15</sup> RCA is Refugee Cash Assistance.

<sup>16</sup> SSP is State Supplemental Payment.

<sup>17</sup> TANF is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; SFA is State Family Assistance.

<sup>18</sup> WFS is Working Family Support.

## Domestic Violence (DV) Victim Services

**Family Violence Prevention Services Act (FVPSA):** DSHS awarded supplemental FVPSA funding made available through the American Rescue Plan Act to 53 contracted domestic violence programs. These one-time supplemental funds support continuity of domestic violence victim services throughout the public health emergency and enhance access to health care support, COVID-19 testing and vaccines, and other COVID-19 mitigation services for domestic violence survivors. Activities and services include, but are not limited to:

- Providing shelter and supportive services.
- 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 or other locations accessible to survivors (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.
- Facilitating access to testing, vaccines, mobile health units, and medical and behavioral health care.
- Developing partnerships to provide specialized health and behavioral health care services to domestic violence survivors to address the dual impacts of domestic violence and COVID-19.
- Supporting continuity of services through staff retention and staffing increases.

## 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 continued during the first quarter of SFY 22, but their utilization during that period was dramatically lower than previous periods. These services included 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.

### Emergency Support Services for Refugees Fund

ORIA originally established a COVID-19 Emergency Support Services fund to provide resources for refugees and other eligible immigrants to receive short-term assistance to cover immediate needs, including rent, utilities, internet, technology devices, and other approved costs. These services are now offered through new and existing ORIA programs and have continued following their establishment during the pandemic. Eligible participants were able to access these resources by applying through one of ORIA's contracted services providers.

## Division of Child Support (DCS)

### Operational Impacts

After twenty months of office closure due to impacts of the COVID pandemic, Division of Child Support field offices reopened on November 15, 2021. The offices continued to post a variety of signage with information regarding:

- Alternate payment methods.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) guidelines.

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

Prior to the reopening of field offices to customers, a reduced staffing structure 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.

In the 12 months preceding COVID-19, the average volume of payments received from Alternate Payment Vendors was 1,397 per month with a relatively stable upward trend of about 10% over that period. Following the office lobby closures in March 2020, payments through vendors increased by 104% through June 2022 to an average of 2,529 payments per month.

### Non-Assistance Applications

During office hours, 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.
- The number of average monthly applications received from March 2020 through June 2021 decreased to 787.
- The average monthly applications received July 2021 through June 2023 has slightly increased to 804 and is showing signs of returning to pre-pandemic numbers.

As of our reopening to customers on October 15, customers now have the following options 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.
- Accessing a link on the DCS website to complete a request form for a non-assistance application to be mailed to them.

Applications could then be mailed, faxed, or dropped off at a field office. As a result, incoming application volumes increased by a modest 18.7%, with a fairly stable monthly average of 804 applications for this past year.

**Service of Process Procedures**

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.

DCS made this emergency rule permanent on November 22, 2021 because USPS continues to operate under these procedures. DCS continues to monitor USPS practices and will repeal or amend the permanent rule if necessary at a later date.

**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 charts below shows the volume and dollar amounts received in early January 2022 through June 2022 compared to the same time period in 2021 and the volume and dollar amounts received for SFY 2019 through SFY 2022.

	1/5/2021 – 6/28/2021	1/4/2022- 6/27/2022
Volume of intercepts received (by trace numbers) <sup>19</sup>	31,330	24,943
Intercept amounts	\$47,592,127	\$42,067,061

<sup>19</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.

State Fiscal Year	Volume of intercepts received (by trace numbers) <sup>20</sup>	Total intercept amount
SFY 2019	29,504	\$41,878,860
SFY 2020	93,234	\$119,422,432
SFY 2021	50,064	\$70,665,795
SFY 2022	36,150	\$59,177,963

**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 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.

**Support Change Orders**

The Division of Child Support experienced a record number of support modification 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.

<sup>20</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.

Aged,  
Blind or  
Disabled  
(ABD)

SFY

2022

---

Provides cash assistance and a referral to the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) program for low-income adults who are age 65 or older, blind, or determined likely to meet federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability criteria.

ESA Briefing  
Book

## Table of Contents

Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance Program Overview.....	3
Selected ABD Program Overview, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 .....	4
ABD Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	5
ABD Clients by Program Type, SFY 2022 .....	6
ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2022 .....	7
ABD Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot.....	8
ABD Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 Snapshot .....	12
ABD Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot .....	13
ABD Clients by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot .....	15
ABD Client Demographics, June 2022 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>. 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

The average number of ABD program clients per month in Washington state was **21,847 in SFY 2022**, up from **21,522 in SFY 2021**. The average monthly cash grant assistance per client was **\$185**. The average monthly ABD clients in SFY 2022 included:

- Aged – 4,603 persons
- Disabled – 494 persons
- Pending SSI – 16,748 persons
- Institutionalized – 2 persons
- Blind – 1 person

### TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2022.

#### 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.

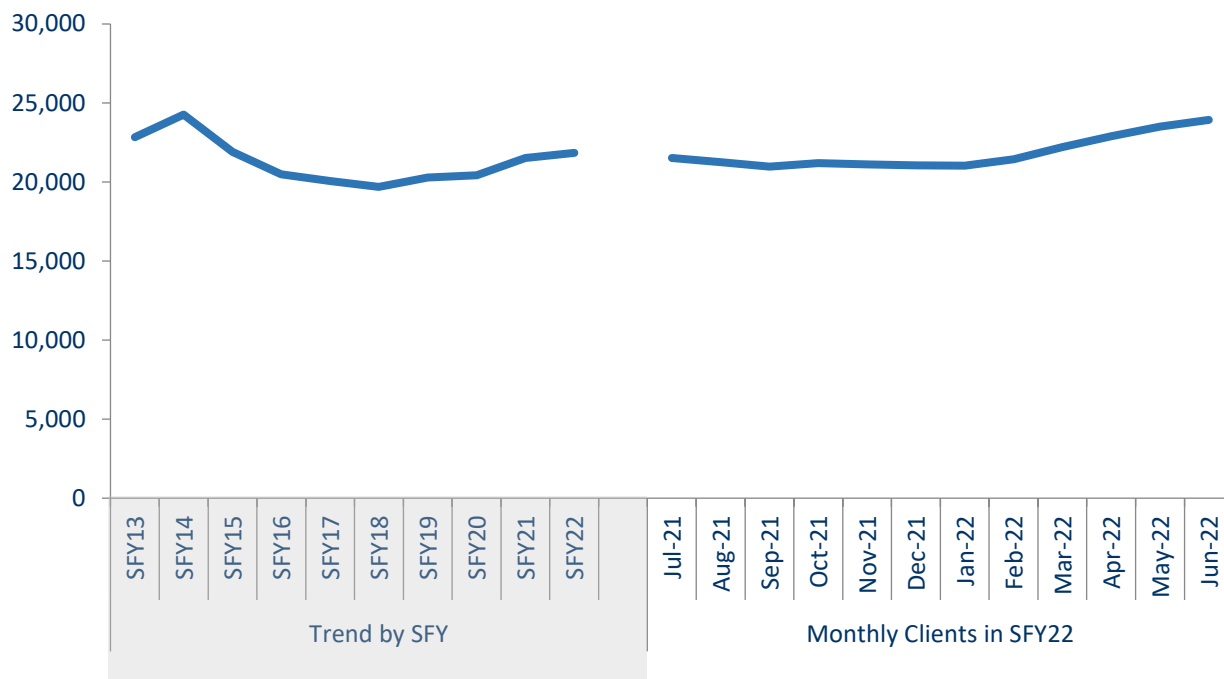
## Selected ABD Program Overview, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

	SFY 2021	SFY 2022	Change	
	(July 2020-June 2021)	(July 2021-June 2022)		
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	21,522 (21,079 - 21,828)	21,847 (20,968 - 23,923)	1.5% (Increase)	↑
<b>State Population<sup>2</sup> Age 18 and Over</b>	6,084,554	6,164,228	1.3% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over</b>	0.4%	0.4%	No Change	=
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>3</sup></b>	\$185.27 (\$184.67 - \$185.94)	\$184.76 (\$183.39 - \$185.71)	-0.3% (Decrease)	↓

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

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

## ABD Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY13	22,840	SFY18	19,694
SFY14	24,268	SFY19	20,281
SFY15	21,904	SFY20	20,429
SFY16	20,499	SFY21	21,522
SFY17	20,064	SFY22	21,847

SFY 2022	Clients	Total Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	21,524	\$3,971,706	\$184.52
August	21,259	\$3,935,413	\$185.12
September	20,968	\$3,880,462	\$185.07
October	21,202	\$3,907,055	\$184.28
November	21,127	\$3,919,201	\$185.51
December	21,061	\$3,903,213	\$185.33
January	21,035	\$3,898,001	\$185.31
February	21,440	\$3,981,590	\$185.71
March	22,209	\$4,072,975	\$183.39
April	22,900	\$4,211,696	\$183.92
May	23,513	\$4,337,431	\$184.47
June	23,923	\$4,417,695	\$184.66
Mo. Avg.	21,847	\$4,036,370	\$184.76

## ABD Clients by Program Type, SFY 2022

SFY 2022	ABD Combined					
	Caseload	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Pending SSI	Institutionalized
July	21,524	4,519	1	510	16,490	4
August	21,259	4,509	1	491	16,256	2
September	20,968	4,520	2	484	15,961	1
October	21,202	4,503	1	487	16,210	1
November	21,127	4,493	1	484	16,148	1
December	21,061	4,521	1	474	16,064	1
January	21,035	4,527	1	467	16,039	1
February	21,440	4,538	1	474	16,426	1
March	22,209	4,630	1	503	17,074	2
April	22,900	4,744	1	510	17,643	2
May	23,513	4,827	1	515	18,167	3
June	23,923	4,899	1	525	18,495	3
Mo. Avg.	21,847	4,603	1	494	16,748	2

## ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2022

SFY 2022	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
<b>July</b>	21,524	20,264	94.1%	35	0.2%	412	1.9%	813	3.8%
<b>August</b>	21,259	19,993	94.0%	41	0.2%	343	1.6%	882	4.1%
<b>September</b>	20,968	19,857	94.7%	21	0.1%	332	1.6%	758	3.6%
<b>October</b>	21,202	20,040	94.5%	45	0.2%	337	1.6%	780	3.7%
<b>November</b>	21,127	20,019	94.8%	32	0.2%	300	1.4%	776	3.7%
<b>December</b>	21,061	19,991	94.9%	33	0.2%	334	1.6%	703	3.3%
<b>January</b>	21,035	20,347	96.7%	39	0.2%	269	1.3%	380	1.8%
<b>February</b>	21,440	20,541	95.8%	54	0.3%	338	1.6%	507	2.4%
<b>March</b>	22,209	21,348	96.1%	45	0.2%	372	1.7%	444	2.0%
<b>April</b>	22,900	22,034	96.2%	54	0.2%	377	1.6%	435	1.9%
<b>May</b>	23,513	22,574	96.0%	53	0.2%	371	1.6%	515	2.2%
<b>June</b>	23,923	22,968	96.0%	35	0.1%	380	1.6%	540	2.3%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>21,847</b>	<b>20,831</b>	<b>95.4%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

<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 2022 Snapshot

The following pages detail the ABD clients, June 2022 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	4,929	20.6%	5,163	21.6%
Region 2 CSOs	11,150	46.6%	11,894	49.7%
Region 3 CSOs	6,691	28.0%	6,863	28.7%
CSCCs	4	<0.1%	N/A	
HCS	1,149	4.8%	N/A	
Other Locations	0	0.0%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>23,923</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>23,923</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	72	0.3%	71	0.3%
COLFAX	54	0.2%	59	0.2%
COLVILLE	125	0.5%	122	0.5%
ELLENSBURG	120	0.5%	122	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	63	0.3%	65	0.3%
KENNEWICK	560	2.3%	621	2.6%
MOSES LAKE	416	1.7%	440	1.8%
NEWPORT	56	0.2%	55	0.2%
OKANOGAN	115	0.5%	113	0.5%
REPUBLIC	28	0.1%	29	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	1,075	4.5%	1,162	4.9%
SPOKANE TRENT	1,149	4.8%	1,153	4.8%
SUNNYSIDE	103	0.4%	113	0.5%
TOPPENISH	92	0.4%	102	0.4%
WALLA WALLA	155	0.6%	162	0.7%
WENATCHEE	222	0.9%	234	1.0%
WHITE SALMON	22	0.1%	20	0.1%
YAKIMA	502	2.1%	520	2.2%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>5,163</b>	<b>21.6%</b>

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	673	2.8%	733	3.1%
AUBURN	655	2.7%	687	2.9%
BELLINGHAM	482	2.0%	498	2.1%
BELLTOWN	1,197	5.0%	1,237	5.2%
CAPITOL HILL	699	2.9%	721	3.0%
EVERETT	1,068	4.5%	1,116	4.7%
FEDERAL WAY	370	1.5%	419	1.8%
KING EASTSIDE	837	3.5%	939	3.9%
KING NORTH	962	4.0%	1,017	4.3%
KING SOUTH	784	3.3%	868	3.6%
MOUNT VERNON	476	2.0%	466	1.9%
OAK HARBOR	131	0.5%	152	0.6%
RAINIER	533	2.2%	598	2.5%
RENTON	589	2.5%	671	2.8%
SKYKOMISH VALLEY	252	1.1%	265	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT	602	2.5%	625	2.6%
WHITE CENTER	840	3.5%	882	3.7%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>11,150</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>11,894</b>	<b>49.7%</b>



## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	383	1.6%	386	1.6%
BREMERTON	662	2.8%	661	2.8%
CHEHALIS	278	1.2%	278	1.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER	1,145	4.8%	1,193	5.0%
FORKS	11	<0.1%	12	0.1%
KELSO	507	2.1%	509	2.1%
LAKESWOOD	578	2.4%	606	2.5%
LONG BEACH	42	0.2%	42	0.2%
OLYMPIA	704	2.9%	738	3.1%
PIERCE NORTH	540	2.3%	552	2.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	639	2.7%	652	2.7%
PORT ANGELES	250	1.0%	251	1.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	46	0.2%	43	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	592	2.5%	621	2.6%
SHELTON	246	1.0%	252	1.1%
SOUTH BEND	37	0.2%	37	0.2%
STEVENSON	31	0.1%	30	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>6,863</b>	<b>28.7%</b>

## ABD Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 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	3	<0.1%
<b>CSCC and WASHCAP Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

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%
<b>Other Locations Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## ABD Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 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	3	<0.1%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	78	0.3%
MOSES LAKE HCS	20	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS	49	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	28	0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS	47	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS	7	<0.1%
WENATCHEE HCS	5	<0.1%
YAKIMA HCS	0	0.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	101	0.4%
BELLINGHAM HCS	31	0.1%
EVERETT HCS	82	0.3%
HOLGATE HCS	470	2.0%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	56	0.2%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>3.1%</b>

## Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 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	1	<0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS	2	<0.1%
KELSO HCS	1	<0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS	18	0.1%
PORT ANGELES HCS	2	<0.1%
STEILACOOM HCS	19	0.1%
TACOMA HCS	78	0.3%
VANCOUVER HCS	49	0.2%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

## ABD Clients by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	47	0.2%	Lewis	278	1.2%
Asotin	66	0.3%	Lincoln	31	0.1%
Benton	408	1.7%	Mason	252	1.1%
Chelan	169	0.7%	Okanogan	114	0.5%
Clallam	263	1.1%	Pacific	79	0.3%
Clark	1,192	5.0%	Pend Oreille	56	0.2%
Columbia	13	0.1%	Pierce	2,431	10.2%
Cowlitz	499	2.1%	San Juan	22	0.1%
Douglas	65	0.3%	Skagit	446	1.9%
Ferry	29	0.1%	Skamania	31	0.1%
Franklin	213	0.9%	Snohomish	2,738	11.4%
Garfield	5	<0.1%	Spokane	2,284	9.5%
Grant	392	1.6%	Stevens	122	0.5%
Grays Harbor	386	1.6%	Thurston	738	3.1%
Island	151	0.6%	Wahkiakum	11	<0.1%
Jefferson	43	0.2%	Walla Walla	149	0.6%
King	8,040	33.6%	Whatcom	497	2.1%
Kitsap	661	2.8%	Whitman	59	0.2%
Kittitas	122	0.5%	Yakima	735	3.1%
Klickitat	85	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1	<0.1%

	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>23,923</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## ABD Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>23,923</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
	All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	11,441	47.8%
<b>Male</b>	12,482	52.2%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race		
	All Clients	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>21,180</b>	<b>88.5%</b>
White	13,014	54.4%
Black/African American	2,966	12.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,111	13.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	828	3.5%
Two or More Races	501	2.1%
Race Not Reported	760	3.2%

Marital Status		
	All Clients	
<b>Separated</b>	1,796	7.5%
<b>Married</b>	2,560	10.7%
<b>Never Married</b>	11,035	46.1%
<b>Divorced</b>	5,864	24.5%
<b>Widowed</b>	2,593	10.8%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	75	0.3%

Citizenship Status		
	All Clients	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	18,614	77.8%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	5,277	22.1%
<b>U.S. National<sup>7</sup></b>	32	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 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
	All Clients	
Homeless <sup>8</sup>	7,311	30.6%

Disability		
	All Clients	
Mental	13,622	56.9%
Physical	5,390	22.5%
Aged <sup>9</sup>	4,901	20.5%
Other <sup>10</sup>	10	<0.1%

Education Status		
	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	5,618	23.5%
High School Graduate or GED	10,877	45.5%
Some College or College Degree	6,574	27.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	854	3.6%

Age		
	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 - 24 Years Old	960	4.0%
25 - 34 Years Old	3,412	14.3%
35 - 44 Years Old	5,026	21.0%
45 - 54 Years Old	5,896	24.6%
55 - 64 Years Old	3,727	15.6%
65+ Years Old	4,902	20.5%

<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 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Average Length of Stay <sup>11</sup>	All Clients
Average Age of Clients	50.2 Years
Average Length of Stay Since November 2011	29.9 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Pending SSI Since November 2011	24.6 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Aged Since November 2011	47.2 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Blind/ Disabled/ Institutionalized Since November 2011 (Average Number of Months on ABD)	22.1 Months

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



Basic Food

SFY

2022

---

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  
Book

## Table of Contents

Basic Food Overview .....	3
Selected Basic Food Program Overview, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 .....	4
Basic Food Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	5
SFY 2022 Basic Food LIHEAP Caseload and Issuances .....	6
Basic Food Caseload by Type, SFY 2022 .....	7
Average Monthly Basic Food Participants as a Percent of State Population, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	8
Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through WASHCAP, SFY 2013 –2022 .....	9
Basic Food Caseload Receiving Assistance through Transitional Food Assistance (TFA), SFY 2013 – 2022.....	10
Basic Food Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP, SFY 2022.....	11
Basic Food Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot.....	12
Basic Food Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 Snapshot ....	16
Basic Food Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot.....	17
Basic Food Caseload by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot .....	19
Basic Food Client Density Maps, June 2022 Snapshot .....	20
Basic Food Error Rate (Federal Fiscal Year October through September), FFY 2012 through FFY 2021 .....	22
Basic Food Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot .....	24
FAP Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot .....	26
FAP Clients Top 10 Countries of Origin, June 2022 Snapshot .....	28
WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot.....	29
Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served, SFY 2022 .....	31
BFET Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot .....	32
TFA Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot .....	34

## Basic Food Overview

This chapter summarizes the caseload and client data for the Basic Food program in SFY 2022. 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 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 decreased by 6.8% in SFY 2022 (499,625) from SFY 2021 (536,010). Of the SFY 2022 caseload, a majority (73.6%) did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percentage of cases in SFY 2022 that received cash assistance averaged 8.3% per month and the percentage of cases that received SSI averaged 18.1% per month. The average monthly number of clients served by the Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program in SFY 2022 was 4,067.

### 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 2022. 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 2021 and SFY 2022

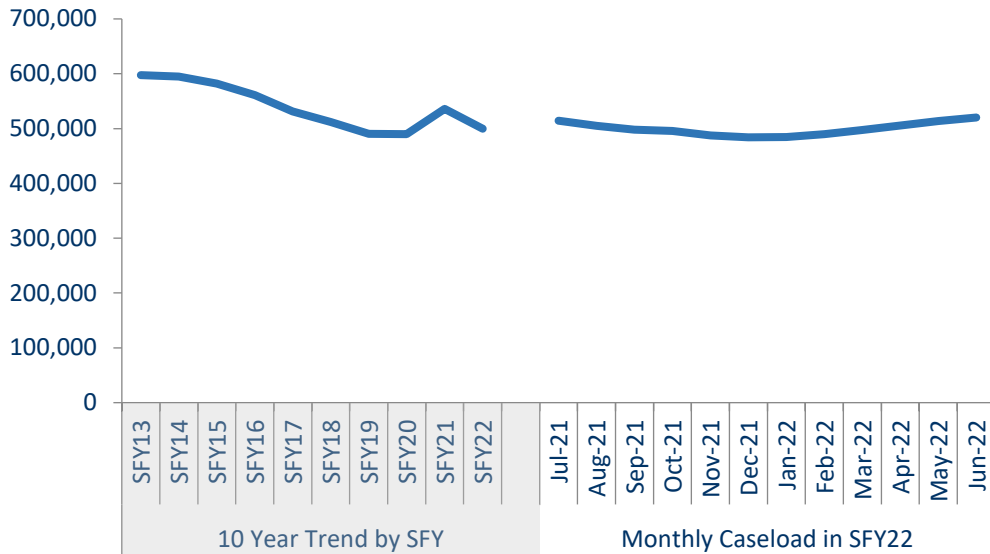
	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	SFY 2022 (July 2021-June 2022)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	536,010 (521,004 - 552,032)	499,625 (484,018 - 520,004)	-6.8% (Decrease)	↓
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	950,592 (905,302 - 984,508)	873,078 (847,922 - 912,436)	-8.2% (Decrease)	↓
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	615,059 (594,373 - 634,861)	572,268 (554,969 - 596,825)	-7.0% (Decrease)	↓
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	335,533 (310,929 - 349,647)	300,811 (291,119 - 315,611)	-10.3% (Decrease)	↓
<b>State Population<sup>1</sup></b>	7,766,925	7,864,400	1.3% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population</b>	12.2%	11.1%	-1.1% Point (Decrease)	↓
<b>Children as Percent of Recipients</b>	35.3%	34.5%	-0.8% Point (Decrease)	↓
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1.8	1.7	-0.1 Point (Decrease)	↓
<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>	\$358.91 (\$309.30 - \$422.77)	\$434.26 (\$409.71 - \$443.23)	21.0% <sup>3</sup> (Increase)	↑

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

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

<sup>3</sup> The USDA revised the Thrifty Food Plan, which resulted in increased benefit amounts.

## Basic Food Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY13	597,474	SFY18	511,760
SFY14	595,115	SFY19	490,545
SFY15	582,192	SFY20	489,893
SFY16	561,095	SFY21	536,010
SFY17	531,134	SFY22	499,625

SFY 2022	Total Caseload	Total Clients	Grant Expenditures <sup>4</sup>	Average Payment Per Case
July	514,065	890,905	\$211,972,984	\$412.35
August	504,690	871,944	\$207,101,503	\$410.35
September	498,106	859,644	\$204,079,627	\$409.71
October	495,783	863,188	\$217,868,646	\$439.44
November	487,190	850,787	\$215,356,831	\$442.04
December	484,018	847,922	\$214,531,585	\$443.23
January	484,716	853,172	\$214,135,405	\$441.77
February	489,682	862,498	\$216,833,958	\$442.81
March	497,474	874,520	\$220,023,991	\$442.28
April	505,770	888,059	\$223,810,788	\$442.51
May	514,005	901,865	\$227,579,317	\$442.76
June	520,004	912,436	\$230,312,432	\$442.91
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>499,625</b>	<b>873,078</b>	<b>\$216,967,256</b>	<b>\$434.26</b>

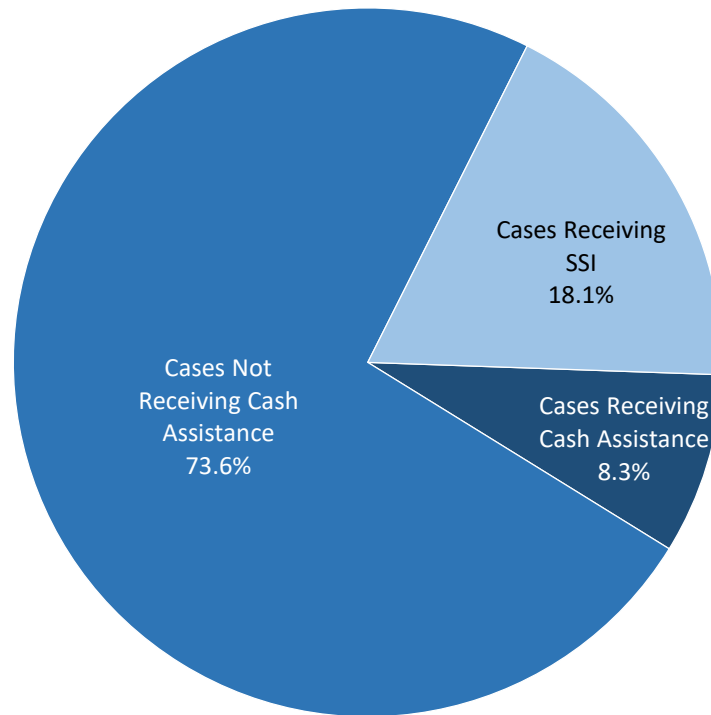
<sup>4</sup> In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) authorized the state to issue SNAP Emergency Allotments on a month-to-month basis, as outlined in President Biden’s *Executive Order on Economic Relief to COVID-19 Pandemic*, issued January 2021. Under this order, eligible households receive the maximum SNAP allotment based on their household size. Households with an allotment over \$0 but Emergency Allotment under \$95 received a minimum of \$95. See the COVID-19 Response section for more details.

SFY 2022 Basic Food LIHEAP<sup>5</sup> Caseload and Issuances

SFY 2022	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	# of Basic Food Cases Receiving a LIHEAP Issuance	Amount of Grant Expenditures for Cases Receiving a LIHEAP Issuance	# of Basic Food Cases Not Receiving a LIHEAP Issuance	Amount of Grant Expenditures for Cases Not Receiving a LIHEAP Issuance	LIHEAP Dollars Issued
<b>July</b>	514,065	13,946	\$5,248,875	500,119	\$206,724,109	\$279,059
<b>August</b>	504,690	12,661	\$4,602,710	492,029	\$202,498,794	\$253,347
<b>September</b>	498,106	14,849	\$5,434,017	483,257	\$198,645,609	\$297,128
<b>October</b>	495,783	15,232	\$5,809,935	480,551	\$212,058,711	\$304,792
<b>November</b>	487,190	43,454	\$14,681,103	443,736	\$200,675,728	\$869,515
<b>December</b>	484,018	16,502	\$6,312,709	467,516	\$208,218,876	\$330,205
<b>January</b>	484,716	20,377	\$7,283,802	464,339	\$206,851,603	\$407,784
<b>February</b>	489,682	13,223	\$5,090,542	476,459	\$211,743,416	\$264,592
<b>March</b>	497,474	15,714	\$6,079,986	481,760	\$213,944,005	\$314,457
<b>April</b>	505,770	16,352	\$6,329,090	489,418	\$217,481,698	\$327,204
<b>May</b>	514,005	13,719	\$5,569,167	500,286	\$222,010,150	\$274,517
<b>June</b>	520,004	13,121	\$5,218,008	506,883	\$225,094,424	\$262,551
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>499,625</b>	<b>17,429</b>	<b>\$6,471,662</b>	<b>482,196</b>	<b>\$210,495,594</b>	<b>\$348,763</b>

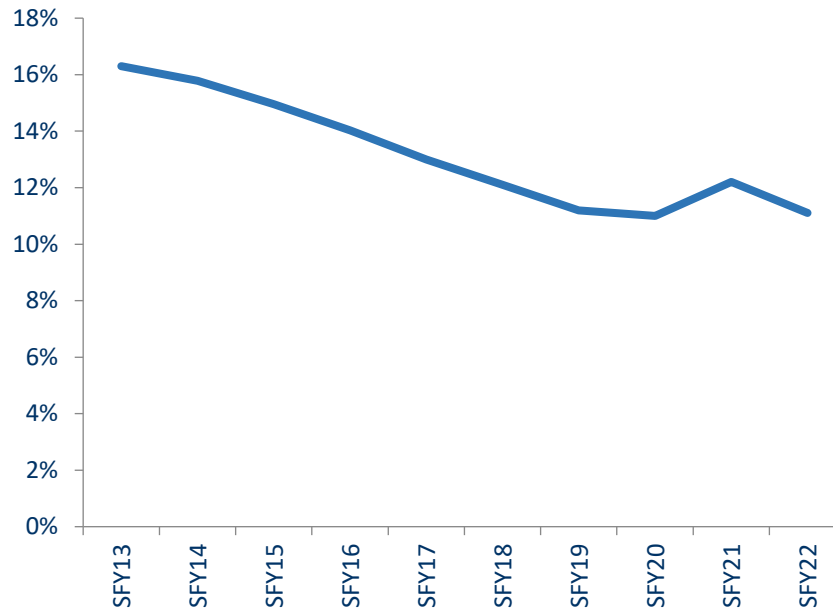
<sup>5</sup> Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a program administered by Washington State Department of Commerce and provides energy assistance to households in Washington through a network of community action agencies and local partners.

## Basic Food Caseload by Type, SFY 2022



SFY 2022	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
<b>July</b>	514,065	38,879	7.6%	383,912	74.7%	91,274	17.8%
<b>August</b>	504,690	38,343	7.6%	375,295	74.4%	91,052	18.0%
<b>September</b>	498,106	38,134	7.7%	369,045	74.1%	90,927	18.3%
<b>October</b>	495,783	39,789	8.0%	365,281	73.7%	90,713	18.3%
<b>November</b>	487,190	40,046	8.2%	356,494	73.2%	90,650	18.6%
<b>December</b>	484,018	40,346	8.3%	352,559	72.8%	91,113	18.8%
<b>January</b>	484,716	41,039	8.5%	352,886	72.8%	90,791	18.7%
<b>February</b>	489,682	41,728	8.5%	357,687	73.0%	90,267	18.4%
<b>March</b>	497,474	42,548	8.6%	364,742	73.3%	90,184	18.1%
<b>April</b>	505,770	43,834	8.7%	371,897	73.5%	90,039	17.8%
<b>May</b>	514,005	44,965	8.7%	379,089	73.8%	89,951	17.5%
<b>June</b>	520,004	45,534	8.8%	384,535	73.9%	89,935	17.3%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>499,625</b>	<b>41,265</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>367,785</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>90,575</b>	<b>18.1%</b>

## Average Monthly Basic Food Participants as a Percent of State Population, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Average Monthly Participating Persons	State Population <sup>6</sup>	Percent of State Population	State Population at or Below 125% FPL <sup>7</sup>	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 125% FPL <sup>8</sup>	State Population at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 200% FPL
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%	976,710	97.3%	1,721,298	55.2%
2022	873,078	7,864,400	11.1%	976,710	89.4%	1,721,298	50.7%

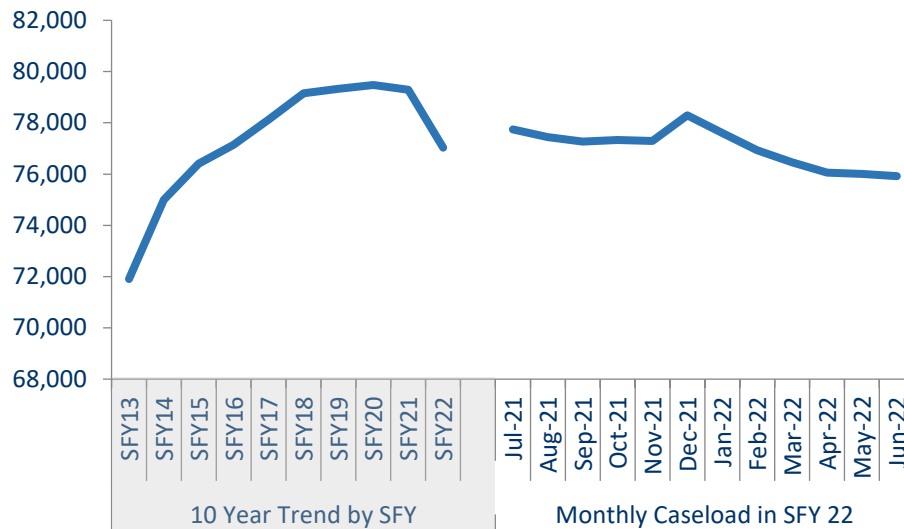
<sup>6</sup> Source: OFM Forecasting Division

<sup>7</sup> Based on U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates. ACS poverty estimates for 2021 are used for SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 since ACS poverty estimates for SFY 2022 are not available at the time of this publication.

<sup>8</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>9</sup>, SFY 2013 – 2022

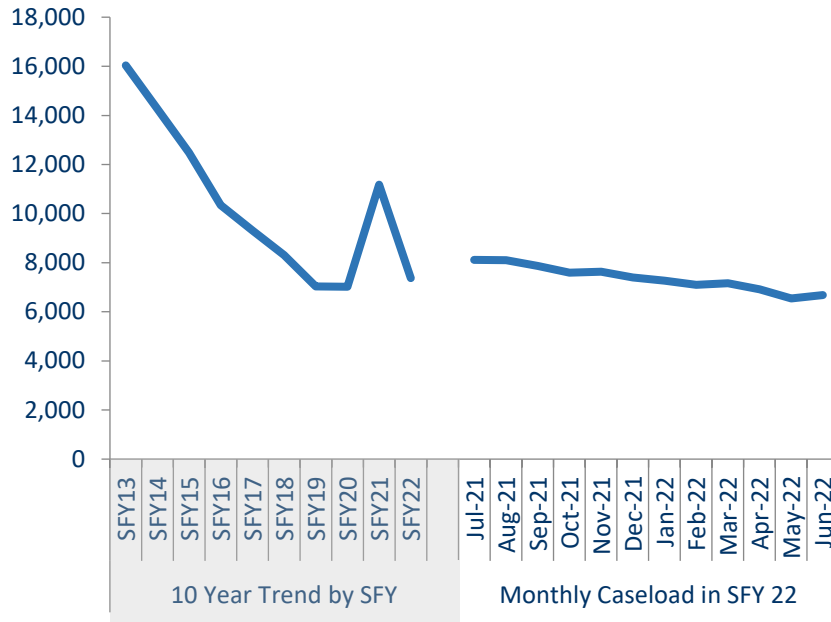


SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY13	71,907	SFY18	79,152
SFY14	75,063	SFY19	79,326
SFY15	76,401	SFY20	79,477
SFY16	77,144	SFY21	79,295
SFY17	78,132	SFY22	77,029

SFY 2022	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	514,065	77,744	15.1%	\$21,251,375	\$273.35
August	504,690	77,439	15.3%	\$21,146,425	\$273.07
September	498,106	77,263	15.5%	\$21,121,042	\$273.37
October	495,783	77,333	15.6%	\$22,803,360	\$294.87
November	487,190	77,298	15.9%	\$23,278,016	\$301.15
December	484,018	78,290	16.2%	\$23,153,305	\$295.74
January	484,716	77,604	16.0%	\$21,866,089	\$281.76
February	489,682	76,930	15.7%	\$21,646,819	\$281.38
March	497,474	76,463	15.4%	\$21,548,714	\$281.82
April	505,770	76,055	15.0%	\$21,403,183	\$281.42
May	514,005	76,004	14.8%	\$21,381,982	\$281.33
June	520,004	75,920	14.6%	\$21,373,303	\$281.52
Mo. Avg.	499,625	77,029	15.4%	\$21,831,134	\$283.41

<sup>9</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 2013 – 2022



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY13	16,036	SFY18	8,313
SFY14	14,265	SFY19	7,027
SFY15	12,477	SFY20	7,025
SFY16	10,388	SFY21	11,180
SFY17	9,314	SFY22	7,336

SFY 2022	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	# of Cases Receiving TFA	Percent Receiving TFA	TFA Expenditures	TFA Expenditures Per Case
July	514,065	8,119	1.6%	\$5,407,392	\$666.02
August	504,690	8,105	1.6%	\$5,404,767	\$666.84
September	498,106	7,863	1.6%	\$5,220,672	\$663.95
October	495,783	7,599	1.5%	\$5,331,883	\$701.66
November	487,190	7,633	1.6%	\$5,382,508	\$705.16
December	484,018	7,393	1.5%	\$5,262,525	\$711.83
January	484,716	7,263	1.5%	\$5,176,692	\$712.75
February	489,682	7,102	1.5%	\$5,059,046	\$712.34
March	497,474	7,170	1.4%	\$5,129,400	\$715.40
April	505,770	6,910	1.4%	\$4,977,527	\$720.34
May	514,005	6,544	1.3%	\$4,736,487	\$723.79
June	520,004	6,685	1.3%	\$4,835,542	\$723.34
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>499,625</b>	<b>7,366</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>\$5,160,370</b>	<b>\$700.57</b>

Basic Food Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP<sup>10</sup>, SFY 2022

SFY 2022	Total # of Cases	SNAP Only		Both SNAP & FAP		FAP Only	
		# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total
July	514,065	504,241	98.1%	6,449	1.3%	3,375	0.7%
August	504,690	495,191	98.1%	6,216	1.2%	3,283	0.7%
September	498,106	488,797	98.1%	6,082	1.2%	3,227	0.6%
October	495,783	486,568	98.1%	6,052	1.2%	3,163	0.6%
November	487,190	478,155	98.1%	5,951	1.2%	3,084	0.6%
December	484,018	474,995	98.1%	5,984	1.2%	3,039	0.6%
January	484,716	475,560	98.1%	6,113	1.3%	3,043	0.6%
February	489,682	480,304	98.1%	6,246	1.3%	3,132	0.6%
March	497,474	487,577	98.0%	6,521	1.3%	3,376	0.7%
April	505,770	493,873	97.6%	7,059	1.4%	4,838	1.0%
May	514,005	501,222	97.5%	7,291	1.4%	5,492	1.1%
June	520,004	506,483	97.4%	7,512	1.4%	6,009	1.2%
Mo. Avg.	499,625	489,414	98.0%	6,456	1.3%	3,755	0.8%

SFY 2022	FAP Caseload <sup>11</sup>	State	Federal	Average State	Total Avg.
		Expenditures on FAP Cases <sup>12</sup>	Expenditures on FAP Cases <sup>13</sup>	Expenditures Per Case	Expenditures Per Case
July	9,824	\$2,513,084	\$3,423,291	\$255.81	\$604.27
August	9,499	\$2,443,489	\$3,284,281	\$257.24	\$602.99
September	9,309	\$2,406,259	\$3,198,288	\$258.49	\$602.06
October	9,215	\$2,577,793	\$3,397,456	\$279.74	\$648.43
November	9,035	\$2,529,115	\$3,347,659	\$279.92	\$650.45
December	9,023	\$2,523,067	\$3,397,768	\$279.63	\$656.19
January	9,156	\$2,557,282	\$3,475,523	\$279.30	\$658.89
February	9,378	\$2,631,687	\$3,580,688	\$280.62	\$662.44
March	9,897	\$2,789,489	\$3,716,435	\$281.85	\$657.36
April	11,897	\$3,566,343	\$3,993,522	\$299.77	\$635.44
May	12,783	\$3,829,458	\$4,139,347	\$299.57	\$623.39
June	13,521	\$4,381,160	\$4,224,179	\$324.03	\$636.44
Mo. Avg.	10,211	\$2,895,685	\$3,598,203	\$283.57	\$635.94

<sup>10</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>11</sup> FAP caseload includes mixed SNAP and FAP cases as well as FAP-only cases.

<sup>12</sup> State expenditures for FAP benefits are established in the biennial Operating Budget and can be changed in the Supplemental Budget.

<sup>13</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 2022 Snapshot

The following pages detail the Basic Food caseload, June 2022 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	121,473	23.4%	250,936	27.5%	147,984	28.5%	279,084	30.6%
Region 2 CSOs	148,877	28.6%	276,107	30.3%	187,532	36.1%	317,480	34.8%
Region 3 CSOs	146,877	28.2%	275,055	30.1%	184,311	35.4%	315,520	34.6%
CSCCs & WASHCAP	55,881	10.7%	57,491	6.3%	N/A			
HCS	38,507	7.4%	44,210	4.8%	N/A			
Other	8,389	1.6%	8,637	0.9%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	177	<0.1%	352	<0.1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>520,004</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>912,436</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>520,004</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>912,436</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	2,090	0.4%	4,038	0.4%	2,617	0.5%	4,593	0.5%
COLFAX	1,923	0.4%	3,676	0.4%	2,279	0.4%	4,053	0.4%
COLVILLE	3,525	0.7%	7,182	0.8%	4,464	0.9%	8,141	0.9%
ELLENSBURG	2,147	0.4%	3,806	0.4%	2,652	0.5%	4,333	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	1,026	0.2%	1,914	0.2%	1,277	0.2%	2,158	0.2%
KENNEWICK	18,733	3.6%	42,468	4.7%	22,690	4.4%	46,952	5.1%
MOSES LAKE	9,532	1.8%	21,861	2.4%	11,403	2.2%	23,947	2.6%
NEWPORT	1,199	0.2%	2,292	0.3%	1,557	0.3%	2,655	0.3%
OKANOGAN	4,254	0.8%	8,233	0.9%	5,119	1.0%	9,098	1.0%
REPUBLIC	730	0.1%	1,449	0.2%	924	0.2%	1,648	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	16,889	3.2%	30,766	3.4%	22,908	4.4%	38,691	4.2%
SPOKANE TRENT	22,921	4.4%	45,620	5.0%	26,706	5.1%	47,977	5.3%
SUNNYSIDE	4,880	0.9%	11,889	1.3%	5,399	1.0%	12,305	1.3%
TOPPENISH	5,327	1.0%	12,028	1.3%	5,890	1.1%	12,629	1.4%
WALLA WALLA	3,942	0.8%	7,602	0.8%	5,074	1.0%	8,800	1.0%
WENATCHEE	6,509	1.3%	13,058	1.4%	7,806	1.5%	14,434	1.6%
WHITE SALMON	590	0.1%	1,125	0.1%	729	0.1%	1,280	0.1%
YAKIMA	15,256	2.9%	31,929	3.5%	18,490	3.6%	35,390	3.9%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>121,473</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>250,936</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>147,984</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>279,084</b>	<b>30.6%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	8,979	1.7%	16,885	1.9%	11,209	2.2%	19,344	2.1%
AUBURN	9,923	1.9%	20,904	2.3%	11,868	2.3%	22,993	2.5%
BELLINGHAM	12,460	2.4%	21,811	2.4%	15,467	3.0%	24,962	2.7%
BELLTOWN	8,013	1.5%	9,415	1.0%	11,014	2.1%	12,497	1.4%
CAPITOL HILL	5,509	1.1%	7,870	0.9%	7,443	1.4%	9,870	1.1%
EVERETT	12,379	2.4%	23,354	2.6%	15,496	3.0%	26,721	2.9%
FEDERAL WAY	7,147	1.4%	15,601	1.7%	8,894	1.7%	17,521	1.9%
KING EASTSIDE	9,486	1.8%	17,464	1.9%	12,270	2.4%	20,585	2.3%
KING NORTH	10,602	2.0%	16,537	1.8%	13,862	2.7%	19,893	2.2%
KING SOUTH	10,869	2.1%	23,993	2.6%	13,522	2.6%	27,030	3.0%
MOUNT VERNON	8,988	1.7%	16,645	1.8%	10,222	2.0%	17,598	1.9%
OAK HARBOR	2,581	0.5%	4,594	0.5%	3,738	0.7%	6,128	0.7%
RAINIER	6,771	1.3%	13,652	1.5%	9,048	1.7%	16,209	1.8%
RENTON	8,958	1.7%	17,395	1.9%	11,124	2.1%	19,679	2.2%
SKYKOMISH VALLEY	3,951	0.8%	6,921	0.8%	4,655	0.9%	7,651	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	9,831	1.9%	18,692	2.0%	11,943	2.3%	20,891	2.3%
WHITE CENTER	12,430	2.4%	24,374	2.7%	15,757	3.0%	27,908	3.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>148,877</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>276,107</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>187,532</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>317,480</b>	<b>34.8%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	7,578	1.5%	13,424	1.5%	9,992	1.9%	15,939	1.7%
BREMERTON	12,231	2.4%	21,678	2.4%	15,408	3.0%	25,036	2.7%
CHEHALIS	6,530	1.3%	12,400	1.4%	8,406	1.6%	14,407	1.6%
COLUMBIA RIVER	26,088	5.0%	52,009	5.7%	32,106	6.2%	58,575	6.4%
FORKS	922	0.2%	1,923	0.2%	1,106	0.2%	2,149	0.2%
KELSO	10,193	2.0%	18,960	2.1%	12,968	2.5%	21,897	2.4%
LAKEWOOD	14,161	2.7%	28,367	3.1%	17,255	3.3%	31,685	3.5%
LONG BEACH	1,164	0.2%	1,871	0.2%	1,431	0.3%	2,146	0.2%
OLYMPIA	15,995	3.1%	28,538	3.1%	20,886	4.0%	34,616	3.8%
PIERCE NORTH	11,424	2.2%	18,602	2.0%	14,401	2.8%	21,629	2.4%
PIERCE SOUTH	13,413	2.6%	26,043	2.9%	16,835	3.2%	29,560	3.2%
PORT ANGELES	4,275	0.8%	7,170	0.8%	5,534	1.1%	8,500	0.9%
PORT TOWNSEND	1,713	0.3%	2,720	0.3%	2,206	0.4%	3,216	0.4%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	14,668	2.8%	29,357	3.2%	17,592	3.4%	32,486	3.6%
SHELTON	5,101	1.0%	9,443	1.0%	6,349	1.2%	10,719	1.2%
SOUTH BEND	819	0.2%	1,470	0.2%	1,093	0.2%	1,751	0.2%
STEVENSON	602	0.1%	1,080	0.1%	743	0.1%	1,209	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>146,877</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>275,055</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>184,311</b>	<b>35.4%</b>	<b>315,520</b>	<b>34.6%</b>

## Basic Food Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	241	<0.1%	454	<0.1%
CSCC NORTHEAST	367	0.1%	639	0.1%
CSCC NORTHWEST	428	0.1%	671	0.1%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	397	0.1%	651	0.1%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	447	0.1%	741	0.1%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	406	0.1%	673	0.1%
CSCC VIRTUAL CM CTR	86	<0.1%	157	<0.1%
CSCC WASHCAP	53,509	10.3%	53,505	5.9%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>55,881</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>57,491</b>	<b>6.3%</b>

Other Locations	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC SPECIALTY UNIT	8,327	1.6%	8,485	0.9%
MEDICAL ELIG DET SVC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health Care Authority	3	<0.1%	5	<0.1%
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	59	<0.1%	147	<0.1%
<b>Other Locations Total</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>8,637</b>	<b>0.9%</b>



## Basic Food Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	217	<0.1%	240	<0.1%
COLVILLE HCS	427	0.1%	466	0.1%
ELLENSBURG HCS	221	<0.1%	247	<0.1%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	182	<0.1%	185	<0.1%
MOSES LAKE HCS	791	0.2%	918	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS	328	0.1%	356	<0.1%
SPOKANE HCS	3,497	0.7%	3,951	0.4%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	678	0.1%	819	0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS	1,597	0.3%	1,799	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS	353	0.1%	394	<0.1%
WENATCHEE HCS	305	0.1%	336	<0.1%
YAKIMA HCS	942	0.2%	1,063	0.1%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>9,538</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>10,774</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	1,754	0.3%	2,048	0.2%
BELLINGHAM HCS	1,600	0.3%	1,832	0.2%
EVERETT HCS	1,388	0.3%	1,675	0.2%
HOLGATE HCS	9,518	1.8%	11,293	1.2%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	1,772	0.3%	2,013	0.2%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>16,036</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>18,865</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

## Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 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	845	0.2%	930	0.1%
BREMERTON HCS	996	0.2%	1,083	0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS	790	0.2%	895	0.1%
KELSO HCS	924	0.2%	1,027	0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS	1,357	0.3%	1,493	0.2%
PORT ANGELES HCS	385	0.1%	418	<0.1%
STEILICOOM HCS	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
TACOMA HCS	4,676	0.9%	5,304	0.6%
VANCOUVER HCS	2,957	0.6%	3,418	0.4%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>12,933</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>14,571</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

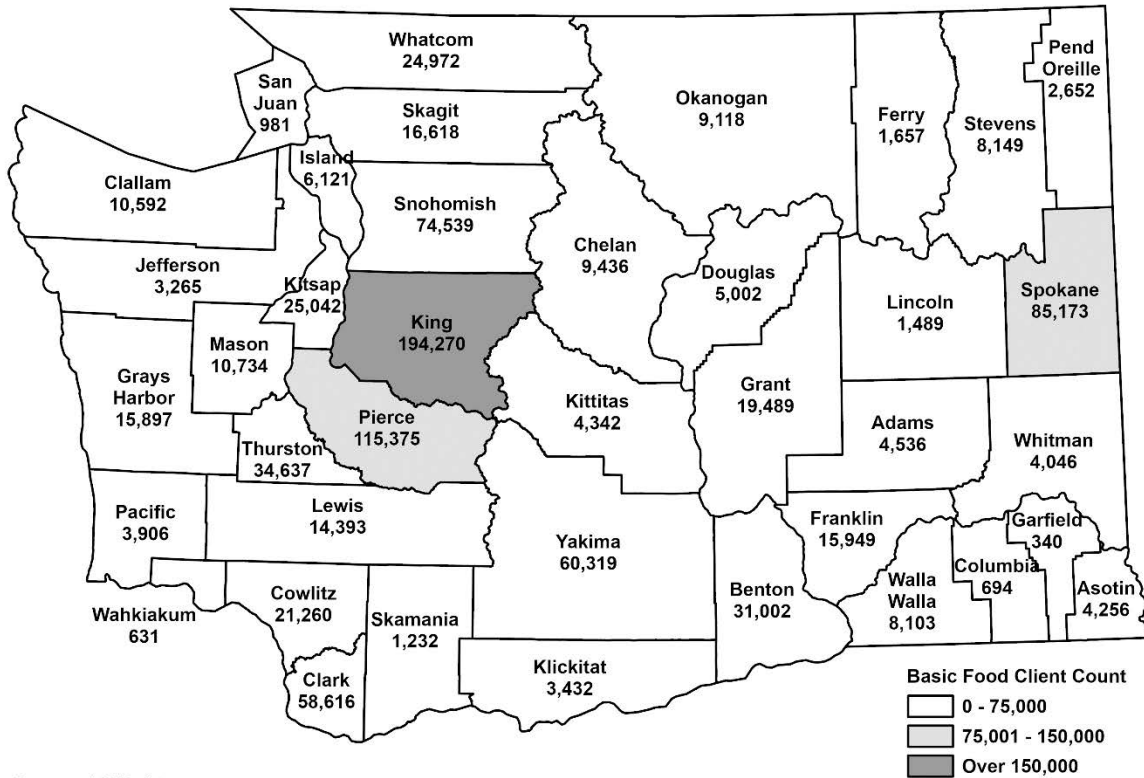
## Basic Food Caseload by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	1,909	0.4%	4,536	0.5%	Lewis	8,400	1.6%	14,392	1.6%
Asotin	2,453	0.5%	4,256	0.5%	Lincoln	810	0.2%	1,489	0.2%
Benton	15,535	3.0%	31,002	3.4%	Mason	6,367	1.2%	10,737	1.2%
Chelan	5,268	1.0%	9,436	1.0%	Okanogan	5,128	1.0%	9,118	1.0%
Clallam	6,618	1.3%	10,592	1.2%	Pacific	2,533	0.5%	3,906	0.4%
Clark	32,137	6.2%	58,617	6.4%	Pend Oreille	1,553	0.3%	2,652	0.3%
Columbia	420	0.1%	694	0.1%	Pierce	66,094	12.7%	115,371	12.6%
Cowlitz	12,593	2.4%	21,259	2.3%	San Juan	680	0.1%	981	0.1%
Douglas	2,538	0.5%	5,002	0.5%	Skagit	9,538	1.8%	16,618	1.8%
Ferry	933	0.2%	1,657	0.2%	Skamania	760	0.1%	1,232	0.1%
Franklin	7,159	1.4%	15,949	1.7%	Snohomish	43,259	8.3%	74,540	8.2%
Garfield	167	<0.1%	340	<0.1%	Spokane	48,801	9.4%	85,173	9.3%
Grant	9,530	1.8%	19,489	2.1%	Stevens	4,471	0.9%	8,149	0.9%
Grays Harbor	9,954	1.9%	15,896	1.7%	Thurston	20,895	4.0%	34,638	3.8%
Island	3,732	0.7%	6,121	0.7%	Wahkiakum	373	0.1%	631	0.1%
Jefferson	2,220	0.4%	3,265	0.4%	Walla Walla	4,651	0.9%	8,103	0.9%
King	114,854	22.1%	194,271	21.3%	Whatcom	15,474	3.0%	24,972	2.7%
Kitsap	15,408	3.0%	25,042	2.7%	Whitman	2,272	0.4%	4,046	0.4%
Kittitas	2,657	0.5%	4,342	0.5%	Yakima	29,773	5.7%	60,319	6.6%
Klickitat	2,002	0.4%	3,432	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	85	<0.1%	171	<0.1%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>520,004</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>912,436</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Basic Food Client Density Maps, June 2022 Snapshot

Number of Basic Food Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2022

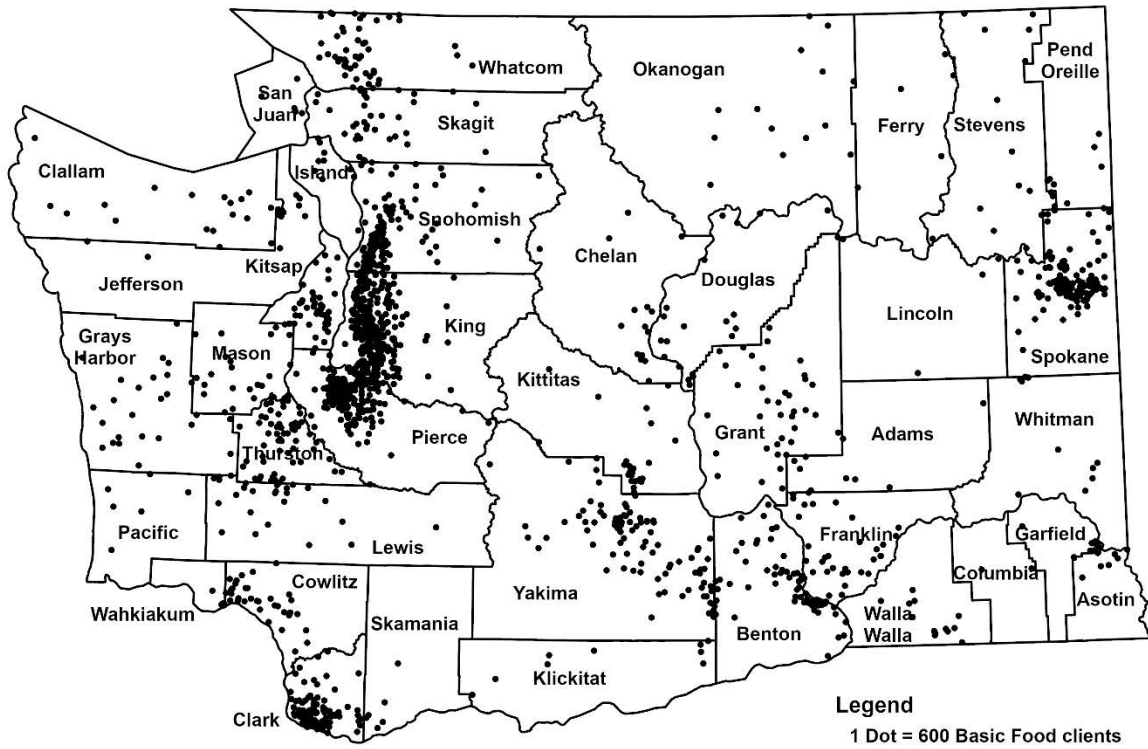


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/ EMAPS - Sep. 2022

## Basic Food Client Density Maps, June 2022 (continued)

Number of Basic Food Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2022



Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/ EMAPS - Sep. 2022

## Basic Food Error Rate (Federal Fiscal Year October through September), FFY 2012 through FFY 2021<sup>14</sup>

Federal Fiscal Year	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	National Average Error Rate	Federal Error Tolerance <sup>15</sup>
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>16</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>17</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2021	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>14</sup> Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2022 data is not yet available.

<sup>15</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>16</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>17</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.

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 2022 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>912,436</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>596,862</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>315,574</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>	491,851	53.9%	337,985	56.6%	153,866	48.8%
<b>Male</b>	420,503	46.1%	258,816	43.4%	161,687	51.2%
<b>Unknown</b>	82	<0.1%	61	<0.1%	21	<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>193,797</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>87,653</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>106,144</b>	<b>33.6%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>718,639</b>	<b>78.8%</b>	<b>509,209</b>	<b>85.3%</b>	<b>209,430</b>	<b>66.4%</b>
White	467,448	51.2%	348,952	58.5%	118,496	37.5%
Black/African American	87,274	9.6%	54,712	9.2%	32,562	10.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	71,302	7.8%	50,537	8.5%	20,765	6.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	31,706	3.5%	21,136	3.5%	10,570	3.3%
Two or More Races	25,420	2.8%	13,957	2.3%	11,463	3.6%
Race Not Reported	35,489	3.9%	19,915	3.3%	15,574	4.9%

Marital Status	All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Separated</b>	38,789	6.5%
<b>Married</b>	109,405	18.3%
<b>Never Married</b>	282,219	47.3%
<b>Divorced</b>	130,450	21.9%
<b>Widowed</b>	33,410	5.6%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	2,589	0.4%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	839,772	92.0%	539,617	90.4%	300,155	95.1%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	70,341	7.7%	55,498	9.3%	14,843	4.7%
<b>U.S. National<sup>19</sup></b>	2,160	0.2%	1,625	0.3%	535	0.2%
<b>Survivors of Certain Crimes<sup>20</sup></b>	162	<0.1%	121	<0.1%	41	<0.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%

<sup>18</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>19</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

<sup>20</sup> Effective February 1, 2022, certain state-funded benefits including Food Assistance Program (FAP), are available to noncitizens who have been harmed by a crime and have filed or are preparing to file with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services an application for T visa for trafficking victims, U visa for victims of qualifying crimes or asylum status. This population is referred to as survivors of certain crimes (SCCs).



## Basic Food Client Demographics, June 2022 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>21</sup>	96,918	10.6%	83,130	13.9%	13,788	4.4%

Education Status	All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	123,128	20.6%
High School Graduate or GED	297,714	49.9%
Some College or College Degree	162,993	27.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	13,027	2.2%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
< 1 Year Old	14,610	1.6%	N/A		14,610	4.6%
1 – 5 Years Old	92,258	10.1%			92,258	29.2%
6 – 10 Years Old	93,621	10.3%			93,621	29.7%
11 – 15 Years Old	86,584	9.5%			86,584	27.4%
16 – 17 Years Old	28,501	3.1%			28,501	9.0%
18 – 24 Years Old	65,434	7.2%	65,434	11.0%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	128,449	14.1%	128,449	21.5%		
35 – 44 Years Old	119,373	13.1%	119,373	20.0%		
45 – 54 Years Old	83,571	9.2%	83,571	14.0%		
55 – 64 Years Old	93,405	10.2%	93,405	15.6%		
65+ Years Old	106,630	11.7%	106,630	17.9%		
Average Age of Children			8.3 Years			
Average Age of Adults			45.9 Years			

Length of Stay		
Average Length of Stay <sup>22</sup>	114.8 Months	

<sup>21</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>22</sup> Average cumulative months an adult received Basic Food since July 1997

## FAP Client Demographics, June 2022 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>22,157</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17,925</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Female</b>	13,294	60.0%	11,175	62.3%	2,119	50.1%
<b>Male</b>	8,859	40.0%	6,747	37.6%	2,112	49.9%
<b>Unknown</b>	4	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
<b>Ethnicity and Race</b>	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>22.0%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>16,703</b>	<b>75.4%</b>	<b>13,402</b>	<b>74.8%</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>78.0%</b>
White	5,660	25.5%	4,216	23.5%	1,444	34.1%
Black/African American	1,295	5.8%	1,187	6.6%	108	2.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,703	34.8%	6,408	35.7%	1,295	30.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	18	0.1%	14	0.1%	4	0.1%
Two or More Races	157	0.7%	125	0.7%	32	0.8%
Race Not Reported	1,870	8.4%	1,452	8.1%	418	9.9%
<b>Marital Status</b>	All Adults					
<b>Separated</b>			737	4.1%		
<b>Married</b>			8,638	48.2%		
<b>Never Married</b>			6,568	36.6%		
<b>Divorced</b>			852	4.8%		
<b>Widowed</b>			1,037	5.8%		
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>			93	0.5%		
<b>Citizenship Status</b>	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	21,995	99.3%	17,804	99.3%	4,191	99.0%
<b>Survivors of Certain Crimes<sup>24</sup></b>	162	0.7%	121	0.7%	41	1.0%

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

<sup>24</sup> Effective February 1, 2022, certain state-funded benefits including Food Assistance Program (FAP), are available to noncitizens who have been harmed by a crime and have filed or are preparing to file with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services an application for T visa for trafficking victims, U visa for victims of qualifying crimes or asylum status. This population is referred to as survivors of certain crimes (SCCs).

## FAP Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
<b>Homeless Status</b>	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Homeless <sup>25</sup>	2,276	10.3%	1,677	9.4%	599	14.2%
<b>Education Status</b>	All Adults					
Less than a High School Diploma			4,651	25.9%		
High School Graduate or GED			8,462	47.2%		
Some College or College Degree			3,941	22.0%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			871	4.9%		
<b>Age</b>	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
< 1 Year Old	77	0.3%	N/A		77	1.8%
1 – 5 Years Old	885	4.0%			885	20.9%
6 – 10 Years Old	1,336	6.0%			1,336	31.6%
11 – 15 Years Old	1,385	6.3%			1,385	32.7%
16 – 17 Years Old	549	2.5%			549	13.0%
18 – 24 Years Old	2,701	12.2%	2,701	15.1%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	5,605	25.3%	5,605	31.3%		
35 – 44 Years Old	4,441	20.0%	4,441	24.8%		
45 – 54 Years Old	2,093	9.4%	2,093	11.7%		
55 – 64 Years Old	1,330	6.0%	1,330	7.4%		
65+ Years Old	1,755	7.9%	1,755	9.8%		
<b>Average Age of Children</b>	9.6 Years					
<b>Average Age of Adults</b>	39.3 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.

## FAP Clients Top 10 Countries of Origin, June 2022 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>22,157</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17,925</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Ukraine	5,092	23.0%	3,706	20.7%	1,386	32.8%
Marshall Islands	4,092	18.5%	3,200	17.9%	892	21.1%
Mexico	3,745	16.9%	3,251	18.1%	494	11.7%
Micronesia	2,969	13.4%	2,458	13.7%	511	12.1%
Russia	527	2.4%	380	2.1%	147	3.5%
Ethiopia	465	2.1%	442	2.5%	23	0.5%
Afghanistan	372	1.7%	295	1.6%	77	1.8%
Guatemala	357	1.6%	260	1.5%	97	2.3%
Vietnam	299	1.3%	297	1.7%	2	<0.1%
El Salvador	294	1.3%	229	1.3%	65	1.5%
<b>Total Clients from Top 10 Countries</b>	<b>18,212</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>14,518</b>	<b>81.0%</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>87.3%</b>
<b>All Other Countries</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>12.7%</b>

## WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>75,920</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<u>All Clients</u>		
Gender	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Female</b>	41,933	55.2%
<b>Male</b>	33,985	44.8%
<b>Unknown</b>	2	<0.1%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Ethnicity and Race	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>5,954</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>26</sup></b>	<b>69,966</b>	<b>92.2%</b>
White	47,950	63.2%
Black/African American	7,082	9.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,947	9.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,377	3.1%
Two or More Races	939	1.2%
Race Not Reported	4,671	6.2%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Marital Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Separated</b>	7,638	10.1%
<b>Married</b>	12	<0.1%
<b>Never Married</b>	37,388	49.2%
<b>Divorced</b>	21,785	28.7%
<b>Widowed</b>	8,342	11.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	755	1.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Citizenship Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	71,611	94.3%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	4,210	5.5%
<b>U.S. National<sup>27</sup></b>	99	0.1%

<sup>26</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>27</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

## WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

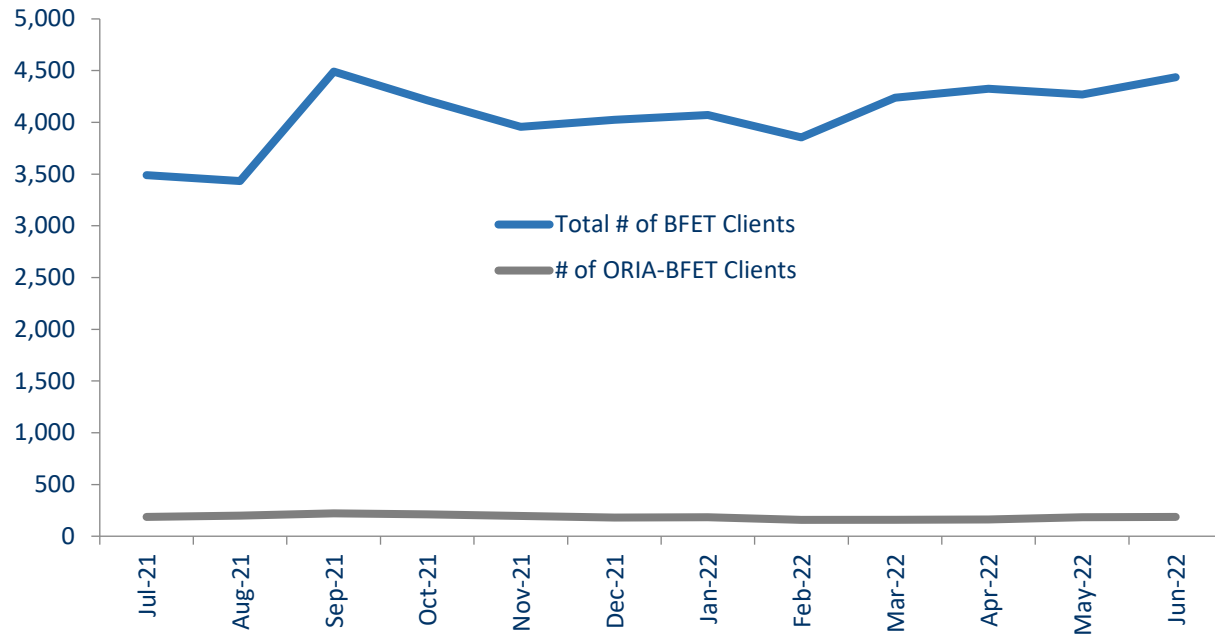
Homeless Status		
	All Clients	
Homeless <sup>28</sup>	6,259	8.2%

Education Status		
	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	20,132	26.5%
High School Graduate or GED	40,133	52.9%
Some College or College Degree	11,196	14.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4,459	5.9%

Age		
	All Clients	
18 - 24 Years Old	2,655	3.5%
25 - 34 Years Old	7,302	9.6%
35 - 44 Years Old	7,757	10.2%
45 - 54 Years Old	10,961	14.4%
55 - 64 Years Old	22,662	29.8%
65+ Years Old	24,583	32.4%
Average Age of Clients		
	56.9 Years	

<sup>28</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>29</sup>, SFY 2022



SFY 2022	Total # of BFET Clients	# of ORIA-BFET Clients <sup>30</sup>
July	3,490	186
August	3,433	198
September	4,491	221
October	4,213	211
November	3,957	197
December	4,025	179
January	4,070	184
February	3,855	158
March	4,237	160
April	4,325	163
May	4,268	183
June	4,437	187
Mo. Avg.	4,067	186

<sup>29</sup> A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days, so the monthly client counts include duplications.

<sup>30</sup> Some BFET clients are served by the ESA Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA).

## BFET Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>4,437</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
	All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	2,995	67.5%
<b>Male</b>	1,442	32.5%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race		
	All Clients	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>15.2%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>31</sup></b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>84.8%</b>
White	2,124	47.9%
Black/African American	843	19.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	317	7.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	119	2.7%
Two or More Races	137	3.1%
Race Not Reported	221	5.0%

Marital Status		
	All Clients	
<b>Separated</b>	268	6.0%
<b>Married</b>	939	21.2%
<b>Never Married</b>	2,342	52.8%
<b>Divorced</b>	802	18.1%
<b>Widowed</b>	72	1.6%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	14	0.3%

Citizenship Status		
	All Clients	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	3,756	84.7%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	675	15.2%
<b>U.S. National<sup>32</sup></b>	6	0.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

<sup>31</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>32</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 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
		All Clients
Homeless <sup>33</sup>	460	10.4%

Education Status		
		All Clients
Less than a High School Diploma	538	12.1%
High School Graduate or GED	1,697	38.2%
Some College or College Degree	2,124	47.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	78	1.8%

Age		
		All Clients
Under 18 Years Old	20	0.5%
18 - 24 Years Old	557	12.6%
25 - 34 Years Old	1,623	36.6%
35 - 44 Years Old	1,231	27.7%
45 - 54 Years Old	629	14.2%
55 - 64 Years Old	305	6.9%
65+ Years Old	72	1.6%
Average Age of Clients		36.7 Years

<sup>33</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 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>20,066</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
	All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	11,849	59.1%
<b>Male</b>	8,217	40.9%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race		
	All Clients	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>4,947</b>	<b>24.7%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>34</sup></b>	<b>15,119</b>	<b>75.3%</b>
White	8,476	42.2%
Black/African American	2,621	13.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,503	7.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	797	4.0%
Two or More Races	644	3.2%
Race Not Reported	1,078	5.4%

Marital Status		
	All Adults Only	
<b>Separated</b>	750	8.9%
<b>Married</b>	2,024	23.9%
<b>Never Married</b>	4,449	52.6%
<b>Divorced</b>	1,120	13.3%
<b>Widowed</b>	95	1.1%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	14	0.2%

Citizenship Status		
	All Clients	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	18,090	90.2%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	1,913	9.5%
<b>U.S. National<sup>35</sup></b>	63	0.3%

<sup>34</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>35</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 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
	All Clients	
Homeless <sup>36</sup>	2,276	11.3%

Education Status		
	Adults Only	
Less than a High School Diploma	2,040	24.1%
High School Graduate or GED	3,854	45.6%
Some College or College Degree	2,448	29.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	110	1.3%

Age		
	All Clients	
< 1 Year Old	566	2.8%
1 – 5 Years Old	3,899	19.4%
6 – 10 Years Old	3,334	16.6%
11 – 15 Years Old	2,888	14.4%
16 – 17 Years Old	927	4.6%
18 - 24 Years Old	1,638	8.2%
25 - 34 Years Old	3,174	15.8%
35 - 44 Years Old	2,482	12.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	824	4.1%
55 - 64 Years Old	260	1.3%
65+ Years Old	74	0.4%
<b>Average Age of Clients</b>	18.8 Years	

<sup>36</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

# 2022

---

DCS delivers child support services including the establishment of parentage, and the establishment, modification and enforcement of child support orders (financial and medical) so families have resources they need for children to thrive.

**ESA Briefing  
Book**

## Table of Contents

Child Support Program Overview .....	3
Child Support Program Highlights, SFY 2022 .....	4
Child Support Incentive Scorecard, FFY 2021 and FFY 2022 .....	5
Child Support Caseload, SFY 2013 – SFY 2022 .....	6
Child Support Collections, SFY 2013 – SFY 2022 .....	7
Clients with DCS Cases by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot .....	8
Percentage of Total Population with a DCS Case by County, June 2022 Snapshot .....	9
Percentage of Custodial Parents (CP) by County, June 2022 Snapshot .....	10
Percentage of Noncustodial Parents (NCP) by County, June 2022 Snapshot .....	11
Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2022 .....	12
Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2013 – SFY 2022 .....	13
Child Support Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot .....	14
Child Support Tribal Caseload, SFY 2022 .....	15
Child Support Tribal Collections, SFY 2022 .....	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 (TANF) or Aid to Families with Dependent Children (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, leading 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 2022 caseload. Data for incentive payments are provided by DCS.

**DATA NOTE:**

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

## Child Support Program Highlights, SFY 2022

- The average monthly child support caseload was 276,267 in SFY 2022, representing a 6% decrease from 294,069 in SFY 2021. Within this caseload, average monthly Current Assistance cases decreased by 4.3% from 29,623 in SFY 2021 to 28,365 in SFY 2022; Former Assistance cases decreased by 8.0% from 153,670 to 141,348; and Never Assistance cases decreased by 3.8% from 110,777 to 106,555.
  - The child support program collected a total of \$669.1 million in SFY 2022.
  - The total cost avoidance in SFY 2022 was \$182.5 million. Of the total, \$99.7 million (54.6%) was for the Medicaid program; \$58.4 million (32.0%) was for the Basic Food program; and \$24.4 million (13.4%) 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 25,740 births to unmarried birth mothers/parents. DOH reported that 21,108 (82.0%) 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 2021<sup>2</sup> and FFY 2022<sup>3</sup>

Measure	Goal Needed to Obtain Maximum Incentive Funding	Actual Performance		Estimated Percentage of Maximum Incentive Reached	
		2021	2022	2021	2022
<b>Paternity Establishment Percentage</b>	80%	95.4%	95.9%	100%	100%
<b>Support Order Establishment</b>	80%	93.1%	91.3%	100%	100%
<b>Current Collections</b>	80%	68.6%	65.3%	78%	75%
<b>Arrearage Collections</b>	80%	67.9%	62.8%	77%	72%
<b>Cost Effectiveness</b>	5.00	4.32	3.29	80%	60%

### 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.

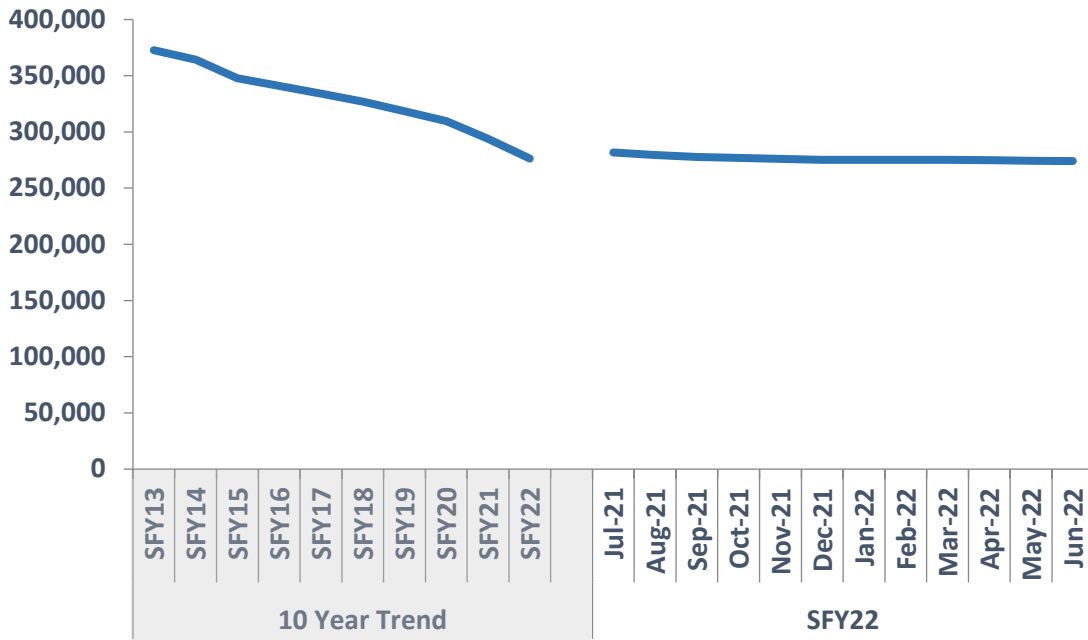
<sup>1</sup> DCS incentive payments for FFY 2021 are based on DCS actual FFY 2021 performance and OCSE FFY 2021 preliminary performance results for all other states. DCS incentive payments for FFY 2022 are based on DCS actual FFY 2022 performance and OCSE FFY 2022 preliminary performance results for all other states. Data source: DCS Fiscal Office

<sup>2</sup> FFY 2021 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 2022 data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.



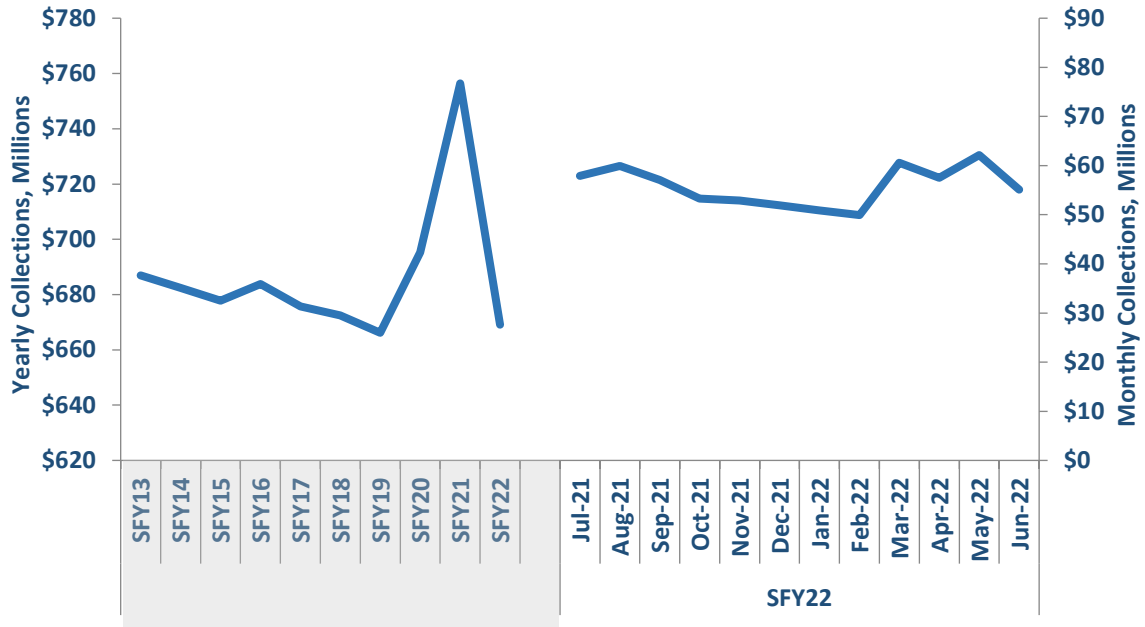
### Child Support Caseload, SFY 2013 – SFY 2022



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY13	372,701	SFY18	326,923
SFY14	364,295	SFY19	318,444
SFY15	347,740	SFY20	309,616
SFY16	340,919	SFY21	294,069
SFY17	334,027	SFY22	276,267

SFY 2022	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Caseload
July	26,510	146,258	108,867	281,635
August	26,210	145,391	107,862	279,463
September	26,633	144,068	106,935	277,636
October	27,602	142,662	106,583	276,847
November	27,562	142,057	106,379	275,998
December	27,505	141,413	106,129	275,047
January	29,134	139,807	106,094	275,035
February	29,249	139,820	106,120	275,189
March	29,560	139,400	106,077	275,037
April	30,117	138,857	106,002	274,976
May	30,120	138,332	105,822	274,274
June	30,176	138,105	105,787	274,068
Mo. Avg.	28,365	141,348	106,555	276,267

### Child Support Collections, SFY 2013 – SFY 2022



SFY	Collections	SFY	Collections
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
SFY17	675,702,583	SFY22	669,143,007

SFY 2022	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Collections
July	\$2,390,056	\$20,800,529	\$34,734,294	\$57,924,879
August	\$2,453,114	\$21,781,808	\$35,684,484	\$59,919,406
September	\$2,339,450	\$20,623,990	\$34,071,082	\$57,034,522
October	\$1,995,584	\$18,716,940	\$32,588,515	\$53,301,038
November	\$1,874,328	\$18,219,261	\$32,795,533	\$52,889,122
December	\$1,845,726	\$17,472,274	\$32,575,553	\$51,893,553
January	\$1,865,955	\$16,803,550	\$32,234,710	\$50,904,215
February	\$1,819,366	\$16,534,995	\$31,576,769	\$49,931,129
March	\$2,821,255	\$21,172,405	\$36,579,034	\$60,572,693
April	\$2,653,966	\$20,244,132	\$34,599,016	\$57,497,114
May	\$2,989,516	\$22,565,596	\$36,586,637	\$62,141,749
June	\$2,192,628	\$18,994,549	\$33,946,409	\$55,133,585
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27,240,943</b>	<b>\$233,930,029</b>	<b>\$407,972,035</b>	<b>\$669,143,007</b>

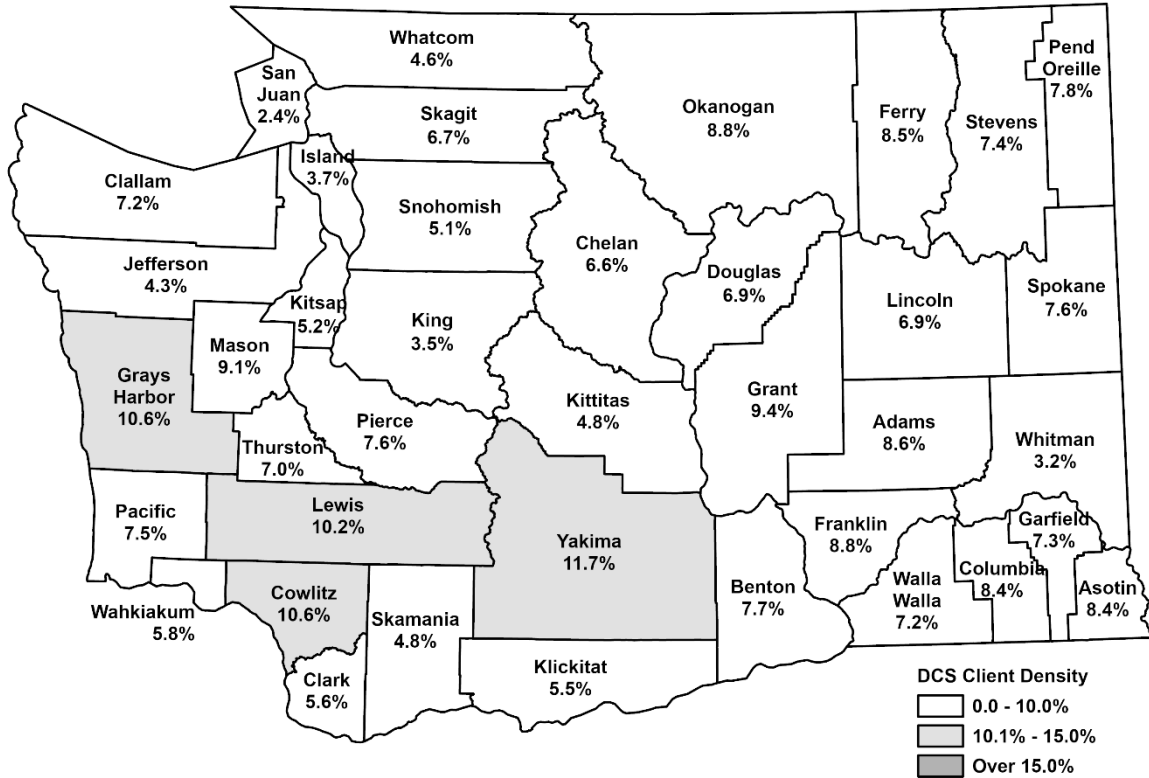
**Clients with DCS Cases by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot<sup>4</sup>**

County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	1,825	21,100	8.6%	Lewis	8,476	83,400	10.2%
Asotin	1,897	22,600	8.4%	Lincoln	763	11,050	6.9%
Benton	16,453	212,300	7.7%	Mason	6,034	66,200	9.1%
Chelan	5,353	80,650	6.6%	Okanogan	3,777	42,700	8.8%
Clallam	5,592	77,625	7.2%	Pacific	1,770	23,600	7.5%
Clark	29,217	520,900	5.6%	Pend Oreille	1,067	13,625	7.8%
Columbia	332	3,950	8.4%	Pierce	70,850	937,400	7.6%
Cowlitz	11,903	112,350	10.6%	San Juan	436	18,150	2.4%
Douglas	3,050	44,000	6.9%	Skagit	8,797	131,250	6.7%
Ferry	619	7,300	8.5%	Skamania	571	11,900	4.8%
Franklin	8,796	99,750	8.8%	Snohomish	43,260	847,300	5.1%
Garfield	169	2,300	7.3%	Spokane	41,686	550,700	7.6%
Grant	9,542	101,800	9.4%	Stevens	3,491	47,050	7.4%
Grays Harbor	8,075	76,400	10.6%	Thurston	21,148	300,500	7.0%
Island	3,262	87,700	3.7%	Wahkiakum	264	4,525	5.8%
Jefferson	1,426	33,350	4.3%	Walla Walla	4,536	62,625	7.2%
King	80,219	2,317,700	3.5%	Whatcom	10,654	231,650	4.6%
Kitsap	14,659	280,900	5.2%	Whitman	1,512	47,800	3.2%
Kittitas	2,264	47,200	4.8%	Yakima	30,343	259,950	11.7%
Klickitat	1,269	23,150	5.5%				
<b>State Total</b>	<b>465,357</b>	<b>7,864,400</b>	<b>5.9%</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 2022 Snapshot

Percentage of Residents Served by DCS During June 2022

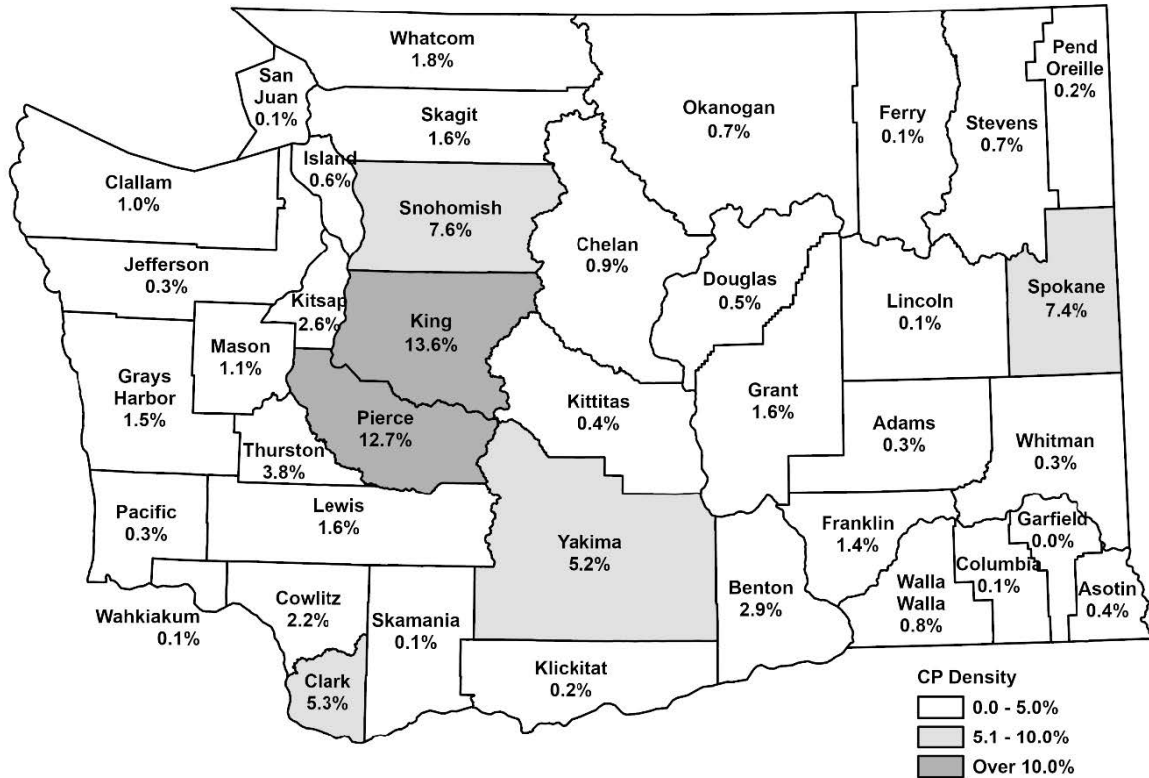


Note: The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS clients in a county during June 2022 by the OFM 2022 County Population estimate.

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

## Percentage of Custodial Parents (CP) by County, June 2022 Snapshot

Percentage of Custodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2022

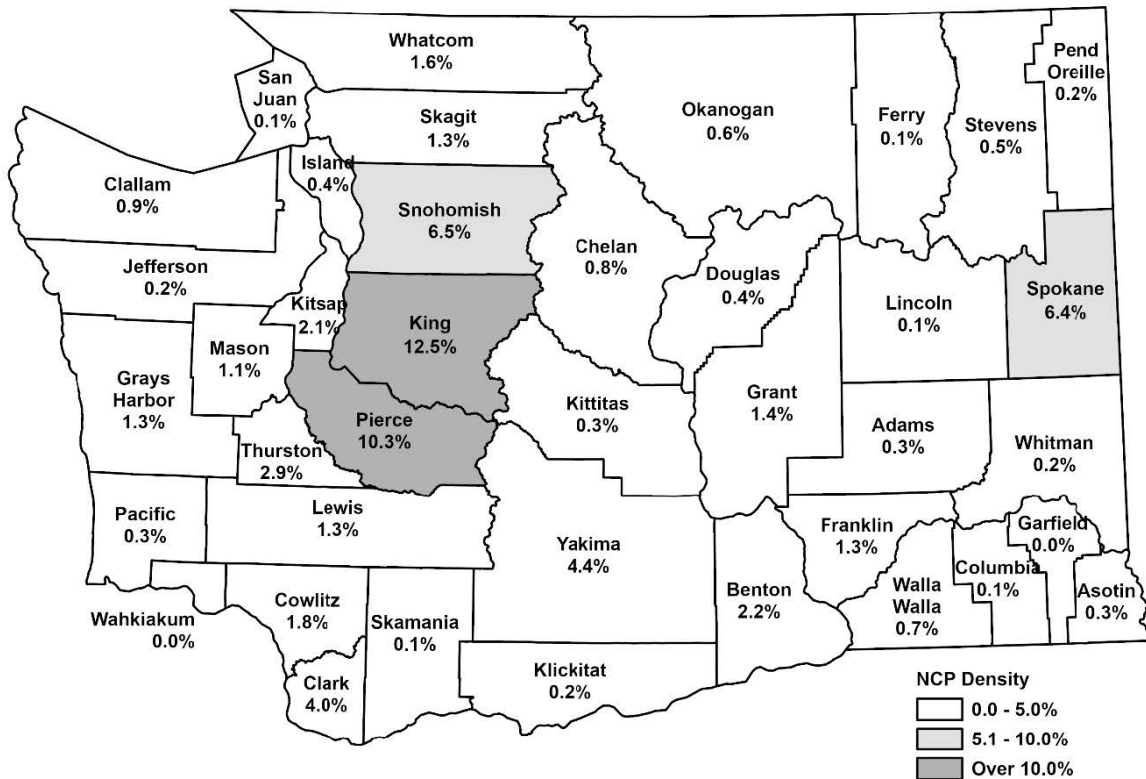


Note: 18.0% of CPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/ EMAPS - Aug. 2022

# Percentage of Noncustodial Parents (NCP) by County, June 2022 Snapshot

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2022



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

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/ EMAPS - Aug. 2022

### Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2022

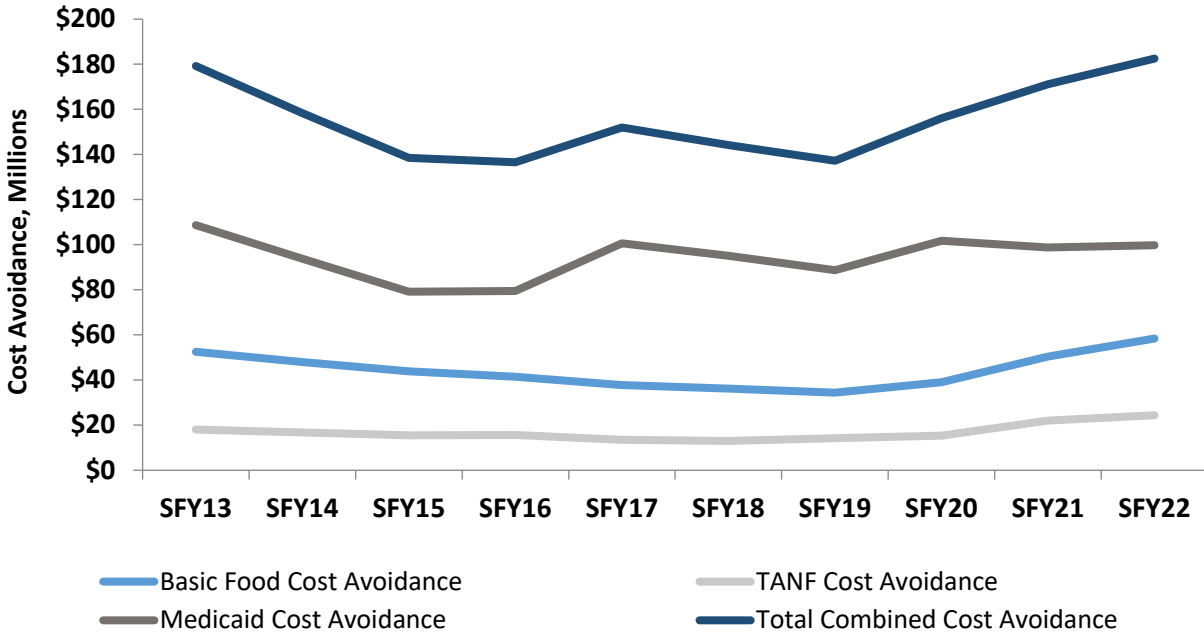
SFY 2022	Basic Food			TANF		
	Average CR <sup>5</sup> Basic Food Expenditure	Average CI <sup>6</sup> Basic Food Expenditure	Total Basic Food Cost Avoidance	Average CR <sup>5</sup> TANF Expenditure	Average CI <sup>6</sup> TANF Expenditure	Total TANF Cost Avoidance
July	\$153.01	\$222.29	\$4,617,797	\$12.27	\$41.99	\$1,949,508
August	\$148.87	\$218.53	\$4,556,701	\$11.93	\$42.17	\$1,930,395
September	\$142.49	\$215.40	\$4,656,785	\$11.26	\$41.45	\$1,885,223
October	\$153.03	\$235.20	\$4,962,766	\$12.20	\$46.20	\$2,021,799
November	\$148.32	\$234.47	\$4,979,454	\$11.63	\$47.49	\$2,030,428
December	\$145.06	\$233.60	\$5,016,984	\$11.54	\$47.83	\$2,026,868
January	\$148.42	\$237.71	\$4,995,169	\$11.48	\$48.91	\$2,077,685
February	\$149.85	\$239.53	\$4,938,692	\$11.45	\$50.52	\$2,118,288
March	\$151.58	\$240.06	\$4,946,086	\$11.91	\$50.03	\$2,093,603
April	\$153.31	\$242.98	\$5,034,409	\$11.82	\$49.55	\$2,093,032
May	\$156.24	\$244.31	\$4,926,588	\$11.53	\$49.82	\$2,100,116
June	\$158.00	\$244.06	\$4,766,798	\$11.61	\$49.77	\$2,061,943
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$58,398,229</b>			<b>\$24,388,888</b>

SFY 2022	Medicaid		
	Total Custodial Parent Medicaid Cost Avoidance	Total Child Medicaid Cost Avoidance	Total Medicaid Cost Avoidance
July	\$4,293,234	\$2,687,948	\$6,981,182
August	\$3,931,111	\$4,018,905	\$7,950,015
September	\$4,275,371	\$4,267,779	\$8,543,150
October	\$4,182,494	\$4,563,652	\$8,746,146
November	\$3,896,734	\$3,917,025	\$7,813,759
December	\$3,985,079	\$3,618,122	\$7,603,201
January	\$4,676,405	\$4,029,776	\$8,706,181
February	\$4,272,872	\$4,165,829	\$8,438,701
March	\$4,195,863	\$4,407,930	\$8,603,793
April	\$4,561,042	\$4,270,076	\$8,831,118
May	\$4,374,644	\$4,628,221	\$9,002,865
June	\$4,109,471	\$4,395,939	\$8,505,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$50,754,320</b>	<b>\$48,971,201</b>	<b>\$99,725,521</b>

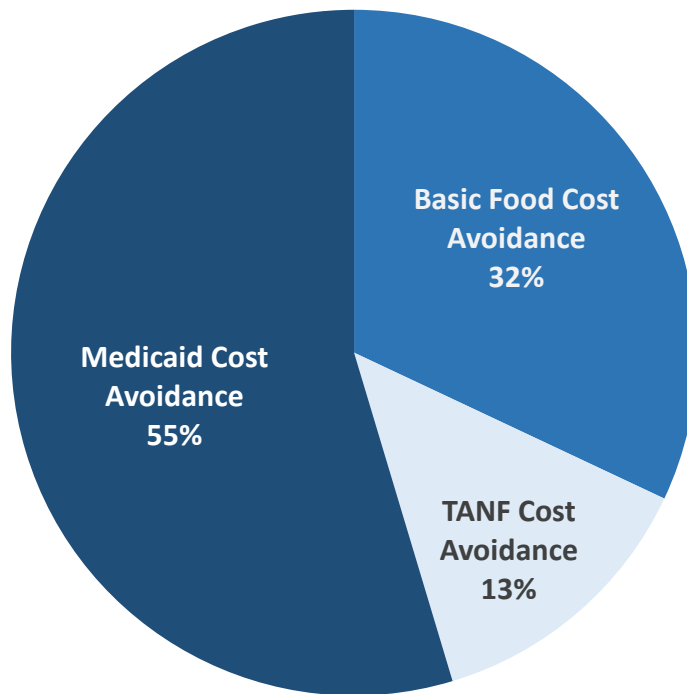
<sup>5</sup> CR: Custodial parents with regular child support payments. Regular child support payments are defined as summed monthly order amount more than \$0 and summed total arrearage debt less than twice the summed monthly order amount.

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

### Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2013 – SFY 2022



Sources of \$182.5 Million in Child Support Cost Avoidance, SFY 2022





## Child Support Demographics, June 2022 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>196,799</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>217,085</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>221,804</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	Noncustodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
<b>Female</b>	30,056	15.3%	192,285	88.6%	109,124	49.2%
<b>Male</b>	166,498	84.6%	23,958	11.0%	112,619	50.8%
<b>Unknown<sup>9</sup></b>	245	0.1%	842	0.4%	61	<0.1%

Age of Parent	Noncustodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
<b>&lt;26 Years Old</b>	6,143	3.1%	8,165	3.8%	N/A	
<b>26 – 35 Years Old</b>	52,557	26.7%	59,048	27.2%		
<b>36 – 45 Years Old</b>	79,645	40.5%	82,652	38.1%		
<b>46 – 55 Years Old</b>	41,984	21.3%	42,508	19.6%		
<b>56+ Years Old</b>	14,484	7.4%	24,062	11.1%		
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	1,986	1.0%	650	0.3%		

Age of Children	Children			
<b>&lt;6 Year Old</b>	N/A		35,881	16.2%
<b>6 – 10 Years Old</b>			61,273	27.6%
<b>11 – 15 Years Old</b>			84,626	38.2%
<b>16 – 18 Years Old</b>			36,594	16.5%
<b>19+ Years Old</b>			3,391	1.5%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>			39	<0.1%

Years	Noncustodial Parents	Custodial Parents	Children
<b>Mean Age</b>	41.5	42.3	11.2
<b>Median Age</b>	40.7	40.6	11.8

<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.

<sup>9</sup> Currently, the SEMS system has a limited gender field capacity, which means that non-binary customers will be included in 'Unknown' as well customers that do not have clearly identified gender designation.

Child Support Tribal Caseload, SFY 2022

SFY 2022	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	26,510	2,353	8.9%	146,258	6,862	4.7%
August	26,210	2,335	8.9%	145,391	6,828	4.7%
September	26,633	2,258	8.5%	144,068	6,574	4.6%
October	27,602	2,267	8.2%	142,662	6,532	4.6%
November	27,562	2,238	8.1%	142,057	6,465	4.6%
December	27,505	2,195	8.0%	141,413	6,114	4.3%
January	29,134	2,200	7.6%	139,807	6,020	4.3%
February	29,249	2,196	7.5%	139,820	6,047	4.3%
March	29,560	2,020	6.8%	139,400	5,241	3.8%
April	30,117	2,047	6.8%	138,857	5,204	3.7%
May	30,120	2,027	6.7%	138,332	5,196	3.8%
June	30,176	2,015	6.7%	138,105	5,186	3.8%
Mo. Avg.	28,365	2,179		141,348	6,022	

SFY 2022	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	108,867	3,177	2.9%	281,635	12,392	4.4%
August	107,862	3,171	2.9%	279,463	12,334	4.4%
September	106,935	3,035	2.8%	277,636	11,867	4.3%
October	106,583	3,012	2.8%	276,847	11,811	4.3%
November	106,379	2,959	2.8%	275,998	11,662	4.2%
December	106,129	2,727	2.6%	275,047	11,036	4.0%
January	106,094	2,709	2.6%	275,035	10,929	4.0%
February	106,120	2,712	2.6%	275,189	10,955	4.0%
March	106,077	2,438	2.3%	275,037	9,699	3.5%
April	106,002	2,433	2.3%	274,976	9,684	3.5%
May	105,822	2,401	2.3%	274,274	9,624	3.5%
June	105,787	2,403	2.3%	274,068	9,604	3.5%
Mo. Avg.	106,555	2,765		276,267	10,966	

## Child Support Tribal Collections, SFY 2022

SFY 2022	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total Child Support Collections
July	\$85,940	\$376,593	\$348,664	\$811,196
August	\$116,692	\$455,191	\$357,919	\$929,801
September	\$85,679	\$385,531	\$357,567	\$828,777
October	\$64,420	\$469,462	\$319,709	\$853,592
November	\$61,559	\$357,462	\$344,088	\$763,109
December	\$59,827	\$259,377	\$252,846	\$572,050
January	\$55,567	\$265,630	\$257,534	\$578,731
February	\$72,699	\$246,368	\$263,917	\$582,983
March	\$84,162	\$303,785	\$291,088	\$679,035
April	\$84,573	\$256,992	\$274,392	\$615,958
May	\$74,470	\$353,264	\$315,161	\$742,895
June	\$62,814	\$248,860	\$251,966	\$563,641
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$908,402</b>	<b>\$3,978,514</b>	<b>\$3,634,852</b>	<b>\$8,521,767</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 goal of this project is to provide youth and young adults with opportunities to gain the knowledge, skills, and access to resources that are likely to lead to success in their pursuit of life goals, economic mobility, and responsible parenting. DCS is collaborating with high schools and fatherhood organizations to deliver child support and responsible parenting curriculum to teens and young adults and connect them with resources in their area.

**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 June 2022 the voluntary program received 6,795 referrals. During SFY 2021, Alternative Solutions served 576 parents. The program maintains a database of over 4,700 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 work through barriers and meet their child support obligations.

**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 in Washington state, there are eight federally-funded tribal child support programs and 11 Tribal TANF programs. Additionally, Recognized American Indian Organizations (RAIOs) provide supports to Native people in both urban and rural areas. Partnerships are especially vital when the state or a tribe lacks jurisdiction to enforce child support. Intergovernmental and cooperative agreements allow DCS to offer federal enforcement remedies to tribal programs, and for tribal programs to provide remedies that would not otherwise be available to the state. Government-to-government efforts with tribes and tribal organizations promote tribal and state sovereignty and ensure that comprehensive, culturally appropriate services are being delivered to all American Indians and Alaska Natives in Washington state.

---

## 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 midwifery 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 45 CFR 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 the child support order determining the noncustodial parent's financial and medical obligations. 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 saves taxpayers millions of dollars each year as a result for the administrative Parentage Program. In SFY 2022, parentage was established for 10,610 children, 80.9% of them by Acknowledgment of Parentage.

**DCS Parentage and Paternity Newsletter**

As of January 2022, the DCS Parentage and Paternity Newsletter resumed electronic publication. The quarterly newsletter is published in order to share information about parentage and paternity with hospitals and other providers. Other DCS partners also subscribe to the newsletter.

**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: reimbursement for notaries and no-cost genetic testing. These strategies were not previously 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. Completing genetic testing gives parents the ability to confirm they are the child's biological parents before signing an Acknowledgment.

# Disability Determination Services

SFY

# 2022

---

Disability Determination Services adjudicates medical eligibility for disability benefits under Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income rules and regulations and processes claims for DSHS non-grant medical assistance.

ESA Briefing  
Book

## **Table of Contents**

Disability Determination Overview .....3



## Disability Determination Overview

The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Division of Disability Services (DDDS) makes determinations for individuals applying for Title II (T2) Social Security Disability, Title XVI (T16) Supplemental Security Income benefits and Title XIX (T19) State Medical Assistance claims. DDDS provides medical eligibility determination for claims filed to the Social Security Administration for disability benefits by the residents of Washington state. The division serves Washington residents of all ages who meet the requirements under Section 221 (b) of the Social Security Act.

### Highlights

- Annual budget for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021 total costs of \$47,829,546
- In FFY 2021, DDDS made a medical disability determination on 51,827 claims
- In FFY 2021, DDDS processed:
  - 20,664 T2—SSDI disability decisions
  - 20,261 T16—SSI disability decisions
  - 1,028 Title T19—State Medical Assistance disability decisions
  - 9,874 concurrent workload decisions
- As of August 2022
  - 172,174 Washingtonians receive an average of \$1,647 a month in Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits to help meet their foundational needs, bringing \$283.6 million a month into communities throughout the state.
  - 138,160 Washingtonians receive an average of \$603 a month in SSI benefits to help meet their foundational needs, bringing \$83.33 million a month into communities throughout the state.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

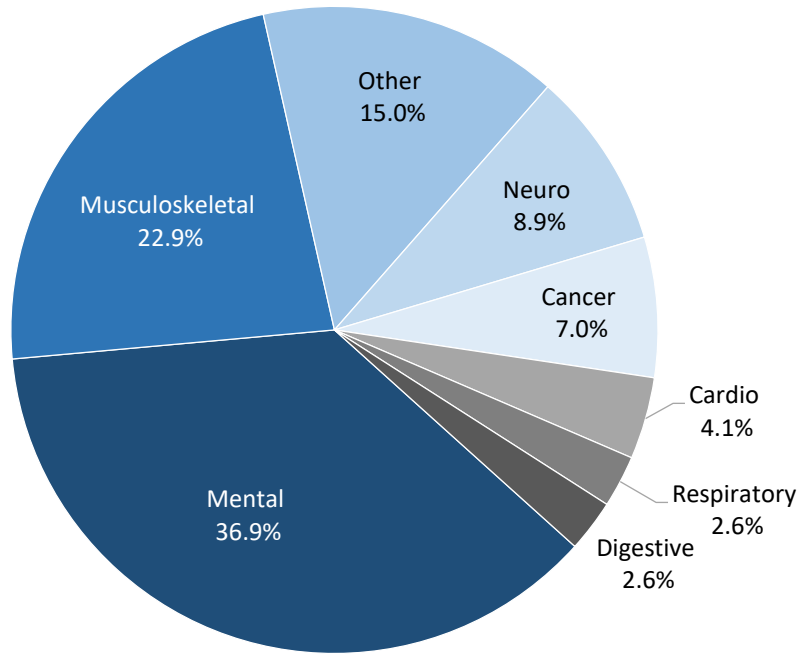
#### DATA SOURCES:

Data reported in this chapter is partly based on the Office of Disability Determinations (ODD) database maintained by the Social Security Administration as of October 2022.

DATA NOTE: Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021 covers the time period of October 2021 through September 2022

## Disability Determination Overview (continued)

FFY 2021 Decisions by Body System



DDS T2 and T16 Processing time (days)<sup>1</sup>

T2 processing	National average	WA
Mar-2021	127.3	151.8
Jun-2021	122.5	144.3
Sep-2021	121.0	129.1
Dec-2021	126.0	128.8
Mar-2022	134.3	127.4
Jun-2022	138.8	159.2

T16 Processing	National average	WA
Mar-2021	139.1	187.9
Jun-2021	135.2	181.6
Sep-2021	133.9	174.2
Dec-2021	136.8	172.1
Mar-2022	146.0	161.0
Jun-2022	152.0	157.0

<sup>1</sup> More restrictive, life-saving measures in Washington state through the COVID-19 pandemic limited the DDDS's ability to obtain medical evidence and examinations in a timely manner. These limitations, in turn, created additional processing delays. Furthermore, Washington DDDS's resource focus on older claims resulted in a larger than average percentage of aged claims being closed, which impacted processing averages.

# Domestic Violence Program

SFY

# 2022

---

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 2021 and SFY 2022 .....4

Domestic Violence Program Clients, SFY 2013 – SFY 2022 .....5

Adults and Children Receiving Shelter and Non-shelter Based Services, SFY 2015 – SFY 2022.....6

Additional Services Summary, SFY 2022 .....7

Client Demographics, SFY 2022 .....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 17,288 victims and their children in SFY 2022, of whom 4,018 received emergency shelter based services and 13,270 received non-shelter based services.

In SFY 2022, the 39 domestic violence shelter programs provided over 162,500 shelter bed nights to victims and their families. Victims stayed in shelter an average of 40 days in SFY 2022.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data reported in this chapter were based on the InfoNet database maintained by Washington State Department of Commerce as of December 2022.

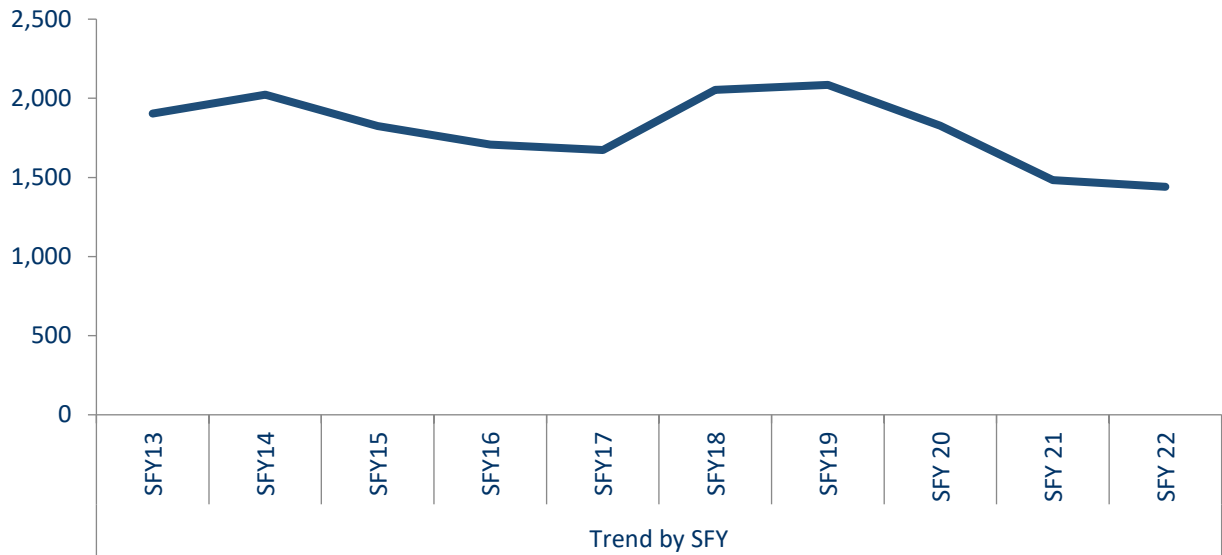
#### DATA NOTES:

- 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 SFY 2022.
- Data reflects only the emergency domestic violence shelter and supportive services provided by DSHS domestic violence services contractors.

## Selected Domestic Violence Program Overview SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

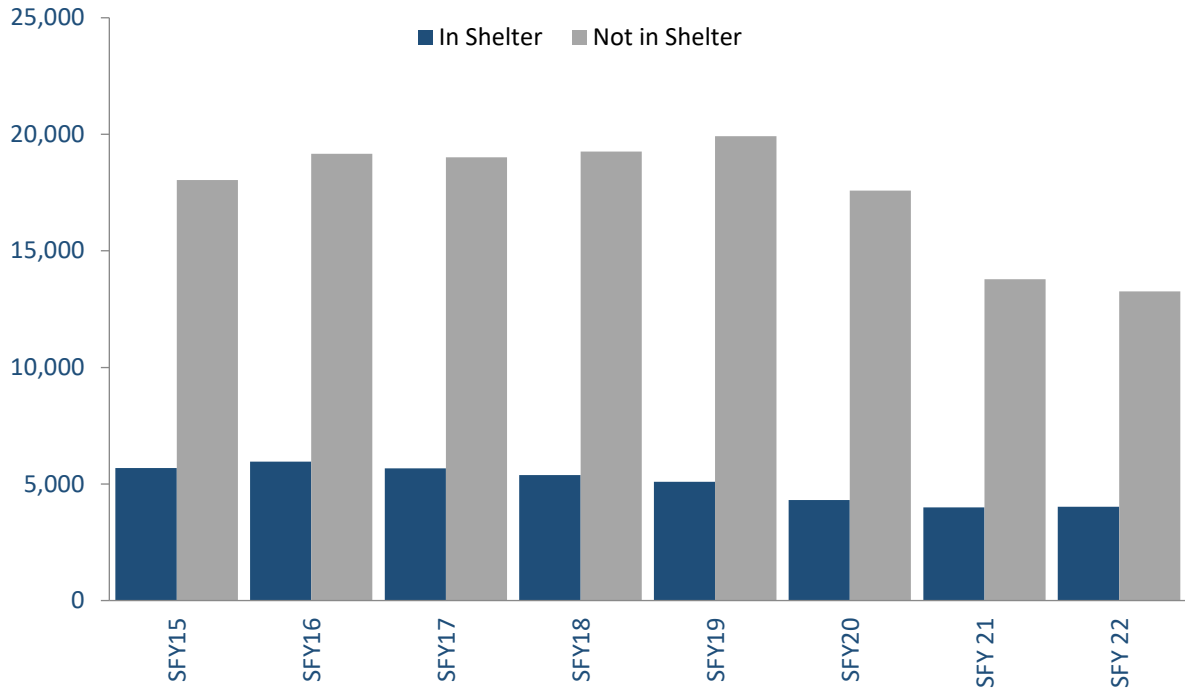
	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	SFY 2022 (July 2021 – June 2022)	Change	
Average Number of Domestic Violence Clients Per Month	1,482	1,441	-2.8% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Domestic Violence Children Clients Per Month	263	249	-5.3% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Domestic Violence Adult Clients Per Month	1,219	1,192	-2.3% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults and Children Receiving Shelter Based Services Per Month	333	335	0.6% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Adult and Children Receiving Non-shelter Based Services Per Month	1,149	1,106	-3.8% (Decrease)	↓
Total Clients (Adults and Children) Served in SFY	17,783	17,288	-2.8% (Decrease)	↓

### Domestic Violence Program Clients, SFY 2013 – SFY 2022



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
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
SFY17	1,672	SFY 22	1,441

**Adults and Children Receiving Shelter and Non-shelter Based Services, SFY 2015 – SFY 2022**



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
SFY22	4,018	13,270



**Additional Services Summary, SFY 2022**

SFY 2022	
Crisis hotline and information/referral calls received by emergency domestic violence shelter programs	74,944
# of adult survivors and children receiving emergency domestic violence shelter services	4,018
Total # of bed nights for new and returning clients provided by emergency shelter programs	162,543
# of unmet requests for emergency shelter services	7,062
# of adult survivors and children receiving non-residential domestic violence advocacy services	13,270
# of persons reached via training, presentations, and other outreach efforts by the domestic violence programs	56,800
Average length of shelter stays (in days)	40 Days

## Client Demographics, SFY 2022

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>17,288</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	14,633	84.6%
<b>Male</b>	2,369	13.7%
<b>Unknown</b>	286	1.7%

Age	All Clients	
<b>&lt; 13 Years Old</b>	2,328	13.5%
<b>13 – 17 Years Old</b>	662	3.8%
<b>18 – 24 Years Old</b>	1,305	7.5%
<b>25 – 59 Years Old</b>	12,049	69.7%
<b>60+ Years Old</b>	944	5.5%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>3,864</b>	<b>22.4%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>13,424</b>	<b>77.6%</b>
White	9,148	52.9%
Black/African American	1,220	7.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	516	3.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	643	3.7%
Two or More Races	725	4.2%
Race Not Reported	1,172	6.8%

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

# Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral

SFY

# 2022

---

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 2021 and SFY 2022 .....	4
HEN Referral Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	5
HEN Referral Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2022 .....	6
HEN Referral Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot.....	7
HEN Referral Clients by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 Snapshot ....	11
HEN Referral Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot .....	12
HEN Referral Clients by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot .....	14
HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2022 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 ages 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 2022, the HEN Referral program served a monthly average of 2,660 clients, a 22.2% decrease from SFY 2021 (3,421 clients). The June 2022 snapshot data shows the majority of HEN Referral recipients are male (61.3%), non-Hispanic white (66.7%), and never married (59.9%). The average age of HEN Referral recipients was 42.0 years.

### Technical Notes

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2022.

DATA NOTES:

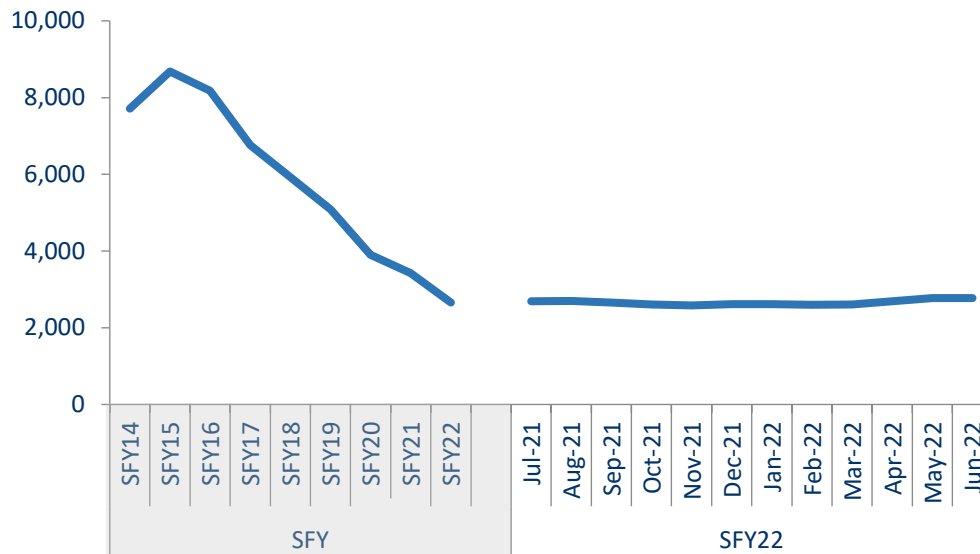
- Percentages may not add up to presented totals due to rounding.
- All reports of 10-year client trends reflect the monthly average for each state fiscal year (SFY).

<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 2021 and SFY 2022**

	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	SFY 2022 (July 2021-June 2022)	Change	
<b>Average Number of Persons per Month (Range)</b>	3,421 (2,762 - 3,932)	2,660 (2,582 - 2,776)	-22.2% (Decrease)	↓
<b>State Population Age 18 and Over<sup>3</sup></b>	6,084,554	6,164,228	1.3% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over</b>	0.1%	0.1%	No Change	=

## HEN Referral Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
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
2017	6,759	2022	2,660

SFY 2022	Clients
July	2,693
August	2,700
September	2,660
October	2,610
November	2,582
December	2,613
January	2,614
February	2,595
March	2,608
April	2,689
May	2,774
June	2,776
Mo. Avg.	2,660

<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 2022

SFY 2022	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
<b>July</b>	2,693	2,464	91.5%	81	3.0%	8	0.3%	0	0.0%	140	5.2%
<b>August</b>	2,700	2,428	89.9%	93	3.4%	9	0.3%	0	0.0%	170	6.3%
<b>September</b>	2,660	2,422	91.1%	72	2.7%	10	0.4%	0	0.0%	156	5.9%
<b>October</b>	2,610	2,347	89.9%	85	3.3%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	174	6.7%
<b>November</b>	2,582	2,400	93.0%	65	2.5%	5	0.2%	0	0.0%	112	4.3%
<b>December</b>	2,613	2,388	91.4%	85	3.3%	10	0.4%	0	0.0%	130	5.0%
<b>January</b>	2,614	2,371	90.7%	102	3.9%	7	0.3%	0	0.0%	134	5.1%
<b>February</b>	2,595	2,293	88.4%	113	4.4%	12	0.5%	0	0.0%	177	6.8%
<b>March</b>	2,608	2,357	90.4%	104	4.0%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	141	5.4%
<b>April</b>	2,689	2,434	90.5%	118	4.4%	13	0.5%	0	0.0%	124	4.6%
<b>May</b>	2,774	2,486	89.6%	120	4.3%	8	0.3%	0	0.0%	160	5.8%
<b>June</b>	2,776	2,492	89.8%	107	3.9%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	171	6.2%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>90.5%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

<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 2022 Snapshot

The following pages detail HEN Referral clients, June 2022 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	682	24.6%	678	24.4%
Region 2 CSOs	943	34.0%	955	34.4%
Region 3 CSOs	1,135	40.9%	1,141	41.1%
CSCCs	13	0.5%	N/A	
HCS	3	0.1%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	5	0.2%	5	0.2%
COLFAX	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
COLVILLE	23	0.8%	19	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	7	0.3%	6	0.2%
GOLDENDALE	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
KENNEWICK	61	2.2%	62	2.2%
MOSES LAKE	27	1.0%	25	0.9%
NEWPORT	7	0.3%	5	0.2%
OKANOGAN	22	0.8%	22	0.8%
REPUBLIC	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	178	6.4%	190	6.8%
SPOKANE TRENT	169	6.1%	164	5.9%
SUNNYSIDE	11	0.4%	11	0.4%
TOPPENISH	17	0.6%	16	0.6%
WALLA WALLA	25	0.9%	23	0.8%
WENATCHEE	39	1.4%	36	1.3%
WHITE SALMON	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
YAKIMA	78	2.8%	81	2.9%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>24.4%</b>

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	43	1.5%	40	1.4%
AUBURN	83	3.0%	86	3.1%
BELLINGHAM	102	3.7%	102	3.7%
BELLTOWN	88	3.2%	91	3.3%
CAPITOL HILL	58	2.1%	57	2.1%
EVERETT	89	3.2%	95	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	27	1.0%	28	1.0%
KING EASTSIDE	41	1.5%	42	1.5%
KING NORTH	57	2.1%	57	2.1%
KING SOUTH	60	2.2%	61	2.2%
MT VERNON	38	1.4%	37	1.3%
OAK HARBOR	23	0.8%	22	0.8%
RAINIER	34	1.2%	36	1.3%
RENTON	61	2.2%	62	2.2%
SKY VALLEY	10	0.4%	11	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT	44	1.6%	43	1.5%
WHITE CENTER	85	3.1%	85	3.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>34.4%</b>

## Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	110	4.0%	113	4.1%
BREMERTON	64	2.3%	63	2.3%
CHEHALIS	76	2.7%	75	2.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	130	4.7%	131	4.7%
FORKS	6	0.2%	6	0.2%
KELSO	83	3.0%	82	3.0%
LAKESWOOD	101	3.6%	101	3.6%
LONG BEACH	9	0.3%	9	0.3%
OLYMPIA	157	5.7%	161	5.8%
PIERCE NORTH	119	4.3%	124	4.5%
PIERCE SOUTH	89	3.2%	90	3.2%
PORT ANGELES	33	1.2%	34	1.2%
PORT TOWNSEND	6	0.2%	6	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	103	3.7%	97	3.5%
SHELTON	42	1.5%	42	1.5%
SOUTH BEND	2	0.1%	3	0.1%
STEVENSON	5	0.2%	4	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>41.1%</b>

## HEN Referral Clients by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	2	0.1%
CSCC NORTHEAST	1	<0.1%
CSCC NORTHWEST	2	0.1%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	2	0.1%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	3	0.1%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	2	0.1%
CSCC LTC	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	1	<0.1%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

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%
<b>Other Locations Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## HEN Referral Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 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	0	0.0%
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>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	1	<0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS	0	0.0%
EVERETT HCS	0	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS	2	0.1%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

## Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 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%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## HEN Referral Clients by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	1	<0.1%	Lewis	75	2.7%
Asotin	5	0.2%	Lincoln	1	<0.1%
Benton	45	1.6%	Mason	42	1.5%
Chelan	24	0.9%	Okanogan	22	0.8%
Clallam	40	1.4%	Pacific	12	0.4%
Clark	131	4.7%	Pend Oreille	5	0.2%
Columbia	3	0.1%	Pierce	412	14.8%
Cowlitz	81	2.9%	San Juan	4	0.1%
Douglas	12	0.4%	Skagit	33	1.2%
Ferry	3	0.1%	Skamania	4	0.1%
Franklin	17	0.6%	Snohomish	189	6.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%	Spokane	353	12.7%
Grant	24	0.9%	Stevens	19	0.7%
Grays Harbor	113	4.1%	Thurston	162	5.8%
Island	22	0.8%	Wahkiakum	1	<0.1%
Jefferson	6	0.2%	Walla Walla	20	0.7%
King	605	21.8%	Whatcom	102	3.7%
Kitsap	63	2.3%	Whitman	4	0.1%
Kittitas	6	0.2%	Yakima	108	3.9%
Klickitat	6	0.2%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1	<0.1%

	Clients	% of Total
State Total	2,776	100.0%



## HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Female</b>	1,074	38.7%
<b>Male</b>	1,701	61.3%
<b>Unknown</b>	1	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>89.1%</b>
White	1,852	66.7%
Black/African American	292	10.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	102	3.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	115	4.1%
Two or More Races	65	2.3%
Race Not Reported	47	1.7%

Marital Status	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Separated</b>	230	8.3%
<b>Married</b>	76	2.7%
<b>Never Married</b>	1,664	59.9%
<b>Divorced</b>	708	25.5%
<b>Widowed</b>	75	2.7%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	23	0.8%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	2,691	96.9%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	83	3.0%
<b>U.S. National<sup>6</sup></b>	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 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
	All Clients	
Homeless <sup>7</sup>	1,197	43.1%

Disability		
	All Clients	
Mental	2,138	77.0%
Physical	636	22.9%
Other	2	0.1%

Education Status		
	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	569	20.5%
High School Graduate or GED	1,409	50.8%
Some College or College Degree	790	28.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	8	0.3%

Age		
	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 - 24 Years Old	183	6.6%
25 - 34 Years Old	619	22.3%
35 - 44 Years Old	761	27.4%
45 - 54 Years Old	796	28.7%
55 - 64 Years Old	417	15.0%
Average Age of Clients	42.0 Years	

Length of Stay <sup>8</sup>		
Average Length of Stay	14.5 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

# 2022

---

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 2022.....4

Total Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....5

Alien Emergency Medical Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....6

Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....7

Long-Term Care Medical Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....8

Medicare Savings Program Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....9

Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 ..... 10

SSI Medicaid Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022 ..... 11

SSI Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 ..... 12

Medical Care Services Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 ..... 13

Medical Assistance Clients by County, June 2022 Snapshot..... 14

Medical Assistance Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code, June 2022 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 2022.

#### 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.

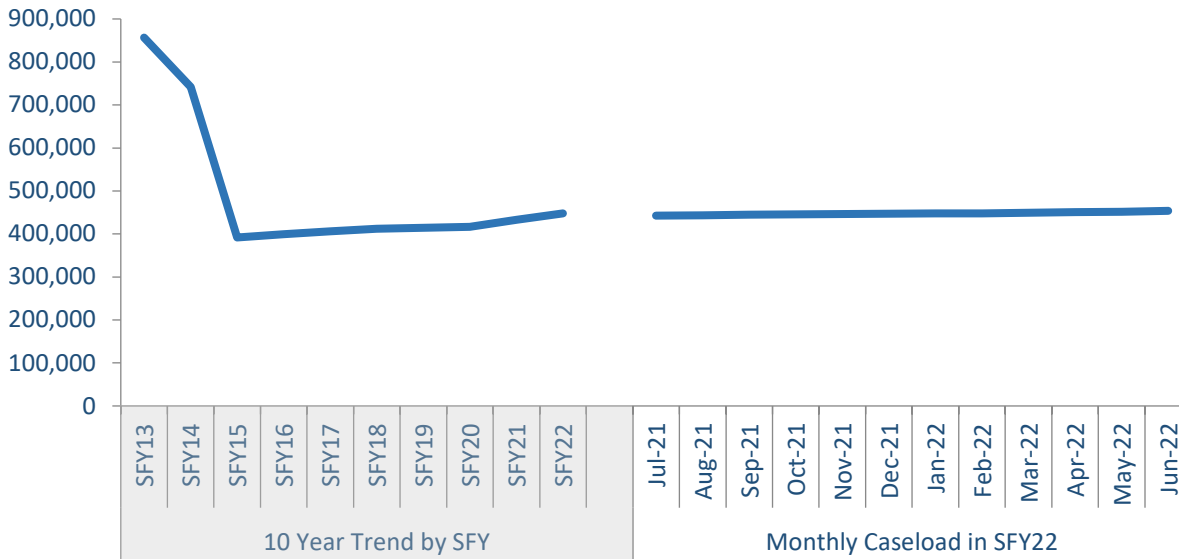
## Medical Assistance Clients by Program Type, SFY 2022

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.	209
<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).	1,777
<b>Long Term Care</b>	Coverage for people residing in a medical institution, receiving home and community based waiver services, or receiving hospice services.	98,296
<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.	199,333
<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.	7
<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.	106,512
<b>SSI Related Medicaid</b>	Medical assistance for low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons who do not receive SSI cash benefits.	33,759
<b>Medical Care Services (MCS)<sup>5</sup></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.	1,192

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

<sup>5</sup> Effective July 1, 2021, certain state-funded benefits, including MCS, to survivors of certain crimes (SCC).

### Total Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022



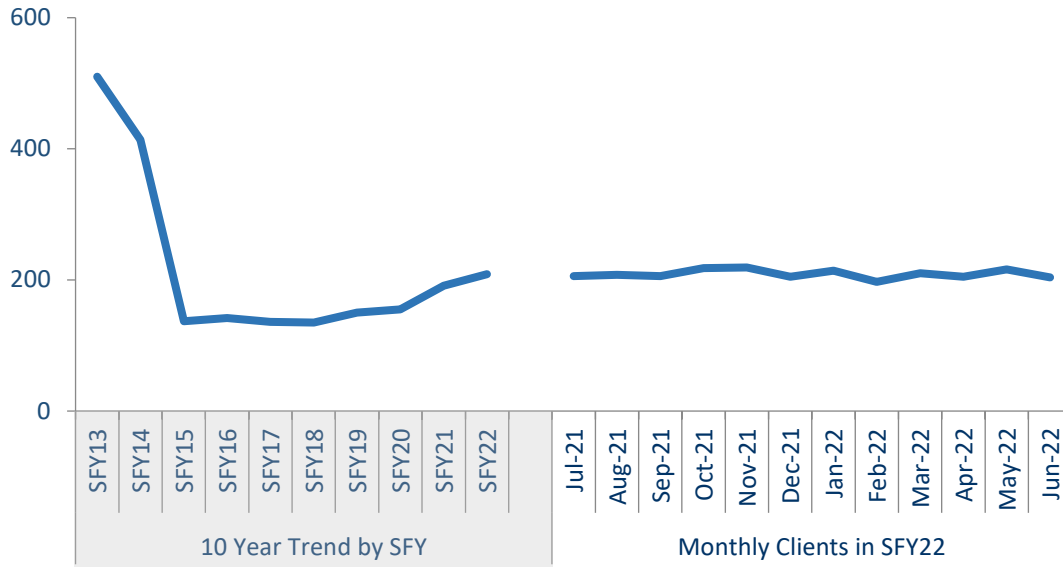
Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY13	856,672	SFY18	412,042
SFY14	741,457	SFY19	414,320
SFY15	391,828	SFY20	416,950
SFY16	399,159	SFY21	432,653
SFY17	406,260	SFY22	447,487

SFY 2022	# of Cases <sup>6</sup>	# of Clients
July	442,365	311,502
August	443,578	312,215
September	444,550	312,999
October	445,486	313,599
November	446,045	314,089
December	446,813	314,469
January	447,527	315,036
February	448,118	315,348
March	449,325	316,110
April	450,789	317,093
May	451,647	317,502
June	453,598	318,126
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>447,487</b>	<b>314,841</b>

<sup>6</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>7</sup>, SFY 2013 – 2022



Note: The 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.

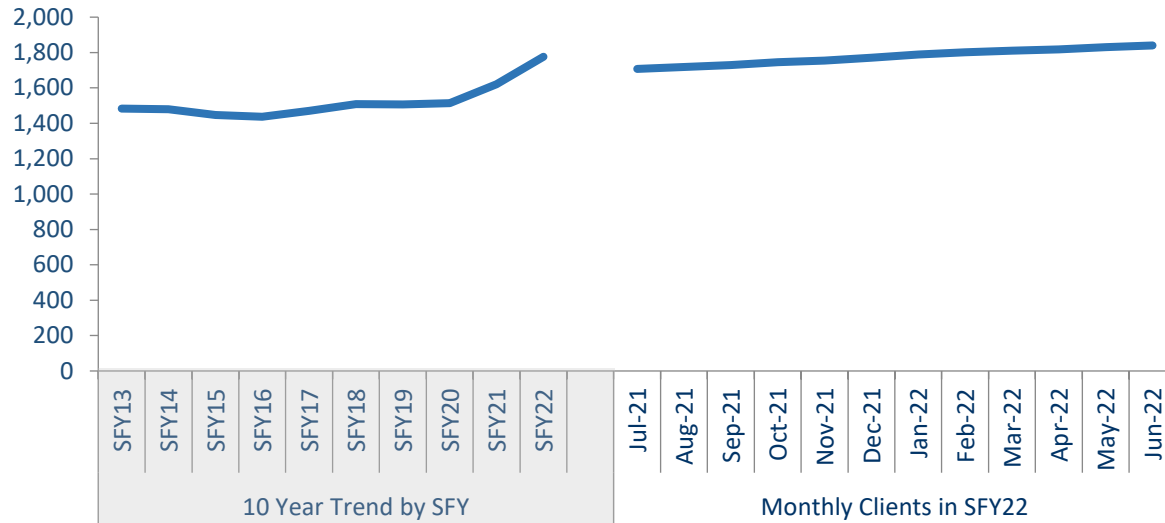
SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY13	510	SFY18	135
SFY14	414	SFY19	150
SFY15	137	SFY20	155
SFY16	142	SFY21	191
SFY17	136	SFY22	209

SFY 2022	# of Clients
July	206
August	208
September	206
October	218
November	219
December	205
January	214
February	197
March	210
April	205
May	216
June	204
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>209</b>

<sup>7</sup> Counts are restricted to clients 65 and older who are served by DSHS (ESA and ALTSA only).



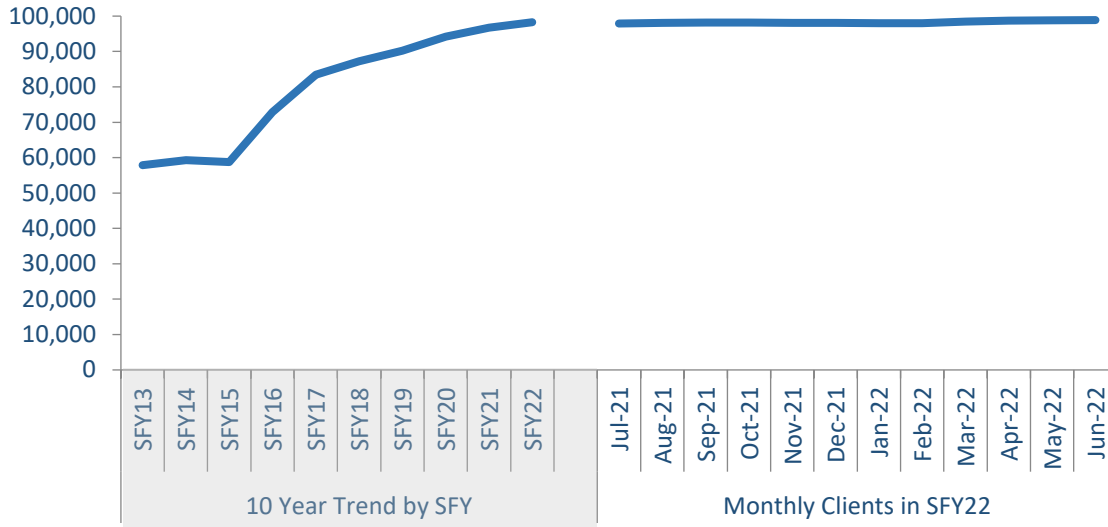
## Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY13	1,483	SFY18	1,508
SFY14	1,480	SFY19	1,506
SFY15	1,447	SFY20	1,513
SFY16	1,437	SFY21	1,621
SFY17	1,470	SFY22	1,777

SFY 2022	# of Clients
July	1,708
August	1,719
September	1,730
October	1,746
November	1,755
December	1,770
January	1,789
February	1,802
March	1,810
April	1,818
May	1,831
June	1,840
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,777</b>

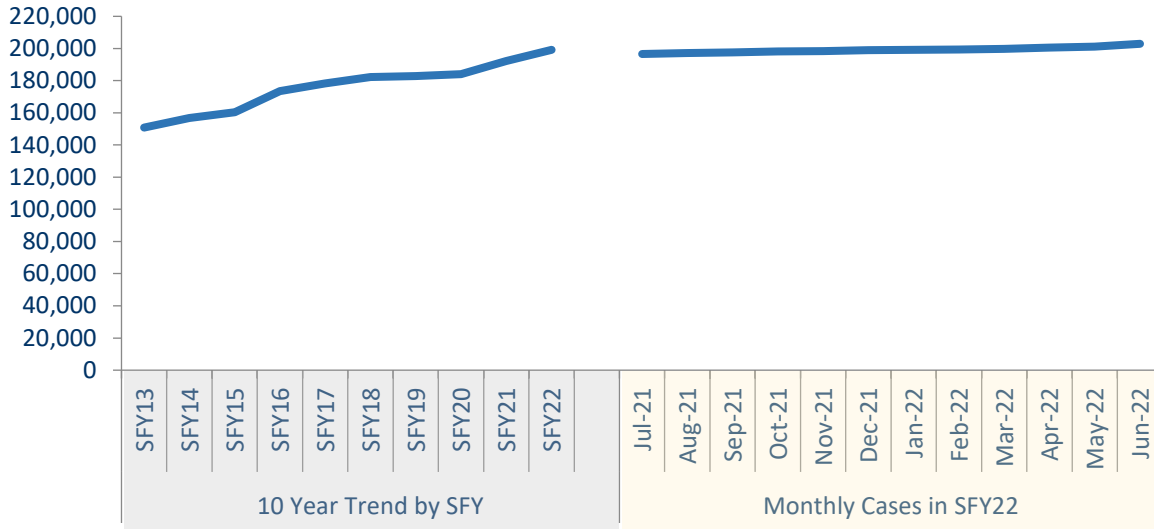
### Long-Term Care Medical Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY13	57,873	SFY18	87,219
SFY14	59,328	SFY19	90,257
SFY15	58,724	SFY20	94,185
SFY16	72,875	SFY21	96,734
SFY17	83,409	SFY22	98,296

SFY 2022	# of Clients
July	97,930
August	98,087
September	98,207
October	98,219
November	98,119
December	98,093
January	97,997
February	98,021
March	98,437
April	98,730
May	98,836
June	98,877
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>98,296</b>

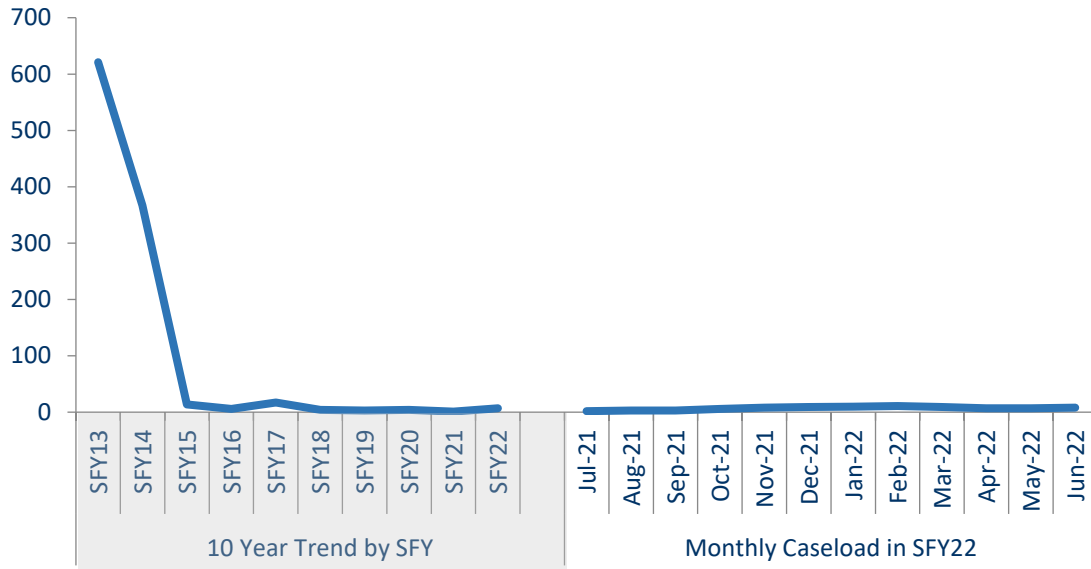
### Medicare Savings Program Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY13	150,839	SFY18	182,238
SFY14	156,855	SFY19	182,956
SFY15	160,438	SFY20	183,978
SFY16	173,520	SFY21	192,165
SFY17	178,338	SFY22	199,133

SFY 2022	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	196,552	201,708
August	197,157	202,306
September	197,576	202,742
October	198,104	203,305
November	198,356	203,557
December	198,900	204,103
January	199,216	204,435
February	199,340	204,580
March	199,751	204,983
April	200,525	205,782
May	201,195	206,451
June	202,919	208,255
Mo. Avg.	199,133	204,351

## Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022

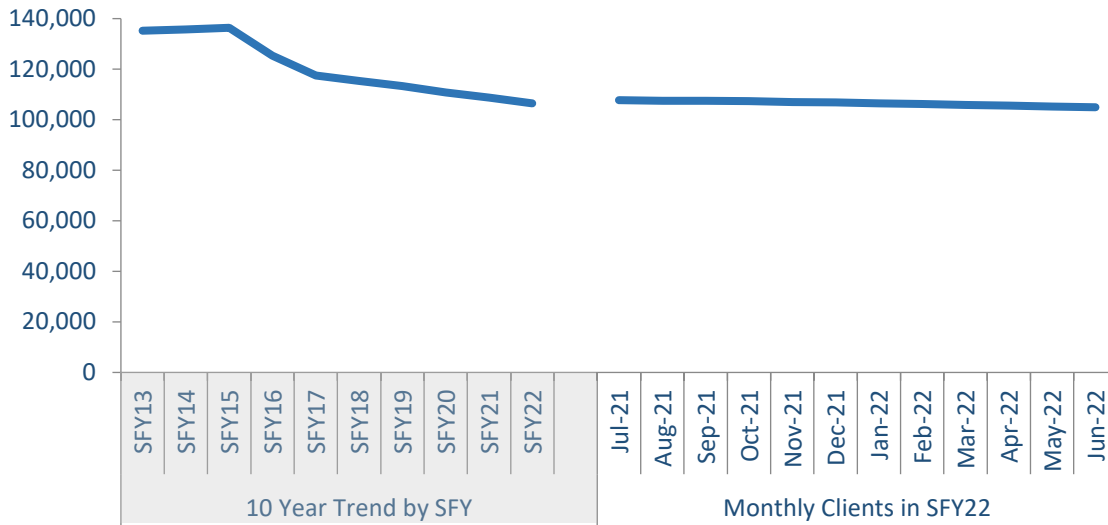


Note: The caseload decline beginning in SFY 2014 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY13	621	SFY18	4
SFY14	367	SFY19	3
SFY15	14	SFY20	4
SFY16	6	SFY21	1
SFY17	17	SFY22	7

SFY 2022	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	2	2
August	3	3
September	3	3
October	6	6
November	8	14
December	9	15
January	10	17
February	11	19
March	9	17
April	7	9
May	7	7
June	8	10
Mo. Avg.	7	10

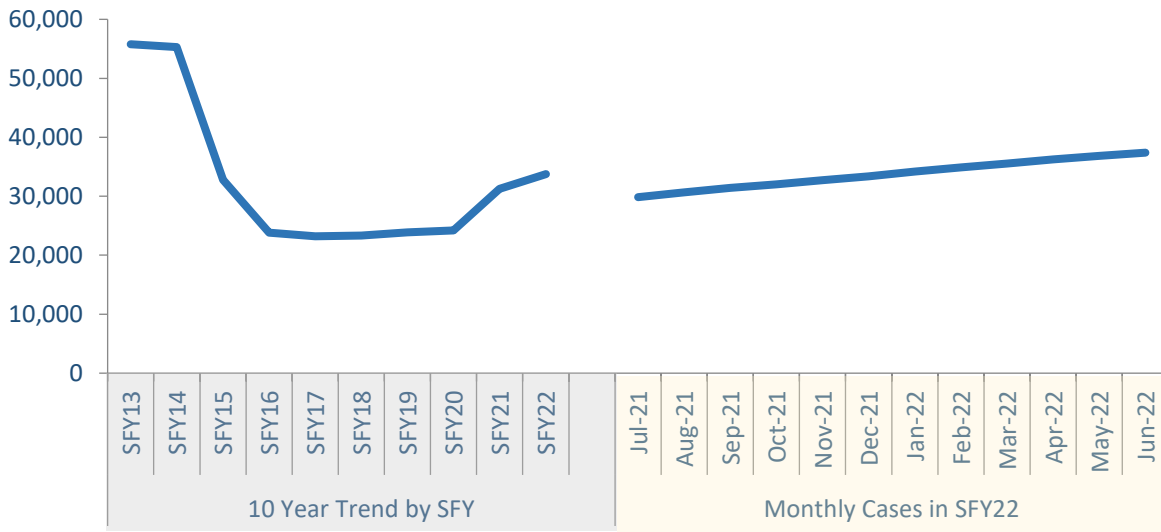
### SSI Medicaid Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY13	135,224	SFY18	115,279
SFY14	135,730	SFY19	113,251
SFY15	136,374	SFY20	110,739
SFY16	125,278	SFY21	108,752
SFY17	117,461	SFY22	106,512

SFY 2022	# of Clients
July	107,793
August	107,545
September	107,457
October	107,297
November	107,033
December	106,813
January	106,478
February	106,159
March	105,892
April	105,593
May	105,157
June	104,927
Mo. Avg.	106,512

### SSI Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022

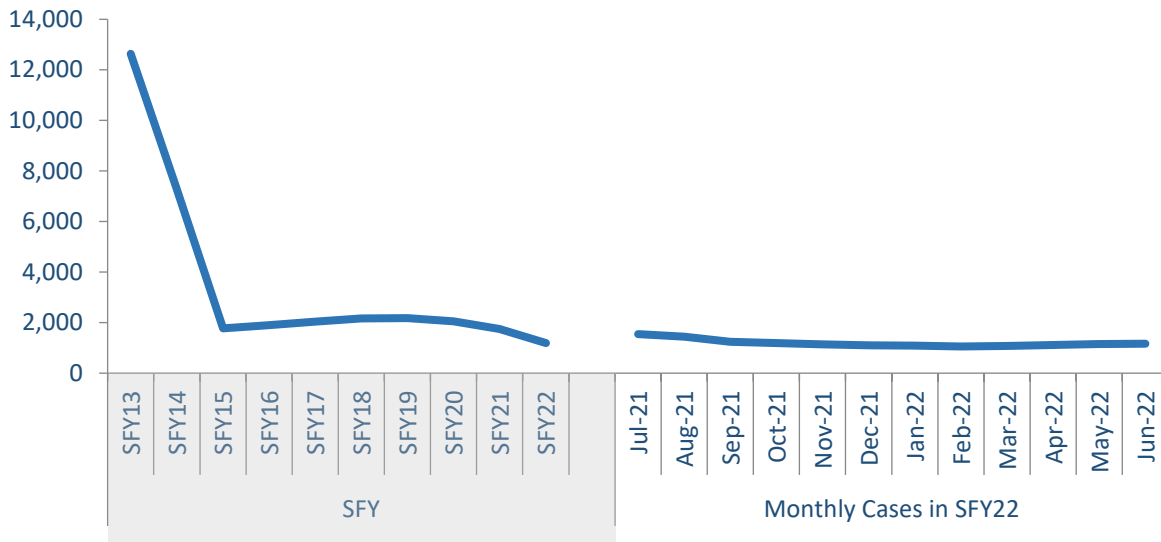


Note: The sharp caseload decline beginning in SFY 2015 is related to implementation of the Affordable Care Act and the associated transition of the administration of most Medicaid programs (including eligibility determination) to the Health Benefit Exchange and the Health Care Authority.

SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY13	55,778	SFY18	23,319
SFY14	55,314	SFY19	23,859
SFY15	32,758	SFY20	24,184
SFY16	23,832	SFY21	31,274
SFY17	23,211	SFY22	33,759

SFY 2022	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	29,846	31,425
August	30,652	32,268
September	31,407	33,041
October	32,026	33,681
November	32,726	34,413
December	33,363	35,053
January	34,177	35,898
February	34,912	36,642
March	35,524	37,271
April	36,259	38,035
May	36,843	38,638
June	37,378	39,236
Mo. Avg.	33,759	35,467

### Medical Care Services Caseload,<sup>8</sup> SFY 2013 – 2022



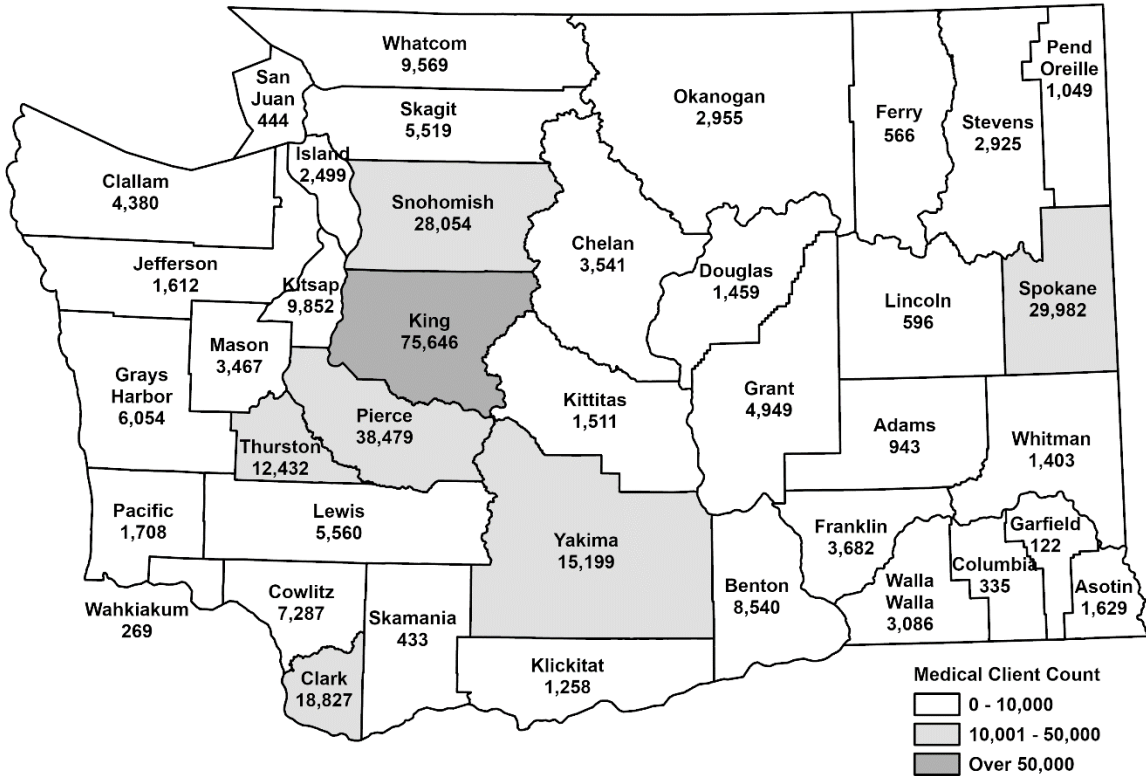
SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY13	12,637	SFY18	2,171
SFY14	7,292	SFY19	2,182
SFY15	1,778	SFY20	2,058
SFY16	1,897	SFY21	1,752
SFY17	2,038	SFY22	1,192

SFY 2022	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	1,543	1,543
August	1,442	1,442
September	1,238	1,237
October	1,185	1,185
November	1,134	1,134
December	1,103	1,103
January	1,089	1,088
February	1,056	1,055
March	1,075	1,074
April	1,118	1,118
May	1,152	1,151
June	1,169	1,169
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>1,192</b>

<sup>8</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 2022 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2022



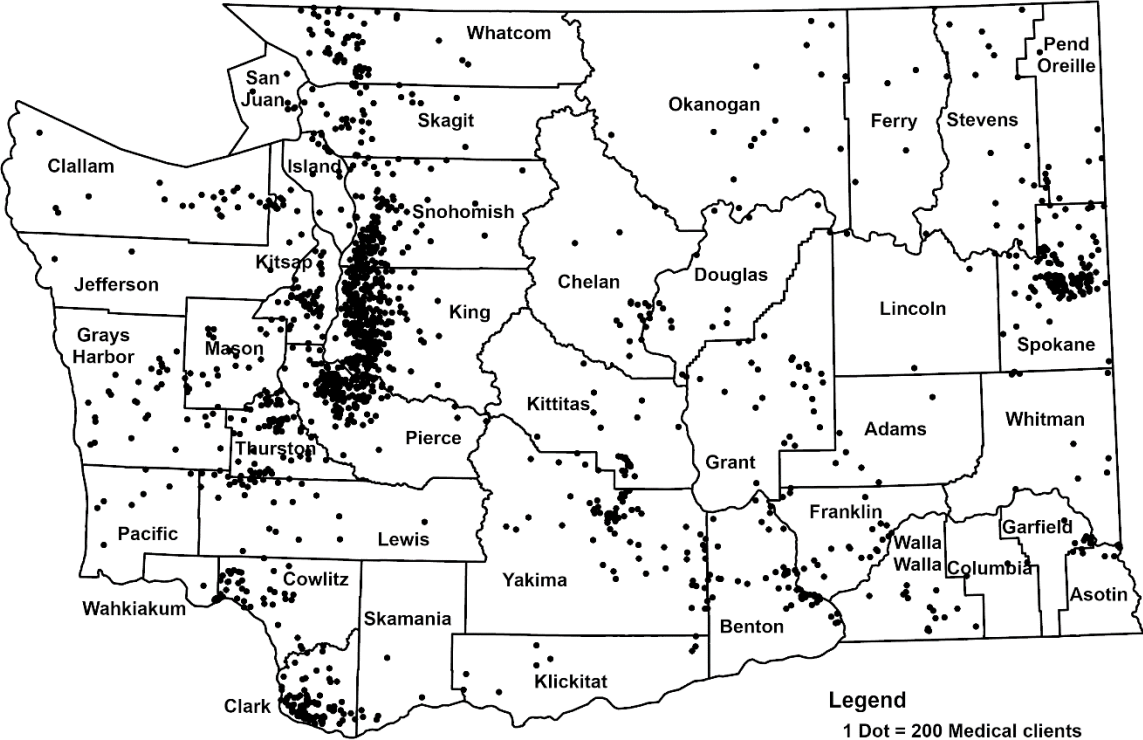
Source: ACES data

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



# Medical Assistance Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code, June 2022 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2022



Source: ACES data

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

Office of  
Refugee and  
Immigrant  
Assistance  
(ORIA)

SFY

2022

---

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.

ESA Briefing  
Book

## Table of Contents

ORIA Program Overview .....	3
Selected ORIA Program Overview, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 .....	5
LEP Pathway Clients, SFY 2022 .....	6
LEP Pathway Clients by Primary Language, June 2022 Snapshot.....	7
LEP Pathway Clients by DSHS Region, June 2022 Snapshot .....	8
LEP Pathway Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2022.....	9
Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2022 Snapshot .....	10
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, SFY 2022 .....	12
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Primary Language, June 2022 Snapshot.....	13
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by DSHS Region, June 2022 Snapshot .....	14
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2022.....	15
Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2022 Snapshot .....	16
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, SFY 2022.....	18
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language, June 2022 Snapshot .....	19
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by DSHS Region, June 2022 Snapshot .....	20
LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2022 .....	21
Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2022 Snapshot .....	22
Naturalization Services (NS) Clients, SFY 2022 .....	24
Naturalization Service Clients by Primary Language, June 2022 Snapshot.....	25
Naturalization Service Clients by DSHS Region, June 2022 Snapshot .....	26
Naturalization Service Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2022.....	27
Demographics of Naturalization Service Clients, June 2022 Snapshot .....	29
PRIME Clients, SFY 2022 .....	30
PRIME Services by Category, SFY 2022.....	31
PRIME Clients by Primary Language, June 2022 Snapshot.....	32
PRIME Clients by DSHS Region, June 2022 Snapshot .....	33
PRIME Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2022 .....	34
Demographics of PRIME Clients, June 2022 Snapshot.....	35
ORIA Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients, SFY 2022 .....	36
Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, June 2022 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 14 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 have a refugee or humanitarian immigrant status and have been in the country less than five years.
- **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 2022, the LEP Pathway Program served a total of 4,383 unduplicated clients. Out of those served, 2,944 clients (67.2%) participated in Employment Services, of which 1,151 (39.1%) successfully entered employment, and 2,265 clients received English as a Second Language (ESL) services.

In SFY 2022, the Naturalization Service Program served a total of 3,826 clients and helped 1,287 people become U.S. citizens.

In SFY 2022, the PRIME Program served a total of 2,324 clients.

In SFY 2022, ESA’s Basic Food Employment and Training Program (BFET) served a total of 534 clients.

**TECHNICAL NOTES**

**DATA SOURCES:** Data reported in this chapter were extracted from the ESA – MyRIA and eJAS databases in October and November 2022.

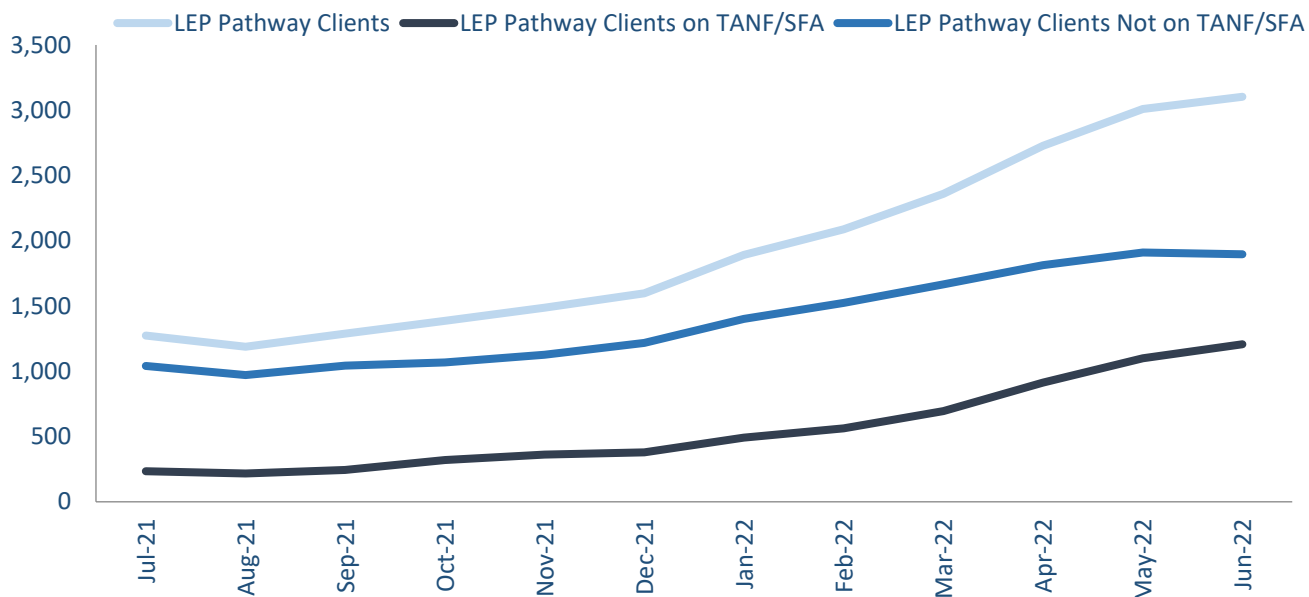
**DATA NOTES:**

- 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 2021 and SFY 2022

	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	SFY 2022 (July 2021-June 2022)	Change	
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Per Month & Range	1,891 (1,700 - 2,056)	1,950 (1,188 - 3,103)	3.2% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA Per Month & Range	347 (246 - 487)	560 (217 - 1,207)	61.4% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway ESL Clients Per Month & Range	1,009 (722 - 1,210)	1,250 (683 - 2,020)	23.9% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services Per Month & Range	1,082 (885 - 1,190)	935 (598 - 1,470)	-13.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment Per Month & Range	66 (47 - 97)	105 (50 - 228)	57.8% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Clients Receiving Naturalization Services Per Month & Range	590 (444 - 766)	563 (458 - 684)	-4.7% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of PRIME Clients Per Month & Range	451 (355 - 620)	376 (246 - 644)	-16.7% (Decrease)	↓

## LEP Pathway Clients, SFY 2022



SFY 2022	Total LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA		LEP Pathway Clients Not on TANF/SFA	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
July	1,273	233	18.3%	1,040	81.7%
August	1,188	217	18.3%	971	81.7%
September	1,289	245	19.0%	1,044	81.0%
October	1,386	319	23.0%	1,067	77.0%
November	1,487	361	24.3%	1,126	75.7%
December	1,598	380	23.8%	1,218	76.2%
January	1,892	492	26.0%	1,400	74.0%
February	2,087	563	27.0%	1,524	73.0%
March	2,361	694	29.4%	1,667	70.6%
April	2,727	914	33.5%	1,813	66.5%
May	3,010	1,100	36.5%	1,910	63.5%
June	3,103	1,207	38.9%	1,896	61.1%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>71.3%</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>54.9%</b>

## LEP Pathway Clients by Primary Language, June 2022 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>3,103</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Dari	1,035	33.4%
Ukrainian	465	15.0%
Russian	363	11.7%
English	332	10.7%
Pashto	239	7.7%
Arabic	149	4.8%
Spanish	110	3.5%
Farsi	85	2.7%
Tigrigna	66	2.1%
Somali	50	1.6%
French	31	1.0%
Amharic	28	0.9%
Swahili	24	0.8%
Vietnamese	19	0.6%
Burmese	14	0.5%
Romanian	13	0.4%
Oromo	10	0.3%
Other Languages <sup>1</sup> / Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	70	2.3%

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



## LEP Pathway Clients by DSHS Region, June 2022 Snapshot

ESA’s ORIA partners with 16 different employment providers and 14 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
<b>Region 1</b>	1,014	32.7%
<b>Region 2</b>	1,606	51.8%
<b>Region 3</b>	483	15.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,103</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 2022

Country	# of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Afghanistan	2,071	47.3%
Ukraine	936	21.4%
Eritrea	123	2.8%
Somalia	122	2.8%
Ethiopia	118	2.7%
Iraq	118	2.7%
Russia	104	2.4%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	90	2.1%
Mexico	58	1.3%
Iran	51	1.2%
Sudan	49	1.1%
Syria	43	1.0%
Moldova	42	1.0%
Cuba	34	0.8%
Myanmar (Burma)	32	0.7%
Marshall Islands	28	0.6%
Honduras	22	0.5%
Vietnam	22	0.5%
Micronesia	17	0.4%
Venezuela	15	0.3%
Angola	14	0.3%
El Salvador	14	0.3%
Central African Republic	12	0.3%
Columbia	11	0.3%
Guatemala	11	0.3%
<b>Countries with Fewer Than 10 Clients</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Unknown/Not Reported	54	1.2%

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	1,688	54.4%
<b>Male</b>	1,415	45.6%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
<b>Less Than 2 Years</b>	2,045	65.9%
<b>2 – 5 Years</b>	856	27.6%
<b>6 – 10 Years</b>	103	3.3%
<b>&gt;10 Years</b>	67	2.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	32	1.0%

Immigrant Status	All Clients	
<b>Refugee<sup>3</sup></b>	1,277	41.2%
<b>Special Immigrant</b>	1,147	37.0%
<b>Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries</b>	252	8.1%
<b>Parolee Paroled One Year Or More</b>	137	4.4%
<b>Asylee</b>	95	3.1%
<b>Lawful Permanent Resident Nonresident</b>	90	2.9%
<b>Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia</b>	21	0.7%
<b>Cuban/Haitian Entrants</b>	14	0.5%
<b>Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	27	0.9%
<b>Other/Not Reported</b>	43	1.4%

<sup>3</sup> Refugees includes Afghan and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees who did not enter the U.S. with refugee status, but were eligible for all federal benefits available to refugees.

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

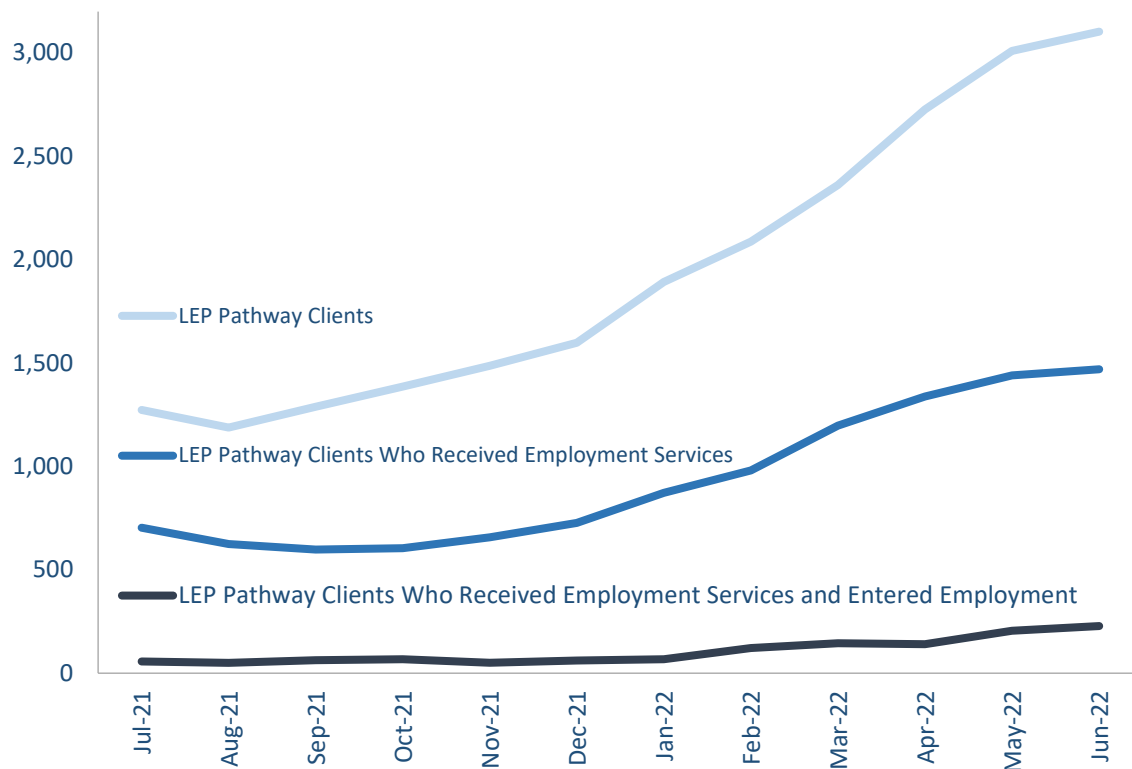
ESL Level <sup>4</sup>	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Level 1	711	22.9%
Level 2	288	9.3%
Level 3	268	8.6%
Level 4	148	4.8%
Level 5	83	2.7%
Level 6	27	0.9%
Other <sup>5</sup>	1,578	50.9%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	453	14.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	1,255	40.4%
35 – 44 Years Old	890	28.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	365	11.8%
55 – 64 Years Old	121	3.9%
65 and Older	19	0.6%
<b>Avg. Age of Clients</b>	<b>34.7 Years Old</b>	

<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 2022



SFY 2022	# 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	1,273	704	55.3%	57	8.1%
August	1,188	624	52.5%	50	8.0%
September	1,289	598	46.4%	63	10.5%
October	1,386	605	43.7%	67	11.1%
November	1,487	657	44.2%	51	7.8%
December	1,598	727	45.5%	62	8.5%
January	1,892	872	46.1%	67	7.7%
February	2,087	981	47.0%	122	12.4%
March	2,361	1,197	50.7%	145	12.1%
April	2,727	1,338	49.1%	140	10.5%
May	3,010	1,441	47.9%	206	14.3%
June	3,103	1,470	47.4%	228	15.5%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>67.2%</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>39.1%</b>

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

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Primary Language, June 2022 Snapshot

Language <sup>7</sup>	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Dari	417	28.4%
Ukrainian	287	19.5%
English	158	10.7%
Russian	140	9.5%
Pashto	131	8.9%
Spanish	70	4.8%
Arabic	69	4.7%
Tigrigna	35	2.4%
Farsi	32	2.2%
Somali	31	2.1%
Amharic	16	1.1%
Vietnamese	12	0.8%
Swahili	10	0.7%
French	10	0.7%
<b>Other Languages<sup>8</sup>/Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3.5%</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 2022 Snapshot

Region <sup>9</sup>	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	568	38.6%
Region 2	452	30.7%
Region 3	450	30.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,470</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 2022

Country	# of Clients	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Afghanistan	1,331	45.2%
Ukraine	557	18.9%
Somalia	107	3.6%
Eritrea	99	3.4%
Ethiopia	95	3.2%
Iraq	82	2.8%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	71	2.4%
Russia	67	2.3%
Mexico	48	1.6%
Iran	44	1.5%
Sudan	42	1.4%
Cuba	30	1.0%
Syria	30	1.0%
Moldova	26	0.9%
Myanmar (Burma)	20	0.7%
Honduras	16	0.5%
Marshall Islands	16	0.5%
Micronesia	14	0.5%
Vietnam	13	0.4%
Angola	12	0.4%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	179	6.1%
Unknown/Not Reported	45	1.5%



## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	619	42.1%
<b>Male</b>	851	57.9%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
<b>Less Than 2 Years</b>	1,181	80.3%
<b>2 – 5 Years</b>	144	9.8%
<b>6 – 10 Years</b>	68	4.6%
<b>&gt;10 Years</b>	53	3.6%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	24	1.6%

Immigrant Status	All Clients	
<b>Refugee<sup>10</sup></b>	577	39.3%
<b>Special Immigrant</b>	407	27.7%
<b>Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries</b>	202	13.7%
<b>Parolee Paroled One Year Or More</b>	104	7.1%
<b>Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen</b>	59	4.0%
<b>Asylee</b>	52	3.5%
<b>Cuban/Haitian Entrants</b>	13	0.9%
<b>Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	24	1.6%
<b>Other/Not reported</b>	32	2.2%

<sup>10</sup> Refugees includes Afghan and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees who did not enter the U.S. with refugee status, but were eligible for all federal benefits available to refugees.

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

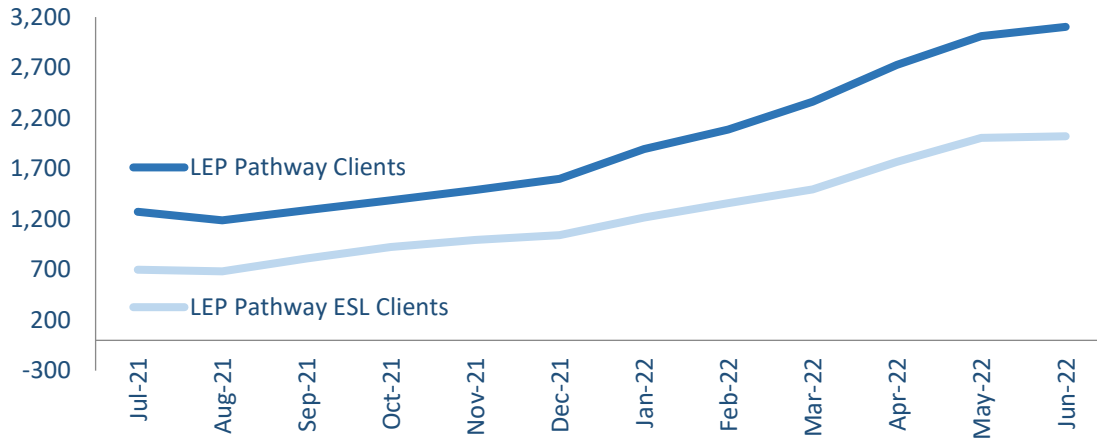
ESL Level <sup>11</sup>	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Level 1	178	12.1%
Level 2	65	4.4%
Level 3	66	4.5%
Level 4	38	2.6%
Level 5	27	1.8%
Level 6	4	0.3%
Other <sup>12</sup>	1,092	74.3%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	227	15.4%
25 – 34 Years Old	573	39.0%
35 – 44 Years Old	425	28.9%
45 – 54 Years Old	185	12.6%
55 – 64 Years Old	56	3.8%
65 and Older	4	0.3%
<b>Avg. Age of Clients</b>	34.6 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 2022



SFY 2022	LEP Pathway ESL Clients		
	LEP Pathway Clients	# of Clients	Percent
July	1,273	698	54.8%
August	1,188	683	57.5%
September	1,289	809	62.8%
October	1,386	924	66.7%
November	1,487	994	66.8%
December	1,598	1,040	65.1%
January	1,892	1,216	64.3%
February	2,087	1,358	65.1%
March	2,361	1,493	63.2%
April	2,727	1,767	64.8%
May	3,010	2,003	66.5%
June	3,103	2,020	65.1%
<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>64.1%</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>51.7%</b>

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language, June 2022 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Dari	758	37.5%
Russian	279	13.8%
Ukrainian	219	10.8%
English	208	10.3%
Pashto	135	6.7%
Arabic	107	5.3%
Farsi	62	3.1%
Spanish	55	2.7%
Tigrigna	38	1.9%
Somali	26	1.3%
French	22	1.1%
Swahili	17	0.8%
Amharic	16	0.8%
Burmese	12	0.6%
<b>Other Languages<sup>13</sup>/ Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

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

## LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by DSHS Region, June 2022 Snapshot

Region <sup>14</sup>	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	473	23.4%
Region 2	1,325	65.6%
Region 3	222	11.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,020</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 2022

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Afghanistan	1,167	51.5%
Ukraine	523	23.1%
Russia	61	2.7%
Iraq	55	2.4%
Ethiopia	48	2.1%
Eritrea	45	2.0%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	36	1.6%
Somalia	33	1.5%
Sudan	30	1.3%
Syria	27	1.2%
Moldova	23	1.0%
Mexico	21	0.9%
Iran	19	0.8%
Myanmar (Burma)	19	0.8%
Marshall Islands	13	0.6%
Venezuela	11	0.5%
Vietnam	10	0.4%
<b>Countries with Fewer Than 10 Clients</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
Unknown/Not Reported	14	0.6%

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	1,263	62.5%
<b>Male</b>	757	37.5%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
<b>Less Than 2 Years</b>	1,182	58.5%
<b>2 – 5 Years</b>	751	37.2%
<b>6 – 10 Years</b>	49	2.4%
<b>&gt;10 Years</b>	27	1.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	11	0.5%

Immigrant Status	All Clients	
<b>Refugee<sup>15</sup></b>	892	44.2%
<b>Special Immigrant</b>	872	43.2%
<b>Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries</b>	71	3.5%
<b>Asylee</b>	50	2.5%
<b>Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen</b>	45	2.2%
<b>Parolee Paroled One Year Or More</b>	43	2.1%
<b>Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia</b>	14	0.7%
<b>Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	19	0.9%
<b>Other/Not Reported</b>	14	0.7%

<sup>15</sup> Refugees includes Afghan and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees who did not enter the U.S. with refugee status, but were eligible for all federal benefits available to refugees.

## Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

ESL Level <sup>16</sup>	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Level 1	698	34.6%
Level 2	283	14.0%
Level 3	261	12.9%
Level 4	139	6.9%
Level 5	72	3.6%
Level 6	27	1.3%
Other <sup>17</sup>	540	26.7%

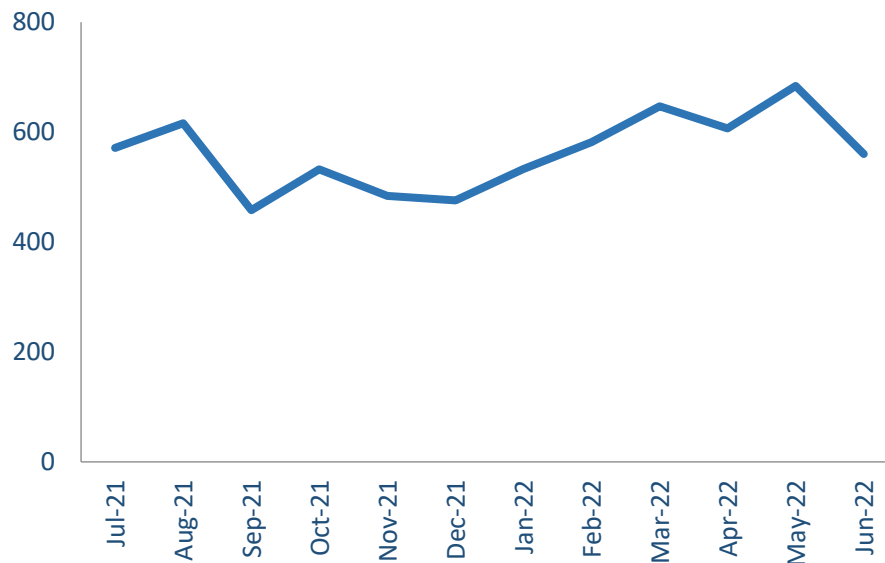
Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	281	13.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	824	40.8%
35 – 44 Years Old	577	28.6%
45 – 54 Years Old	234	11.6%
55 – 64 Years Old	87	4.3%
65 and Older	17	0.8%
<b>Avg. Age of Clients</b>	34.9 Years Old	

<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 2022<sup>18</sup>



SFY 2022	# of Reported NS Clients	# of Naturalization Application Assistance Reported	# of Naturalized Clients Reported by Providers <sup>19</sup>
July	571	122	90
August	616	147	126
September	458	155	67
October	532	157	112
November	484	169	45
December	476	151	100
January	533	138	72
February	582	147	105
March	647	159	126
April	607	156	114
May	684	144	207
June	560	124	123
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>1,287</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 2022 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
English	156	27.9%
Russian	62	11.1%
Spanish	61	10.9%
Arabic	50	8.9%
Dari	27	4.8%
Somali	25	4.5%
Ukrainian	25	4.5%
Vietnamese	23	4.1%
Farsi	20	3.6%
Burmese	17	3.0%
Cambodian (Khmer)	15	2.7%
Tigrigna	13	2.3%
Korean	12	2.1%
<b>Other Languages<sup>20</sup>/Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9.6%</b>

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

## Naturalization Service Clients by DSHS Region, June 2022 Snapshot

Region <sup>21</sup>	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	106	18.9%
Region 2	311	55.5%
Region 3	143	25.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>560</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 2022

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Afghanistan	469	12.3%
Ukraine	465	12.2%
Iraq	432	11.3%
Vietnam	282	7.4%
Mexico	280	7.3%
Somalia	203	5.3%
Moldova	151	3.9%
Russia	148	3.9%
Ethiopia	128	3.3%
Cambodia Kampuchea	112	2.9%
Syria	103	2.7%
Myanmar (Burma)	100	2.6%
Iran	96	2.5%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	84	2.2%
Korea (South)	77	2.0%
Eritrea	72	1.9%
Philippines	53	1.4%
Sudan	44	1.2%
Bhutan	42	1.1%
China	27	0.7%
Pakistan	26	0.7%
India	25	0.7%
Colombia	24	0.6%
Kazakhstan	23	0.6%
Nepal	23	0.6%
Kenya	21	0.5%
Egypt	18	0.5%
Thailand	16	0.4%
Belarus (Belorussia)	15	0.4%
Cuba	14	0.4%
El Salvador	12	0.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	0.3%
Georgia	10	0.3%
Morocco	10	0.3%
Peru	10	0.3%
Western Samoa	10	0.3%

**Naturalization Service Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2022 (continued)**

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	165	4.3%
Other Countries <sup>22</sup>	26	0.7%

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

## Demographics of Naturalization Service Clients, June 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Female</b>	344	61.4%
<b>Male</b>	216	38.6%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

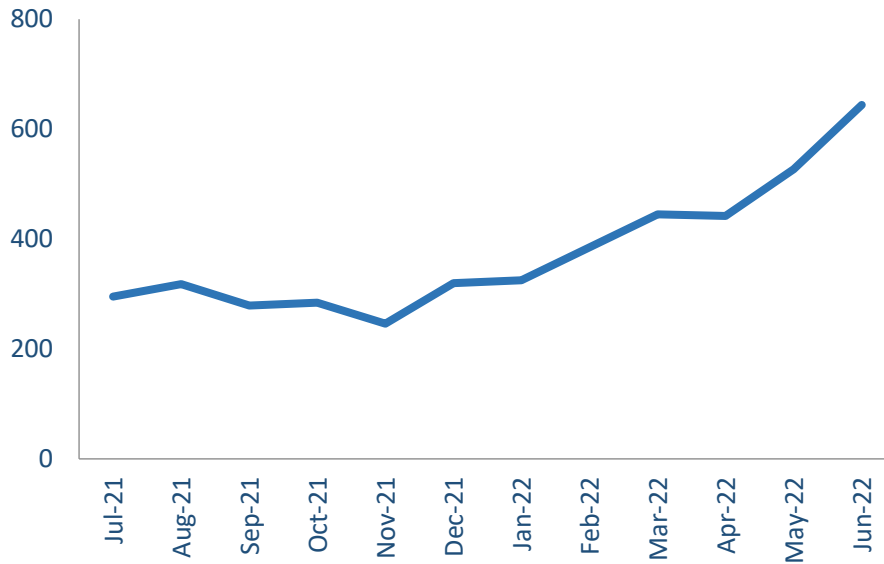
Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Less Than 2 Years</b>	0	0.0%
<b>2 – 5 Years</b>	202	36.1%
<b>6 – 10 Years</b>	265	47.3%
<b>More Than 10 Years</b>	91	16.3%
<b>Not Reported</b>	2	0.4%

Immigrant Status	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Refugee<sup>23</sup></b>	271	48.4%
<b>Non-Refugee</b>	217	38.8%
<b>Special Immigrant</b>	53	9.5%
<b>Asylee</b>	14	2.5%
<b>Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen</b>	2	0.4%
<b>Cuban/Haitian Entrants</b>	1	0.2%
<b>Other/Not Reported</b>	2	0.4%

Age	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>15 and Younger</b>	21	3.8%
<b>16 – 24 Years Old</b>	61	10.9%
<b>25 – 34 Years Old</b>	122	21.8%
<b>35 – 44 Years Old</b>	143	25.5%
<b>45 – 54 Years Old</b>	76	13.6%
<b>55 – 64 Years Old</b>	51	9.1%
<b>65 and Older</b>	86	15.4%
<b>Average Age of Clients</b>	42.4 Years Old	

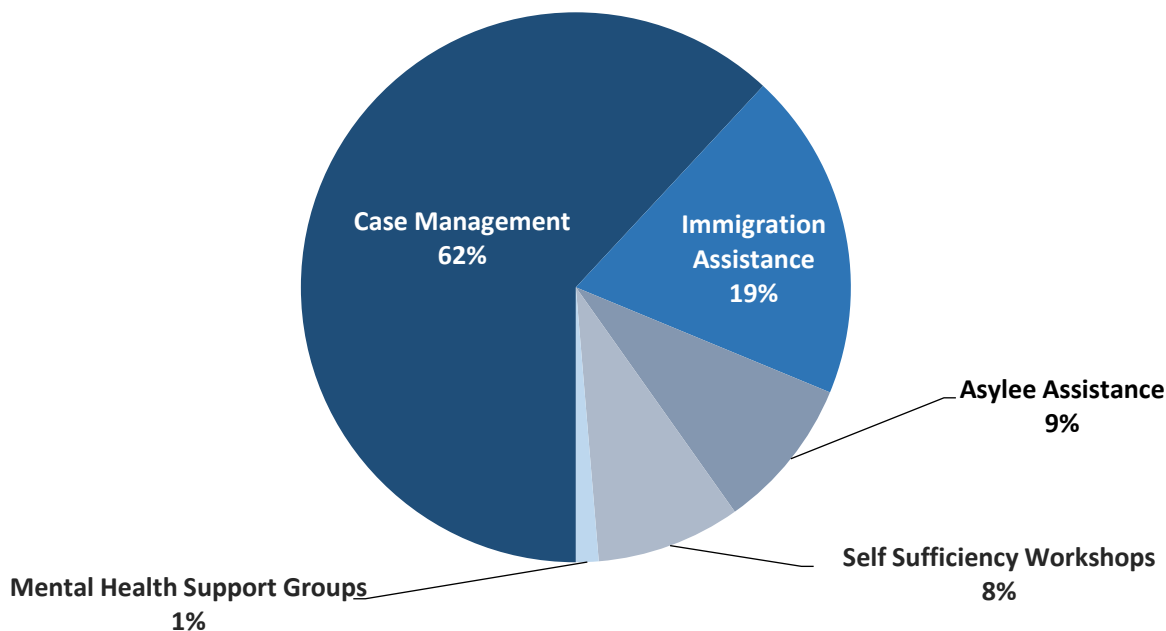
<sup>23</sup> Refugees includes Afghan and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees who did not enter the U.S. with refugee status, but were eligible for all federal benefits available to refugees.

**PRIME Clients, SFY 2022**



SFY 2022	Total PRIME Clients
July	295
August	318
September	279
October	284
November	246
December	320
January	325
February	385
March	445
April	442
May	527
June	644
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>376</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>2,324</b>

## PRIME Services by Category, SFY 2022



PRIME Service Category	# of Services	Percent of Total Services	# of Unduplicated Clients <sup>24</sup>
Asylee Assistance	512	9.0%	192
Case Management	3,542	61.9%	985
Immigration Assistance	1,105	19.3%	885
Mental Health Support Groups	76	1.3%	58
Self Sufficiency Workshops	485	8.5%	403
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,720</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 2022 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Dari	194	30.1%
English	123	19.1%
Russian	110	17.1%
Ukrainian	57	8.9%
Pashto	54	8.4%
Tigrigna	23	3.6%
Arabic	15	2.3%
Farsi	14	2.2%
Spanish	13	2.0%
<b>Other Languages<sup>25</sup>/ Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

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

**PRIME Clients by DSHS Region, June 2022 Snapshot**

<b>Region<sup>26</sup></b>	<b># of Clients</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
<b>Region 1</b>	72	11.2%
<b>Region 2</b>	490	76.1%
<b>Region 3</b>	82	12.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>644</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 2022**

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Afghanistan	922	39.7%
Ukraine	614	26.4%
Eritrea	124	5.3%
Ethiopia	75	3.2%
Somalia	67	2.9%
Moldova	55	2.4%
Iraq	53	2.3%
Russia	47	2.0%
Dem. Rep. Congo	33	1.4%
Turkey	32	1.4%
Syria	28	1.2%
Iran	27	1.2%
Burma	26	1.1%
Sudan	18	0.8%
Kenya	13	0.6%
Honduras	12	0.5%
Pakistan	12	0.5%
El Salvador	11	0.5%
Colombia	10	0.4%
Kazakhstan	10	0.4%
<b>Other/Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

## Demographics of PRIME Clients, June 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Female</b>	276	42.9%
<b>Male</b>	368	57.1%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Less Than 2 Years</b>	478	74.2%
<b>2 – 5 Years</b>	166	25.8%
<b>6 – 10 Years</b>	0	0.0%
<b>Greater Than 10 Years</b>	0	0.0%

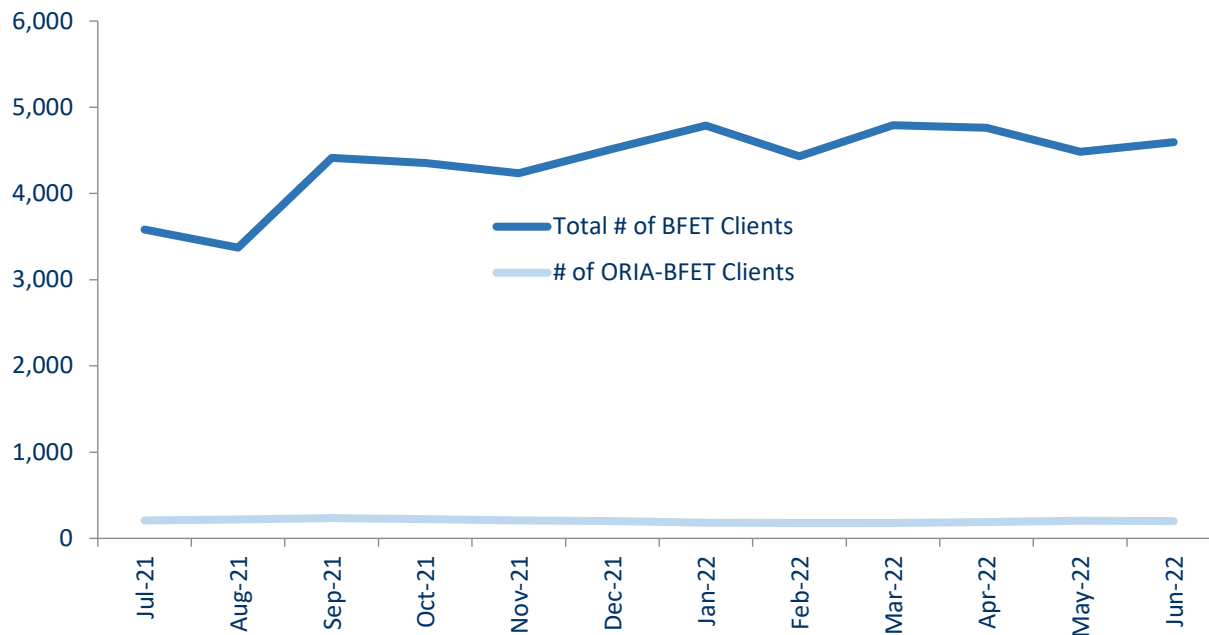
Immigrant Status <sup>27</sup>	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>Parolee Paroled One Year Or More</b>	327	50.8%
<b>Refugee<sup>28</sup></b>	204	31.7%
<b>Asylee</b>	71	11.0%
<b>Special Immigrant</b>	42	6.5%

Age	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>&lt; 16 Years Old</b>	3	0.5%
<b>16 – 24 Years Old</b>	130	20.2%
<b>25 – 34 Years Old</b>	226	35.1%
<b>35 – 44 Years Old</b>	168	26.1%
<b>45 – 54 Years Old</b>	72	11.2%
<b>55 – 64 Years Old</b>	31	4.8%
<b>65 and Older</b>	14	2.2%
<b>Avg. Age of Clients</b>	34.5 Years Old	

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

<sup>28</sup> Refugees includes Afghan and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees who did not enter the U.S. with refugee status, but were eligible for all federal benefits available to refugees.

## ORIA Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients<sup>29</sup>, SFY 2022



SFY 2022	Total # of BFET Clients	# of ORIA BFET Clients <sup>30</sup>
<b>July</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>August</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>September</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>October</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>November</b>	<b>3,957</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>December</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>January</b>	<b>4,070</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>February</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>March</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>April</b>	<b>4,325</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>May</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>June</b>	<b>4,437</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>4,067</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Annual Unduplicated</b>	<b>10,312</b>	<b>534</b>

<sup>29</sup> A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days, so the monthly client counts include duplications.

<sup>30</sup> BFET clients served by DSHS Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA).

## Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, June 2022 snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender		
	All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	106	56.7%
<b>Male</b>	81	43.3%
<b>Not Reported/ Unidentifiable</b>	0	0%

Race/Ethnicity		
	All Clients	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>31</sup></b>	<b>186</b>	<b>99.5%</b>
White	57	30.5%
Black/African American	70	37.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	18.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	25	13.4%

Marital Status		
	All Clients	
<b>Separated</b>	10	5.3%
<b>Married</b>	115	61.5%
<b>Never Married</b>	44	23.5%
<b>Divorced</b>	8	4.3%
<b>Widowed</b>	10	5.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

Immigrant Status		
	All Clients	
<b>Refugee<sup>32</sup></b>	110	58.8%
<b>Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen</b>	49	26.2%
<b>Asylee</b>	14	7.5%
<b>Parolee Paroled One Year or More</b>	6	3.2%
<b>Temporary Residents as Amnesty Beneficiaries</b>	2	1.1%
<b>Deportation Withheld</b>	1	0.5%

<sup>31</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>32</sup> Refugees includes Afghan and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees who did not enter the U.S. with refugee status, but were eligible for all federal benefits available to refugees.

## Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, SFY 2022 (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	Number	% of Total Clients

Immigrant Status <sup>33</sup> (continued)		All Clients	
Amerasian	1	0.5%	
Other/Not Reported	4	2.1%	

Homeless Status		All Clients	
Homeless <sup>34</sup>	9	4.8%	

Education Status		All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	54	28.9%	
High School Graduate or GED	79	42.2%	
Some College or College Degree	38	20.3%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	16	8.6%	

Age		All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	2	1.1%	
18 - 24 Years Old	24	12.8%	
25 - 34 Years Old	61	32.6%	
35 - 44 Years Old	55	29.4%	
45 - 54 Years Old	33	17.6%	
55 - 64 Years Old	10	5.3%	
65+ Years Old	2	1.1%	
Average Age of Clients		36.8 Years	

<sup>33</sup> See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

<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.

## 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

2022

---

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 2021 and SFY 2022 .....	4
TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	5
TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Type, SFY 2022 .....	6
TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot .....	7
TANF/SFA Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 Snapshot .....	11
TANF/SFA Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot .....	12
TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot .....	14
TANF/SFA Client Density Maps by Residential County, June 2022 Snapshot .....	15
TANF/SFA Caseload by Case Type, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	17
TANF/SFA Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2022 Snapshot .....	18
TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	20
TANF/SFA Teen Head of Household (HOH), SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	21
TANF/SFA Teen Parents under Age 18, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	22
TANF/SFA Adult Caseload with Pregnant Individuals & Children Under Age 1, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	23
TANF/SFA WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities, SFY 2022 .....	24
WorkFirst Cases and Clients in NCS Sanction Status, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	25
WorkFirst Clients in NCS Sanction Status by Month, SFY 2022 .....	26
WorkFirst Client Employment Rates, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	27
WorkFirst Clients Receiving Quarterly Wages, July 2017 – June 2022 .....	28
TANF/SFA Caseload by Primary Language, June 2022 Snapshot .....	29
TANF/SFA Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot .....	30
TANF/SFA Child Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot .....	32

## 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 2022.

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. Residents of Washington state who are ineligible for TANF solely because of eligibility changes under the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity 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 2022, Washington state's TANF/SFA average monthly caseload decreased by 2.9%, from 29,701 households in SFY 2021 to 28,839 households in SFY 2022.

Child-only households comprised 36.1% of the total TANF/SFA caseload in SFY 2022, down from 39.0% in SFY 2021.

### TECHNICAL NOTES

**DATA SOURCES:** Data for this chapter is based on the ESA Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) database as of August 2022. 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).

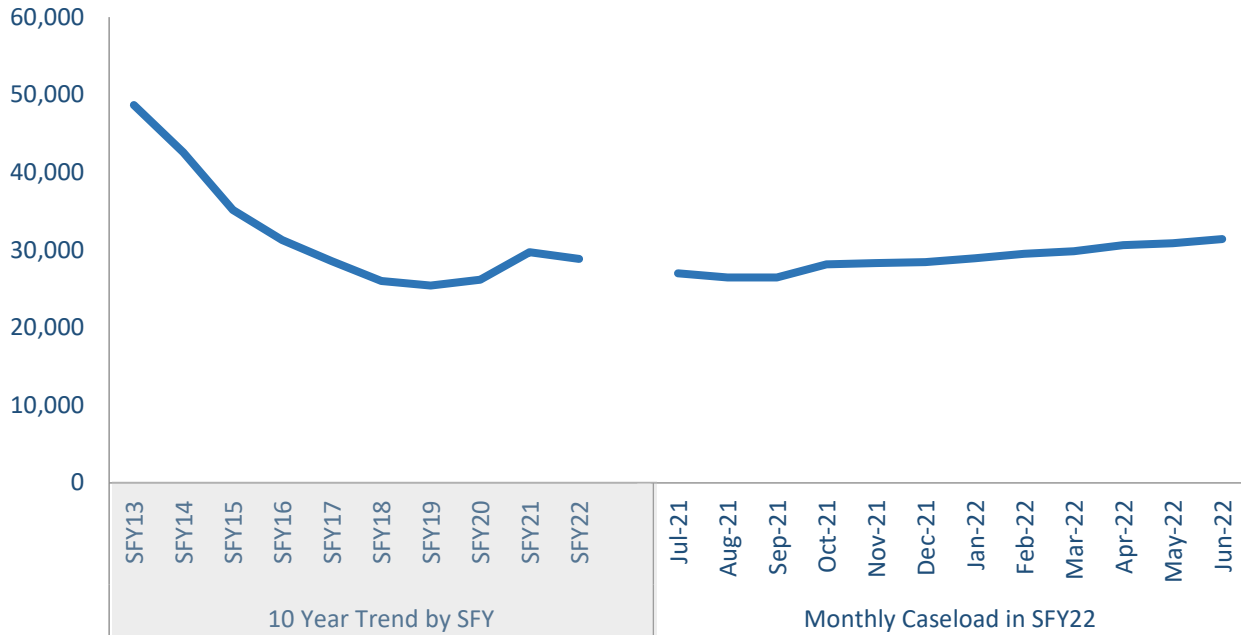
## Selected TANF/SFA Program Overview, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	SFY 2022 (July 2021-June 2022)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	29,701 (27,552 - 31,378)	28,839 (26,456 - 31,417)	-2.9% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	69,672 (63,922 - 73,655)	69,465 (61,496 - 77,881)	-0.3% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	20,385 (18,505 - 21,528)	20,929 (17,822 - 24,284)	2.7% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	49,287 (45,417 - 52,127)	48,536 (43,674 - 53,597)	-1.5% (Decrease)	↓
State Population <sup>1</sup>	7,766,925	7,864,400	1.3% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	0.9%	0.9%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	70.7%	69.9%	-0.9% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	2.3	2.4	0.1 Point Increase	↑
Average Children Per Case	1.7	1.7	No Change	=
Average Children Per Adult	2.4	2.3	-0.1 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>2</sup>	\$470.63 (\$467.80 - \$475.46)	\$537.19 (\$530.55 - \$544.00)	14.1% (Increase)	↑

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

<sup>2</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds. Effective July 1, 2021, the TANF/SFA payment standard increased by 15%.

### TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY13	48,675	SFY18	26,030
SFY14	42,564	SFY19	25,422
SFY15	35,158	SFY20	26,172
SFY16	31,284	SFY21	29,701
SFY17	28,555	SFY22	28,839

SFY 2022	Total Caseload	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	26,987	62,687	\$14,544,340	\$538.94
August	26,457	61,496	\$14,226,561	\$537.72
September	26,456	61,981	\$14,067,221	\$531.72
October	28,141	66,823	\$15,070,477	\$535.53
November	28,333	67,697	\$15,341,343	\$541.47
December	28,455	68,422	\$15,453,230	\$543.08
January	28,947	70,135	\$15,608,618	\$539.21
February	29,522	71,851	\$16,060,029	\$544.00
March	29,843	72,790	\$16,004,681	\$536.30
April	30,630	75,510	\$16,250,806	\$530.55
May	30,875	76,310	\$16,541,794	\$535.77
June	31,417	77,881	\$16,735,239	\$532.68
Mo. Avg.	28,839	69,465	\$15,492,028	\$537.19

## TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Type, SFY 2022

SFY 2022	Total Caseload	TANF Only		Mixed TANF & SFA <sup>3</sup>		SFA Only	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	26,987	26,198	97.1%	514	1.9%	275	1.0%
August	26,457	25,693	97.1%	491	1.9%	273	1.0%
September	26,456	25,722	97.2%	468	1.8%	266	1.0%
October	28,141	27,348	97.2%	504	1.8%	289	1.0%
November	28,333	27,519	97.1%	517	1.8%	297	1.0%
December	28,455	27,620	97.1%	522	1.8%	313	1.1%
January	28,947	28,043	96.9%	555	1.9%	349	1.2%
February	29,522	28,565	96.8%	577	2.0%	380	1.3%
March	29,843	28,718	96.2%	630	2.1%	495	1.7%
April <sup>4</sup>	30,630	28,789	94.0%	690	2.3%	1,151	3.8%
May	30,875	28,787	93.2%	719	2.3%	1,369	4.4%
June	31,417	29,152	92.8%	749	2.4%	1,516	4.8%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>28,839</b>	<b>27,680</b>	<b>96.0%</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

SFY 2022	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	789	\$309,189	\$172,698	\$391.88	\$610.76
August	764	\$301,964	\$160,927	\$395.24	\$605.88
September	734	\$295,271	\$152,569	\$402.28	\$610.14
October	793	\$310,858	\$165,060	\$392.00	\$600.15
November	814	\$329,212	\$169,669	\$404.44	\$612.88
December	835	\$340,494	\$173,026	\$407.78	\$614.99
January	904	\$365,880	\$180,589	\$404.73	\$604.50
February	957	\$410,625	\$189,809	\$429.08	\$627.41
March	1,125	\$465,601	\$197,534	\$413.87	\$589.45
April	1,841	\$768,368	\$217,676	\$417.36	\$535.60
May	2,088	\$1,117,991	\$224,586	\$535.44	\$643.00
June	2,265	\$1,265,958	\$228,258	\$558.92	\$659.70
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>\$523,451</b>	<b>\$186,033</b>	<b>\$451.64</b>	<b>\$612.15</b>

<sup>3</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>4</sup> The number of newly arrived Ukrainian immigrants increased substantially beginning in March 2022. Initially, many of these immigrants only qualified for SFA, which partially caused an increase in the caseload numbers.

<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 2022 Snapshot

The following pages detail the TANF/SFA caseload, June 2022 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
<b>Region 1 CSOs</b>	9,078	28.9%	22,352	28.7%	9,056	28.8%	22,296	28.6%
<b>Region 2 CSOs</b>	10,665	33.9%	27,637	35.5%	10,570	33.6%	27,415	35.2%
<b>Region 3 CSOs</b>	11,659	37.1%	27,859	35.8%	11,779	37.5%	28,143	36.1%
<b>CSCCs</b>	8	<0.1%	20	<0.1%	N/A			
<b>HCS</b>	6	<0.1%	10	<0.1%	N/A			
<b>Other</b>	1	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	N/A			
<b>Not Reported / Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	<0.1%	27	<0.1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>31,417</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>77,881</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>31,417</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>77,881</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	162	0.5%	348	0.4%	160	0.5%	345	0.4%
COLFAX	104	0.3%	244	0.3%	107	0.3%	251	0.3%
COLVILLE	220	0.7%	530	0.7%	219	0.7%	526	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	151	0.5%	381	0.5%	150	0.5%	380	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	86	0.3%	223	0.3%	87	0.3%	225	0.3%
KENNEWICK	1,460	4.6%	3,772	4.8%	1,474	4.7%	3,825	4.9%
MOSES LAKE	673	2.1%	1,653	2.1%	687	2.2%	1,690	2.2%
NEWPORT	89	0.3%	196	0.3%	89	0.3%	197	0.3%
OKANOGAN	269	0.9%	607	0.8%	250	0.8%	561	0.7%
REPUBLIC	53	0.2%	140	0.2%	52	0.2%	135	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	1,265	4.0%	3,189	4.1%	1,372	4.4%	3,454	4.4%
SPOKANE TRENT	1,769	5.6%	4,355	5.6%	1,654	5.3%	4,075	5.2%
SUNNYSIDE	392	1.2%	1,079	1.4%	361	1.1%	979	1.3%
TOPPENISH	472	1.5%	1,134	1.5%	474	1.5%	1,144	1.5%
WALLA WALLA	311	1.0%	784	1.0%	314	1.0%	790	1.0%
WENATCHEE	360	1.1%	796	1.0%	365	1.2%	807	1.0%
WHITE SALMON	41	0.1%	103	0.1%	42	0.1%	105	0.1%
YAKIMA	1,201	3.8%	2,818	3.6%	1,199	3.8%	2,807	3.6%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>9,078</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>22,352</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>22,296</b>	<b>28.6%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	634	2.0%	1,729	2.2%	632	2.0%	1,737	2.2%
AUBURN	975	3.1%	2,531	3.2%	978	3.1%	2,537	3.3%
BELLINGHAM	756	2.4%	1,883	2.4%	748	2.4%	1,863	2.4%
BELLTOWN	241	0.8%	562	0.7%	236	0.8%	546	0.7%
CAPITOL HILL	271	0.9%	693	0.9%	265	0.8%	682	0.9%
EVERETT	1,025	3.3%	2,668	3.4%	1,024	3.3%	2,682	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	661	2.1%	1,771	2.3%	647	2.1%	1,736	2.2%
KING EASTSIDE	859	2.7%	2,237	2.9%	840	2.7%	2,200	2.8%
KING NORTH	593	1.9%	1,529	2.0%	584	1.9%	1,504	1.9%
KING SOUTH	1,016	3.2%	2,903	3.7%	1,006	3.2%	2,880	3.7%
MT VERNON	519	1.7%	1,240	1.6%	486	1.5%	1,166	1.5%
OAK HARBOR	122	0.4%	272	0.3%	151	0.5%	337	0.4%
RAINIER	558	1.8%	1,480	1.9%	555	1.8%	1,467	1.9%
RENTON	703	2.2%	1,846	2.4%	691	2.2%	1,814	2.3%
SKY VALLEY	228	0.7%	538	0.7%	226	0.7%	531	0.7%
SMOKEY POINT	685	2.2%	1,654	2.1%	678	2.2%	1,621	2.1%
WHITE CENTER	819	2.6%	2,101	2.7%	823	2.6%	2,112	2.7%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>10,665</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>27,637</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>10,570</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>27,415</b>	<b>35.2%</b>

## Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	482	1.5%	1,088	1.4%	493	1.6%	1,115	1.4%
BREMERTON	879	2.8%	1,999	2.6%	869	2.8%	1,972	2.5%
CHEHALIS	566	1.8%	1,287	1.7%	555	1.8%	1,263	1.6%
COLUMBIA RIVER	2,136	6.8%	5,534	7.1%	2,133	6.8%	5,524	7.1%
FORKS	113	0.4%	251	0.3%	114	0.4%	253	0.3%
KELSO	911	2.9%	2,115	2.7%	904	2.9%	2,094	2.7%
LAKWOOD	1,242	4.0%	3,014	3.9%	1,249	4.0%	3,034	3.9%
LONG BEACH	71	0.2%	154	0.2%	71	0.2%	153	0.2%
OLYMPIA	1,237	3.9%	2,761	3.5%	1,402	4.5%	3,181	4.1%
PIERCE NORTH	760	2.4%	1,823	2.3%	746	2.4%	1,778	2.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	1,283	4.1%	3,217	4.1%	1,270	4.0%	3,163	4.1%
PORT ANGELES	192	0.6%	399	0.5%	192	0.6%	399	0.5%
PORT TOWNSEND	95	0.3%	201	0.3%	94	0.3%	200	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	1,239	3.9%	3,023	3.9%	1,236	3.9%	3,025	3.9%
SHELTON	349	1.1%	758	1.0%	349	1.1%	758	1.0%
SOUTH BEND	62	0.2%	137	0.2%	62	0.2%	137	0.2%
STEVENSON	42	0.1%	98	0.1%	40	0.1%	94	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>11,659</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>27,859</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>11,779</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>28,143</b>	<b>36.1%</b>

## TANF/SFA Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 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	2	<0.1%	6	<0.1%
CSCC NORTHWEST	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	2	<0.1%	6	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	1	<0.1%	4	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC VIRTUAL CM CTR	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

Other Locations	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% 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)	1	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
<b>Other Locations Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

## TANF/SFA Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	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	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

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	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
EVERETT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS	3	<0.1%	7	<0.1%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

## Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 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	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
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%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

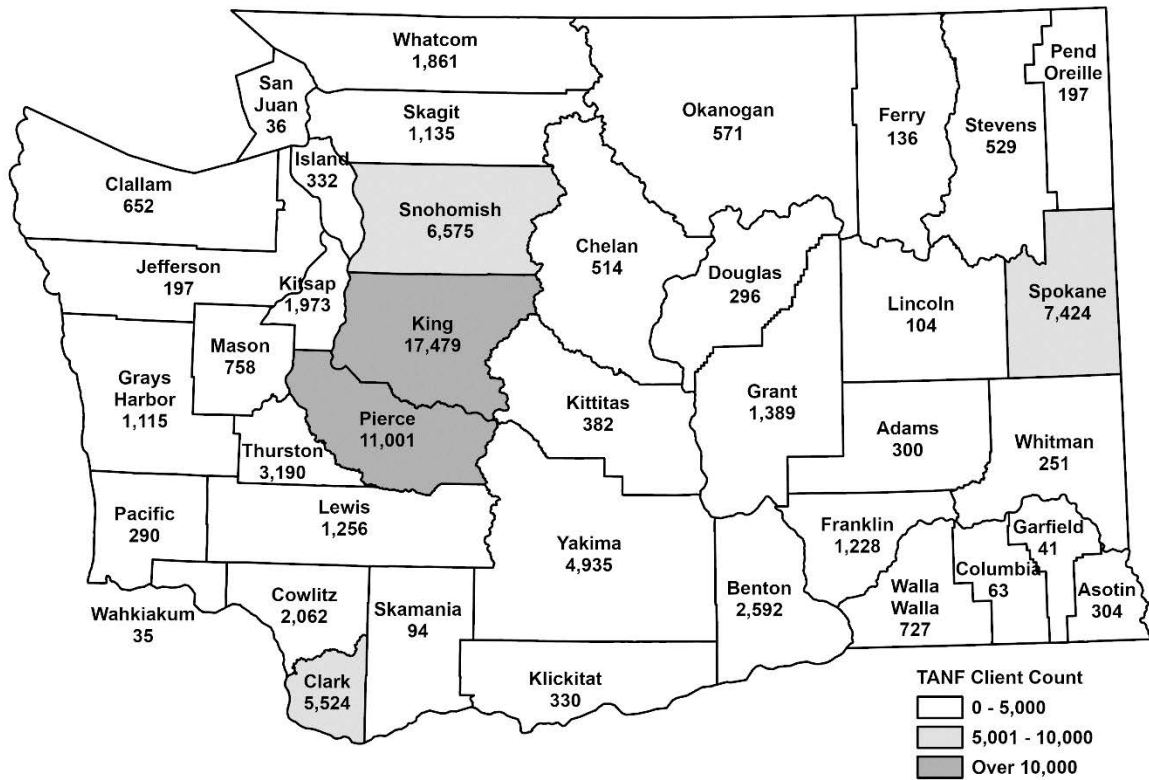
## TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	119	0.4%	300	0.4%	Lewis	553	1.8%	1,256	1.6%
Asotin	140	0.4%	304	0.4%	Lincoln	44	0.1%	104	0.1%
Benton	1,003	3.2%	2,592	3.3%	Mason	349	1.1%	758	1.0%
Chelan	226	0.7%	514	0.7%	Okanogan	254	0.8%	571	0.7%
Clallam	306	1.0%	652	0.8%	Pacific	133	0.4%	290	0.4%
Clark	2,133	6.8%	5,524	7.1%	Pend Oreille	89	0.3%	197	0.3%
Columbia	26	0.1%	63	0.1%	Pierce	4,501	14.3%	11,001	14.1%
Cowlitz	887	2.8%	2,062	2.6%	San Juan	13	<0.1%	36	<0.1%
Douglas	140	0.4%	296	0.4%	Skagit	475	1.5%	1,135	1.5%
Ferry	53	0.2%	136	0.2%	Skamania	40	0.1%	94	0.1%
Franklin	469	1.5%	1,228	1.6%	Snohomish	2,561	8.2%	6,575	8.4%
Garfield	20	0.1%	41	0.1%	Spokane	2,981	9.5%	7,424	9.5%
Grant	567	1.8%	1,389	1.8%	Stevens	220	0.7%	529	0.7%
Grays Harbor	493	1.6%	1,115	1.4%	Thurston	1,405	4.5%	3,190	4.1%
Island	149	0.5%	332	0.4%	Wahkiakum	18	0.1%	35	<0.1%
Jefferson	93	0.3%	197	0.3%	Walla Walla	288	0.9%	727	0.9%
King	6,626	21.1%	17,479	22.4%	Whatcom	747	2.4%	1,861	2.4%
Kitsap	870	2.8%	1,973	2.5%	Whitman	107	0.3%	251	0.3%
Kittitas	151	0.5%	382	0.5%	Yakima	2,036	6.5%	4,935	6.3%
Klickitat	129	0.4%	330	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%

	# of Cases	# of Clients
<b>State Total</b>	<b>31,417</b>	<b>77,881</b>

## TANF/SFA Client Density Maps by Residential County, June 2022 Snapshot

Number of TANF Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2022



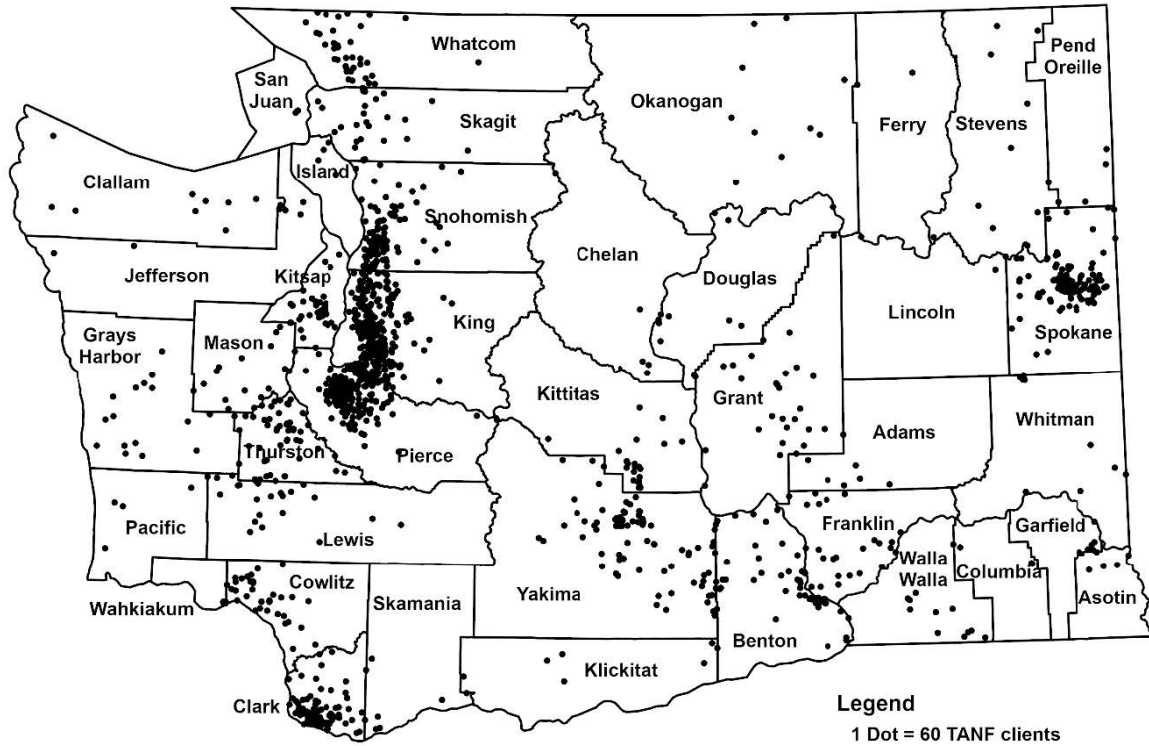
Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/ EMAPS - Sep. 2022



## Client Density Maps, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

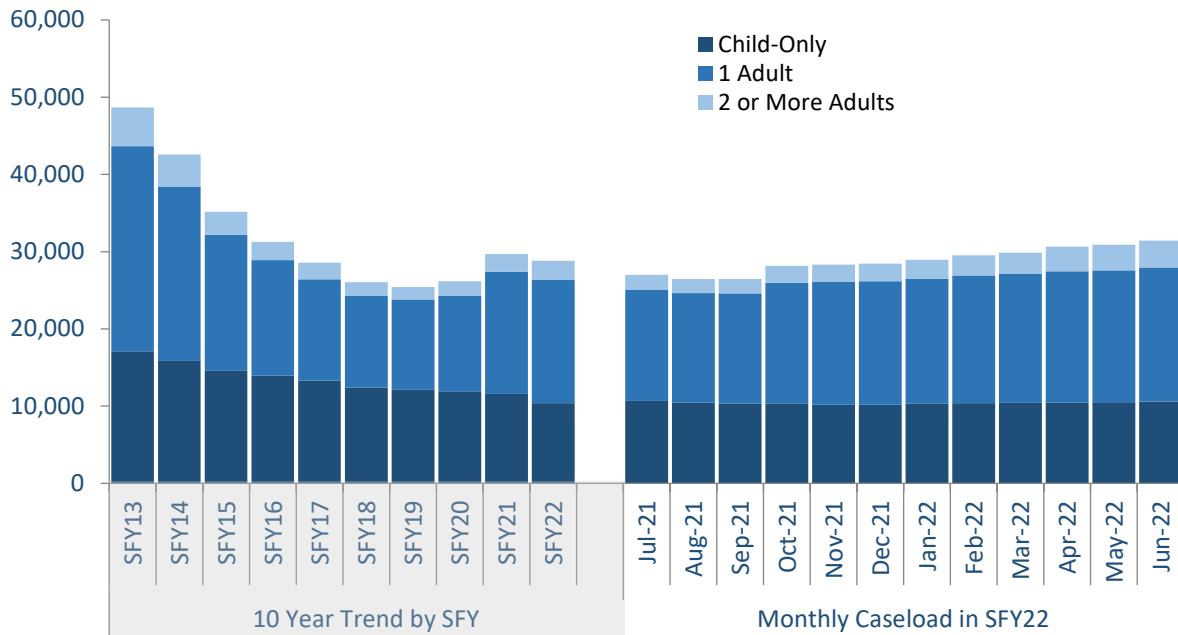
Number of TANF Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2022



Source: ACES data

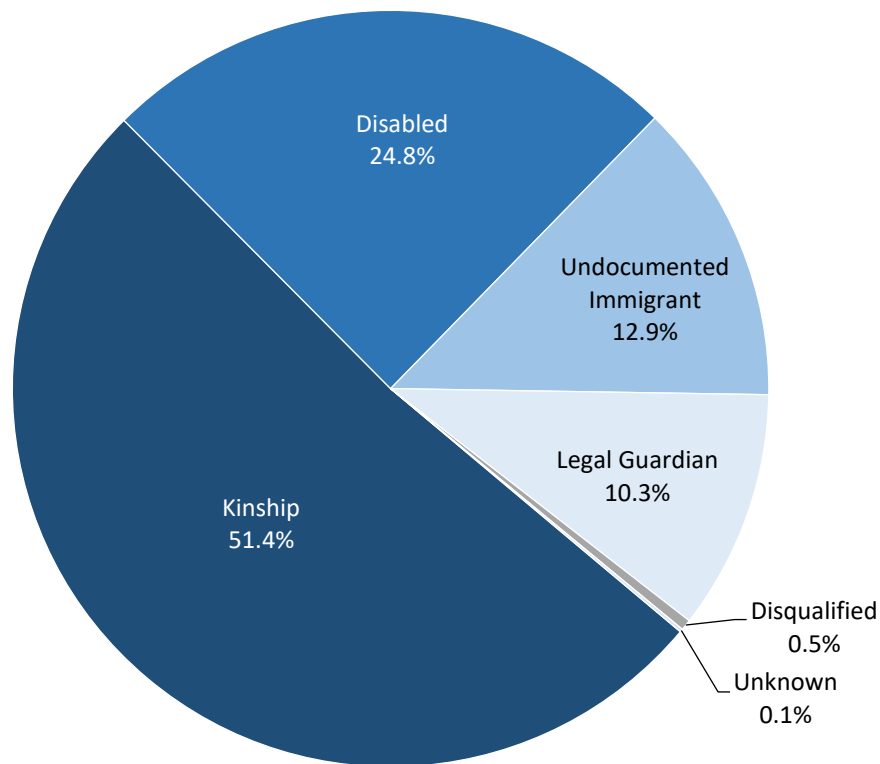
Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/ EMAPS - Sep. 2022

### TANF/SFA Caseload by Case Type, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY 2022	Total Caseload	Caseload By Case Type					
		Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	26,987	10,656	39.5%	14,452	53.6%	1,879	7.0%
August	26,457	10,470	39.6%	14,149	53.5%	1,838	6.9%
September	26,456	10,346	39.1%	14,229	53.8%	1,881	7.1%
October	28,141	10,282	36.5%	15,675	55.7%	2,184	7.8%
November	28,333	10,197	36.0%	15,933	56.2%	2,203	7.8%
December	28,455	10,196	35.8%	15,976	56.1%	2,283	8.0%
January	28,947	10,299	35.6%	16,199	56.0%	2,449	8.5%
February	29,522	10,389	35.2%	16,536	56.0%	2,597	8.8%
March	29,843	10,443	35.0%	16,684	55.9%	2,716	9.1%
April	30,630	10,486	34.2%	16,949	55.3%	3,195	10.4%
May	30,875	10,505	34.0%	17,072	55.3%	3,298	10.7%
June	31,417	10,586	33.7%	17,374	55.3%	3,457	11.0%
Mo. Avg.	28,839	10,405	36.1%	15,936	55.3%	2,498	8.7%

## TANF/SFA Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2022 Snapshot<sup>6</sup>



### **Non-Parental Child-Only TANF**

These are households caring for a minor child not their own biologically or by adoption.

**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 2022 Snapshot (continued)

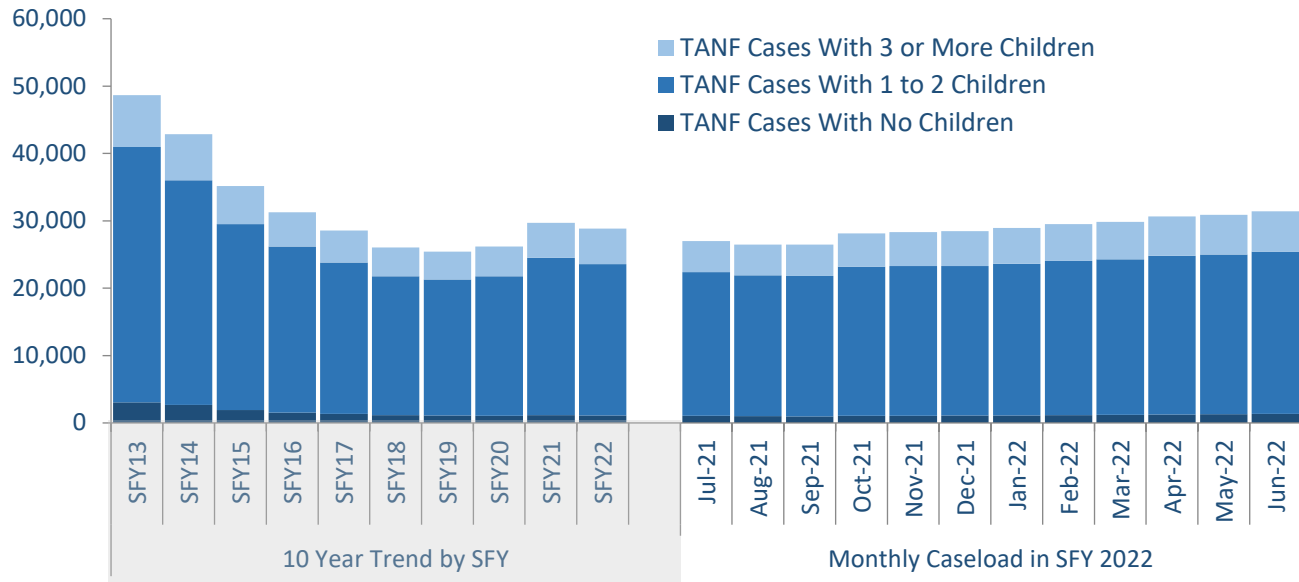
**Undocumented Immigrant** – Children in households headed by undocumented immigrants may be U.S. citizens and therefore eligible for TANF benefits if the household, including non-recipient adults, meets financial eligibility criteria. Undocumented immigrant parents may apply for TANF on behalf of their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

**Disabled** – Disabled parents who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) do not qualify for TANF because federal law does not allow them to receive both. Their minor children are still 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 are still 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.

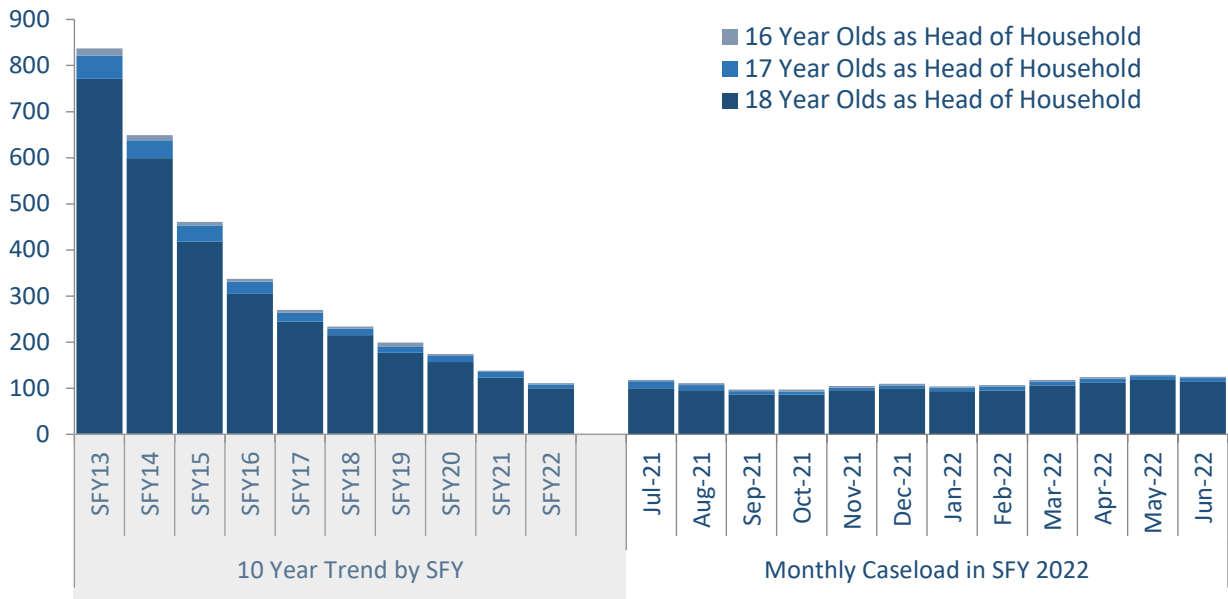
## TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children<sup>7</sup>, SFY 2013 – 2022



Caseload by Number of Children							
SFY 2022	Total TANF/SFA Caseload	No Children		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
<b>July</b>	26,987	1,042	3.9%	21,336	79.1%	4,609	17.1%
<b>August</b>	26,457	1,028	3.9%	20,872	78.9%	4,557	17.2%
<b>September</b>	26,456	987	3.7%	20,853	78.8%	4,616	17.4%
<b>October</b>	28,141	1,076	3.8%	22,143	78.7%	4,922	17.5%
<b>November</b>	28,333	1,079	3.8%	22,211	78.4%	5,043	17.8%
<b>December</b>	28,455	1,085	3.8%	22,208	78.0%	5,162	18.1%
<b>January</b>	28,947	1,097	3.8%	22,524	77.8%	5,326	18.4%
<b>February</b>	29,522	1,134	3.8%	22,911	77.6%	5,477	18.6%
<b>March</b>	29,843	1,182	4.0%	23,097	77.4%	5,564	18.6%
<b>April</b>	30,630	1,239	4.0%	23,594	77.0%	5,797	18.9%
<b>May</b>	30,875	1,277	4.1%	23,734	76.9%	5,864	19.0%
<b>June</b>	31,417	1,335	4.2%	24,099	76.7%	5,983	19.0%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>28,839</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>22,465</b>	<b>77.9%</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>18.2%</b>

<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.

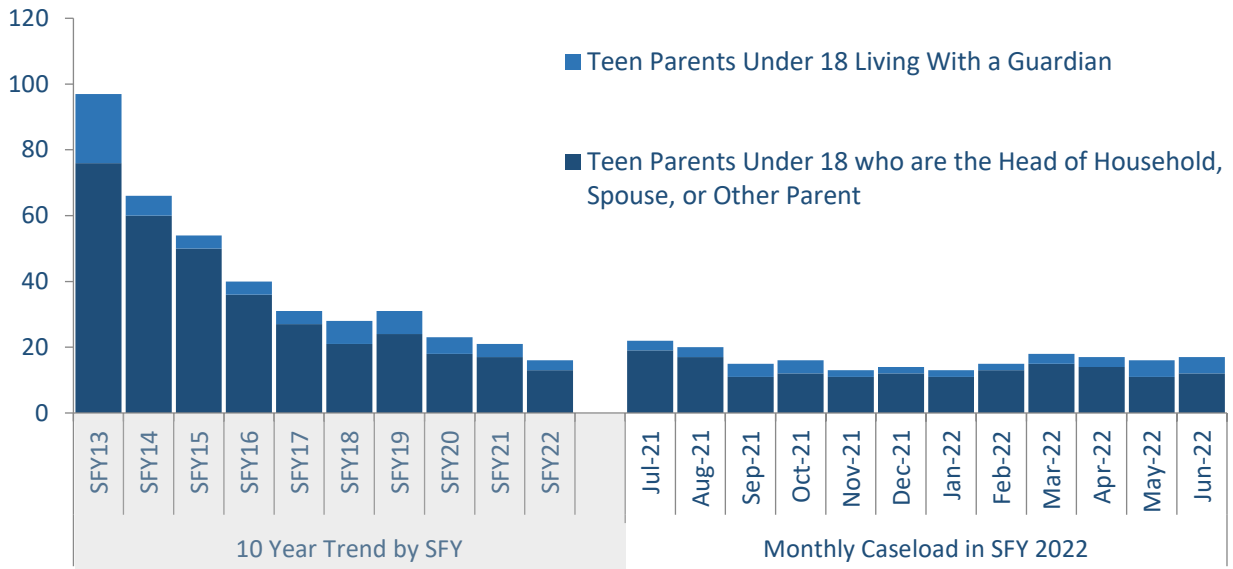
### TANF/SFA Teen Head of Household (HOH), SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY 2022	Teen Head of Households <sup>8</sup>						
	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	118	3	2.5%	15	12.7%	100	84.7%
August	111	4	3.6%	11	9.9%	96	86.5%
September	97	3	3.1%	7	7.2%	87	89.7%
October	97	4	4.1%	7	7.2%	86	88.7%
November	105	4	3.8%	5	4.8%	96	91.4%
December	110	4	3.6%	6	5.5%	100	90.9%
January	104	3	2.9%	7	6.7%	94	90.4%
February	107	3	2.8%	9	8.4%	95	88.8%
March	118	4	3.4%	8	6.8%	106	89.8%
April	124	3	2.4%	9	7.3%	112	90.3%
May	129	3	2.3%	8	6.2%	118	91.5%
June	125	3	2.4%	8	6.4%	114	91.2%
Mo. Avg.	112	3	2.7%	8	7.1%	100	89.3%

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

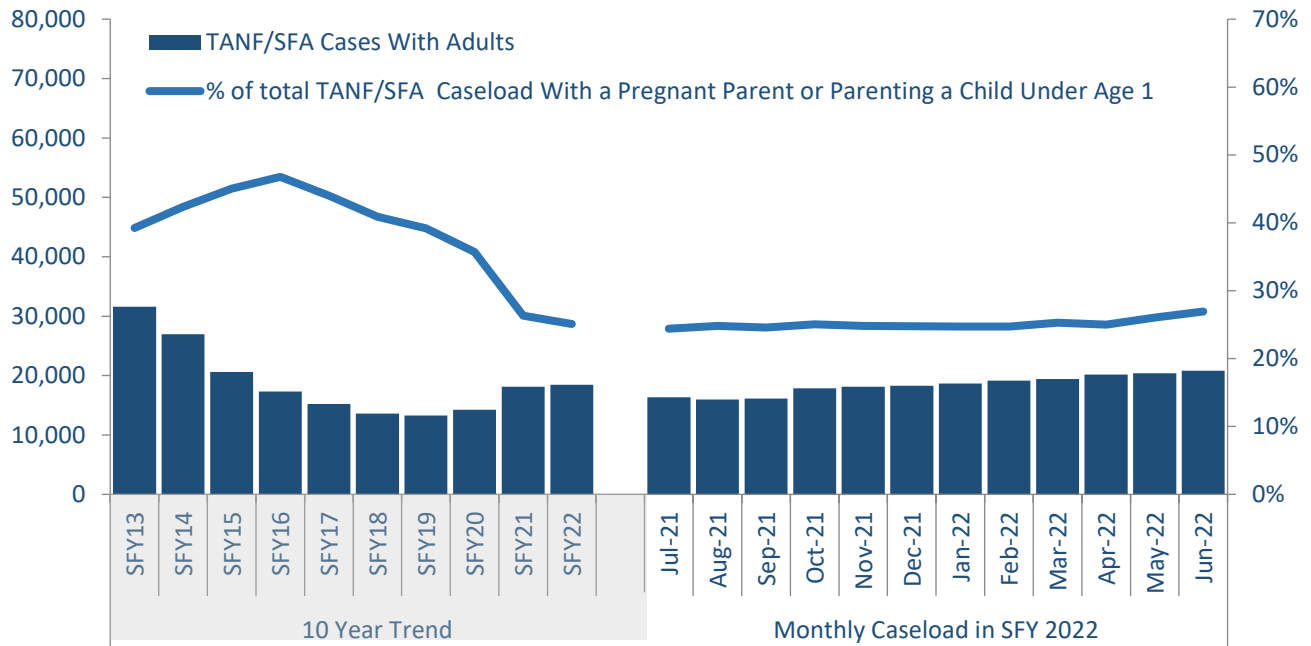
## TANF/SFA Teen Parents under Age 18, SFY 2013 – 2022



Teen Parents Under Age 18 <sup>9</sup>					
SFY 2022	Total Clients	Living with a Legal Guardian		Head of Household, Spouse or Other Parent	
		# of Clients	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
July	22	3	13.6%	19	86.4%
August	20	3	15.0%	17	85.0%
September	15	4	26.7%	11	73.3%
October	16	4	25.0%	12	75.0%
November	13	2	15.4%	11	84.6%
December	14	2	14.3%	12	85.7%
January	13	2	15.4%	11	84.6%
February	15	2	13.3%	13	86.7%
March	18	3	16.7%	15	83.3%
April	17	3	17.6%	14	82.4%
May	16	5	31.3%	11	68.8%
June	17	5	29.4%	12	70.6%
Mo. Avg.	16	3	18.8%	13	81.3%

<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 2013 – 2022



SFY 2022	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>	16,331	1,423	8.7%	820	5.0%	1,742	10.7%
<b>August</b>	15,987	1,434	9.0%	832	5.2%	1,703	10.7%
<b>September</b>	16,110	1,425	8.8%	862	5.4%	1,670	10.4%
<b>October</b>	17,859	1,658	9.3%	995	5.6%	1,819	10.2%
<b>November</b>	18,136	1,631	9.0%	978	5.4%	1,894	10.4%
<b>December</b>	18,259	1,621	8.9%	997	5.5%	1,905	10.4%
<b>January</b>	18,648	1,642	8.8%	1,045	5.6%	1,923	10.3%
<b>February</b>	19,133	1,686	8.8%	1,010	5.3%	2,034	10.6%
<b>March</b>	19,400	1,774	9.1%	1,065	5.5%	2,066	10.6%
<b>April</b>	20,144	1,807	9.0%	1,078	5.4%	2,148	10.7%
<b>May</b>	20,370	1,919	9.4%	1,151	5.7%	2,235	11.0%
<b>June</b>	20,831	2,192	10.5%	1,095	5.3%	2,327	11.2%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>18,434</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>10.6%</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 2022

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 between March 2020 and September 2021. During this time period, 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.

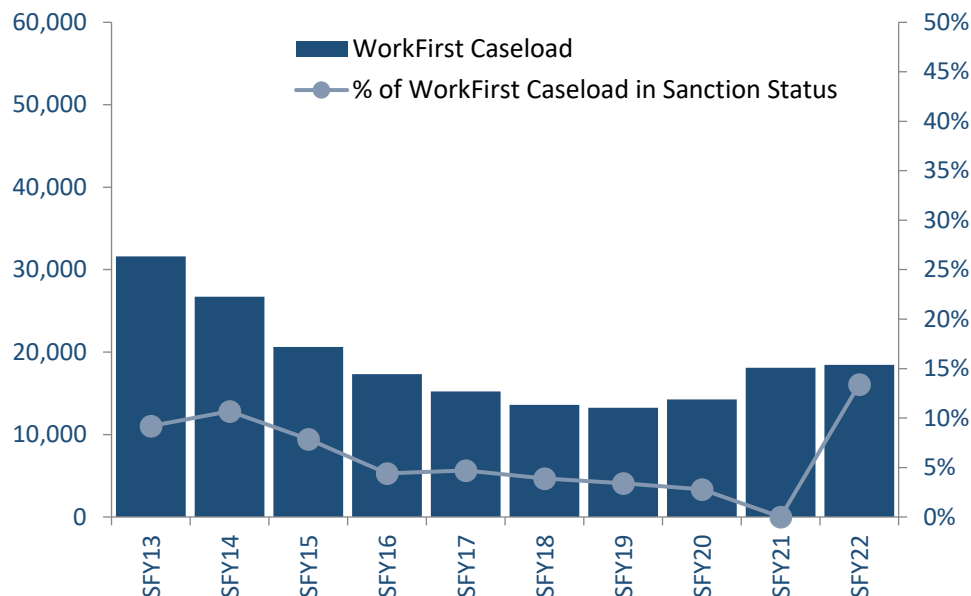
SFY 2022	Total WorkFirst Clients Receiving TANF/SFA	Total WorkFirst Clients Exempted from Participation <sup>14</sup>	WorkFirst Clients Normally Required to Participate (Non-Exempt)	# Non-Exempt WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities	% of Non-Exempt WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities
<b>July</b>	18,209	1,534	16,675	3,771	27.0%
<b>August</b>	17,822	1,543	16,279	3,972	26.3%
<b>September</b>	17,991	2,135	15,856	5,011	26.2%
<b>October</b>	20,042	2,815	17,227	7,373	24.3%
<b>November</b>	20,336	3,227	17,109	8,141	23.5%
<b>December</b>	20,541	3,553	16,988	8,396	25.0%
<b>January</b>	21,095	3,735	17,360	8,487	24.1%
<b>February</b>	21,725	3,863	17,862	8,820	23.1%
<b>March</b>	22,111	4,036	18,075	9,052	22.5%
<b>April</b>	23,334	4,087	19,247	9,280	20.0%
<b>May</b>	23,661	4,119	19,542	9,596	19.6%
<b>June</b>	24,284	4,245	20,039	9,680	18.9%
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>20,929</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>17,688</b>	<b>7,632</b>	<b>23.2%</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> WorkFirst non-compliance sanction (NCS) – participation in the WorkFirst program is mandatory for adult recipients as a condition of eligibility. Those who do not participate in WorkFirst as required may not qualify for the full grant. Effective July 1, 2021, Substitute House Bill 2441 made changes to the WorkFirst non-compliance sanction (NCS) policies. Under the new policy, the sanction reduction penalty is applied after two continuous months of non-compliance. Participants are eligible for an additional ten months of reduced grant sanction before the TANF or SFA case is terminated. This additional time provides more opportunity for participants reengage and resolve their sanction status prior to termination. Mandatory participation resumed effective September 1, 2021.

<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.

## WorkFirst Cases and Clients in NCS Sanction Status<sup>15</sup>, SFY 2013 – 2022

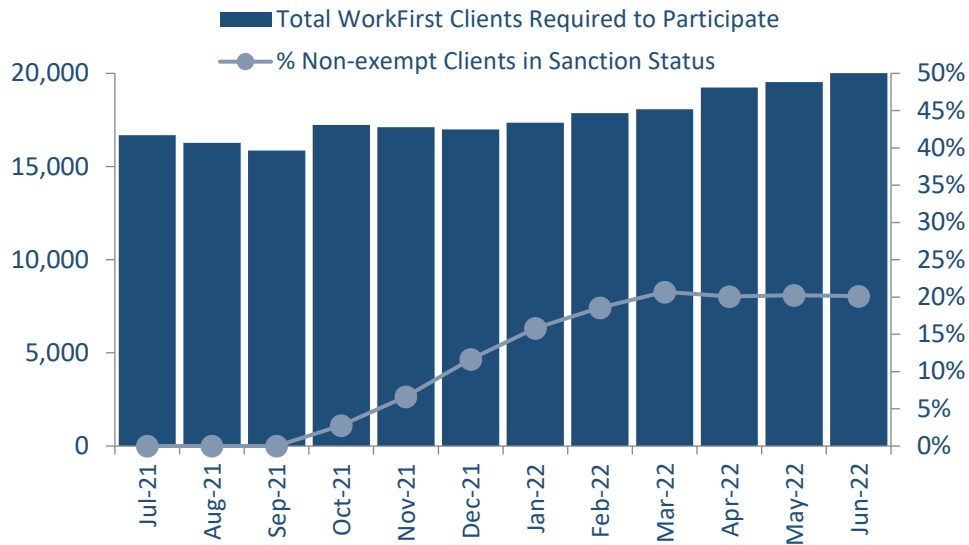


SFY	Cases (Monthly Average)			Clients (Monthly Average)		
	WorkFirst Caseload	Cases with at Least 1 Adult in Sanction	% of Cases with at least 1 Adult in Sanction	All WorkFirst Clients	Clients in Sanction Status	% of All WorkFirst Clients in Sanction Status
SFY13	31,598	2,921	9.2%	36,596	3,063	8.4%
SFY14	26,727	2,869	10.7%	30,833	3,038	9.9%
SFY15	20,608	1,619	7.9%	23,588	1,717	7.3%
SFY16	17,336	768	4.4%	19,701	789	4.0%
SFY17	15,223	714	4.7%	17,323	736	4.2%
SFY18	13,602	524	3.9%	15,374	557	3.6%
SFY19	13,266	457	3.4%	14,877	471	3.2%
SFY20 <sup>16</sup>	14,249	397	2.8%	16,146	409	2.5%
SFY21	18,118	0	0.0%	18,505	0	0.0%
SFY22	18,434	2,625	14.2%	20,929	2,803	13.4%

<sup>15</sup> The non-compliance sanction (NCS) policy for WorkFirst was modified effective July 1, 2021 (See WAC 388-310-1600). Under the new NCS policy, the sanction reduction penalty is applied after two continuous months of non-compliance. Participants are eligible for an additional ten months of reduced grant sanction before the TANF or SFA case is terminated. This additional time provides more opportunity for participants reengage and resolve their sanction status prior to termination. Operationally, DSHS implemented these changes starting in October 2021. Under the previous policy, cases were terminated when adults refused to participate for two months in a row.

<sup>16</sup> Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, DSHS temporarily suspended mandatory participation requirements and stopped client sanctions between March 16, 2020 and August 31, 2021; therefore, monthly averages for SFY 2020 reflect a 9-month average rather than a 12-month average. Mandatory participation resumed effective September 1, 2021.

## WorkFirst Clients in NCS Sanction Status by Month, SFY 2022

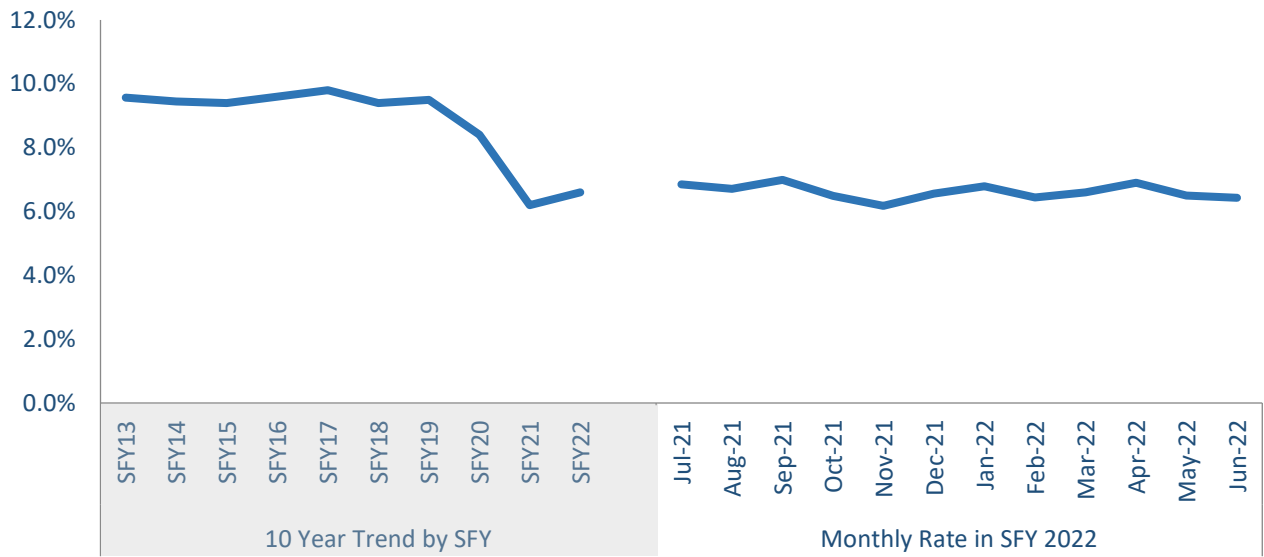


TANF/SFA WorkFirst Adult Clients in WorkFirst Non-Compliance Sanction (NCS)					
SFY 2022 <sup>17</sup>	Total WorkFirst Clients Required to Participate (Non-exempt <sup>18</sup> )	Total Non-exempt Clients in Sanction Status	% Non-exempt Clients in Sanction Status	Clients in Sanction Status Without Grant Reduction	Clients in Sanction Status with Grant Reduction
July	16,675	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
August	16,279	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
September	15,856	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
October	17,227	473	2.7%	473	0
November	17,109	1,132	6.6%	1,132	0
December	16,988	1,981	11.7%	1,977	4
January	17,360	2,745	15.8%	2,544	201
February	17,862	3,317	18.6%	2,670	647
March	18,075	3,740	20.7%	2,566	1,174
April	19,247	3,862	20.1%	2,146	1,716
May	19,542	3,952	20.2%	1,970	1,982
June	20,039	4,028	20.1%	1,801	2,227
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>17,688</b>	<b>2,803</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,136</b>

<sup>17</sup> Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, DSHS suspended the sanction policy between March 16, 2020 and August 31, 2022. This suspension was in place until DSHS implemented a new sanction policy starting in October 2021. As a result, the months of July, August, and September have no clients in sanction status, and no client had a grant reduction until December.

<sup>18</sup> Clients meeting one or more of the following exemption definitions may be exempted from WorkFirst participation: infant exemption, toddler exemption, postpartum exemption, pursuing SSI, 55 & older caretaker relative, caring for an adult with disabilities who is not a full time student, caring for a child with special needs who is not a full time student, or an adult with severe and chronic disabilities.

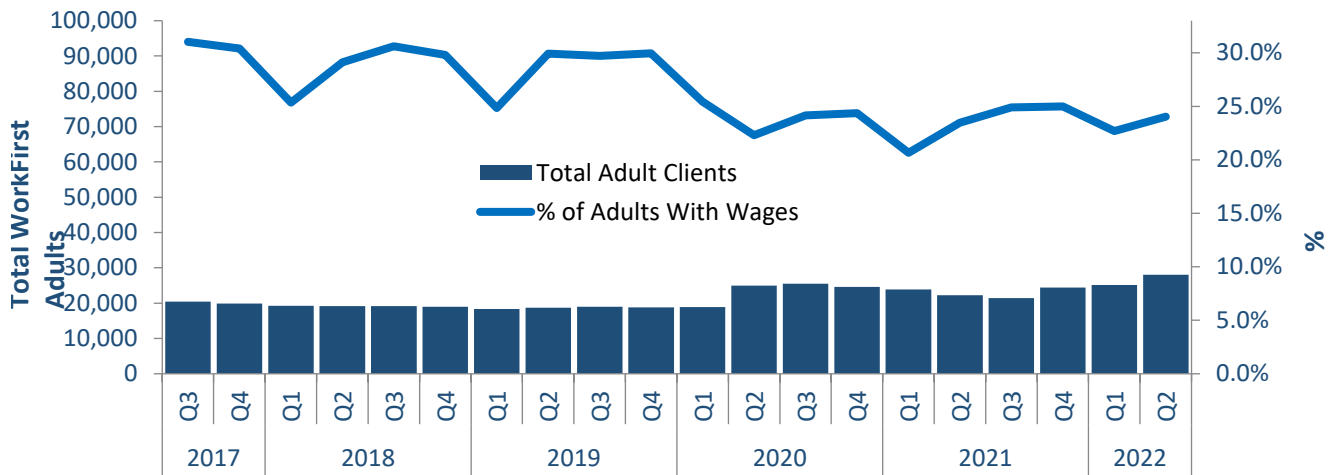
## WorkFirst Client Employment Rates<sup>19</sup>, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY 2022	# of WorkFirst Clients	# Employed (Earned Income >= \$5.00)	% Employed (Earned Income >= \$5.00)	Avg. Monthly Hours Worked (Among those Employed)
July	18,209	1,248	6.9%	61
August	17,822	1,195	6.7%	61
September	17,991	1,258	7.0%	59
October	20,042	1,301	6.5%	60
November	20,336	1,256	6.2%	54
December	20,541	1,347	6.6%	58
January	21,095	1,432	6.8%	53
February	21,725	1,398	6.4%	55
March	22,111	1,460	6.6%	58
April	23,334	1,610	6.9%	60
May	23,661	1,537	6.5%	59
June	24,284	1,562	6.4%	58
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>20,929</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>58</b>

<sup>19</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>20</sup>, July 2017 – June 2022



Quarter	Total Adults	Adults with Wages <sup>21</sup>		Average Quarterly Wages <sup>22</sup>	Average Quarterly Hourly Wages <sup>23</sup>
		Number	Percent		
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%	\$3,412	\$16.98
2020Q4	24,601	5,993	24.4%	\$3,536	\$17.17
2021Q1	23,890	4,935	20.7%	\$3,225	\$17.36
2021Q2	22,277	5,227	23.5%	\$2,416	\$17.38
2021Q3	21,415	5,329	24.9%	\$3,532	\$18.08
2021Q4	24,457	6,110	25.0%	\$3,562	\$18.78
2022Q1	25,154	5,709	22.7%	\$3,285	\$18.91
2022Q2	28,071	6,750	24.0%	\$3,720	\$18.98

<sup>20</sup> Quarterly wage information is based on the Employment Security Department's (ESD) Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data.

<sup>21</sup> Adults with wages are those adult clients with wages who earned total wages of more than \$5.00 in a quarter.

<sup>22</sup> Average quarterly wages per person for those adult clients with wages in a quarter.

<sup>23</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 2022 Snapshot

Primary Language <sup>24</sup>	# of Cases	Percent of Cases	Percentage of Non-English Cases
<b>English Language Cases</b>			
English	27,147	86.4%	N/A
Large Print	474	1.5%	N/A
Sign Language	1	<0.1%	N/A
Braille	1	<0.1%	N/A
<b>Total English Languages</b>	<b>27,623</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Non-English Language Cases</b>			
Spanish	1,712	5.4%	45.1%
Russian	737	2.3%	19.4%
Ukrainian	459	1.5%	12.1%
Dari	229	0.7%	6.0%
Arabic	151	0.5%	4.0%
Pashto	82	0.3%	2.2%
Tigrigna	46	0.1%	1.2%
Somali	43	0.1%	1.1%
Trukese	40	0.1%	1.1%
Vietnamese	36	0.1%	0.9%
Farsi	31	0.1%	0.8%
Amharic	29	0.1%	0.8%
French	22	0.1%	0.6%
Romanian	21	0.1%	0.6%
Haitian-Creole	13	<0.1%	0.3%
Oromo	12	<0.1%	0.3%
Swahili	11	<0.1%	0.3%
Portuguese	11	<0.1%	0.3%
<b>Other Languages<sup>25</sup></b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Total Non-English Languages</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,417</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

<sup>24</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>25</sup> These are non-English languages with fewer than 10 households each.

TANF/SFA Client Demographics<sup>26</sup>, June 2022 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>77,881</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24,284</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>53,597</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Female</b>	45,687	58.7%	19,083	78.6%	26,604	49.6%
<b>Male</b>	32,189	41.3%	5,201	21.4%	26,988	50.4%
<b>Unknown</b>	5	<0.1%	0	0.0%	5	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>18,336</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>14,548</b>	<b>27.1%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>27</sup></b>	<b>59,545</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	<b>20,496</b>	<b>84.4%</b>	<b>39,049</b>	<b>72.9%</b>
White	34,565	44.4%	13,026	53.6%	21,539	40.2%
Black/African American	10,250	13.2%	3,172	13.1%	7,078	13.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,576	5.9%	1,600	6.6%	2,976	5.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,334	4.3%	939	3.9%	2,395	4.5%
Two or More Races	2,676	3.4%	631	2.6%	2,045	3.8%
Race Not Reported	4,144	5.3%	1,128	4.6%	3,016	5.6%

Marital Status	All Adults	
<b>Separated</b>	2,147	8.8%
<b>Married</b>	6,153	25.3%
<b>Never Married</b>	12,785	52.6%
<b>Divorced</b>	2,945	12.1%
<b>Widowed</b>	205	0.8%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	49	0.2%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	67,769	87.0%	19,409	79.9%	48,360	90.2%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	9,868	12.7%	4,765	19.6%	5,103	9.5%
<b>U.S. National<sup>28</sup></b>	205	0.3%	89	0.4%	116	0.2%
<b>Survivors of Certain Crimes<sup>29</sup></b>	39	0.1%	21	0.1%	18	<0.1%

<sup>26</sup> Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.

<sup>27</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>28</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>29</sup> Effective February 1, 2022, certain state-funded benefits including State Family Assistance (SFA), are available to noncitizens who have been harmed by a crime and have filed or are preparing to file with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services an application for T visa for trafficking victims, U visa for victims of qualifying crimes or asylum status. This population is referred to as survivors of certain crimes (SCCs).

## TANF/SFA Client Demographics, June 2022 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>30</sup>	10,716	13.8%	4,544	18.7%

Education Status	All Clients		All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma			5,336	22.0%
High School Graduate or GED			11,138	45.9%
Some College or College Degree			7,379	30.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			431	1.8%

Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	3,459	4.4%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	16,053	20.6%		
6 – 10 Years Old	14,762	19.0%		
11 – 15 Years Old	13,490	17.3%		
16 – 17 Years Old <sup>31</sup>	4,704	6.0%	12	<0.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	4,418	5.7%	3,277	13.5%
25 – 34 Years Old	10,239	13.1%	10,239	42.2%
35 – 44 Years Old	7,976	10.2%	7,976	32.8%
45 – 54 Years Old	2,336	3.0%	2,336	9.6%
55 – 64 Years Old	411	0.5%	411	1.7%
65+ Years Old	33	<0.1%	33	0.1%
Average Age of Adults	34.0 Years			

Length of Stay <sup>32</sup>	
Average	29.8 Months
Median	19.0 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> Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.

<sup>32</sup> Months on Assistance since July 1997 (All Adults). Does not include child recipient months.



TANF/SFA Child Demographics<sup>33</sup>, June 2022 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>53,597</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>16,789</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>	26,604	49.6%	8,567	51.0%
<b>Male</b>	26,988	50.4%	8,222	49.0%
<b>Unknown</b>	5	<0.1%	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>14,548</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>6,154</b>	<b>36.7%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>34</sup></b>	<b>39,049</b>	<b>72.9%</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>63.3%</b>
White	21,539	40.2%	6,073	36.2%
Black/African American	7,078	13.2%	1,695	10.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,976	5.6%	633	3.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,395	4.5%	1,081	6.4%
Two or More Races	2,045	3.8%	529	3.2%
Race Not Reported	3,016	5.6%	624	3.7%

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>	48,360	90.2%	16,502	98.3%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	5,103	9.5%	235	1.4%
<b>U.S. National<sup>35</sup></b>	116	0.2%	51	0.3%
<b>Survivors of Certain Crimes<sup>36</sup></b>	18	<0.1%	1	<0.1%

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>	3,459	6.5%	540	3.2%
<b>1 – 5 Years Old</b>	16,053	30.0%	3,345	19.9%
<b>6 – 10 Years Old</b>	14,762	27.5%	4,583	27.3%
<b>11 – 15 Years Old</b>	13,490	25.2%	5,488	32.7%
<b>16 – 17 Years Old</b>	4,692	8.8%	2,205	13.1%
<b>18 – 24 Years Old</b>	1,141	2.1%	628	3.7%
<b>Average Age of Children</b>	8.2 Years		9.9 Years	

<sup>33</sup> Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.

<sup>34</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>35</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>36</sup> Effective February 1, 2022, certain state-funded benefits including State Family Assistance (SFA), are available to noncitizens who have been harmed by a crime and have filed or are preparing to file with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services an application for T visa for trafficking victims, U visa for victims of qualifying crimes or asylum status. This population is referred to as survivors of certain crimes (SCCs).

# Other Programs

SFY

# 2022

---

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), Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP), Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR), 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 2021 and SFY 2022 ...5

AREN Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....6

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....7

Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2022 .....8

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated .....9

AREN Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 13

AREN Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 14

Selected Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 16

CEAP Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022..... 17

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 18

CEAP Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated  
..... 22

CEAP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 23

CEAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated..... 25

CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated..... 26

Selected Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 ..... 28

DCAP Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 ..... 29

DCAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 30

DCAP Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated  
..... 34

DCAP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 35

DCAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 37

DCAP Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 38

Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 ..... 40

DCA Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 ..... 41

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 42

DCA Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 46

DCA Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated ..... 47

Selected Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 ..... 49

OAR Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 ..... 50

Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2022 .....	51
OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot.....	52
OAR Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 Snapshot .....	56
OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot.....	57
OAR Caseload by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot .....	59
OAR Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot .....	60
Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 .....	62
RCA Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	63
RCA Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated .....	64
RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated .....	65
RCA Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated.....	69
RCA Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated .....	70
Selected State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022.....	72
SSP Clients SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	73
SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot .....	74
SSP Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot .....	79
SSP Clients by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot .....	81
SSP Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot.....	82
Selected Working Family Support (WFS) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 .....	84
WFS Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022 .....	85
WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot.....	87
WFS Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 Snapshot .....	91
WFS Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot .....	92
WFS Caseload by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot .....	94
WFS Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot .....	95

## 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 36 cases each month in SFY 2022, an increase of 9.1% compared to SFY 2021 (33 monthly cases).

**Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)** – The program served an average of 44 cases each month in SFY 2022, a decrease of 65.6% compared to SFY 2021 (128 monthly cases).

**Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)** – The program served an annual unduplicated total of 5,876 cases in SFY 2022, a decrease of 92.9% compared to SFY 2021 (82,343 total cases).

**Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)** – The program served an average of 36 cases each month in SFY 2022, an increase of 50.0% compared to SFY 2021 (24 monthly cases).

**Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)** – The program served an average of 283 cases each month in SFY 2022, an increase of 20.9% compared to SFY 2021 (234 monthly cases).

**Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)** – The program served an average of 476 cases each month in SFY 2022, an increase of 172.0% compared to SFY 2021 (175 monthly cases).

**State Supplemental Payment (SSP)** – The program served an average of 40,592 cases each month in SFY 2022, a decrease of 0.4% compared to SFY 2021 (40,764 monthly cases).

**Working Family Support (WFS)** – The program served an average of 6,091 cases each month in SFY 2022, a decrease of 13.8% compared to SFY 2021 (7,068 monthly cases).

### TECHNICAL NOTES:

#### DATA SOURCES:

- The majority of the data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2022.
- 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 (AL TSA).
- 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).

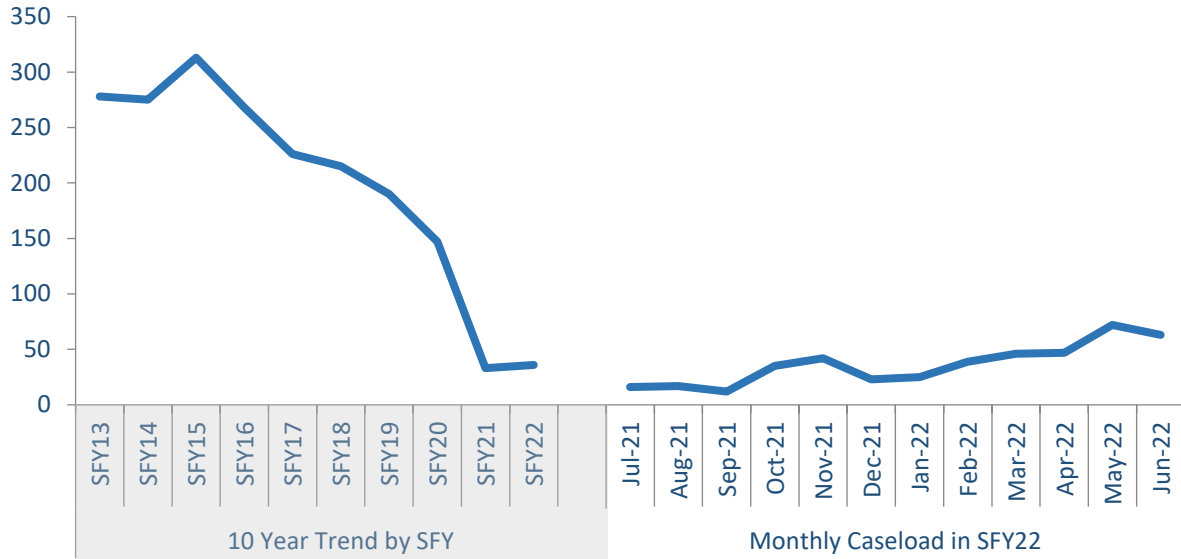
## Selected Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

	SFY 2021	SFY 2022	Change	
	(July 2020-June 2021)	(July 2021-June 2022)		
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b>	33 (22 - 56)	36 (12 - 72)	9.1% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	92 (59 - 156)	103 (32 - 202)	12.0% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)</b>	31 (20 - 53)	36 (11 - 67)	16.1% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)</b>	61 (39 - 103)	67 (19 - 136)	9.8% (Increase)	↑
<b>State Population<sup>1</sup></b>	7,766,925	7,864,400	1.3% (Increase)	↑
<b>Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population</b>	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
<b>Children as Percent of Recipients</b>	66.3%	65.0%	-1.3% Point (Decrease)	↓
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	2.8	2.9	0.1 Point (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Children Per Case</b>	1.8	1.9	0.1 Point (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Children Per Adult</b>	2.0	1.9	-0.1 Point (Decrease)	↓
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>2</sup></b>	\$577.82 (\$511.01 - \$638.64)	\$587.92 (\$522.92 - \$630.35)	1.7% (Increase)	↑

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

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

## AREN Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022

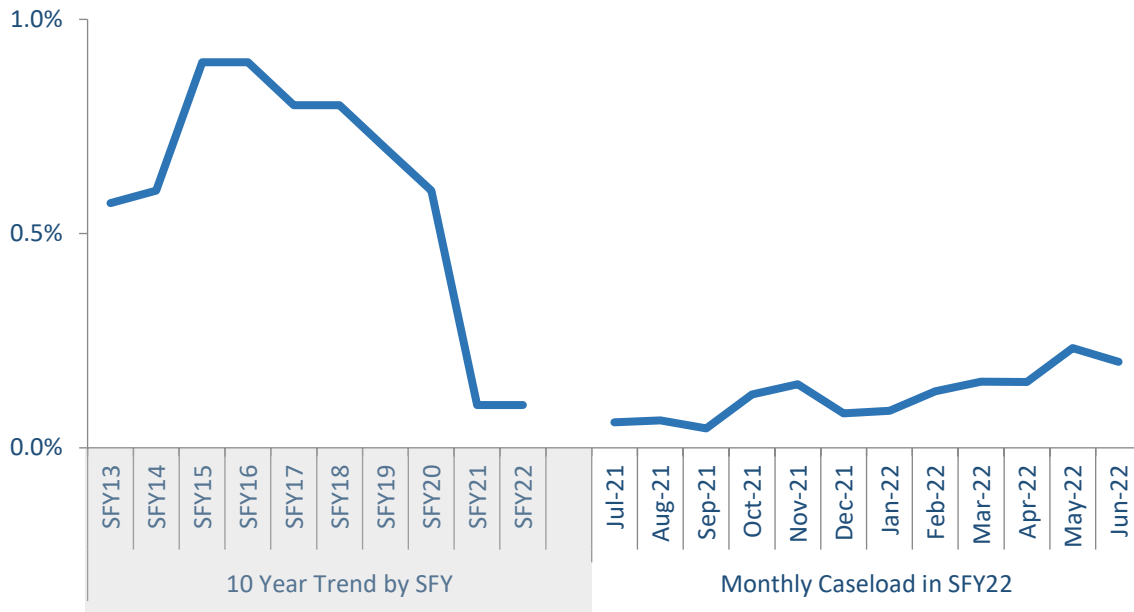


SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY13	278	SFY18	215
SFY14	275	SFY19	190
SFY15	313	SFY20	147
SFY16	268	SFY21	33
SFY17	226	SFY22	36

SFY 2022	Total # of Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	16	44	\$8,878	\$554.86
August	17	46	\$10,716	\$630.35
September	12	32	\$7,488	\$624.02
October	35	89	\$20,336	\$581.04
November	42	128	\$24,099	\$573.78
December	23	65	\$12,027	\$522.92
January	25	70	\$15,076	\$603.02
February	39	110	\$22,038	\$565.08
March	46	134	\$27,016	\$587.31
April	47	133	\$27,193	\$578.57
May	72	202	\$40,998	\$569.42
June	63	184	\$38,118	\$605.06
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>\$21,165</b>	<b>\$587.92</b>
<b>Annual Undup.<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>\$253,984</b>	<b>\$620.99</b>

<sup>3</sup> Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

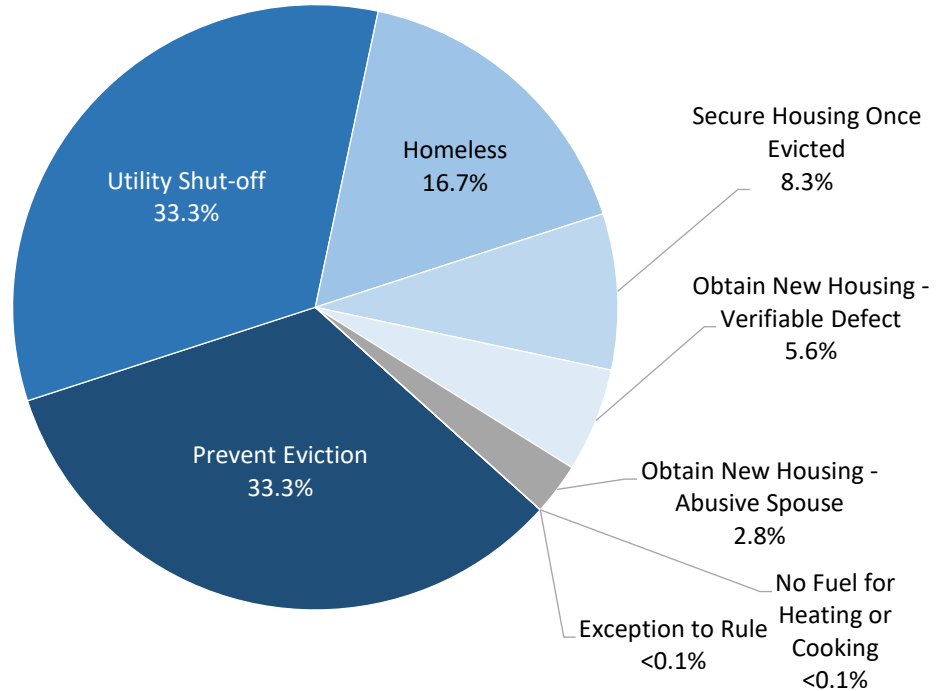
### AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY 2022	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	% of TANF Caseload
July	26,987	16	0.1%
August	26,457	17	0.1%
September	26,456	12	<0.1%
October	28,141	35	0.1%
November	28,333	42	0.1%
December	28,455	23	0.1%
January	28,947	25	0.1%
February	29,522	39	0.1%
March	29,843	46	0.2%
April	30,630	47	0.2%
May	30,875	72	0.2%
June	31,417	63	0.2%
Mo. Avg.	28,839	36	0.1%



Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2022



AREN Case Type <sup>4</sup>	Average Monthly AREN Caseload	
	# of Cases	% of Total
Prevent Eviction	12	33.3%
Utility Shut-off	12	33.3%
Homeless	6	16.7%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	3	8.3%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	2	5.6%
Obtain New Housing - Abusive Spouse	1	2.8%
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	91	22.2%	269	23.2%	89	21.8%	264	22.8%
Region 2 CSOs	109	26.7%	309	26.7%	107	26.2%	303	26.2%
Region 3 CSOs	209	51.1%	579	50.0%	213	52.1%	590	51.0%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	0.2%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	2	0.5%	7	0.6%	2	0.5%	7	0.6%
ELLENSBURG	3	0.7%	13	1.1%	3	0.7%	13	1.1%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	10	2.4%	33	2.9%	10	2.4%	30	2.6%
MOSES LAKE	1	0.2%	3	0.3%	2	0.5%	8	0.7%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	1	0.2%	6	0.5%	1	0.2%	6	0.5%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	20	4.9%	62	5.4%	21	5.1%	68	5.9%
SPOKANE TRENT	27	6.6%	69	6.0%	25	6.1%	60	5.2%
SUNNYSIDE	5	1.2%	16	1.4%	4	1.0%	14	1.2%
TOPPENISH	2	0.5%	8	0.7%	3	0.7%	11	1.0%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	1	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	18	4.4%	47	4.1%	18	4.4%	47	4.1%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>22.8%</b>

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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%	13	1.1%	4	1.0%	13	1.1%
AUBURN	10	2.4%	33	2.9%	9	2.2%	30	2.6%
BELLINGHAM	6	1.5%	16	1.4%	6	1.5%	16	1.4%
BELLTOWN	8	2.0%	19	1.6%	9	2.2%	21	1.8%
CAPITOL HILL	4	1.0%	10	0.9%	4	1.0%	11	1.0%
EVERETT	15	3.7%	38	3.3%	12	2.9%	30	2.6%
FEDERAL WAY	6	1.5%	15	1.3%	6	1.5%	14	1.2%
KING EASTSIDE	8	2.0%	25	2.2%	7	1.7%	22	1.9%
KING NORTH	4	1.0%	9	0.8%	3	0.7%	7	0.6%
KING SOUTH	6	1.5%	17	1.5%	6	1.5%	18	1.6%
MOUNT VERNON	2	0.5%	4	0.3%	2	0.5%	4	0.3%
OAK HARBOR	1	0.2%	3	0.3%	1	0.2%	3	0.3%
RAINIER	5	1.2%	16	1.4%	9	2.2%	25	2.2%
RENTON	9	2.2%	30	2.6%	10	2.4%	32	2.8%
SKYKOMISH VALLEY	2	0.5%	6	0.5%	2	0.5%	6	0.5%
SMOKEY POINT	13	3.2%	37	3.2%	13	3.2%	37	3.2%
WHITE CENTER	6	1.5%	18	1.6%	4	1.0%	14	1.2%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>26.2%</b>

## AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	4	1.0%	9	0.8%	5	1.2%	13	1.1%
BREMERTON	4	1.0%	10	0.9%	3	0.7%	9	0.8%
CHEHALIS	9	2.2%	32	2.8%	8	2.0%	28	2.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER	39	9.5%	108	9.3%	41	10.0%	114	9.9%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	32	7.8%	86	7.4%	32	7.8%	86	7.4%
LAKESWOOD	46	11.2%	133	11.5%	45	11.0%	128	11.1%
LONG BEACH	2	0.5%	6	0.5%	2	0.5%	6	0.5%
OLYMPIA	19	4.6%	56	4.8%	27	6.6%	71	6.1%
PIERCE NORTH	10	2.4%	27	2.3%	10	2.4%	27	2.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	24	5.9%	56	4.8%	23	5.6%	56	4.8%
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	15	3.7%	39	3.4%	14	3.4%	39	3.4%
SHELTON	2	0.5%	5	0.4%	1	0.2%	3	0.3%
SOUTH BEND	3	0.7%	12	1.0%	2	0.5%	10	0.9%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>51.0%</b>

## AREN Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2022 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	8	2.0%	28	2.4%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	1	0.2%	2	0.2%
Benton	6	1.5%	18	1.6%	Mason	1	0.2%	3	0.3%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Okanogan	1	0.2%	6	0.5%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	4	1.0%	16	1.4%
Clark	41	10.0%	114	9.9%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	92	22.5%	250	21.6%
Cowlitz	31	7.6%	84	7.3%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	2	0.5%	4	0.3%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	4	1.0%	12	1.0%	Snohomish	31	7.6%	86	7.4%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	45	11.0%	126	10.9%
Grant	2	0.5%	8	0.7%	Stevens	2	0.5%	7	0.6%
Grays Harbor	5	1.2%	13	1.1%	Thurston	27	6.6%	71	6.1%
Island	1	0.2%	3	0.3%	Wahkiakum	1	0.2%	2	0.2%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	67	16.4%	194	16.8%	Whatcom	6	1.5%	16	1.4%
Kitsap	3	0.7%	9	0.8%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	3	0.7%	13	1.1%	Yakima	25	6.1%	72	6.2%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## AREN Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Female</b>	692	59.8%	343	82.3%
<b>Male</b>	465	40.2%	74	17.7%
<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>225</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>13.7%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>932</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>86.3%</b>
White	480	41.5%	207	49.6%
Black/African American	289	25.0%	101	24.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	44	3.8%	15	3.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	28	2.4%	14	3.4%
Two or More Races	50	4.3%	12	2.9%
Race Not Reported	41	3.5%	11	2.6%

Marital Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Separated</b>			42	10.1%
<b>Married</b>			76	18.2%
<b>Never Married</b>			245	58.8%
<b>Divorced</b>			52	12.5%
<b>Widowed</b>			2	0.5%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>			0	0.0%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	1,102	95.2%	388	93.0%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	54	4.7%	28	6.7%
<b>U.S. National<sup>6</sup></b>	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<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).

## AREN Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Homeless Status</b>	All Clients		All Adults	
Homeless <sup>7</sup>	114	9.9%	51	12.2%
<b>Education Status</b>	All Adults			
Less than a High School Diploma			80	19.2%
High School Graduate or GED			179	42.9%
Some College or College Degree			158	37.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			0	0.0%
<b>Age</b>	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	26	2.2%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	249	21.5%		
6 – 10 Years Old	233	20.1%		
11 – 15 Years Old	170	14.7%		
16 – 17 Years Old	62	5.4%		
18 – 24 Years Old	34	2.9%	34	8.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	177	15.3%	177	42.4%
35 – 44 Years Old	173	15.0%	173	41.5%
45 – 54 Years Old	30	2.6%	30	7.2%
55 – 64 Years Old	3	0.3%	3	0.7%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Average Age of Children</b>	7.8 Years			
<b>Average Age of Adults</b>	34.2 Years			

<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.



## Selected Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022<sup>8</sup>

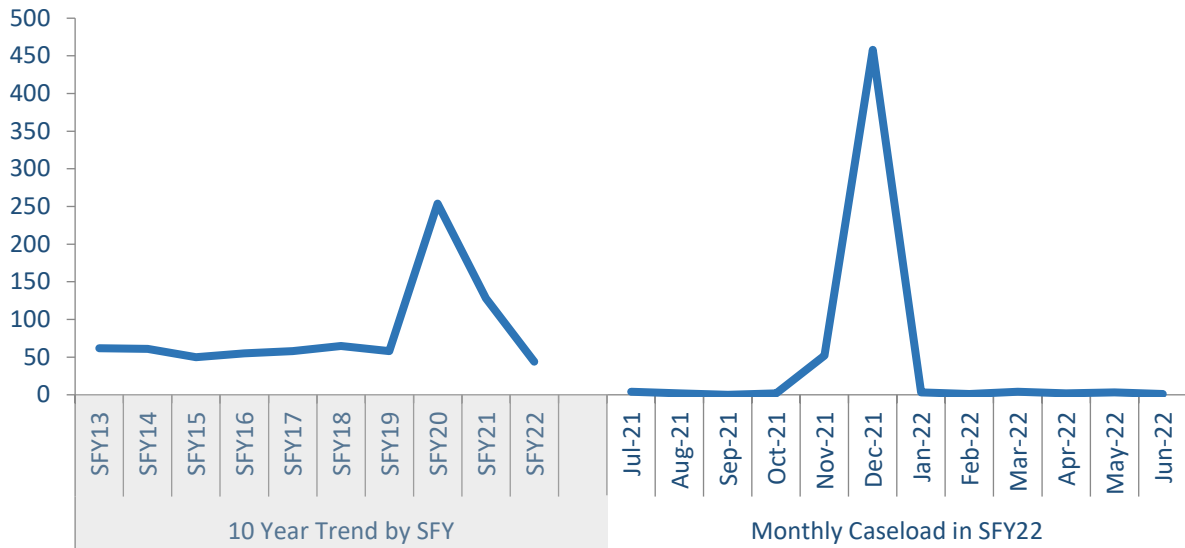
	SFY 2021 (July 2019-June 2020)	SFY 2022 (July 2020-June 2021)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	128 (0 - 285)	44 (0 - 458)	-65.6% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	172 (0 - 309)	50 (0 - 482)	-70.9% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	134 (0 - 293)	46 (0 - 469)	-65.7% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	38 (0 - 150)	4 (0 - 13)	-89.5% (Decrease)	↓
State Population <sup>9</sup>	7,766,925	7,864,400	1.3% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	22.1%	8.0%	-14.1% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	1.3	1.1	-0.2 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Children Per Case	0.3	0.1	-0.2 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Children Per Adult	0.3	0.1	-0.2 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>10</sup>	\$337.93 (\$0 - \$511.50)	\$416.55 (\$0 - \$888.00)	23.3% (Increase)	↑

<sup>8</sup> Effective November 22, 2021 through December 17, 2021, the Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) was activated in response to Governor Inslee's declaration of a state of emergency in certain counties due to the devastating effects of severe weather. The Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) had funding throughout the year and is available for households with minor dependent children or pregnant women who are not eligible for other cash programs. The CEAP program was an alternative option for many households during the state of emergency due to the severe weather.

<sup>9</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>10</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

### CEAP Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY13	62	SFY18	65
SFY14	61	SFY19	58
SFY15	50	SFY20	254
SFY16	55	SFY21	128
SFY17	58	SFY22	44

SFY 2022	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	4	11	\$1,510	\$377.50
August	2	5	\$1,182	\$591.00
September	0	0	\$0	\$0.00
October	2	8	\$1,446	\$723.00
November	52	59	\$19,381	\$372.71
December	458	482	\$170,807	\$372.94
January	3	7	\$1,555	\$518.33
February	1	5	\$888	\$888.00
March	4	10	\$1,684	\$0.00
April	2	7	\$1,425	\$712.50
May	3	7	\$1,200	\$400.00
June	1	3	\$528	\$528.00
Mo. Avg.	44	50	\$16,801	\$381.84

Annual Undup. <sup>11</sup>	532	600	\$201,606	\$378.96
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----------	----------

### CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	67	12.6%	93	15.5%	14	2.6%	31	5.2%
Region 2 CSOs	282	53.0%	308	51.3%	301	56.6%	335	55.8%
Region 3 CSOs	176	33.1%	192	32.0%	216	40.6%	233	38.8%
CSCCs	7	1.3%	7	1.2%	N/A			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>11</sup> Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	0.4%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	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	9	1.7%	16	2.7%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%
MOSES LAKE	14	2.6%	14	2.3%	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	8	1.5%	8	1.3%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
SPOKANE TRENT	4	0.8%	4	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
SUNNYSIDE	5	0.9%	15	2.5%	4	0.8%	13	2.2%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	3	0.6%	7	1.2%	3	0.6%	7	1.2%
WENATCHEE	4	0.8%	4	0.7%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	14	2.6%	17	2.8%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	9	1.7%	9	1.5%	8	1.5%	8	1.3%
AUBURN	63	11.8%	63	10.5%	41	7.7%	40	6.7%
BELLINGHAM	36	6.8%	45	7.5%	50	9.4%	61	10.2%
BELLTOWN	19	3.6%	24	4.0%	20	3.8%	23	3.8%
CAPITOL HILL	7	1.3%	7	1.2%	6	1.1%	6	1.0%
EVERETT	17	3.2%	17	2.8%	26	4.9%	30	5.0%
FEDERAL WAY	13	2.4%	17	2.8%	9	1.7%	9	1.5%
KING EASTSIDE	3	0.6%	3	0.5%	7	1.3%	10	1.7%
KING NORTH	8	1.5%	8	1.3%	15	2.8%	18	3.0%
KING SOUTH	26	4.9%	24	4.0%	20	3.8%	19	3.2%
MT VERNON	22	4.1%	23	3.8%	38	7.1%	41	6.8%
OAK HARBOR	6	1.1%	6	1.0%	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
RAINIER	12	2.3%	13	2.2%	11	2.1%	11	1.8%
RENTON	7	1.3%	7	1.2%	9	1.7%	9	1.5%
SKY VALLEY	11	2.1%	11	1.8%	11	2.1%	11	1.8%
SMOKEY POINT	7	1.3%	7	1.2%	19	3.6%	19	3.2%
WHITE CENTER	16	3.0%	24	4.0%	9	1.7%	18	3.0%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>56.6%</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>55.8%</b>

## CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	16	3.0%	17	2.8%	29	5.5%	31	5.2%
BREMERTON	15	2.8%	19	3.2%	14	2.6%	16	2.7%
CHEHALIS	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	3	0.6%	3	0.5%
COLUMBIA RIVER	7	1.3%	12	2.0%	2	0.4%	6	1.0%
FORKS	9	1.7%	9	1.5%	7	1.3%	7	1.2%
KELSO	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LAKEWOOD	8	1.5%	8	1.3%	15	2.8%	17	2.8%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	40	7.5%	39	6.5%	45	8.5%	45	7.5%
PIERCE NORTH	24	4.5%	29	4.8%	26	4.9%	26	4.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	19	3.6%	20	3.3%	25	4.7%	26	4.3%
PORT ANGELES	4	0.8%	4	0.7%	7	1.3%	8	1.3%
PORT TOWNSEND	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	21	3.9%	22	3.7%	29	5.5%	34	5.7%
SHELTON	9	1.7%	9	1.5%	12	2.3%	12	2.0%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>38.8%</b>

## CEAP Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
CSCC NORTHEAST	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
CSCC NORTHWEST	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.2%</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>

## CEAP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2022 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%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

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%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>



## Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2022 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%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## CEAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2022 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	3	0.6%	3	0.5%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	Mason	12	2.3%	12	2.0%
Chelan	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	14	2.6%	15	2.5%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	3	0.6%	7	1.2%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	95	17.9%	103	17.2%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	38	7.1%	41	6.8%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Snohomish	64	12.0%	68	11.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
Grant	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	29	5.5%	31	5.2%	Thurston	45	8.5%	45	7.5%
Island	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	Walla Walla	3	0.6%	7	1.2%
King	147	27.6%	163	27.2%	Whatcom	50	9.4%	61	10.2%
Kitsap	14	2.6%	16	2.7%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	5	0.9%	16	2.7%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Female</b>	270	45.0%	243	43.9%
<b>Male</b>	330	55.0%	311	56.1%
<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>87</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>513</b>	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>88.1%</b>
White	367	61.2%	356	64.3%
Black/African American	56	9.3%	53	9.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	3.0%	16	2.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	32	5.3%	31	5.6%
Two or More Races	20	3.3%	18	3.2%
Race Not Reported	20	3.3%	14	2.5%

Marital Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Separated</b>			33	6.0%
<b>Married</b>			38	6.9%
<b>Never Married</b>			357	64.4%
<b>Divorced</b>			103	18.6%
<b>Widowed</b>			10	1.8%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>			13	2.3%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	538	89.7%	519	93.7%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	24	4.0%	16	2.9%
<b>U.S. National<sup>13</sup></b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Undocumented Noncitizen<sup>14</sup></b>	38	6.3%	19	3.4%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<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).

<sup>14</sup> CEAP is one of the few programs that an undocumented noncitizen is qualified to receive.

## CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2022 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>15</sup>	397	66.2%	394	71.1%

Education Status	All Clients		All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma			146	26.4%
High School Graduate or GED			277	50.0%
Some College or College Degree			131	23.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			0	0.0%

Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	9	1.5%		
6 – 10 Years Old	11	1.8%		
11 – 15 Years Old	18	3.0%		
16 – 17 Years Old	8	1.3%		
18 – 24 Years Old	24	4.0%	24	4.3%
25 – 34 Years Old	161	26.8%	161	29.1%
35 – 44 Years Old	193	32.2%	193	34.8%
45 – 54 Years Old	124	20.7%	124	22.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	52	8.7%	52	9.4%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Average Age of Children</b>				
		10.9 Years		
<b>Average Age of Adults</b>				
		39.9 Years		

Length of Stay	All Clients	
Average Length of Stay <sup>16</sup>	2.5 Months	

<sup>15</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>16</sup> Average cumulative months adult clients received CEAP since July 1997.

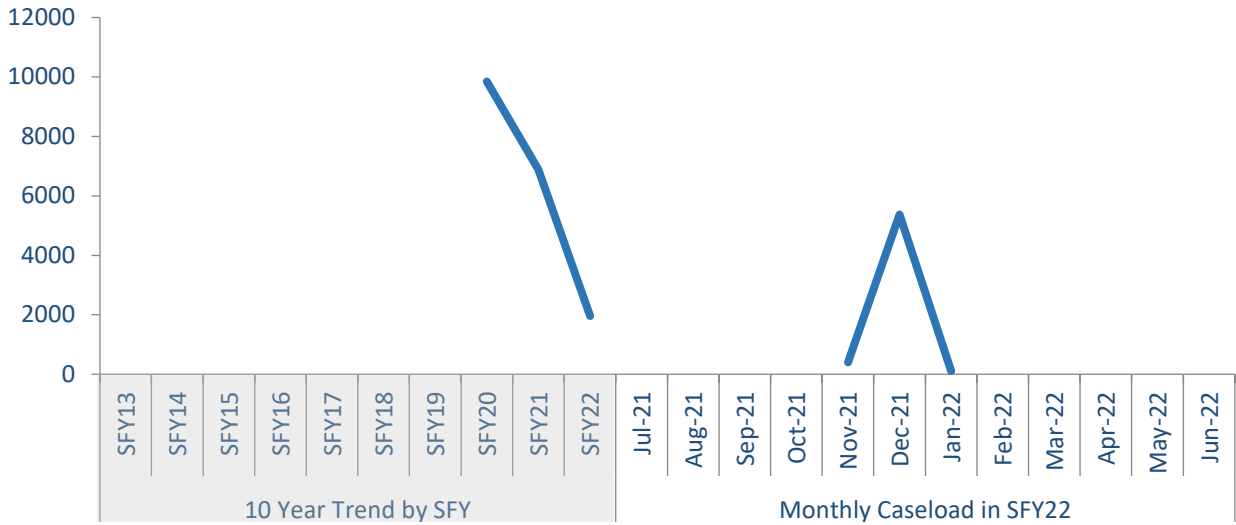
## Selected Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	SFY 2022 (July 2021-June 2022)	Change	
<b>Annual Unduplicated Number of Total Cases</b>	82,343	5,876	-92.9% (Decrease)	↓
<b>Annual Unduplicated Number of Total Persons</b>	60,367	5,859	--90.3% (Decrease)	↓
<b>State Population<sup>17</sup></b>	7,766,925	7,864,400	1.3% (Increase)	↑
<b>Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population</b>	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>18</sup></b>	\$302.09 (\$321.09 - \$515.29)	\$365.35 (\$347.68 - \$376.38)	20.9% (Increase)	↑

<sup>17</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>18</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

DCAP Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022<sup>19</sup>



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY13	N/A	SFY18	N/A
SFY14	N/A	SFY19	N/A
SFY15	N/A	SFY20	9,847
SFY16	N/A	SFY21	6,890
SFY17	N/A	SFY22	1,959

SFY 2022	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July			N/A	
August			N/A	
September			N/A	
October			N/A	
November	398	414	\$149,801	\$376.38
December	5,369	5,480	\$1,997,197	\$371.99
January	110	111	\$38,245	\$347.68
February			N/A	
March			N/A	
April			N/A	
May			N/A	
June			N/A	
Mo. Avg.	1,959	2,002	\$728,414.26	\$365.35

<sup>19</sup> The DCAP program is only periodically activated.

Annual Undup. <sup>20</sup>	5,876	5,859	\$2,185,242.79	\$371.89
-----------------------------	-------	-------	----------------	----------

## DCAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	761	13.0%	755	12.9%	10	0.2%	10	0.2%
Region 2 CSOs	2,934	49.9%	2,918	49.8%	3,405	57.9%	3,388	57.8%
Region 3 CSOs	2,171	36.9%	2,176	37.1%	2,461	41.9%	2,461	42.0%
CSCCs	9	0.2%	9	0.2%	N/A			
HCS	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>5,876</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,876</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>20</sup> Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

## DCAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	4	0.1%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	29	0.5%	29	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG	18	0.3%	18	0.3%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
GOLDENDALE	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	105	1.8%	105	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOSES LAKE	86	1.5%	82	1.4%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
NEWPORT	12	0.2%	12	0.2%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
OKANOGAN	28	0.5%	28	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	14	0.2%	14	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	111	1.9%	112	1.9%	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	75	1.3%	75	1.3%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
SUNNYSIDE	16	0.3%	16	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	22	0.4%	22	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	7	0.1%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	39	0.7%	39	0.7%	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
WHITE SALMON	12	0.2%	12	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	175	3.0%	172	2.9%	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.2%</b>



## DCAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	105	1.8%	107	1.8%	121	2.1%	121	2.1%
AUBURN	252	4.3%	246	4.2%	346	5.9%	339	5.8%
BELLINGHAM	392	6.7%	392	6.7%	641	10.9%	644	11.0%
BELLTOWN	250	4.3%	246	4.2%	244	4.2%	243	4.1%
CAPITOL HILL	77	1.3%	76	1.3%	59	1.0%	56	1.0%
EVERETT	245	4.2%	245	4.2%	350	6.0%	352	6.0%
FEDERAL WAY	166	2.8%	162	2.8%	132	2.2%	128	2.2%
KING EASTSIDE	40	0.7%	39	0.7%	46	0.8%	45	0.8%
KING NORTH	114	1.9%	114	1.9%	130	2.2%	129	2.2%
KING SOUTH	236	4.0%	237	4.0%	203	3.5%	202	3.4%
MT VERNON	224	3.8%	220	3.8%	378	6.4%	375	6.4%
OAK HARBOR	53	0.9%	54	0.9%	57	1.0%	58	1.0%
RAINIER	85	1.4%	86	1.5%	71	1.2%	71	1.2%
RENTON	98	1.7%	96	1.6%	94	1.6%	92	1.6%
SKY VALLEY	129	2.2%	126	2.2%	144	2.5%	142	2.4%
SMOKEY POINT	231	3.9%	233	4.0%	269	4.6%	267	4.6%
WHITE CENTER	237	4.0%	239	4.1%	120	2.0%	124	2.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>57.8%</b>

## DCAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	203	3.5%	206	3.5%	322	5.5%	327	5.6%
BREMERTON	140	2.4%	140	2.4%	134	2.3%	133	2.3%
CHEHALIS	24	0.4%	25	0.4%	42	0.7%	43	0.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	109	1.9%	110	1.9%	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
FORKS	50	0.9%	50	0.9%	48	0.8%	48	0.8%
KELSO	70	1.2%	68	1.2%	6	0.1%	6	0.1%
LAKEWOOD	143	2.4%	143	2.4%	206	3.5%	204	3.5%
LONG BEACH	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	332	5.7%	333	5.7%	452	7.7%	458	7.8%
PIERCE NORTH	333	5.7%	331	5.6%	356	6.1%	348	5.9%
PIERCE SOUTH	288	4.9%	291	5.0%	338	5.8%	336	5.7%
PORT ANGELES	85	1.4%	85	1.5%	129	2.2%	131	2.2%
PORT TOWNSEND	12	0.2%	10	0.2%	9	0.2%	7	0.1%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	295	5.0%	297	5.1%	289	4.9%	291	5.0%
SHELTON	82	1.4%	82	1.4%	124	2.1%	123	2.1%
SOUTH BEND	4	0.1%	4	0.1%	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>41.9%</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>42.0%</b>

## DCAP Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC CENTRAL SOUND	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
CSCC NORTHEAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC NORTHWEST	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
CSCC SOUTH SOUND	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTHEAST	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
CSCC SOUTHWEST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.2%</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>

## DCAP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2022 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%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

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%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## DCAP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2022 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	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
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%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

## DCAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2022 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	42	0.7%	43	0.7%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Mason	124	2.1%	123	2.1%
Chelan	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	177	3.0%	179	3.1%	Pacific	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
Clark	4	0.1%	4	0.1%	Pend Oreille	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	1,189	20.2%	1,179	20.1%
Cowlitz	6	0.1%	6	0.1%	San Juan	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	376	6.4%	373	6.4%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Snohomish	885	15.1%	883	15.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
Grant	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	322	5.5%	327	5.6%	Thurston	452	7.7%	458	7.8%
Island	57	1.0%	58	1.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	9	0.2%	7	0.1%	Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	1,444	24.6%	1,428	24.4%	Whatcom	641	10.9%	644	11.0%
Kitsap	134	2.3%	133	2.3%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	Yakima	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>5,876</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## DCAP Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Female</b>	2,214	37.8%	2,214	37.8%
<b>Male</b>	3,645	62.2%	3,645	62.2%
<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>515</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>5,344</b>	<b>91.2%</b>	<b>5,344</b>	<b>91.2%</b>
White	3,924	67.0%	3,924	67.0%
Black/African American	565	9.6%	565	9.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	157	2.7%	157	2.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	412	7.0%	412	7.0%
Two or More Races	176	3.0%	176	3.0%
Race Not Reported	110	1.9%	110	1.9%

Marital Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Separated</b>			389	6.6%
<b>Married</b>			146	2.5%
<b>Never Married</b>			3,904	66.6%
<b>Divorced</b>			1,041	17.8%
<b>Widowed</b>			95	1.6%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>			284	4.8%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	5,780	98.7%	5,780	98.7%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	57	1.0%	57	1.0%
<b>U.S. National<sup>22</sup></b>	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
<b>Undocumented Noncitizen<sup>23</sup></b>	15	0.3%	15	0.3%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	3	0.1%	3	0.1%

<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).

<sup>23</sup> CEAP is one of the few programs that an undocumented noncitizen is qualified to receive.

## DCAP Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

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

Homeless Status	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
Homeless <sup>24</sup>	4,503	76.9%	4,503	76.9%

Education Status	<u>All Adults</u>	
Less than a High School Diploma	1,482	25.3%
High School Graduate or GED	3,017	51.5%
Some College or College Degree	1,350	23.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	10	0.2%

Age	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
< 1 Year Old	N/A			
1 – 5 Years Old				
6 – 10 Years Old				
11 – 15 Years Old				
16 – 17 Years Old				
18 – 24 Years Old	263	4.5%	263	4.5%
25 – 34 Years Old	2,014	34.4%	2,014	34.4%
35 – 44 Years Old	2,057	35.1%	2,057	35.1%
45 – 54 Years Old	1,107	18.9%	1,107	18.9%
55 – 64 Years Old	405	6.9%	405	6.9%
65+ Years Old	13	0.2%	13	0.2%
Average Age of Adults	38.6 Years			

Length of Stay	<u>All Adults</u>	
Average Length of Stay <sup>25</sup>	N/A	

<sup>24</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>25</sup> Average cumulative months adult clients received CEAP since July 1997.



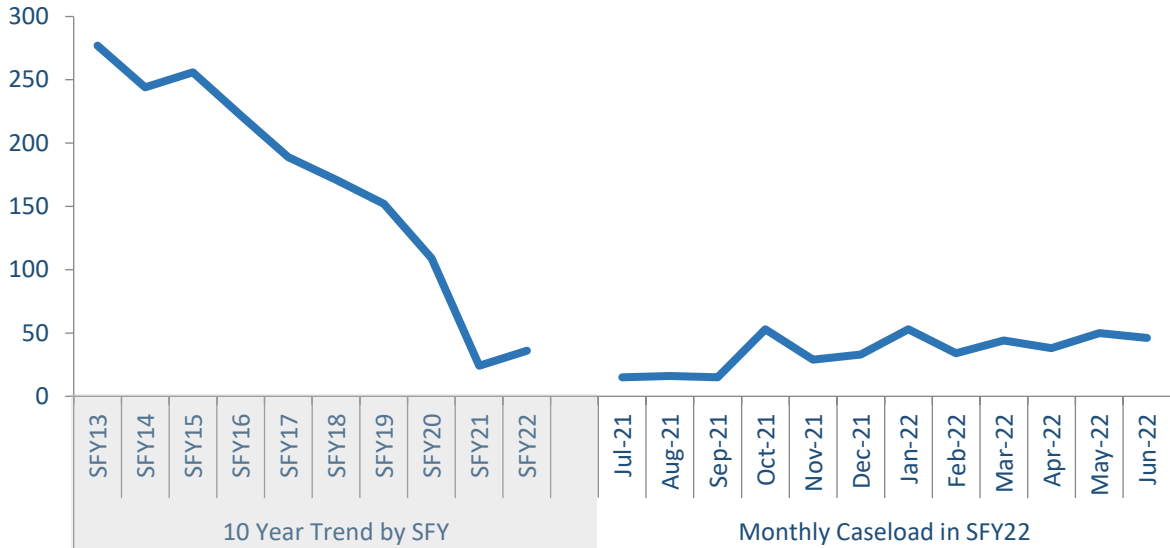
## Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

	SFY 2021	SFY 2022	Change	
	(July 2020-June 2021)	(July 2021-June 2022)		
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	24 (10 - 42)	36 (15 - 53)	50.0% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	84 (35 - 149)	114 (40 - 178)	35.7% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	30 (12 - 50)	42 (16 - 65)	40.0% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	54 (23 - 99)	72 (24 - 113)	33.3% (Increase)	↑
State Population <sup>26</sup>	7,766,925	7,864,400	1.3% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	64.3%	63.2%	-1.1% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	3.5	3.2	-0.3 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Children Per Case	2.3	2.0	-0.3 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Children Per Adult	1.8	1.7	-0.1 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) <sup>27</sup>	\$1,184.02 (\$1,105.13 - \$1,239.02)	\$1,155.67 (\$1,081.38 - \$1,219.38)	-2.4% (Decrease)	↓

<sup>26</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>27</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds

DCA Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY13	277	SFY18	171
SFY14	244	SFY19	152
SFY15	256	SFY20	109
SFY16	222	SFY21	24
SFY17	189	SFY22	36

SFY 2022	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	15	53	\$18,291	\$1,219.38
August	16	52	\$17,302	\$1,081.39
September	15	40	\$17,684	\$1,178.92
October	53	170	\$58,989	\$1,113.00
November	29	92	\$34,970	\$1,205.88
December	33	111	\$40,114	\$1,215.59
January	53	178	\$62,840	\$1,185.66
February	34	118	\$40,075	\$1,178.68
March	44	135	\$53,046	\$1,205.60
April	38	118	\$44,447	\$1,169.67
May	50	159	\$58,167	\$1,163.34
June	46	139	\$53,325	\$1,159.24
Mo. Avg.	36	114	\$41,604	\$1,155.67

Annual Undup. <sup>28</sup>	426	1365	\$499,251	\$1,171.95
-----------------------------	-----	------	-----------	------------

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	128	30.0%	448	32.8%	126	29.6%	444	32.5%
Region 2 CSOs	110	25.8%	328	24.0%	108	25.4%	316	23.2%
Region 3 CSOs	188	44.1%	589	43.2%	192	45.1%	605	44.3%
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%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>28</sup> Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	3	0.7%	12	0.9%	3	0.7%	12	0.9%
ELLENSBURG	2	0.5%	8	0.6%	2	0.5%	8	0.6%
GOLDENDALE	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
KENNEWICK	26	6.1%	89	6.5%	26	6.1%	89	6.5%
MOSES LAKE	8	1.9%	27	2.0%	8	1.9%	27	2.0%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	2	0.5%	9	0.7%	2	0.5%	9	0.7%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	16	3.8%	53	3.9%	20	4.7%	70	5.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	38	8.9%	133	9.7%	33	7.7%	114	8.4%
SUNNYSIDE	5	1.2%	21	1.5%	4	0.9%	19	1.4%
TOPPENISH	4	0.9%	16	1.2%	4	0.9%	16	1.2%
WALLA WALLA	4	0.9%	12	0.9%	4	0.9%	12	0.9%
WENATCHEE	3	0.7%	13	1.0%	3	0.7%	13	1.0%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	16	3.8%	53	3.9%	16	3.8%	53	3.9%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>32.5%</b>

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	9	2.1%	28	2.1%	8	1.9%	22	1.6%
AUBURN	9	2.1%	32	2.3%	9	2.1%	32	2.3%
BELLINGHAM	5	1.2%	16	1.2%	5	1.2%	16	1.2%
BELLTOWN	4	0.9%	8	0.6%	4	0.9%	8	0.6%
CAPITOL HILL	4	0.9%	10	0.7%	5	1.2%	13	1.0%
EVERETT	16	3.8%	47	3.4%	16	3.8%	47	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	5	1.2%	14	1.0%	6	1.4%	16	1.2%
KING EASTSIDE	3	0.7%	12	0.9%	3	0.7%	12	0.9%
KING NORTH	9	2.1%	23	1.7%	9	2.1%	23	1.7%
KING SOUTH	14	3.3%	42	3.1%	14	3.3%	42	3.1%
MT VERNON	4	0.9%	11	0.8%	4	0.9%	11	0.8%
OAK HARBOR	4	0.9%	10	0.7%	4	0.9%	10	0.7%
RAINIER	4	0.9%	11	0.8%	3	0.7%	8	0.6%
RENTON	7	1.6%	26	1.9%	6	1.4%	21	1.5%
SKY VALLEY	2	0.5%	11	0.8%	1	0.2%	8	0.6%
SMOKEY POINT	7	1.6%	19	1.4%	7	1.6%	19	1.4%
WHITE CENTER	4	0.9%	8	0.6%	4	0.9%	8	0.6%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>23.2%</b>

## DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	0.7%	8	0.6%	3	0.7%	8	0.6%
BREMERTON	4	0.9%	10	0.7%	3	0.7%	6	0.4%
CHEHALIS	8	1.9%	25	1.8%	8	1.9%	25	1.8%
COLUMBIA RIVER	35	8.2%	108	7.9%	35	8.2%	110	8.1%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	16	3.8%	48	3.5%	17	4.0%	52	3.8%
LAKESWOOD	35	8.2%	127	9.3%	36	8.5%	129	9.5%
LONG BEACH	2	0.5%	7	0.5%	2	0.5%	7	0.5%
OLYMPIA	14	3.3%	48	3.5%	16	3.8%	54	4.0%
PIERCE NORTH	14	3.3%	36	2.6%	14	3.3%	36	2.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	23	5.4%	74	5.4%	24	5.6%	80	5.9%
PORT ANGELES	3	0.7%	7	0.5%	3	0.7%	7	0.5%
PORT TOWNSEND	1	0.2%	3	0.2%	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	21	4.9%	61	4.5%	21	4.9%	61	4.5%
SHELTON	7	1.6%	21	1.5%	7	1.6%	21	1.5%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	2	0.5%	6	0.4%	2	0.5%	6	0.4%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>44.3%</b>

## DCA Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	3	0.7%	11	0.8%	Lewis	8	1.9%	25	1.8%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	21	4.9%	68	5.0%	Mason	7	1.6%	21	1.5%
Chelan	2	0.5%	9	0.7%	Okanogan	2	0.5%	9	0.7%
Clallam	3	0.7%	7	0.5%	Pacific	2	0.5%	7	0.5%
Clark	35	8.2%	110	8.1%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	94	22.1%	302	22.1%
Cowlitz	17	4.0%	52	3.8%	San Juan	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Douglas	1	0.2%	4	0.3%	Skagit	3	0.7%	9	0.7%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	2	0.5%	6	0.4%
Franklin	5	1.2%	21	1.5%	Snohomish	32	7.5%	96	7.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	53	12.4%	184	13.5%
Grant	5	1.2%	16	1.2%	Stevens	3	0.7%	12	0.9%
Grays Harbor	3	0.7%	8	0.6%	Thurston	16	3.8%	54	4.0%
Island	4	0.9%	10	0.7%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	0.2%	3	0.2%	Walla Walla	4	0.9%	12	0.9%
King	64	15.0%	187	13.7%	Whatcom	5	1.2%	16	1.2%
Kitsap	3	0.7%	6	0.4%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	2	0.5%	8	0.6%	Yakima	24	5.6%	88	6.4%
Klickitat	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	426	100.0%	1,365	100.0%

## DCA Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
<b>Female</b>	818	59.9%	404	77.5%
<b>Male</b>	547	40.1%	117	22.5%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>20.5%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>29</sup></b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>79.5%</b>
White	567	41.5%	249	47.8%
Black/African American	263	19.3%	94	18.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	62	4.5%	26	5.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	26	1.9%	13	2.5%
Two or More Races	88	6.4%	22	4.2%
Race Not Reported	38	2.8%	10	1.9%

Marital Status	All Adults	
<b>Separated</b>	46	8.8%
<b>Married</b>	103	19.8%
<b>Never Married</b>	279	53.6%
<b>Divorced</b>	90	17.3%
<b>Widowed</b>	2	0.4%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	1	0.2%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	1,340	98.2%	498	95.6%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	25	1.8%	23	4.4%
<b>U.S. National<sup>30</sup></b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	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).



## DCA Client Demographics, SFY 2022 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>31</sup>	61	4.5%	30	5.8%

Education Status	All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	82	15.7%
High School Graduate or GED	247	47.4%
Some College or College Degree	191	36.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1	0.2%

Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	46	3.4%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	261	19.1%		
6 – 10 Years Old	271	19.9%		
11 – 15 Years Old	202	14.8%		
16 – 17 Years Old	64	4.7%		
18 – 24 Years Old	54	4.0%	54	10.4%
25 – 34 Years Old	244	17.9%	244	46.8%
35 – 44 Years Old	169	12.4%	169	32.4%
45 – 54 Years Old	51	3.7%	51	9.8%
55 – 64 Years Old	3	0.2%	3	0.6%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Age of Children	7.8 Years			
Average Age of Adults	33.9 Years			

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay <sup>32</sup>	1.7 Months

<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.

<sup>32</sup> Average cumulative number of months adult clients received DCA since July 1997.

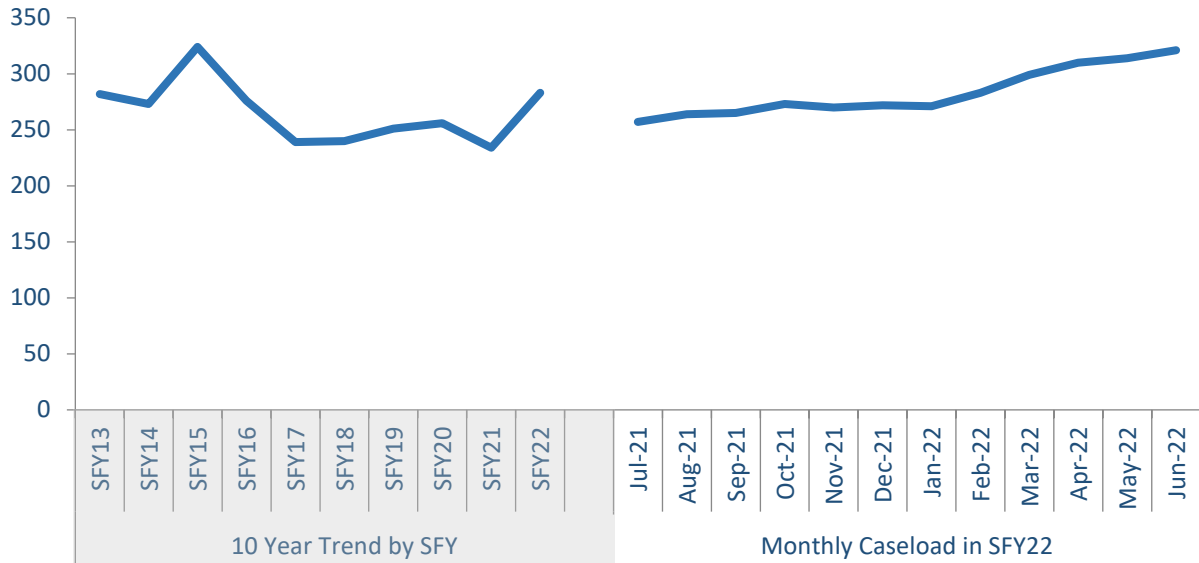
## Selected Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

	SFY 2021 (July 2020-June 2021)	SFY 2022 (July 2021-June 2022)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	234 (225 - 244)	283 (257 - 321)	20.9% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	239 (230 - 254)	296 (269 - 338)	23.8% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	234 (225 - 245)	283 (258 - 322)	20.9% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	6 (4 - 9)	14 (10 - 28)	133.3% (Increase)	↑
State Population <sup>33</sup>	7,766,925	7,864,400	1.3% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	2.5%	4.7%	2.2% Point (Increase)	↑
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>34</sup>	\$48.89 (\$45.10 - \$55.10)	\$45.41 (\$37.21 - \$53.07)	-7.1% (Decrease)	↓

<sup>33</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>34</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

### OAR Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022

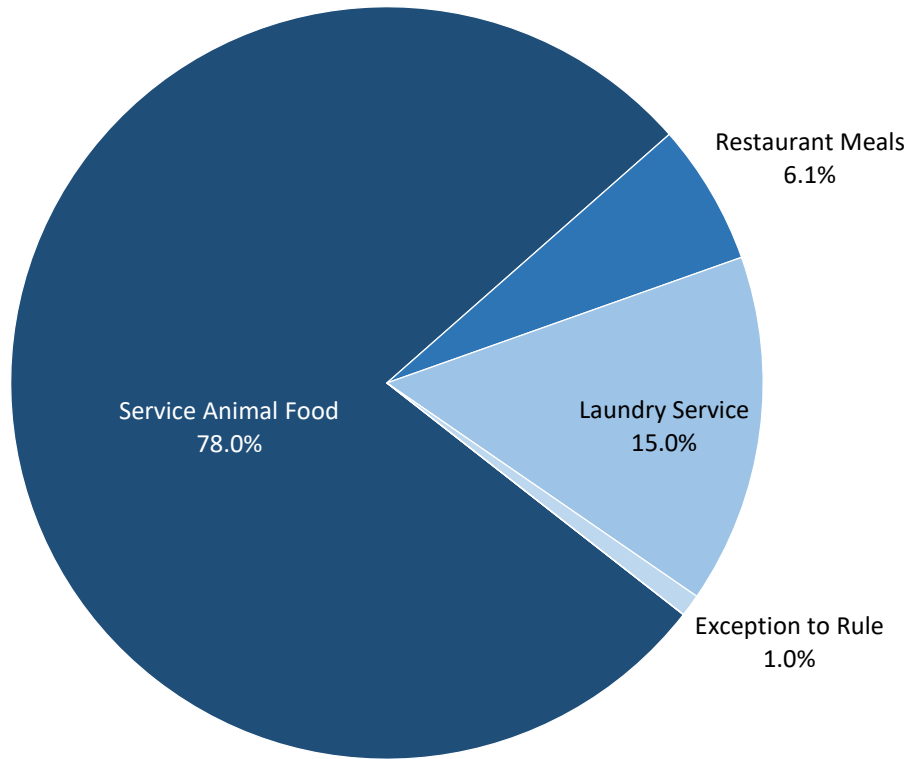


SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY13	282	SFY18	240
SFY14	273	SFY19	251
SFY15	324	SFY20	256
SFY16	276	SFY21	234
SFY17	239	SFY22	283

SFY 2022	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	257	269	\$13,169	\$51.24
August	264	277	\$12,026	\$45.55
September	265	278	\$12,035	\$45.41
October	273	301	\$12,866	\$47.13
November	270	281	\$14,329	\$53.07
December	272	283	\$13,545	\$49.80
January	271	277	\$12,027	\$44.38
February	283	293	\$12,019	\$42.47
March	299	310	\$12,924	\$43.22
April	310	318	\$14,450	\$46.61
May	314	331	\$12,867	\$40.98
June	321	338	\$11,944	\$37.21
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>\$12,850</b>	<b>\$45.41</b>
<b>Annual Undup.<sup>35</sup></b>	<b>427</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>\$154,200</b>	<b>\$361.12</b>

<sup>35</sup> Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

**Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type<sup>36</sup>, SFY 2022**



OAR Case Type	Average Monthly OAR Caseload	
	# of Cases	% of Total
Service Animal Food	244	78.0%
Laundry Service	47	15.0%
Restaurant Meals	19	6.1%
Exception to Rule	3	1.0%
Telephone	0	0.0%
Home Delivered Meals	0	0.0%
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>36</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 2022 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	127	39.6%	137	40.5%	159	49.5%	169	50.0%
Region 2 CSOs	40	12.5%	41	12.1%	93	29.0%	94	27.8%
Region 3 CSOs	22	6.9%	28	8.3%	69	21.5%	75	22.2%
CSCCs	126	39.3%	126	37.3%	N/A			
HCS	6	1.9%	6	1.8%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
ELLENSBURG	18	5.6%	22	6.5%	18	5.6%	22	6.5%
GOLDENDALE	21	6.5%	24	7.1%	21	6.5%	24	7.1%
KENNEWICK	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
MOSES LAKE	64	19.9%	65	19.2%	68	21.2%	69	20.4%
NEWPORT	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
SPOKANE MAPLE	7	2.2%	7	2.1%	14	4.4%	14	4.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	8	2.5%	8	2.4%	16	5.0%	16	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%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
WENATCHEE	3	0.9%	5	1.5%	4	1.2%	6	1.8%
WHITE SALMON	3	0.9%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
YAKIMA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>50.0%</b>

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
AUBURN	5	1.6%	5	1.5%	7	2.2%	7	2.1%
BELLINGHAM	7	2.2%	7	2.1%	16	5.0%	16	4.7%
BELLTOWN	4	1.2%	4	1.2%	6	1.9%	6	1.8%
CAPITOL HILL	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
EVERETT	4	1.2%	5	1.5%	11	3.4%	12	3.6%
FEDERAL WAY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
KING EASTSIDE	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
KING NORTH	6	1.9%	6	1.8%	11	3.4%	11	3.3%
KING SOUTH	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	6	1.9%	6	1.8%
MT VERNON	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	6	1.9%	6	1.8%
OAK HARBOR	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
RAINIER	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
RENTON	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
SMOKEY POINT	3	0.9%	3	0.9%	6	1.9%	6	1.8%
WHITE CENTER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.6%	5	1.5%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>27.8%</b>

## OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	0.3%	1	0.3%	8	2.5%	8	2.4%
BREMERTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	1.9%	6	1.8%
CHEHALIS	3	0.9%	4	1.2%	5	1.6%	6	1.8%
COLUMBIA RIVER	5	1.6%	10	3.0%	11	3.4%	16	4.7%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	5	1.6%	5	1.5%
LAKESWOOD	3	0.9%	3	0.9%	5	1.6%	5	1.5%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	9	2.8%	9	2.7%
PIERCE NORTH	5	1.6%	5	1.5%	10	3.1%	10	3.0%
PIERCE SOUTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
PORT ANGELES	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.2%	4	1.2%
SHELTON	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>22.2%</b>



## OAR Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 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	126	39.3%	126	37.3%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>39.3%</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>37.3%</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 2022 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	0.3%	1	0.3%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3%</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	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	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
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>2</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

## OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2022 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>	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
<b>BREMERTON HCS</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>CHEHALIS HCS</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>KELSO HCS</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>OLYMPIA HCS</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>PORT ANGELES HCS</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>STEILACOOM HCS</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>TACOMA HCS</b>	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
<b>VANCOUVER HCS</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.9%</b>

## OAR Caseload by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	4	1.2%	4	1.2%	Lewis	5	1.6%	6	1.8%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Benton	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	Mason	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Chelan	3	0.9%	5	1.5%	Okanogan	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
Clallam	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	11	3.4%	16	4.7%	Pend Oreille	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	20	6.2%	20	5.9%
Cowlitz	5	1.6%	5	1.5%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	Skagit	6	1.9%	6	1.8%
Ferry	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	Snohomish	22	6.9%	23	6.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	29	9.0%	29	8.6%
Grant	63	19.6%	64	18.9%	Stevens	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
Grays Harbor	8	2.5%	8	2.4%	Thurston	9	2.8%	9	2.7%
Island	3	0.9%	3	0.9%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	Walla Walla	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
King	46	14.3%	46	13.6%	Whatcom	16	5.0%	16	4.7%
Kitsap	6	1.9%	6	1.8%	Whitman	2	0.6%	2	0.6%
Kittitas	18	5.6%	22	6.5%	Yakima	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
Klickitat	24	7.5%	27	8.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
<b>State Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## OAR Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Adults</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>95.3%</b>

Gender		
	All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	206	60.9%
<b>Male</b>	132	39.1%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race		
	All Clients	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10.1%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>37</sup></b>	<b>304</b>	<b>89.9%</b>
White	262	77.5%
Black/African American	13	3.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	2.4%
Two or More Races	5	1.5%
Race Not Reported	12	3.6%

Marital Status		
	All Adults	
<b>Separated</b>	25	7.8%
<b>Married</b>	7	2.2%
<b>Never Married</b>	161	50.0%
<b>Divorced</b>	117	36.3%
<b>Widowed</b>	11	3.4%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	1	0.3%

Citizenship Status		
	All Clients	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	335	99.1%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	3	0.9%
<b>U.S. National<sup>38</sup></b>	0	0.0%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%

<sup>37</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>38</sup> U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

## OAR Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

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

<u>All Clients</u>		
Homeless <sup>39</sup>	55	16.3%

<u>All Adults</u>		
Less than a High School Diploma	71	22.0%
High School Graduate or GED	156	48.4%
Some College or College Degree	92	28.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3	0.9%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Age		
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	2	0.6%
6 – 10 Years Old	4	1.2%
11 – 15 Years Old	9	2.7%
16 – 17 Years Old	1	0.3%
18 – 24 Years Old	14	4.1%
25 – 34 Years Old	28	8.3%
35 – 44 Years Old	65	19.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	82	24.3%
55 – 64 Years Old	92	27.2%
65+ Years Old	41	12.1%
Average Age of Clients	48.1 Years	

<sup>39</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 Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

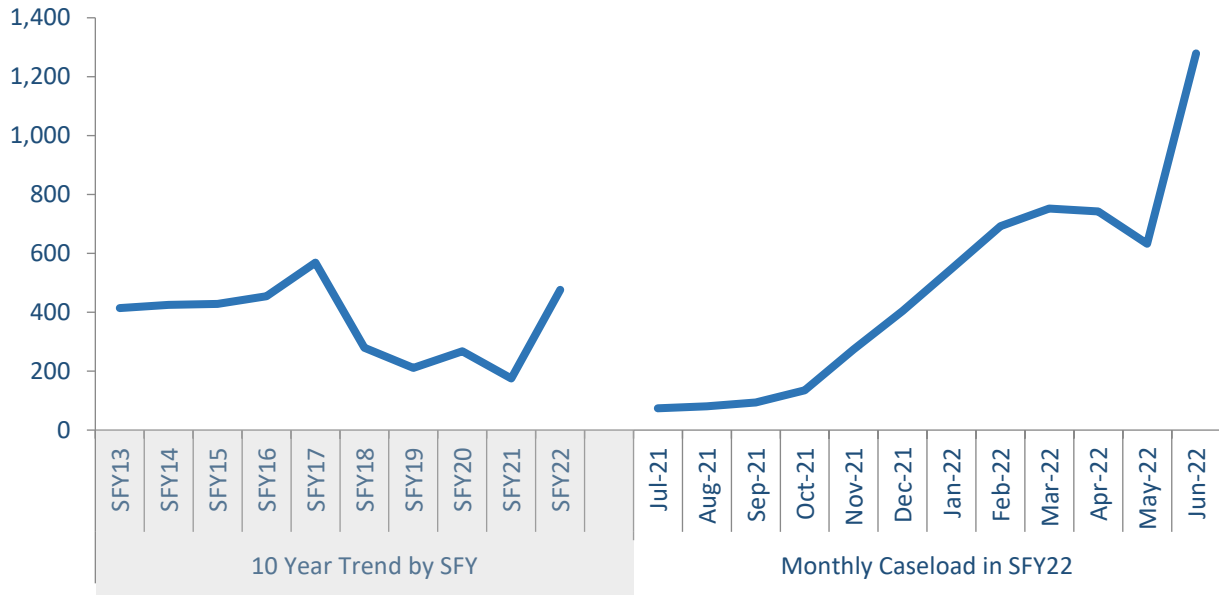
	SFY 2021	SFY 2022	Change	
	(July 2020-June 2021)	(July 2021-June 2022)		
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)</b> <sup>40</sup>	175 (69 - 235)	476 (74 - 1,279)	172.0% (Increase)	↑
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	204 (86 - 272)	519 (93 - 1,392)	154.4% (Increase)	↑
<b>State Population<sup>41</sup> Age 18 and Over</b>	6,084,554	6,164,228	1.3% (Increase)	↑
<b>Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Population 18 and Over</b>	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	1.2	1.1	0.1 Point (Decrease)	↓
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)</b> <sup>42</sup>	\$357.82 (\$342.44 - \$373.75)	\$350.17 (\$239.98 - \$415.73)	-2.1% (Decrease)	↓

<sup>40</sup> In 2021 and 2022, Washington saw an increase in Afghan and Ukrainians eligible to receive Refugee Cash Assistance.

<sup>41</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

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

### RCA Clients, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Monthly Average Cases	SFY	Monthly Average Cases
SFY13	414	SFY18	280
SFY14	425	SFY19	211
SFY15	428	SFY20	268
SFY16	454	SFY21	175
SFY17	569	SFY22	476

SFY 2022	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	74	93	\$30,764	\$415.73
August	81	102	\$33,353	\$411.77
September	94	113	\$35,739	\$380.20
October	135	152	\$38,115	\$282.33
November	273	303	\$87,293	\$319.75
December	404	437	\$148,307	\$367.10
January	548	589	\$200,642	\$366.14
February	692	757	\$264,492	\$382.21
March	752	818	\$300,860	\$400.08
April	743	798	\$300,624	\$404.61
May	633	676	\$253,057	\$399.77
June	1,279	1,392	\$306,933	\$239.98
Mo. Avg.	476	519	\$166,681	\$350.17



Annual Undup. <sup>43</sup>	1,898	1,967	\$2,000,178	\$1,053.83
-----------------------------	-------	-------	-------------	------------

### RCA Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated

Country	# of Clients	% of Statewide Clients
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>100%</b>
Ukraine	883	44.9%
Afghanistan	818	41.6%
Cuba	83	4.2%
Sudan	22	1.1%
Moldova	17	0.9%
Somalia	17	0.9%
Syria	17	0.9%
Iran	16	0.8%
Russia	13	0.7%
Iraq	10	0.5%
<b>Countries with Less than 10 Clients</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

<sup>43</sup> Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	238	12.5%	256	13.0%	235	12.4%	253	12.9%
Region 2 CSOs	1,226	64.6%	1,234	62.7%	1,235	65.1%	1,244	63.2%
Region 3 CSOs	434	22.9%	477	24.3%	427	22.5%	469	23.8%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	80	4.2%	80	4.1%	78	4.1%	78	4.0%
MOSES LAKE	21	1.1%	23	1.2%	20	1.1%	22	1.1%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	61	3.2%	65	3.3%	59	3.1%	63	3.2%
SPOKANE TRENT	74	3.9%	86	4.4%	76	4.0%	88	4.5%
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	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
WENATCHEE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
YAKIMA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	128	6.7%	103	5.2%	131	6.9%	106	5.4%
AUBURN	183	9.6%	191	9.7%	181	9.5%	188	9.6%
BELLINGHAM	31	1.6%	33	1.7%	31	1.6%	33	1.7%
BELLTOWN	14	0.7%	15	0.8%	13	0.7%	13	0.7%
CAPITOL HILL	12	0.6%	11	0.6%	11	0.6%	11	0.6%
EVERETT	81	4.3%	91	4.6%	79	4.2%	89	4.5%
FEDERAL WAY	97	5.1%	99	5.0%	99	5.2%	101	5.1%
KING EASTSIDE	39	2.1%	40	2.0%	41	2.2%	43	2.2%
KING NORTH	20	1.1%	22	1.1%	20	1.1%	22	1.1%
KING SOUTH	319	16.8%	324	16.5%	323	17.0%	329	16.7%
MT VERNON	9	0.5%	9	0.5%	9	0.5%	9	0.5%
OAK HARBOR	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
RAINIER	48	2.5%	49	2.5%	47	2.5%	49	2.5%
RENTON	73	3.8%	72	3.7%	74	3.9%	73	3.7%
SKY VALLEY	12	0.6%	12	0.6%	12	0.6%	12	0.6%
SMOKEY POINT	19	1.0%	21	1.1%	19	1.0%	21	1.1%
WHITE CENTER	139	7.3%	140	7.1%	143	7.5%	143	7.3%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>62.7%</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>65.1%</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>63.2%</b>

## RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2022 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	5	0.3%	6	0.3%	5	0.3%	6	0.3%
CHEHALIS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	260	13.7%	287	14.6%	260	13.7%	287	14.6%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
LAKEWOOD	21	1.1%	24	1.2%	20	1.1%	23	1.2%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	11	0.6%	11	0.6%	11	0.6%	11	0.6%
PIERCE NORTH	34	1.8%	36	1.8%	31	1.6%	33	1.7%
PIERCE SOUTH	25	1.3%	27	1.4%	24	1.3%	25	1.3%
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	77	4.1%	84	4.3%	75	4.0%	82	4.2%
SHELTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>23.8%</b>

## RCA Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2022 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	62	3.3%	60	3.1%	Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	260	13.7%	287	14.6%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	150	7.9%	163	8.3%
Cowlitz	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	9	0.5%	9	0.5%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	16	0.8%	18	0.9%	Snohomish	241	12.7%	228	11.6%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	135	7.1%	151	7.7%
Grant	20	1.1%	22	1.1%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Thurston	11	0.6%	11	0.6%
Island	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
King	953	50.2%	973	49.5%	Whatcom	31	1.6%	33	1.7%
Kitsap	5	0.3%	6	0.3%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	1,898	100.0%	1,967	100.0%

## RCA Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<u>All Clients</u>		
<b>Female</b>	912	46.4%
<b>Male</b>	1,054	53.6%
<b>Unknown</b>	1	0.1%

<u>All Clients</u>		
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>44</sup></b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>94.3%</b>
White	1,039	52.8%
Black/African American	68	3.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	319	16.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.1%
Two or More Races	13	0.7%
Race Not Reported	415	21.1%

<u>All Clients</u>		
<b>Separated</b>	18	0.9%
<b>Married</b>	648	32.9%
<b>Never Married</b>	1,167	59.3%
<b>Divorced</b>	63	3.2%
<b>Widowed</b>	56	2.8%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	15	0.8%

<u>All Clients</u>		
<b>Refugee<sup>45</sup></b>	1,770	90.0%
<b>Not Refugee</b>	140	7.1%
<b>Asylee</b>	24	1.2%
<b>Cuban/Haitian</b>	17	0.9%
<b>Special Immigrant</b>	14	0.7%
<b>Amerasian</b>	2	0.1%

<sup>44</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>45</sup> Refugees includes Afghan and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees who did not enter the U.S. with refugee status, but were eligible for all federal benefits available to refugees.

## RCA Client Demographics, SFY 2022 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
All Clients		
Homeless <sup>46</sup>	312	15.9%

Education Status		
All Clients		
Less than a High School Diploma	237	12.0%
High School Graduate or GED	969	49.3%
Some College or College Degree	612	31.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	149	7.6%

Age		
All Clients		
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 – 24 Years Old	721	36.7%
25 – 34 Years Old	685	34.8%
35 – 44 Years Old	172	8.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	155	7.9%
55 – 64 Years Old	165	8.4%
65+ Years Old	69	3.5%
Average Age of Adults		
	32.5 Years	

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay <sup>47</sup>	3.4 Months

<sup>46</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>47</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>48</sup>, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

	SFY 2021	SFY 2022	Change	
	(July 2020-June 2021)	(July 2021-June 2022)		
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	40,764 (40,574 - 40,941)	40,592 (40,473 - 40,734)	-0.4% (Decrease)	↓
<b>State Population<sup>49</sup></b>	7,766,925	7,864,400	1.3% (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>	6,084,554	6,164,228	1.3% (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>50</sup></b>	\$39.13 (\$38.25 - \$40.00)	\$38.25 (\$38.25 - \$38.26)	-2.2% (Decrease)	↓

<sup>48</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.

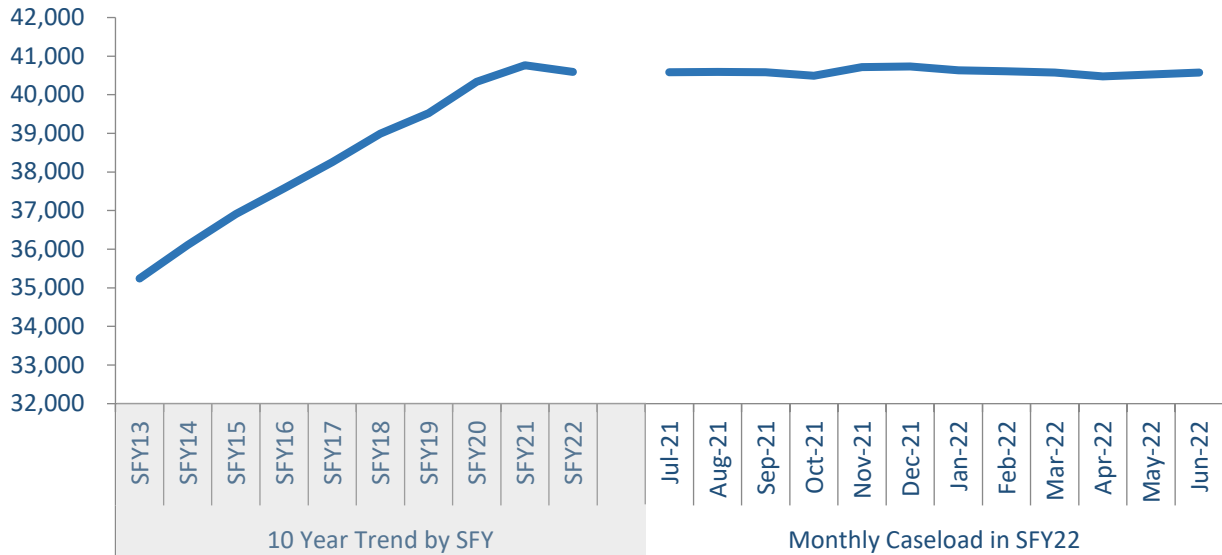
Currently ESA is allotted maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who meet one or more of these criteria: (1) are grandfathered-in SSI recipients (also called Mandatory Income Level clients by SSI); (2) have an SSI-ineligible spouse; (3) are age 65 or older; (4) are blind; (5) are 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>49</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>50</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

**SSP Clients SFY 2013 – 2022**



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY13	35,241	SFY18	38,996
SFY14	36,110	SFY19	39,522
SFY15	36,908	SFY20	40,331
SFY16	37,577	SFY21	40,764
SFY17	38,254	SFY22	40,592

SFY 2022	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	40,582	\$1,552,435	\$38.25
August	40,593	\$1,552,818	\$38.25
September	40,586	\$1,552,474	\$38.25
October	40,490	\$1,548,955	\$38.26
November	40,712	\$1,557,566	\$38.26
December	40,734	\$1,558,211	\$38.25
January	40,632	\$1,554,195	\$38.25
February	40,611	\$1,553,392	\$38.25
March	40,578	\$1,552,282	\$38.25
April	40,473	\$1,548,266	\$38.25
May	40,528	\$1,550,140	\$38.25
June	40,579	\$1,552,168	\$38.25
<b>Mo. Avg.</b>	<b>40,592</b>	<b>\$1,552,742</b>	<b>\$38.25</b>
<b>Annual Undup.<sup>51</sup></b>	<b>45,322</b>	<b>\$18,632,903</b>	<b>\$411.12</b>

<sup>51</sup> Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

## SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot

Overview	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	1,886	4.6%	8,052	19.8%
Region 2 CSOs	4,561	11.2%	20,614	50.8%
Region 3 CSOs	2,560	6.3%	11,898	29.3%
CSCCs	14,528	35.8%	N/A	
HCS	16,597	40.9%	N/A	
DDA LTC and Spec Programs	447	1.1%	N/A	
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	15	<0.1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>40,579</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>40,579</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	36	0.1%	131	0.3%
COLFAX	26	0.1%	97	0.2%
COLVILLE	82	0.2%	297	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	18	<0.1%	106	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	29	0.1%	88	0.2%
KENNEWICK	279	0.7%	1,210	3.0%
MOSES LAKE	131	0.3%	505	1.2%
NEWPORT	43	0.1%	136	0.3%
OKANOGAN	78	0.2%	289	0.7%
REPUBLIC	18	<0.1%	70	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	195	0.5%	1,147	2.8%
SPOKANE TRENT	377	0.9%	1,691	4.2%
SUNNYSIDE	80	0.2%	276	0.7%
TOPPENISH	72	0.2%	274	0.7%
WALLA WALLA	69	0.2%	308	0.8%
WENATCHEE	109	0.3%	432	1.1%
WHITE SALMON	10	<0.1%	45	0.1%
YAKIMA	234	0.6%	950	2.3%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>19.8%</b>

## SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	444	1.1%	1,647	4.1%
AUBURN	212	0.5%	1,022	2.5%
BELLINGHAM	296	0.7%	1,123	2.8%
BELLTOWN	216	0.5%	1,464	3.6%
CAPITOL HILL	205	0.5%	1,107	2.7%
EVERETT	265	0.7%	1,338	3.3%
FEDERAL WAY	189	0.5%	926	2.3%
KING EASTSIDE	547	1.3%	2,028	5.0%
KING NORTH	308	0.8%	1,577	3.9%
KING SOUTH	318	0.8%	1,586	3.9%
MT VERNON	132	0.3%	596	1.5%
OAK HARBOR	42	0.1%	178	0.4%
RAINIER	357	0.9%	1,649	4.1%
RENTON	386	1.0%	1,501	3.7%
SKY VALLEY	97	0.2%	298	0.7%
SMOKEY POINT	142	0.3%	652	1.6%
WHITE CENTER	405	1.0%	1,922	4.7%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>20,614</b>	<b>50.8%</b>

## SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	130	0.3%	568	1.4%
BREMERTON	211	0.5%	895	2.2%
CHEHALIS	108	0.3%	472	1.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER	489	1.2%	2,383	5.9%
FORKS	12	<0.1%	68	0.2%
KELSO	133	0.3%	619	1.5%
LAKEWOOD	251	0.6%	1,086	2.7%
LONG BEACH	24	0.1%	88	0.2%
OLYMPIA	277	0.7%	1,188	2.9%
PIERCE NORTH	232	0.6%	1,259	3.1%
PIERCE SOUTH	281	0.7%	1,385	3.4%
PORT ANGELES	48	0.1%	348	0.9%
PORT TOWNSEND	39	0.1%	183	0.5%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	240	0.6%	934	2.3%
SHELTON	63	0.2%	298	0.7%
SOUTH BEND	14	<0.1%	86	0.2%
STEVENSON	8	<0.1%	38	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>11,898</b>	<b>29.3%</b>

## SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	14,528	35.8%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>14,528</b>	<b>35.8%</b>

Other Locations	Office of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA LTC & Spec Programs	447	1.1%
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>447</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

## SSP Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	50	0.1%
COLVILLE HCS	101	0.2%
ELLENSBURG HCS	33	0.1%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	10	<0.1%
MOSES LAKE HCS	219	0.5%
OKANOGAN HCS	75	0.2%
SPOKANE HCS	1,218	3.0%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	254	0.6%
TRI-CITIES HCS	499	1.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS	82	0.2%
WENATCHEE HCS	81	0.2%
YAKIMA HCS	229	0.6%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	1,202	3.0%
BELLINGHAM HCS	509	1.3%
EVERETT HCS	910	2.2%
HOLGATE HCS	5,942	14.6%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	712	1.8%
OAK HARBOR HCS	0	0.0%
SKYKOMISH HCS	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	1	<0.1%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>9,276</b>	<b>22.9%</b>



## SSP Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS	175	0.4%
BREMERTON HCS	273	0.7%
CHEHALIS HCS	158	0.4%
KELSO HCS	201	0.5%
OLYMPIA HCS	368	0.9%
PORT ANGELES HCS	93	0.2%
STEILACOOM HCS	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS	1,939	4.8%
VANCOUVER HCS	1,263	3.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>11.0%</b>

## SSP Clients by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	86	0.2%	Lewis	470	1.2%
Asotin	124	0.3%	Lincoln	53	0.1%
Benton	785	1.9%	Mason	299	0.7%
Chelan	312	0.8%	Okanogan	288	0.7%
Clallam	415	1.0%	Pacific	173	0.4%
Clark	2,393	5.9%	Pend Oreille	134	0.3%
Columbia	30	0.1%	Pierce	4,660	11.5%
Cowlitz	603	1.5%	San Juan	50	0.1%
Douglas	119	0.3%	Skagit	542	1.3%
Ferry	74	0.2%	Skamania	39	0.1%
Franklin	428	1.1%	Snohomish	3,923	9.7%
Garfield	8	<0.1%	Spokane	2,787	6.9%
Grant	427	1.1%	Stevens	294	0.7%
Grays Harbor	565	1.4%	Thurston	1,188	2.9%
Island	176	0.4%	Wahkiakum	17	<0.1%
Jefferson	183	0.5%	Walla Walla	275	0.7%
King	14,778	36.4%	Whatcom	1,125	2.8%
Kitsap	893	2.2%	Whitman	96	0.2%
Kittitas	106	0.3%	Yakima	1,496	3.7%
Klickitat	133	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	32	0.1%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	40,579	100.0%

## SSP Client Demographics, June 2022 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Total Clients</b>	<b>40,579</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total Adults</b>	<b>40,501</b>	<b>99.8%</b>

Gender		All Clients	
<b>Female</b>	26,158	64.5%	
<b>Male</b>	14,421	35.5%	
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0.0%	

Ethnicity and Race		All Clients	
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>52</sup></b>	<b>37,203</b>	<b>91.7%</b>	
White	19,303	47.6%	
Black/African American	2,884	7.1%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	10,302	25.4%	
American Indian/Alaska Native	800	2.0%	
Two or More Races	359	0.9%	
Race Not Reported	3,555	8.8%	

Marital Status		All Adults	
<b>Separated</b>	3,201	7.9%	
<b>Married</b>	10,227	25.3%	
<b>Never Married</b>	8,738	21.6%	
<b>Divorced</b>	9,708	24.0%	
<b>Widowed</b>	8,087	20.0%	
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	540	1.3%	

Citizenship Status		All Clients	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	34,961	86.2%	
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	5,485	13.5%	
<b>U.S. National<sup>53</sup></b>	122	0.3%	
<b>Undocumented Noncitizen</b>	11	<0.1%	
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	

<sup>52</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>53</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 2022 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
<b>Homeless Status</b>		
Homeless <sup>54</sup>	880	2.2%
<b>Education Status</b>		
Less than a High School Diploma	10,954	27.0%
High School Graduate or GED	20,106	49.6%
Some College or College Degree	5,681	14.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3,760	9.3%
<b>Age</b>		
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	11	<0.1%
6 – 10 Years Old	31	0.1%
11 – 15 Years Old	25	0.1%
16 – 17 Years Old	11	<0.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	110	0.3%
25 – 34 Years Old	292	0.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	422	1.0%
45 – 54 Years Old	485	1.2%
55 – 64 Years Old	982	2.4%
65+ Years Old	38,210	94.2%
<b>Average Age of Recipients</b>		
		73.4 Years
<b>Length of Stay</b>		
<b>Average Length of Stay<sup>55</sup></b>		93.7 Months

<sup>54</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>55</sup> Average cumulative number of months adult clients received SSP since July 1997

## Selected Working Family Support (WFS) Program Characteristics, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

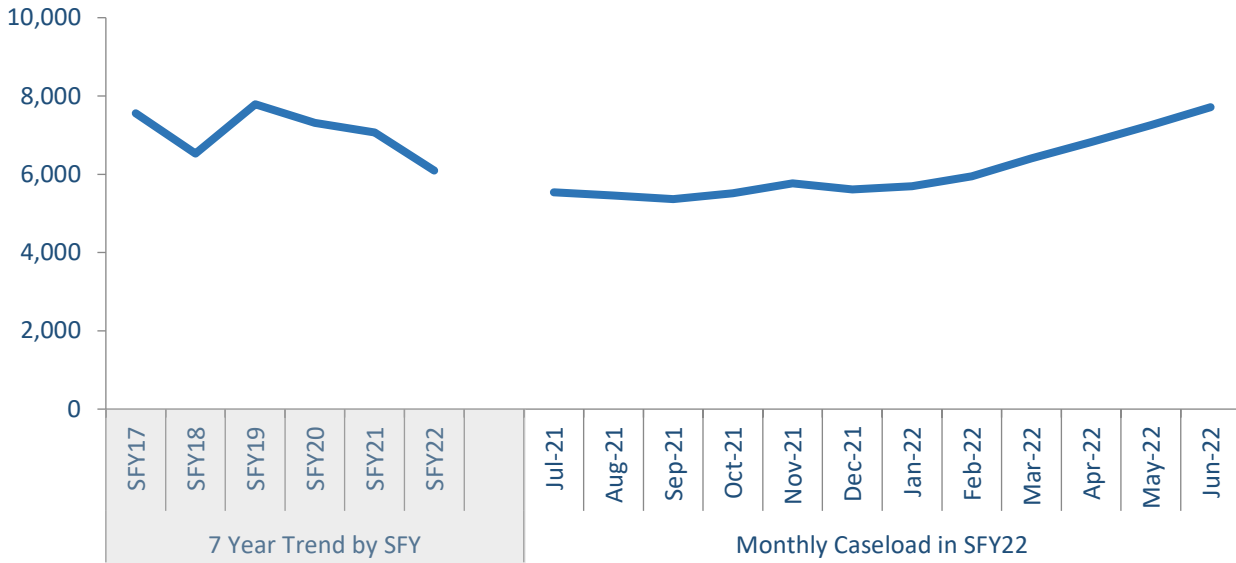
	SFY 2021	SFY 2022	Change	
	(July 2020-June 2021)	(July 2021-June 2022)		
<b>Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)<sup>56</sup></b>	7,068 (6,021 - 7,661)	6,091 (5,365 - 7,710)	-13.8% (Decrease)	↓
<b>Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)</b>	24,862 (21,235 - 26,851)	21,526 (18,832 - 27,289)	-13.4% (Decrease)	↓
<b>State Population<sup>57</sup></b>	7,766,925	7,864,400	1.3% (Increase)	↑
<b>Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Population</b>	0.4%	0.4%	No Change	=
<b>Average Persons Per Case</b>	3.5	3.5	No Change	=
<b>Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)<sup>58</sup></b>	\$10.00 (\$10.00)	\$10.00 (\$10.00)	No Change	=

<sup>56</sup> The decrease of the WFS caseload correlates to the decrease of the Basic Food caseload.

<sup>57</sup> Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

<sup>58</sup> Payments not adjusted for refunds.

### WFS Caseload, SFY 2013 – 2022



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY13	N/A	SFY18	6,524
SFY14	N/A	SFY19	7,788
SFY15	N/A	SFY20	7,316
SFY16 <sup>59</sup>	1,770	SFY21	7,068
SFY17	7,559	SFY22	6,091

SFY 2022	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	5,542	19,555	\$55,420	\$10.00
August	5,453	19,220	\$54,530	\$10.00
September	5,365	18,832	\$53,650	\$10.00
October	5,518	19,393	\$55,180	\$10.00
November	5,767	20,330	\$57,670	\$10.00
December	5,615	19,766	\$56,150	\$10.00
January	5,691	20,114	\$56,910	\$10.00
February	5,947	21,120	\$59,470	\$10.00
March	6,402	22,730	\$64,020	\$10.00
April	6,819	24,231	\$68,190	\$10.00
May	7,257	25,727	\$72,570	\$10.00
June	7,710	27,289	\$77,100	\$10.00
Mo. Avg.	6,091	21,526	\$60,905	\$10.00

<sup>59</sup> The Working Family Support program began on May 1, 2016; therefore, data for SFY 2016 is for a partial year.

<b>Annual Undup.<sup>60</sup></b>	<b>13,480</b>	<b>46,808</b>	<b>\$730,860</b>	<b>\$54.22</b>
-----------------------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	----------------

---

<sup>60</sup> Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

## WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	2,963	38.4%	10,312	37.8%	2,970	38.5%	10,335	37.9%
Region 2 CSOs	2,095	27.2%	7,794	28.6%	2,094	27.2%	7,797	28.6%
Region 3 CSOs	2,649	34.4%	9,175	33.6%	2,643	34.3%	9,143	33.5%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
HCS	3	<0.1%	8	<0.1%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	<0.1%	14	0.1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>7,710</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>27,289</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,710</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>27,289</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	44	0.6%	152	0.6%	44	0.6%	152	0.6%
COLFAX	50	0.6%	170	0.6%	50	0.6%	170	0.6%
COLVILLE	53	0.7%	183	0.7%	53	0.7%	184	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	32	0.4%	111	0.4%	32	0.4%	111	0.4%
GOLDENDALE	17	0.2%	56	0.2%	17	0.2%	56	0.2%
KENNEWICK	525	6.8%	1,859	6.8%	524	6.8%	1,860	6.8%
MOSES LAKE	233	3.0%	828	3.0%	235	3.0%	837	3.1%
NEWPORT	18	0.2%	77	0.3%	18	0.2%	77	0.3%
OKANOGAN	73	0.9%	245	0.9%	74	1.0%	248	0.9%
REPUBLIC	9	0.1%	30	0.1%	8	0.1%	25	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	309	4.0%	1,051	3.9%	357	4.6%	1,213	4.4%
SPOKANE TRENT	630	8.2%	2,180	8.0%	585	7.6%	2,023	7.4%
SUNNYSIDE	148	1.9%	524	1.9%	148	1.9%	524	1.9%
TOPPENISH	127	1.6%	465	1.7%	127	1.6%	465	1.7%
WALLA WALLA	84	1.1%	296	1.1%	83	1.1%	294	1.1%
WENATCHEE	145	1.9%	493	1.8%	147	1.9%	501	1.8%
WHITE SALMON	10	0.1%	31	0.1%	10	0.1%	31	0.1%
YAKIMA	456	5.9%	1,561	5.7%	458	5.9%	1,564	5.7%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>10,312</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>10,335</b>	<b>37.9%</b>

## WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	120	1.6%	424	1.6%	119	1.5%	417	1.5%
AUBURN	202	2.6%	805	2.9%	203	2.6%	812	3.0%
BELLINGHAM	170	2.2%	587	2.2%	169	2.2%	584	2.1%
BELLTOWN	10	0.1%	36	0.1%	10	0.1%	36	0.1%
CAPITOL HILL	22	0.3%	82	0.3%	22	0.3%	82	0.3%
EVERETT	207	2.7%	737	2.7%	208	2.7%	744	2.7%
FEDERAL WAY	179	2.3%	715	2.6%	179	2.3%	716	2.6%
KING EASTSIDE	92	1.2%	323	1.2%	92	1.2%	324	1.2%
KING NORTH	72	0.9%	266	1.0%	72	0.9%	266	1.0%
KING SOUTH	252	3.3%	1,033	3.8%	253	3.3%	1,037	3.8%
MT VERNON	118	1.5%	398	1.5%	114	1.5%	381	1.4%
OAK HARBOR	62	0.8%	206	0.8%	66	0.9%	223	0.8%
RAINIER	80	1.0%	322	1.2%	80	1.0%	322	1.2%
RENTON	127	1.6%	469	1.7%	128	1.7%	472	1.7%
SKY VALLEY	31	0.4%	104	0.4%	31	0.4%	104	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT	163	2.1%	571	2.1%	163	2.1%	571	2.1%
WHITE CENTER	188	2.4%	716	2.6%	185	2.4%	706	2.6%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>28.6%</b>

## WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2022 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	92	1.2%	324	1.2%	93	1.2%	329	1.2%
BREMERTON	226	2.9%	753	2.8%	226	2.9%	751	2.8%
CHEHALIS	117	1.5%	400	1.5%	117	1.5%	400	1.5%
COLUMBIA RIVER	606	7.9%	2,102	7.7%	606	7.9%	2,100	7.7%
FORKS	16	0.2%	56	0.2%	16	0.2%	56	0.2%
KELSO	201	2.6%	667	2.4%	201	2.6%	667	2.4%
LAKESWOOD	299	3.9%	1,085	4.0%	301	3.9%	1,091	4.0%
LONG BEACH	14	0.2%	48	0.2%	14	0.2%	48	0.2%
OLYMPIA	255	3.3%	850	3.1%	257	3.3%	857	3.1%
PIERCE NORTH	128	1.7%	438	1.6%	125	1.6%	424	1.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	249	3.2%	902	3.3%	244	3.2%	884	3.2%
PORT ANGELES	54	0.7%	178	0.7%	54	0.7%	178	0.7%
PORT TOWNSEND	21	0.3%	67	0.2%	21	0.3%	67	0.2%
PUYALLUP VALLEY	271	3.5%	979	3.6%	268	3.5%	963	3.5%
SHELTON	75	1.0%	246	0.9%	75	1.0%	248	0.9%
SOUTH BEND	14	0.2%	46	0.2%	14	0.2%	46	0.2%
STEVENSON	11	0.1%	34	0.1%	11	0.1%	34	0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>9,175</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>2,643</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>9,143</b>	<b>33.5%</b>

## WFS Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2022 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%
<b>CSCC Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</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>

## WFS Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2022 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	1	<0.1%	4	<0.1%
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%
<b>Region 1 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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%
<b>Region 2 Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

## WFS Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2022 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	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
VANCOUVER HCS	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
<b>Region 3 Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>&lt;0.1%</b>

## WFS Caseload by County of Residence, June 2022 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	56	0.7%	215	0.8%	Lewis	117	1.5%	400	1.5%
Asotin	41	0.5%	142	0.5%	Lincoln	14	0.2%	46	0.2%
Benton	341	4.4%	1,210	4.4%	Mason	75	1.0%	248	0.9%
Chelan	94	1.2%	312	1.1%	Okanogan	74	1.0%	248	0.9%
Clallam	70	0.9%	234	0.9%	Pacific	28	0.4%	94	0.3%
Clark	606	7.9%	2,100	7.7%	Pend Oreille	18	0.2%	77	0.3%
Columbia	6	0.1%	19	0.1%	Pierce	938	12.2%	3,362	12.3%
Cowlitz	199	2.6%	660	2.4%	San Juan	6	0.1%	18	0.1%
Douglas	53	0.7%	189	0.7%	Skagit	108	1.4%	363	1.3%
Ferry	8	0.1%	25	0.1%	Skamania	11	0.1%	34	0.1%
Franklin	183	2.4%	650	2.4%	Snohomish	521	6.8%	1,836	6.7%
Garfield	3	<0.1%	10	<0.1%	Spokane	928	12.0%	3,190	11.7%
Grant	180	2.3%	628	2.3%	Stevens	53	0.7%	184	0.7%
Grays Harbor	93	1.2%	329	1.2%	Thurston	257	3.3%	857	3.1%
Island	66	0.9%	223	0.8%	Wahkiakum	2	<0.1%	7	<0.1%
Jefferson	21	0.3%	67	0.2%	Walla Walla	77	1.0%	275	1.0%
King	1,224	15.9%	4,773	17.5%	Whatcom	169	2.2%	584	2.1%
Kitsap	226	2.9%	751	2.8%	Whitman	50	0.6%	170	0.6%
Kittitas	32	0.4%	111	0.4%	Yakima	733	9.5%	2,553	9.4%
Klickitat	27	0.4%	87	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	2	<0.1%	8	<0.1%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
State Total	7,710	100.0%	27,289	100.0%

## WFS Client Demographics, June 2022 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>27,289</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,772</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19,517</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Female</b>	13,823	50.7%	4,296	55.3%	9,527	48.8%
<b>Male</b>	13,465	49.3%	3,476	44.7%	9,989	51.2%
<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>7,520</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>28.4%</b>
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino<sup>61</sup></b>	<b>19,769</b>	<b>72.4%</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>13,981</b>	<b>71.6%</b>
White	11,592	42.5%	3,672	47.2%	7,920	40.6%
Black/African American	2,664	9.8%	719	9.3%	1,945	10.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,762	10.1%	806	10.4%	1,956	10.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	675	2.5%	196	2.5%	479	2.5%
Two or More Races	910	3.3%	163	2.1%	747	3.8%
Race Not Reported	1,166	4.3%	232	3.0%	934	4.8%

Marital Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>Separated</b>			597	7.7%		
<b>Married</b>			3,240	41.7%		
<b>Never Married</b>			2,900	37.3%		
<b>Divorced</b>			988	12.7%		
<b>Widowed</b>			36	0.5%		
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>			11	0.1%		

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
<b>U.S. Citizen</b>	24,874	91.2%	6,548	84.3%	18,326	93.9%
<b>Resident Noncitizen</b>	2,333	8.5%	1,181	15.2%	1,152	5.9%
<b>U.S. National<sup>62</sup></b>	82	0.3%	43	0.6%	39	0.2%
<b>Not Reported/Unidentifiable</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

<sup>61</sup> Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>62</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 2022 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Homeless <sup>63</sup>	509	1.9%	165	2.1%	344	1.8%

Education Status	All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	1,329	17.1%
High School Graduate or GED	3,967	51.0%
Some College or College Degree	2,394	30.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	82	1.1%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Under 1 Year Old	572	2.1%	N/A		572	2.9%
1 - 5 Years Old	6,023	22.1%			6,023	30.9%
6 - 10 Years Old	6,285	23.0%			6,285	32.2%
11 - 15 Years Old	5,202	19.1%			5,202	26.7%
16 - 17 Years Old	1,435	5.3%			1,435	7.4%
18 – 24 Years Old	459	1.7%	459	5.9%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	3,322	12.2%	3,322	42.7%		
35 – 44 Years Old	3,082	11.3%	3,082	39.7%		
45 – 54 Years Old	765	2.8%	765	9.8%		
55 – 64 Years Old	140	0.5%	140	1.8%		
65+ Years Old	4	<0.1%	4	0.1%		
Average Age of Adults			35.5 Years			
Average Age of Children			8.2 Years			

Length of Stay	
Average Length of Stay <sup>64</sup>	11.2 Months

<sup>63</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>64</sup> Average cumulative number of months adult clients received WFS since May 2016 when the program was implemented.

# Expenditures <sup>SFY</sup> 2022

---

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
WorkFirst .....	9
WorkFirst Expenditures, for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars).....	10
Administrative .....	11
Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures, for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars) .....	12

## 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. Out of all funds, appropriations for DSHS were 14%.

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. Out of all funds, appropriations for ESA were 16%.

### 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

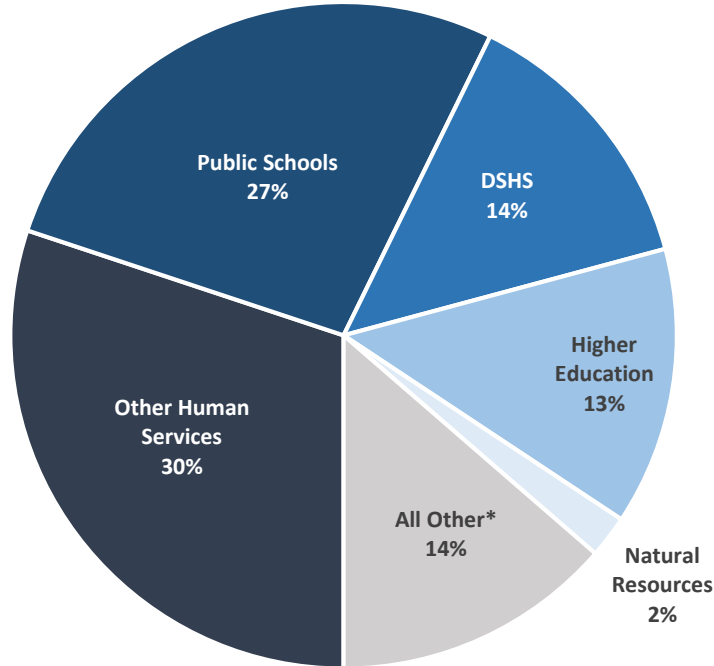
DATA SOURCE: Data for this chapter was provided by the ESA Division of Finance and Financial Resources (DFFR)

DATA NOTES:

- 2019-21 Actuals reflect expenditure data for State Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021.
- 2021-23 Projections reflect expenditure data for State Fiscal 2022, and reflect projection (allotment) data for State Fiscal Year 2023.

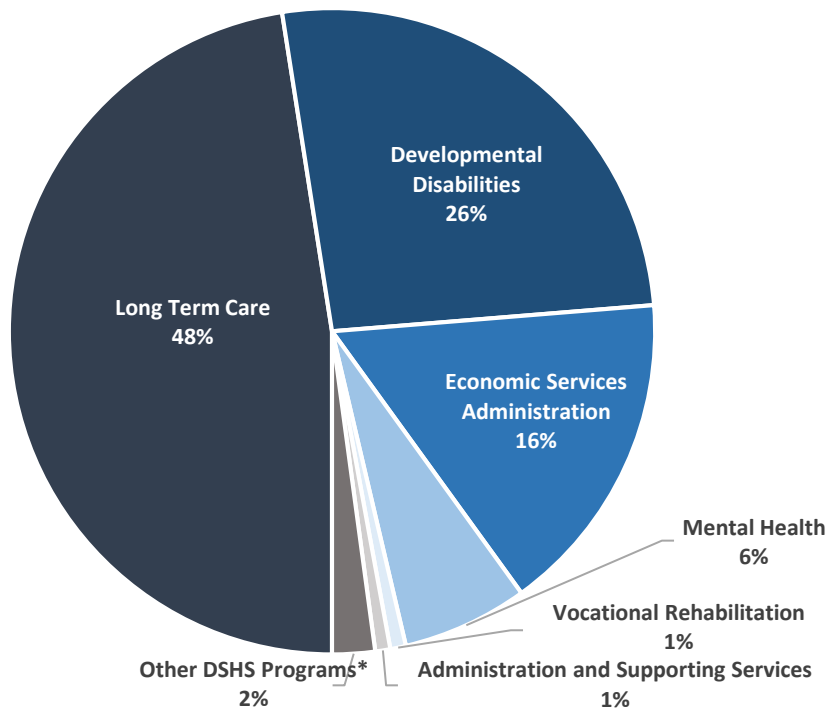
## Expenditures Overview – All Funds, 2021-23 Biennial Budget and 2021 Supplemental

State Budget Overview – All Funds



Note: \*All Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Governmental Operations, Transportation, Other Education and Special Appropriations

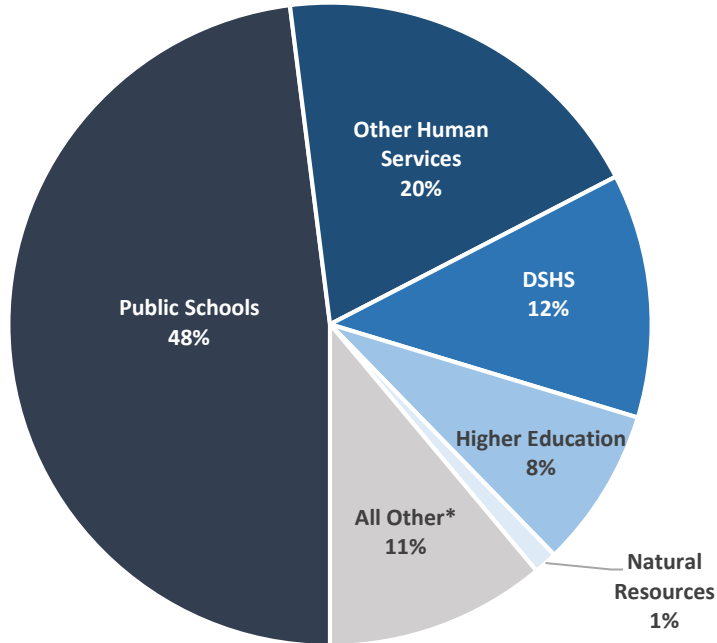
DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds



Notes \*Other DSHS Programs includes Special Commitment Center and Payments to Other Agencies

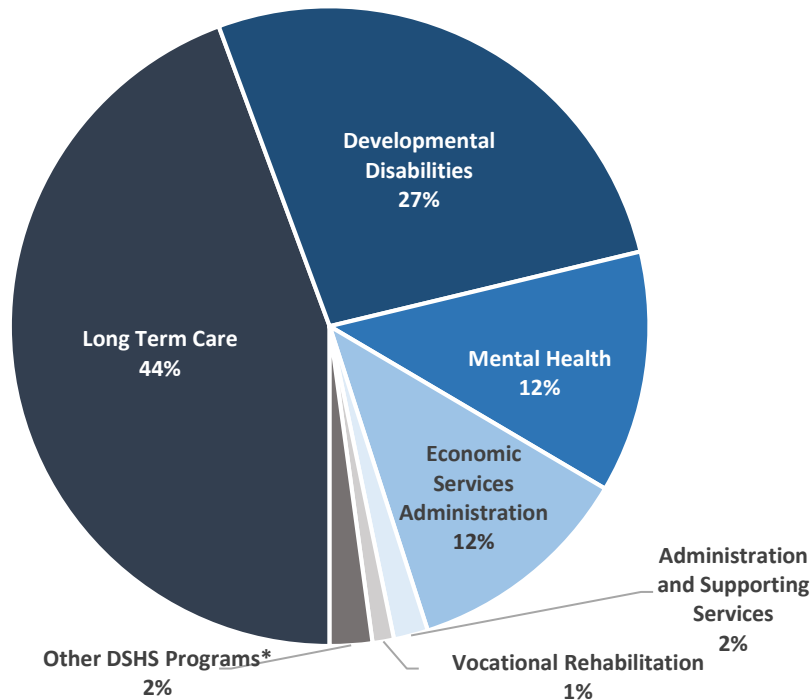
## Expenditures Overview – General Fund, 2021-23 Biennial Budget and 2021 Supplemental

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	\$261,518	\$123,022	88.83%
Total	\$430,666	\$632,726	\$202,060	46.92%
<b>Child Care<sup>2</sup> (DCYF as of 7/1/19)</b>				
State	\$5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	\$353,407	\$318,400	(\$35,007)	-9.91%
<b>WorkFirst Services<sup>3</sup></b>				
State	\$34,414	\$45,922	\$11,508	33.44%
Total	\$125,490	\$155,915	\$30,425	24.24%
<b>Refugee Contracted Services</b>				
State	\$9,220	\$38,781	\$29,561	320.62%
Total	\$38,729	\$84,905	\$46,176	119.23%
<b>Other Client Services<sup>4</sup></b>				
State	\$31,979	\$30,466	(\$1,513)	-4.73%
Total	\$198,878	\$382,525	\$183,647	92.34%
<b>Supplemental Nutrition Programs<sup>5</sup></b>				
State	\$132	\$2,046	\$1,914	1450.00%
Total	\$75,806	\$70,477	(\$5,329)	-7.03%
<b>Administrative</b>				
State	\$487,686	\$521,075	\$33,389	6.85%
Total	\$1,090,333	\$1,163,641	\$73,308	6.72%
<b>Total Expenditures</b>				
State	<b>\$701,932</b>	<b>\$899,808</b>	<b>\$197,876</b>	<b>28.19%</b>
Total	<b>\$2,313,309</b>	<b>\$2,808,589</b>	<b>\$495,280</b>	<b>21.41%</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	
	Actuals 2019-21	Projections 2021-23	Amount	Percent
<b>TANF Assistance</b>				
State	\$22,354	\$68,898	\$46,544	208.21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$312,644</b>	<b>\$390,730</b>	<b>\$78,086</b>	<b>24.98%</b>
<b>Child Support Recoveries</b>				
State	(\$67,982)	(\$22,020)	\$45,962	-67.61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>(\$157,138)</b>	<b>(\$46,401)</b>	<b>\$110,737</b>	<b>-70.47%</b>
<b>Diversion Cash Assistance</b>				
State	\$2,153	\$3,007	\$854	39.67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,153</b>	<b>\$3,007</b>	<b>\$854</b>	<b>39.67%</b>
<b>Refugee Cash Assistance</b>				
State	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,879</b>	<b>\$3,250</b>	<b>\$1,371</b>	<b>72.96%</b>
<b>Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants</b>				
State	\$36,883	\$51,229	\$14,346	38.90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$56,253</b>	<b>\$56,628</b>	<b>\$375</b>	<b>0.67%</b>
<b>ABD &amp; PWA Cash Assistance<sup>6</sup></b>				
State	\$72,974	\$112,703	\$39,729	54.44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$72,974</b>	<b>\$112,703</b>	<b>\$39,729</b>	<b>54.44%</b>
<b>CEAP &amp; DCAP<sup>7</sup></b>				
State	\$7,499	\$2,051	(\$5,448)	-72.65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40,799</b>	<b>\$3,551</b>	<b>(\$37,248)</b>	<b>-91.30%</b>
<b>SSI/SSP</b>				
State	\$40,683	\$37,819	(\$2,864)	-7.04%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40,683</b>	<b>\$37,819</b>	<b>(\$2,864)</b>	<b>-7.04%</b>
<b>SSI/Special Needs</b>				
State	\$332	\$308	(\$24)	-7.23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$332</b>	<b>\$308</b>	<b>(\$24)</b>	<b>-7.23%</b>
<b>Total</b>				
State	\$114,896	\$253,995	\$139,099	121.07%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$370,579</b>	<b>\$561,595</b>	<b>\$191,016</b>	<b>51.55%</b>

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

<sup>7</sup> The Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) is a cash benefit program made available when an emergency or disaster is declared by the Governor. It is designed to provide cash assistance to individuals and families who have been impacted by the emergency or disaster and do not have the money to meet their basic needs.<sup>7</sup> Households must have a specific need for food, shelter, clothing, medical care or other necessary items. Benefits may be authorized for 30 consecutive days in any consecutive 12-month period, or monthly as directed by the governor's emergency proclamation.

## WorkFirst

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for the WorkFirst program including:

- Child care expenditures,
- Direct services reflecting state service delivery by DSHS, Department of Commerce, State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Employment Security Department, and non-state third-parties, and
- 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)**

Program	2019-21 Biennium Actuals		2021-23 Biennium Projections	
	Actuals 2019-21	Projections 2021-23	Amount	Percent
<b>WorkFirst Operations/Staffing</b>				
State	\$66,272	\$61,620	(\$4,652)	-7.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$129,078</b>	<b>\$122,513</b>	<b>(\$6,565)</b>	<b>-5.09%</b>
<b>TANF Assistance</b>				
State	\$22,353	\$70,056	\$47,703	213.41%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$312,644</b>	<b>\$384,077</b>	<b>\$71,433</b>	<b>22.85%</b>
<b>Diversion Assistance</b>				
State	\$2,152	\$4,974	\$2,822	131.13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,152</b>	<b>\$4,974</b>	<b>\$2,822</b>	<b>131.13%</b>
<b>Child Care</b>				
State	\$5	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$353,407</b>	<b>\$318,402</b>	<b>(\$35,005)</b>	<b>-9.91%</b>
<b>WorkFirst Employment &amp; Training</b>				
State	\$34,414	\$55,511	\$21,097	61.30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$125,489</b>	<b>\$176,446</b>	<b>\$50,957</b>	<b>40.61%</b>
<b>DCYF TANF</b>				
State	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$68,496</b>	<b>\$68,496</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total</b>				
State	\$125,196	\$192,161	\$66,965	53.49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$991,266</b>	<b>\$1,074,908</b>	<b>\$83,642</b>	<b>8.44%</b>

## **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 Actuals		2021-23 Biennium Projections	
	Actuals 2019-21	Projections 2021-23	Amount	Percent
<b>Community Services Division</b>				
State	\$288,698	\$320,635	\$31,937	11.06%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$491,964</b>	<b>\$557,960</b>	<b>\$65,996</b>	<b>13.41%</b>
<b>Division of Child Support</b>				
State	\$92,831	\$101,503	\$8,672	9.34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$312,151</b>	<b>\$330,819</b>	<b>\$18,668</b>	<b>5.98%</b>
<b>Division of Program Integrity</b>				
State	\$6,556	\$7,021	\$465	7.09%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,771</b>	<b>\$13,201</b>	<b>\$430</b>	<b>3.37%</b>
<b>Division of Finance &amp; Financial Resources</b>				
State	\$6,111	\$9,655	\$3,544	57.99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,946</b>	<b>\$20,337</b>	<b>\$8,391</b>	<b>70.24%</b>
<b>Division of Disability Determination Services</b>				
State	\$1,010	\$3,624	\$2,614	258.81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$89,508</b>	<b>\$120,580</b>	<b>\$31,072</b>	<b>34.71%</b>
<b>Division of IT Solutions</b>				
State	\$72,427	\$74,306	\$1,879	2.59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$137,427</b>	<b>\$136,187</b>	<b>(\$1,240)</b>	<b>-0.90%</b>
<b>Office of the Assistant Secretary</b>				
State	\$13,228	\$14,117	\$889	6.72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27,577</b>	<b>\$29,581</b>	<b>\$2,004</b>	<b>7.27%</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>				
State	\$480,861	\$530,861	\$50,000	10.40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,083,344</b>	<b>\$1,208,665</b>	<b>\$125,321</b>	<b>11.57%</b>

# Annual Unduplicated Clients

SFY

# 2022

---

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 2022.

ESA Briefing  
Book

**Table of Contents**

Overview.....3

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022 .....4

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, Adults and Children, by ESA Division, SFY 2022 .....6

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District, SFY 2022.....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 2022 compared to SFY 2021, 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 2022, 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 (AL TSA), this number comes to nearly 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 2022.
- Data for the Child Support program was based on the ESA - Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS) as of November 2022.
- Data for the Refugee and Immigrant Assistance program was based on the ESA MyRIA, ACES and eJAS databases as of November 2022.



## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2021 and SFY 2022

	SFY 2021		SFY 2022	
	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>1,744,670</b>	<b>1,820,065</b>	<b>1,703,651</b>	<b>1,780,943</b>
<b>Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD)</b>	30,342	31,363	32,107	33,341
<b>Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)</b>	1,058	1,058	1,157	1,157
<b>Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)</b>	10,209	10,284	10,110	10,199
<b>Basic Food (SNAP/FAP)</b>	1,147,191	1,188,359	1,114,332	1,157,347
<b>Consolidated Emergency Assistance (CEAP)</b>	1,979	1,979	600	600
<b>Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)</b>	1,003	1,003	1,364	1,365
<b>Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral</b>	6,129	6,132	4,956	4,959
<b>Medical Assistance (Non-Cash Related)<sup>4</sup></b>	231,040	309,100	239,426	319,221
<b>Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)</b>	354	359	456	460
<b>Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)</b>	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 AL TSA's Home and Community Services (HCS) offices.

<sup>3</sup> Pandemic-EBT is not included in the '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 2021 and SFY 2022 (continued)

	SFY 2021		SFY 2022	
	ESA Only <sup>5</sup>	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS) <sup>6</sup>	ESA Only <sup>5</sup>	DSHS Offices (ESA & HCS) <sup>6</sup>
<b>Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)</b>	478	478	1,967	1,967
<b>Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)<sup>7</sup></b>	8,616	8,616	9,363	9,363
<b>State Supplemental Payment (SSP)</b>	27,492	44,411	27,753	45,322
<b>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families / State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA)</b>	118,653	118,661	122,824	122,824
<b>Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP)</b>	66,095	84,033	63,692	82,010
<b>Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)</b>	89,550	89,698	78,455	78,604
<b>Working Family Support (WFS)</b>	49,913	49,935	46,797	46,808
<b>Child Support</b>	864,665	864,665	823,377	823,377
<b>Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)<sup>8</sup></b>	60,359	60,367	5,859	5,859

<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 (AL TSA)-Home and Community Services (HCS) offices.

<sup>7</sup> This number includes clients served by these ORIA programs: 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.

## Annual Unduplicated Clients<sup>9</sup> Served, Adults and Children, by ESA Division<sup>10</sup>, SFY 2022

SFY 2022					
	DSHS Offices (All ESA & HCS) <sup>11</sup>	ESA Only <sup>12</sup>	CSD & HCS	CSD Only	DCS Only
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,780,943</b>	<b>1,703,651</b>	<b>1,257,991</b>	<b>1,178,346</b>	<b>823,377</b>
Adults	1,242,570	1,165,825	850,836	771,997	565,591
Children	534,309	533,762	407,102	406,296	253,775
Age Unknown <sup>13</sup>	4,064	4,064	53	53	4,011

<sup>9</sup> Age of client is based on age as of July 1, 2022.

<sup>10</sup> Community Services Division (CSD) and the Division of Child Support (DCS).

<sup>11</sup> DSHS Offices include all ESA offices plus Home and Community Services (HCS) offices.

<sup>12</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>13</sup> These are DCS clients whose birth date information is not available.

## Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District<sup>14</sup>, SFY 2022

State Legislative District	TANF/SFA	SNAP/FAP	ABD	HEN Referral
	# of Clients	# of Clients	# of Clients	# of Clients
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>122,824</b>	<b>1,157,347</b>	<b>33,341</b>	<b>4,959</b>
State Legislative District 1	1,260	12,079	581	29
State Legislative District 2	3,118	30,869	596	113
State Legislative District 3	4,714	42,936	1,754	382
State Legislative District 4	2,962	28,567	787	130
State Legislative District 5	1,000	7,290	335	22
State Legislative District 6	2,782	24,023	502	94
State Legislative District 7	2,988	32,332	639	123
State Legislative District 8	3,639	32,976	447	76
State Legislative District 9	2,332	22,818	409	45
State Legislative District 10	1,378	15,368	385	52
State Legislative District 11	2,851	27,583	997	104
State Legislative District 12	1,861	22,460	393	96
State Legislative District 13	2,994	31,361	725	78
State Legislative District 14	4,142	38,793	676	159
State Legislative District 15	3,998	37,974	463	71
State Legislative District 16	3,443	35,579	625	95
State Legislative District 17	3,068	26,272	482	63
State Legislative District 18	1,950	17,977	333	59
State Legislative District 19	4,043	36,043	1,085	261
State Legislative District 20	2,903	27,342	615	152
State Legislative District 21	2,150	18,744	690	50
State Legislative District 22	3,235	27,317	774	202
State Legislative District 23	1,141	12,249	327	40
State Legislative District 24	2,016	24,552	620	153
State Legislative District 25	2,709	24,852	591	102
State Legislative District 26	1,512	16,002	469	81
State Legislative District 27	3,348	28,674	929	202
State Legislative District 28	1,776	15,620	365	70
State Legislative District 29	5,240	40,515	985	181
State Legislative District 30	3,752	29,410	777	72
State Legislative District 31	2,300	19,687	520	78
State Legislative District 32	768	8,688	483	30
State Legislative District 33	3,957	32,159	965	108
State Legislative District 34	1,504	15,941	559	56

<sup>14</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 2022 (continued)

State Legislative District	TANF/SFA	SNAP/FAP	ABD	HEN Referral
	# of Clients	# of Clients	# of Clients	# of Clients
State Legislative District 35	2,485	24,821	657	137
State Legislative District 36	602	8,544	646	62
State Legislative District 37	2,599	29,367	1,863	158
State Legislative District 38	3,235	29,708	1,448	184
State Legislative District 39	1,707	20,343	610	50
State Legislative District 40	1,569	18,037	562	76
State Legislative District 41	889	7,297	325	18
State Legislative District 42	2,521	27,041	625	142
State Legislative District 43	664	12,446	1,012	98
State Legislative District 44	1,601	14,373	446	19
State Legislative District 45	677	6,059	242	20
State Legislative District 46	1,148	11,344	542	41
State Legislative District 47	3,937	27,833	922	109
State Legislative District 48	1,033	7,463	399	24
State Legislative District 49	4,024	34,518	961	152
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1,299	13,101	198	40

Appendix 1:  
Contacts

SFY

2022

---

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>ESA Assistant Secretary</b>	<b>Tony Bowie</b> (360) 706-3858 <a href="mailto:Tony.Bowie1@dshs.wa.gov">Tony.Bowie1@dshs.wa.gov</a>
ESA Divisions	
<b>Division of Child Support</b>	<b>Sharon Redmond, Director</b> (360) 664-5440 <a href="mailto:Sharon.Redmond@dshs.wa.gov">Sharon.Redmond@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:Anmarie.Aylward@dshs.wa.gov">Anmarie.Aylward@dshs.wa.gov</a>
<b>Information Technology Solutions</b>	<b>Tom Hornburg, Director</b> (360) 664-8067 <a href="mailto:Tom.Hornburg@dshs.wa.gov">Tom.Hornburg@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) 790-0017 <a href="mailto:Shane.Riddle@dshs.wa.gov">Shane.Riddle@dshs.wa.gov</a>

Appendix 2:  
Geographical  
Maps

SFY

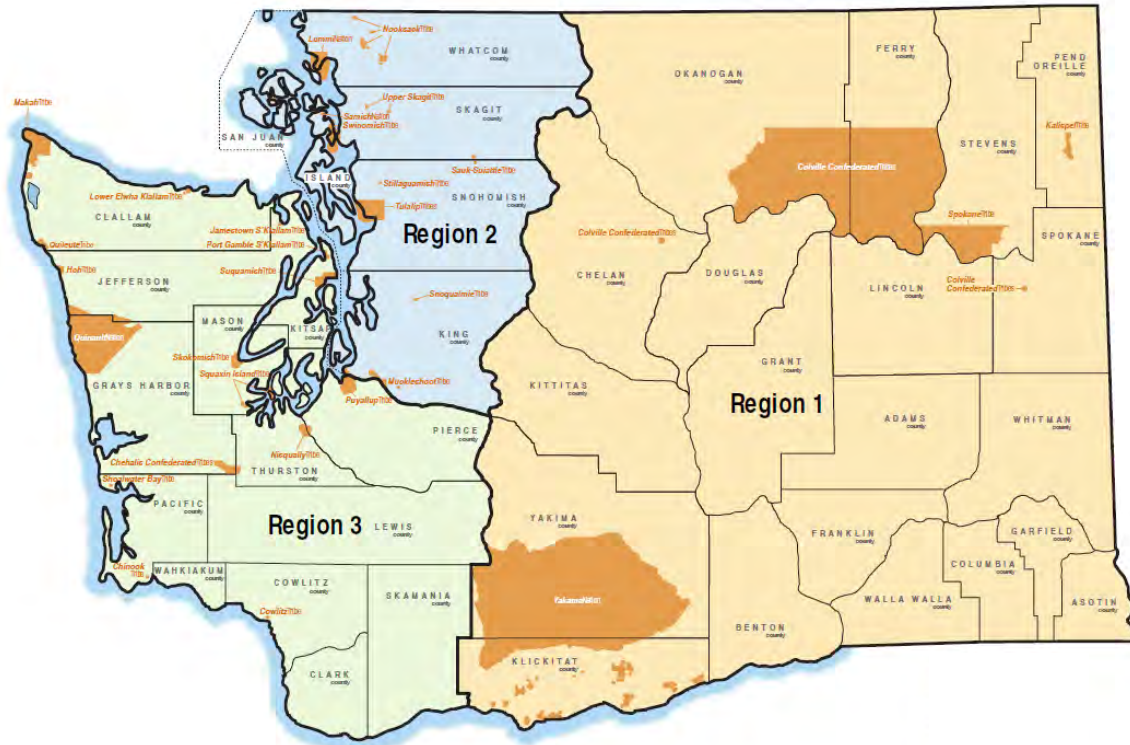
2022

---

ESA Briefing Book

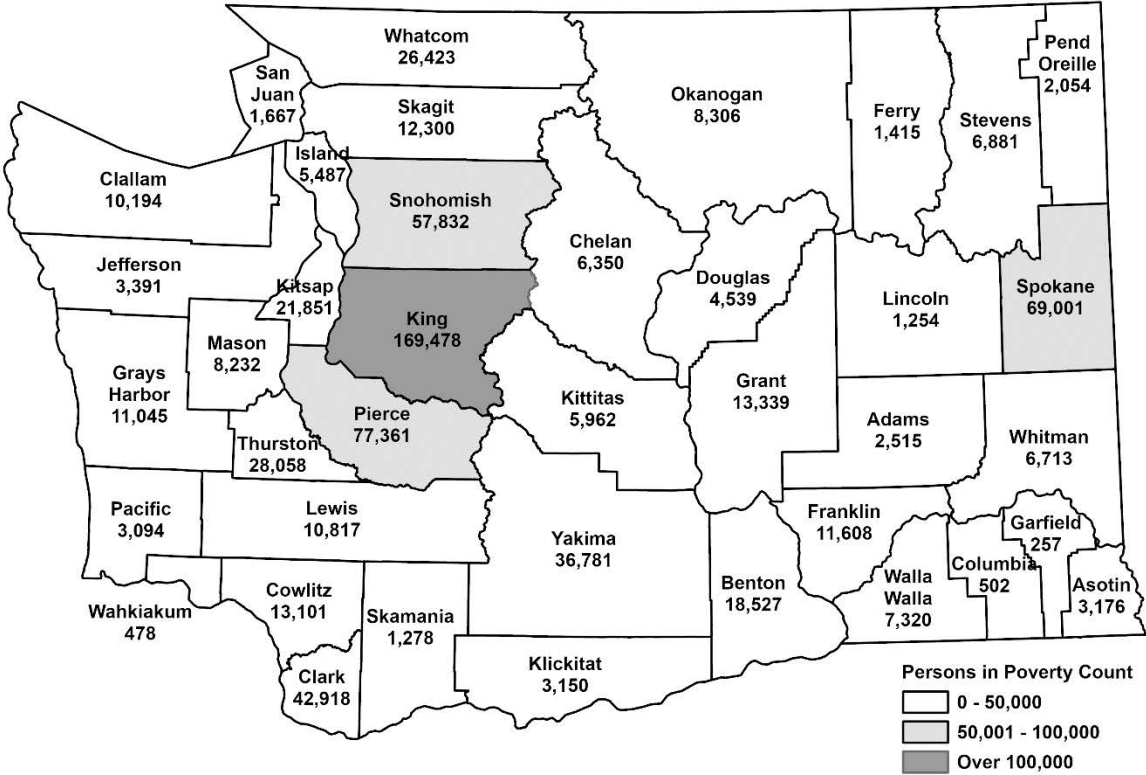


ESA provides services through its local Community Services Offices (CSOs) and local Division of Child Support Offices located in three regions. The counties within each DSHS region are as follows:



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	Island, King, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom
Region 3	Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum

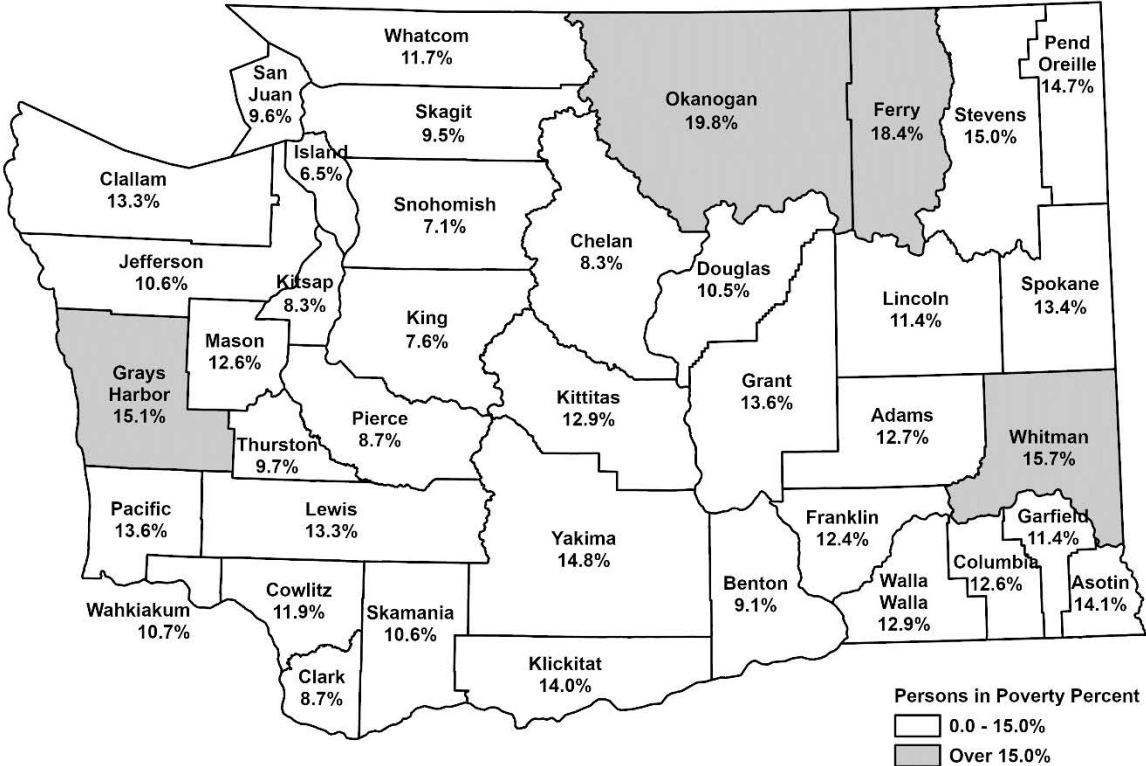
Number of Persons of All Ages Below the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2020



Source: Estimated 2020 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at <https://census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/ EMAPS - Sep. 2022

Percentage of Persons of All Ages Below the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2020



Note: State Percentage in Poverty = 9.5%

Source: Estimated 2020 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at <https://census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html>

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/ EMAPS - Sep. 2022

Appendix 3:  
Abbreviations

SFY

2022

---

ESA Briefing Book

Abbreviation	Description
ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ABD	Aged, Blind or Disabled Cash Assistance Program
ACA	Affordable Care Act
ACES	Automated Client Eligibility System
AREN	Additional Requirements for Emergent Needs
AU	Assistance Unit ( <i>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
PEAF	Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund
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

2022

---

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.
- In November 2019, Washington and WSEA began reprocurement activities to solicit a consultant to create the next EBT services Request for Proposal.
- In October 2020, WSEA selected Maximus as the Request for Proposal consultant through a competitive procurement.
- In July 2021, the Request for Proposal for EBT services was posted nationwide and Fidelity Information Services was selected as the winning bidder.
- In June 2022, Washington began negotiations with Fidelity Information Services to execute the fifth iteration of EBT services, which resulted in a seven year contract with two optional one-year extensions.

### 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.
- 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 accomplishment 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.

### 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 October 2021, FIS implements security enhancements to the ebtEDGE Cardholder portal and mobile app where customers have the ability to limit unauthorized benefit use and “Freeze Card.” This feature temporarily disables the card from being used for purchases and PIN inquiries.
- In June 2022, FIS implements *Protect My Account* where cardholders can instantly protect their benefits by enabling features to block out-of-state and internet transactions. Clients can log in to their ebtEDGE web account or mobile application to turn these features on or off when traveling.

---

## 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

2022

---

## Table of Contents

Passed During the 2022 Legislative Session, but not Implemented During SFY 2022 (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022) ..... 4

Federal Welfare Legislative History, 1935 - 2022 ..... 6

    2022 ..... 6

    2021 ..... 6

    2020 ..... 7

    2019 ..... 8

    2018 ..... 8

    2017 ..... 9

    2016 ..... 11

    2014 ..... 12

    2010 ..... 13

    2009 ..... 13

    2008 ..... 14

    2006 ..... 14

    2004 ..... 15

    2002 ..... 15

    1997 ..... 16

    1996 ..... 17

    1990 ..... 17

    1989 ..... 18

    1988 ..... 18

    1986 ..... 18

    1984 ..... 19

    1983 ..... 19

    1982 ..... 19

    1981 ..... 20

    1979 ..... 20

    1970 ..... 20

    1967 ..... 20

---

1963 .....	20
1961 .....	20
1935 .....	21
Washington State Legislative History, 1987 – 2022.....	22
2022 .....	22
2021 .....	23
2020 .....	24
2019 .....	27
2018 .....	28
2017 .....	30
2016 .....	33
2015 .....	33
2014 .....	34
2013 .....	35
2012 .....	36
2011 .....	36
2010 .....	38
2009 .....	39
2008 .....	40
2007 .....	40
2006 .....	42
2005 .....	42
2004 .....	42
2003 .....	42
1997 .....	42
1995 .....	43
1994 .....	43
1993 .....	43
1990 .....	44
1987 .....	44

## Passed During the 2022 Legislative Session, but not Implemented During SFY 2022 (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022)

**SB 5693 *Supplemental Operating Budget* (Chapter 297, Laws of 2022)** Effective July 1, 2022, the budget provides funding for the following:

- Implementation of a state-funded employment and training program for recipients of the state's Food Assistance Program (FAP).
- Elimination of the Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) mid-certification review (MCR). Note: The MCR was eliminated for aged recipients effective July 1, 2020.
- Continued suspension of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) 60-month time limit through June 30, 2023.
- Increasing the maximum monthly TANF grant from an eight-person to a ten-person standard.
- Increasing WorkFirst supports services funding for housing, utility and diaper needs of families receiving TANF.
- Contracts with nonprofit organizations to provide services for refugees and immigrants that have arrived in Washington State on or after July 1, 2021, and are eligible for federal refugee resettlement services, including those from Afghanistan and Ukraine.

Additionally the following were funded effective September 1, 2022:

- Expansion of the ABD program to individuals between the ages of 21 and

64 who reside in a public mental health institution (e.g. Eastern or Western State Hospital). Eligible individuals receive a maximum monthly payment of \$41.62 to cover clothing, personal maintenance, and necessary incidentals.

- Increase of the ABD cash grant standard to \$417 for a single individual or \$528 for a married couple. This aligns with the grant standard for TANF and other cash assistance programs.

### **HB 1748 *Aged, Blind, or Disabled Program Eligibility for Victims of Human Trafficking* (Chapter 208, Laws of 2022)**

Effective July 1, 2022, this agency request legislation expands ABD, Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral, and Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) eligibility to victims of human trafficking who meet all other program eligibility requirements. This change also further expands Medical Care Services (MCS) eligibility to victims of human trafficking determined eligible for ABD or HEN Referral.

### **HB 1755 *Temporary assistance for needy families time limit extensions during times of high unemployment* (Chapter 24, Laws of 2022)**

Effective July 1, 2022, this agency request legislation creates a new TANF time limit extension for situations where the last published Washington state unemployment rate is equal to or greater than seven percent.

### **SSB 5729 *Creating a good cause exception to administrative hearing deadlines for applicants or recipients of certain public assistance***



**benefits (Chapter 163, Laws of 2022)** Effective July 1, 2023, to the extent allowable under federal law, this bill creates good cause exceptions for public and medical assistance administrative hearing request deadlines up to one year after the Department decision is made.

**SSB 5785 *Transitional Food Assistance (Chapter 98, Laws of 2022)*** Effective January 1, 2024, this request legislation expands Transitional Food Assistance access to non-sanctioned household members of a TANF assistance unit when TANF ends for reasons other than sanction. If the TANF household includes a sanctioned household member, the remaining household members may receive TFA.

**SSB 5838 *Providing a monthly diaper subsidy for parents or other caregivers receiving temporary assistance for needy families (Chapter 100, Laws of 2022)*** Effective November 1, 2023, this bill allows the Department to provide, with funds appropriated for this specific purpose, an additional monthly cash benefit to TANF households with a child under age three in order to assist with child-related expenses such as diapers.

## Federal Welfare Legislative History, 1935 - 2022

### 2022

**Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.R. 2471)** signed into law on March 15, 2022, provides supports for Afghan resettlement, such as:

- Allocated funding for Afghan resettlement operations including housing, medical, legal, and case management services.
- Expanded eligibility for federal public assistance to citizens or nationals of Afghanistan paroled into the U.S. between July 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022 and their family members who were paroled into the U.S. after September 30, 2022.

**[Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 \(AUSAA\) \(H.R. 7691\)](#)**

signed into law on May 21, 2022 allows Ukrainian citizens or nationals paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022 and September 30, 2023, as well as their eligible family members paroled into the U.S. after September 30, 2023, eligibility for federal assistance and supports to the same extent as refugees.

**Final rule entitled “Extending Refugee Cash Assistance and Refugee Medical Assistance From 8 Months to 12 Months”** was published in the Federal Register on March 28, 2022. The rule revised the eligibility period for Refugee Cash Assistance benefits from eight months to twelve months from date of eligibility for Office of Refugee Resettlement eligible populations who became eligible on or after October 1, 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 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 five 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 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 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.

### “BIG RULE”

On January 6, 2017, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) published the final rule, *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Eligibility, Certification, and Employment and Training Provisions of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008*, referred to as the Big Rule, because of the many regulatory changes. Some of the provisions in this rule were enacted on October 1, 2008, while the items below were effective March 7, 2017.

Mandatory provisions:

- Program name change 7 CFR Parts 271 through 285
- Changed the program name from Food Stamp Program to 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 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 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 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 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 TANF, 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) 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 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 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 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 **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 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 – 2022

### 2022

**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 TANF, 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 SFA or FAP.
- Continuation of the Washington Immigrant Relief Fund through SFY 2023.
- An additional \$2.6 million for SFY 2023 for the Department of Commerce HEN Program.

**2SSB 5214 *Economic assistance programs (Chapter 239, Laws of 2021)*** Effective July 25, 2021, this bill provided 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 request legislation provided for a one-time cash benefit and five months of transitional food assistance to non-TANF families with children exiting Basic Food 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 request legislation made technical changes to 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 required insurers to report claims to the Division of Child Support in advance of any payout. This provided DCS with the opportunity to determine whether the claimant has unpaid child support debt and issue a lien before the insurer remits payment.

<sup>1</sup> Section 1 of this legislation was implemented in SFY 2020. See Washington State Legislative History: 2020.

This new requirement is expected to increase child support collections. This bill took effect January 1, 2022.

**HB 2050 *Repealing requirements for parent payment of the cost of their child’s support, treatment, and confinement (Chapter 145, Laws of 2022)*** Effective June 9, 2022, this bill removed the requirement that parents must pay a portion of the cost of their child’s support, treatment, and confinement in Department of Children Youth and Family Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities. Also removed the authority for a court to order parents to pay for or contribute to detention costs for their children.

## 2021

**SB 5092 *Operating Budget (Chapter 334, Laws of 2021)*** Effective July 1, 2021, the budget provided funding for the following:

- A 15% grant increase for the TANF, RCA, and PWA programs.
- Suspension of the TANF 60-month time limit through June 30, 2022.
- Pandemic Emergency Assistance for eligible families receiving SFA or FAP.
- Continuation of the Washington Immigrant Relief Fund through SFY23.
- Additional \$2.6 million for SFY23 for the Department of Commerce 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.

**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 request 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. Effective July 1, 2022, Section 2 of this Department request 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.

### **2SSB 5144 (Chapter 349, Laws of 2020)**

#### **Implementing the child support pass-through**

This bill reinstated the child support pass-through for families receiving 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; TANF; RCA; and 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 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 request legislation allows individuals determined eligible for the PWA program to receive a referral to the 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 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.
- 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 TANF, and 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 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 HEN program to include recipients of the ABD cash assistance 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:

- TANF, 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 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 FAP benefit amount to 100% of the 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, 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 ABD cash assistance and the Housing and 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 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 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)** FAP – funding was provided at 50% of the benefit level for the federal 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)** ABD, PWA, and Essential Needs and Housing Support programs were created effective November 1, 2011 (to

be eligible for the ABD program, a person must be aged 65 or older, blind by SSA standards, or determined likely to meet the SSI disability standard); **(3)** individuals who were eligible for Medical Care Services (MCS) would be referred to the Essential Needs and Housing Support program (no cash grant was provided under this program); **(4)** the Department of Commerce was required to provide services under the Essential Needs and Housing Support program; **(5)** individuals who were eligible for the ABD and PWA programs would now be eligible for cash assistance and medical benefits; **(6)** ESHB 2082 allowed the Health Care Authority (HCA) to freeze new MCS enrollments and establish a waiting list if it appeared that continued enrollment would result in MCS expenditures exceeding the appropriated level for a particular fiscal year; and **(7)** DSHS was now required to review the cases of all persons who received MCS benefits for 12 months and annually thereafter to determine whether they would meet the standards for the ABD program.

**Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 1267** amended the state version of the Uniform Parentage Act and clarified and expanded the rights and obligations of state registered domestic partners and other couples related to parentage. The bill used non-gender-specific terminology and referred to a "parent" instead of "mother" or "father," and "person" instead of "woman" or "man." An exception, based on the child support program's state plan under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, was made for the paternity acknowledgment process, which provided that the mother of a child and a man claiming to be the genetic father of a child could sign an acknowledgment of paternity with intent to establish the man's

paternity. This bill became effective July 22, 2011.

## 2010

**Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2684** was enacted to establish an Opportunity Employment and Education Center (OCEE) within the Seattle Community College District, which would house various educational and social services providers in order to integrate access to benefit programs and services. The bill also required the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) to make recommendations on the location of an additional center by December 1, 2010. The center is required to provide services including Basic Food, TANF and WorkFirst, general assistance, and SSI facilitation. This bill became effective June 10, 2010. The OCEE is located on the campus of the North Seattle Community College.

**Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2782** was enacted containing three distinct provisions: **(1)** it required the creation of an “Opportunity Portal,” a web-based universal application/benefit portal that would make it easier for low-income families and individuals to apply for and access a broad array of services and benefits. Creation of the “Opportunity Portal” was contingent upon the state securing private funding by December 2010; **(2)** it required the expansion of the Basic Food Employment and Training program to three additional community colleges or community-based locations and increased capacity at existing locations, subject to federal approval. Recipients of Basic Food, unless exempt, were required to participate in the program, which included job search workshops and assistance with job placement; **(3)** It required DSHS to end the General Assistance

program and create the Disability Lifeline program. Major changes to the program included a new name; implementing time limits of 24 months out of 60 months, effective September 1, 2010 through June 13, 2013; creating a housing voucher program that will be administered by the Department of Commerce; requiring the development and use of a new assessment tool, which must be used to determine whether Division of Vocational Rehabilitation programs could assist Disability Lifeline recipients in returning to work; requiring DSHS as part of the application process to ask the applicant if they ever served in the US military and if so, DSHS was required to confer with the state or federal Department of Veterans Affairs to determine whether the applicant was eligible for any benefits or programs offered to veterans; and requiring DSHS to contract with a managed health care system or other qualified entity to operate a project aimed at screening and quickly transitioning individuals with a disability who are likely to qualify for federal disability benefits into the Disability Lifeline Expedited Program, previously known as GA-X. The pilot began in King, Pierce, and Spokane counties on July 1, 2010 and was to be expanded statewide by October 1, 2011. This bill became effective March 29, 2010.

**Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 3141** was enacted requiring a 12 month child care authorization period for children in the Working Connections Child Care program who were enrolled in the Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP), Head Start, and Early Head Start. The change was effective July 1, 2010. The Governor vetoed other sections of the bill, including the section requiring a proposal for implementing

three pathways for WorkFirst, Washington's TANF program, which focused on employment, education and training and disability support. With the signing of the bill, the Governor directed the WorkFirst Subcabinet to develop a redesign plan for WorkFirst that meets the needs of WorkFirst families to obtain employment and achieve family self-sufficiency. The target date for completing the TANF Redesign plan was December 2010. This bill became effective June 10, 2010.

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

**Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 2603** was enacted requiring a state agency to furnish a small business with a copy of any state statute or rule that it has failed to follow before the agency can impose a fine, civil penalty, or administrative penalty for noncompliance. This bill required DSHS to revise its forms used for noncompliance actions in order to provide small businesses with copies of the state statutes for which it may impose penalties for noncompliance. This bill became effective June 10, 2010.

**Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6893** suspended the child support pass-through effective May 1, 2011.

## 2009

**House Bill (HB) 1270** was enacted allowing DSHS and HCA to adopt electronic signatures for online applications for benefits. This provision became effective July 26, 2009.

**Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6024** eliminated the 45-day processing timeframe for General Assistance applications filed by a person confined in a correctional facility or institution. The provision became effective November 1, 2009.

**Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2071** allowed DSHS to continue to decide whether education and training (including higher education) for a WorkFirst recipient was appropriate. SHBS 2071 encouraged DSHS to make more use of education and training opportunities, but referred to moving the recipient into full-time WorkFirst activities as quickly as possible; giving DSHS the latitude to make the decision on what would be the best activity for the recipient. The Bill required DSHS to describe services available to the recipient either during or after WorkFirst to enable the recipient to not only obtain and keep employment, but advance in the workplace and increase wage earning potential over time. This bill became effective July 26, 2009.

**Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1244, the operating budget, 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 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 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 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

2022

# 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

2022

## Table of Contents

Child Support Federal Legislative History, 1950 – 2022 .....	4
2021 .....	4
2020 .....	4
2018 .....	4
2016/2017 .....	4
2014 .....	4
2011 .....	5
2010 .....	5
2009 .....	5
2006 .....	5
2005 .....	5
1999 .....	6
1998 .....	6
1997 .....	6
1996 .....	7
1995 .....	7
1994 .....	7
1993 .....	8
1992 .....	8
1990 .....	8
1989 .....	8
1988 .....	8
1987 .....	8
1986 .....	8
1984 .....	8
1982 .....	9
1981 .....	9
1980 .....	9
1978 .....	9
1977 .....	9

1976 ..... 9

1974 ..... 9

1967 ..... 10

1965 ..... 10

1950 ..... 10



## Child Support Federal Legislative History, 1950 – 2022

### 2021

On March 11, 2021, Public Law 117-2 (the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021) was signed into law. Section 9601 provided economic impact payments of up to \$1,400 for qualifying individuals. Section 9611 of the Act provided advance child tax credit monthly payments of up to \$250-300/child for qualifying taxpayers.

### 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 (URESAs) was approved.

Appendix 8:  
Major  
Changes in  
ESA  
Programs by  
Month

SFY

2022



## Table of Contents

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2022 .....	9
January 2022 .....	9
October 2021 .....	9
July 2021 .....	10
June 2021 .....	11
May 2021 .....	11
April 2021 .....	11
March 2021 .....	12
February 2021 .....	12
January 2021 .....	12
November 2020 .....	12
October 2020 .....	12
July 2020 .....	12
June 2020 .....	13
May 2020 .....	13
April 2020 .....	13
March 2020 .....	13
July 2019 .....	14
May 2019 .....	15
February 2019 .....	15
August 2018 .....	15
July 2018 .....	15
June 2018 .....	16
March 2018 .....	16
January 2018 .....	16
October 2017 .....	16
August 2017 .....	16
July 2017 .....	16
January 2017 .....	17
October 2016 .....	17

---

July 2016 .....	17
June 2016 .....	17
May 2016 .....	17
February 2016 .....	17
January 2016 .....	18
October 2015 .....	18
August 2015 .....	18
July 2015 .....	18
May 2015 .....	18
April 2015 .....	19
January 2015 .....	19
November 2014 .....	19
July 2014 .....	20
June 2014 .....	20
May 2014 .....	20
April 2014 .....	20
March 2014 .....	20
February 2014 .....	20
January 2014 .....	20
December 2013 .....	21
November 2013 .....	21
October 2013 .....	22
September 2013 .....	22
August 2013 .....	22
July 2013 .....	22
May 2013 .....	22
April 2013 .....	22
February 2013 .....	23
January 2013 .....	23
August 2012 .....	23
July 2012 .....	23

---

June 2012 .....	24
February 2012 .....	25
January 2012 .....	25
December 2011.....	25
November 2011 .....	25
October 2011 .....	26
September 2011.....	26
July 2011 .....	26
May 2011 .....	28
April 2011.....	28
March 2011 .....	28
February 2011 .....	29
January 2011 .....	30
December 2010.....	31
October 2010 .....	31
September 2010.....	33
July 2010 .....	33
May 2010 .....	34
April 2010.....	34
March 2010 .....	35
November 2009 .....	35
October 2009 .....	35
September 2009.....	36
July 2009 .....	36
April 2009.....	36
February 2009 .....	36
October 2008 .....	36
August 2008 .....	37
July 2008 .....	37
February 2008.....	37
December 2007.....	37

---

July 2007 .....	38
April 2007 .....	38
July 2006 .....	39
June 2006 .....	39
May 2006 .....	39
April 2006 .....	40
March 2006 .....	40
February 2006 .....	40
January 2006 .....	41
December 2005 .....	41
November 2005 .....	42
October 2005 .....	42
September 2005 .....	42
July 2005 .....	42
June 2005 .....	42
March 2005 .....	42
February 2005 .....	42
January 2005 .....	43
October 2004 .....	43
July 2004 .....	43
May 2004 .....	43
April 2004 .....	44
January 2004 .....	44
December 2003 .....	44
November 2003 .....	45
October 2003 .....	45
September 2003 .....	45
August 2003 .....	45
July 2003 .....	45
June 2003 .....	46
May 2003 .....	46

---

April 2003 .....	46
March 2003 .....	46
February 2003 .....	46
January 2003 .....	47
October 2002 .....	47
August 2002 .....	47
July 2002 .....	48
June 2002 .....	48
May 2002 .....	49
April 2002 .....	49
March 2002 .....	49
February 2002 .....	50
January 2002 .....	50
December 2001 .....	50
October 2001 .....	51
August 2001 .....	51
July 2001 .....	51
March 2001 .....	51
October 2000 .....	52
July 2000 .....	52
June 2000 .....	52
May 2000 .....	52
April 2000 .....	52
March 2000 .....	53
January 2000 .....	53
November 1999 .....	53
October 1999 .....	53
September 1999 .....	53
August 1999 .....	54
July 1999 .....	54
June 1999 .....	55

---

May 1999 .....	55
April 1999 .....	55
March 1999 .....	55
February 1999 .....	55
January 1999 .....	56
November 1998 .....	56
October 1998 .....	56
September 1998.....	56
July 1998 .....	56
April 1998.....	56
March 1998 .....	56
February 1998 .....	56
November 1997 .....	56
October 1997 .....	57
September 1997.....	57
August 1997 .....	57
July 1997 .....	58
May 1997 .....	58
April 1997.....	58
February 1997 .....	58
January 1997 .....	58
November 1996 .....	61
October 1996 .....	61
August 1996 .....	61
July 1996 .....	61
May 1996 .....	61
March 1996.....	62
December 1995.....	62
October 1995 .....	62
September 1995.....	62
August 1995 .....	63

---

July 1995 ..... 63

## Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2022

### June 2022

#### **Expansion of Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) Eligibility Periods**

Effective June 1, 2022, the eligibility period for RCA and RMA expanded from eight to twelve months from date of eligibility, for federally eligible populations whose date of eligibility of refugee assistance was on or after October 1, 2021.

### May 2022

#### **Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees Eligible for Federally Funded Benefits**

Effective May 21, 2022, humanitarian parolees from Ukraine and their parents, spouses, and children, paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022 and September 30, 2023, are eligible for federal funded benefits (e.g., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), RCA, Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET)).

### February 2022

#### **State-Funded Cash, Food and Medical Benefits for Survivors of Certain Crimes**

Effective February 1, 2022, state-funded benefits were provided to noncitizens harmed by a crime who are in the process of filling an application for specific visas or immigration status with the federal government.

#### **Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) Waiver**

Effective February 1, 2022, ABAWDs are exempt from work requirements through a statewide

SNAP time limit waiver. FNS' approval extends through January 31, 2023. Clients remain eligible to participate in BFET services voluntarily.

### January 2022

#### **Mid-Certification Review Requirement Waived [COVID-19 response]**

DSHS continued to receive federal approval to implement flexibilities to waive Mid-Certification Reviews from January 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022. This applied to TANF, State Family Assistance (SFA), Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance, Working Family Support (WFS), and all Food Assistance programs.

### November 2021

#### **Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) Activation for Severe Weather**

Effective November 22, 2021 through December 18, 2021, DCAP was activated in response to Governor Inslee's declaration of a state of emergency for 14 counties due to the devastating effects of severe weather. DCAP provided cash to eligible households impacted by the flooding, landslides, mudslides or other hazardous storm events, who lived in these counties.

### October 2021

#### **Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) Increase**

Effective October 1, 2021, Basic Food benefit amounts were permanently adjusted to provide 40-cents more per person, per meal. Separate from the 15% allotment increase to Basic Food in January 2021 in response to COVID, Congress had directed USDA to study the costs required to purchase foods to support a healthy diet.



This resulted in a permanent allotment increase of 25% enacted to the TFP which allowed for the increase in benefits, replacing the temporary COVID-19 15% allotment increases.

### **Afghan Humanitarian Parolees Eligible for Federally Funded Benefits**

Effective October 1, 2021, per federal law, humanitarian parolees from Afghanistan and their parents, spouses, and children, paroled into the U.S. between July 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, became eligible for federal funded benefits (TANF, SNAP, RCA, BFET). Prior to this change, this population was eligible for certain state funded cash and food assistance, if all other eligibility criteria was met.

### **September 2021**

#### **WorkFirst Participation Requirements**

##### **Resume [*COVID 19 response*]**

Effective September 1, 2021, WorkFirst participation requirements, suspended since March 2020 due to the pandemic, resumed. DSHS has since worked to connect with families to update assessments and develop participation plans appropriate for their situation.

#### **WorkFirst Integrated Interview**

DSHS launched the WorkFirst integrated interview starting September 20, 2021— a streamlined intake process and suite of new engagement tools (including a new assessment tool). This approach is client-centered and strengths-based, giving families receiving TANF the opportunity to complete financial eligibility, evaluation and development of a plan for participating in WorkFirst activities in a single phone or in-person interview.

### **July 2021**

#### **WorkFirst Sanction Policy**

Effective July 1, 2021, WorkFirst Non-Compliance Sanction policies changed, providing participants two continuous months of non-compliance before reduction of cash benefits and an additional ten months on a reduced grant before cash benefits are terminated. Additionally, sanction related home visits and immediate sanction closures are no longer a part of the sanction process. Though policy was changed, WorkFirst participation requirements remained suspended until September 1, 2021.

#### **Cash Assistance Grant Increase**

Effective July 1, 2021, the payment standard for TANF, SFA, Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA), RCA and Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) increased by 15% based on funding provided by the Legislature in the biennial operating budget. This is a step toward fully meeting the basic needs of families and individuals who are experiencing financial hardship. The change also increases the maximum earned income limits for these programs.

#### **TANF Time Limits**

Effective July 1, 2021, the criteria for TANF 60 month Time Limit Extensions expanded to support families who exhaust their 60 months and are homeless or who have a child in their home who meet the broad McKinney-Vento definition of homeless. This change allows families experiencing housing instability, or who are caring for a child in this situation, to continue receiving cash assistance.

Additionally, families that don't meet any other time limit extension criteria were able to continue to receive an extension due to the pandemic, effective July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

### **Pandemic-EBT (P-EBT) Summer 2021 Expansion [COVID-19 Response]**

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) approved the issuance of P-EBT benefits to eligible children for the summer period following the 2020-21 school year. A standard benefit of \$375 was issued to both school aged children and children under the age of six for the months July and August of 2021. June 2021

### **June 2021**

#### **ABAWD Waiver**

Effective June 8, 2021, ABAWDs were exempted from work requirements through a statewide SNAP time limit waiver. Food and Nutrition Service's (FNS') approval extended through May 31, 2022; however clients remained eligible to participate in 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**

#### **ABD and HEN Case Management Resumes**

Effective May 12, 2021, DSHS resumed case management activities for new 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.

#### **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, 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 HEN program was extended to all 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 RCA and 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); SFA, ABD Cash Assistance, HEN Referral; WFS; and all Food Assistance programs.

### **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 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 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. TANF ;
- b. SFA;
- c. ABD cash assistance;
- d. HEN Referral program;
- e. RCA; and
- f. 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 TANF, SFA, and 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 TANF or 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 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 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 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 state-funded 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

### 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 TANF and 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 ABD, 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 FAP for Legal Immigrants Benefit**

Effective November 1, 2013, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) supplements ended resulting in a decrease in 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 FAP**

Effective July 1, 2013, the state budget changed the benefit calculation from 50% of the 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. FAP for Legal Immigrants – funding now
  - i. provided at 50% of the benefit level for federal 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.

- 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.

**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

	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

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 SNAP, to be effective July 1, 2012.

**February 2012**

**AREN Lifetime Limit** – The Department implemented a \$750 lifetime limit for the 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

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

**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:
  - 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 **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 **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 **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.

**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

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 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.

#### **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 TANF or 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. **DCA –**The maximum 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** – 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:

- a. The presumptive minimum child support order increased to \$50 per month per child;
- b. The need standard was replaced by a "self-support reserve" set at 125% of the federal poverty level;
- c. The schedule was now presumptive from the \$1,000 to \$12,000 income levels;
- d. Income from second jobs was excluded from the gross income calculation;
- e. New rules were created for imputing income.

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:

- a. Working with the Department of Veteran Affairs to establish a referral process to facilitate applications for veteran's services.
- b. Implementing a plan to evaluate General Assistance Unemployable (GA-U) cases that had been on assistance for over 12 months to determine if the available medical and incapacity related evidence indicated the recipient should remain on GA-U or be referred to General Assistance Expedited Medicaid (GA-X).
- c. Referring appropriate GA recipients to Naturalization Services.
- d. Referring appropriate GA recipients to Workforce Development Councils in King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties for worker retraining or development services.

### April 2009

**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 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 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 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:

- The family would not have to report any changes in their household;
- 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
- 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:

- see current EBT cash/food balances;
- see 180 days of EBT transactions;
- download an online statement of transactions to their PC;
- change their PIN in "real time"; and
- 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 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

**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 State-funded FAP.

## June 2000

**Employment and training requirements** were increased for Food Stamp recipients who were 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.

**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.”**

**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, 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.

**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.