



DSHS
WASHINGTON STATE
Department of Social
and Health Services

January 2025

DSHS Economic Services Administration

ESA Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2024

A reference for programs, caseloads and expenditures



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

January 6, 2025

Dear ESA Partners, Colleagues and Stakeholders:

I am pleased to present the Economic Services Administration (ESA) Briefing Book for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2024. This report serves as a reference guide to our programs and includes client demographics, caseloads, and expenditures. It highlights information for SFY 2024, which covers the July 2023 through June 2024 time period, and provides historical data on our programs.

You can find the ESA Briefing Book online at the following link:

<http://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/manuals/briefing-book>.

We are committed to providing you with accurate and useful information. If you have any questions about the Briefing Book or suggestions for how to improve it in the future, please feel free to contact Shane Riddle at (360) 790-0017 or Shane.Riddle@dshs.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

Terry Redmon
Assistant Secretary

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) 2024, which is the 12-month period that starts July 1, 2023 and ends June 30, 2024. It also provides historical trends.

The ESA Briefing Book is arranged in the following categories:

Introduction to ESA

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Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) Cash Assistance Program

Basic Food Programs

Child Support Program

Disability Determination

Domestic Violence Program

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- 1. ESA Contacts*
- 2. Geographical 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) 2024, 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 3,808 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 disparities. 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, community partners and Government-to-Government with tribes while continuing to transition to a human-centered service delivery model. This goal—along with specific strategic goals, success measures, and action plans—is part of [ESA's Strategic Goals](#) in the [DSHS Strategic Plan](#).

The goal for reducing poverty and inequity is a shared statewide priority. In January 2021, Governor Inslee's Poverty Reduction Workgroup, which grew into the [Washington Economic Justice Alliance](#) (EJA), 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 works in collaboration with the Economic Justice Alliance, 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 for their children and promoting resources so that families can 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, eight fully self-contained and equipped mobile offices which consist of two 40-foot trucks and six smaller 28-foot trucks, 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 connects families to over 4,600 community resources and partners 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. Customers can also call 1-800-457-6202 or email 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 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 everyone needs to build a solid foundation in their 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 works in collaboration with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to administer the Summer EBT program that provides food benefits to children who lose access to free and reduced-price meals during the summer months when school is out.
- 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 or www.access.wa.gov. To do business in person, locate an office, or get additional contact information, individuals can go to <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/esa/esa-find-office>.

ESA Program Descriptions

SFY

2024

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
Briefing
Book

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ESA Programs

The Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) partners with people to access support, care, and resources 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 the household’s TANF or SFA 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

General Fund State and General Fund Federal [mixture of TANF federal block grant and state Maintenance of Effort (MOE) dollars].

Population Served

Pregnant individuals or families with an eligible minor child eligible for TANF or SFA.

Eligibility

Families must:

1. Receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), or State Family Assistance (SFA);
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, such as a domestic violence situation.

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 Reimbursement Authorization) 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, civilly committed to Eastern or Western State Hospitals, 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 and other referral services (e.g., veteran's assistance, crisis resolution, etc.).
6. Access to Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) if additional assistance is needed to assist a recipient in continuing to live independently.
7. Access to healthcare through the Medical Care Services (MCS) program for recipients who do not meet requirements to receive federally funded medical assistance.

Linkages

1. Health Care Authority Foundational Community Supports (Supported Employment and Supportive Housing)
2. Health Care Authority (HCA) Eligibility Policy Innovation and Community Support (EPICS) (MCS Medical program)
3. Behavioral Health Organizations
4. Department of Commerce HEN providers
5. Department of Corrections (Transitional Outreach ABD Program (TOAP))
6. Eastern and Western State Hospitals
7. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
8. Disability Determination Services
9. Social Security Administration
10. Local resources (such as food banks and housing, emergency shelters, etc.)
11. Home and Community Services (e.g. long-term or residential care facilities)
12. Developmental Disability Administration
13. Naturalization assistance services
14. Washington Department of Veterans Affairs
15. 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, known as Food Stamps until 2008, and commonly referred to as Basic Food, 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.
 - vi. Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)
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 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.

be used at participating retailers, farmer’s markets and farm vendors.

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

Effective 10-1-2023 through 9-30-2024				
Column A Number of eligible AU members	Column B Maximum Gross Monthly Income	Column C Maximum Net Monthly Income	Column D Maximum Allotment	Column E 165% of the Poverty Level ¹
1	\$1,580	\$1,215	\$291	\$2,005
2	\$2,137	\$1,644	\$535	\$2,712
3	\$2,694	\$2,072	\$766	\$3,419
4	\$3,250	\$2,500	\$973	\$4,125
5	\$3,807	\$2,929	\$1/115	\$4,832
6	\$4,364	\$3,357	\$1/386	\$5,539
7	\$4,921	\$3,785	\$1/532	\$6,246
8	\$5,478	\$4,214	\$1/751	\$6,952
9	\$6,035	\$4,643	\$1/970	\$7,659
10	\$6,592	\$5,072	\$2/189	\$8,366
Each Additional Member	+\$557	+\$429	+\$219	+\$707

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

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. Staff 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, staff use column E to decide if the applicant 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.
5. Categorically eligible AUs with one or two members receive a minimum allotment of \$23.00 if eligible for that amount or less.

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

8.

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 funded.

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 amount 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 TANF/SFA or Tribal TANF programs while receiving Basic Food, as well as families that receive a \$10 Transitional Cash Assistance benefit. TFA is meant to help meet a family's nutritional needs for five months as they transition to economic stability.

Legal Authorization

[RCW 74.08A.010](#) Transitional food assistance

Funding Source

TFA benefits for SNAP recipients are 100% federal-funded from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Services (FNS). TFA benefits for FAP recipients are state-funded. Funding of the state's administrative cost for the program includes both federal and state funds.

Population Served

Former TANF/SFA 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 or eligible for Transitional Cash Assistance (TCA) which began July 1, 2022.
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 or the month the AU qualified for TCA. 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

Transitional Cash Assistance (TCA)

Brief Description

Transitional Cash Assistance (TCA) is a one-month cash benefit of \$10 issued in the final month of Basic Food eligibility when an eligible Basic Food household closes due to income or voluntary termination. Households eligible for TCA are then eligible for Transitional Food Assistance (TFA) for five months as they transition to economic stability.

Legal Authorization

RCW [74.04.680](#)

During the 2021 Legislative Session, Substitute House Bill 1151 passed creating the TCA, effective **July 1st, 2022**.

Funding Source

100% General Fund State

Population Served

Households must meet all of the following criteria:

- Not be receiving TANF/SFA at the time of Basic Food closure
- Include a child under the age of 18 and/or a child under the age of 21 [participating full-time](#) in a secondary school program
- Be receiving a Basic Food benefit greater than zero

Eligibility

Households that include an eligible child are issued a one-time payment of \$10 when Basic Food Assistance is terminating due to income over the maximum gross monthly income limit or voluntary termination. TCA is automatically calculated for households to receive the one-

month cash benefit to maintain their Basic Food benefit for an additional five months.

Services

1. Provides a one-time \$10 cash benefit
2. Recipients qualify for TFA

Linkage

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
10. TFA

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 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) 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 [74.20A RCW](#); Chapter 388-14A WAC

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 2024:

State funds: \$ 58.9 million (33-1%).

Federal Funds: \$121.8 million (67%).

Population Served

1. Current Assistance: Individuals who are currently receiving benefits under SSA Title IV-A (TANF).
2. Former Assistance: Individuals who, in the past, received benefits under SSA Title IV-A (TANF or AFDC).
3. Never Assistance: Individuals who have never received benefits under SSA 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.
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
18. Department of Licensing
19. Department of Veterans Affairs

Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) and Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP²)

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.³ 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

Funding Source

100% state (Non-TANF 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

CEAP - 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 TANF cash assistance has been terminated due to sanction and those who have already received 60 months of TANF and do not qualify for a time limit extension.

DCAP - 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.

² DCAP is paid through CEAP.

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

4. Payment is limited to payment maximums for individual emergent need items or the TANF payment standard, whichever is lower.
5. DCAP activations for natural disasters require that the individual/family live in specified disaster area and may not return to their home.

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 up to \$1,250, limited to a 30-day period every 12 months, to families that meet eligibility criteria for TANF⁴ or SFA but do not need ongoing monthly cash assistance.

Legal Authorization

[RCW 74.08A.210](#), Diversion Program – Emergency Assistance

Funding Source

100% state – TANF MOE.

Population Served

Low-income families with temporary emergent needs who are not likely to need continued assistance if those needs are met.

Eligibility

1. Must meet TANF eligibility criteria but not be receiving TANF.
2. 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 sanction 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 ([WAC 388-432-0005](#)).

Services

1. Payments to cover emergent needs for shelter, transportation, childcare, food, medical care, and employment-related expenses.
2. Usually paid directly to vendors.

Linkages

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

⁴ See TANF/SFA program description

Domestic Violence Services for Survivors

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; supports community-based efforts to prevent domestic violence.

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

Survivors of domestic violence and their dependents; 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 nonprofits, local governments, and tribes.

Services

Services provided through contracts with community-based nonprofits and agreements with local government agencies and Tribes/tribal organizations focus on survivor-centered advocacy that is individually tailored and based on a survivor's self-defined goals. Services typically include, but are not limited to:

Safety planning, crisis intervention, emergency shelter, assistance with finding and retaining safe housing, assistance to address legal, immigration, financial, medical and behavioral health needs, support and accompaniment navigating other social and government service systems, transportation and other emergency financial assistance, childcare assistance while adult parents are participating in services, age-appropriate, supportive services and resources for children and youth, culturally and linguistically specific services, information and referral, community education, and prevention activities.

Linkages

1. Community-based domestic violence agencies
2. Culturally and linguistically specific community-based organizations
3. DV victim services programs operated by Tribes/tribal organizations
4. Domestic violence, sexual assault and crime victims coalitions
5. Local law enforcement and prosecution agencies
6. Courts of various jurisdictions

7. Public assistance programs and organizations providing community resources, such as food banks and utility assistance agencies
8. Homelessness services and housing assistance agencies
9. Department of Commerce, Office of Crime Victims Advocacy
10. Department of Health, Gender Based Violence Prevention
11. Department of Children, Youth and Families: Child Protective Services
12. US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Violence Prevention Services
13. Civil legal aid providers
14. Behavioral health treatment providers
15. Local schools
16. Healthcare providers
17. 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 43.20A.735](#): 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. The Department of Health
10. Local law enforcement agencies

Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program⁵

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

1. 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.).
3. Access to healthcare through the Medical Care Services (MCS) program for recipients who do not meet requirements to receive federally funded medical assistance.
4. Access to Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) if additional assistance is needed to assist a recipient in continuing to live independently.

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 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

5. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
6. Local resources (such as food banks, emergency shelter, housing, etc.)
7. Health Care Authority Eligibility Policy
Innovation and Community Support (EPICS))
(MCS Medical program)

Medical Assistance Programs

Brief Description

Includes state and federally funded medical assistance programs providing health care coverage to individuals who are refugees, Medicare recipients, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients, individuals who are age 65 or older, blind or 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.

Legal Authorization

Title XIX Social Security Act

Title IV Immigration & Nationality Act

[RCW 74.09](#) Medical care.

Funding Source

Funded by General Fund State and Title 19 federal medical funds

Population Served

Low-income persons with disabilities, older adults, refugees, and aged federally qualified aliens.

Eligibility

Eligibility requirements for specific programs vary based on program relatability, such as:

1. Recipients must meet income and resource limits.
2. Be Aged 65 or older, Blind or Disabled.
3. Emergency medical for aged or Medicare eligible immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their alien status.

4. Receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or be eligible to receive SSI.
5. Refugees who do not qualify for Medicaid assistance. Low-income Medicare beneficiaries.
6. Recipients of ABD cash, SFA cash for Survivors of Certain Crimes 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
8. Health Care Authority Eligibility Policy Innovation and Community Support (EPICS)

Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)

Brief Description

Payments to meet a need beyond essential 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

Recipients of Aged, Blind or Disabled cash assistance, Housing and Essential Needs Referral, Pregnant Woman Assistance, Refugee Cash Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Eligibility

A person must receive cash benefits or a HEN referral. Social Services Specialists must determine that the person has an essential need for an item or service to continue to live independently.

Services

Cash payments for:

1. Restaurant or home-delivered meals
2. Food for service animals
3. Veterinary care for a service animal
4. Boarding for a service animal
5. Basic telephone service
6. Internet Service
7. Laundry
8. Transportation

9. Medically related items:

- a. Dentures
- b. Optometrist exam
- c. Eyeglasses
- d. Hearing aids

Linkages

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

Pandemic EBT (P-EBT)

Brief Description

P-EBT provides food benefits to children who qualify for free or reduced-price school meal programs but had limited meal access at their school or childcare center due to the COVID-19 pandemic. P-EBT is administered in partnership with the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Due to the end of the Public Health Emergency (PHE) in May 2023, the 2022-23 school year was the final year for P-EBT.

Although Washington received approval for Children Under Six and Summer P-EBT plans, it did not receive approval for School-Age Children attending schools during the school year due to inability to validate individual absences, school closures, and remote learning days due to COVID-19 illnesses.

With the PHE expiring on May 11, 2023, most P-EBT issuances were completed by September 30, 2023 with an issuance deadline of December 31, 2023 to address case corrections. More information on P-EBT can also be found at www.dshs.wa.gov/pebt.

Legal Authorization

[H.R. 6201, Families First Coronavirus Response Act \(FFCRA\), Section 1101](#), amended by the [Continuing Appropriations Act 2021 and Other Extensions Act](#), the [Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021](#), and [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](#)

Funding Source

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

Benefits provided to qualifying children who receive FAP benefits are 100% state funded.

Population Served

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

Eligibility

1. Children under the age of 6 who are active on Basic Food benefits September 2022 through May 11, 2023.
2. Students eligible for free or reduced-price school meals at the end of the 2022-23 school year received a summer benefit.

Services

P-EBT recipients are provided food benefits via an individual 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 TANF or SFA due to the 60-month federal time limits. Eligibility for 24 consecutive months of 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 qualify for time limit extension may be eligible for PWA.

Eligibility

1. Recipients must meet TANF 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 HEN program, which remains valid for 24 consecutive months.

5. Access to Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) if additional assistance is needed to assist a recipient in continuing to live independently.

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 refugees and eligible humanitarian immigrants who are single or married individuals and ineligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Provides up to 12 months of medical assistance for newly arrived refugees and eligible humanitarian immigrants who are ineligible for MAGI Medicaid or Classic Medicaid.

Legal Authorization

45 CFR §400.45 – 400.69 and §400.93 – 400.107, Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA), Pub. L. No. 108-193; and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-118

Funding Source

100% Federal

Population Served

1. People who have recently resettled in Washington state as refugees. Refugees are authorized by the federal government to immigrate to the U.S., because they are unwilling or unable to return to their country of nationality due to persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.
2. Individuals whose immigration status allows them access to refugee benefits under federal law, such as Afghan Humanitarian Parolees and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees.

Eligibility

1. People with the following U.S. immigration status: refugee, asylee, Cuban/Haitian entrant, Amerasian, certified victims of human trafficking and their eligible family members, Iraqi/Afghan Special Immigrants (SIV), Afghan Humanitarian Parolees (AHP) paroled into the U.S. between July 31, 2021 and September 30, 2023, Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees (UHP) paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022 and September 30, 2024, spouses and children of AHPs and UHPs paroled after September 30, 2023, and parents or legal guardians of AHPs and UHPs, if determined to be an unaccompanied minor or child, paroled after September 30, 2023.
2. Applicants must meet the financial need criteria and be ineligible for TANF, because they are without dependent children.
3. Applicants for medical assistance must be ineligible for MAGI Medicaid or Classic Medicaid due to income or resources but still meet certain financial need criteria.
4. 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 Ukrainian Humanitarian parolees, eligibility expires twelve months after the date their status was certified, granted, or made eligible for federal benefits.
5. Unless exempt, adults must register for employment and language training services.

6. 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.
3. Access to Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) if additional assistance is needed to assist a recipient in continuing to live independently.

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 certain immigrants residing in the U.S.

Eligibility

1. People who have one of the following U.S. immigration statuses: refugee, asylee, Cuban/Haitian entrant, Amerasian, certified victims of human trafficking and their eligible family members, Iraqi/Afghan 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, as specified below.
3. Afghan Humanitarian Parolees (AHP) paroled into the U.S. between July 31, 2021 and September 30, 2023, and Ukrainian

Humanitarian Parolees (UHP) paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022 and September 30, 2024, spouses and children of AHPs and UHPs paroled after September 30, 2023, and parents or legal guardians of AHPs and UHPs, if determined to be an unaccompanied minor or child, paroled after September 30, 2023.

4. Refugees, humanitarian entrants, and certain immigrants residing in the U.S. who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) and on TANF/SFA or are eligible for BFET activities.
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 and local 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.
14. Community Outreach and Education.

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. State and local government agencies
11. Housing Authorities
12. 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)

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

The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, Public Law 109-171

The Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) of 2023, Public Law 118-5

[RCW 74.04](#) (General Provisions Administration)

[RCW 74.08](#) (Eligibility Generally —Standards of Assistance)

[RCW 74.08A](#) (Washington WorkFirst/TANF)

[RCW 74.12](#) (TANF), as amended by the Washington TANF Act, ESHB-3901.

Funding Source

Funded by a federal block grant (Title IV-A of the Social Security Act) and a required 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 \$12,000 in countable assets. The entire equity value of one vehicle is exempt; equity in additional nonexempt vehicles counts towards the \$12,000 asset limit.
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.

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 has not 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. 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 in the form of grant reduction. The family's grant may be reduced by one person's share or 40%, whichever is more, and may be terminated after a year 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.
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.
5. Diaper Related Payments (DRP) - All TANF/SFA households receiving at least a \$10 grant with an eligible child under age 3 receive an additional cash payment to assist with diapers and other basic needs for early development.
6. Access to Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) if additional assistance is needed to assist a recipient in continuing to live independently.

Linkages

1. Low-income housing
2. Tribal Partners
3. Food banks
4. Children and family services
5. Community medical centers
6. Charitable organizations
7. Childcare assistance (subsidy) through DCYF

Services

1. Cash assistance.

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

100% General Fund State (mix of TANF MOE and non-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. 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 has not 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.
4. Diaper Related Payments (DRP) - All TANF/SFA households receiving at least a \$10 grant with an eligible child under age 3 receive an additional cash payment to assist with diapers and other basic needs for early development.

5. Access to Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) if additional assistance is needed to assist a recipient in continuing to live independently.

Linkages

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

WorkFirst

Brief Description

Provides support services and activities to TANF and SFA recipients 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

The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, Public Law 109-171

The Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) of 2023, Public Law 118-5

[RCW 74.04](#) (General Provisions Administration)

[RCW 74.08](#) (Eligibility Generally —Standards of Assistance)

[RCW 74.08A](#) (Washington WorkFirst/TANF)

[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 TANF required 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 may include the following:

1. Information about the WorkFirst program.
2. Evaluation and assessment 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 program benefits that an unimpaired person would receive.
 - c. Family violence.
 - d. Learning disabilities.
 - e. Substance use disorder.
 - f. Mental health services
 - g. Pregnant or parenting a child under 24 months.
 - h. Home Visiting & Parent Support programs
4. Development of Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP).
5. Intensive social services for those with significant issues and needs.
6. Help for pregnant or parenting minors to find a suitable living arrangement and

complete high school, which are both program requirements.

7. 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. Child care subsidy assistance (Working Connections Child Care) through the Department of Children, Youth and Families
5. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
6. 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
7. Community programs
8. ORIA contracted providers including community-based employment providers, community and technical colleges, refugee resettlement agencies and ethnic community-based organizations
9. 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

[RCW 74.04.600](#)

Funding Source

100% General Fund State 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.
6. SSI recipients that receive care in a medical institution or residential setting.

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 \$35.50 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 \$70 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

SUN Bucks – Summer EBT

Brief Description

Summer EBT, known as SUN Bucks, is a new permanent Child Nutrition Program. Sun Bucks provides \$120 in food assistance to school-aged children who lose access to free or reduced-price meals at school during the summer months.

The program is administered by the DSHS in partnership with the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).

Legal Authorization

[Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023](#)

[7 CFR §292](#)

[RCW 74.04](#) (General Provisions Administration)

[RCW 74.08](#) (Eligibility Generally —Standards of Assistance)

Funding Source

SUN Bucks administrative expenses are covered by both federal and state 50/50 funding, and benefits are 100% federally funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Services (FNS).

Population Served

Children who have lost access to free and reduced-price meals during the summer months following the academic school year.

Eligibility

School-aged children are eligible through automatic enrollment or through an application.

Children may be automatically enrolled in SUN Bucks if, during the school year, they were:

1. Enrolled at a school that participates in the National School Lunch Program or School Breakfast Program (NSLP / SBP) and approved for free or reduced-price meals.
2. Enrolled at a Community Eligibility Provision school and submitted a Family Income Survey or Free and Reduced-Price Meal Application to their school and live in a household with income below 185% FPL.
3. Ages 8 -18 (the compulsory age for school attendance in Washington state), and a member of a household that receives benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Food Assistance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or State Family Assistance.

Families who do not qualify automatically can apply online or by paper application. Eligible children must be enrolled in an NSLP / SBP participating school during the year and live in a household with income below 185% FPL.

SUN Bucks is designed to provide food over the summer period; benefits expire 122 days after issuance.

Services

SUN Bucks recipients receive food benefits via an individual EBT card issued to each eligible child for the designated summer period.

Linkages

1. Food assistance
2. TANF

3. USDA FNS Child Nutrition Programs
4. Early Learning
5. K-12 Education
6. Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).
7. Washington School Districts

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.

Legal Authorization

[WAC 388-493-0010](#).

Funding Source

100% General Fund State

Population Served

Working families with a household income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) that are recipients of Basic Food, FAP, or TFA.

Eligibility

1. Households must be recipients of Basic Food, FAP, or TFA.
2. Receipt of the monthly benefit does not cause the household's countable food assistance income to exceed the 200% FPL.
3. No one in the food assistance unit can be receiving 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. 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, FAP, or TFA. This benefit lasts six months and may be extended if the household recertifies and continues to meet the eligibility criteria.

Linkages

1. Nutrition education programs
2. School lunch programs
3. Low-income housing
4. Food banks
5. Children and family services
6. Community medical centers
7. Senior outreach
8. Charitable agencies

Aged,
Blind, or
Disabled
(ABD)

SFY

2024

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

ESA Briefing
Book

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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) program¹. 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 **30,870 in SFY 2024**, up from **27,365 in SFY 2023**. The average monthly cash assistance grant per client was **\$399**. The average monthly ABD clients in SFY 2024 included:

- Presumptive SSI – 23,567 persons
- Aged – 6,182 persons
- Disabled – 1,120 persons
- Blind – 2 persons

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2024.

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).

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

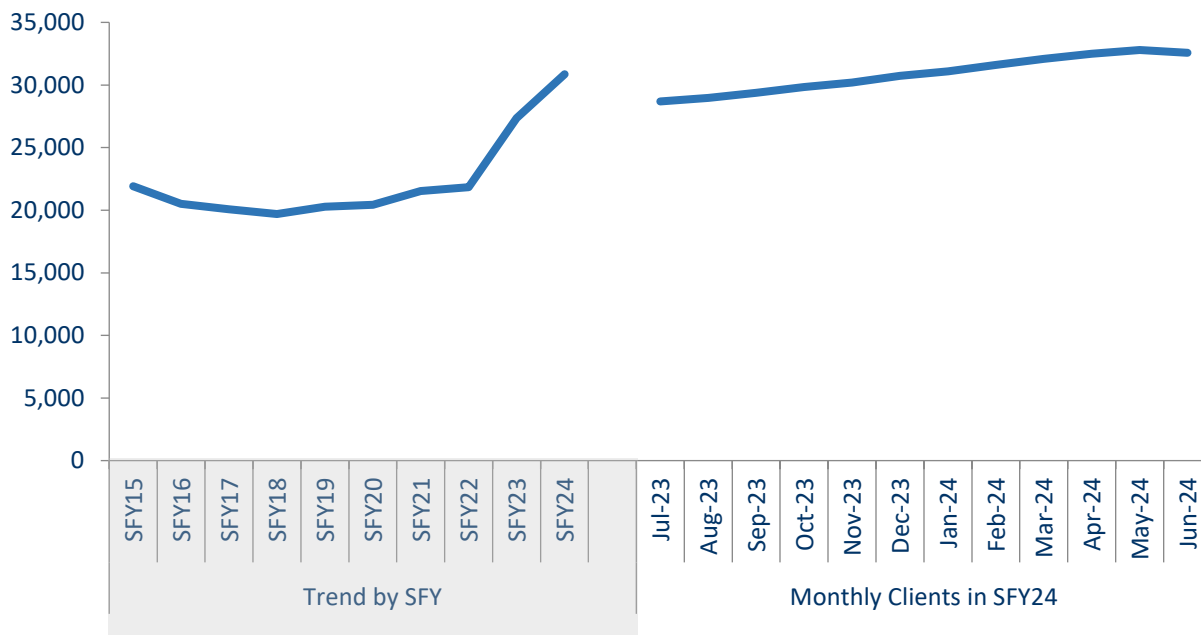
Selected ABD Program Overview, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023	SFY 2024	Change	
	(July 2022-June 2023)	(July 2023-June 2024)		
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	27,365 (24,459 - 28,717)	30,870 (28,696 - 32,794)	12.8% (Increase)	↑
State Population² Age 18 and Over	6,255,743	6,341,261	1.5% (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over	0.4%	0.5%	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)³	\$354.02 (\$184.27 - \$388.23)	\$398.64 (\$381.60 - \$416.00)	12.6% (Increase)	↑

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

³ Payments not adjusted for refunds. Effective January 1, 2024, all cash assistance programs received an 8% payment standard increase.

ABD Clients, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY15	21,904	SFY20	20,429
SFY16	20,499	SFY21	21,522
SFY17	20,064	SFY22	21,847
SFY18	19,694	SFY23	27,365
SFY19	20,281	SFY24	30,870

SFY 2024	Clients	Total Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	28,696	\$10,990,054	\$382.98
August	28,974	\$11,065,875	\$381.92
September	29,372	\$11,229,404	\$382.32
October	29,829	\$11,382,770	\$381.60
November	30,207	\$11,585,072	\$383.52
December	30,727	\$11,782,569	\$383.46
January	31,090	\$12,811,553	\$412.08
February	31,606	\$13,053,509	\$413.01
March	32,098	\$13,240,980	\$412.52
April	32,482	\$13,425,624	\$413.33
May	32,794	\$13,557,775	\$413.42
June	32,564	\$13,546,552	\$416.00
Mo. Avg.	30,870	\$12,305,978	\$398.64
Annual Unduplicated	47,496	\$147,671,738	\$3,109.14

ABD Clients by Program Type, SFY 2024

SFY 2024	ABD Combined Caseload	Aged	Blind	Disabled	Presumptive SSI
July	28,696	5,678	1	1,063	21,957
August	28,974	5,798	1	1,073	22,102
September	29,372	5,893	2	1,086	22,393
October	29,829	5,999	2	1,091	22,737
November	30,207	6,037	4	1,106	23,060
December	30,727	6,122	3	1,104	23,500
January	31,090	6,215	3	1,110	23,762
February	31,606	6,287	3	1,152	24,164
March	32,098	6,431	2	1,177	24,492
April	32,482	6,517	0	1,174	24,793
May	32,794	6,620	0	1,164	25,010
June	32,564	6,591	0	1,134	24,839
Mo. Avg.	30,870	6,182	2	1,120	23,567

ABD Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2024

SFY 2024	Total ABD Clients ⁴	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 ⁵	
		# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent
July	28,696	27,003	94.1%	102	0.4%	446	1.6%	1,145	4.0%
August	28,974	27,462	94.8%	74	0.3%	391	1.3%	1,047	3.6%
September	29,372	27,751	94.5%	84	0.3%	413	1.4%	1,124	3.8%
October	29,829	28,268	94.8%	94	0.3%	463	1.6%	1,004	3.4%
November	30,207	28,826	95.4%	54	0.2%	477	1.6%	850	2.8%
December	30,727	29,050	94.5%	104	0.3%	509	1.7%	1,064	3.5%
January	31,090	29,558	95.1%	93	0.3%	453	1.5%	986	3.2%
February	31,606	29,924	94.7%	116	0.4%	477	1.5%	1,089	3.4%
March	32,098	30,364	94.6%	83	0.3%	542	1.7%	1,109	3.5%
April	32,482	30,693	94.5%	117	0.4%	557	1.7%	1,115	3.4%
May	32,794	30,835	94.0%	111	0.3%	607	1.9%	1,241	3.8%
June	32,564	30,796	94.6%	127	0.4%	528	1.6%	1,113	3.4%
Mo. Avg.	30,870	29,211	94.6%	97	0.3%	489	1.6%	1,074	3.5%

⁴ 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.

⁵ These are adults who were not enrolled in HEN Referral or SSI/SSDI in the following month.

ABD Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

The following pages detail the ABD clients, June 2024 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), Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) within DSHS’s Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (AL TSA), Developmental Disability Administration (DDA), or Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe (PGST).
- 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	6,768	20.8%	7,098	21.8%
Region 2 CSOs	14,710	45.2%	15,633	48.0%
Region 3 CSOs	9,557	29.3%	9,821	30.2%
CSCCs	13	<0.1%	N/A	
AL TSA (HCS)	1,502	4.6%		
DDA	13	<0.1%		
Tribal Locations	0	0.0%		
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	1	<0.1%	12	<0.1%
State Total	32,564	100.0%	32,564	100.0%

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	91	0.3%	91	0.3%
COLFAX	75	0.2%	83	0.3%
COLVILLE	137	0.4%	143	0.4%
ELLENSBURG	159	0.5%	162	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	65	0.2%	64	0.2%
KENNEWICK	968	3.0%	1,018	3.1%
MOSES LAKE	567	1.7%	596	1.8%
NEWPORT	63	0.2%	64	0.2%
OKANOGAN	176	0.5%	170	0.5%
REPUBLIC	35	0.1%	32	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	1,486	4.6%	1,633	5.0%
SPOKANE TRENT	1,534	4.7%	1,567	4.8%
SUNNYSIDE	129	0.4%	138	0.4%
TOPPENISH	95	0.3%	103	0.3%
WALLA WALLA	136	0.4%	150	0.5%
WENATCHEE	255	0.8%	264	0.8%
WHITE SALMON	22	0.1%	23	0.1%
YAKIMA	775	2.4%	797	2.4%
Region 1 Total	6,768	20.8%	7,098	21.8%

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	922	2.8%	987	3.0%
AUBURN	764	2.3%	826	2.5%
BELLINGHAM	719	2.2%	739	2.3%
BELLTOWN	1,442	4.4%	1,497	4.6%
CAPITOL HILL	813	2.5%	857	2.6%
EVERETT	1,259	3.9%	1,318	4.0%
FEDERAL WAY	632	1.9%	683	2.1%
KING EASTSIDE	1,184	3.6%	1,329	4.1%
KING NORTH	1,411	4.3%	1,494	4.6%
KING SOUTH	936	2.9%	1,031	3.2%
MOUNT VERNON	494	1.5%	483	1.5%
OAK HARBOR	163	0.5%	183	0.6%
RAINIER	738	2.3%	784	2.4%
RENTON	776	2.4%	848	2.6%
SKYKOMISH VALLEY	331	1.0%	348	1.1%
SMOKEY POINT	967	3.0%	995	3.1%
WHITE CENTER	1,159	3.6%	1,231	3.8%
Region 2 Total	14,710	45.2%	15,633	48.0%

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	723	2.2%	725	2.2%
BREMERTON	847	2.6%	856	2.6%
CHEHALIS	486	1.5%	492	1.5%
COLUMBIA RIVER	1,403	4.3%	1,462	4.5%
FORKS	32	0.1%	32	0.1%
KELSO	785	2.4%	787	2.4%
LAKESWOOD	1,035	3.2%	1,118	3.4%
LONG BEACH	70	0.2%	73	0.2%
OLYMPIA	1,032	3.2%	1,076	3.3%
PIERCE EAST	743	2.3%	773	2.4%
PIERCE NORTH	767	2.4%	778	2.4%
PIERCE SOUTH	772	2.4%	789	2.4%
PORT ANGELES	304	0.9%	303	0.9%
PORT TOWNSEND	111	0.3%	113	0.3%
SHELTON	346	1.1%	348	1.1%
SOUTH BEND	67	0.2%	65	0.2%
STEVENSON	34	0.1%	31	0.1%
Region 3 Total	9,557	29.3%	9,821	30.2%

ABD Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2024 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total
CSCC Central Sound	1	<0.1%
CSCC Northeast	1	<0.1%
CSCC Northwest	1	<0.1%
CSCC South Sound	0	0.0%
CSCC Southeast	0	0.0%
CSCC Southwest	0	0.0%
CSCC Virtual Case Management Center	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	10	<0.1%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	13	<0.1%

DDA Locations	Office of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	13	<0.1%
DDA Locations Total	13	<0.1%

ABD Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot

ALTA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	1	<0.1%
COLVILLE HCS	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	2	<0.1%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	175	0.5%
MOSES LAKE HCS	25	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS	69	0.2%
TOPPENISH HCS	28	0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS	42	0.1%
WALLA WALLA HCS	3	<0.1%
WENATCHEE HCS	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS	2	<0.1%
Region 1 Total	347	1.1%

ALTA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance ⁶	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	0	0.0%
BELLINGHAM HCS	0	0.0%
EVERETT HCS	3	<0.1%
HOLGATE HCS	895	2.7%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	898	2.8%

⁶ HCS Region 2 merged caseloads under Holgate HCS. Other physical offices exist and serve clients but cases may not be recorded under those offices.

Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

ALTA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance ⁷	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS	0	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS	180	0.6%
KELSO HCS	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%
STEILACOOM HCS	77	0.2%
TACOMA HCS	0	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	257	0.8%

⁷ HCS Region 3 merged caseloads under Chehalis HCS. Other physical offices exist and serve clients but cases may not be recorded under those offices.

ABD Clients by County of Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	67	0.2%	Lewis	493	1.5%
Asotin	87	0.3%	Lincoln	34	0.1%
Benton	704	2.2%	Mason	348	1.1%
Chelan	192	0.6%	Okanogan	171	0.5%
Clallam	335	1.0%	Pacific	138	0.4%
Clark	1,460	4.5%	Pend Oreille	65	0.2%
Columbia	14	<0.1%	Pierce	3,458	10.6%
Cowlitz	770	2.4%	San Juan	19	0.1%
Douglas	72	0.2%	Skagit	464	1.4%
Ferry	33	0.1%	Skamania	34	0.1%
Franklin	314	1.0%	Snohomish	3,642	11.2%
Garfield	4	<0.1%	Spokane	3,165	9.7%
Grant	529	1.6%	Stevens	143	0.4%
Grays Harbor	725	2.2%	Thurston	1,077	3.3%
Island	183	0.6%	Wahkiakum	17	0.1%
Jefferson	113	0.3%	Walla Walla	137	0.4%
King	10,586	32.5%	Whatcom	739	2.3%
Kitsap	856	2.6%	Whitman	83	0.3%
Kittitas	164	0.5%	Yakima	1,038	3.2%
Klickitat	86	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	5	<0.1%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	32,564	100.0%

ABD Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot

All Clients		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	32,564	100.0%

All Clients		
Gender	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Female	15,456	47.5%
Male	17,106	52.5%
Unknown	2	<0.1%

All Clients		
Ethnicity and Race	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Hispanic or Latino	4,060	12.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino⁸	28,504	87.5%
White	17,631	54.1%
Black/African American	3,821	11.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,076	12.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,171	3.6%
Two or More Races	667	2.0%
Race Not Reported	1,138	3.5%

All Clients		
Marital Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Separated	2,374	7.3%
Married	3,705	11.4%
Never Married	15,620	48.0%
Divorced	7,486	23.0%
Widowed	3,304	10.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	75	0.2%

All Clients		
Citizenship Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
U.S. Citizen	25,577	78.5%
Resident Noncitizen	6,924	21.3%
U.S. National⁹	55	0.2%
Survivors of Certain Crimes¹⁰	8	<0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

⁸ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

⁹ 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).

¹⁰ Effective July 1, 2022, the Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance program is 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).

ABD Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
	All Clients	
Homeless ¹¹	9,250	28.4%

Equal Access		
	All Clients	
Equal Access Help Needed	19,430	59.7%

Disability		
	All Clients	
Mental	18,069	55.5%
Physical	7,893	24.2%
Aged ¹²	6,591	20.2%
Other ¹³	11	<0.1%

Education Status		
	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	7,372	22.6%
High School Graduate or GED	14,722	45.2%
Some College or College Degree	9,463	29.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1,007	3.1%

Age		
	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 - 24 Years Old	1,509	4.6%
25 - 34 Years Old	4,715	14.5%
35 - 44 Years Old	6,815	20.9%
45 - 54 Years Old	7,543	23.2%
55 - 64 Years Old	5,389	16.5%
65+ Years Old	6,593	20.2%
Average Age of Clients	49.9 Years	

¹¹ 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.

¹² Clients with a program type code of 'A' regardless of the presence of a disability type code.

¹³ These are the clients who had a disability determination made by DSHS Division of Disability Determination Services (DDDS).

ABD Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Average Length of Stay ¹⁴	<u>All Clients</u>
Average Length of Stay Since November 2011	27.3 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Presumptive SSI Since November 2011	23.5 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Aged Since November 2011	39.7 Months
Average Length of Stay on ABD-Blind/ Disabled/ Institutionalized Since November 2011 (Average Number of Months on ABD)	17.7 Months

¹⁴ Length of Stay is based on cumulative months since November 2011 when the ABD program started.

Basic Food

SFY

2024

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

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Basic Food Overview

This chapter summarizes the caseload and client data for the Basic Food program in SFY 2024. The following programs are highlighted in this chapter.

- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**, formerly known as Food Stamps until 2008, provides food assistance to eligible low-income individuals and families.
- **Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)** provides food assistance to 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 an 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, or who receive a one-time \$10 Transitional Cash Assistance benefit. The program allows families five additional months of food benefits as they transition off public assistance.

Basic Food program caseloads are divided into three types:

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

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

Highlights

The average monthly Basic Food caseload in Washington state increased by 0.2% in SFY 2024 (525,044) from SFY 2023 (523,860). Of the SFY 2024 caseload, a majority (74.1%) did not receive cash assistance or SSI. The percentage of cases in SFY 2024 that received cash assistance averaged 9.3% per month and the percentage of cases that received SSI averaged 16.6% per month. The average monthly number of clients served by the Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program in SFY 2024 was 4,580. The average monthly food assistance allotment per case was \$322.

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 2024. 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).

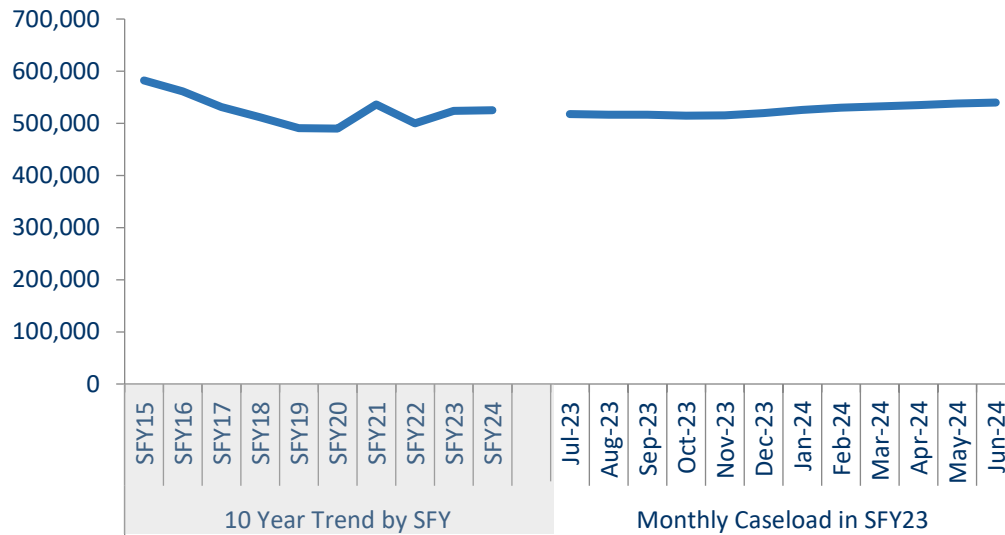
Selected Basic Food Program Overview, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023 (July 2022-June 2023)	SFY 2024 (July 2023-June 2024)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	523,860 (519,940 - 527,545)	525,044 (514,670 - 539,684)	0.2% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	924,162 (915,153 - 931,085)	920,541 (904,926 - 942,426)	-0.4% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	603,024 (598,636 - 606,052)	603,471 (592,112 - 620,108)	0.1% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	321,138 (316,131 - 325,825)	317,070 (311,131 - 322,319)	-1.3% (Decrease)	↓
State Population¹	7,951,150	8,035,700	1.1% (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	11.6%	11.5%	-0.1% Point (Decrease)	↓
Children as Percent of Recipients	34.7%	34.4%	-0.3% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	1.8	1.8	No Change	=
Average Children Per Case	0.6	0.6	No Change	=
Average Children Per Adult	0.5	0.5	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$418.25 (\$303.28 - \$495.23)	\$322.37 (\$308.34 - \$329.22)	-22.9% (Decrease)	↓

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

² Payments not adjusted for refunds. From March 2020 to February 2023, the federal government issued temporary emergency funding to provide families with additional food benefits during the COVID-19 pandemic. Food benefit amounts decreased to normal benefit levels in March 2023 when this additional benefit ended.

Basic Food Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY15	582,192	SFY20	489,893
SFY16	561,095	SFY21	536,010
SFY17	531,134	SFY22	499,625
SFY18	511,760	SFY23	523,860
SFY19	490,545	SFY24	525,044

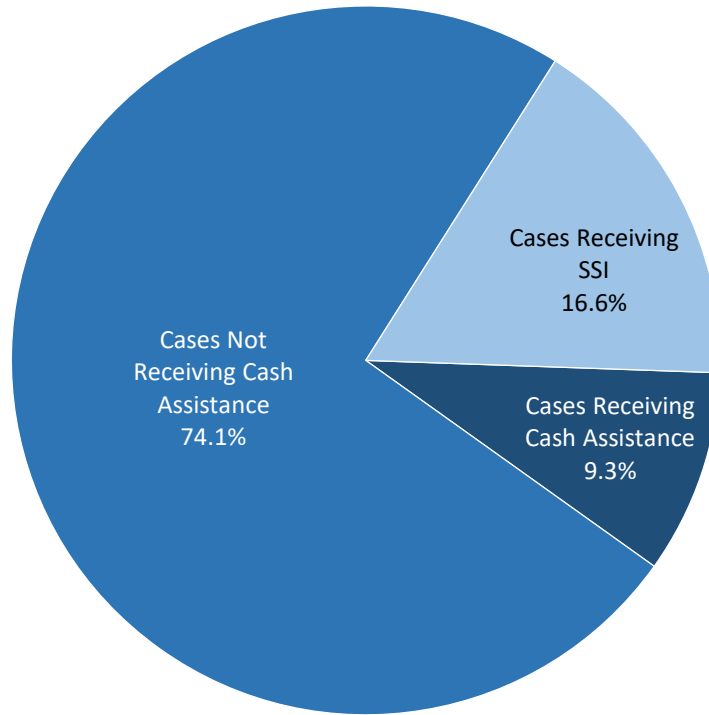
SFY 2024	Total Caseload	Total Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	517,501	909,520	\$159,565,184	\$308.34
August	516,278	905,657	\$159,299,638	\$308.55
September	516,229	904,926	\$159,431,155	\$308.84
October	514,670	905,875	\$168,680,260	\$327.74
November	515,516	907,150	\$169,716,632	\$329.22
December	519,826	913,419	\$170,802,725	\$328.58
January	525,575	923,228	\$169,999,466	\$323.45
February	529,742	928,542	\$172,396,722	\$325.44
March	532,416	931,434	\$173,481,971	\$325.84
April	535,198	935,086	\$174,921,692	\$326.84
May	537,898	939,228	\$176,148,871	\$327.48
June	539,684	942,426	\$176,630,967	\$327.29
Mo. Avg.	525,044	920,541	\$169,256,274	\$322.37
Annual Unduplicated	710,780	1,229,520	\$2,031,075,282	\$2,857.53

Basic Food LIHEAP³ Caseload and Issuances, SFY 2024

SFY 2024	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
July	517,501	14,638	\$4,146,567	502,863	\$155,418,617	\$292,926
August	516,278	14,231	\$4,001,049	502,047	\$155,298,589	\$284,762
September	516,229	18,686	\$5,473,120	497,543	\$153,958,034	\$373,947
October	514,670	16,988	\$5,029,054	497,682	\$163,651,206	\$339,950
November	515,516	39,918	\$10,498,418	475,598	\$159,218,213	\$798,779
December	519,826	16,257	\$4,760,047	503,569	\$166,042,678	\$325,303
January	525,575	23,153	\$6,319,645	502,422	\$163,679,821	\$463,332
February	529,742	17,987	\$5,389,425	511,755	\$167,007,297	\$359,920
March	532,416	17,265	\$5,068,992	515,151	\$168,412,979	\$345,493
April	535,198	17,309	\$5,111,353	517,889	\$169,810,339	\$346,373
May	537,898	18,320	\$5,601,111	519,578	\$170,547,759	\$366,623
June	539,684	16,223	\$4,878,271	523,461	\$171,752,696	\$324,622
Mo. Avg.	525,044	19,248	\$5,523,088	505,797	\$163,733,186	\$385,169
Annual Unduplicated	710,780	229,391	\$66,277,054	481,389	\$1,964,798,229	\$4,622,030

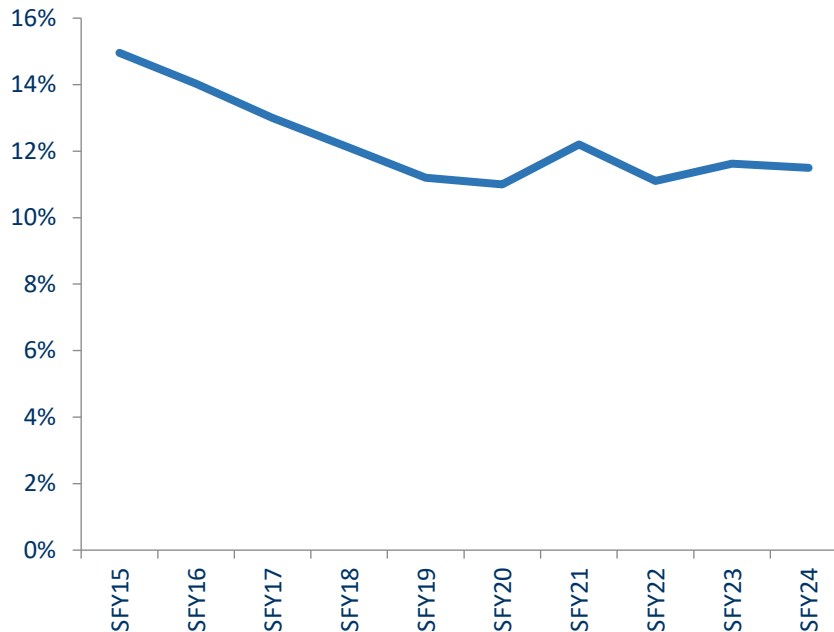
³ Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is a program administered by Washington State Department of Commerce and provides energy assistance to households in Washington through a network of community action agencies and local partners.

Basic Food Caseload by Type, SFY 2024



SFY 2024	Total Cases	Cases Receiving Cash Assistance		Cases Not Receiving Cash Assistance		Cases Receiving SSI	
		# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total
July	517,501	46,412	9.0%	383,058	74.0%	88,031	17.0%
August	516,278	46,219	9.0%	382,777	74.1%	87,282	16.9%
September	516,229	46,654	9.0%	382,380	74.1%	87,195	16.9%
October	514,670	47,222	9.2%	380,364	73.9%	87,084	16.9%
November	515,516	47,702	9.3%	380,834	73.9%	86,980	16.9%
December	519,826	48,560	9.3%	383,954	73.9%	87,312	16.8%
January	525,575	49,092	9.3%	389,177	74.0%	87,306	16.6%
February	529,742	50,402	9.5%	392,403	74.1%	86,937	16.4%
March	532,416	50,588	9.5%	395,095	74.2%	86,733	16.3%
April	535,198	50,806	9.5%	397,781	74.3%	86,611	16.2%
May	537,898	51,449	9.6%	399,951	74.4%	86,497	16.1%
June	539,684	51,490	9.5%	401,770	74.4%	86,424	16.0%
Mo. Avg.	525,044	48,883	9.3%	389,129	74.1%	87,033	16.6%

Average Monthly Basic Food Participants as a Percent of State Population, SFY 2015 – 2024



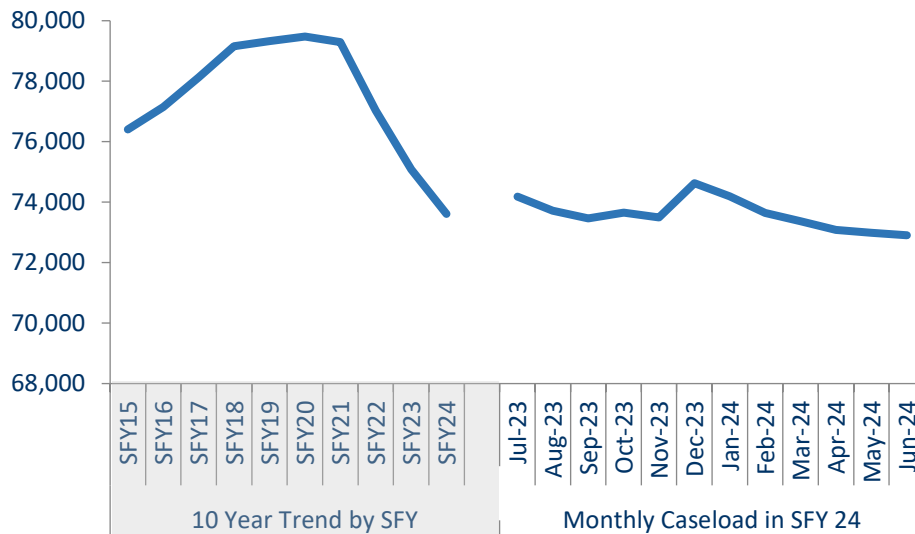
SFY	Average Monthly Participating Persons	State Population ⁴	Percent of State Population	State Population at or Below 125% FPL ⁵	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 125% FPL ⁶	State Population at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Participating as a % of State Population at or Below 200% FPL
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%	990,999	88.1%	1,709,507	51.1%
2023	924,162	7,951,150	11.6%	989,625	93.4%	1,757,287	52.6%
2024	920,541	8,035,700	11.5%	989,625	93.0%	1,757,287	52.4%

⁴ Source: OFM Forecasting Division

⁵ Based on U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 2023 1-year estimates. ACS poverty estimates for 2024 are not available at the time of this publication.

⁶ 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 WASHCAP⁷, SFY 2015 – 2024

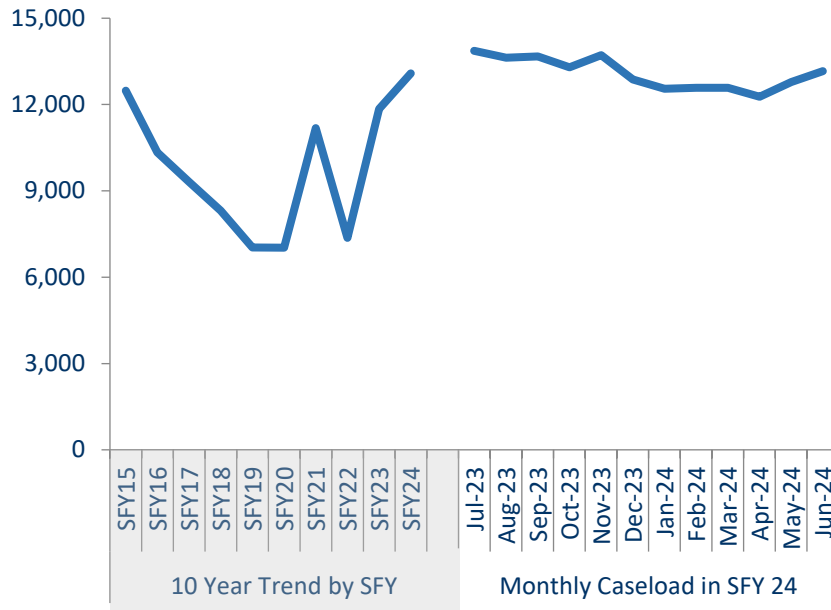


SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY15	76,401	SFY20	79,477
SFY16	77,144	SFY21	79,295
SFY17	78,132	SFY22	77,029
SFY18	79,152	SFY23	75,080
SFY19	79,326	SFY24	73,611

SFY 2024	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	517,501	74,181	14.3%	\$13,892,862	\$187.28
August	516,278	73,714	14.3%	\$13,802,038	\$187.24
September	516,229	73,459	14.2%	\$13,765,209	\$187.39
October	514,670	73,658	14.3%	\$15,171,416	\$205.97
November	515,516	73,499	14.3%	\$15,574,923	\$211.91
December	519,826	74,631	14.4%	\$15,437,553	\$206.85
January	525,575	74,195	14.1%	\$14,414,010	\$194.27
February	529,742	73,645	13.9%	\$14,287,392	\$194.00
March	532,416	73,371	13.8%	\$14,245,926	\$194.16
April	535,198	73,085	13.7%	\$14,549,453	\$199.08
May	537,898	72,991	13.6%	\$14,580,083	\$199.75
June	539,684	72,905	13.5%	\$14,522,812	\$199.20
Mo. Avg.	525,044	73,611	14.0%	\$14,520,307	\$197.26
Annual Unduplicated	710,780	84,876	11.9%	\$174,243,679	\$2,052.92

⁷ 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 2015 – 2024



SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY15	12,477	SFY20	7,025
SFY16	10,388	SFY21	11,180
SFY17	9,314	SFY22	7,336
SFY18	8,313	SFY23	11,852
SFY19	7,027	SFY24	13,081

SFY 2024	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	# of Cases Receiving TFA	Percent Receiving TFA	TFA Expenditures	TFA Expenditures Per Case
July	517,501	13,867	2.7%	\$8,590,955	\$619.53
August	516,278	13,628	2.6%	\$8,518,602	\$625.08
September	516,229	13,671	2.6%	\$8,497,575	\$621.58
October	514,670	13,292	2.6%	\$8,698,837	\$654.44
November	515,516	13,714	2.7%	\$8,990,880	\$655.60
December	519,826	12,872	2.5%	\$8,478,814	\$658.70
January	525,575	12,549	2.4%	\$8,223,623	\$655.32
February	529,742	12,586	2.4%	\$8,244,288	\$655.04
March	532,416	12,581	2.4%	\$8,186,343	\$650.69
April	535,198	12,271	2.3%	\$7,994,474	\$651.49
May	537,898	12,777	2.4%	\$8,554,710	\$669.54
June	539,684	13,165	2.4%	\$8,552,175	\$649.61
Mo. Avg.	525,044	13,081	2.5%	\$8,460,940	\$646.81
Annual Unduplicated	710,780	45,339	6.4%	\$101,531,276	\$2,239.38

Basic Food Caseload Receiving SNAP and FAP⁸, SFY 2024

SFY 2024	Total # of Cases	SNAP Only		Both SNAP & FAP		FAP Only	
		# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Cases	% of Total
July	517,501	498,547	96.3%	9,117	1.8%	9,837	1.9%
August	516,278	496,797	96.2%	9,144	1.8%	10,337	2.0%
September	516,229	496,085	96.1%	9,188	1.8%	10,956	2.1%
October	514,670	493,854	96.0%	9,365	1.8%	11,451	2.2%
November	515,516	493,408	95.7%	9,566	1.9%	12,542	2.4%
December	519,826	496,231	95.5%	9,822	1.9%	13,773	2.6%
January	525,575	500,507	95.2%	10,103	1.9%	14,965	2.8%
February	529,742	502,994	95.0%	10,467	2.0%	16,281	3.1%
March	532,416	504,266	94.7%	10,763	2.0%	17,387	3.3%
April	535,198	505,809	94.5%	11,058	2.1%	18,331	3.4%
May	537,898	507,516	94.4%	11,293	2.1%	19,089	3.5%
June	539,684	508,815	94.3%	11,492	2.1%	19,377	3.6%
Mo. Avg.	525,044	500,402	95.3%	10,115	1.9%	14,527	2.8%

SFY 2024	FAP Caseload ⁹	State Expenditures on FAP Cases ¹⁰	Federal Expenditures on FAP Cases ¹¹	Average State Expenditures Per Case	Total Avg. Expenditures Per Case
July	18,954	\$5,466,769	\$3,610,604	\$288.42	\$478.92
August	19,481	\$5,662,298	\$3,621,941	\$290.66	\$476.58
September	20,144	\$5,898,512	\$3,633,392	\$292.82	\$473.19
October	20,816	\$6,460,637	\$3,886,145	\$310.37	\$497.06
November	22,108	\$6,877,263	\$3,955,301	\$311.08	\$489.98
December	23,595	\$7,420,977	\$4,057,009	\$314.51	\$486.46
January	25,068	\$7,941,609	\$4,149,110	\$316.80	\$482.32
February	26,748	\$8,602,151	\$4,338,528	\$321.60	\$483.80
March	28,150	\$9,121,812	\$4,427,993	\$324.04	\$481.34
April	29,389	\$9,629,189	\$4,538,565	\$327.65	\$482.08
May	30,382	\$10,072,768	\$4,652,247	\$331.54	\$484.66
June	30,869	\$10,362,341	\$4,703,497	\$335.69	\$488.06
Mo. Avg.	24,642	\$7,793,027	\$4,131,194	\$316.25	\$483.90
Annual Unduplicated	44,038	\$93,516,326	\$49,574,332	\$2,123.54	\$3,249.25

⁸ 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.

⁹ FAP caseload includes mixed SNAP and FAP cases as well as FAP-only cases.

¹⁰ State expenditures for FAP benefits are established in the biennial Operating Budget and can be changed in the Supplemental Budget.

¹¹ 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 Office of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

The following pages detail the Basic Food caseload, June 2024 snapshot, by both the Office of Issuance and Office of Residence.

- Office 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), Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (AL TSA), Developmental Disability Administration (DDA), or Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST).
- Office 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	126,205	23.4%	255,159	27.1%	152,184	28.2%	282,566	30.0%
Region 2 CSOs	161,072	29.8%	298,326	31.7%	199,296	36.9%	339,568	36.0%
Region 3 CSOs	151,531	28.1%	280,383	29.8%	188,061	34.8%	320,009	34.0%
CSCCs & WASHCAP	52,376	9.7%	53,828	5.7%	N/A			
AL TSA (HCS)	39,430	7.3%	45,212	4.8%				
DDA	8,988	1.7%	9,359	1.0%				
Tribal Locations	81	<0.1%	158	<0.1%				
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	143	<0.1%	283	<0.1%
State Total	539,684	100.0%	942,426	100.0%	539,684	100.0%	942,426	100.0%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	2,144	0.4%	3,972	0.4%	2,602	0.5%	4,430	0.5%
COLFAX	1,913	0.4%	3,616	0.4%	2,302	0.4%	4,011	0.4%
COLVILLE	3,548	0.7%	7,026	0.7%	4,515	0.8%	8,065	0.9%
ELLENSBURG	2,407	0.4%	4,178	0.4%	2,861	0.5%	4,624	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	1,100	0.2%	2,018	0.2%	1,319	0.2%	2,215	0.2%
KENNEWICK	20,129	3.7%	44,340	4.7%	24,094	4.5%	48,741	5.2%
MOSES LAKE	9,811	1.8%	22,173	2.4%	11,594	2.1%	24,080	2.6%
NEWPORT	1,245	0.2%	2,376	0.3%	1,598	0.3%	2,724	0.3%
OKANOGAN	4,413	0.8%	8,327	0.9%	5,242	1.0%	9,118	1.0%
REPUBLIC	817	0.2%	1,583	0.2%	928	0.2%	1,658	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	17,213	3.2%	30,960	3.3%	23,124	4.3%	38,868	4.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	22,918	4.2%	45,149	4.8%	26,869	5.0%	47,773	5.1%
SUNNYSIDE	5,287	1.0%	12,330	1.3%	5,832	1.1%	12,790	1.4%
TOPPENISH	5,583	1.0%	12,116	1.3%	6,218	1.2%	12,795	1.4%
WALLA WALLA	4,120	0.8%	7,837	0.8%	5,141	1.0%	8,896	0.9%
WENATCHEE	6,856	1.3%	13,293	1.4%	8,033	1.5%	14,508	1.5%
WHITE SALMON	581	0.1%	1,063	0.1%	711	0.1%	1,209	0.1%
YAKIMA	16,120	3.0%	32,802	3.5%	19,201	3.6%	36,061	3.8%
Region 1 Total	126,205	23.4%	255,159	27.1%	152,184	28.2%	282,566	30.0%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	9,826	1.8%	19,175	2.0%	12,070	2.2%	21,687	2.3%
AUBURN	10,785	2.0%	23,291	2.5%	12,919	2.4%	25,700	2.7%
BELLINGHAM	12,560	2.3%	21,639	2.3%	15,477	2.9%	24,686	2.6%
BELLTOWN	9,218	1.7%	11,049	1.2%	11,903	2.2%	13,853	1.5%
CAPITOL HILL	6,114	1.1%	8,601	0.9%	7,956	1.5%	10,535	1.1%
EVERETT	12,804	2.4%	24,047	2.6%	15,571	2.9%	26,871	2.9%
FEDERAL WAY	8,049	1.5%	17,753	1.9%	9,836	1.8%	19,738	2.1%
KING EASTSIDE	10,728	2.0%	20,227	2.1%	13,760	2.5%	23,608	2.5%
KING NORTH	11,844	2.2%	18,143	1.9%	15,111	2.8%	21,553	2.3%
KING SOUTH	12,313	2.3%	27,231	2.9%	14,859	2.8%	30,119	3.2%
MOUNT VERNON	8,809	1.6%	16,223	1.7%	10,061	1.9%	17,242	1.8%
OAK HARBOR	2,720	0.5%	4,618	0.5%	3,838	0.7%	6,112	0.6%
RAINIER	7,517	1.4%	14,242	1.5%	9,683	1.8%	16,684	1.8%
RENTON	10,020	1.9%	19,415	2.1%	12,360	2.3%	22,016	2.3%
SKYKOMISH VALLEY	4,048	0.8%	7,313	0.8%	4,733	0.9%	8,046	0.9%
SMOKEY POINT	9,940	1.8%	18,726	2.0%	12,048	2.2%	21,031	2.2%
WHITE CENTER	13,777	2.6%	26,633	2.8%	17,111	3.2%	30,087	3.2%
Region 2 Total	161,072	29.8%	298,326	31.7%	199,296	36.9%	339,568	36.0%

Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	7,712	1.4%	13,341	1.4%	9,989	1.9%	15,718	1.7%
BREMERTON	12,434	2.3%	21,662	2.3%	15,518	2.9%	24,985	2.7%
CHEHALIS	6,663	1.2%	12,058	1.3%	8,380	1.6%	13,813	1.5%
COLUMBIA RIVER	27,649	5.1%	55,297	5.9%	33,659	6.2%	61,890	6.6%
FORKS	905	0.2%	1,876	0.2%	1,105	0.2%	2,088	0.2%
KELSO	10,369	1.9%	18,796	2.0%	13,053	2.4%	21,572	2.3%
LAKESWOOD	14,372	2.7%	28,453	3.0%	17,407	3.2%	31,571	3.3%
LONG BEACH	1,079	0.2%	1,653	0.2%	1,369	0.3%	1,969	0.2%
OLYMPIA	16,212	3.0%	28,432	3.0%	21,063	3.9%	34,568	3.7%
PIERCE EAST	15,047	2.8%	30,510	3.2%	18,041	3.3%	33,882	3.6%
PIERCE NORTH	11,547	2.1%	18,542	2.0%	14,549	2.7%	21,622	2.3%
PIERCE SOUTH	14,415	2.7%	27,400	2.9%	17,621	3.3%	30,740	3.3%
PORT ANGELES	4,465	0.8%	7,214	0.8%	5,563	1.0%	8,341	0.9%
PORT TOWNSEND	1,822	0.3%	2,730	0.3%	2,273	0.4%	3,182	0.3%
SHELTON	5,357	1.0%	9,829	1.0%	6,575	1.2%	11,069	1.2%
SOUTH BEND	825	0.2%	1,483	0.2%	1,109	0.2%	1,774	0.2%
STEVENSON	658	0.1%	1,107	0.1%	787	0.1%	1,225	0.1%
Region 3 Total	151,531	28.1%	280,383	29.8%	188,061	34.8%	320,009	34.0%

Basic Food Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2024 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC Central Sound	382	0.1%	624	0.1%
CSCC Northeast	352	0.1%	570	0.1%
CSCC Northwest	323	0.1%	503	0.1%
CSCC South Sound	260	<0.1%	400	<0.1%
CSCC Southeast	383	0.1%	636	0.1%
CSCC Southwest	444	0.1%	701	0.1%
CSCC Virtual Case Management Center	221	<0.1%	389	<0.1%
CSCC WASHCAP	50,011	9.3%	50,005	5.3%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	52,376	9.7%	53,828	5.7%

DDA Locations	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	8,988	1.7%	9,359	1.0%
DDA Locations Total	8,988	1.7%	9,359	1.0%

Tribal Locations	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE (PGST)	81	<0.1%	158	<0.1%

Basic Food Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot

ALTSA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	379	0.1%	417	<0.1%
COLVILLE HCS	431	0.1%	485	0.1%
ELLENSBURG HCS	229	<0.1%	257	<0.1%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	131	<0.1%	135	<0.1%
MOSES LAKE HCS	813	0.2%	926	0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS	364	0.1%	398	<0.1%
SPOKANE HCS	3,416	0.6%	3,864	0.4%
TOPPENISH HCS	608	0.1%	728	0.1%
TRI-CITIES HCS	1,721	0.3%	1,934	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS	337	0.1%	364	<0.1%
WENATCHEE HCS	334	0.1%	363	<0.1%
YAKIMA HCS	902	0.2%	996	0.1%
Region 1 Total	9,665	1.8%	10,867	1.2%

ALTSA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS	1	<0.1%	6	<0.1%
EVERETT HCS	46	<0.1%	54	<0.1%
HOLGATE HCS	16,829	3.1%	19,866	2.1%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
Region 2 Total	16,883	3.1%	19,933	2.1%

Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

ALISA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS	4	<0.1%	4	<0.1%
BREMERTON HCS	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
CHEHALIS HCS	12,853	2.4%	14,378	1.5%
KELSO HCS	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
OLYMPIA HCS	17	<0.1%	19	<0.1%
PORT ANGELES HCS	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
STEILICOOM HCS	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
TACOMA HCS	2	<0.1%	5	<0.1%
VANCOUVER HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	12,882	2.4%	14,412	1.5%

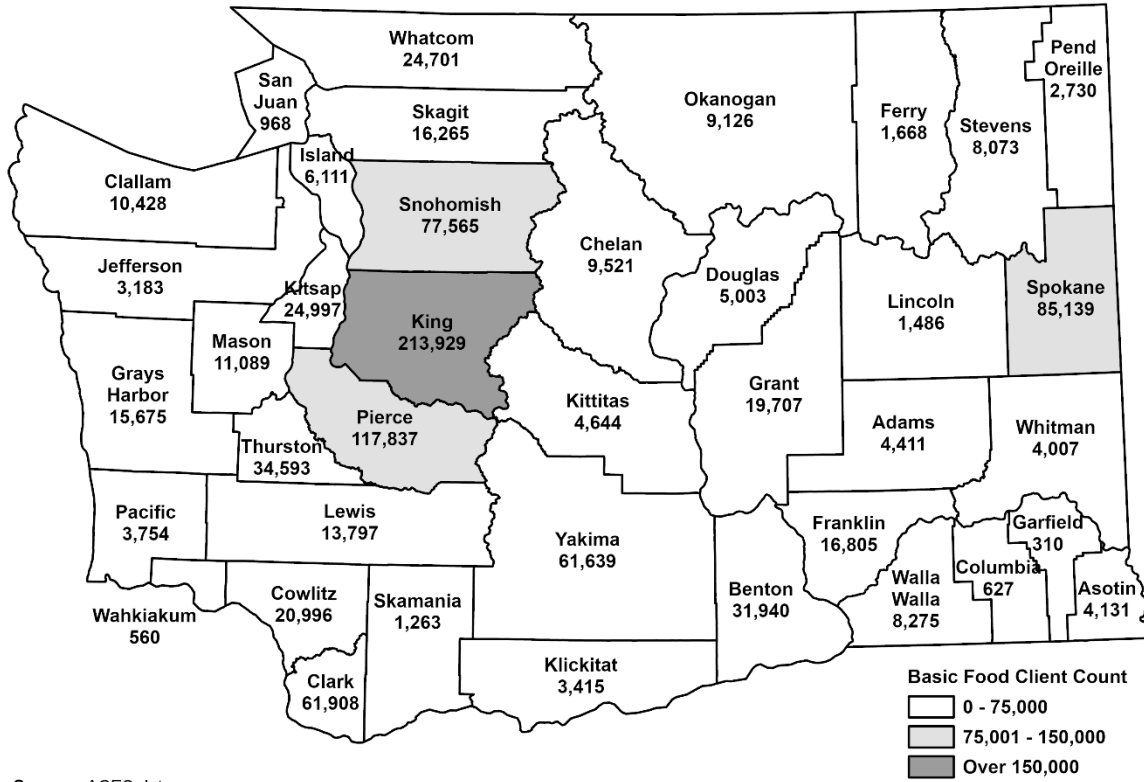
Basic Food Caseload by County of Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	1,900	0.4%	4,411	0.5%	Lewis	8,376	1.6%	13,797	1.5%
Asotin	2,448	0.5%	4,131	0.4%	Lincoln	814	0.2%	1,486	0.2%
Benton	16,315	3.0%	31,940	3.4%	Mason	6,591	1.2%	11,089	1.2%
Chelan	5,469	1.0%	9,521	1.0%	Okanogan	5,243	1.0%	9,126	1.0%
Clallam	6,666	1.2%	10,428	1.1%	Pacific	2,486	0.5%	3,754	0.4%
Clark	33,676	6.2%	61,908	6.6%	Pend Oreille	1,597	0.3%	2,730	0.3%
Columbia	384	0.1%	627	0.1%	Pierce	67,623	12.5%	117,837	12.5%
Cowlitz	12,692	2.4%	20,996	2.2%	San Juan	681	0.1%	968	0.1%
Douglas	2,568	0.5%	5,003	0.5%	Skagit	9,367	1.7%	16,265	1.7%
Ferry	936	0.2%	1,668	0.2%	Skamania	812	0.2%	1,263	0.1%
Franklin	7,780	1.4%	16,805	1.8%	Snohomish	44,370	8.2%	77,565	8.2%
Garfield	157	<0.1%	310	<0.1%	Spokane	49,174	9.1%	85,139	9.0%
Grant	9,725	1.8%	19,707	2.1%	Stevens	4,519	0.8%	8,073	0.9%
Grays Harbor	9,953	1.8%	15,675	1.7%	Thurston	21,074	3.9%	34,593	3.7%
Island	3,838	0.7%	6,111	0.6%	Wahkiakum	354	0.1%	560	0.1%
Jefferson	2,275	0.4%	3,183	0.3%	Walla Walla	4,760	0.9%	8,275	0.9%
King	125,536	23.3%	213,929	22.7%	Whatcom	15,489	2.9%	24,701	2.6%
Kitsap	15,520	2.9%	24,997	2.7%	Whitman	2,298	0.4%	4,007	0.4%
Kittitas	2,870	0.5%	4,644	0.5%	Yakima	31,246	5.8%	61,639	6.5%
Klickitat	2,023	0.4%	3,415	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	79	<0.1%	150	<0.1%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	539,684	100.0%	942,426	100.0%

Basic Food Client Density Maps, June 2024 Snapshot

Number of Basic Food Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2024

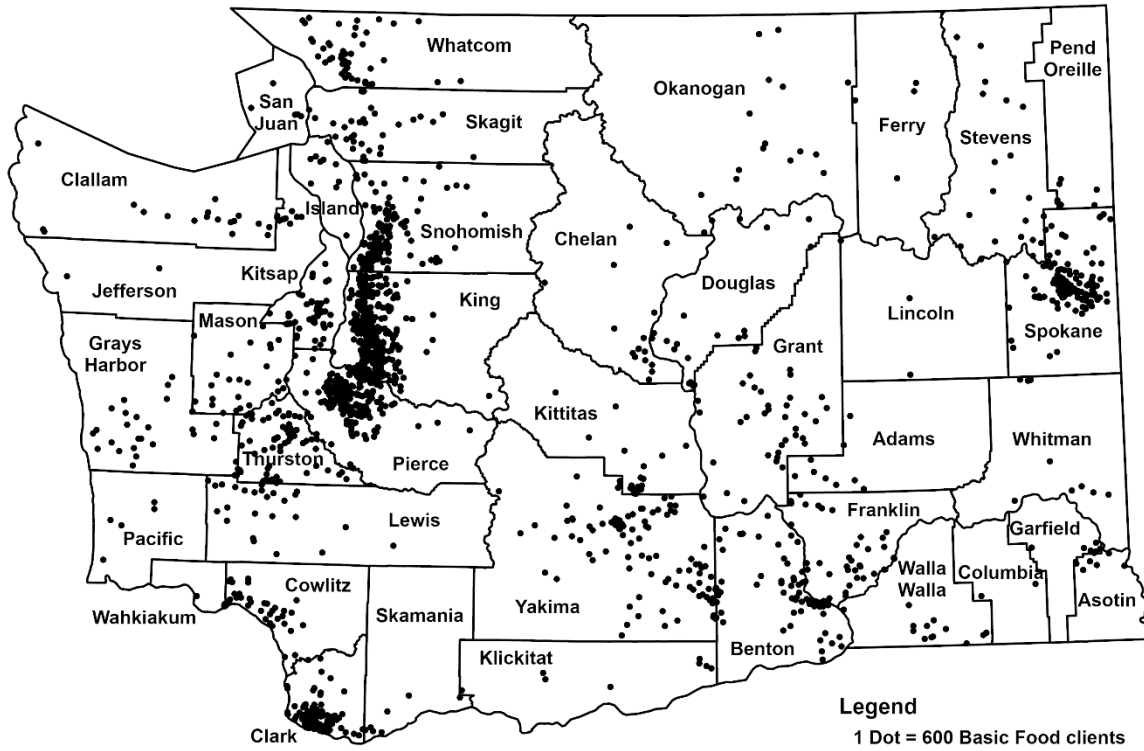


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Aug. 2024

Basic Food Client Density Maps, June 2024 (continued)

Number of Basic Food Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2024



Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Aug. 2024

Basic Food Error Rate (Federal Fiscal Year October through September), FFY 2014 through FFY 2023¹²

Federal Fiscal Year	Error Rate	National Average Error Rate	Federal Error Tolerance ¹³
2014	0.77	3.66	3.84
2015 ¹⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A
2017	5.42	6.30	6.62
2018	6.59	6.80	7.14
2019	4.88	7.36	7.73
2020 ¹⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A
2022	9.33	11.54	12.12
2023	6.74	11.68	12.26

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. The error rate is determined by our state QC team's work and FNS. The error rates of all states are used to determine the national average payment error rate.

In 2015-2016, FNS redesigned how they determine the state and national error rates. During that time, the U.S. Congress ended the practice of awarding states bonuses. Now, a state will be in sanction status if it exceeds the federal error tolerance level for at least two consecutive years. The USDA Secretary determines if all, or most, of a sanction amount will be waived. If not waived, the Secretary can determine how much of that amount will be used for reinvesting in payment accuracy activities and how much will be "at risk," or eligible to be repaid to FNS if the state is in sanction for a second consecutive year.

¹² Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2024 data is not yet available.

¹³ The Federal Error Tolerance level is a federally determined threshold that states may be sanctioned for exceeding. The current tolerance level is 105 percent of the national average.

¹⁴ 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%.

¹⁵ 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.

Basic Food Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Total Clients	942,426	100.0%	620,108	100.0%	322,318	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Female	504,124	53.5%	346,341	55.9%	157,783	49.0%
Male	438,224	46.5%	273,723	44.1%	164,501	51.0%
Unknown	78	<0.1%	44	<0.1%	34	<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
Hispanic or Latino	223,256	23.7%	107,878	17.4%	115,378	35.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino¹⁶	719,170	76.3%	512,230	82.6%	206,940	64.2%
White	453,339	48.1%	340,410	54.9%	112,929	35.0%
Black/African American	89,522	9.5%	57,317	9.2%	32,205	10.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	78,323	8.3%	55,459	8.9%	22,864	7.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	32,024	3.4%	21,764	3.5%	10,260	3.2%
Two or More Races	26,369	2.8%	14,469	2.3%	11,900	3.7%
Race Not Reported	39,593	4.2%	22,811	3.7%	16,782	5.2%

Marital Status	All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Separated	37,929	6.1%
Married	121,502	19.6%
Never Married	295,496	47.7%
Divorced	128,187	20.7%
Widowed	35,369	5.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1,625	0.3%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
U.S. Citizen	822,135	87.2%	530,808	85.6%	291,327	90.4%
Resident Noncitizen	117,049	12.4%	86,915	14.0%	30,134	9.3%
U.S. National¹⁷	2,792	0.3%	2,085	0.3%	707	0.2%
Survivors of Certain Crimes¹⁸	450	<0.1%	299	<0.1%	151	<0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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

¹⁷ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

¹⁸ 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 2024 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 ¹⁹	106,971	11.4%	91,260	14.7%	15,711	4.9%

Equal Access	All Adults	
Equal Access Help Needed	166,994	26.9%

Education Status	All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	130,384	21.0%
High School Graduate or GED	301,989	48.7%
Some College or College Degree	173,827	28.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	13,908	2.2%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
< 1 Year Old	15,911	1.7%	N/A		15,911	4.9%
1 – 5 Years Old	94,205	10.0%			94,205	29.2%
6 – 10 Years Old	95,338	10.1%			95,338	29.6%
11 – 15 Years Old	85,448	9.1%			85,448	26.5%
16 – 17 Years Old	31,416	3.3%			31,416	9.7%
18 – 24 Years Old	68,701	7.3%	68,701	11.1%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	130,651	13.9%	130,651	21.1%		
35 – 44 Years Old	127,381	13.5%	127,381	20.5%		
45 – 54 Years Old	84,047	8.9%	84,047	13.6%		
55 – 64 Years Old	91,341	9.7%	91,341	14.7%		
65+ Years Old	117,987	12.5%	117,987	19.0%		
Average Age of Children			8.3 Years			
Average Age of Adults			46.1 Years			

Length of Stay		
Average Length of Stay ²⁰	115.0 Months	

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Average cumulative months an adult received Basic Food since July 1997.

FAP Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Total Clients	51,624	100.0%	39,687	100.0%	11,937	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Female	27,590	53.4%	21,759	54.8%	5,831	48.8%
Male	24,026	46.5%	17,923	45.2%	6,103	51.1%
Unknown	8	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	3	<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
Hispanic or Latino	25,055	48.5%	17,743	44.7%	7,312	61.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino²¹	26,569	51.5%	21,944	55.3%	4,625	38.7%
White	6,710	13.0%	5,507	13.9%	1,203	10.1%
Black/African American	4,680	9.1%	3,972	10.0%	708	5.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10,405	20.2%	8,625	21.7%	1,780	14.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	40	0.1%	34	0.1%	6	0.1%
Two or More Races	292	0.6%	254	0.6%	38	0.3%
Race Not Reported	4,442	8.6%	3,552	9.0%	890	7.5%

Marital Status	All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Separated	1,472	3.7%
Married	17,000	42.8%
Never Married	17,978	45.3%
Divorced	1,433	3.6%
Widowed	1,527	3.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	277	0.7%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Resident Noncitizen	51,174	99.1%	39,388	99.3%	11,786	98.7%
Survivors of Certain Crimes²²	450	0.9%	299	0.8%	151	1.3%

²¹ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

²² 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 2024 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 ²³	6,141	11.9%	4,517	11.4%	1,624	13.6%
Equal Access	All Adults					
Equal Access Help Needed			9,140	23.0%		
Education Status	All Adults					
Less than a High School Diploma			11,048	27.8%		
High School Graduate or GED			17,961	45.3%		
Some College or College Degree			8,842	22.3%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			1,836	4.6%		
Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
< 1 Year Old	95	0.2%	N/A		95	0.8%
1 – 5 Years Old	3,041	5.9%			3,041	25.5%
6 – 10 Years Old	4,014	7.8%			4,014	33.6%
11 – 15 Years Old	3,603	7.0%			3,603	30.2%
16 – 17 Years Old	1,184	2.3%			1,184	9.9%
18 – 24 Years Old	6,359	12.3%	6,359	16.0%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	14,132	27.4%	14,132	35.6%		
35 – 44 Years Old	10,232	19.8%	10,232	25.8%		
45 – 54 Years Old	4,233	8.2%	4,233	10.7%		
55 – 64 Years Old	2,139	4.1%	2,139	5.4%		
65+ Years Old	2,592	5.0%	2,592	6.5%		
Average Age of Children	9.1 Years					
Average Age of Adults	37.0 Years					

²³ 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 2024 Snapshot

Country	Total Clients		Adults		Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
State Total	51,624	100.0%	39,687	100.0%	11,937	100.0%
Mexico	10,149	19.7%	6,783	17.1%	3,366	28.2%
Venezuela	5,914	11.5%	4,585	11.6%	1,329	11.1%
Marshall Islands	5,199	10.1%	4,122	10.4%	1,077	9.0%
Micronesia	3,927	7.6%	3,279	8.3%	648	5.4%
Ukraine	3,465	6.7%	2,963	7.5%	502	4.2%
Columbia	3,078	6.0%	2,309	5.8%	769	6.4%
Russia	2,124	4.1%	1,701	4.3%	423	3.5%
Honduras	1,461	2.8%	883	2.2%	578	4.8%
Guatemala	1,430	2.8%	869	2.2%	561	4.7%
Angola	1,086	2.1%	697	1.8%	389	3.3%
Total Clients from Top 10 Countries	37,833	73.3%	28,191	71.0%	9,642	80.8%
All Other Countries	13,791	26.7%	11,496	29.0%	2,295	19.2%

WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	72,905	100.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Gender	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Female	40,585	55.7%
Male	32,320	44.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Ethnicity and Race	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Hispanic or Latino	6,175	8.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino²⁴	66,730	91.5%
White	45,403	62.3%
Black/African American	6,787	9.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,956	9.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,304	3.2%
Two or More Races	1,115	1.5%
Race Not Reported	4,165	5.7%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Marital Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Separated	6,893	9.5%
Married	6	<0.1%
Never Married	35,927	49.3%
Divorced	20,873	28.6%
Widowed	8,598	11.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	608	0.8%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Citizenship Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
U.S. Citizen	68,643	94.2%
Resident Noncitizen	4,136	5.7%
U.S. National²⁵	126	0.2%

²⁴ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
All Clients		
Homeless ²⁶	6,164	8.5%

Equal Access		
All Clients		
Equal Access Help Needed	45,981	63.1%

Education Status		
All Clients		
Less than a High School Diploma	19,469	26.7%
High School Graduate or GED	37,960	52.1%
Some College or College Degree	11,459	15.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4,017	5.5%

Age		
All Clients		
18 - 24 Years Old	2,439	3.3%
25 - 34 Years Old	6,816	9.3%
35 - 44 Years Old	7,495	10.3%
45 - 54 Years Old	9,668	13.3%
55 - 64 Years Old	20,211	27.7%
65+ Years Old	26,276	36.0%
Average Age of Clients		
		57.7 Years

²⁶ 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.

Pandemic EBT Clients and Expenditures²⁷

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. Due to the expiration of the federal public health emergency declaration, children under 6 were no longer eligible for Summer P-EBT. The 2022-2023 school year marked the conclusion of P-EBT and prior year issuance data can be found within the [2020 – 2022 ESA Briefing Books](#).

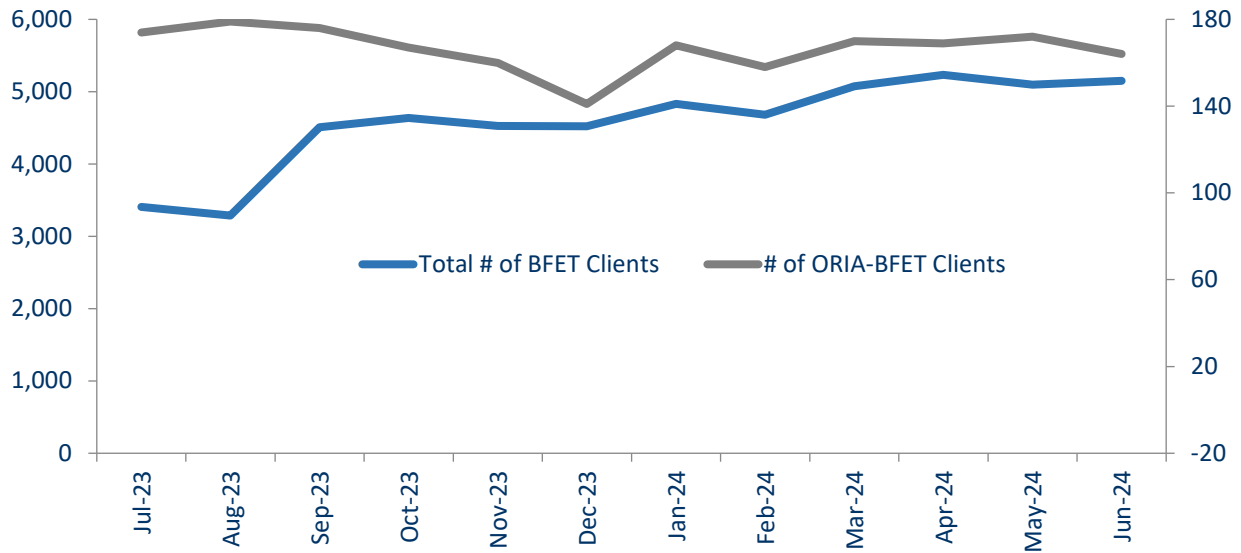
	P-EBT Total ²⁸	
	Total Eligible Children	Total Dollars Issued
SFY 2024 Total	865,368	\$126,342,591

	By Category					
	Summer P-EBT		P-EBT Children Under 6 (Federal)		P-EBT Children Under 6 (State)	
	Total Eligible Children	Total Dollars Issued	Total Eligible Children	Total Dollars Issued	Total Eligible Children	Total Dollars Issued
SFY 2024 Total	692,810	\$83,137,124	170,280	\$42,884,085	2,278	\$361,382

²⁷ Data provided by Accenture, September 2024

²⁸ Most of the issuances occurred during SFY 2024; however, some June 2023 issuances are also included in this data. Due to the expiration of the federal public health emergency declaration, children under 6 were no longer eligible for Summer P-EBT, and the Childcare and Summer P-EBT programs concluded in December 2023.

Monthly Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients Served²⁹, SFY 2024



SFY 2024	Total # of BFET Clients	# of ORIA-BFET Clients ³⁰
July	3,406	174
August	3,287	179
September	4,510	176
October	4,638	167
November	4,525	160
December	4,521	141
January	4,831	168
February	4,683	158
March	5,076	170
April	5,233	169
May	5,096	172
June	5,150	164
Mo. Avg.	4,580	167
Annual Unduplicated	11,754	520

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

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

BFET Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	5,150	100.0%

Gender		
	All Clients	
Female	3,398	66.0%
Male	1,752	34.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race		
	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	912	17.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino³¹	4,238	82.3%
White	2,363	45.9%
Black/African American	851	16.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	378	7.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	180	3.5%
Two or More Races	171	3.3%
Race Not Reported	295	5.7%

Marital Status		
	All Clients	
Separated	299	5.8%
Married	1,018	19.8%
Never Married	2,877	55.9%
Divorced	889	17.3%
Widowed	56	1.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	11	0.2%

Citizenship Status		
	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	4,397	85.4%
Resident Noncitizen	743	14.4%
U.S. National³²	10	0.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

³¹ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

³² U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

BFET Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		All Clients	
Homeless ³³	660	12.8%	

Equal Access		All Clients	
Equal Access Help Needed	971	18.9%	

Education Status		All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	514	10.0%	
High School Graduate or GED	1,958	38.0%	
Some College or College Degree	2,599	50.5%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	79	1.5%	

Age		All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	28	0.5%	
18 - 24 Years Old	814	15.8%	
25 - 34 Years Old	1,709	33.2%	
35 - 44 Years Old	1,460	28.3%	
45 - 54 Years Old	704	13.7%	
55 - 64 Years Old	350	6.8%	
65+ Years Old	85	1.7%	
Average Age of Clients		36.3 Years	

³³ 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 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	41,628	100.0%

Gender		
	All Clients	
Female	23,481	56.4%
Male	18,137	43.6%
Unknown	10	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race		
	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	12,409	29.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino³⁴	29,219	70.2%
White	16,901	40.6%
Black/African American	4,136	9.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,304	7.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,157	2.8%
Two or More Races	1,279	3.1%
Race Not Reported	2,442	5.9%

Marital Status		
	All Adults	
Separated	1,055	5.9%
Married	6,850	38.3%
Never Married	7,937	44.4%
Divorced	1,790	10.0%
Widowed	207	1.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	37	0.2%

Citizenship Status		
	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	32,859	78.9%
Resident Noncitizen	8,583	20.6%
U.S. National³⁵	160	0.4%
Survivors of Certain Crimes³⁶	26	0.1%

³⁴ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

³⁵ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

³⁶ Effective February 1, 2022, certain state-funded benefits 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).

TFA Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
All Clients		
Homeless ³⁷	3,245	7.8%

Equal Access		
All Adults		
Equal Access Help Needed	2,478	13.9%

Education Status		
All Adults		
Less than a High School Diploma	3,684	20.6%
High School Graduate or GED	8,127	45.5%
Some College or College Degree	5,775	32.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	290	1.6%

Age		
All Clients		
< 1 Year Old	1,087	2.6%
1 – 5 Years Old	7,633	18.3%
6 – 10 Years Old	6,973	16.8%
11 – 15 Years Old	5,890	14.1%
16 – 17 Years Old	2,169	5.2%
18 - 24 Years Old	3,253	7.8%
25 - 34 Years Old	6,230	15.0%
35 - 44 Years Old	5,788	13.9%
45 - 54 Years Old	2,023	4.9%
55 - 64 Years Old	477	1.1%
65+ Years Old	105	0.3%
Average Age of Children	8.0	
Average Age of Adults	34.2 Years	

³⁷ 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

2024

The Division of Child Support 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 the resources they need for children to thrive.

ESA Briefing
Book

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Child Support Program Overview

The Child Support program (established under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act) provides services for the establishment of paternity and the establishment, modification and enforcement of child support orders to help families become or remain economically secure.

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

- **Current Assistance** – People receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Title IV-E Foster Care.
- **Former Assistance** – People who previously received TANF or Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Title IV-E Foster Care.
- **Never Assistance** – People 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 2024 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 2024

- The average monthly child support caseload decreased by 4%, from 256,014 in SFY 2023 to 245,881 in SFY 2024. Within this caseload, average monthly Current Assistance cases decreased by 4% from 30,230 in SFY 2023 to 29,033 in SFY 2024; Former Assistance cases decreased by 3% from 136,332 to 132,224; and Never Assistance cases decreased by 5.4% from 89,452 to 84,625.
 - The child support program collected a total of \$627.5 million in SFY 2024.
 - The total cost avoidance in SFY 2024 was \$185.6 million. Of the total, \$107.8 million (58.1%) was for the Medicaid program, \$50.7 million (27.3%) was for the Basic Food program, and \$27 million (14.6%) 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 25,218 births to unmarried birth mothers/parents and, of those births, 19,771 (78.4%) 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 because of the efforts of the Parentage and Paternity Program.

Child Support Incentive¹ Scorecard, FFY 2023² and FFY 2024³

Measure	Goal Needed to Obtain Maximum Incentive Funding	Actual Performance		Estimated Percentage of Maximum Incentive Reached	
		2023	2024	2023	2024
Paternity Establishment Percentage	80%	95.6%	95.8%	100%	100%
Support Order Establishment	80%	91.0%	89.9%	100%	100%
Current Collections	80%	66.1%	65.8%	76%	75%
Arrearage Collections	80%	61.6%	61.7%	71%	71%
Cost Effectiveness	\$5.00	\$3.86	\$3.12	70%	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.

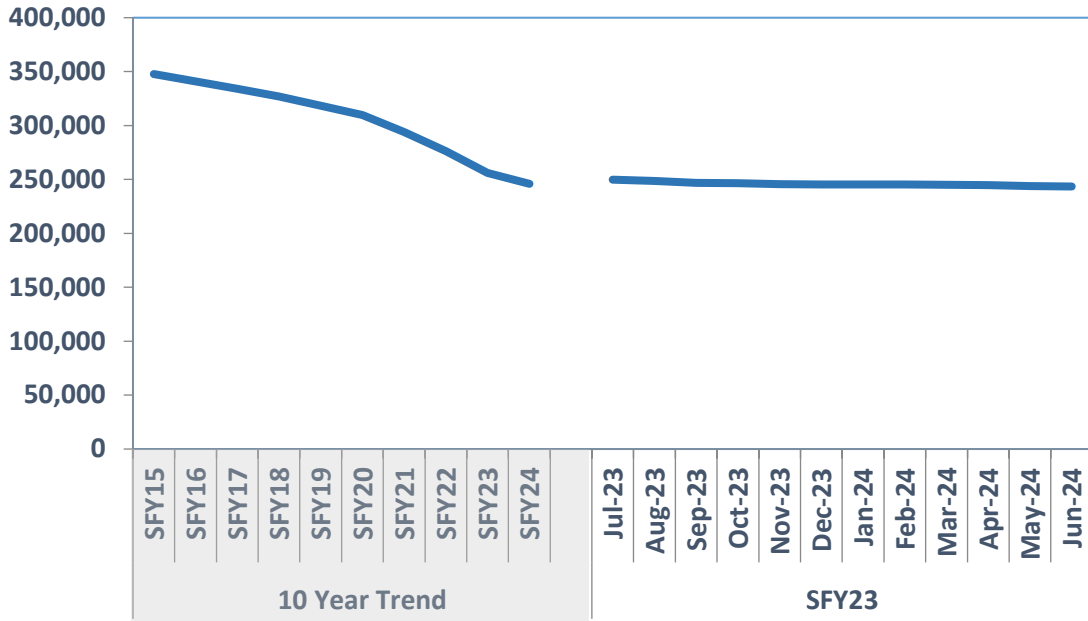
Cost-effectiveness: Total IV-D dollars collected divided by total IV-D dollars expended.

¹ DCS incentive payments for FFY 2023 are based on DCS actual FFY 2023 performance and Office of Child Support Services FFY 2023 preliminary performance results for all other states. DCS incentive payments for FFY 2024 are based on DCS actual FFY 2024 performance and OCSS FFY 2024 preliminary performance results for all other states. Data source: DCS Fiscal Office.

² FFY 2023 data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Services 2022 Preliminary Report.

³ FFY 2024 data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.

Child Support Caseload, SFY 2015 – SFY 2024

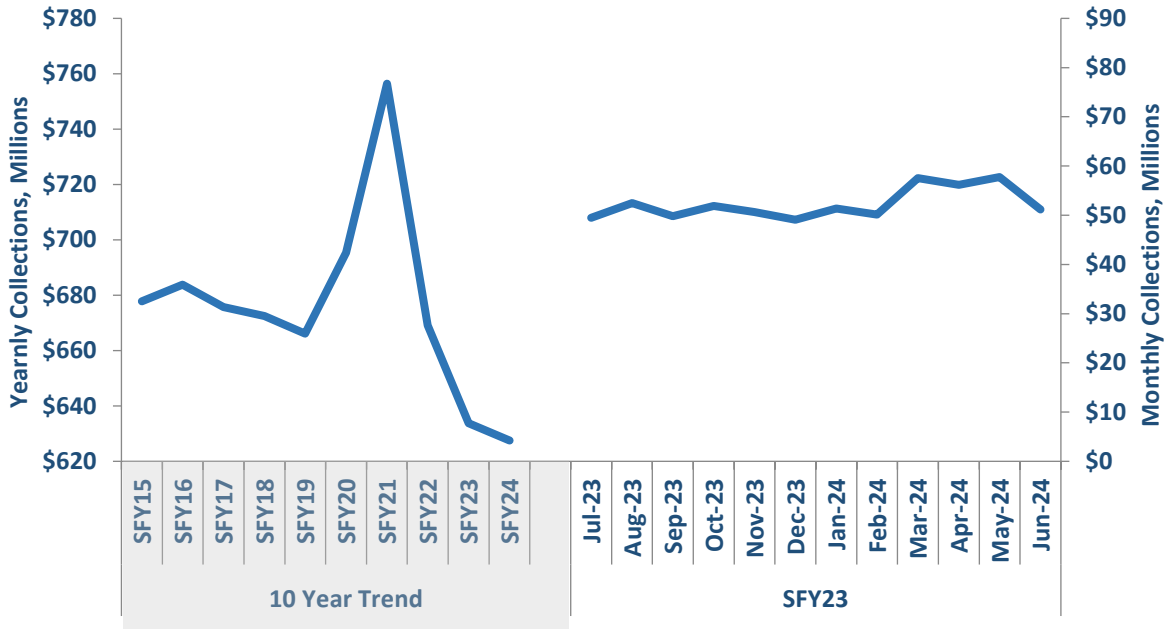


SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY15	347,740	SFY20	309,616
SFY16	340,919	SFY21	294,069
SFY17	334,027	SFY22	276,267
SFY18	326,923	SFY23	256,014
SFY19	318,444	SFY24	245,881

SFY 2024	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Caseload
July	29,142	134,625	85,925	249,692
August	28,130	134,834	85,660	248,624
September	28,938	133,248	84,761	246,947
October	29,050	132,833	84,617	246,500
November	28,678	132,585	84,393	245,656
December	29,185	131,870	84,321	245,376
January	29,229	131,864	84,387	245,480
February	29,020	131,810	84,404	245,234
March	29,406	131,236	84,301	244,943
April	29,440	131,022	84,351	244,813
May	29,158	130,476	84,209	243,843
June	29,015	130,281	84,168	243,464
Mo. Avg.	29,033	132,224	84,625	245,881
Annual Unduplicated⁴	53,374	158,607	95,288	293,826

⁴ The number of annual unduplicated cases is obtained by counting the number of unique cases served by DCS so that an individual case that spans multiple months in the SFY is counted only once.

Child Support Collections, SFY 2015 – SFY 2024



SFY	Collections	SFY	Collections
SFY15	\$677,763,250	SFY20	\$695,311,638
SFY16	\$683,807,632	SFY21	\$756,412,192
SFY17	\$675,702,583	SFY22	\$669,143,007
SFY18	\$672,521,073	SFY23	\$633,754,215
SFY19	\$666,175,348	SFY24	\$627,535,615

SFY 2024	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total IV-D Collections
July	\$1,747,595	\$16,530,766	\$31,205,331	\$49,483,691
August	\$1,887,145	\$17,831,034	\$32,751,358	\$52,469,537
September	\$1,681,640	\$16,414,277	\$31,698,129	\$49,794,046
October	\$1,843,504	\$17,532,282	\$32,497,055	\$51,872,841
November	\$1,817,397	\$16,800,767	\$32,021,472	\$50,639,636
December	\$1,671,622	\$16,256,099	\$31,157,133	\$49,084,853
January	\$1,749,893	\$17,123,703	\$32,504,708	\$51,378,303
February	\$1,715,698	\$16,567,783	\$31,857,776	\$50,141,258
March	\$2,493,266	\$20,357,954	\$34,694,651	\$57,545,870
April	\$2,155,480	\$18,951,967	\$35,065,319	\$56,172,766
May	\$2,283,706	\$20,114,940	\$35,360,435	\$57,759,080
June	\$1,982,971	\$17,132,585	\$32,078,178	\$51,193,733
Total	\$23,029,917	\$211,614,155	\$392,891,543	\$627,535,615

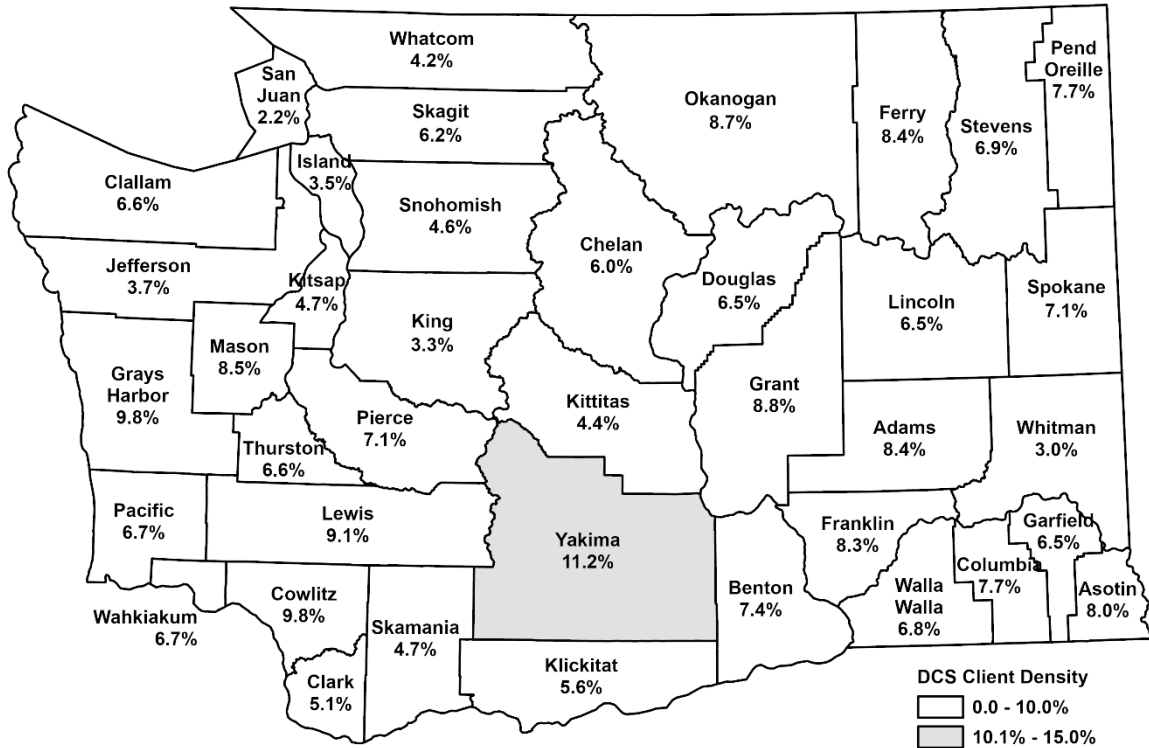
Clients with DCS Cases by County of Residence, June 2024 Snapshot⁵

County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	1,795	21,475	8.4%	Lewis	7,742	84,950	9.1%
Asotin	1,811	22,725	8.0%	Lincoln	737	11,300	6.5%
Benton	16,220	217,850	7.4%	Mason	5,712	67,475	8.5%
Chelan	4,967	82,300	6.0%	Okanogan	3,768	43,200	8.7%
Clallam	5,205	78,550	6.6%	Pacific	1,596	23,950	6.7%
Clark	27,508	536,300	5.1%	Pend Oreille	1,070	13,850	7.7%
Columbia	308	3,975	7.7%	Pierce	67,214	952,600	7.1%
Cowlitz	11,142	113,900	9.8%	San Juan	408	18,475	2.2%
Douglas	2,949	45,150	6.5%	Skagit	8,321	133,300	6.2%
Ferry	615	7,350	8.4%	Skamania	569	12,075	4.7%
Franklin	8,534	102,300	8.3%	Snohomish	40,189	867,100	4.6%
Garfield	150	2,325	6.5%	Spokane	39,680	559,400	7.1%
Grant	9,215	105,300	8.8%	Stevens	3,279	47,650	6.9%
Grays Harbor	7,557	77,400	9.8%	Thurston	20,271	307,000	6.6%
Island	3,119	88,650	3.5%	Wahkiakum	304	4,550	6.7%
Jefferson	1,240	33,700	3.7%	Walla Walla	4,331	63,375	6.8%
King	77,387	2,378,100	3.3%	Whatcom	9,997	238,000	4.2%
Kitsap	13,559	286,100	4.7%	Whitman	1,480	48,750	3.0%
Kittitas	2,120	48,600	4.4%	Yakima	29,376	263,200	11.2%
Klickitat	1,302	23,450	5.6%				
State Total	442,747	8,035,700	5.5%				

⁵ Population estimate source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

Percentage of Total Population with a DCS Case by County, June 2024 Snapshot

Percentage of Residents Served by DCS During June 2024

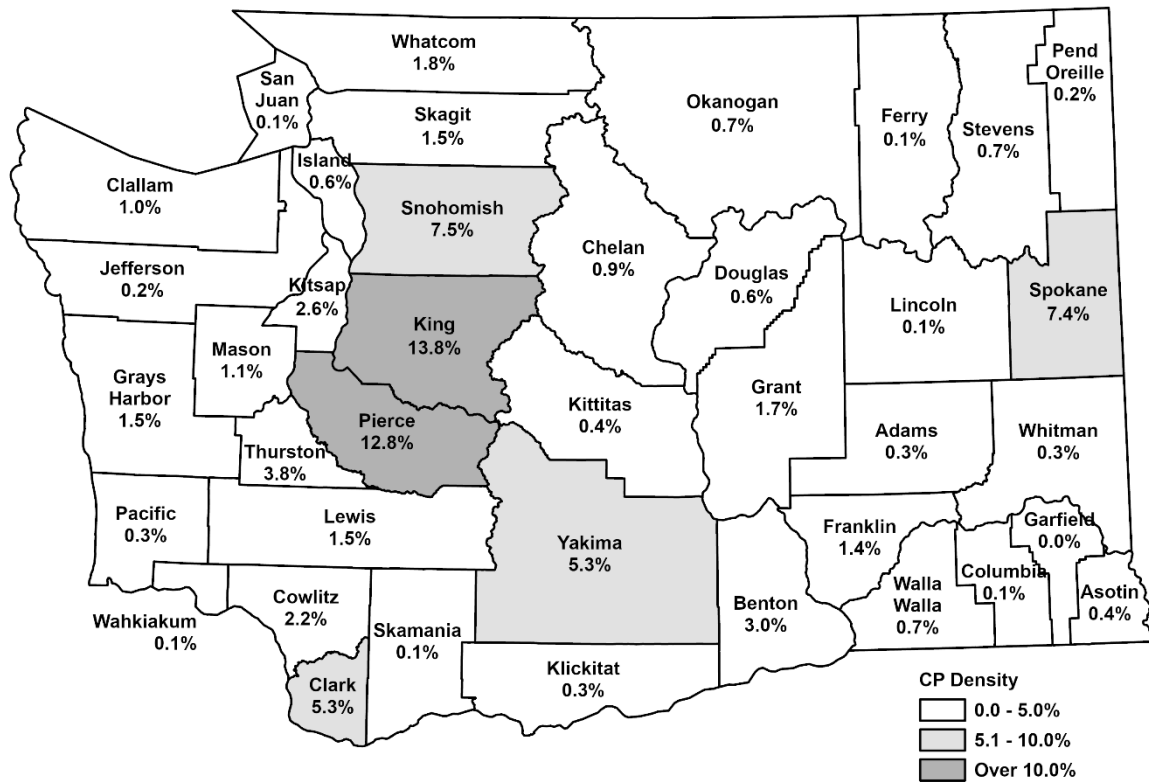


Note: The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS clients in a county during June 2024 by the OFM 2024 County Population estimate.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Aug. 2024

Percentage of Custodial Parents (CP) by County, June 2024 Snapshot

Percentage of Custodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2024

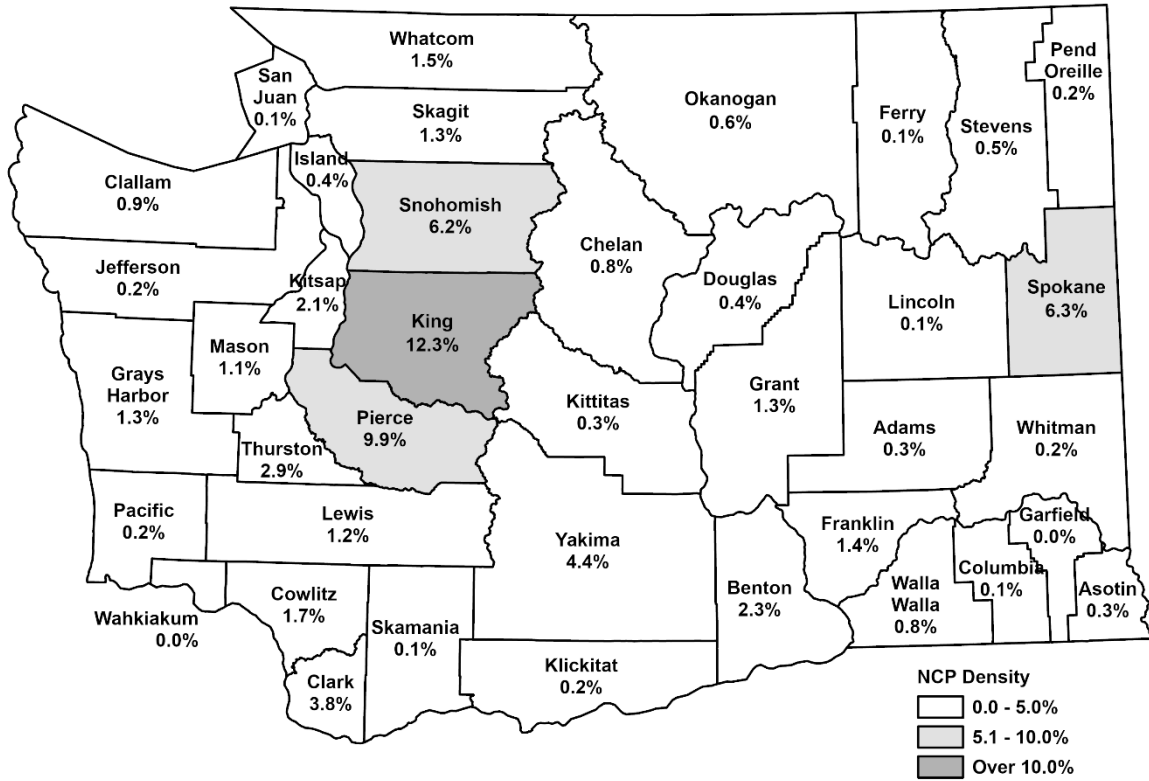


Note: 17.7% of CPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Aug. 2024

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents (NCP) by County, June 2024 Snapshot

Percentage of Noncustodial Parents by County in Washington State: June 2024



Note: 32.5% of NCPs are out of state or do not have valid county address code.

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Aug. 2024

Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2024

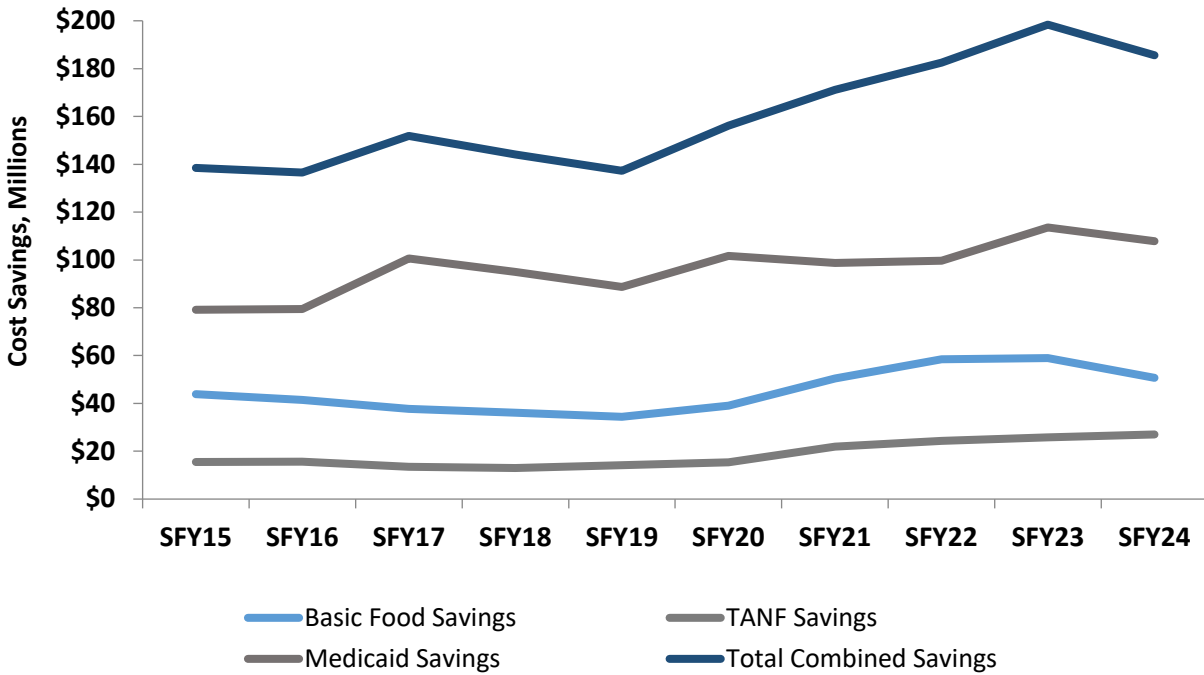
SFY 2024	Basic Food			TANF		
	Average CR ⁶ Basic Food Expenditure	Average CI ⁷ Basic Food Expenditure	Total Basic Food Cost Avoidance	Average CR ⁵ TANF Expenditure	Average CI ⁶ TANF Expenditure	Total TANF Cost Avoidance
July	\$107.32	\$184.24	\$4,051,446	\$11.11	\$49.11	\$2,007,085
August	\$106.82	\$184.48	\$4,031,366	\$11.33	\$49.88	\$1,989,031
September	\$106.92	\$185.16	\$4,006,982	\$11.36	\$49.91	\$1,986,503
October	\$113.39	\$197.10	\$4,368,411	\$10.88	\$51.10	\$2,121,667
November	\$112.97	\$195.91	\$4,262,451	\$11.48	\$53.68	\$2,137,642
December	\$112.94	\$195.84	\$4,219,097	\$11.41	\$54.52	\$2,197,253
January	\$112.44	\$194.89	\$4,206,247	\$12.56	\$59.45	\$2,398,548
February	\$112.37	\$196.50	\$4,304,145	\$12.41	\$59.18	\$2,370,578
March	\$112.59	\$196.30	\$4,318,344	\$12.99	\$59.48	\$2,373,366
April	\$112.60	\$197.32	\$4,396,032	\$13.13	\$61.29	\$2,489,678
May	\$114.89	\$199.80	\$4,352,594	\$13.56	\$63.50	\$2,537,881
June	\$113.58	\$196.96	\$4,228,638	\$13.52	\$61.40	\$2,410,576
Total			\$50,745,755			\$27,019,808

SFY 2024	Medicaid		
	Total Custodial Parent Medicaid Cost Avoidance	Total Child Medicaid Cost Avoidance	Total Medicaid Cost Avoidance
July	\$4,521,498	\$4,878,101	\$9,399,599
August	\$4,023,638	\$4,782,509	\$8,806,147
September	\$4,151,856	\$4,531,389	\$8,683,245
October	\$4,203,889	\$4,909,389	\$9,113,278
November	\$4,349,217	\$4,747,440	\$9,096,657
December	\$3,851,856	\$4,857,042	\$8,708,899
January	\$4,934,434	\$5,119,576	\$10,054,010
February	\$4,453,688	\$4,927,316	\$9,381,003
March	\$4,749,214	\$4,916,863	\$9,666,077
April	\$4,518,357	\$4,954,617	\$9,472,973
May	\$3,708,452	\$4,802,873	\$8,511,326
June	\$3,323,785	\$3,629,045	\$6,952,831
Total	\$50,789,885	\$57,056,160	\$107,846,044

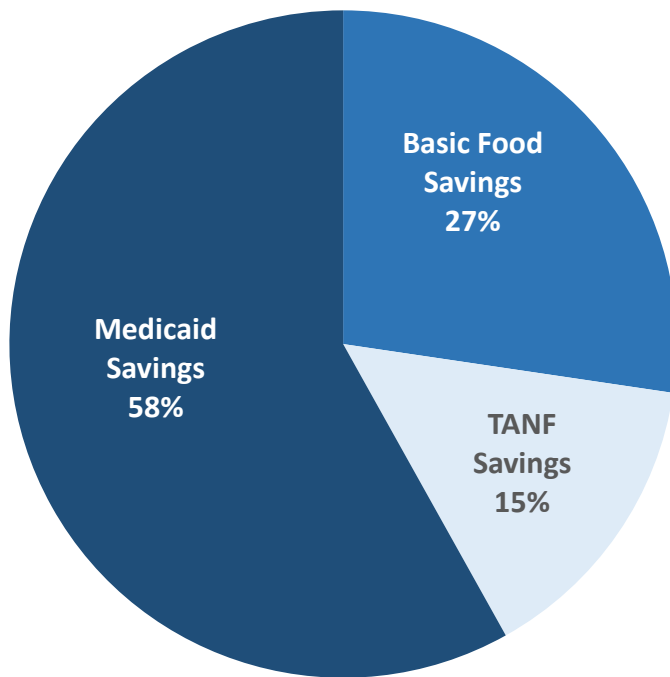
⁶ CR: Custodial parents with regular child support payments. Regular child support payments are defined as summed monthly order amount more than \$0 and summed total arrearage debt less than twice the summed monthly order amount.

⁷ CI: Custodial parents without regular child support payments.

Child Support Cost Avoidance by Source, SFY 2015 – SFY 2024



Sources of \$185.6 Million in Child Support Cost Avoidance, SFY 2024



Child Support Tribal Caseload⁸, SFY 2024

SFY 2024	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	29,142	1,918	6.6%	134,625	5,237	3.9%
August	28,130	1,905	6.8%	134,834	5,211	3.9%
September	28,938	1,891	6.5%	133,248	5,154	3.9%
October	29,050	1,896	6.5%	132,833	5,135	3.9%
November	28,678	1,867	6.5%	132,585	5,141	3.9%
December	29,185	1,879	6.4%	131,870	5,106	3.9%
January	29,229	1,866	6.4%	131,864	5,080	3.9%
February	29,020	1,875	6.5%	131,810	5,067	3.8%
March	29,406	1,885	6.4%	131,236	5,030	3.8%
April	29,440	1,875	6.4%	131,022	5,014	3.8%
May	29,158	1,871	6.4%	130,476	4,983	3.8%
June	29,015	1,852	6.4%	130,281	4,999	3.8%
Mo. Avg.	29,033	1,882	6.5%	132,224	5,096	3.9%

SFY 2024	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	85,925	1,605	1.9%	249,692	8,760	3.5%
August	85,660	1,600	1.9%	248,624	8,716	3.5%
September	84,761	1,592	1.9%	246,947	8,637	3.5%
October	84,617	1,603	1.9%	246,500	8,634	3.5%
November	84,393	1,594	1.9%	245,656	8,602	3.5%
December	84,321	1,591	1.9%	245,376	8,576	3.5%
January	84,387	1,595	1.9%	245,480	8,541	3.5%
February	84,404	1,590	1.9%	245,234	8,532	3.5%
March	84,301	1,603	1.9%	244,943	8,518	3.5%
April	84,351	1,600	1.9%	244,813	8,489	3.5%
May	84,209	1,588	1.9%	243,843	8,442	3.5%
June	84,168	1,586	1.9%	243,464	8,437	3.5%
Mo. Avg.	84,625	1,596	1.9%	245,881	8,574	3.5%

⁸ Starting in SFY 2023, the methodology used to identify tribal caseloads was adjusted in order to more accurately reflect the entire tribal caseload throughout the year.

Child Support Tribal Collections, SFY 2024

SFY 2024	TANF/Foster Care	Former Assistance	Never Assistance	Total Child Support Collections
July	\$65,580	\$312,157	\$288,059	\$665,796
August	\$67,898	\$311,673	\$307,456	\$687,026
September	\$67,322	\$265,646	\$293,360	\$626,328
October	\$58,700	\$277,579	\$311,141	\$647,421
November	\$57,574	\$272,540	\$283,924	\$614,038
December	\$60,223	\$313,498	\$290,843	\$664,563
January	\$49,732	\$253,603	\$308,797	\$612,131
February	\$60,121	\$366,391	\$354,445	\$780,957
March	\$93,996	\$356,189	\$357,227	\$807,412
April	\$78,083	\$322,776	\$330,582	\$731,441
May	\$73,259	\$376,494	\$369,805	\$819,558
June	\$71,716	\$310,403	\$346,535	\$728,654
Total	\$804,203	\$3,738,948	\$3,842,174	\$8,385,326

Child Support Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	Noncustodial Parents ⁹		Custodial Parents ¹⁰		Children	
	# of NCPs	Percent	# of CPs	Percent	# of Children	Percent
Total	187,947	100.0%	207,959	100.0%	208,712	100.0%

Gender	Noncustodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
Female	27,548	14.7%	184,252	88.6%	102,605	49.2%
Male	160,124	85.2%	23,124	11.1%	106,066	50.8%
Unknown¹¹	275	0.1%	583	0.3%	41	<0.1%

Age of Parent	Noncustodial Parents		Custodial Parents		Children	
<26 Years Old	5,124	2.7%	7,348	3.5%	N/A	
26 – 35 Years Old	45,858	24.4%	52,867	25.4%		
36 – 45 Years Old	77,303	41.1%	81,575	39.2%		
46 – 55 Years Old	41,357	22.0%	42,067	20.2%		
56+ Years Old	14,955	8.0%	23,652	11.4%		
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	3,350	1.8%	450	0.2%		

Age of Children	Children	
<6 Year Old	33,079	15.8%
6 – 10 Years Old	56,819	27.2%
11 – 15 Years Old	78,607	37.7%
16 – 18 Years Old	37,715	18.1%
19+ Years Old	2,465	1.2%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	27	<0.1%

Years	Noncustodial Parents	Custodial Parents	Children
Mean Age	42.2	42.7	11.4
Median Age	41.5	41.0	12.0

⁹ A noncustodial parent (NCP) may also be a custodial parent (CP) on another case.

¹⁰ A CP may also be an NCP on another case.

¹¹ Currently, the SEMS system has a limited gender field capacity, which means that non-binary customers will be included in 'Unknown' as well as customers that do not have clearly identified gender designation.

Special Grants/Projects

Charting a Course for Economic Mobility and Responsible Parenting (EMRP) – The Office of Child Support Services (OCSS) 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 the EMRP 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.

Safe Access for Victims' Economic Security (SAVES) – The SAVES demonstration aims to increase safe access to child support and parenting-time services for domestic violence victims/survivors. Over the course of the five-year project, DCS will work with OCSS, experts, and individuals with lived experience to review policy and procedure, develop outreach materials explaining the safety measures available within the child support program, and pilot the use of specialized case management strategies for victims/survivors.

The Alternative Solutions Program – DCS implemented this statewide program 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 2024, the voluntary program received 8,243 referrals. During SFY 2023, Alternative Solutions served 927 parents. The program maintains a database of more than 4,600 resources with a version available to the public, allowing any Washingtonian to connect with local community resources. Parents, field staff, prosecuting attorney staff, and community partners embrace the program. 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, there are eight federally funded tribal child support programs and 11 Tribal TANF programs in the state. Additionally, Urban Indian Organizations (UIOs) provide support to Native people in 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 Parentage Program (originally known as the Paternity Affidavit Program) began in July 1989 as a partnership between the DCS and the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). The program provides unmarried parents the opportunity to sign an Acknowledgment of Parentage form at the child's birth or a later date. Most Acknowledgment of Parentage forms 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'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, midwifery clinic, 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 form, the Department of Health 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 the Department of Health 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 because of the administrative Parentage Program. In SFY 2024, parentage was established for 12,112 children, 85.4% of them by Acknowledgment of Parentage.

DCS Parentage and Paternity Partner Outreach

DCS published and electronically distributed four editions of the Parentage and Paternity Newsletter in SFY 2024. The purpose of the newsletter is to share information about parentage and paternity with hospitals and other providers. Other DCS partners also subscribe to the newsletter.

In partnership with the Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics staff, DCS co-hosted two virtual “Provider Insider” meetings on the Microsoft Teams platform for staff from the state’s hospitals, midwifery clinics, and birth centers. Offered in October 2023, the presentations covered information about birth filing, birth corrections, the Acknowledgment of Parentage, and the Voluntary Paternity Testing Program. The Provider Insider presentations are offered annually to the state’s birthing providers.

Voluntary Paternity Testing Program

DCS continues to operate the Voluntary Paternity Testing Program (VPTP). VPTP incorporates two strategies: reimbursement for notaries and no-cost genetic testing. The Acknowledgment of Parentage (AOP), Denial of Parentage (DOP), and Rescission of Parentage (ROP) forms, which have been in effect since January 1, 2019, give 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 offers reimbursement to hospitals for the cost to add Notaries Public, which historically increased the opportunity for parents to sign an Acknowledgment. DCS also offers no-cost genetic testing to unmarried parents in a non-judicial setting. Through the VPTP, hospital staff and other birth providers 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 of Parentage.

Disability Determination Services

SFY

2024

Within the Department of Social and Health Services' Economic Services Administration, the Division of Disability Determination Services (DDDS) makes determinations for individuals applying for Title II Social Security Disability, Title XVI Supplemental Security Income, and Title XIX State Medical Assistance claims.

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Disability Determination Overview3

Disability Determination Overview

The Division of Disability Services (DDDS) provides medical eligibility determinations for claims filed to the Social Security Administration for disability benefits by residents of Washington state. The division serves Washington residents of all ages who meet the requirements under Section 221 (b) of Social Security Act. DDDS had an annual budget for Federal Fiscal Year 24 (FFY24) of \$57,448,684 federal dollars. In FFY24, DDDS served 62,860 individuals.

Highlights

- Annual budget for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2024 total costs of \$57,448,684.
- In FFY 2024, DDDS served 62,860 individuals.
- In FFY 2024, DDDS processed:
 - 26,649 Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) Title II claims
 - 24,649 Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Title XVI claims
 - 12,808 Concurrent Title II/ Title XVI claims
 - 2,664 Non-Grant Medical Assistance (NGMA) Title XIX claims
 - 914 Continuing Disability Review Pre-hearing decisions
 - 490 Disability hearing decisions
- As of September 2024
 - 155,352 Washingtonians receive an average of \$1,424 a month in Social Security Disability Insurance benefits, bringing \$933.2 million per year into communities throughout the state.
 - 114,063 Washingtonians receive an average of \$714 a month in SSI benefits, bringing \$395 million per year into communities throughout the state.

TECHNICAL NOTES

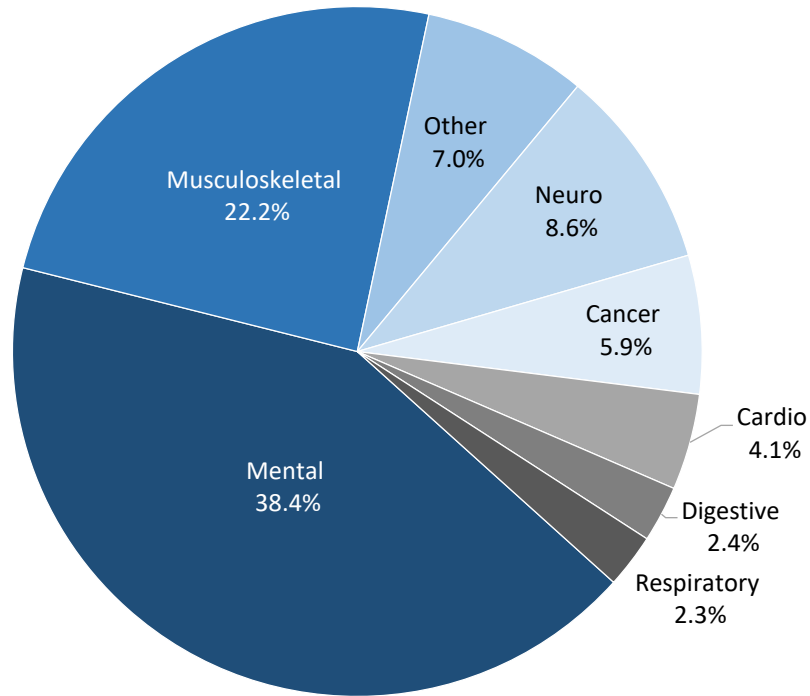
DATA SOURCES:

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 2024.

DATA NOTE: Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2024 covers the time period of October 2023 through September 2024

Disability Determination Overview (continued)

FFY 2024 Title II and Title XVI Initial Decisions by Body System



DDDS Title II and Title XVI Initial Processing Time Combined (Days)

T2 & T16 processing	National average	Washington Average
Sep-2023	173.8	169.6
Dec-2023	181.9	177.2
Mar-2024	185.7	181.6
Jun-2024	190.7	180.9
Sep-2024	188.6	174.4

Domestic Violence Program

SFY

2024

Provides statewide emergency response, and supportive and educational 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.

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Domestic Violence Program Overview

The Domestic Violence (DV) Program provides statewide domestic violence services through contracted local community organizations to help people who are hurt or harmed by domestic violence. DV Program contractors provide education and information on domestic violence to local communities and lead primary prevention efforts to stop domestic violence before it starts.

Highlights

Local domestic violence programs served a total of 17,065 domestic violence survivors and their dependents in SFY 2024. This includes 4,115 clients who received emergency shelter-based services and 12,950 clients who received non shelter-based services.

In SFY 2024, the 39 domestic violence shelter program contractors provided over 166,409 shelter bed nights to domestic violence survivors and their families. Survivors stayed in shelter an average of 43 nights in SFY 2024.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data reported in this chapter is based on information reported in the InfoNet database maintained by Washington State Department of Commerce as of July 2024.

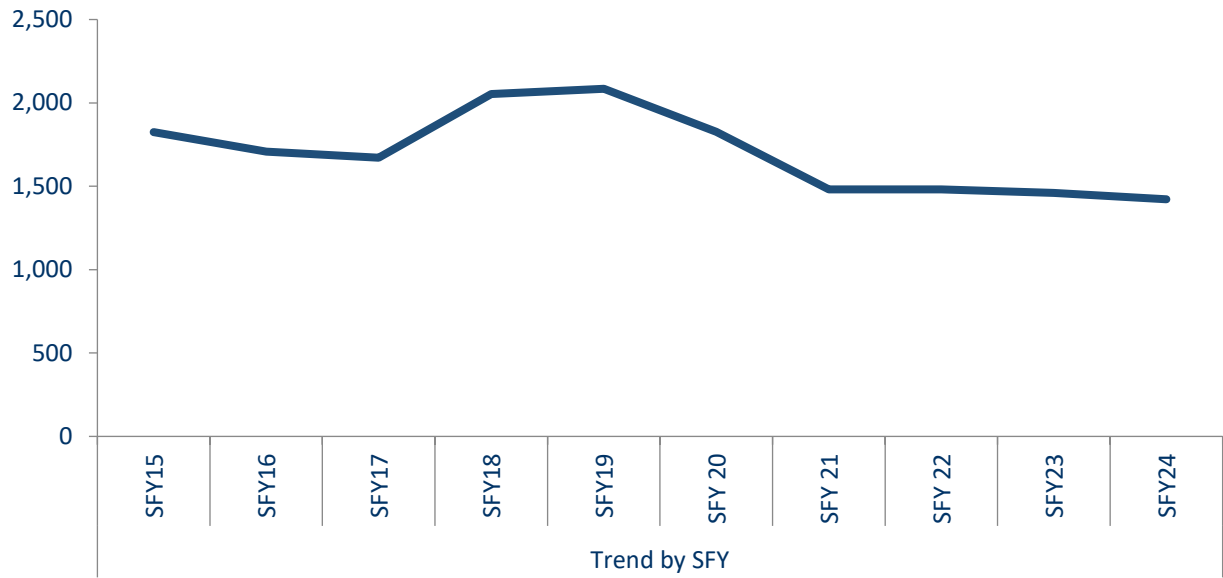
DATA NOTES:

- Data is collected from 39 domestic violence programs that contract with the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)/Economic Services Administration to provide domestic violence services in all 39 counties within Washington. Contractors provide emergency domestic violence shelter and community-based supportive services.
- Service numbers include data reported into the statewide InfoNet data collection system during SFY 2024.
- Data reflects only the emergency domestic violence shelter and supportive services provided by DSHS domestic violence services contractors.

Selected Domestic Violence Program Overview SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

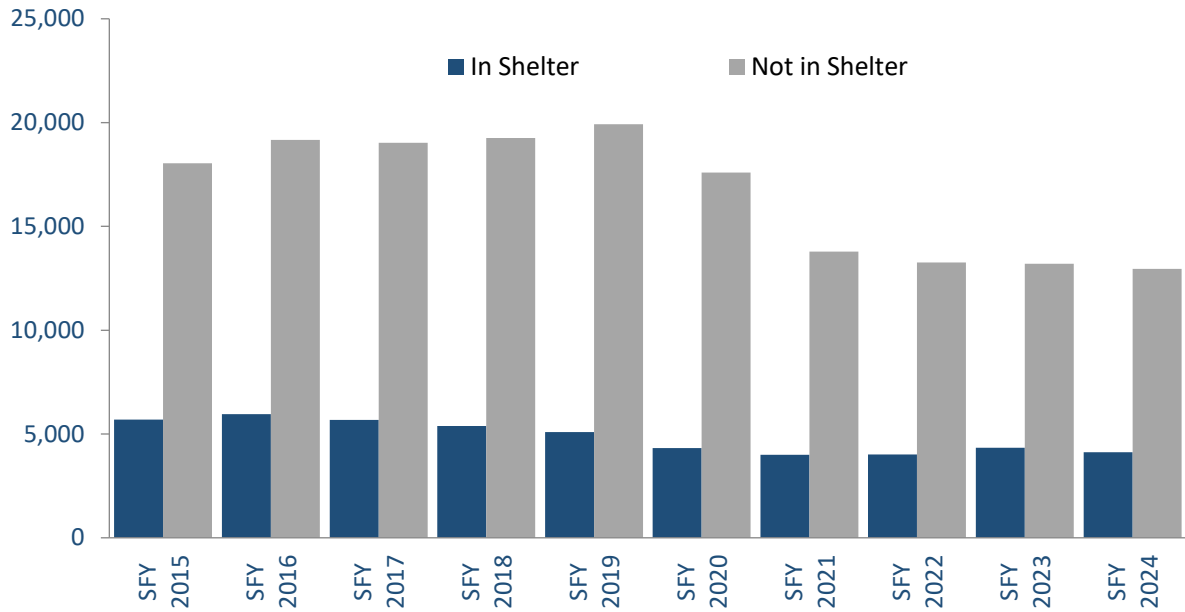
	SFY 2023 (July 2022 – June 2023)	SFY 2024 (July 2023 – June 2024)	Change
Average Number of Domestic Violence Clients Per Month	1,461	1,422	-2.7% (Decrease) ↓
Average Number of Domestic Violence Children Clients Per Month	268	255	-4.9% (Decrease) ↓
Average Number of Domestic Violence Adult Clients Per Month	1,194	1,196	0.2% (Increase) ↑
Average Number of Adults and Children Receiving Shelter Based Services Per Month	361	343	-5.0% (Decrease) ↓
Average Number of Adult and Children Receiving Non-shelter Based Services Per Month	1,100	1,079	-1.9% (Decrease) ↓
Total Clients (Adults and Children) Served in SFY	17,535	17,065	-2.7% (Decrease) ↓

Domestic Violence Program Clients, SFY 2015 – SFY 2024



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY15	1,825	SFY 20	1,826
SFY16	1,708	SFY 21	1,482
SFY17	1,672	SFY 22	1,441
SFY18	2,054	SFY 23	1,461
SFY19	2,085	SFY 24	1,422

Adults and Children Receiving Shelter and Non-shelter Based Services, SFY 2015 – SFY 2024



SFY	# of Adults and Children Served	
	Shelter Based Services	Non-shelter Based Services
2015	5,690	18,038
2016	5,957	19,163
2017	5,672	19,020
2018	5,379	19,263
2019	5,096	19,920
2020	4,318	17,588
2021	3,996	13,787
2022	4,018	13,270
2023	4,331	13,204
2024	4,115	12,950

Additional Services Summary, SFY 2024

SFY 2024	
Crisis hotline and information/referral calls received by emergency domestic violence shelter programs	73,320
Adult survivors and children receiving emergency domestic violence shelter services	4,115
Total bed nights for new and returning clients provided by emergency shelter programs	166,409
Unmet requests for emergency shelter services	7,936
Adult survivors and children receiving non-residential domestic violence advocacy services	12,950
Persons reached via training, presentations, and other outreach efforts by the domestic violence programs	69,960
Average length of shelter stays (in days)	43 Days

Client Demographics, SFY 2024

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	17,065	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
Female	14,378	84.2%
Male	2,350	13.8%
Unknown	337	2.0%

Age	All Clients	
< 13 Years Old	2,453	14.4%
13 – 17 Years Old	616	3.6%
18 – 24 Years Old	1,188	7.0%
25 – 59 Years Old	11,884	69.6%
60+ Years Old	924	5.4%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	4,156	24.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino¹	12,909	75.6%
White	8,548	50.0%
Black/African American	1,550	9.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	461	2.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	611	3.6%
Two or More Races	850	5.0%
Race Not Reported	889	5.2%

¹ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral

SFY

2024

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.

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Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral Program Overview

The Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral program provides potential access to essential needs items (e.g., hygiene and cleaning supplies) and housing assistance to low-income adults who have no dependents and are ages 18-64 and 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 2024, the HEN Referral program served a monthly average of 2,710 clients, a 6.6% decrease from SFY 2023 (2,901 clients). The June 2024 snapshot data shows the majority of HEN Referral recipients are male (64.5%), non-Hispanic white (64.4%), and never married (61.6%). The average age of HEN Referral recipients was 41.5 years.

Technical Notes

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2024.

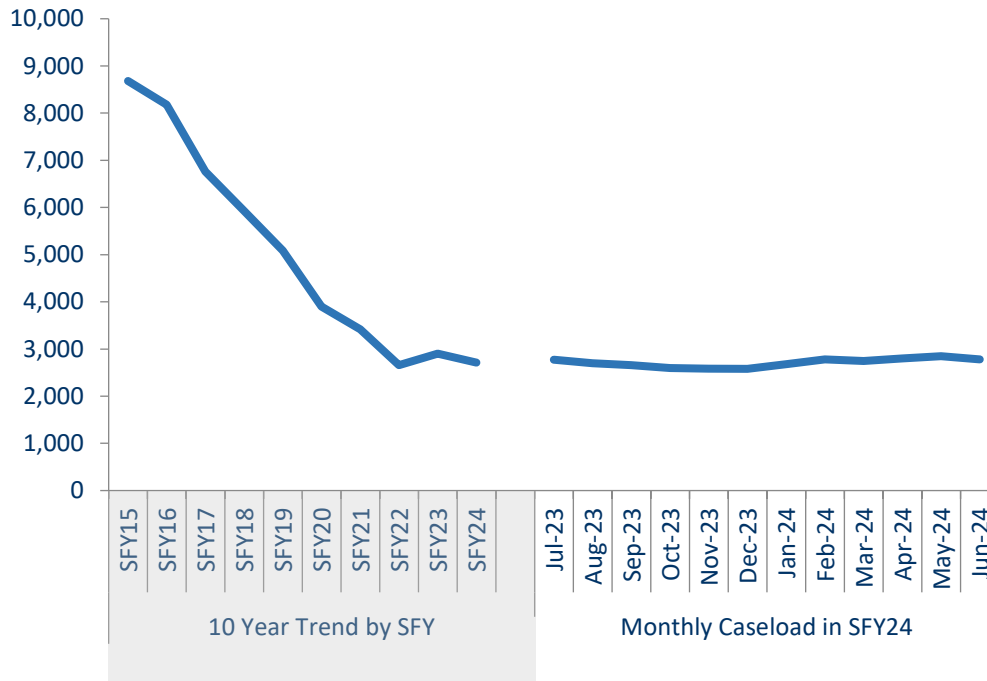
DATA NOTES:

- 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).

Selected HEN Referral Program Overview, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023 (July 2022-June 2023)	SFY 2024 (July 2023-June 2024)	Change	
Average Number of Persons per Month (Range)	2,901 (2,763 - 3,096)	2,710 (2,580 - 2,846)	-6.6% (Decrease)	↓
State Population Age 18 and Over	6,255,743	6,341,261	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Recipients as a Percent of State's Population 18 and Over	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=

HEN Referral Clients, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
2015	8,681	2020	3,898
2016	8,181	2021	3,421
2017	6,759	2022	2,660
2018	5,930	2023	2,901
2019	5,083	2024	2,710

SFY 2024	Clients
July	2,773
August	2,701
September	2,659
October	2,596
November	2,581
December	2,580
January	2,676
February	2,779
March	2,747
April	2,799
May	2,846
June	2,780
Mo. Avg.	2,710
Annual Unduplicated	6,673

HEN Referral Clients Exiting to Other Programs, SFY 2024

SFY 2024	Total HEN Referral Clients ¹	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 ²	
		# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent
July	2,773	2,274	82.0%	194	7.0%	8	0.3%	0	0.0%	297	10.7%
August	2,701	2,245	83.1%	201	7.4%	9	0.3%	0	0.0%	246	9.1%
September	2,659	2,174	81.8%	188	7.1%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	291	10.9%
October	2,596	2,127	81.9%	186	7.2%	9	0.3%	0	0.0%	274	10.6%
November	2,581	2,200	85.2%	159	6.2%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	219	8.5%
December	2,580	2,148	83.3%	187	7.2%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	242	9.4%
January	2,676	2,293	85.7%	230	8.6%	7	0.3%	0	0.0%	146	5.5%
February	2,779	2,263	81.4%	217	7.8%	9	0.3%	0	0.0%	290	10.4%
March	2,747	2,316	84.3%	201	7.3%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	227	8.3%
April	2,799	2,324	83.0%	212	7.6%	10	0.4%	0	0.0%	253	9.0%
May	2,846	2,385	83.8%	191	6.7%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	266	9.3%
June	2,780	2,368	85.2%	159	5.7%	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	249	9.0%
Mo. Avg.	2,710	2,260	83.4%	194	7.2%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	250	9.2%

¹ 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.

² 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 2024 Snapshot

The following pages detail HEN Referral clients, June 2024 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), Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) within DSHS’s Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALSA), Developmental Disability Administration (DDA), or Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe (PGST).
- 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	716	25.8%	713	25.6%
Region 2 CSOs	1,027	36.9%	1,038	37.3%
Region 3 CSOs	1,024	36.8%	1,027	36.9%
CSCCs	12	0.4%	N/A	
ALSA (HCS)	1	<0.1%		
DDA	0	0.0%		
Tribal Locations	0	0.0%		
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
State Total	2,780	100.0%	2,780	100.0%

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	19	0.7%	18	0.6%
COLFAX	5	0.2%	4	0.1%
COLVILLE	28	1.0%	30	1.1%
ELLENSBURG	8	0.3%	8	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	4	0.1%	3	0.1%
KENNEWICK	66	2.4%	67	2.4%
MOSES LAKE	29	1.0%	25	0.9%
NEWPORT	7	0.3%	7	0.3%
OKANOGAN	26	0.9%	25	0.9%
REPUBLIC	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	191	6.9%	198	7.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	148	5.3%	146	5.3%
SUNNYSIDE	10	0.4%	10	0.4%
TOPPENISH	15	0.5%	13	0.5%
WALLA WALLA	32	1.2%	32	1.2%
WENATCHEE	36	1.3%	36	1.3%
WHITE SALMON	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
YAKIMA	86	3.1%	85	3.1%
Region 1 Total	716	25.8%	713	25.6%

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	42	1.5%	44	1.6%
AUBURN	60	2.2%	58	2.1%
BELLINGHAM	172	6.2%	177	6.4%
BELLTOWN	132	4.7%	123	4.4%
CAPITOL HILL	56	2.0%	62	2.2%
EVERETT	102	3.7%	102	3.7%
FEDERAL WAY	40	1.4%	42	1.5%
KING EASTSIDE	50	1.8%	50	1.8%
KING NORTH	75	2.7%	74	2.7%
KING SOUTH	61	2.2%	63	2.3%
MT VERNON	33	1.2%	29	1.0%
OAK HARBOR	15	0.5%	18	0.6%
RAINIER	35	1.3%	36	1.3%
RENTON	61	2.2%	62	2.2%
SKY VALLEY	14	0.5%	16	0.6%
SMOKEY POINT	32	1.2%	32	1.2%
WHITE CENTER	47	1.7%	50	1.8%
Region 2 Total	1,027	36.9%	1,038	37.3%

Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	46	1.7%	48	1.7%
BREMERTON	125	4.5%	124	4.5%
CHEHALIS	59	2.1%	58	2.1%
COLUMBIA RIVER	107	3.8%	105	3.8%
FORKS	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
KELSO	108	3.9%	105	3.8%
LAKESWOOD	73	2.6%	73	2.6%
LONG BEACH	5	0.2%	5	0.2%
OLYMPIA	125	4.5%	128	4.6%
PIERCE EAST	81	2.9%	85	3.1%
PIERCE NORTH	98	3.5%	100	3.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	91	3.3%	91	3.3%
PORT ANGELES	26	0.9%	24	0.9%
PORT TOWNSEND	7	0.3%	7	0.3%
SHELTON	58	2.1%	59	2.1%
SOUTH BEND	8	0.3%	8	0.3%
STEVENSON	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
Region 3 Total	1,024	36.8%	1,027	36.9%

HEN Referral Clients by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2024 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total
CSCC Central Sound	2	0.1%
CSCC Northeast	2	0.1%
CSCC Northwest	4	0.1%
CSCC South Sound	0	0.0%
CSCC Southeast	0	0.0%
CSCC Southwest	2	0.1%
CSCC Virtual Case Management Center	2	0.1%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	12	0.4%

DDA Locations	Office of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	0	0.0%
DDA Locations Total	0	0.0%

Tribal Locations	Office of Issuance	
	Clients	% of State Total
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	0	0.0%

HEN Referral Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot

ALTSA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	1	<0.1%
MOSES LK HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS OFFICE	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH 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%
Region 1 Total	1	<0.1%

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

Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

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

HEN Referral Clients by County of Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	2	0.1%	Lewis	58	2.1%
Asotin	18	0.6%	Lincoln	1	<0.1%
Benton	46	1.7%	Mason	59	2.1%
Chelan	21	0.8%	Okanogan	25	0.9%
Clallam	27	1.0%	Pacific	13	0.5%
Clark	105	3.8%	Pend Oreille	7	0.3%
Columbia	0	0.0%	Pierce	349	12.6%
Cowlitz	104	3.7%	San Juan	0	0.0%
Douglas	15	0.5%	Skagit	29	1.0%
Ferry	4	0.1%	Skamania	4	0.1%
Franklin	21	0.8%	Snohomish	194	7.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	Spokane	343	12.3%
Grant	24	0.9%	Stevens	30	1.1%
Grays Harbor	48	1.7%	Thurston	128	4.6%
Island	18	0.6%	Wahkiakum	1	<0.1%
Jefferson	7	0.3%	Walla Walla	32	1.2%
King	620	22.3%	Whatcom	177	6.4%
Kitsap	124	4.5%	Whitman	4	0.1%
Kittitas	8	0.3%	Yakima	108	3.9%
Klickitat	5	0.2%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	1	<0.1%

	Clients	% of Total
State Total	2,780	100.0%

HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	2,780	100.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Gender	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Female	986	35.5%
Male	1,793	64.5%
Unknown	1	<0.1%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Ethnicity and Race	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Hispanic or Latino	359	12.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino³	2,421	87.1%
White	1,791	64.4%
Black/African American	277	10.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	98	3.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	155	5.6%
Two or More Races	55	2.0%
Race Not Reported	45	1.6%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Marital Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Separated	220	7.9%
Married	107	3.8%
Never Married	1,712	61.6%
Divorced	676	24.3%
Widowed	64	2.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1	<0.1%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Citizenship Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
U.S. Citizen	2,697	97.0%
Resident Noncitizen	81	2.9%
U.S. National⁴	2	0.1%

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

⁴ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

HEN Referral Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
	All Clients	
Homeless ⁵	1,358	48.8%

Equal Access		
	All Clients	
Equal Access Help Needed	1,611	57.9%

Disability		
	All Clients	
Mental	2,131	76.7%
Physical	646	23.2%
Other	3	0.1%

Education Status		
	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	555	20.0%
High School Graduate or GED	1,368	49.2%
Some College or College Degree	842	30.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	15	0.5%

Age		
	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 - 24 Years Old	146	5.3%
25 - 34 Years Old	685	24.6%
35 - 44 Years Old	867	31.2%
45 - 54 Years Old	691	24.9%
55 - 64 Years Old	391	14.1%
Average Age of Clients	41.5 Years	

Length of Stay ⁶		
	All Clients	
Average Length of Stay	7.9 Months	

⁵ 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.

⁶ Average Length of Stay is based on cumulative months since January 2014 when the program was implemented.

Medical Assistance

SFY

2024

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

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Medical Assistance Overview

This chapter summarizes data for clients who receive medical assistance through the Economic Services Administration (ESA), Developmental Disabilities Administration, or the Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (AL TSA)¹. Implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) significantly changed ESA Medicaid Service Delivery. In SFY 2013 and 2014, Medicaid eligibility determination for all families, pregnant women, and children transitioned to the Health Benefit Exchange (HBE).² ESA continues to determine eligibility for medical assistance programs for persons who are aged, blind, or disabled.

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 2024.

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).

¹ Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (AL TSA) and Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) are ESA partners; therefore, some AL TSA and DDA clients and programs are included in this report.

² 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 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.

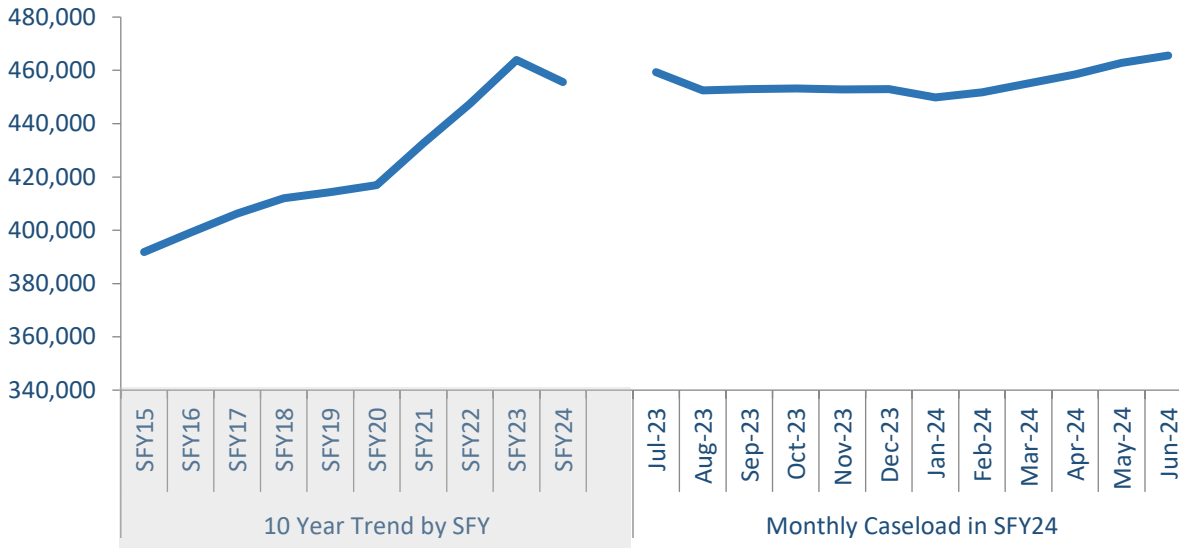
Medical Assistance Clients by Program Type, SFY 2024

Program Type	Description	Avg. Monthly Clients
Alien Emergency Medicaid (AEM)³	Federally funded program for immigrants who would qualify for full-scope Medicaid except for their immigration status. Coverage is limited to emergency medical conditions.	207
Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities	Medical assistance for disabled persons who are working and do not receive SSI. Premium amounts are based on income.	1,737
Long Term Care	Coverage for people residing in a medical institution, receiving home and community based waiver services, or receiving hospice services.	104,689
Medicare Savings Program	Programs that pay Medicare premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles for low-income Medicare beneficiaries. Income limits vary by program, from 110% to 200% FPL.	211,643
Refugee Medical	Medical assistance for refugees and certain humanitarian immigrants who are ineligible for Medicaid. Eligibility ends after the first twelve months of residency in the U.S. or grant of an eligible immigration status.	9
SSI Medicaid	Medical assistance for aged, blind or disabled persons who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The Social Security Administration determines eligibility for SSI using income rules based on Title XVI of the Social Security Act.	97,357
SSI Related Medicaid	Medical assistance for low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons who do not receive SSI cash benefits.	47,349
Medical Care Services (MCS)⁴	State funded medical assistance for lawfully present recipients of Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD) cash assistance or the Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral program who cannot access federally funded Medicaid due to their immigration status. MCS also provides coverage to adult recipients of ABD, HEN and State Family Assistance (SFA) who are Survivors of Certain Crimes.	1,539

³ Counts are restricted to clients 65 and older who are served by DSHS (ESA and ALTA only).

⁴ Under [HB 1748](#) and [TSSB 5164](#), MCS was expanded to survivors of certain crimes (SCC) who receive ABD cash, HEN Referral, or State Family Assistance (SFA).

Total Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024

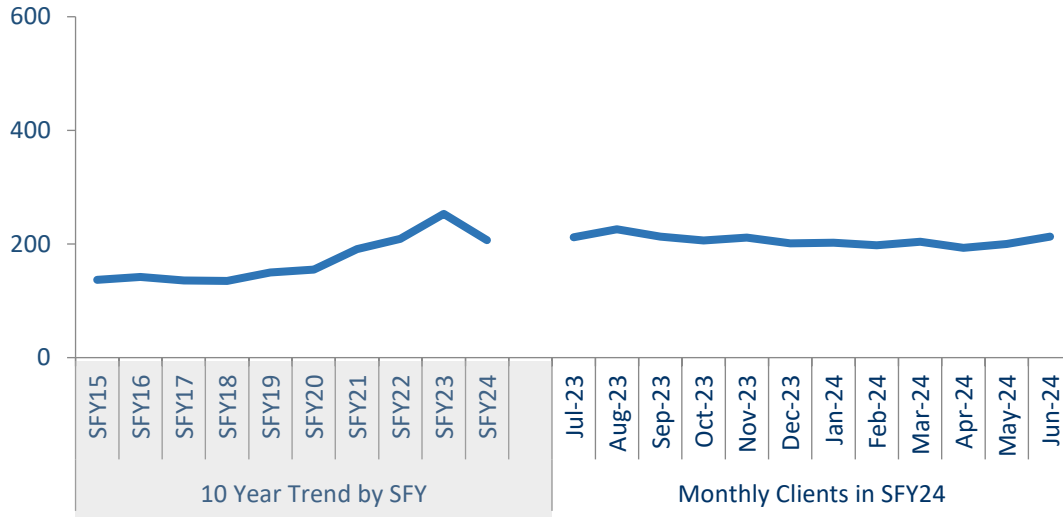


SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload	SFY	Mo. Avg. Caseload
SFY15	391,828	SFY20	416,950
SFY16	399,159	SFY21	432,653
SFY17	406,260	SFY22	447,487
SFY18	412,042	SFY23	463,873
SFY19	414,320	SFY24	455,623

SFY 2024	# of Cases ⁵	# of Clients
July	459,372	321,503
August	452,430	315,970
September	452,999	316,395
October	453,174	316,875
November	452,880	317,035
December	452,991	317,248
January	449,795	315,141
February	451,826	315,766
March	455,184	317,100
April	458,491	318,598
May	462,762	320,312
June	465,571	321,080
Mo. Avg.	455,623	317,752
Annual Unduplicated	570,222	370,086

⁵ These counts are of unique case numbers. Each client is assigned a case number for each medical program enrolled. A client may be enrolled in more than one medical program during the month (for example, both the Long-Term Care program and the Medicare Savings Program). When this happens, multiple case numbers are assigned—one for each medical program. As a result, the monthly number of medical assistance cases is greater than the number of medical clients.

Alien Emergency Medical Clients⁶, SFY 2015 – 2024

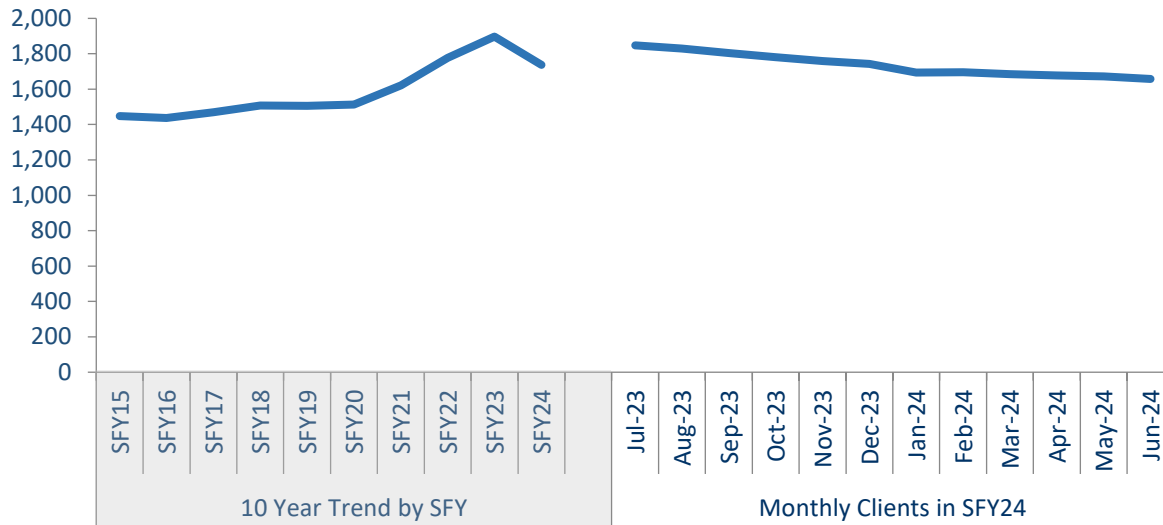


SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY15	137	SFY20	155
SFY16	142	SFY21	191
SFY17	136	SFY22	209
SFY18	135	SFY23	253
SFY19	150	SFY24	207

SFY 2024	# of Clients
July	212
August	226
September	213
October	206
November	211
December	201
January	202
February	198
March	204
April	193
May	200
June	213
Mo. Avg.	207
Annual Unduplicated	644

⁶ Counts are restricted to clients 65 and older who are served by DSHS (ESA and AL TSA only).

Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities Clients⁷, SFY 2015 – 2024

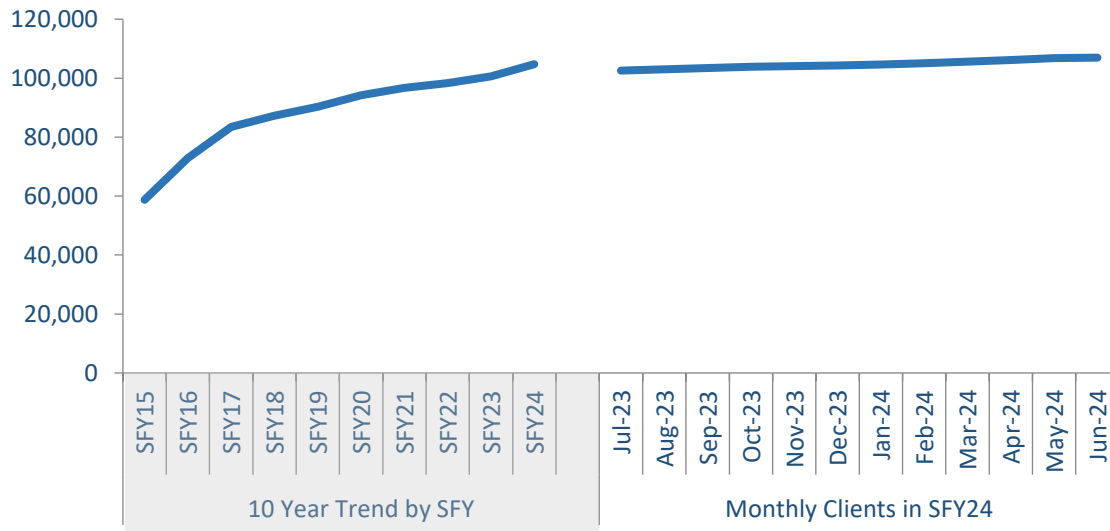


SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY15	1,447	SFY20	1,513
SFY16	1,437	SFY21	1,621
SFY17	1,470	SFY22	1,777
SFY18	1,508	SFY23	1,897
SFY19	1,506	SFY24	1,737

SFY 2024	# of Clients
July	1,847
August	1,830
September	1,805
October	1,781
November	1,759
December	1,743
January	1,694
February	1,696
March	1,685
April	1,677
May	1,673
June	1,658
Mo. Avg.	1,737
Annual Unduplicated	2,077

⁷ Healthcare for Workers with Disabilities is administered by DDA and ALTSA only.

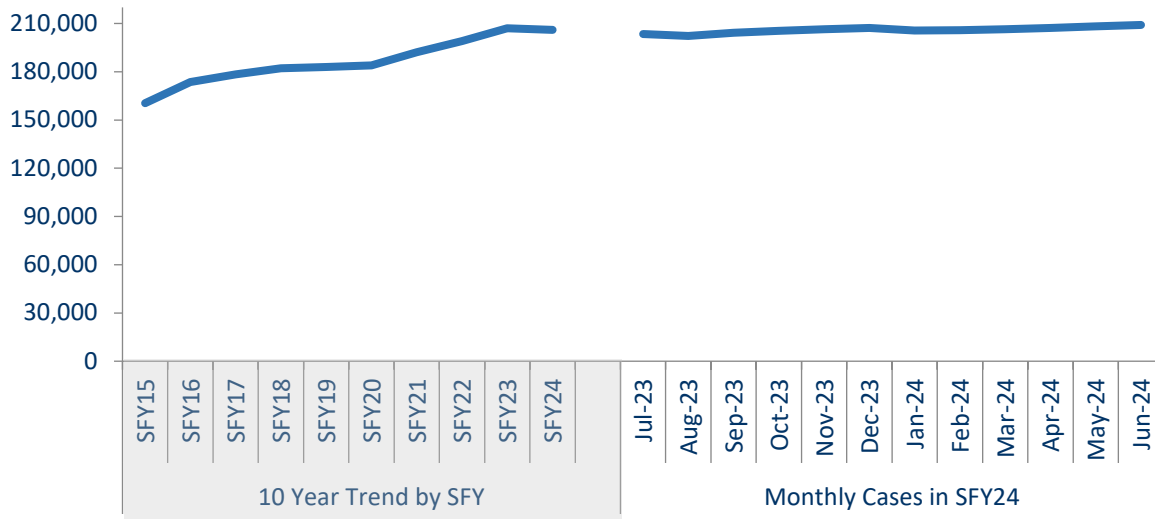
Long-Term Care Medical Clients, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY15	58,724	SFY20	94,185
SFY16	72,875	SFY21	96,734
SFY17	83,409	SFY22	98,296
SFY18	87,219	SFY23	100,583
SFY19	90,257	SFY24	104,689

SFY 2024	# of Clients
July	102,601
August	103,006
September	103,423
October	103,827
November	104,125
December	104,316
January	104,584
February	105,003
March	105,552
April	106,138
May	106,738
June	106,951
Mo. Avg.	104,689
Annual Unduplicated	122,210

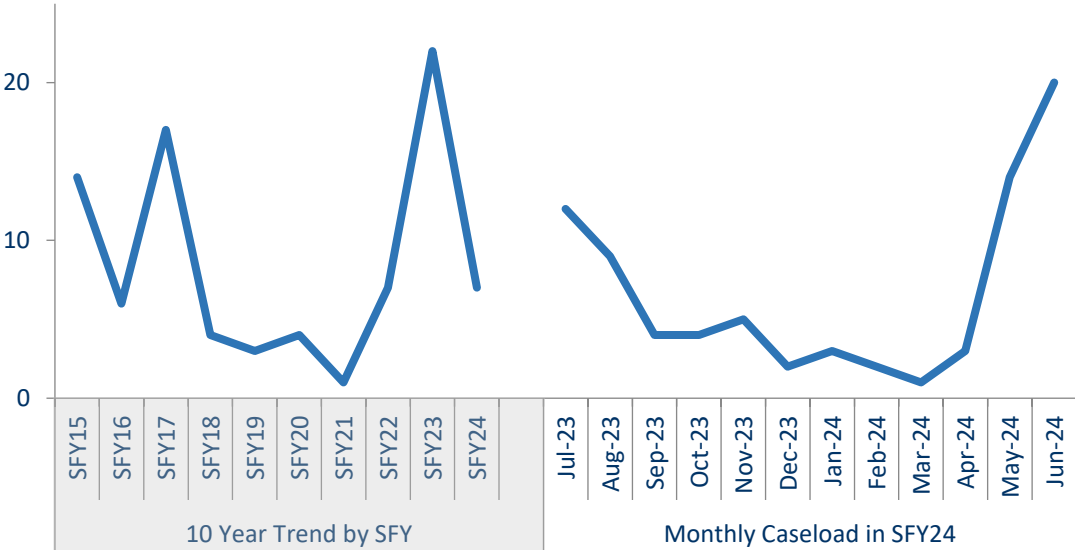
Medicare Savings Program Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY15	160,438	SFY20	183,978
SFY16	173,520	SFY21	192,165
SFY17	178,338	SFY22	199,133
SFY18	182,238	SFY23	206,988
SFY19	182,956	SFY24	205,950

SFY 2024	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	203,494	208,910
August	202,258	207,664
September	204,178	209,685
October	205,437	211,064
November	206,408	212,108
December	207,161	212,896
January	205,676	211,388
February	205,782	211,481
March	206,479	212,199
April	207,155	212,998
May	208,293	214,249
June	209,077	215,078
Mo. Avg.	205,950	211,643
Annual Unduplicated	243,483	245,719

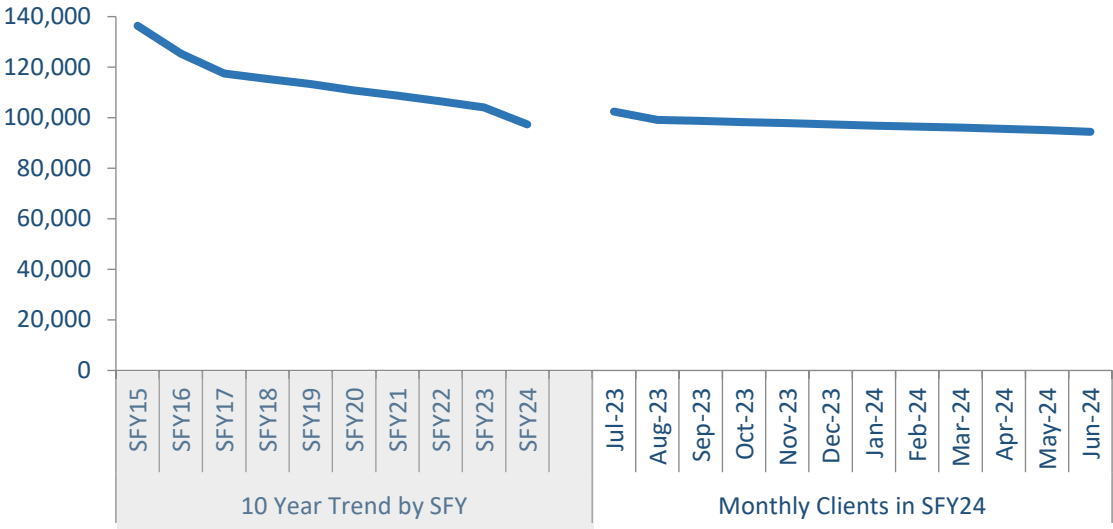
Refugee Medical Assistance Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY15	14	SFY20	4
SFY16	6	SFY21	1
SFY17	17	SFY22	7
SFY18	4	SFY23	22
SFY19	3	SFY24	7

SFY 2024	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	12	14
August	9	10
September	4	4
October	4	6
November	5	7
December	2	2
January	3	3
February	2	2
March	1	1
April	3	7
May	14	22
June	20	27
Mo. Avg.	7	9
Annual Unduplicated	42	57

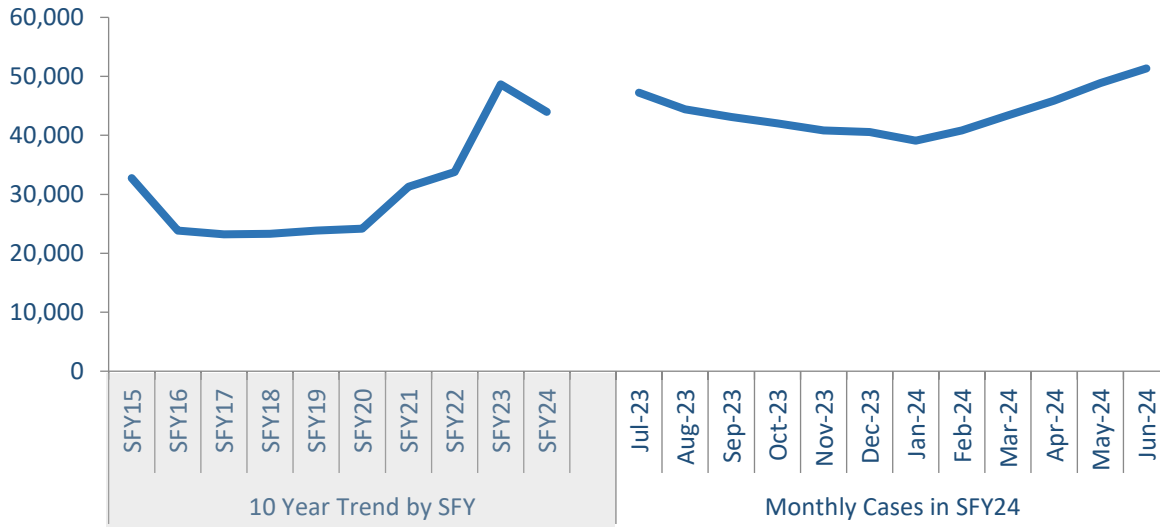
SSI Medicaid Clients, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients	SFY	Mo. Avg. Clients
SFY15	136,374	SFY20	110,739
SFY16	125,278	SFY21	108,752
SFY17	117,461	SFY22	106,512
SFY18	115,279	SFY23	104,105
SFY19	113,251	SFY24	97,357

SFY 2024	# of Clients
July	102,484
August	99,156
September	98,745
October	98,295
November	97,923
December	97,307
January	96,826
February	96,478
March	96,028
April	95,572
May	95,055
June	94,417
Mo. Avg.	97,357
Annual Unduplicated	113,556

SSI Related Medicaid Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024

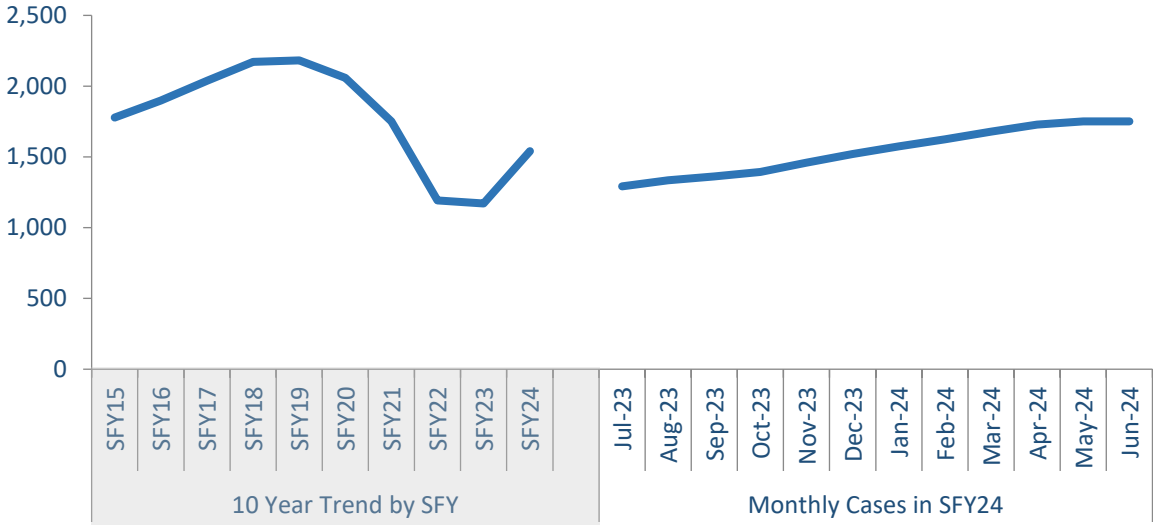


SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY15	32,758	SFY20	24,184
SFY16	23,832	SFY21	31,274
SFY17	23,211	SFY22	33,759
SFY18	23,319	SFY23 ⁸	48,618
SFY19	23,859	SFY24	43,957

SFY 2024	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	47,237	49,916
August	44,407	47,051
September	43,084	45,784
October	42,046	44,840
November	40,808	43,559
December	40,579	43,484
January	39,073	41,931
February	40,827	44,143
March	43,368	47,177
April	45,865	50,215
May	48,847	53,610
June	51,342	56,474
Mo. Avg.	43,957	47,349
Annual Unduplicated	84,317	87,720

⁸ HCA and its partners (including DSHS) suspended all medical terminations as part of the continuous Medicaid enrollment during the COVID pandemic between March 2020 and March 2023. As a result, there was an increase in medical caseload during this time. Beginning April 1, 2023, HCA and DSHS began the medical eligibility redetermination, a requirement of all states by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 passed by the U.S. Congress on December 29, 2023.

Medical Care Services Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024

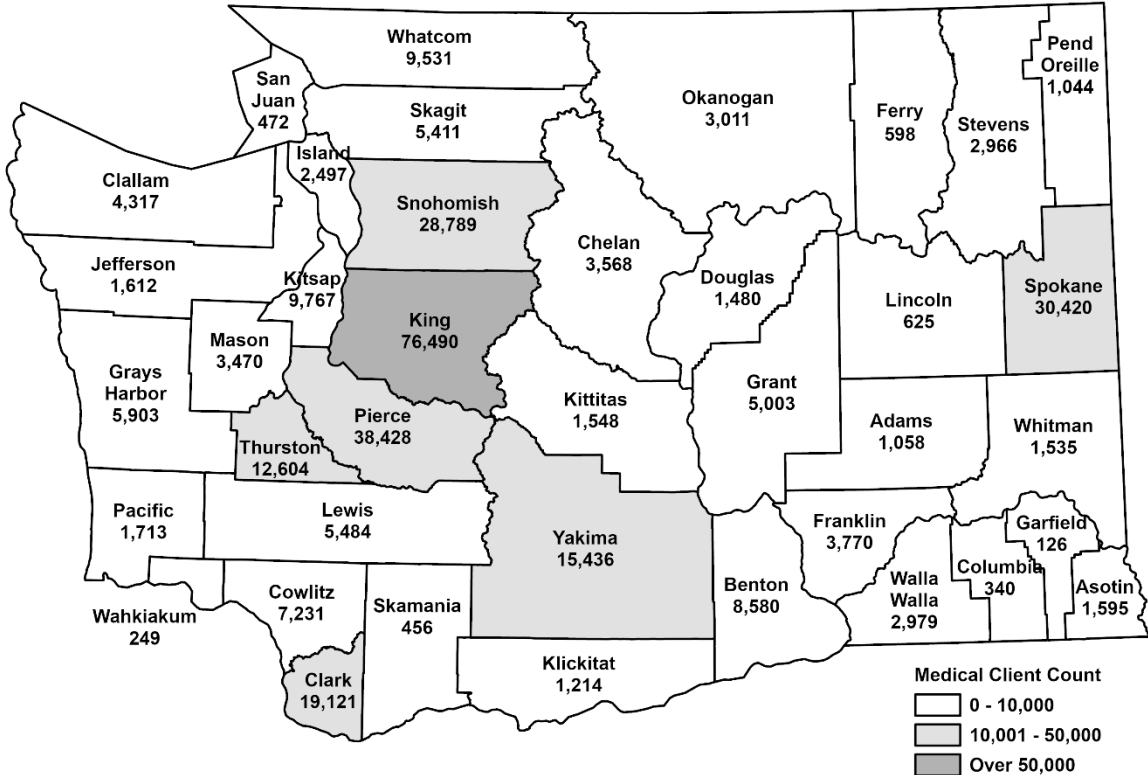


SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases	SFY	Mo. Avg. Cases
SFY15	1,778	SFY20	2,058
SFY16	1,897	SFY21	1,752
SFY17	2,038	SFY22	1,192
SFY18	2,171	SFY23	1,171
SFY19	2,182	SFY24	1,540

SFY 2024	# of Cases	# of Clients
July	1,293	1,292
August	1,336	1,335
September	1,363	1,362
October	1,394	1,392
November	1,460	1,458
December	1,520	1,519
January	1,574	1,574
February	1,624	1,624
March	1,678	1,676
April	1,729	1,728
May	1,751	1,751
June	1,752	1,752
Mo. Avg.	1,540	1,539
Annual Unduplicated	2,455	2,405

Medical Assistance Clients by County, June 2024 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2024

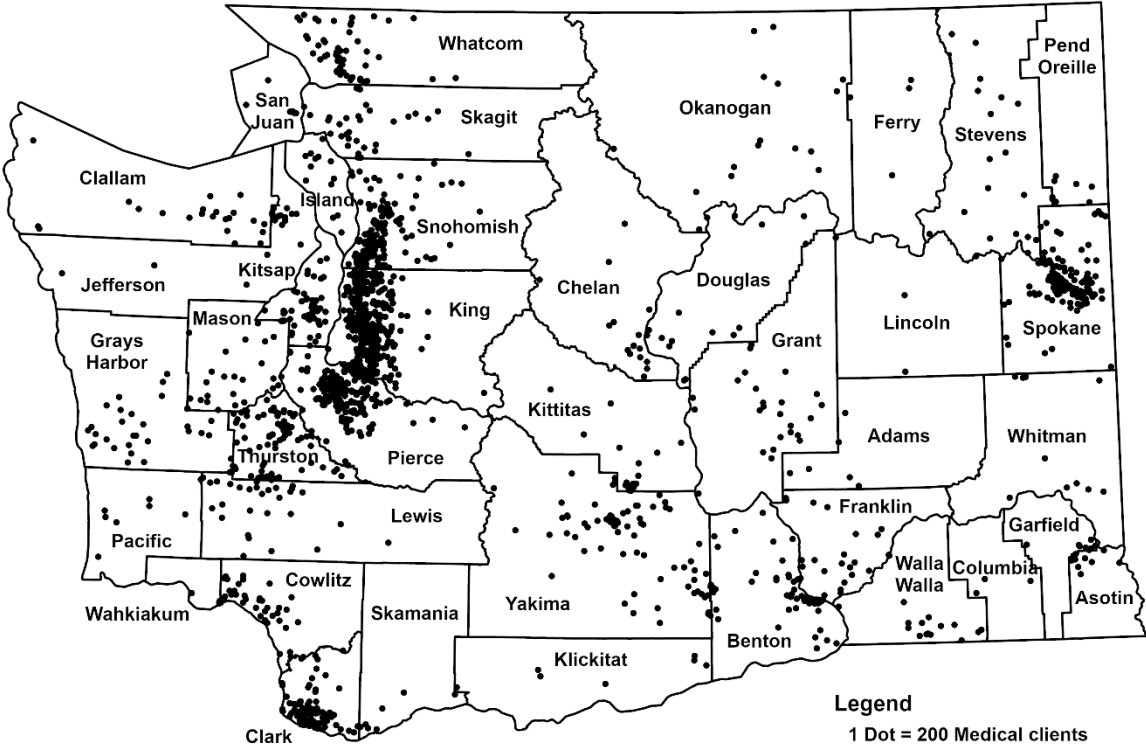


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Aug. 2024

Medical Assistance Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code, June 2024 Snapshot

Number of Medical Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2024



Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Aug. 2024

Refugee
Cash
Assistance
(RCA)

SFY

2024

Provides up to 12 months of cash assistance for eligible single and married refugees or humanitarian immigrants who are ineligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

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Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Overview

RCA is a federally-funded program that provides up to 12 months of cash assistance for eligible single and married refugees or humanitarian immigrants who are ineligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

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

Highlights

The average number of RCA cases per month in Washington state was **2,577 in SFY 2024**, down from **3,779 in SFY 2023**. The average monthly cash grant assistance per case was **\$413**.

In 2021, Congress expanded eligibility for RCA to include certain Afghan humanitarian parolees, and in 2022, Congress expanded eligibility again to include more Afghan humanitarian parolees, as well as certain Ukrainian humanitarian parolees. In 2024, Congress once again expanded eligibility to include Ukrainian humanitarian parolees who had arrived between Oct. 1, 2023, and Sept. 30, 2024. Being a top destination state for humanitarian parolees who became eligible for RCA, Washington state has seen a large increase in the RCA caseload.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2024.

DATA NOTES:

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

Selected RCA Program Overview, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

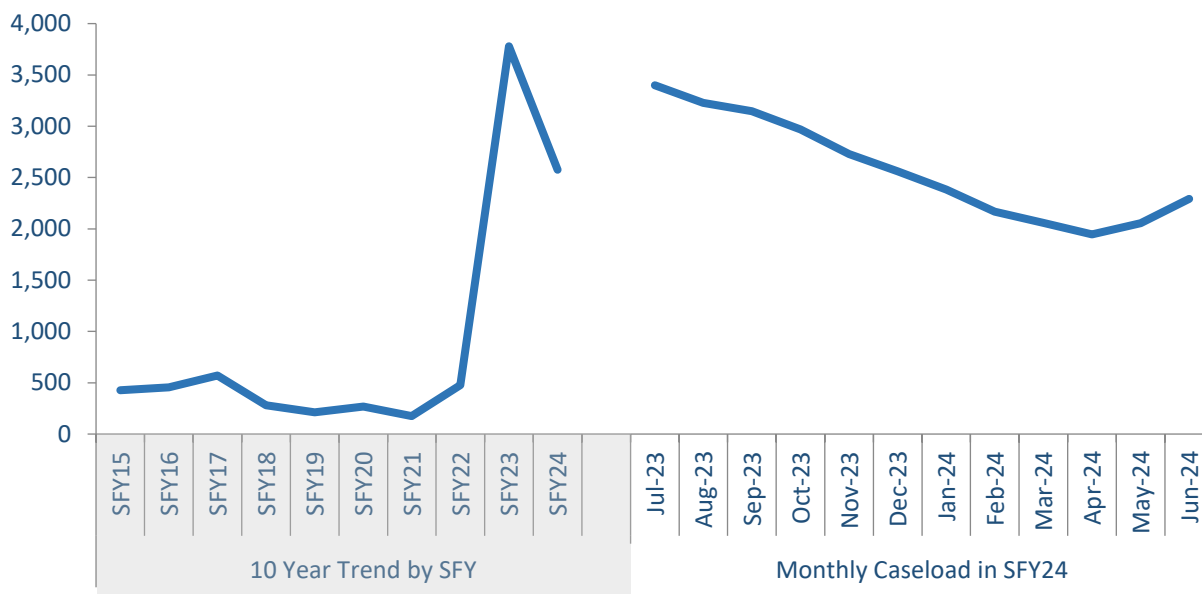
	SFY 2023	SFY 2024	Change	
	(July 2022-June 2023)	(July 2023-June 2024)		
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)¹	3,779 (2,116 - 4,694)	2,577 (1,945 - 3,399)	-31.8% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	4,275 (2,338 - 5,342)	2,888 (2,142 - 3,840)	-32.4% (Decrease)	↓
State Population² Age 18 and Over	6,255,743	6,341,261	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Population 18 and Over	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.1	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)³	\$400.24 (\$347.74 - \$415.20)	\$412.70 (\$392.62 - \$443.17)	3.1% (Increase)	↑

¹ Beginning in August 2021, Washington saw an increase in Afghans eligible to receive Refugee Cash Assistance. There was an even larger increase in Ukrainians eligible to receive Refugee Cash Assistance starting in June 2022.

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

³ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

RCA Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Monthly Average Cases	SFY	Monthly Average Cases
SFY15	428	SFY20	268
SFY16	454	SFY21	175
SFY17	569	SFY22	476
SFY18	280	SFY23	3,779
SFY19	211	SFY24	2,577

SFY 2024	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	3,399	3,840	\$1,377,280	\$405.20
August	3,227	3,642	\$1,278,357	\$396.14
September	3,147	3,542	\$1,235,582	\$392.62
October	2,969	3,341	\$1,200,738	\$404.43
November	2,728	3,075	\$1,122,839	\$411.60
December	2,561	2,879	\$1,045,571	\$408.27
January	2,381	2,668	\$1,045,644	\$439.16
February	2,167	2,417	\$944,070	\$435.66
March	2,057	2,290	\$911,608	\$443.17
April	1,945	2,142	\$842,054	\$432.93
May	2,055	2,269	\$823,241	\$400.60
June	2,291	2,547	\$935,396	\$408.29
Mo. Avg.	2,577	2,888	\$1,063,532	\$412.70
Annual Undup.⁴	6,582	7,371	\$12,762,378	\$1,938.98

⁴ Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

RCA Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

Country	# of Clients	% of Statewide Clients
State Total	7,371	100%
Ukraine	4,779	64.8%
Afghanistan	674	9.1%
Cuba	589	8.0%
Haiti	413	5.6%
Russia	94	1.3%
Syria	88	1.2%
Moldova	86	1.2%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	80	1.1%
Somalia	68	0.9%
Iran	62	0.8%
Eritrea	46	0.6%
Iraq	37	0.5%
Columbia	30	0.4%
Ethiopia	27	0.4%
Belarus (Belorussia)	25	0.3%
Venezuela	25	0.3%
Myanmar (Burma)	22	0.3%
Guatemala	22	0.3%
Sudan	17	0.2%
Pakistan	16	0.2%
Honduras	15	0.2%
Kazakhstan	13	0.2%
Nicaragua	12	0.2%
El Salvador	11	0.1%
Georgia	11	0.1%
Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	109	1.5%

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	1,042	15.8%	1,165	15.8%	1,044	15.9%	1,166	15.8%
Region 2 CSOs	3,926	59.6%	4,383	59.5%	3,943	59.9%	4,404	59.7%
Region 3 CSOs	1,578	24.0%	1,782	24.2%	1,584	24.1%	1,789	24.3%
CSCCs	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	N/A			
ALTSA (HCS)	35	0.5%	40	0.5%				
DDA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Tribal Locations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	0.2%	12	0.2%
State Total	6,582	100.0%	7,371	100.0%	6,582	100.0%	7,371	100.0%

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	5	0.1%	5	0.1%	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
COLVILLE	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
ELLENSBURG	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	376	5.7%	399	5.4%	376	5.7%	397	5.4%
MOSES LAKE	75	1.1%	87	1.2%	78	1.2%	90	1.2%
NEWPORT	5	0.1%	5	0.1%	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
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	181	2.7%	215	2.9%	196	3.0%	232	3.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	378	5.7%	430	5.8%	363	5.5%	413	5.6%
SUNNYSIDE	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
TOPPENISH	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
WALLA WALLA	5	0.1%	5	0.1%	4	0.1%	5	0.1%
WENATCHEE	8	0.1%	9	0.1%	8	0.1%	9	0.1%
WHITE SALMON	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
YAKIMA	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
Region 1 Total	1,042	15.8%	1,165	15.8%	1,044	15.9%	1,166	15.8%

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	381	5.8%	442	6.0%	389	5.9%	449	6.1%
AUBURN	499	7.6%	563	7.6%	490	7.4%	554	7.5%
BELLINGHAM	122	1.9%	130	1.8%	121	1.8%	129	1.8%
BELLTOWN	26	0.4%	29	0.4%	23	0.3%	26	0.4%
CAPITOL HILL	41	0.6%	44	0.6%	41	0.6%	44	0.6%
EVERETT	463	7.0%	536	7.3%	463	7.0%	537	7.3%
FEDERAL WAY	353	5.4%	394	5.3%	370	5.6%	411	5.6%
KING EASTSIDE	301	4.6%	337	4.6%	301	4.6%	338	4.6%
KING NORTH	88	1.3%	100	1.4%	91	1.4%	104	1.4%
KING SOUTH	725	11.0%	808	11.0%	718	10.9%	801	10.9%
MT VERNON	52	0.8%	58	0.8%	53	0.8%	59	0.8%
OAK HARBOR	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
RAINIER	54	0.8%	62	0.8%	53	0.8%	61	0.8%
RENTON	277	4.2%	301	4.1%	283	4.3%	310	4.2%
SKY VALLEY	60	0.9%	65	0.9%	60	0.9%	65	0.9%
SMOKEY POINT	135	2.1%	149	2.0%	135	2.1%	149	2.0%
WHITE CENTER	348	5.3%	364	4.9%	351	5.3%	366	5.0%
Region 2 Total	3,926	59.6%	4,383	59.5%	3,943	59.9%	4,404	59.7%

RCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	14	0.2%	15	0.2%	14	0.2%	15	0.2%
CHEHALIS	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
COLUMBIA RIVER	783	11.9%	879	11.9%	791	12.0%	888	12.0%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	5	0.1%	5	0.1%	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
LAKEWOOD	116	1.8%	130	1.8%	115	1.7%	129	1.8%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	55	0.8%	60	0.8%	55	0.8%	60	0.8%
PIERCE EAST	351	5.3%	395	5.4%	347	5.3%	391	5.3%
PIERCE NORTH	125	1.9%	142	1.9%	122	1.9%	139	1.9%
PIERCE SOUTH	126	1.9%	152	2.1%	132	2.0%	158	2.1%
PORT ANGELES	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SHELTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	1,578	24.0%	1,782	24.2%	1,584	24.1%	1,789	24.3%

RCA Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, Annual Unduplicated

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 Virtual Case Management Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%

DDA Locations	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Locations Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Tribal Locations	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

RCA Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

ALTA 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%	1	<0.1%
OKANOGAN HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
TOPPENISH HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	5	0.1%	5	0.1%

ALTA 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	3	<0.1%	4	0.1%
HOLGATE HCS	17	0.3%	20	0.3%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	21	0.3%	25	0.3%

RCA Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

ALTSA 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	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
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	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
VANCOUVER HCS	6	0.1%	7	0.1%
Region 3 Total	9	0.1%	10	0.1%

RCA Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	6	0.1%	7	0.1%	Lewis	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	257	3.9%	273	3.7%	Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chelan	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	791	12.0%	888	12.0%	Pend Oreille	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	717	10.9%	819	11.1%
Cowlitz	5	0.1%	5	0.1%	San Juan	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
Douglas	7	0.1%	8	0.1%	Skagit	51	0.8%	57	0.8%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	119	1.8%	124	1.7%	Snohomish	1,048	15.9%	1,201	16.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	559	8.5%	645	8.8%
Grant	78	1.2%	90	1.2%	Stevens	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Thurston	55	0.8%	60	0.8%
Island	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	4	0.1%	5	0.1%
King	2,720	41.3%	3,013	40.9%	Whatcom	121	1.8%	129	1.8%
Kitsap	14	0.2%	15	0.2%	Whitman	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Kittitas	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	Yakima	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Klickitat	2	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	3	<0.1%	3	<0.1%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	6,582	100.0%	7,371	100.0%

RCA Client Demographics, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	7,371	100.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Gender	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Female	3,531	47.9%
Male	3,840	52.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Ethnicity and Race	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Hispanic or Latino	818	11.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino⁵	6,553	88.9%
White	4,789	65.0%
Black/African American	517	7.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	296	4.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	0.1%
Two or More Races	48	0.7%
Race Not Reported	893	12.1%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Marital Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Separated	63	0.9%
Married	2,447	33.2%
Never Married	4,025	54.6%
Divorced	439	6.0%
Widowed	372	5.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	25	0.3%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Immigration Status	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Refugee⁶	6,472	87.8%
Not Refugee	674	9.1%
Cuban/Haitian	134	1.8%
Asylee⁷	55	0.7%
Special Immigrant	23	0.3%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	13	0.2%

⁵ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Includes people who have applied for and were granted asylum from the U.S. government.

RCA Client Demographics, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients

Homeless Status		
	All Clients	
Homeless ⁸	599	8.1%

Equal Access		
	All Clients	
Equal Access Needed	1,531	20.8%

Education Status		
	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	1,027	13.9%
High School Graduate or GED	3,088	41.9%
Some College or College Degree	3,013	40.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	243	3.3%

Age		
	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 – 24 Years Old	2,184	29.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	2,002	27.2%
35 – 44 Years Old	859	11.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	749	10.2%
55 – 64 Years Old	942	12.8%
65+ Years Old	635	8.6%
Average Age of Adults	37.5 Years	

Length of Stay		
Average Length of Stay ⁹	7.5 Months	

⁸ 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.

⁹ Average cumulative number of months clients received RCA since July 1997. RCA provides cash assistance for eligible single and married refugees and humanitarian immigrants who are not eligible for TANF. Effective June 2, 2022, the eligibility period for RCA 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.

Office of
Refugee and
Immigrant
Assistance
(ORIA)

SFY

2024

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

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ORIA Program Overview

The Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) uses federal and state resources to administer 21 different programs across the state that help people who are eligible for federal refugee resettlement services or who are receiving cash or food assistance and are limited English proficient to 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 22 different organizations to provide employment services and 21 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 15 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 who are eligible for federal refugee resettlement assistance a continuum of integration 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 2024, the LEP Pathway Program served a total of 12,369 unduplicated clients. Out of those served, 7,851 clients (63.5%) participated in Employment Services, of which 2,877 (36.6%) successfully entered employment, and 6,940 (56.1%) clients received English as a Second Language (ESL) services.

In SFY 2024, the Naturalization Service Program served a total of 4,308 clients and helped 1,871 people become U.S. citizens.

In SFY 2024, the PRIME Program served a total of 4,181 clients.

In SFY 2024, ESA’s Basic Food Employment and Training Program (BFET) served a total of 520 clients through ORIA.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data reported in this chapter were extracted from the ESA – MyRIA and eJAS databases in October 2024.

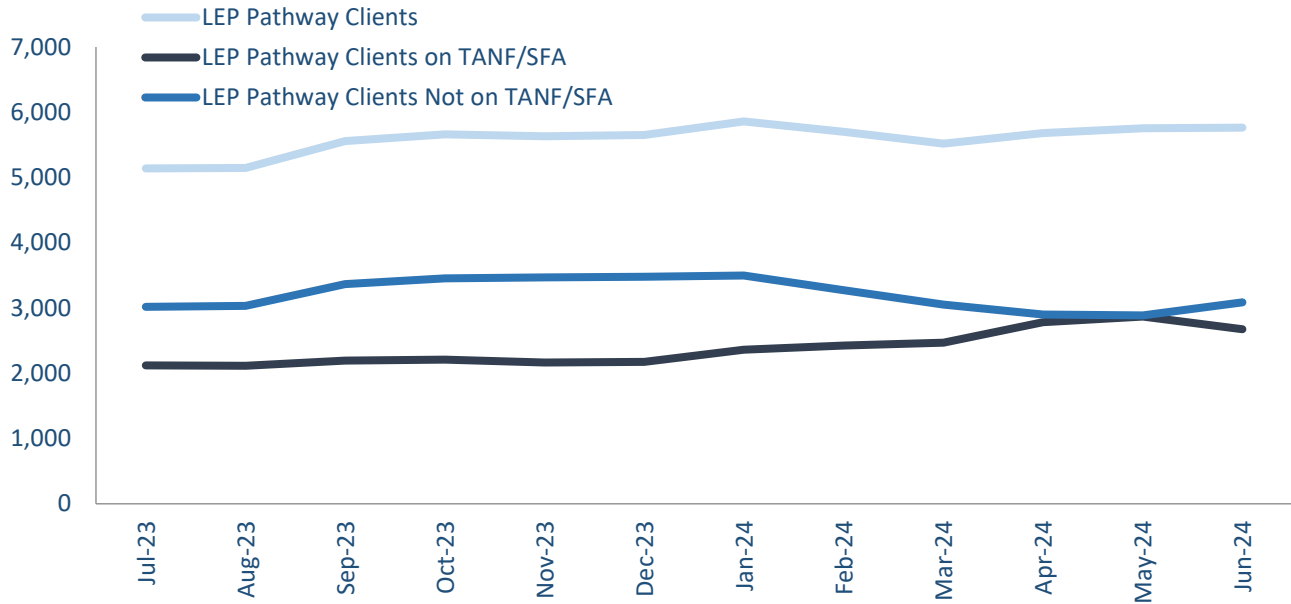
DATA NOTES:

- 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 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023 (July 2022-June 2023)	SFY 2024 (July 2023-June 2024)	Change	
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Per Month & Range	4,820 (2,966 - 5,933)	5,590 (5,139 - 5,859)	16.0% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA Per Month & Range	1,938 (1,342 - 2,320)	2,380 (2,115 - 2,869)	22.8% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway ESL Clients Per Month & Range	2,415 (1,482 - 3,173)	3,340 (2,836 - 3,629)	38.3% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services Per Month & Range	2,918 (1,831 - 3,679)	2,928 (2,787 - 3,122)	0.3% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment Per Month & Range	199 (98 - 370)	254 (200 - 370)	27.5% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Clients Receiving Naturalization Services Per Month & Range	602 (457 - 848)	652 (565 - 749)	8.3% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of PRIME Clients Per Month & Range	707 (589 - 796)	752 (550 - 925)	6.3% (Increase)	↑

LEP Pathway Clients, SFY 2024



SFY 2024	Total LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway Clients on TANF/SFA		LEP Pathway Clients Not on TANF/SFA	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
July	5,139	2,122	41.3%	3,017	58.7%
August	5,148	2,115	41.1%	3,033	58.9%
September	5,559	2,192	39.4%	3,367	60.6%
October	5,662	2,208	39.0%	3,454	61.0%
November	5,634	2,165	38.4%	3,469	61.6%
December	5,651	2,174	38.5%	3,477	61.5%
January	5,859	2,361	40.3%	3,498	59.7%
February	5,699	2,425	42.6%	3,274	57.4%
March	5,521	2,468	44.7%	3,053	55.3%
April	5,683	2,783	49.0%	2,900	51.0%
May	5,756	2,869	49.8%	2,887	50.2%
June	5,765	2,677	46.4%	3,088	53.6%
Mo. Avg.	5,590	2,380	42.6%	3,210	57.4%
Annual Unduplicated	12,369	6,316	51.1%	6,053	48.9%

LEP Pathway Clients by Primary Language, June 2024 Snapshot

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

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	5,765	100.0%
Ukrainian	1,171	20.3%
Russian	1,062	18.4%
Dari	912	15.8%
Spanish	874	15.2%
English	596	10.3%
Arabic	190	3.3%
Pashto	175	3.0%
Portuguese	163	2.8%
Haitian Creole	90	1.6%
French	88	1.5%
Farsi	73	1.3%
Tigrigna	59	1.0%
Somali	50	0.9%
Swahili	43	0.7%
Romanian	28	0.5%
Amharic	18	0.3%
French Creole	16	0.3%
Oromo	14	0.2%
Trukese	13	0.2%
Burmese	12	0.2%
Turkish	11	0.2%
Vietnamese	10	0.2%
Other Languages¹/ Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	97	1.7%

¹ Any languages not on the ACES language list.

LEP Pathway Clients by DSHS Region, June 2024 Snapshot

ESA’s ORIA partners with 22 different employment providers and 21 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 ²	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	1,098	19.0%
Region 2	3,678	63.8%
Region 3	989	17.2%
Total	5,765	100.0%

² 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 by Country of Origin, SFY 2024

Country	# of Clients	Percent
Total	12,369	100.0%
Ukraine	5,255	42.5%
Afghanistan	2,493	20.2%
Russia	749	6.1%
Venezuela	442	3.6%
Colombia	280	2.3%
Angola	246	2.0%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	241	1.9%
Cuba	238	1.9%
Haiti	226	1.8%
Mexico	193	1.6%
Syria	187	1.5%
Eritrea	120	1.0%
Somalia	117	0.9%
Ethiopia	113	0.9%
Moldova	108	0.9%
Iran	101	0.8%
Iraq	94	0.8%
Honduras	90	0.7%
Guatemala	84	0.7%
Peru	76	0.6%
Nicaragua	73	0.6%
Myanmar (Burma)	68	0.5%
Sudan	67	0.5%
Belarus (Belorussia)	61	0.5%
Marshall Islands	45	0.4%
Micronesia	44	0.4%
Romania	39	0.3%
Kazakhstan	37	0.3%
Ecuador	30	0.2%
El Salvador	30	0.2%
Kyrgyzstan	30	0.2%
Turkey	27	0.2%
Vietnam	27	0.2%
Kenya	18	0.1%
Pakistan	18	0.1%
Uzbekistan	16	0.1%
Egypt	15	0.1%

LEP Pathway Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2024 (continued)

Country	# of Clients	Percent
Guinea	14	0.1%
Senegal	14	0.1%
Georgia	12	0.1%
Armenia	11	0.1%
China	10	0.1%
Uganda	10	0.1%
Other ³ /Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	200	1.6%

³ Other countries not on the ACES country of origin list.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	5,765	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
Female	3,230	56.0%
Male	2,535	44.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
Less Than 2 Years	4,689	81.3%
2 – 5 Years	900	15.6%
6 – 10 Years	81	1.4%
> 10 Years	69	1.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	26	0.5%

Immigrant Status	All Clients	
Refugee⁴	3,293	57.1%
Temporary Resident⁵	984	17.1%
Special Immigrant	778	13.5%
Parolee Paroled One Year Or More	262	4.5%
Asylee⁶	142	2.5%
Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen	97	1.7%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	89	1.5%
Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	37	0.6%
Temporary Protected Status Individuals	30	0.5%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	19	0.3%
Other/Not Reported	34	0.6%

⁴ 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.

⁵ Includes amnesty beneficiaries and individuals eligible for state funded benefits that do not have a separate code; e.g. those paroled for less than one year and asylum applicants.

⁶ Includes people who have applied for and were granted asylum from the U.S. government.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

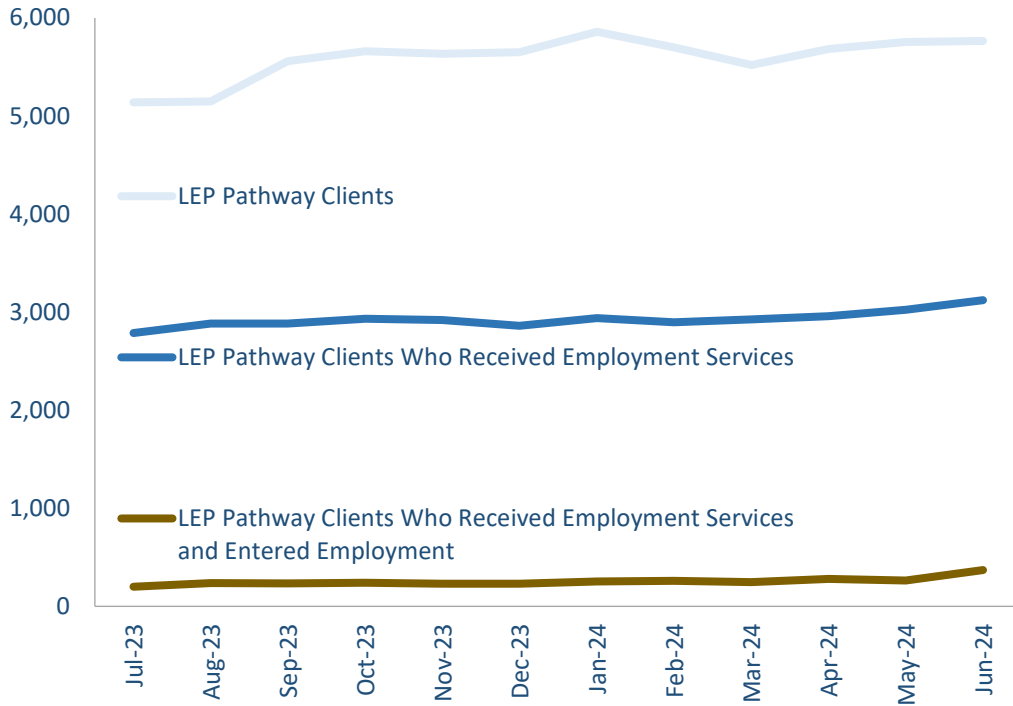
ESL Level ⁷	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Level 1	1,405	24.4%
Level 2	737	12.8%
Level 3	579	10.0%
Level 4	376	6.5%
Level 5	208	3.6%
Level 6	112	1.9%
Other ⁸	2,348	40.7%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	725	12.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	2,046	35.5%
35 – 44 Years Old	1,871	32.5%
45 – 54 Years Old	836	14.5%
55 – 64 Years Old	236	4.1%
65 and Older	51	0.9%
Avg. Age of Clients	36.0 Years Old	

⁷ 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.

⁸ Includes LEP Pathway clients who did not receive ESL services.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, SFY 2024



SFY 2024	# of LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services		LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services and Entered Employment ⁹	
		# of Clients	Percent	# of Clients	Percent ¹⁰
July	5,139	2,787	54.2%	200	7.2%
August	5,148	2,883	56.0%	236	8.2%
September	5,559	2,883	51.9%	235	8.2%
October	5,662	2,931	51.8%	240	8.2%
November	5,634	2,919	51.8%	231	7.9%
December	5,651	2,861	50.6%	230	8.0%
January	5,859	2,938	50.1%	253	8.6%
February	5,699	2,897	50.8%	259	8.9%
March	5,521	2,927	53.0%	248	8.5%
April	5,683	2,958	52.0%	280	9.5%
May	5,756	3,024	52.5%	265	8.8%
June	5,765	3,122	54.2%	370	11.9%
Mo. Avg.	5,590	2,928	52.4%	254	8.7%
Annual Unduplicated	12,369	7,851	63.5%	2,877	36.6%

⁹ Entry to employment for LEP Pathway clients is based on the ORIA eJAS database.

¹⁰ 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 2024 Snapshot

Language ¹¹	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	3,122	100.0%
Ukrainian	596	19.1%
Spanish	527	16.9%
Russian	503	16.1%
Dari	463	14.8%
English	307	9.8%
Portuguese	114	3.7%
Arabic	109	3.5%
Pashto	76	2.4%
Haitian Creole	69	2.2%
French	54	1.7%
Farsi	43	1.4%
Somali	40	1.3%
Tigrigna	40	1.3%
Swahili	26	0.8%
Amharic	14	0.4%
Romanian	14	0.4%
French Creole	11	0.4%
Trukese	11	0.4%
Turkish	10	0.3%
Oromo	10	0.3%
Other Languages¹²/Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	85	2.7%

¹¹ Client self-reported data from ACES.

¹² Any languages not on the ACES language list.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by DSHS Region, June 2024 Snapshot

Region ¹³	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	394	12.6%
Region 2	2,060	66.0%
Region 3	668	21.4%
Total	3,122	100.0%

¹³ 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 2024

Country	# of Clients	Percent
Total	7,851	100.0%
Ukraine	3,268	41.6%
Afghanistan	1,514	19.3%
Russia	460	5.9%
Venezuela	270	3.4%
Angola	192	2.4%
Cuba	190	2.4%
Haiti	175	2.2%
Colombia	131	1.7%
Syria	123	1.6%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	114	1.5%
Mexico	112	1.4%
Somalia	105	1.3%
Eritrea	93	1.2%
Ethiopia	77	1.0%
Iran	71	0.9%
Moldova	70	0.9%
Honduras	65	0.8%
Guatemala	63	0.8%
Iraq	62	0.8%
Myanmar (Burma)	48	0.6%
Peru	47	0.6%
Nicaragua	45	0.6%
Congo	41	0.5%
Sudan	40	0.5%
Micronesia	33	0.4%
Romania	33	0.4%
Marshall Islands	29	0.4%
Belarus (Belorussia)	28	0.4%
Kazakhstan	21	0.3%
Turkey	21	0.3%
El Salvador	20	0.3%
Vietnam	19	0.2%
Ecuador	17	0.2%
Kyrgyzstan	15	0.2%

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2024 (continued)

Country	# of Clients	Percent
Kenya	14	0.2%
Georgia	11	0.1%
Uzbekistan	11	0.1%
Egypt	10	0.1%
Guinea	10	0.1%
Other ¹⁴ /Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	183	2.3%

¹⁴ Other countries not on the ACES country of origin list.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2024 Snapshot

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	3,122	100.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Gender		
Female	1,397	44.7%
Male	1,725	55.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Time in the U.S.		
Less Than 2 Years	2,632	84.3%
2 – 5 Years	355	11.4%
6 – 10 Years	57	1.8%
> 10 Years	54	1.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	24	0.8%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Immigrant Status		
Refugee¹⁵	1,730	55.4%
Temporary Resident¹⁶	601	19.3%
Special Immigrant	341	10.9%
Parolee Paroled One Year Or More	135	4.3%
Asylee¹⁷	105	3.4%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	63	2.0%
Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen	62	2.0%
Citizen Of Marshall Islands/Micronesia	28	0.9%
Temporary Protected Status Individuals	22	0.7%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	8	0.3%
Other/Not Reported	27	0.9%

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Includes amnesty beneficiaries and individuals eligible for state funded benefits that do not have a separate code; e.g. those paroled for less than one year and asylum applicants.

¹⁷ Includes people who have applied for and were granted asylum from the U.S. government.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received Employment Services, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

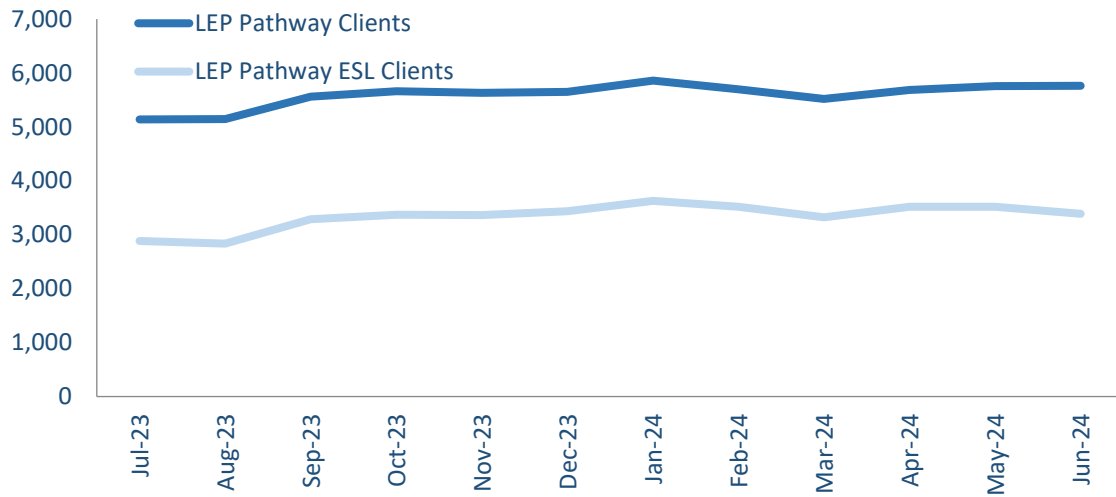
ESL Level ¹⁸	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Level 1	508	16.3%
Level 2	186	6.0%
Level 3	133	4.3%
Level 4	90	2.9%
Level 5	43	1.4%
Level 6	29	0.9%
Other ¹⁹	2,133	68.3%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	404	12.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	1,074	34.4%
35 – 44 Years Old	1,035	33.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	484	15.5%
55 – 64 Years Old	118	3.8%
65 and Older	7	0.2%
Avg. Age of Clients	35.9 Years Old	

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Includes LEP Pathway clients who received Employment Services, but did not receive ESL services.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, SFY 2024



SFY 2024	LEP Pathway Clients	LEP Pathway ESL Clients	
		# of Clients	Percent
July	5,139	2,885	56.1%
August	5,148	2,836	55.1%
September	5,559	3,290	59.2%
October	5,662	3,370	59.5%
November	5,634	3,363	59.7%
December	5,651	3,437	60.8%
January	5,859	3,629	61.9%
February	5,699	3,521	61.8%
March	5,521	3,324	60.2%
April	5,683	3,520	61.9%
May	5,756	3,522	61.2%
June	5,765	3,388	58.8%
Monthly Average	5,590	3,340	59.8%
Annual Unduplicated	12,369	6,940	56.1%

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Primary Language, June 2024 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	3,388	100.0%
Russian	706	20.8%
Ukrainian	703	20.7%
Dari	554	16.4%
Spanish	450	13.3%
English	349	10.3%
Arabic	121	3.6%
Pashto	114	3.4%
Portuguese	93	2.7%
French	57	1.7%
Farsi	41	1.2%
Haitian Creole	37	1.1%
Tigrigna	27	0.8%
Swahili	25	0.7%
Somali	16	0.5%
Romanian	14	0.4%
Other Languages²⁰/ Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	81	2.4%

²⁰ Any languages not on the ACES language list.

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by DSHS Region, June 2024 Snapshot

Region ²¹	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	865	25.5%
Region 2	1,991	58.8%
Region 3	532	15.7%
Total	3,388	100.0%

²¹ 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 2024

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	6,940	100.0%
Ukraine	2,901	41.8%
Afghanistan	1,432	20.6%
Russia	449	6.5%
Venezuela	263	3.8%
Colombia	194	2.8%
Angola	150	2.2%
Syria	145	2.1%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	120	1.7%
Haiti	106	1.5%
Mexico	96	1.4%
Cuba	86	1.2%
Moldova	70	1.0%
Guatemala	55	0.8%
Ethiopia	54	0.8%
Iraq	54	0.8%
Eritrea	51	0.7%
Iran	51	0.7%
Peru	46	0.7%
Nicaragua	45	0.6%
Sudan	45	0.6%
Belarus (Belorussia)	44	0.6%
Myanmar (Burma)	43	0.6%
Congo	42	0.6%
Honduras	33	0.5%
Somalia	32	0.5%
Kazakhstan	24	0.3%
Kyrgyzstan	24	0.3%
Ecuador	22	0.3%
Marshall Islands	19	0.3%
El Salvador	17	0.2%
Micronesia	15	0.2%
Guinea	11	0.2%
Pakistan	11	0.2%
Senegal	11	0.2%

LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services by Country of Origin, SFY 2024 (continued)

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Turkey	11	0.2%
Egypt	10	0.1%
Other²²/Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	158	2.3%

²² Other countries not on the ACES country of origin list.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	3,388	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
Female	2,212	65.3%
Male	1,176	34.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Time in the U.S.	All Clients	
Less Than 2 Years	2,742	80.9%
2 – 5 Years	595	17.6%
6 – 10 Years	26	0.8%
> 10 Years	22	0.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3	0.1%

Immigrant Status	All Clients	
Refugee²³	1,992	58.8%
Temporary Resident²⁴	547	16.1%
Special Immigrant	519	15.3%
Parolee Paroled One Year Or More	158	4.7%
Asylee²⁵	51	1.5%
Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen	42	1.2%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	35	1.0%
Temporary Protected Status Individuals	13	0.4%
Immigration Status Categories with Fewer than 10 Clients	22	0.6%
Other/Not Reported	9	0.3%

²³ 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.

²⁴ Includes amnesty beneficiaries and individuals eligible for state funded benefits that do not have a separate code; e.g. those paroled for less than one year and asylum applicants.

²⁵ Includes people who have applied for and were granted asylum from the U.S. government.

Demographics of LEP Pathway Clients Who Received ESL Services, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

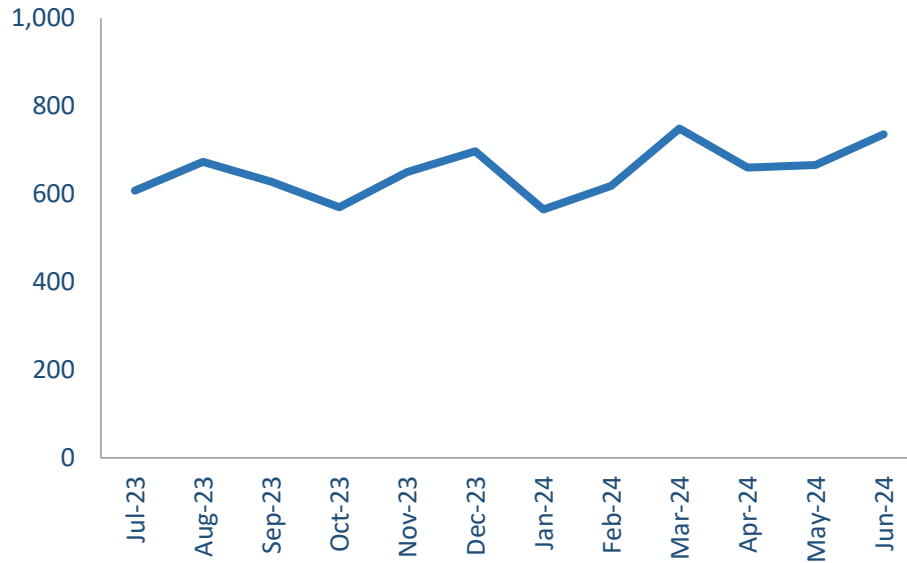
ESL Level ²⁶	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total
Level 1	1,243	36.7%
Level 2	692	20.4%
Level 3	541	16.0%
Level 4	348	10.3%
Level 5	190	5.6%
Level 6	101	3.0%
Other ²⁷	273	8.1%

Age	All Clients	
16 – 24 Years Old	412	12.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	1,206	35.6%
35 – 44 Years Old	1,097	32.4%
45 – 54 Years Old	475	14.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	152	4.5%
65 and Older	46	1.4%
Avg. Age of Clients	36.3 Years Old	

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ 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 2024



SFY 2024	# of Reported NS Clients	# of Naturalization Application Assistance Reported	# of Naturalized Clients Reported by Providers ²⁸
July	608	167	97
August	673	165	212
September	628	141	221
October	570	155	99
November	650	150	131
December	697	155	219
January	565	128	109
February	619	186	110
March	749	195	226
April	660	177	129
May	666	194	104
June	736	193	214
Mo. Avg.	652	167	156
Annual Unduplicated	4,308	2,006	1,871

²⁸ Naturalized: U.S. citizenship was conferred.

Naturalization Service Clients by Primary Language, June 2024 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	736	100.0%
English	159	21.6%
Russian	121	16.4%
Spanish	120	16.3%
Ukrainian	86	11.7%
Dari	54	7.3%
Vietnamese	33	4.5%
Arabic	26	3.5%
Farsi	16	2.2%
Burmese	15	2.0%
Amharic	10	1.4%
Other Languages²⁹/Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	96	13.0%

²⁹ Any languages not on the ACES language list.

Naturalization Service Clients by DSHS Region, June 2024 Snapshot

Region ³⁰	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	166	22.6%
Region 2	439	59.6%
Region 3	131	17.8%
Total	736	100.0%

³⁰ 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 2024

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	4,308	100.0%
Ukraine	796	18.5%
Afghanistan	768	17.8%
Mexico	534	12.4%
Iraq	251	5.8%
Vietnam	233	5.4%
Ethiopia	138	3.2%
Moldova	138	3.2%
Russia	138	3.2%
Myanmar (Burma)	106	2.5%
Somalia	96	2.2%
Eritrea	82	1.9%
Korea (South)	74	1.7%
Philippines	73	1.7%
Cambodia Kampuchea	69	1.6%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	60	1.4%
Iran	42	1.0%
Egypt	35	0.8%
El Salvador	33	0.8%
Syria	33	0.8%
Congo	32	0.7%
Sudan	30	0.7%
Kyrgyzstan	26	0.6%
Pakistan	26	0.6%
Belarus (Belorussia)	24	0.6%
Bhutan	24	0.6%
Colombia	21	0.5%
Cuba	20	0.5%
Guatemala	19	0.4%
India	18	0.4%
China	17	0.4%
Kazakhstan	15	0.3%
Nepal	15	0.3%
Thailand	15	0.3%
Kenya	13	0.3%
Laos	12	0.3%
Morocco	11	0.3%

Naturalization Service Clients by Country of Origin, SFY 2024 (continued)

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Gambia, The	10	0.2%
Honduras	10	0.2%
Western Samoa	10	0.2%
Other ³¹ / Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	2	%

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

Demographics of Naturalization Service Clients, June 2024 Snapshot

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total
Total Clients	736	100.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Gender	# of Clients	% of Total
Female	438	59.5%
Male	298	40.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Time in the U.S.	# of Clients	% of Total
Less Than 2 Years	0	0.0%
2 – 5 Years	201	27.3%
6 – 10 Years	310	42.1%
> 10 Years	222	30.2%
Not Reported	3	0.4%

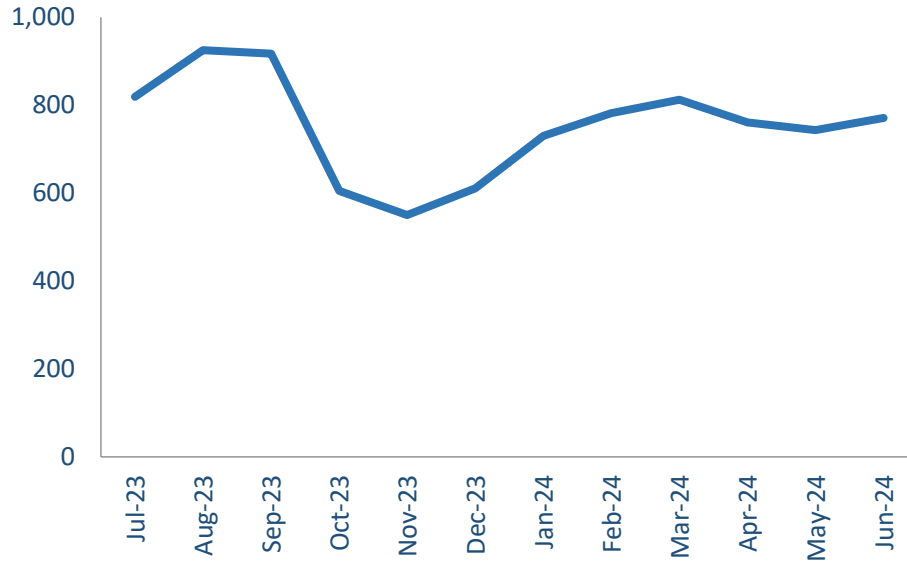
<u>All Clients</u>		
Immigrant Status	# of Clients	% of Total
Refugee³²	326	44.3%
Non-Refugee	316	42.9%
Special Immigrant	72	9.8%
Asylee³³	14	1.9%
Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen	4	0.5%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	1	0.1%
Other/Not Reported	3	0.4%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Age	# of Clients	% of Total
15 and Younger	29	3.9%
16 – 24 Years Old	68	9.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	115	15.6%
35 – 44 Years Old	149	20.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	108	14.7%
55 – 64 Years Old	107	14.5%
65 and Older	160	21.7%
Average Age of Clients	46.6 Years Old	

³² 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.

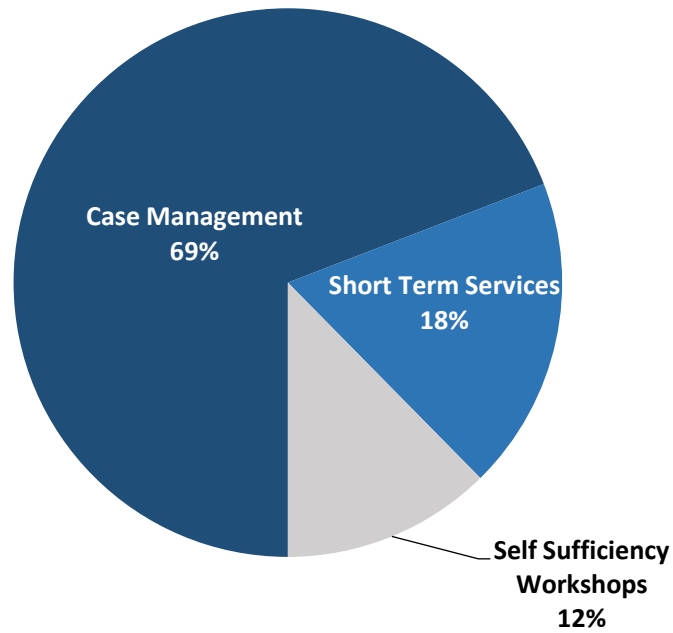
³³ Includes people who have applied for and were granted asylum from the U.S. government.

PRIME Clients, SFY 2024



SFY 2024	Total PRIME Clients
July	819
August	925
September	917
October	605
November	550
December	611
January	730
February	782
March	812
April	761
May	743
June	771
Mo. Avg.	752
Annual Unduplicated	4,181

PRIME Services by Category, SFY 2024



PRIME Service Category	# of Services	Percent of Total Services	# of Unduplicated Clients ³⁴
Case Management	7,335	69.2%	1,874
Self Sufficiency Workshops	1,313	12.4%	962
Short Term Services	1,959	18.5%	1,527
Peer Support Groups	0	0.0%	46
Total	10,607	100.0%	

³⁴ 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 2024 Snapshot

Language	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	771	100.0%
Dari	167	21.7%
Russian	156	20.2%
Ukrainian	108	14.0%
English	103	13.4%
Arabic	65	8.4%
Spanish	47	6.1%
Pashto	36	4.7%
Tigrigna	34	4.4%
Other Languages³⁵/ Languages with Fewer than 10 Clients	55	7.1%

³⁵ Any languages not on the ACES language list.

PRIME Clients by DSHS Region, June 2024 Snapshot

Region ³⁶	# of Clients	% of Total
Region 1	179	23.2%
Region 2	408	52.9%
Region 3	184	23.9%
Total	771	100.0%

³⁶ 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 2024

Country	# of Clients	% of Total
Total	4,181	100.0%
Ukraine	1,782	42.6%
Afghanistan	1,184	28.3%
Syria	174	4.2%
Eritrea	149	3.6%
Dem. Rep. Congo	112	2.7%
Moldova	76	1.8%
Haiti	72	1.7%
Iraq	56	1.3%
Burma	53	1.3%
Ethiopia	48	1.1%
Colombia	39	0.9%
Guatemala	38	0.9%
Iran	32	0.8%
Somalia	32	0.8%
Sudan	32	0.8%
Venezuela	32	0.8%
Russia	30	0.7%
Honduras	21	0.5%
Nicaragua	18	0.4%
Cuba	17	0.4%
Andorra	14	0.3%
Turkey	12	0.3%
El Salvador	10	0.2%
Other³⁷/Countries with Fewer than 10 Clients	148	3.6%

³⁷ Other countries not on the ACES country of origin list.

Demographics of PRIME Clients, June 2024 Snapshot

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total
Total Clients	771	100.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Gender		
Female	358	46.4%
Male	413	53.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Time in the U.S.		
Less Than 2 Years	635	82.4%
2 – 5 Years	136	17.6%
6 – 10 Years	0	0.0%
> 10 Years	0	0.0%

<u>All Clients</u>		
Immigrant Status ³⁸		
Refugee³⁹	290	37.6%
Parolee Paroled One Year Or More	264	34.2%
Special Immigrant	137	17.8%
Asylee⁴⁰	50	6.5%
Victim Of Trafficking	19	2.5%
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	9	1.2%
Amerasian	2	0.3%

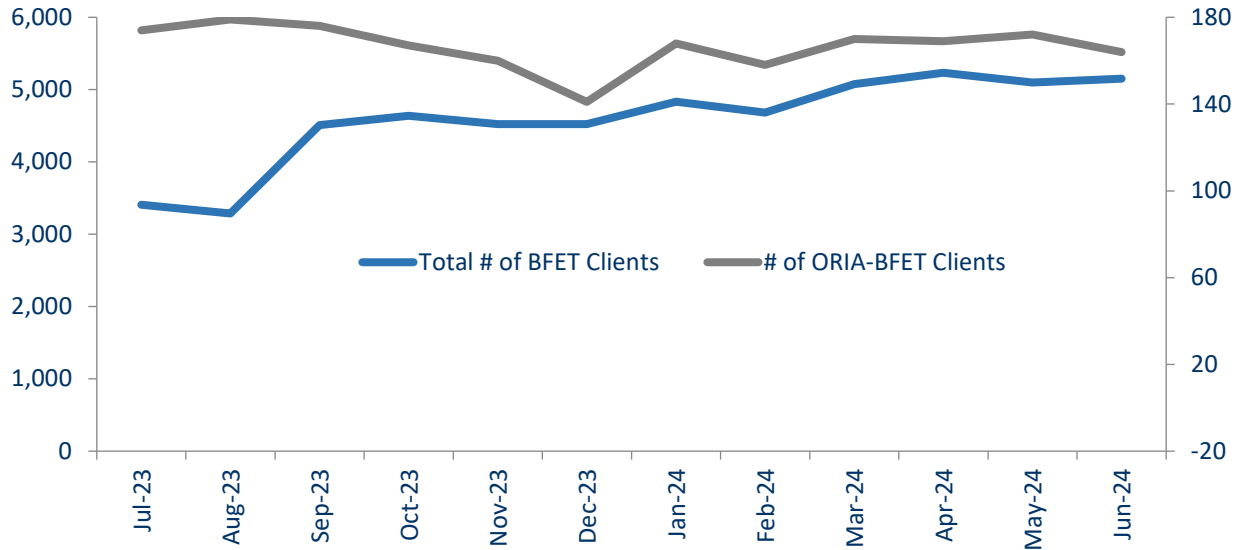
<u>All Clients</u>		
Age		
< 16 Years Old	2	0.3%
16 – 24 Years Old	102	13.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	235	30.5%
35 – 44 Years Old	256	33.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	102	13.2%
55 – 64 Years Old	47	6.1%
65 and Older	27	3.5%
Avg. Age of Clients	37.4 Years Old	

³⁸ See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ Includes people who have applied for and were granted asylum from the U.S. government.

ORIA Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET) Clients⁴¹, SFY 2024



SFY 2024	Total # of BFET Clients	# of ORIA BFET Clients ⁴²
July	3,406	174
August	3,287	179
September	4,510	176
October	4,638	167
November	4,525	160
December	4,521	141
January	4,831	168
February	4,683	158
March	5,076	170
April	5,233	169
May	5,096	172
June	5,150	164
Mo. Avg.	4,580	167
Annual Unduplicated	11,754	520

⁴¹ A typical BFET activity lasts over 30 days, so the monthly client counts include duplications.

⁴² BFET clients served by DSHS Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA).

Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	164	100.0%

Gender		
	All Clients	
Female	105	64.0%
Male	59	36.0%
Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0%

Race/Ethnicity		
	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	7	4.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino⁴³	157	95.7%
White	48	29.3%
Black/African American	31	18.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	41	25.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.6%
Two or More Races	3	1.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	33	20.1%

Marital Status		
	All Clients	
Separated	8	4.9%
Married	96	58.5%
Never Married	39	23.8%
Divorced	19	11.6%
Widowed	2	1.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

⁴³ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Immigrant Status⁴⁴		
	All Clients	
Refugee ⁴⁵	90	54.9%
Special Immigrant	32	19.5%
Lawful Permanent Resident Noncitizen	18	11.0%
Asylee ⁴⁶	9	5.5%
Amerasian	3	1.8%
Parolee Paroled One Year or More	1	0.6%
Deportation Withheld	1	0.6%
Other/Not Reported	10	6.1%
Homeless Status		
	All Clients	
Homeless ⁴⁷	9	5.5%
Education Status		
	All Clients	
Less than a High School Diploma	41	25.0%
High School Graduate or GED	66	40.2%
Some College or College Degree	42	25.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	15	9.1%

⁴⁴ See Glossary at the end of this chapter for definitions.

⁴⁵ 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.

⁴⁶ Includes people who have applied for and were granted asylum from the U.S. government.

⁴⁷ 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.

Demographics of ORIA-BFET Clients, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Age	All Clients	
Under 18 Years Old	4	2.4%
18 - 24 Years Old	25	15.2%
25 - 34 Years Old	43	26.2%
35 - 44 Years Old	47	28.7%
45 - 54 Years Old	23	14.0%
55 - 64 Years Old	18	11.0%
65+ Years Old	4	2.4%
Average Age of Clients	38.1 Years	

Glossary

Definitions of Immigrant and USCIS Entry Status

- Afghan Humanitarian Parolee** – Afghan individuals granted humanitarian parole by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, between July 31, 2021 and December 16, 2022, or current ORR guidelines if expanded, and who are eligible to apply for mainstream benefits, resettlement assistance, and other benefits available to refugees. The date of eligibility for the Afghan Humanitarian Parolee (AHP) population is October 1, 2021, or their date of entry into the community, whichever is later. The AHP population is eligible for ORR benefits and services until September 30, 2023 or the end of the individual’s parole term, whichever is later, unless amended by law or the individual gains another ORR-eligible category or 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, 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 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. 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– 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). Includes amnesty beneficiaries and individuals eligible for state funded benefits that do not have a separate code; e.g. those paroled for less than one year and asylum applicants.

Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolee – A citizen or national of Ukraine who was paroled into the United States between February 24, 2022 and September 30, 2024 due to urgent humanitarian reasons, or non-Ukrainian individuals who last habitually resided in Ukraine and who were paroled into the U.S. within the same timeframe.

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

2024

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

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TANF, SFA, and WorkFirst Overview

This chapter summarizes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), and WorkFirst caseload and client data for SFY 2024.

TANF provides cash grants for families in need. In addition to needy families, persons caring for a child who is 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 receive 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 2024, Washington state's TANF/SFA average monthly caseload increased by 1.4%, from 32,643 households in SFY 2023 to 33,112 households in SFY 2024. Child-only households comprised 30.3% of the total TANF/SFA caseload in SFY 2024, down from 31.9% in SFY 2023. The average monthly cash assistance grant per case was \$583.

TECHNICAL NOTES

DATA SOURCES: Data for this chapter is based on the ESA Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) database as of August 2024. Quarterly employment and earnings for WorkFirst participants is based on Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data provided by the Employment Security Department (ESD). Data on concurrent benefits, mental health treatment, and substance abuse disorder treatment comes from DSHS' Research and Data Analysis. Child support data is based on ESA Division of Child Support's Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS).

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 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023	SFY 2024	Change	
	(July 2022 June 2023)	(July 2023 June 2024)		
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	32,643 (31,727 - 33,103)	33,112 (31,832 - 34,492)	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	82,813 (78,905 - 84,768)	84,676 (80,642 - 88,838)	2.2% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	26,728 (24,889 - 27,516)	28,254 (26,598 - 30,106)	5.7% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	56,258 (54,016 - 57,252)	56,422 (54,022 - 58,732)	0.3% (Increase)	↑
State Population¹	7,951,150	8,035,700	1.1% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	1.0%	1.1%	0.1 Point Increase	↑
Children as Percent of Recipients	67.7%	66.6%	-1.1% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	2.5	2.6	0.1 Point Increase	↑
Average Children Per Case	1.7	1.7	No Change	=
Average Children Per Adult	2.1	2.0	-0.1 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)^{2,3,4}	\$542.20 ((\$533.98 - \$551.65))	\$583.29 ((\$539.44 - \$616.37))	7.6% (Increase)	↑

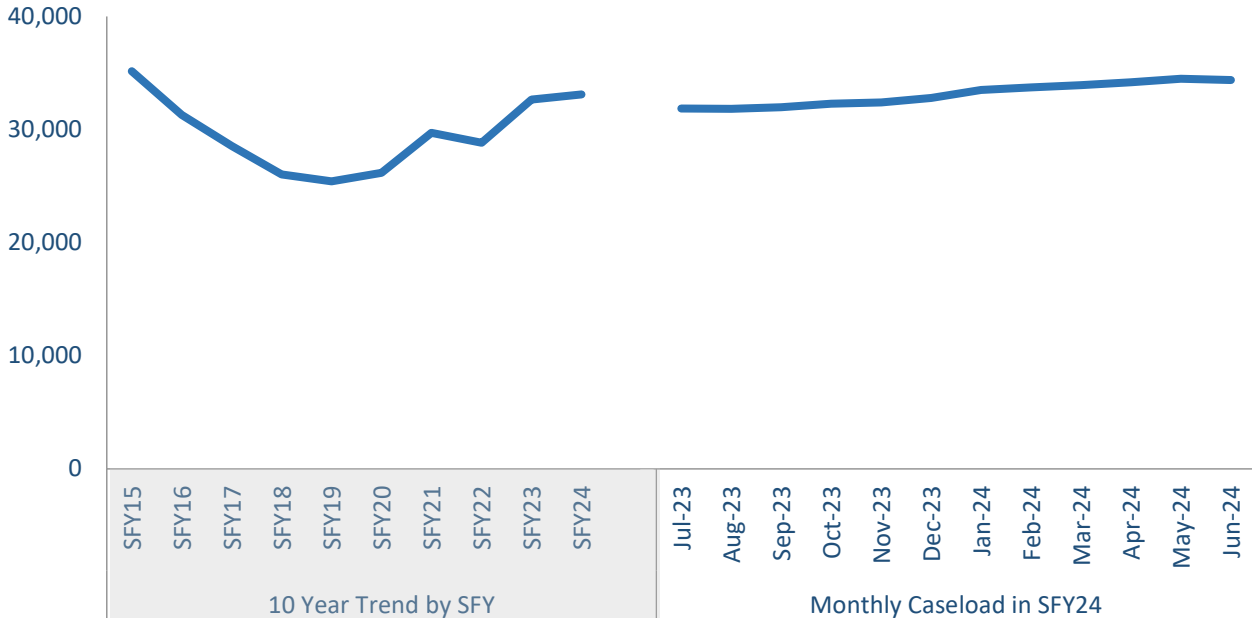
¹ Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

² Payments not adjusted for refunds.

³ TANF grant increased 8%.

⁴ Per SB 5853 (2022 session) and ESSB 5187 (2023 session), TANF/SFA families with a child under 3 years of age are eligible for a \$100 monthly Diaper-Related Payment (DRP). DSHS began to issue the payment effective November 1, 2023.

TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY15	35,158	SFY20	26,172
SFY16	31,284	SFY21	29,701
SFY17	28,555	SFY22	28,839
SFY18	26,030	SFY23	32,643
SFY19	25,422	SFY24	33,112

SFY 2024	Total Caseload	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	31,872	80,895	\$17,238,397	\$540.86
August	31,832	80,642	\$17,239,434	\$541.58
September	31,977	81,211	\$17,276,213	\$540.27
October	32,286	82,062	\$17,416,247	\$539.44
November ⁵	32,391	82,405	\$18,437,572	\$569.22
December	32,784	83,688	\$18,667,337	\$569.40
January	33,507	85,969	\$20,442,770	\$610.10
February	33,728	86,574	\$20,730,632	\$614.64
March	33,933	87,151	\$20,915,387	\$616.37
April	34,171	88,070	\$21,004,089	\$614.68
May ⁶	34,492	88,838	\$21,221,755	\$615.27
June	34,375	88,606	\$21,175,781	\$616.02
Mo. Avg.	33,112	84,676	\$19,313,801	\$583.29
Annual Unduplicated	58,679	153,996	\$231,765,615	\$3,949.72

⁵ Per SB 5853 (2022 session) and ESSB 5187 (2023 session), TANF/SFA families with a child under 3 years of age are eligible for a \$100 monthly Diaper-Related Payment (DRP). DSHS began to issue the payment effective November 1, 2023.

⁶ Excludes Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund (PEAF) expenditures. PEAF is a one-time cash payment for certain households with minor children.

TANF/SFA Caseload by Funding Type, SFY 2024⁷

SFY 2024	Total	TANF Only		Mixed TANF & SFA ⁸		SFA Only	
	Caseload	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	31,872	28,708	90.1%	1,209	3.8%	1,955	6.1%
August	31,832	28,575	89.8%	1,194	3.8%	2,063	6.5%
September	31,977	28,614	89.5%	1,229	3.8%	2,134	6.7%
October	32,286	28,730	89.0%	1,263	3.9%	2,293	7.1%
November	32,391	28,635	88.4%	1,308	4.0%	2,448	7.6%
December	32,784	28,741	87.7%	1,384	4.2%	2,659	8.1%
January	33,507	29,128	86.9%	1,489	4.4%	2,890	8.6%
February	33,728	29,180	86.5%	1,574	4.7%	2,974	8.8%
March	33,933	29,179	86.0%	1,649	4.9%	3,105	9.2%
April	34,171	29,253	85.6%	1,702	5.0%	3,216	9.4%
May	34,492	29,398	85.2%	1,775	5.1%	3,319	9.6%
June	34,375	29,177	84.9%	1,810	5.3%	3,388	9.9%
Mo. Avg.	33,112	28,943	87.4%	1,466	4.4%	2,704	8.2%

SFY 2024	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Federal Expenditures on SFA Cases ⁹	Average State Expenditures Per Case	Total Average Expenditures Per Case
July	3,164	\$1,665,503	\$336,525	\$526.39	\$632.75
August	3,257	\$1,700,768	\$338,942	\$522.19	\$626.25
September	3,363	\$1,757,118	\$340,884	\$522.49	\$623.85
October	3,556	\$1,831,164	\$348,403	\$514.95	\$612.93
November	3,756	\$2,019,459	\$410,946	\$537.66	\$647.07
December	4,043	\$2,174,266	\$431,337	\$537.79	\$644.47
January	4,379	\$2,532,463	\$473,762	\$578.32	\$686.51
February	4,548	\$2,678,047	\$472,387	\$588.84	\$692.71
March	4,754	\$2,789,532	\$493,810	\$586.78	\$690.65
April	4,918	\$2,874,351	\$498,305	\$584.46	\$685.78
May	5,094	\$2,970,333	\$512,694	\$583.10	\$683.75
June	5,198	\$3,045,928	\$526,317	\$585.98	\$687.23
Mo. Avg.	4,169	\$2,336,578	\$432,026	\$560.46	\$664.09
Annual Unduplicated	8,888	\$28,038,932	\$5,184,312	\$3,154.70	\$3,737.99

⁷ The number of newly arrived immigrants continued to increase throughout SFY 2024. This caused an increase in the percentage of cases that are mixed TANF & SFA and in the percentage of cases that are SFA.

⁸ The mixed TANF/SFA cases have at least one member in the household receiving federal TANF and at least one member receiving SFA benefits.

⁹ These are federal expenditures on mixed TANF/SFA households.

TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

The following pages detail the TANF/SFA caseload, June 2024 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), Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) within DSHS's Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (AL TSA), Developmental Disability Administration (DDA), or Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST).
- 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	9,778	28.4%	24,815	28.0%	9,749	28.4%	24,732	27.9%
Region 2 CSOs	12,861	37.4%	34,857	39.3%	12,719	37.0%	34,480	38.9%
Region 3 CSOs	11,725	34.1%	28,915	32.6%	11,889	34.6%	29,347	33.1%
CSCCs	7	<0.1%	13	<0.1%	N/A			
AL TSA (HCS)	4	<0.1%	6	<0.1%				
DDA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Tribal Locations¹⁰	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18	0.1%	47	0.1%
State Total	34,375	100.0%	88,606	100.0%	34,375	100.0%	88,606	100.0%

¹⁰ Tribal locations do not include Tribal TANF programs that tribal nations operate independently.

TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	167	0.5%	391	0.4%	168	0.5%	392	0.4%
COLFAX	126	0.4%	322	0.4%	127	0.4%	325	0.4%
COLVILLE	250	0.7%	613	0.7%	249	0.7%	613	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	149	0.4%	383	0.4%	146	0.4%	376	0.4%
GOLDENDALE	82	0.2%	191	0.2%	82	0.2%	191	0.2%
KENNEWICK	1,699	4.9%	4,433	5.0%	1,713	5.0%	4,477	5.1%
MOSES LAKE	732	2.1%	1,867	2.1%	735	2.1%	1,877	2.1%
NEWPORT	90	0.3%	220	0.2%	90	0.3%	221	0.2%
OKANOGAN	311	0.9%	756	0.9%	300	0.9%	725	0.8%
REPUBLIC	38	0.1%	83	0.1%	39	0.1%	84	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	1,303	3.8%	3,382	3.8%	1,412	4.1%	3,655	4.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	1,860	5.4%	4,840	5.5%	1,743	5.1%	4,544	5.1%
SUNNYSIDE	426	1.2%	1,084	1.2%	402	1.2%	1,015	1.1%
TOPPENISH	467	1.4%	1,101	1.2%	471	1.4%	1,113	1.3%
WALLA WALLA	268	0.8%	664	0.7%	265	0.8%	657	0.7%
WENATCHEE	434	1.3%	1,034	1.2%	436	1.3%	1,036	1.2%
WHITE SALMON	44	0.1%	107	0.1%	44	0.1%	107	0.1%
YAKIMA	1,332	3.9%	3,344	3.8%	1,327	3.9%	3,324	3.8%
Region 1 Total	9,778	28.4%	24,815	28.0%	9,749	28.4%	24,732	27.9%

TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	897	2.6%	2,576	2.9%	874	2.5%	2,508	2.8%
AUBURN	961	2.8%	2,760	3.1%	965	2.8%	2,767	3.1%
BELLINGHAM	751	2.2%	1,870	2.1%	744	2.2%	1,850	2.1%
BELLTOWN	318	0.9%	826	0.9%	315	0.9%	820	0.9%
CAPITOL HILL	337	1.0%	849	1.0%	327	1.0%	832	0.9%
EVERETT	1,225	3.6%	3,459	3.9%	1,211	3.5%	3,426	3.9%
FEDERAL WAY	795	2.3%	2,216	2.5%	793	2.3%	2,213	2.5%
KING EASTSIDE	1,090	3.2%	3,011	3.4%	1,074	3.1%	2,956	3.3%
KING NORTH	758	2.2%	1,955	2.2%	748	2.2%	1,928	2.2%
KING SOUTH	1,398	4.1%	4,171	4.7%	1,386	4.0%	4,138	4.7%
MT VERNON	592	1.7%	1,345	1.5%	554	1.6%	1,258	1.4%
OAK HARBOR	142	0.4%	298	0.3%	173	0.5%	369	0.4%
RAINIER	615	1.8%	1,638	1.8%	608	1.8%	1,619	1.8%
RENTON	942	2.7%	2,533	2.9%	925	2.7%	2,500	2.8%
SKY VALLEY	256	0.7%	627	0.7%	254	0.7%	624	0.7%
SMOKEY POINT	692	2.0%	1,689	1.9%	678	2.0%	1,653	1.9%
WHITE CENTER	1,092	3.2%	3,034	3.4%	1,090	3.2%	3,019	3.4%
Region 2 Total	12,861	37.4%	34,857	39.3%	12,719	37.0%	34,480	38.9%

TANF/SFA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	453	1.3%	1,009	1.1%	461	1.3%	1,024	1.2%
BREMERTON	899	2.6%	2,013	2.3%	895	2.6%	2,002	2.3%
CHEHALIS	535	1.6%	1,236	1.4%	524	1.5%	1,206	1.4%
COLUMBIA RIVER	2,167	6.3%	5,910	6.7%	2,156	6.3%	5,890	6.6%
FORKS	105	0.3%	221	0.2%	106	0.3%	222	0.3%
KELSO	871	2.5%	2,091	2.4%	874	2.5%	2,095	2.4%
LAKESWOOD	1,290	3.8%	3,261	3.7%	1,276	3.7%	3,209	3.6%
LONG BEACH	42	0.1%	87	0.1%	42	0.1%	86	0.1%
OLYMPIA	1,268	3.7%	2,930	3.3%	1,472	4.3%	3,494	3.9%
PIERCE EAST	1,302	3.8%	3,293	3.7%	1,296	3.8%	3,279	3.7%
PIERCE NORTH	748	2.2%	1,791	2.0%	746	2.2%	1,781	2.0%
PIERCE SOUTH	1,309	3.8%	3,411	3.8%	1,305	3.8%	3,400	3.8%
PORT ANGELES	219	0.6%	462	0.5%	220	0.6%	464	0.5%
PORT TOWNSEND	75	0.2%	169	0.2%	75	0.2%	169	0.2%
SHELTON	347	1.0%	819	0.9%	347	1.0%	814	0.9%
SOUTH BEND	58	0.2%	123	0.1%	57	0.2%	124	0.1%
STEVENSON	37	0.1%	89	0.1%	37	0.1%	88	0.1%
Region 3 Total	11,725	34.1%	28,915	32.6%	11,889	34.6%	29,347	33.1%

TANF/SFA Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2024 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC Central Sound	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
CSCC Northeast	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
CSCC Northwest	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
CSCC South Sound	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Southeast	1	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
CSCC Southwest	1	<0.1%	2	<0.1%
CSCC Virtual Case Management Center	2	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	7	<0.1%	13	<0.1%

DDA Locations	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Locations Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Tribal Locations	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

TANF/SFA Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot

ALTSA 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	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
WENATCHEE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS	1	<0.1%	3	<0.1%
Region 1 Total	3	<0.1%	5	<0.1%

ALTSA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELLINGHAM HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EVERETT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HOLGATE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

TANF/SFA Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

ALTSA 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	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
KELSO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEILACOOM HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%

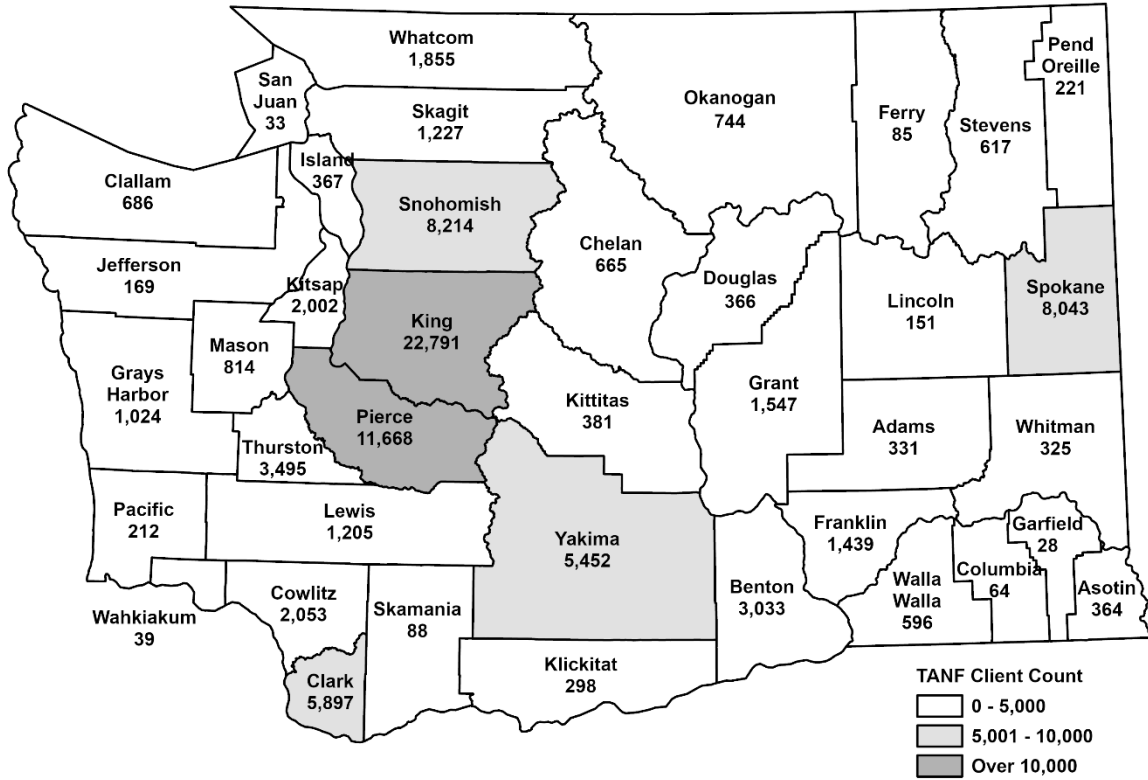
TANF/SFA Caseload by County of Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	124	0.4%	331	0.4%	Lewis	523	1.5%	1,205	1.4%
Asotin	156	0.5%	364	0.4%	Lincoln	61	0.2%	151	0.2%
Benton	1,153	3.4%	3,033	3.4%	Mason	347	1.0%	814	0.9%
Chelan	277	0.8%	665	0.8%	Okanogan	307	0.9%	744	0.8%
Clallam	326	0.9%	686	0.8%	Pacific	100	0.3%	212	0.2%
Clark	2,160	6.3%	5,897	6.7%	Pend Oreille	90	0.3%	221	0.2%
Columbia	26	0.1%	64	0.1%	Pierce	4,623	13.4%	11,668	13.2%
Cowlitz	855	2.5%	2,053	2.3%	San Juan	14	<0.1%	33	<0.1%
Douglas	157	0.5%	366	0.4%	Skagit	541	1.6%	1,227	1.4%
Ferry	40	0.1%	85	0.1%	Skamania	37	0.1%	88	0.1%
Franklin	559	1.6%	1,439	1.6%	Snohomish	3,018	8.8%	8,214	9.3%
Garfield	12	<0.1%	28	<0.1%	Spokane	3,092	9.0%	8,043	9.1%
Grant	611	1.8%	1,547	1.7%	Stevens	250	0.7%	617	0.7%
Grays Harbor	461	1.3%	1,024	1.2%	Thurston	1,473	4.3%	3,495	3.9%
Island	172	0.5%	367	0.4%	Wahkiakum	17	<0.1%	39	<0.1%
Jefferson	75	0.2%	169	0.2%	Walla Walla	240	0.7%	596	0.7%
King	8,232	23.9%	22,791	25.7%	Whatcom	745	2.2%	1,855	2.1%
Kitsap	895	2.6%	2,002	2.3%	Whitman	127	0.4%	325	0.4%
Kittitas	147	0.4%	381	0.4%	Yakima	2,200	6.4%	5,452	6.2%
Klickitat	126	0.4%	298	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	6	<0.1%	17	<0.1%

	# of Cases	# of Clients
State Total	34,375	88,606

TANF/SFA Client Density Maps by Residential County, June 2024 Snapshot

Number of TANF Clients by Residential County in Washington State: June 2024

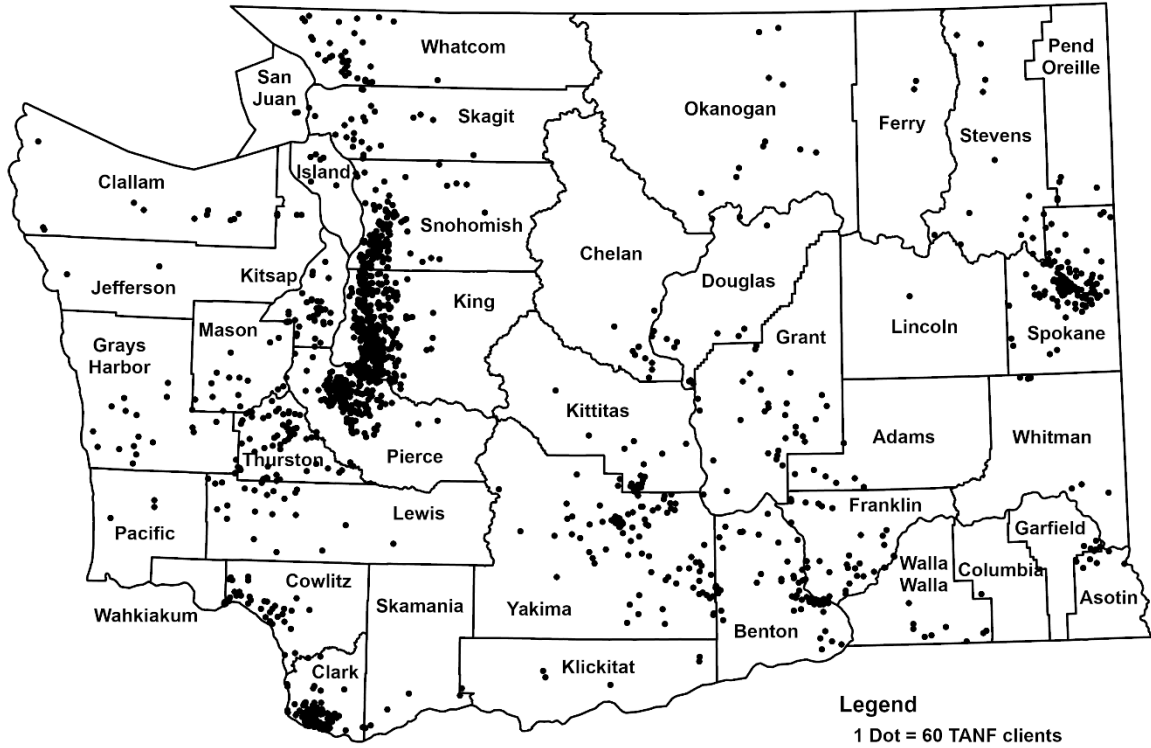


Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Aug. 2024

TANF/SFA Client Density Maps, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

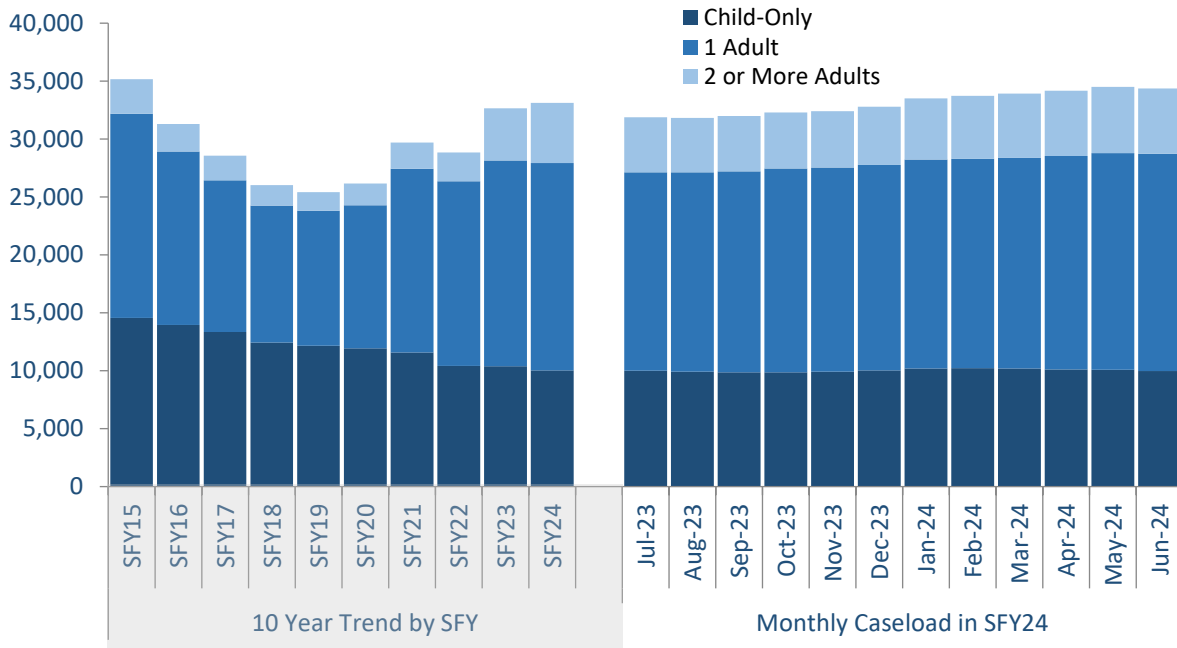
Number of TANF Clients by Density of Residential Zip Code in Washington State: June 2024



Source: ACES data

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Aug. 2024

TANF/SFA Caseload by Case Type, SFY 2015 – 2024



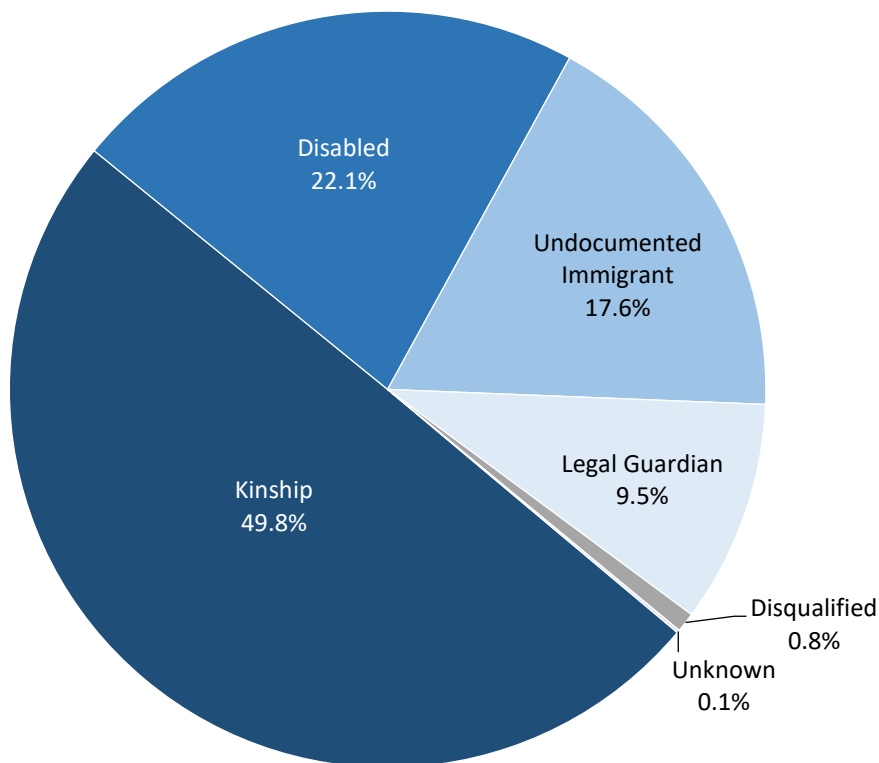
SFY 2024	Total Caseload	Caseload By Case Type					
		Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	31,872	10,010	31.4%	17,121	53.7%	4,741	14.9%
August	31,832	9,910	31.1%	17,218	54.1%	4,704	14.8%
September	31,977	9,867	30.9%	17,354	54.3%	4,756	14.9%
October	32,286	9,878	30.6%	17,588	54.5%	4,820	14.9%
November	32,391	9,922	30.6%	17,616	54.4%	4,853	15.0%
December	32,784	10,041	30.6%	17,721	54.1%	5,022	15.3%
January	33,507	10,183	30.4%	18,049	53.9%	5,275	15.7%
February	33,728	10,213	30.3%	18,085	53.6%	5,430	16.1%
March	33,933	10,199	30.1%	18,174	53.6%	5,560	16.4%
April	34,171	10,104	29.6%	18,430	53.9%	5,637	16.5%
May	34,492	10,080	29.2%	18,711	54.2%	5,701	16.5%
June	34,375	9,962	29.0%	18,756	54.6%	5,657	16.5%
Mo. Avg.	33,112	10,031	30.3%	17,902	54.1%	5,180	15.6%

TANF/SFA Cases Receiving a Diaper Payment¹¹, SFY 2024

SFY 2024	Total # of TANF/SFA Households Receiving the Diaper Payment	# of Federally Funded Households	# of State Funded Households	Federal + State Expenditures	Federal Expenditures	State Expenditures
July	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
August	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
September	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
October	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
November	9,373	7,950	1,426	\$945,817	\$802,817	\$143,000
December	9,508	8,016	1,494	\$953,200	\$803,400	\$149,800
January	9,785	8,218	1,571	\$979,500	\$822,200	\$157,300
February	9,868	8,280	1,588	\$987,946	\$829,146	\$158,800
March	9,933	8,297	1,637	\$993,900	\$830,000	\$163,900
April	10,102	8,430	1,673	\$1,010,786	\$843,286	\$167,500
May	10,212	8,493	1,726	\$1,023,569	\$850,248	\$173,321
June	10,081	8,383	1,703	\$1,009,442	\$838,975	\$170,467
Mo. Avg.	9,858	8,258	1,602	\$988,020	\$827,509	\$160,511

¹¹ Per SB 5853 (2022 session) and ESSB 5187 (2023 session), TANF/SFA families with a child under 3 years of age are eligible for a \$100 monthly Diaper-Related Payment (DRP). DSHS began to issue the payment effective November 1, 2023.

TANF/SFA Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2024 Snapshot¹²



Non-Parental Child-Only TANF

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

- 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 consent to a criminal history background check may receive TANF on behalf of an otherwise eligible child.

¹² The chart may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

TANF/SFA Child-Only Caseload by Major Caretaker Groups, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Parental Child-Only TANF

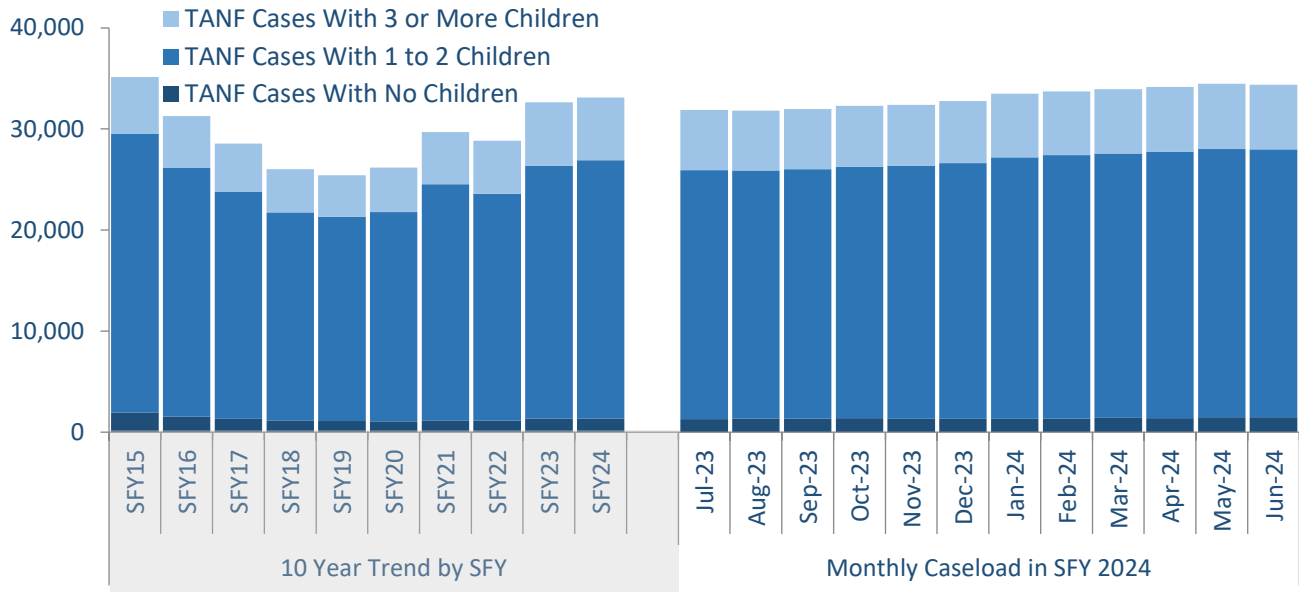
These are households where the child lives in the home with their legal parent(s), but the parent(s) are not eligible for a TANF grant for themselves. This population includes:

- **Undocumented Noncitizen** – Children in households headed by undocumented noncitizens may be U.S. citizens and therefore eligible for TANF benefits if the household, including non-recipient adults, meets financial eligibility criteria.

Undocumented noncitizen parents may apply for TANF on behalf of their citizen (and/or lawfully present or qualified noncitizen) 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.

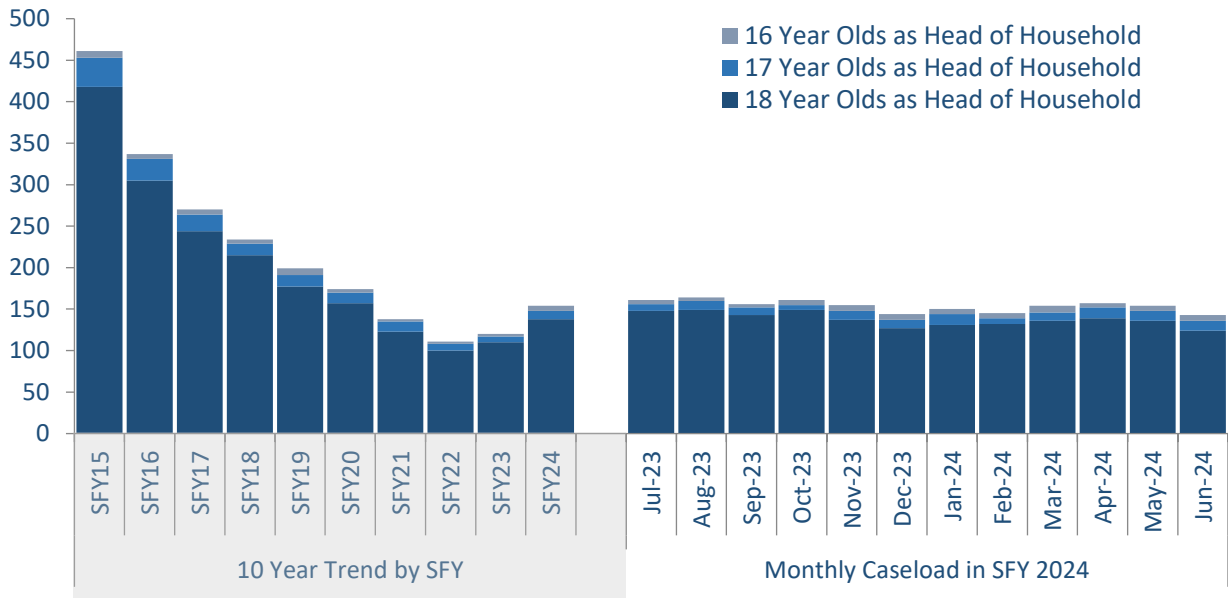
TANF/SFA Caseload by Number of Children¹³, SFY 2015 – 2024



Caseload by Number of Children							
SFY 2024	Total TANF/SFA Caseload	No Children		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	31,872	1,294	4.1%	24,622	77.3%	5,956	18.7%
August	31,832	1,360	4.3%	24,551	77.1%	5,921	18.6%
September	31,977	1,347	4.2%	24,663	77.1%	5,967	18.7%
October	32,286	1,381	4.3%	24,896	77.1%	6,009	18.6%
November	32,391	1,319	4.1%	25,057	77.4%	6,015	18.6%
December	32,784	1,321	4.0%	25,310	77.2%	6,153	18.8%
January	33,507	1,319	3.9%	25,870	77.2%	6,318	18.9%
February	33,728	1,341	4.0%	26,065	77.3%	6,322	18.7%
March	33,933	1,411	4.2%	26,173	77.1%	6,349	18.7%
April	34,171	1,387	4.1%	26,334	77.1%	6,450	18.9%
May	34,492	1,477	4.3%	26,555	77.0%	6,460	18.7%
June	34,375	1,478	4.3%	26,508	77.1%	6,389	18.6%
Mo. Avg.	33,112	1,370	4.1%	25,550	77.2%	6,192	18.7%

¹³ 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.

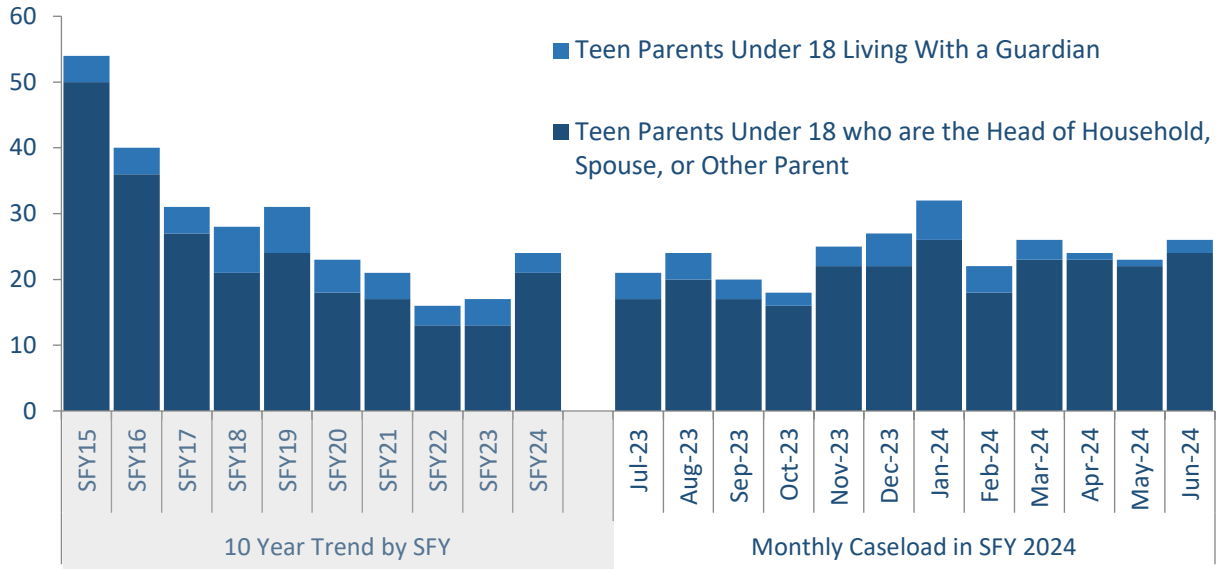
TANF/SFA Teen Head of Household (HOH)¹⁴, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY 2024	Teen Head of Households						
	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	161	5	3.1%	8	5.0%	148	91.9%
August	164	4	2.4%	11	6.7%	149	90.9%
September	156	4	2.6%	9	5.8%	143	91.7%
October	161	6	3.7%	6	3.7%	149	92.5%
November	155	7	4.5%	11	7.1%	137	88.4%
December	144	7	4.9%	10	6.9%	127	88.2%
January	150	6	4.0%	13	8.7%	131	87.3%
February	145	6	4.1%	7	4.8%	132	91.0%
March	154	8	5.2%	10	6.5%	136	88.3%
April	157	5	3.2%	13	8.3%	139	88.5%
May	154	6	3.9%	12	7.8%	136	88.3%
June	143	7	4.9%	12	8.4%	124	86.7%
Mo. Avg.	154	6	3.9%	10	6.5%	138	89.6%

¹⁴ Numbers reflect households where the head of household is a teen parent living independently from his/her formal legal guardian.

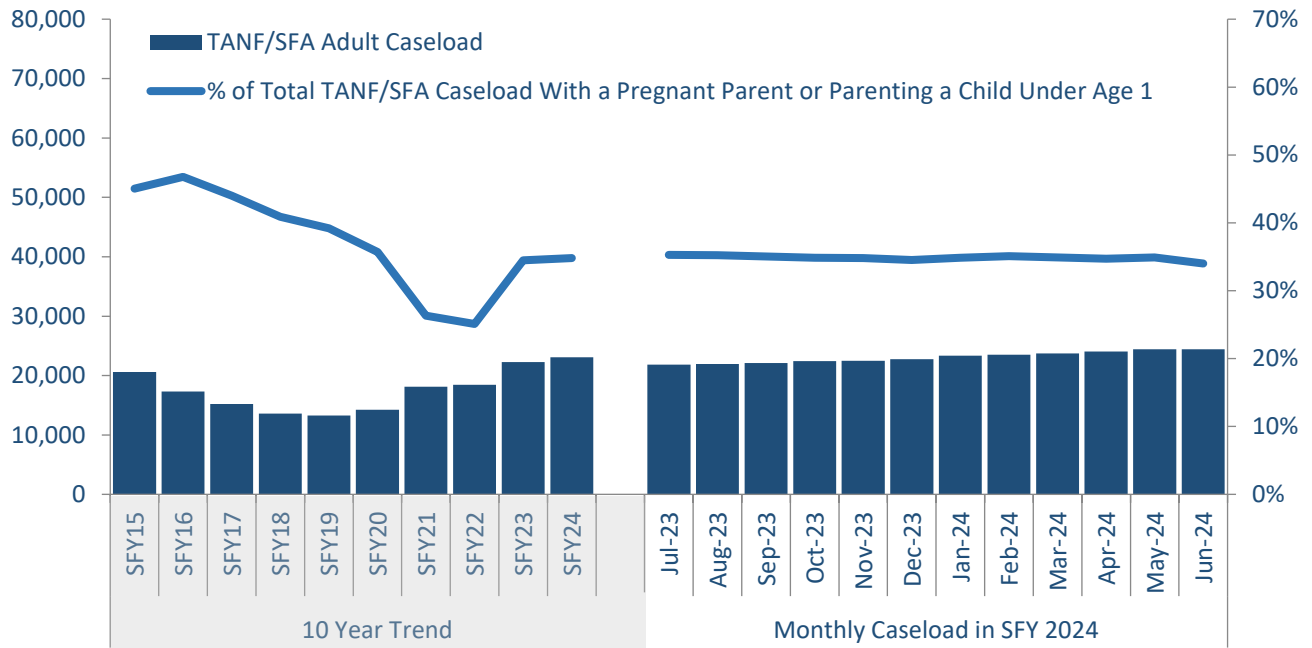
TANF/SFA Teen Parents under Age 18¹⁵, SFY 2015 – 2024



Teen Parents Under Age 18					
SFY 2024	Total Clients	Living with a Legal Guardian		Head of Household, Spouse or Other Parent	
		# of Clients	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
July	21	4	19.0%	17	81.0%
August	24	4	16.7%	20	83.3%
September	20	3	15.0%	17	85.0%
October	18	2	11.1%	16	88.9%
November	25	3	12.0%	22	88.0%
December	27	5	18.5%	22	81.5%
January	32	6	18.8%	26	81.3%
February	22	4	18.2%	18	81.8%
March	26	3	11.5%	23	88.5%
April	24	1	4.2%	23	95.8%
May	23	1	4.3%	22	95.7%
June	26	2	7.7%	24	92.3%
Mo. Avg.	24	3	12.5%	21	87.5%

¹⁵ 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 Or Children Under Age 1, SFY 2015 – 2024

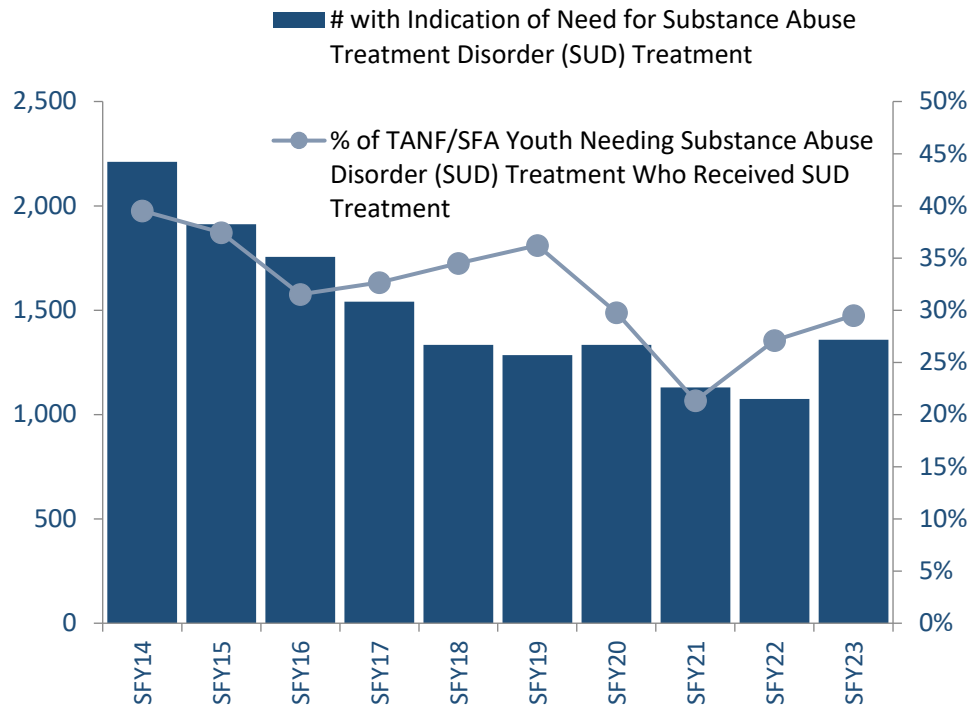


SFY 2024	Total Adult Caseload ¹⁶	Pregnant ¹⁷		0 – 3 Months Old		4 – 12 Months Old	
		Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total	Caseload	% of Total
July	21,862	4,188	19.2%	1,159	5.3%	2,361	10.8%
August	21,922	4,245	19.4%	1,166	5.3%	2,314	10.6%
September	22,110	4,241	19.2%	1,175	5.3%	2,337	10.6%
October	22,408	4,262	19.0%	1,183	5.3%	2,362	10.5%
November	22,469	4,249	18.9%	1,168	5.2%	2,408	10.7%
December	22,743	4,227	18.6%	1,182	5.2%	2,447	10.8%
January	23,324	4,352	18.7%	1,252	5.4%	2,527	10.8%
February	23,515	4,431	18.8%	1,215	5.2%	2,604	11.1%
March	23,734	4,459	18.8%	1,239	5.2%	2,591	10.9%
April	24,067	4,531	18.8%	1,227	5.1%	2,601	10.8%
May	24,412	4,695	19.2%	1,247	5.1%	2,573	10.5%
June	24,413	4,554	18.7%	1,240	5.1%	2,510	10.3%
Mo. Avg.	23,082	4,370	18.9%	1,204	5.2%	2,470	10.7%

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Pregnancy status was identified in ACES.

TANF/SFA Youth¹⁸ Receiving Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) Treatment¹⁹, SFY 2014 – 2023

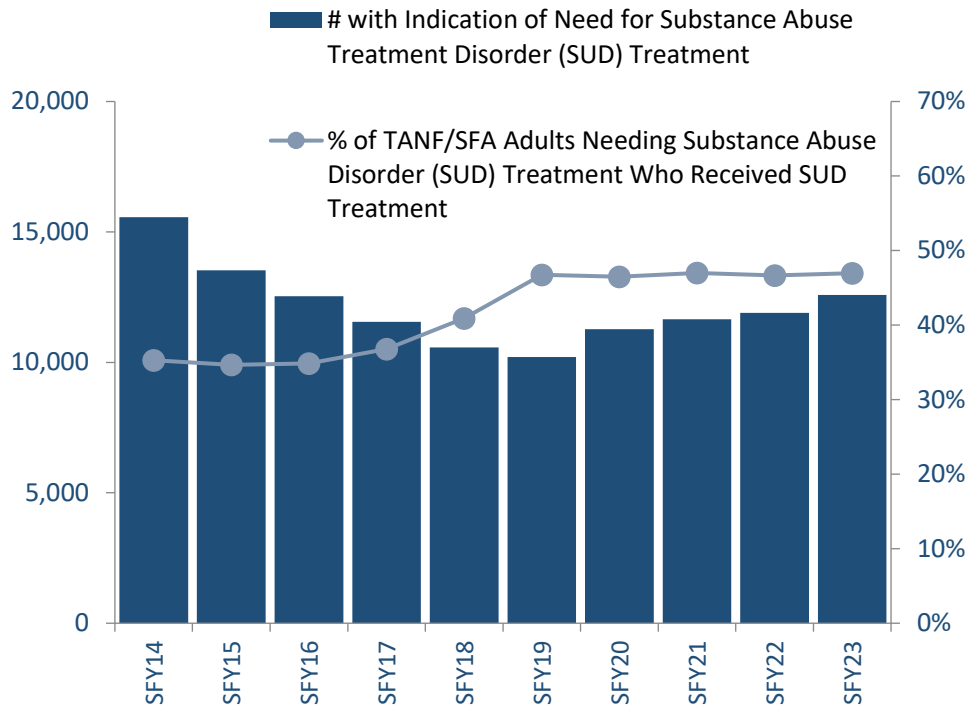


	# with Indication of Need for Substance Abuse Treatment Disorder (SUD) Treatment	# Receiving Publicly Funded Substance Abuse Treatment Disorder (SUD) Treatment	% of TANF/SFA Youth Needing Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) Treatment Who Received SUD Treatment
SFY14	2,211	874	39.5%
SFY15	1,912	716	37.4%
SFY16	1,755	553	31.5%
SFY17	1,541	503	32.6%
SFY18	1,334	460	34.5%
SFY19	1,284	465	36.2%
SFY20	1,334	397	29.8%
SFY21	1,130	241	21.3%
SFY22	1,074	291	27.1%
SFY23	1,359	401	29.5%

¹⁸ TANF/SFA youth are clients ages 12 – 17. Clients are classified as youth based on age rather than their relationship to the head of household.

¹⁹ Data is from DSHS' Research and Data Analysis (RDA). SUD treatment need is indicated by administrative data that reflect diagnoses, services, medications, or arrests recorded for substance-related problems in the listed or prior fiscal year. Clients are defined as having received SUD services if they received SUD-related services through the state-funded behavioral health system in the listed year.

TANF/SFA Adults²⁰ Receiving Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) Treatment²¹, SFY 2014 – 2023

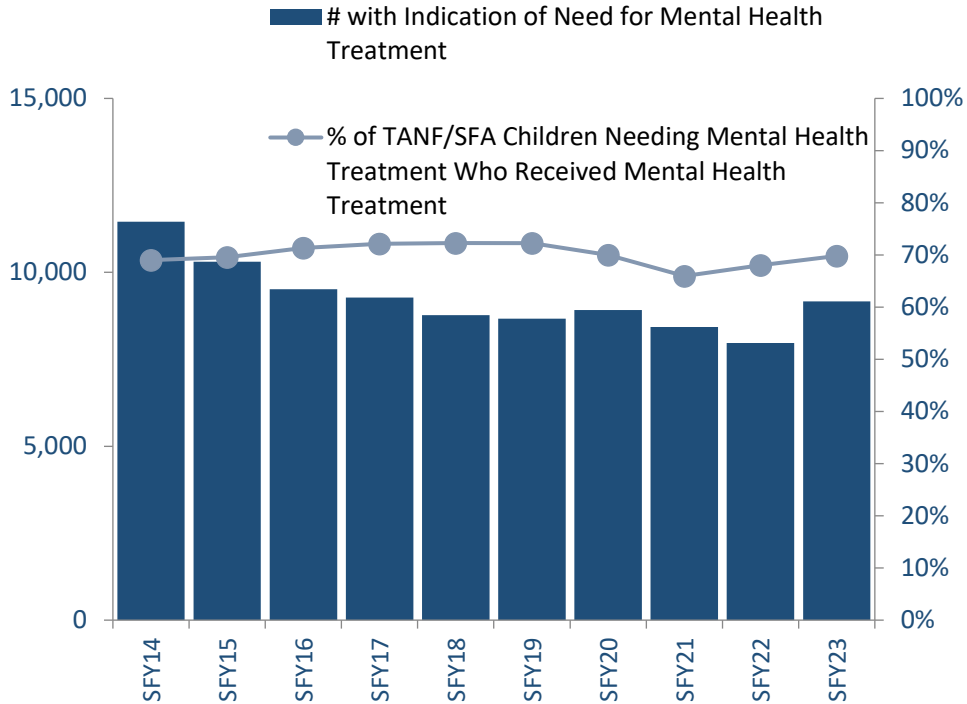


	# with Indication of Need for Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) Treatment	# Receiving Publicly Funded Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) Treatment	% of TANF/SFA Adults Needing Substance Abuse Disorder (SUD) Treatment Who Received SUD Treatment
SFY14	15,571	5,492	35.3%
SFY15	13,530	4,690	34.7%
SFY16	12,536	4,368	34.8%
SFY17	11,556	4,250	36.8%
SFY18	10,578	4,327	40.9%
SFY19	10,207	4,773	46.8%
SFY20	11,267	5,238	46.5%
SFY21	11,655	5,477	47.0%
SFY22	11,901	5,554	46.7%
SFY23	12,587	5,910	47.0%

²⁰ TANF/SFA adult clients are ages 18+. Clients are classified as adults based on age rather than their relationship to the head of household.

²¹ Data is from DSHS' Research and Data Analysis (RDA). SUD treatment need is indicated by administrative data that reflect diagnoses, services, medications, or arrests recorded for substance-related problems in the listed or prior fiscal year. Clients are defined as having received SUD services if they received SUD-related services through the state-funded behavioral health system in the listed year.

TANF/SFA Children²² Receiving Mental Health Treatment²³, SFY 2014 – 2023

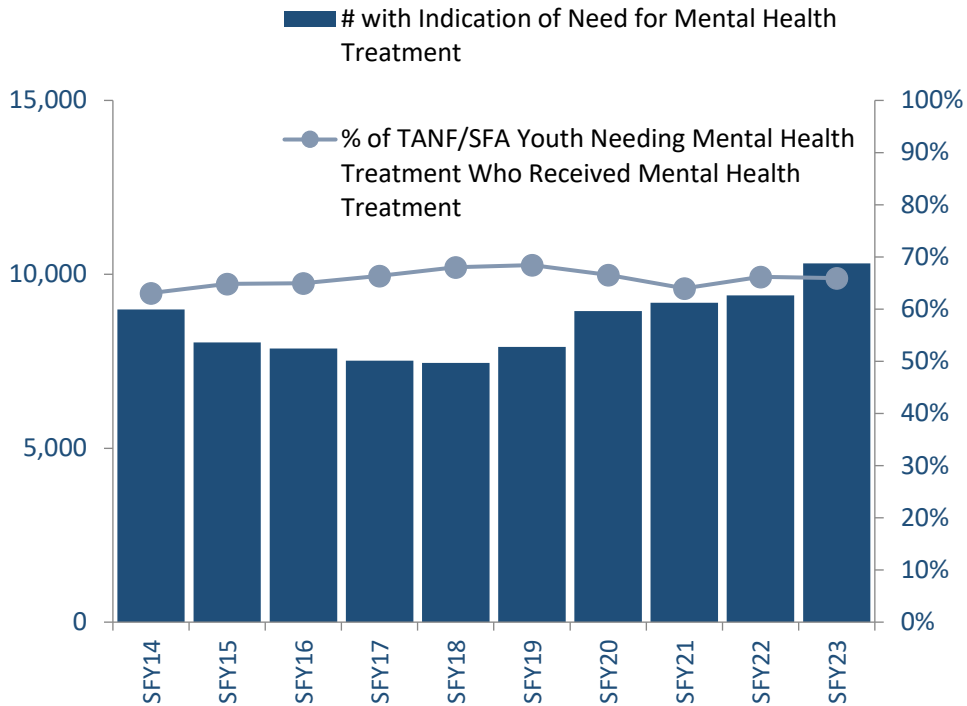


	# with Indication of Need for Mental Health Treatment	# Receiving Mental Health Treatment	% of TANF/SFA Children Needing Mental Health Treatment Who Received Mental Health Treatment
SFY14	11,452	7,901	69.0%
SFY15	10,303	7,168	69.6%
SFY16	9,515	6,785	71.3%
SFY17	9,275	6,688	72.1%
SFY18	8,770	6,339	72.3%
SFY19	8,664	6,262	72.3%
SFY20	8,919	6,241	70.0%
SFY21	8,424	5,556	66.0%
SFY22	7,969	5,423	68.1%
SFY23	9,162	6,396	69.8%

²² TANF/SFA children are clients ages 5 – 11. Clients are classified as children based on age rather than their relationship to the head of household.

²³ Data is from DSHS' Research and Data Analysis (RDA). Mental health treatment need is identified through receipt of publicly funded mental health services, prescribed psychotropic medications, or mental health diagnoses recorded during the listed or prior fiscal year. Receiving mental health treatment is defined as receiving mental health treatment services through the Washington State Behavioral Health Organizations, the medical mental health benefit, or tribal mental health.

TANF/SFA Youth²⁴ Receiving Mental Health Treatment²⁵, SFY 2014 – 2023

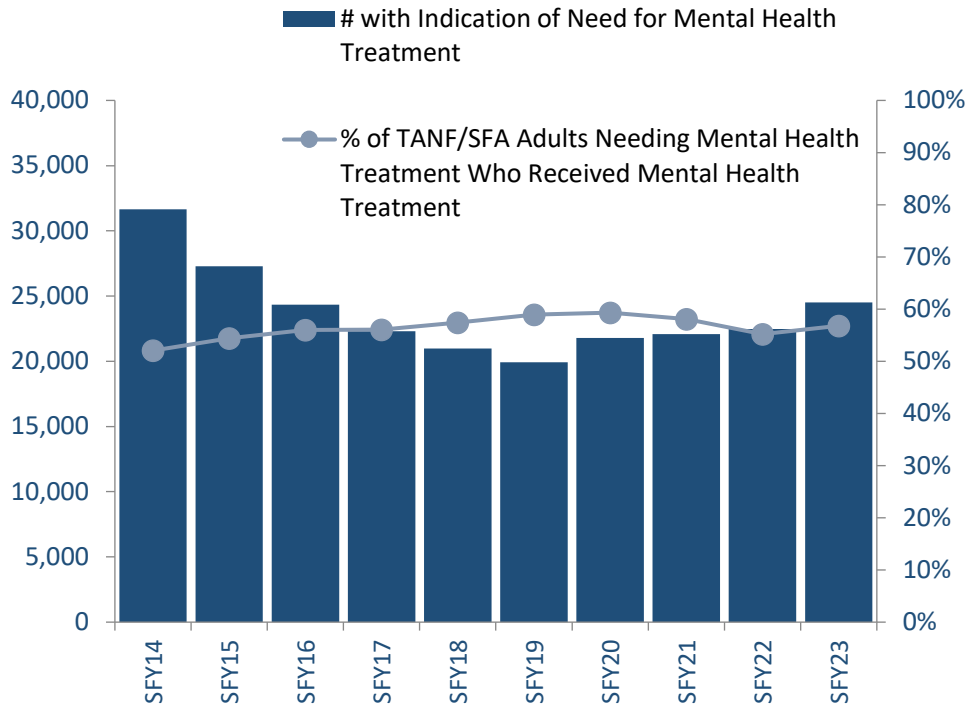


	# with Indication of Need for Mental Health Treatment	# Receiving Mental Health Treatment	% of TANF/SFA Youth Needing Mental Health Treatment Who Received Mental Health Treatment
SFY14	8,992	5,672	63.1%
SFY15	8,045	5,216	64.8%
SFY16	7,864	5,108	65.0%
SFY17	7,517	4,987	66.3%
SFY18	7,453	5,068	68.0%
SFY19	7,915	5,417	68.4%
SFY20	8,939	5,949	66.6%
SFY21	9,184	5,877	64.0%
SFY22	9,395	6,219	66.2%
SFY23	10,314	6,801	65.9%

²⁴ TANF/SFA youth are clients ages 12 – 17. Clients are classified as youth based on age rather than their relationship to the head of household.

²⁵ Data is from DSHS' Research and Data Analysis (RDA). Mental health treatment need is identified through receipt of publicly funded mental health services, prescribed psychotropic medications, or mental health diagnoses recorded during the listed or prior fiscal year. Receiving mental health treatment is defined as receiving mental health treatment services through the Washington State Behavioral Health Organizations, the medical mental health benefit, or tribal mental health.

TANF/SFA Adults²⁶ Receiving Mental Health Treatment²⁷, SFY 2014 – 2023

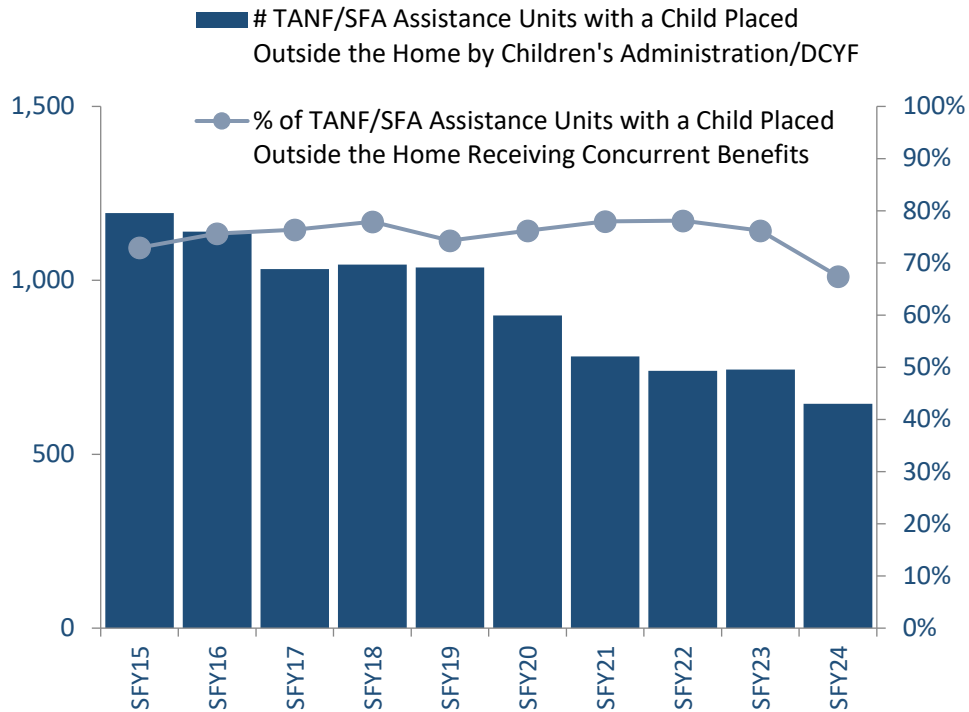


	# with Indication of Need for Mental Health Treatment	# Receiving Mental Health Treatment	% of TANF/SFA Adults Needing Mental Health Treatment Who Received Mental Health Treatment
SFY14	31,644	16,471	52.1%
SFY15	27,278	14,844	54.4%
SFY16	24,337	13,626	56.0%
SFY17	22,293	12,501	56.1%
SFY18	20,974	12,037	57.4%
SFY19	19,917	11,742	59.0%
SFY20	21,798	12,931	59.3%
SFY21	22,073	12,817	58.1%
SFY22	22,487	12,413	55.2%
SFY23	24,513	13,930	56.8%

²⁶ TANF/SFA adults are clients ages 18+. Age is not based on relationship to head of household, but is based on the midpoint of the fiscal year.

²⁷ Data is from DSHS' Research and Data Analysis (RDA). Mental health treatment need is identified through receipt of publicly funded mental health services, prescribed psychotropic medications, or mental health diagnoses recorded during the listed or prior fiscal year. Receiving mental health treatment is defined as receiving mental health treatment services through the Washington State Behavioral Health Organizations, the medical mental health benefit, or tribal mental health.

TANF/SFA Households Receiving Concurrent Benefits²⁸, SFY 2015 – 2024



	# TANF/SFA Households with a Child Placed Outside the Home by Children's Administration/DCYF	# TANF/SFA Households Receiving Concurrent Benefits	% of TANF/SFA Households with a Child Placed Outside the Home Receiving Concurrent Benefits
SFY15	1,193	870	72.9%
SFY16	1,140	862	75.6%
SFY17	1,032	788	76.4%
SFY18	1,045	814	77.9%
SFY19	1,037	770	74.3%
SFY20	899	685	76.2%
SFY21	781	609	78.0%
SFY22	740	578	78.1%
SFY23	743	566	76.2%
SFY24	645	435	67.4%

²⁸ Data is from DSHS' Research and Data Analysis (RDA). Reflects out-of-home placements and TANF/SFA issuances through June 2024. Children's Administration transitioned from DSHS to DCYF in July 2018. DSHS allows certain households to receive concurrent benefits, in which two households receive benefits for the same child in the same month. When the Children's Administration/DCYF removes a child from a household receiving TANF/SFA, both the household from which the child is removed and the household where the child is temporarily residing may receive TANF/SFA benefits for a limited time.

WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities, SFY 2024

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.²⁹ Adult clients who fail to meet participation requirements without a good cause are subject to the WorkFirst noncompliance sanction (NCS)³⁰.

SFY 2024	Total WorkFirst Clients Receiving TANF/SFA	Total WorkFirst Clients Exempted from Participation ³¹	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
July	26,598	4,115	22,483	10,174	45.3%
August	26,620	4,214	22,406	10,102	45.1%
September	26,860	4,210	22,650	10,207	45.1%
October	27,218	4,199	23,019	10,652	46.3%
November	27,315	4,158	23,157	10,324	44.6%
December	27,756	4,250	23,506	9,988	42.5%
January	28,591	4,351	24,240	10,465	43.2%
February	28,935	4,351	24,584	10,823	44.0%
March	29,284	4,383	24,901	11,064	44.4%
April	29,701	4,505	25,196	11,591	46.0%
May	30,106	4,514	25,592	11,872	46.4%
June	30,063	4,432	25,631	11,540	45.0%
Mo. Avg.	28,254	4,307	23,947	10,734	44.8%

²⁹ WorkFirst participation may be waived or deferred if the individual meets an exemption criterion as described in WAC 388-310-0350.

³⁰ The non-compliance sanction (NCS) policy for WorkFirst was modified effective July 1, 2021 (see WAC 388-310-1600). The NCS policy allows two continuous months of non-compliance before DSHS applies a sanction reduction penalty to the cash grant. Clients are allowed an additional ten consecutive months on a reduced grant before the TANF or SFA case is terminated.

³¹ 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.

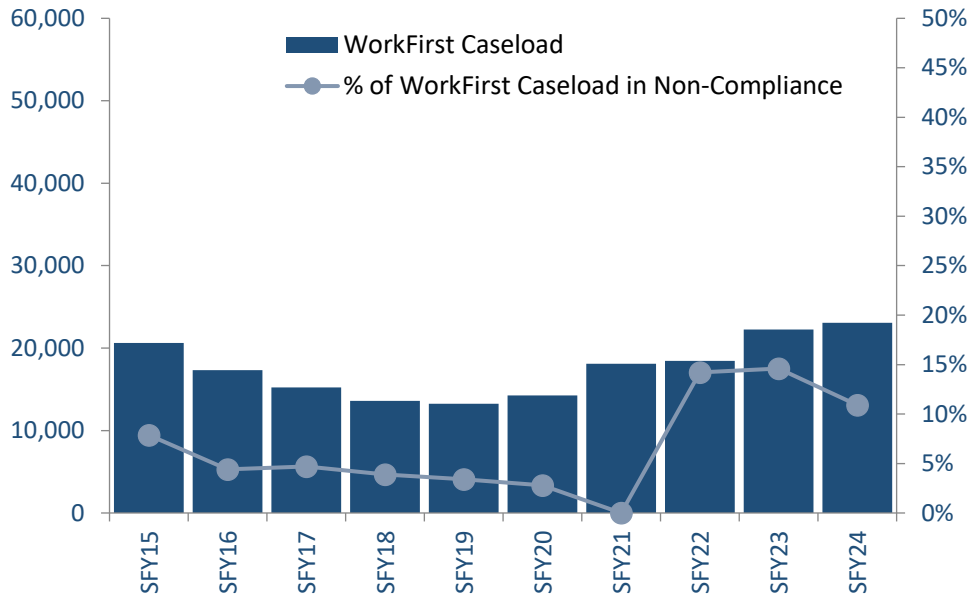
WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities³², SFY 2024 (continued)

SFY 2024	# of Non-Exempt WorkFirst Clients Participating in WorkFirst Activities	# Working	% Working	# Looking For Work	% Looking For Work
July	10,174	2,583	25.4%	2,672	26.3%
August	10,102	2,636	26.1%	2,737	27.1%
September	10,207	2,732	26.8%	2,622	25.7%
October	10,652	2,863	26.9%	2,769	26.0%
November	10,324	2,687	26.0%	2,779	26.9%
December	9,988	2,436	24.4%	2,765	27.7%
January	10,465	2,517	24.1%	2,969	28.4%
February	10,823	2,566	23.7%	3,034	28.0%
March	11,064	2,599	23.5%	3,054	27.6%
April	11,591	2,711	23.4%	3,180	27.4%
May	11,872	2,731	23.0%	3,248	27.4%
June	11,540	2,567	22.2%	3,119	27.0%
Mo. Avg.	10,734	2,636	24.6%	2,912	27.1%

SFY 2024	# Preparing for Work (Education and Training)	% Preparing for Work (Education and Training)	# Resolving Issues	% Resolving Issues
July	3,521	34.6%	4,260	41.9%
August	3,469	34.3%	4,310	42.7%
September	3,687	36.1%	4,254	41.7%
October	3,961	37.2%	4,394	41.3%
November	3,844	37.2%	4,195	40.6%
December	3,751	37.6%	4,075	40.8%
January	4,138	39.5%	4,264	40.7%
February	4,378	40.5%	4,266	39.4%
March	4,443	40.2%	4,352	39.3%
April	4,783	41.3%	4,606	39.7%
May	4,898	41.3%	4,759	40.1%
June	4,791	41.5%	4,602	39.9%
Mo. Avg.	4,139	38.6%	4,361	40.6%

³² Clients may participate in more than one type of WorkFirst activity in each month.

WorkFirst Cases and Clients in Non-Compliance, SFY 2015 – 2024

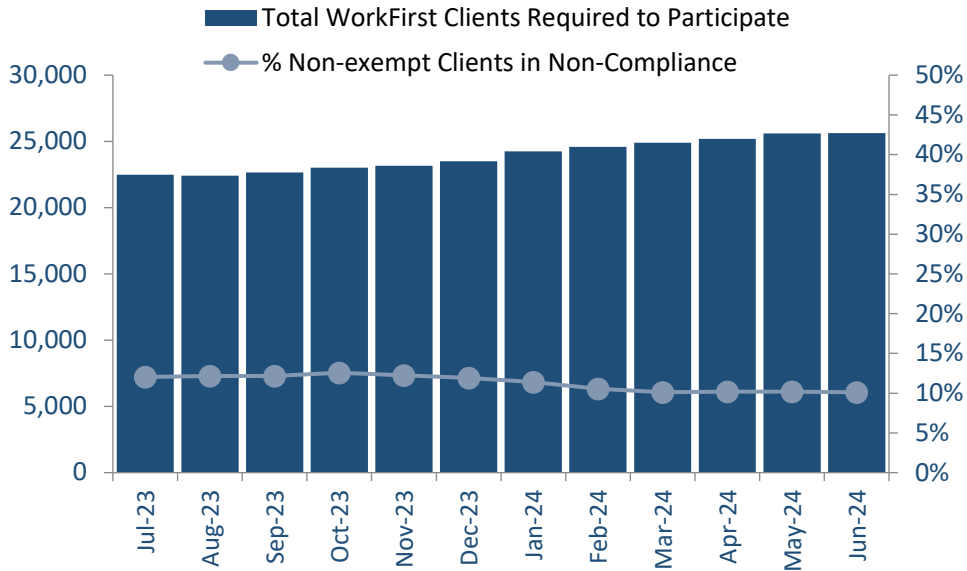


SFY	Cases (Monthly Average)			Clients (Monthly Average)		
	WorkFirst Caseload	Cases with at Least 1 Adult in Non-Compliance	% of Cases with at least 1 Adult in Non-Compliance	All WorkFirst Clients	Clients in Non-Compliance	% of All WorkFirst Clients in Non-Compliance
SFY15	20,608	1,619	7.9%	23,588	1,717	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 ³³	14,249	397	2.8%	16,146	409	2.5%
SFY21	18,118	0	0.0%	18,505	0	0.0%
SFY22 ³⁴	18,434	2,625	14.2%	20,929	2,803	13.4%
SFY23	22,245	3,249	14.6%	26,728	3,454	12.9%
SFY24	23,082	2,525	10.9%	28,254	2,696	9.5%

³³ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, DSHS temporarily suspended mandatory participation requirements 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, and there were no cases or clients with at least one adult in non-compliance in SFY 2021.

³⁴ Effective July 2021, Substitute House Bill 2441 eliminated immediate fully family sanction, allowing WorkFirst participants two months of non-compliance before grant reduction followed by 10 months of reduced grant, prior to full family sanction (aid to entire household completely ends). This, combined with the resumption of participation requirements following the COVID-19 Pandemic in the fall of 2021, led to an increase in participants in non-compliance.

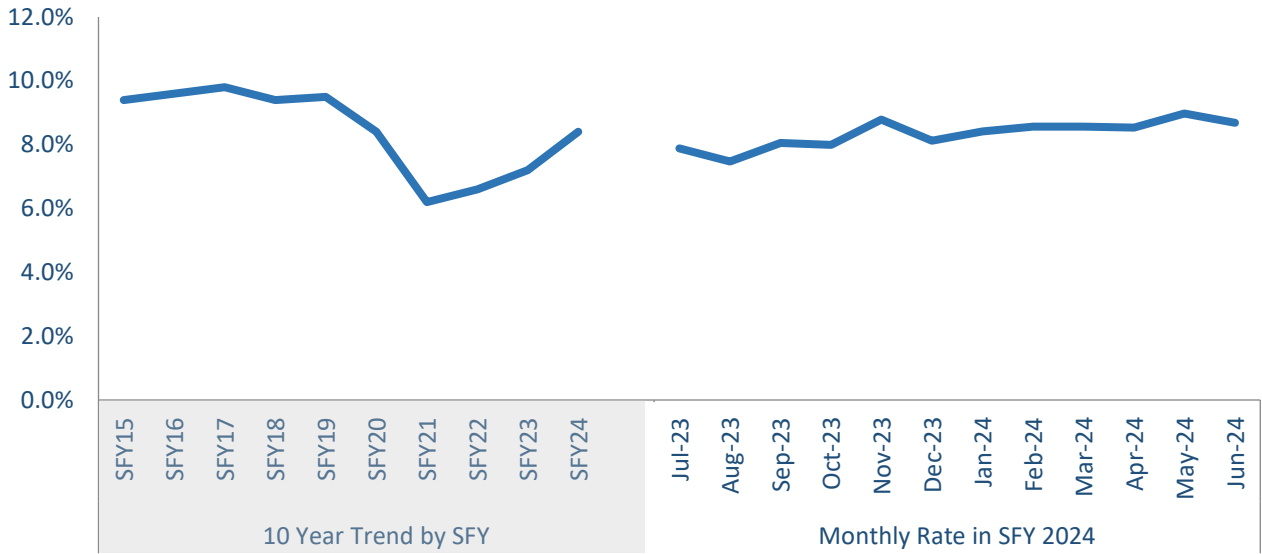
WorkFirst Clients in Non-Compliance by Month, SFY 2024



WorkFirst Adult Clients in Non-Compliance					
SFY 2024	Total WorkFirst Clients Required to Participate (Non-exempt ³⁵)	Total Non-Exempt Clients in Non-Compliance	% Non-Exempt Clients in Non-Compliance	Clients in Sanction Status with Grant Reduction	Clients on Cases Terminated Due to Non-Compliance Sanction Effective the Following Month
July	22,483	2,709	12.0%	1,291	45
August	22,406	2,726	12.2%	1,256	44
September	22,650	2,751	12.1%	1,252	36
October	23,019	2,894	12.6%	1,277	48
November	23,157	2,837	12.3%	1,281	39
December	23,506	2,804	11.9%	1,273	35
January	24,240	2,761	11.4%	1,314	37
February	24,584	2,593	10.5%	1,216	36
March	24,901	2,519	10.1%	1,169	34
April	25,196	2,562	10.2%	1,165	20
May	25,592	2,604	10.2%	1,173	40
June	25,631	2,593	10.1%	1,122	39
Mo. Avg.	23,947	2,696	11.3%	1,232	38

³⁵ 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.

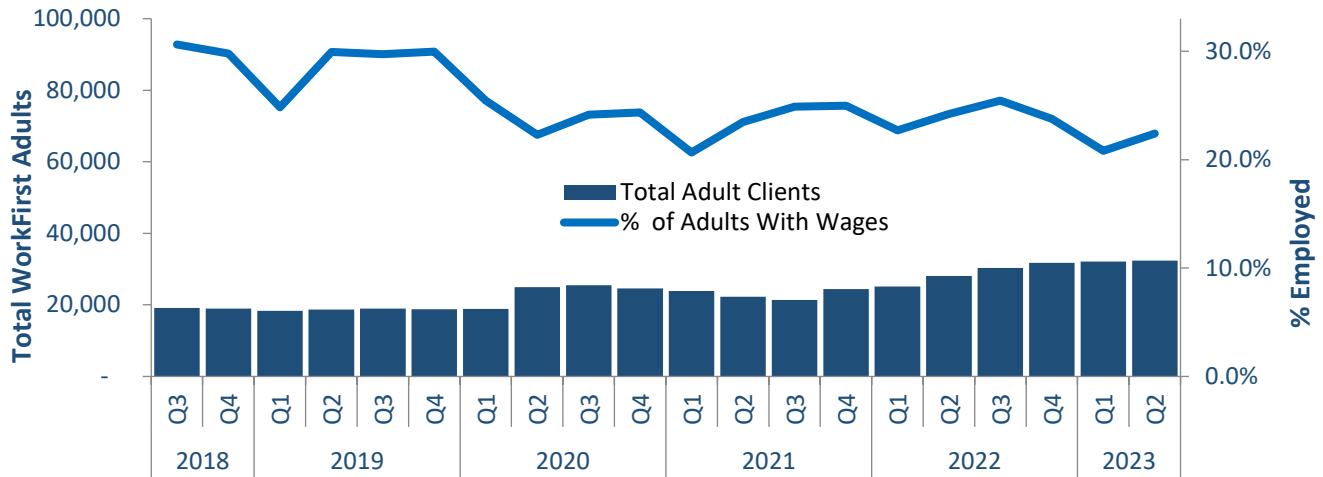
WorkFirst Client Employment Rates³⁶, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY 2024	# of WorkFirst Clients	# Employed (Earned Income >= \$5.00)	% Employed (Earned Income >= \$5.00)	Avg. Monthly Hours Worked (Among those Employed)
July	26,598	2,096	7.9%	71.0
August	26,620	1,990	7.5%	73.0
September	26,860	2,163	8.1%	73.0
October	27,218	2,175	8.0%	73.0
November	27,315	2,400	8.8%	78.0
December	27,756	2,256	8.1%	77.0
January	28,591	2,407	8.4%	76.0
February	28,935	2,477	8.6%	78.0
March	29,284	2,509	8.6%	80.0
April	29,701	2,536	8.5%	79.0
May	30,106	2,702	9.0%	80.0
June	30,063	2,612	8.7%	81.0
Mo. Avg.	28,254	2,360	8.4%	76.6

³⁶Employment 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 in earned income in the month, the client is considered employed.

WorkFirst Clients Receiving Quarterly Wages³⁷, July 2019 – June 2024



Quarter	Total Adults	Adults with Wages ³⁸		Average Quarterly Wages ³⁹	Average Quarterly Hourly Wages ⁴⁰
		Number	Percent		
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%	\$3,416	\$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	5,713	22.7%	\$3,284	\$18.91
2022Q2	28,071	6,793	24.2%	\$3,719	\$18.99
2022Q3	30,355	7,720	25.4%	\$3,944	\$19.42
2022Q4	31,726	7,546	23.8%	\$3,847	\$20.02
2023Q1	32,148	6,691	20.8%	\$3,946	\$20.25
2023Q2	32,390	7,282	22.5%	\$4,093	\$20.44
2023Q3	32,063	7,603	23.7%	\$4,252	\$20.70
2023Q4	33,135	7,707	23.3%	\$4,479	\$21.20
2024Q1	34,230	6,933	20.3%	\$4,083	\$21.57
2024Q2	35,649	7,706	21.6%	\$4,423	\$21.50

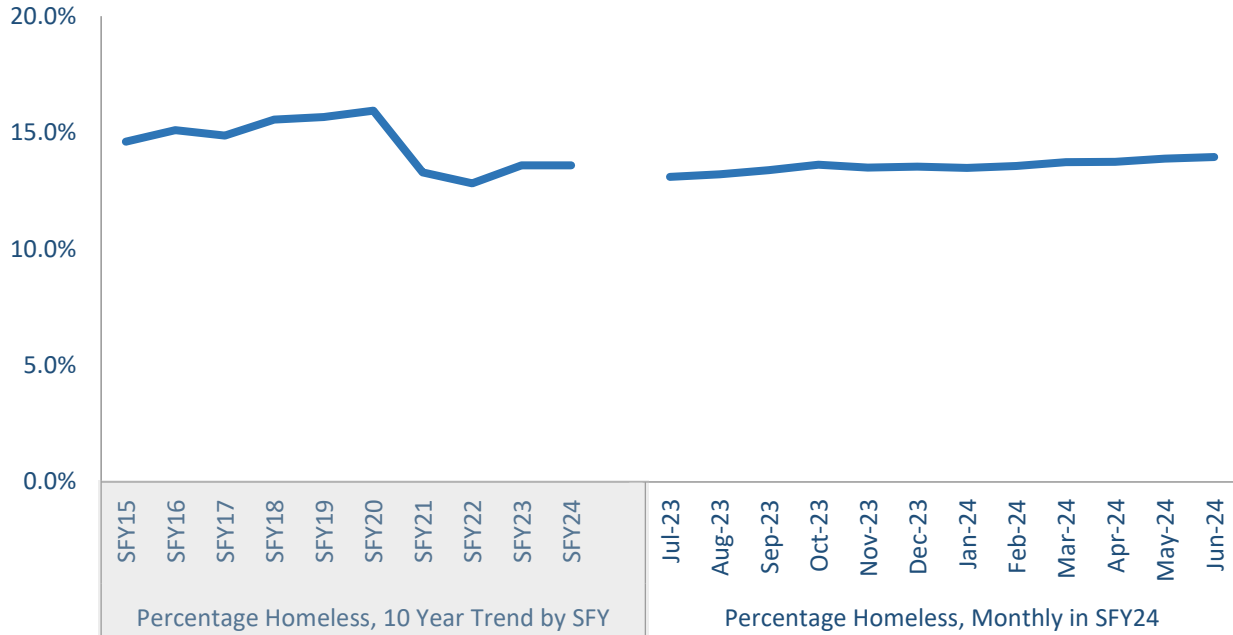
³⁷ Quarterly wage information is based on the Employment Security Department’s (ESD) Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data.

³⁸ Adults with wages are those adult clients with wages who earned total wages of more than \$5.00 in a quarter.

³⁹ Average quarterly wages per person for those adult clients with wages in a quarter.

⁴⁰ 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 Households Experiencing Homelessness⁴¹, SFY 2024



SFY 2024	Total Caseload	# Homeless Cases	% Homeless	# Homeless without Housing	% Homeless without Housing
July	31,872	4,177	13.1%	871	2.7%
August	31,832	4,203	13.2%	911	2.9%
September	31,977	4,283	13.4%	951	3.0%
October	32,286	4,398	13.6%	987	3.1%
November	32,391	4,371	13.5%	985	3.0%
December	32,784	4,437	13.5%	1,017	3.1%
January	33,507	4,520	13.5%	1,018	3.0%
February	33,728	4,574	13.6%	1,043	3.1%
March	33,933	4,660	13.7%	1,072	3.2%
April	34,171	4,696	13.7%	1,086	3.2%
May	34,492	4,789	13.9%	1,157	3.4%
June	34,375	4,794	13.9%	1,212	3.5%
Mo. Avg.	33,112	4,492	13.6%	1,026	3.1%

⁴¹ 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.

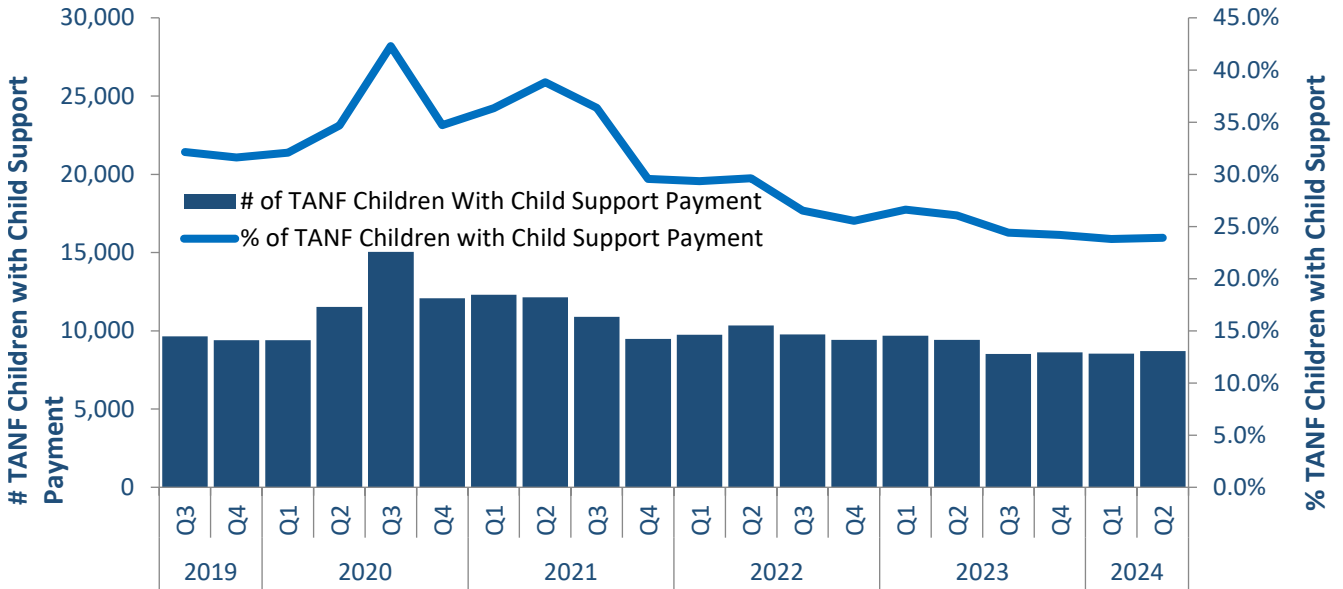
TANF/SFA Adults and Children Experiencing Homelessness⁴², SFY 2024

SFY 2024	Total # Adults	# Homeless Adults	% Homeless	# Homeless without Housing	% Homeless without Housing
July	26,598	4,649	17.5%	913	3.4%
August	26,620	4,650	17.5%	959	3.6%
September	26,860	4,760	17.7%	1,005	3.7%
October	27,218	4,882	17.9%	1,062	3.9%
November	27,315	4,845	17.7%	1,064	3.9%
December	27,756	4,953	17.8%	1,098	4.0%
January	28,591	5,062	17.7%	1,112	3.9%
February	28,935	5,133	17.7%	1,163	4.0%
March	29,284	5,244	17.9%	1,206	4.1%
April	29,701	5,293	17.8%	1,223	4.1%
May	30,106	5,402	17.9%	1,301	4.3%
June	30,063	5,411	18.0%	1,369	4.6%
Mo. Avg.	28,254	5,024	17.8%	1,123	4.0%

SFY 2024	Total # Children	# Homeless Children	% Homeless	# Homeless without Housing	% Homeless without Housing
July	54,297	6,748	12.4%	1,122	2.1%
August	54,022	6,704	12.4%	1,178	2.2%
September	54,351	6,830	12.6%	1,273	2.3%
October	54,844	7,013	12.8%	1,330	2.4%
November	55,090	6,937	12.6%	1,331	2.4%
December	55,932	7,085	12.7%	1,400	2.5%
January	57,378	7,260	12.7%	1,413	2.5%
February	57,639	7,287	12.6%	1,478	2.6%
March	57,868	7,431	12.8%	1,521	2.6%
April	58,369	7,525	12.9%	1,569	2.7%
May	58,732	7,531	12.8%	1,646	2.8%
June	58,543	7,573	12.9%	1,732	3.0%
Mo. Avg.	56,422	7,160	12.7%	1,416	2.5%

⁴² 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.

TANF Children With Child Support Payment, By Quarter, July 2019 – June 2024



SFY/Quarter	# of TANF Children with Open Child Support Cases	# of TANF Children With Child Support Payment	% of TANF Children with Child Support Payment
2019Q3	30,004	9,641	32.1%
2019Q4	29,727	9,394	31.6%
2020Q1	29,316	9,406	32.1%
2020Q2	33,238	11,532	34.7%
2020Q3	35,585	15,049	42.3%
2020Q4	34,769	12,070	34.7%
2021Q1	33,877	12,310	36.3%
2021Q2	31,269	12,137	38.8%
2021Q3	29,941	10,891	36.4%
2021Q4	32,078	9,480	29.6%
2022Q1	33,221	9,751	29.4%
2022Q2	34,889	10,332	29.6%
2022Q3	36,871	9,775	26.5%
2022Q4	36,911	9,422	25.5%
2023Q1	36,390	9,685	26.6%
2023Q2	36,120	9,418	26.1%
2023Q3	34,984	8,527	24.4%
2023Q4	35,638	8,617	24.2%
2024Q1	35,879	8,535	23.8%
2024Q2	36,368	8,701	23.9%

TANF/SFA Caseload by Primary Language⁴³, June 2024 Snapshot

Primary Language	# of Cases	Percent of Cases	Percentage of Non-English Cases
English Language Cases			
English	26,232	76.3%	N/A
Large Print	583	1.7%	N/A
Sign Language	4	<0.1%	N/A
Braille	3	<0.1%	N/A
Total English Languages	26,822	78.0%	N/A
Non-English Language Cases			
Spanish	4,456	13.0%	59.0%
Russian	864	2.5%	11.4%
Ukrainian	556	1.6%	7.4%
Dari	344	1.0%	4.6%
Arabic	215	0.6%	2.8%
Portuguese	179	0.5%	2.4%
French	138	0.4%	1.8%
Other Language	121	0.4%	1.6%
Romanian	98	0.3%	1.3%
Tigrigna	85	0.2%	1.1%
Trukese	74	0.2%	1.0%
Pashto	74	0.2%	1.0%
Haitian-Creole	50	0.1%	0.7%
Somali	47	0.1%	0.6%
Vietnamese	43	0.1%	0.6%
Farsi	40	0.1%	0.5%
Amharic	33	0.1%	0.4%
Swahili	26	0.1%	0.3%
Turkish	19	0.1%	0.3%
Oromo	15	<0.1%	0.2%
Other Languages⁴⁴	76	0.2%	1.0%
Total Non-English Languages	7,553	22.0%	100.0%
Total	34,375	100.0%	

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ These are non-English languages with fewer than 10 households each.

TANF/SFA Client Demographics⁴⁵, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults	# of Clients	% of Total Children
Total Clients	88,606	100.0%	30,063	100.0%	58,543	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Female	51,583	58.2%	22,504	74.9%	29,079	49.7%
Male	37,022	41.8%	7,559	25.1%	29,463	50.3%
Unknown	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%	1	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Hispanic or Latino	26,317	29.7%	7,511	25.0%	18,806	32.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino⁴⁶	62,289	70.3%	22,552	75.0%	39,737	67.9%
White	33,395	37.7%	13,110	43.6%	20,285	34.6%
Black/African American	11,156	12.6%	3,758	12.5%	7,398	12.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,203	7.0%	2,348	7.8%	3,855	6.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,064	3.5%	860	2.9%	2,204	3.8%
Two or More Races	2,847	3.2%	680	2.3%	2,167	3.7%
Race Not Reported	5,624	6.3%	1,796	6.0%	3,828	6.5%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	2,182	7.3%
Married	9,643	32.1%
Never Married	14,848	49.4%
Divorced	2,958	9.8%
Widowed	339	1.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	93	0.3%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
U.S. Citizen	66,884	75.5%	19,250	64.0%	47,634	81.4%
Resident Noncitizen	21,301	24.0%	10,610	35.3%	10,691	18.3%
U.S. National⁴⁷	313	0.4%	153	0.5%	160	0.3%
Survivors of Certain Crimes⁴⁸	108	0.1%	50	0.2%	58	0.1%

⁴⁵ Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.

⁴⁶ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

⁴⁷ 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).

⁴⁸ 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 2024 Snapshot (continued)

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

Homeless Status	All Clients		All Adults	
Homeless ⁴⁹	12,361	14.0%	5,388	17.9%

Education Status	All Clients		All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma			6,726	22.4%
High School Graduate or GED			13,588	45.2%
Some College or College Degree			9,091	30.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			658	2.2%

Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	3,808	4.3%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	17,811	20.1%		
6 – 10 Years Old	16,233	18.3%		
11 – 15 Years Old	14,280	16.1%		
16 – 17 Years Old ⁵⁰	5,182	5.8%	20	0.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	5,182	5.8%	3,933	13.1%
25 – 34 Years Old	12,464	14.1%	12,464	41.5%
35 – 44 Years Old	9,889	11.2%	9,889	32.9%
45 – 54 Years Old	3,178	3.6%	3,178	10.6%
55 – 64 Years Old	538	0.6%	538	1.8%
65+ Years Old	41	<0.1%	41	0.1%
Average Age of Adults	34.2 Years			

Length of Stay ⁵¹	
Average	23.7 Months
Median	13.0 Months

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.

⁵¹ Months on Assistance since July 1997 (All Adults). Does not include child recipient months.

TANF/SFA Child Demographics⁵², June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
	# of Clients	% of All Children	# of Clients	% of Children in Child-Only Cases
Total Clients	58,543	100.0%	15,717	100.0%
Gender	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
Female	29,079	49.7%	8,025	51.1%
Male	29,463	50.3%	7,678	48.9%
Unknown	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Ethnicity and Race	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
Hispanic or Latino	18,806	32.1%	6,430	40.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino ⁵³	39,737	67.9%	9,274	59.1%
White	20,285	34.6%	5,152	32.8%
Black/African American	7,398	12.6%	1,519	9.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,855	6.6%	602	3.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,204	3.8%	993	6.3%
Two or More Races	2,167	3.7%	452	2.9%
Race Not Reported	3,828	6.5%	556	3.5%
Citizenship Status	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
U.S. Citizen	47,634	81.4%	15,298	97.4%
Resident Noncitizen	10,691	18.3%	343	2.2%
U.S. National ⁵⁴	160	0.3%	57	0.4%
Survivors of Certain Crimes ⁵⁵	58	0.1%	6	<0.1%
Age	All Children		Children in Child-Only Cases	
< 1 Year Old	3,808	6.5%	492	3.1%
1 – 5 Years Old	17,811	30.4%	2,990	19.0%
6 – 10 Years Old	16,233	27.7%	4,214	26.8%
11 – 15 Years Old	14,280	24.4%	5,176	32.9%
16 – 17 Years Old	5,162	8.8%	2,237	14.2%
18 – 24 Years Old	1,249	2.1%	608	3.9%
Average Age of Children	8.1 Years		10.1 Years	

⁵² Clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.

⁵³ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

⁵⁴ 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).

⁵⁵ 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

2024

This chapter describes programs and services not covered in other sections of the Briefing Book. These include: Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR), State Supplemental Payment (SSP), and Working Family Support (WFS).

ESA Briefing
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Other Programs Overview

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

Highlights

Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN) – The program served an average of 86 cases each month in SFY 2024, an increase of 109.8% compared to SFY 2023 (41 monthly cases).

Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)¹ – The program served an average of 26 cases each month in SFY 2024, an increase of 333.3% compared to SFY 2023 (6 monthly cases).

Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) – The program served an annual unduplicated total of 36 cases in SFY 2024 (no cases served in SFY 2023).

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) – The program served an average of 46 cases each month in SFY 2024, an increase of 7.0% compared to SFY 2023 (43 monthly cases).

Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) – The program served an average of 490 cases each month in SFY 2024, an increase of 4.0% compared to SFY 2023 (471 monthly cases).

State Supplemental Payment (SSP) – The program served an average of 42,369 cases each month in SFY 2024, an increase of 2.6% compared to SFY 2023 (41,290 monthly cases).

Working Family Support (WFS) – The program served an average of 5,623 cases each month in SFY 2024, a decrease of 20.5% compared to SFY 2023 (7,071 monthly cases).

TECHNICAL NOTES:

DATA SOURCES:

- The majority of the data for this chapter was based on the ESA ACES database as of August 2024.
- 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).

¹ Effective Aug. 31, 2023 through Sept. 29, 2023 the Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP), which is an expanded version of CEAP, was activated in certain counties due to wildfires, per Gov. Inslee's Emergency Proclamation. CEAP has funding throughout the year and is available exclusively for households with minor dependent children or pregnant women who are not eligible for other cash programs. DCAP was an expanded option for a broader array of households, although it is only available per a governor' declared state of emergency.

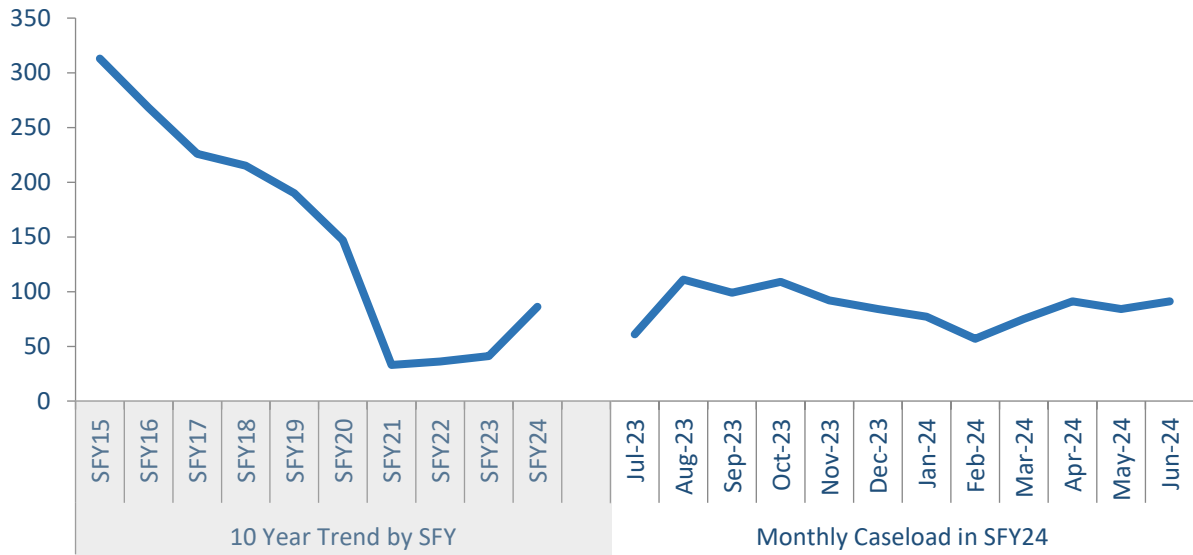
Selected Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN) Program Characteristics, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023 (July 2022-June 2023)	SFY 2024 (July 2023-June 2024)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	41 (30 - 60)	86 (57 - 111)	109.8% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	114 (66 - 187)	249 (161 - 333)	118.4% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	35 (17 - 58)	87 (54 - 112)	148.6% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	79 (49 - 129)	163 (107 - 221)	106.3% (Increase)	↑
State Population²	7,951,150	8,035,700	1.1% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	69.3%	65.5%	-3.8% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	2.8	2.9	0.1 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Children Per Case	1.9	1.9	No Change	=
Average Children Per Adult	2.3	1.9	-0.4 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)³	\$523.27 (\$479.97 - \$571.35)	\$579.73 (\$540.02 - \$656.99)	10.8% (Increase)	↑

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

³ Payments not adjusted for refunds

AREN Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024

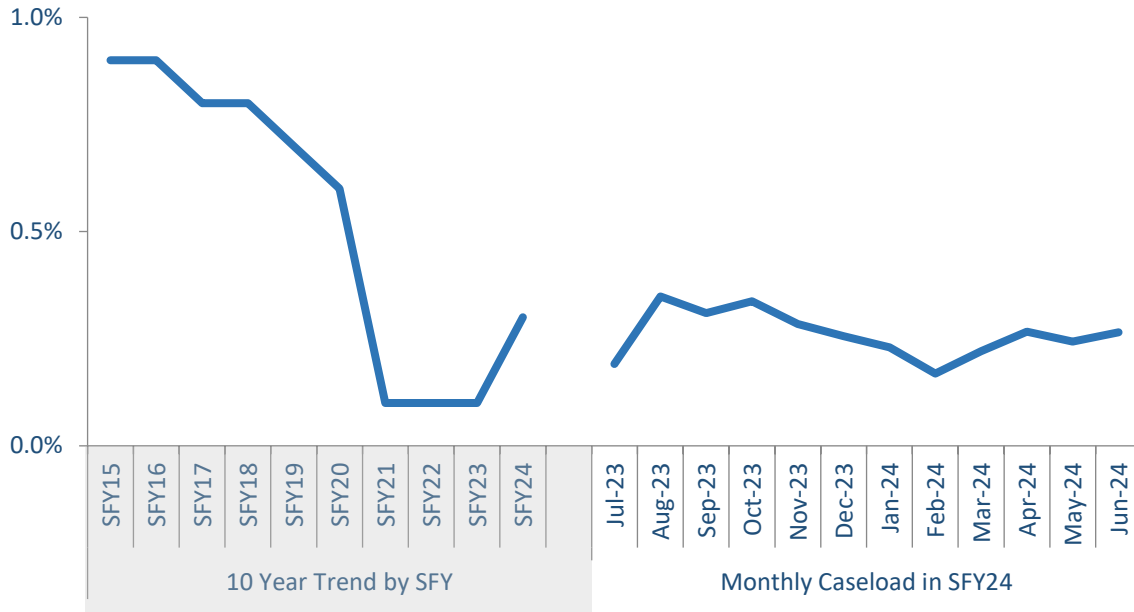


SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY15	313	SFY20	147
SFY16	268	SFY21	33
SFY17	226	SFY22	36
SFY18	215	SFY23	41
SFY19	190	SFY24	86

SFY 2024	Total # of Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	61	175	\$35,189	\$576.86
August	111	333	\$62,010	\$558.65
September	99	276	\$65,042	\$656.99
October	109	326	\$62,622	\$574.52
November	92	283	\$49,682	\$540.02
December	84	240	\$48,049	\$572.01
January	77	229	\$45,074	\$585.38
February	57	161	\$31,672	\$555.64
March	75	194	\$44,105	\$588.07
April	91	268	\$51,538	\$566.36
May	84	250	\$50,068	\$596.05
June	91	258	\$53,234	\$584.99
Mo. Avg.	86	249	\$49,857	\$579.73
Annual Undup.⁴	966	2,819	\$598,286	\$619.34

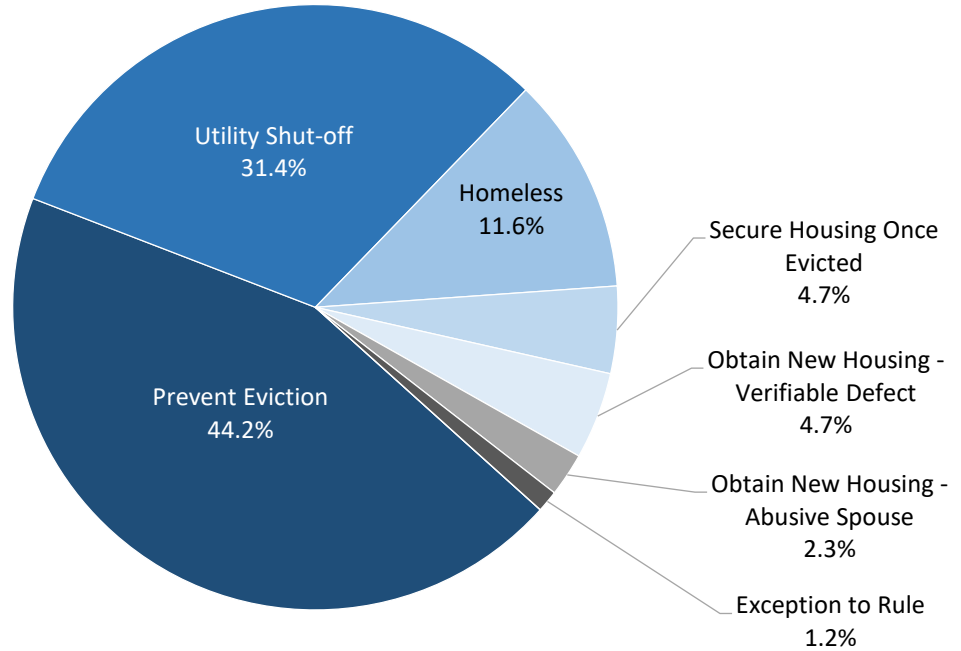
⁴ Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY 2024	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	% of TANF Caseload
July	31,872	61	0.2%
August	31,832	111	0.3%
September	31,977	99	0.3%
October	32,286	109	0.3%
November	32,391	92	0.3%
December	32,784	84	0.3%
January	33,507	77	0.2%
February	33,728	57	0.2%
March	33,933	75	0.2%
April	34,171	91	0.3%
May	34,492	84	0.2%
June	34,375	91	0.3%
Mo. Avg.	33,112	86	0.3%

Average Monthly AREN Caseload by Service Type, SFY 2024



AREN Case Type ⁵	Average Monthly AREN Caseload	
	# of Cases	% of Total
Prevent Eviction	38	44.2%
Utility Shut-off	27	31.4%
Homeless	10	11.6%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	4	4.7%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	4	4.7%
Obtain New Housing - Abusive Spouse	2	2.3%
Exception to Rule	1	1.2%
Total Cases	86	100.0%

⁵ 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 2024 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	246	25.5%	729	25.9%	245	25.4%	724	25.7%
Region 2 CSOs	263	27.2%	750	26.6%	251	26.0%	707	25.1%
Region 3 CSOs	454	47.0%	1,330	47.2%	469	48.6%	1,385	49.1%
CSCCs	3	0.3%	10	0.4%	N/A			
ALTSA (HCS)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
DDA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Tribal Locations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
State Total	966	100.0%	2,819	100.0%	966	100.0%	2,819	100.0%

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	6	0.6%	17	0.6%	6	0.6%	17	0.6%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	5	0.5%	12	0.4%	5	0.5%	12	0.4%
ELLENSBURG	11	1.1%	26	0.9%	10	1.0%	23	0.8%
GOLDENDALE	6	0.6%	19	0.7%	6	0.6%	19	0.7%
KENNEWICK	18	1.9%	45	1.6%	20	2.1%	51	1.8%
MOSES LAKE	4	0.4%	17	0.6%	3	0.3%	15	0.5%
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%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
SPOKANE MAPLE	35	3.6%	108	3.8%	44	4.6%	132	4.7%
SPOKANE TRENT	65	6.7%	202	7.2%	56	5.8%	179	6.3%
SUNNYSIDE	19	2.0%	65	2.3%	16	1.7%	57	2.0%
TOPPENISH	13	1.3%	45	1.6%	12	1.2%	39	1.4%
WALLA WALLA	4	0.4%	15	0.5%	4	0.4%	15	0.5%
WENATCHEE	14	1.4%	40	1.4%	12	1.2%	32	1.1%
WHITE SALMON	1	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
YAKIMA	45	4.7%	115	4.1%	49	5.1%	128	4.5%
Region 1 Total	246	25.5%	729	25.9%	245	25.4%	724	25.7%

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	25	2.6%	74	2.6%	21	2.2%	60	2.1%
AUBURN	14	1.4%	51	1.8%	15	1.6%	51	1.8%
BELLINGHAM	22	2.3%	61	2.2%	23	2.4%	65	2.3%
BELLTOWN	14	1.4%	33	1.2%	13	1.3%	27	1.0%
CAPITOL HILL	8	0.8%	22	0.8%	8	0.8%	22	0.8%
EVERETT	40	4.1%	127	4.5%	35	3.6%	110	3.9%
FEDERAL WAY	8	0.8%	23	0.8%	8	0.8%	24	0.9%
KING EASTSIDE	16	1.7%	51	1.8%	15	1.6%	47	1.7%
KING NORTH	6	0.6%	20	0.7%	7	0.7%	22	0.8%
KING SOUTH	28	2.9%	78	2.8%	30	3.1%	85	3.0%
MOUNT VERNON	13	1.3%	33	1.2%	13	1.3%	33	1.2%
OAK HARBOR	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
RAINIER	6	0.6%	17	0.6%	6	0.6%	15	0.5%
RENTON	25	2.6%	54	1.9%	21	2.2%	43	1.5%
SKYKOMISH VALLEY	2	0.2%	7	0.2%	1	0.1%	4	0.1%
SMOKEY POINT	25	2.6%	75	2.7%	25	2.6%	78	2.8%
WHITE CENTER	10	1.0%	22	0.8%	9	0.9%	19	0.7%
Region 2 Total	263	27.2%	750	26.6%	251	26.0%	707	25.1%

AREN Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	19	2.0%	55	2.0%	20	2.1%	56	2.0%
BREMERTON	13	1.3%	30	1.1%	13	1.3%	29	1.0%
CHEHALIS	8	0.8%	31	1.1%	10	1.0%	36	1.3%
COLUMBIA RIVER	81	8.4%	243	8.6%	81	8.4%	242	8.6%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	49	5.1%	145	5.1%	45	4.7%	135	4.8%
LAKESWOOD	98	10.1%	292	10.4%	100	10.4%	298	10.6%
LONG BEACH	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
OLYMPIA	56	5.8%	163	5.8%	75	7.8%	231	8.2%
PIERCE EAST	39	4.0%	115	4.1%	33	3.4%	98	3.5%
PIERCE NORTH	23	2.4%	67	2.4%	25	2.6%	71	2.5%
PIERCE SOUTH	55	5.7%	149	5.3%	53	5.5%	148	5.3%
PORT ANGELES	1	0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	0.1%	1	<0.1%
PORT TOWNSEND	2	0.2%	5	0.2%	2	0.2%	5	0.2%
SHELTON	4	0.4%	15	0.5%	5	0.5%	16	0.6%
SOUTH BEND	1	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
STEVENSON	4	0.4%	14	0.5%	4	0.4%	14	0.5%
Region 3 Total	454	47.0%	1,330	47.2%	469	48.6%	1,385	49.1%

AREN Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

ALTSA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS Office 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%
TOPPENISH HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

ALTSA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS Office 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%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

AREN Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

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

AREN Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2024 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	9	0.9%	34	1.2%
Asotin	6	0.6%	17	0.6%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	15	1.6%	37	1.3%	Mason	5	0.5%	16	0.6%
Chelan	5	0.5%	14	0.5%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	1	0.1%	1	<0.1%	Pacific	2	0.2%	5	0.2%
Clark	82	8.5%	245	8.7%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	2	0.2%	4	0.1%	Pierce	211	21.8%	615	21.8%
Cowlitz	46	4.8%	137	4.9%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	7	0.7%	18	0.6%	Skagit	13	1.3%	33	1.2%
Ferry	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	Skamania	4	0.4%	14	0.5%
Franklin	5	0.5%	14	0.5%	Snohomish	82	8.5%	252	8.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	100	10.4%	311	11.0%
Grant	3	0.3%	15	0.5%	Stevens	5	0.5%	12	0.4%
Grays Harbor	20	2.1%	56	2.0%	Thurston	75	7.8%	231	8.2%
Island	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	2	0.2%	5	0.2%	Walla Walla	2	0.2%	11	0.4%
King	132	13.7%	355	12.6%	Whatcom	23	2.4%	65	2.3%
Kitsap	13	1.3%	29	1.0%	Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	10	1.0%	23	0.8%	Yakima	77	8.0%	224	7.9%
Klickitat	7	0.7%	22	0.8%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	966	100.0%	2,819	100.0%

AREN Client Demographics, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Total Clients	2,819	100.0%	1,023	100.0%
Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
Female	1,711	60.7%	805	78.7%
Male	1,108	39.3%	218	21.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	
Hispanic or Latino	726	25.8%	219	21.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino ⁶	2,093	74.2%	804	78.6%
White	1,009	35.8%	449	43.9%
Black/African American	574	20.4%	201	19.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	170	6.0%	58	5.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	89	3.2%	37	3.6%
Two or More Races	132	4.7%	30	2.9%
Race Not Reported	119	4.2%	29	2.8%
Marital Status	All Adults			
Separated			91	8.9%
Married			213	20.8%
Never Married			561	54.8%
Divorced			149	14.6%
Widowed			9	0.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			0	0.0%
Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
U.S. Citizen	2,598	92.2%	891	87.1%
Resident Noncitizen	218	7.7%	130	12.7%
U.S. National ⁷	2	0.1%	1	0.1%
Survivors of Certain Crimes ⁸	1	<0.1%	1	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

⁶ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

⁷ 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).

⁸ 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).

AREN Client Demographics, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Homeless Status	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
Homeless ⁹	204	7.2%	92	9.0%
Equal Access			<u>All Adults</u>	
Equal Access Needed			254	24.8%
Education Status			<u>All Adults</u>	
Less than a High School Diploma			217	21.2%
High School Graduate or GED			429	41.9%
Some College or College Degree			375	36.7%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			2	0.2%
Age	<u>All Clients</u>		<u>All Adults</u>	
< 1 Year Old	55	2.0%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	599	21.2%		
6 – 10 Years Old	584	20.7%		
11 – 15 Years Old	421	14.9%		
16 – 17 Years Old	137	4.9%		
18 – 24 Years Old	112	4.0%	112	10.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	415	14.7%	415	40.6%
35 – 44 Years Old	368	13.1%	368	36.0%
45 – 54 Years Old	106	3.8%	106	10.4%
55 – 64 Years Old	22	0.8%	22	2.2%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Age of Children	7.9 Years			
Average Age of Adults	34.6 Years			

⁹ 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 2023 and SFY 2024¹⁰

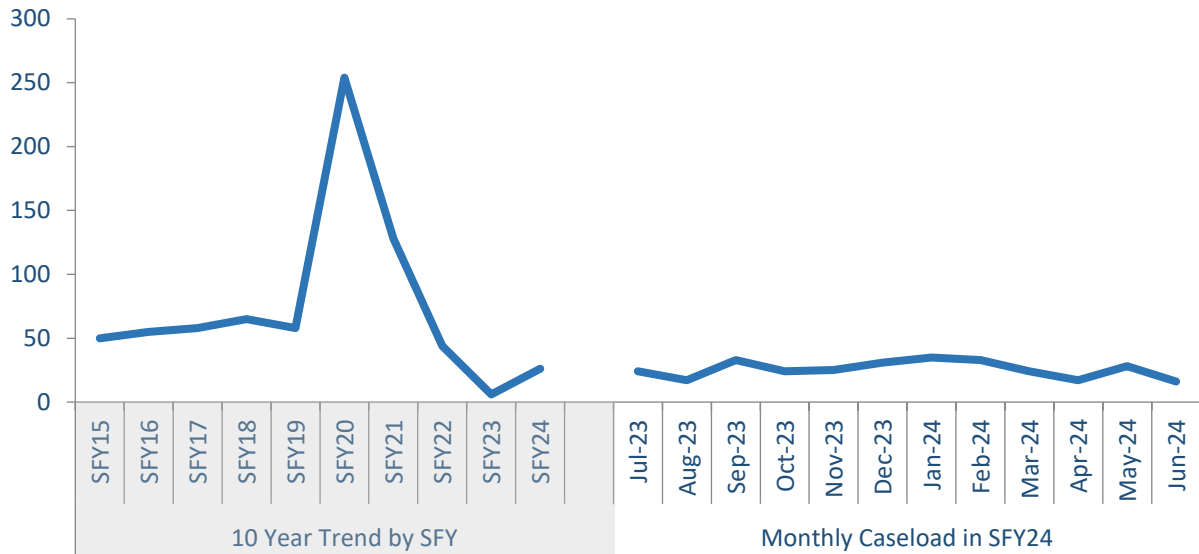
	SFY 2023	SFY 2024	Change	
	(July 2022-June 2023)	(July 2023-June 2024)		
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	6 (0 - 13)	26 (16 - 35)	333.3% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	16 (0 - 37)	85 (46 - 115)	431.3% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	7 (0 - 17)	32 (20 - 44)	357.1% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	9 (0 - 20)	53 (26 - 71)	488.9% (Increase)	↑
State Population ¹¹	7,951,150	8,035,700	1.1% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	56.3%	62.4%	6.1% Point (Increase)	↑
Average Persons Per Case	2.7	3.3	0.6 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Children Per Case	1.5	2.0	0.5 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Children Per Adult	1.3	1.7	0.4 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ¹²	\$505.50 (\$0 - \$685.33)	\$590.85 (\$484.45 - \$663.35)	16.9% (Increase)	↑

¹⁰ The larger number of CEAP cases in SFY 2024 is due to the activation of the Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) from August 31, 2023 through September 29, 2023. The data in this table reflects only CEAP, which has funding throughout the year and is available exclusively for households with minor dependent children or pregnant individuals who are not eligible for other cash programs. DCAP is an expanded option for a broader array of households, and it is only available per a state of emergency declared by the Governor. When DCAP is activated, some households eligible for CEAP may apply for assistance and receive CEAP instead.

¹¹ Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

¹² Payments not adjusted for refunds.

CEAP Caseload, SFY 2015– 2024



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY15	50	SFY20	254
SFY16	55	SFY21	128
SFY17	58	SFY22	44
SFY18	65	SFY23	6
SFY19	58	SFY24	26

SFY 2024	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	24	83	\$14,328	\$597.00
August	17	51	\$9,789	\$575.80
September	33	109	\$20,377	\$617.49
October	24	86	\$15,659	\$652.44
November	25	99	\$15,630	\$625.21
December	31	94	\$15,018	\$484.45
January	35	108	\$20,215	\$577.57
February	33	115	\$20,792	\$630.07
March	24	87	\$15,223	\$634.28
April	17	46	\$9,559	\$562.29
May	28	83	\$17,141	\$612.16
June	16	64	\$10,614	\$663.35
Mo. Avg.	26	85	\$15,362	\$590.85
Annual Undup. ¹³	307	1,014	\$184,344	\$600.47

¹³ Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	77	25.1%	256	25.2%	102	33.2%	342	33.7%
Region 2 CSOs	63	20.5%	195	19.2%	103	33.6%	329	32.4%
Region 3 CSOs	64	20.8%	219	21.6%	102	33.2%	343	33.8%
CSCCs	103	33.6%	344	33.9%	N/A			
AL TSA (HCS)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
DDA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Tribal Locations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	307	100.0%	1,014	100.0%	307	100.0%	1,014	100.0%

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
COLVILLE	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	8	0.8%
KENNEWICK	10	3.3%	32	3.2%	18	5.9%	57	5.6%
MOSES LAKE	5	1.6%	17	1.7%	7	2.3%	22	2.2%
NEWPORT	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	9	2.9%	24	2.4%	14	4.6%	42	4.1%
SPOKANE TRENT	12	3.9%	32	3.2%	18	5.9%	52	5.1%
SUNNYSIDE	25	8.1%	93	9.2%	23	7.5%	85	8.4%
TOPPENISH	6	2.0%	25	2.5%	6	2.0%	25	2.5%
WALLA WALLA	2	0.7%	7	0.7%	2	0.7%	7	0.7%
WENATCHEE	2	0.7%	5	0.5%	2	0.7%	5	0.5%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	3	1.0%	12	1.2%	6	2.0%	27	2.7%
Region 1 Total	77	25.1%	256	25.2%	102	33.2%	342	33.7%

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	2	0.7%	7	0.7%	6	2.0%	19	1.9%
AUBURN	3	1.0%	8	0.8%	5	1.6%	13	1.3%
BELLINGHAM	9	2.9%	28	2.8%	11	3.6%	36	3.6%
BELLTOWN	3	1.0%	7	0.7%	2	0.7%	5	0.5%
CAPITOL HILL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	2	0.2%
EVERETT	10	3.3%	32	3.2%	17	5.5%	55	5.4%
FEDERAL WAY	3	1.0%	10	1.0%	6	2.0%	20	2.0%
KING EASTSIDE	2	0.7%	7	0.7%	4	1.3%	13	1.3%
KING NORTH	3	1.0%	10	1.0%	8	2.6%	26	2.6%
KING SOUTH	6	2.0%	20	2.0%	6	2.0%	22	2.2%
MT VERNON	6	2.0%	16	1.6%	8	2.6%	24	2.4%
OAK HARBOR	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
RAINIER	3	1.0%	6	0.6%	5	1.6%	14	1.4%
RENTON	2	0.7%	5	0.5%	5	1.6%	13	1.3%
SKY VALLEY	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
SMOKEY POINT	5	1.6%	22	2.2%	7	2.3%	32	3.2%
WHITE CENTER	4	1.3%	11	1.1%	10	3.3%	29	2.9%
Region 2 Total	63	20.5%	195	19.2%	103	33.6%	329	32.4%

CEAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	6	2.0%	22	2.2%	9	2.9%	41	4.0%
BREMERTON	10	3.3%	31	3.1%	12	3.9%	41	4.0%
CHEHALIS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	5	0.5%
COLUMBIA RIVER	9	2.9%	36	3.6%	19	6.2%	68	6.7%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	10	3.3%	32	3.2%	12	3.9%	36	3.6%
LAKESWOOD	9	2.9%	26	2.6%	10	3.3%	28	2.8%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	11	3.6%	37	3.6%	13	4.2%	43	4.2%
PIERCE EAST	2	0.7%	9	0.9%	7	2.3%	24	2.4%
PIERCE NORTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	8	0.8%
PIERCE SOUTH	4	1.3%	14	1.4%	12	3.9%	33	3.3%
PORT ANGELES	1	0.3%	4	0.4%	2	0.7%	6	0.6%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SHELTON	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	2	0.7%	5	0.5%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	1	0.3%	5	0.5%	1	0.3%	5	0.5%
Region 3 Total	64	20.8%	219	21.6%	102	33.2%	343	33.8%

CEAP Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC Central Sound	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Northeast	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Northwest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC South Sound	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Southeast	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Southwest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Virtual Case Management Center	103	33.6%	344	33.9%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	103	33.6%	344	33.9%

DDA Locations	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Locations Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Tribal Locations	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

CEAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	1	0.3%	2	0.2%	Lewis	2	0.7%	5	0.5%
Asotin	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	14	4.6%	43	4.2%	Mason	2	0.7%	5	0.5%
Chelan	2	0.7%	5	0.5%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	2	0.7%	6	0.6%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	19	6.2%	68	6.7%	Pend Oreille	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	30	9.8%	93	9.2%
Cowlitz	12	3.9%	36	3.6%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	8	2.6%	24	2.4%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	1	0.3%	5	0.5%
Franklin	4	1.3%	14	1.4%	Snohomish	31	10.1%	109	10.7%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	32	10.4%	94	9.3%
Grant	6	2.0%	20	2.0%	Stevens	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Grays Harbor	9	2.9%	41	4.0%	Thurston	13	4.2%	43	4.2%
Island	1	0.3%	3	0.3%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	2	0.7%	7	0.7%
King	52	16.9%	157	15.5%	Whatcom	11	3.6%	36	3.6%
Kitsap	12	3.9%	41	4.0%	Whitman	1	0.3%	3	0.3%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	35	11.4%	137	13.5%
Klickitat	2	0.7%	8	0.8%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	307	100.0%	1,014	100.0%

CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Total Clients	1,014	100.0%	392	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
Female	600	59.2%	299	76.3%
Male	414	40.8%	93	23.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	
Hispanic or Latino	354	34.9%	126	32.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino¹⁴	660	65.1%	266	67.9%
White	370	36.5%	158	40.3%
Black/African American	127	12.5%	51	13.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	53	5.2%	20	5.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	36	3.6%	15	3.8%
Two or More Races	42	4.1%	9	2.3%
Race Not Reported	32	3.2%	13	3.3%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	46	11.7%
Married	76	19.4%
Never Married	218	55.6%
Divorced	44	11.2%
Widowed	4	1.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	4	1.0%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
U.S. Citizen	895	88.3%	318	81.1%
Resident Noncitizen	37	3.6%	29	7.4%
U.S. National¹⁵	3	0.3%	3	0.8%
Undocumented Noncitizen¹⁶	76	7.5%	40	10.2%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3	0.3%	2	0.5%

¹⁴ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

¹⁵ U.S. National: A national of the United States or a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States (e.g., persons born in American Samoa or Swains Island).

¹⁶ CEAP is one of the few programs that an undocumented noncitizen is qualified to receive.


CEAP Client Demographics, SFY 2024 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 ¹⁷	101	10.0%	51	13.0%
Equal Access			All Adults	
Equal Access Needed			72	18.4%
Education Status			All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma			121	30.9%
High School Graduate or GED			170	43.4%
Some College or College Degree			92	23.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			9	2.3%
Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	7	0.7%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	116	11.4%		
6 – 10 Years Old	204	20.1%		
11 – 15 Years Old	214	21.1%		
16 – 17 Years Old	81	8.0%		
18 – 24 Years Old	49	4.8%	49	12.5%
25 – 34 Years Old	97	9.6%	97	24.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	183	18.0%	183	46.7%
45 – 54 Years Old	55	5.4%	55	14.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	8	0.8%	8	2.0%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Age of Children			9.9 Years	
Average Age of Adults			36.5 Years	
Length of Stay				
Average Length of Stay¹⁸			1.3 Months	

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Average cumulative months adult clients received CEAP since July 1997.

Selected Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) Characteristics, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024¹⁹

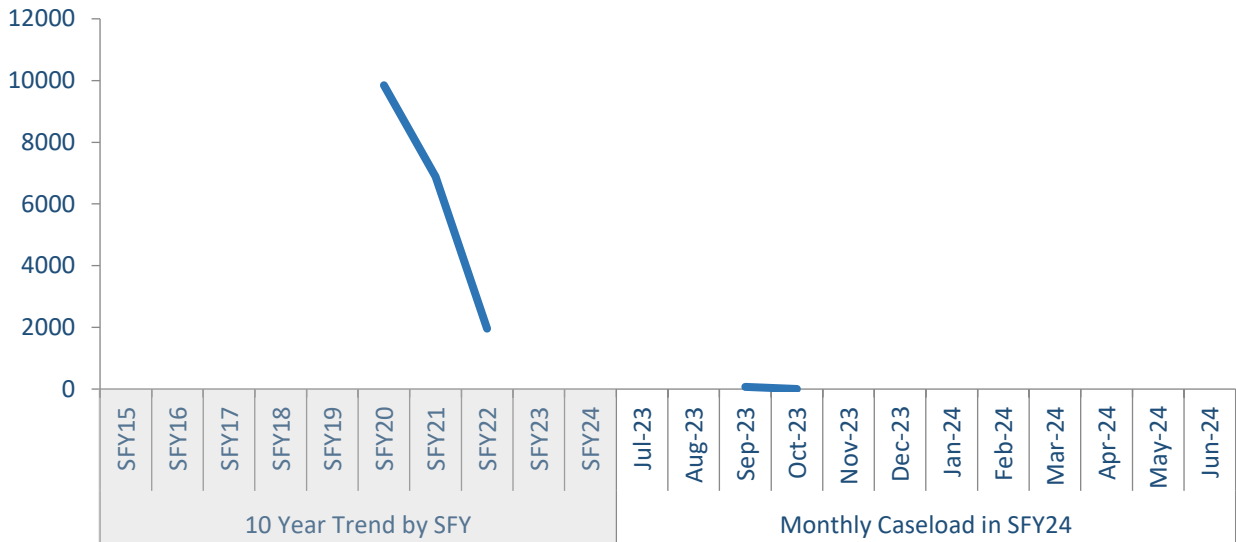
	SFY 2023	SFY 2024	Change
	(July 2022-June 2023)	(July 2023-June 2024)	
Annual Unduplicated Number of Total Cases	N/A	72	N/A
Annual Unduplicated Number of Total Persons	N/A	76	N/A
State Population²⁰	7,951,150	8,035,700	1.1% (Increase) 
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	N/A	<0.1%	N/A
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²¹	N/A	\$372.13 (\$232.67 - \$378.19)	N/A

¹⁹ Effective August 31, 2023 through September 29, 2023 the Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) was activated in certain counties due to wildfires, per Gov. Inslee's Emergency Proclamation. Households impacted by wildfires who live in the counties listed below may be eligible for DCAP: Spokane, Pend Oreille, and Whitman

²⁰ Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

²¹ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

DCAP Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024²²



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY15	N/A	SFY20	9847
SFY16	N/A	SFY21	6890
SFY17	N/A	SFY22	1,959
SFY18	N/A	SFY23	N/A
SFY19	N/A	SFY24	36

SFY 2024	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July			N/A	
August			N/A	
September	69	73	\$26,095	\$378.19
October	3	3	\$698	\$232.67
November			N/A	
December			N/A	
January			N/A	
February			N/A	
March			N/A	
April			N/A	
May			N/A	
June			N/A	
Mo. Avg.	36	38	\$13,397	\$372.13
Annual Undup.²³	72	76	\$26,793	\$372.13

²² The DCAP program is only periodically activated.

²³ Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

DCAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	59	81.9%	62	81.6%	68	94.4%	72	94.7%
Region 2 CSOs	1	1.4%	1	1.3%	1	1.4%	1	1.3%
Region 3 CSOs	3	4.2%	3	3.9%	3	4.2%	3	3.9%
CSCCs	9	12.5%	10	13.2%	N/A			
HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	72	100.0%	76	100.0%	72	100.0%	76	100.0%

DCAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	1.4%	1	1.3%	1	1.4%	1	1.3%
COLVILLE	1	1.4%	1	1.3%	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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOSES LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NEWPORT	1	1.4%	1	1.3%	2	2.8%	2	2.6%
OKANOGAN	2	2.8%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	1	1.4%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	32	44.4%	34	44.7%	37	51.4%	39	51.3%
SPOKANE TRENT	21	29.2%	22	28.9%	28	38.9%	30	39.5%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	59	81.9%	62	81.6%	68	94.4%	72	94.7%

DCAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AUBURN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELLINGHAM	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELLTOWN	1	1.4%	1	1.3%	1	1.4%	1	1.3%
CAPITOL HILL	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EVERETT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FEDERAL WAY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING EASTSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING NORTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING SOUTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MT VERNON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RENTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE CENTER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	1	1.4%	1	1.3%	1	1.4%	1	1.3%

DCAP Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BREMERTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LAKESWOOD	1	1.4%	1	1.3%	1	1.4%	1	1.3%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PIERCE EAST	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PIERCE NORTH	1	1.4%	1	1.3%	2	2.8%	2	2.6%
PIERCE SOUTH	1	1.4%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SHELTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	3	4.2%	3	3.9%	3	4.2%	3	3.9%

DCAP Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CSCC Central Sound	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Northeast	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Northwest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC South Sound	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Southeast	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Southwest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC Virtual Case Management Center	9	12.5%	10	13.2%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	9	12.5%	10	13.2%

DDA Locations	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Locations Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Tribal Locations	# of Cases	Office of Issuance		
		% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

DCAP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

AL TSA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS of Issuance			
	Cases	% of State Total	Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOSES LAKE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNNYSIDE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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

DCAP Caseload by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

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

DCAP Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2024 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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pend Oreille	2	2.8%	2	2.6%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	3	4.2%	3	3.9%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skagit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Snohomish	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	65	90.3%	69	90.8%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Thurston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	1	1.4%	1	1.3%	Whatcom	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kitsap	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Whitman	1	1.4%	1	1.3%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	72	100.0%	76	100.0%

DCAP Client Demographics, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	76	100.0%

Gender	All Clients	
Female	43	56.6%
Male	33	43.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	11	14.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino²⁴	65	85.5%
White	46	60.5%
Black/African American	2	2.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	6	7.9%
Two or More Races	5	6.6%
Race Not Reported	6	7.9%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	6	7.9%
Married	3	3.9%
Never Married	49	64.5%
Divorced	10	13.2%
Widowed	2	2.6%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	6	7.9%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	64	84.2%
Undocumented Noncitizen²⁵	11	14.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1	1.3%

²⁴ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

²⁵ DCAP is one of the few programs that an undocumented noncitizen is qualified to receive.

DCAP Client Demographics, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Homeless Status		
All Clients		
Homeless ²⁶	37	48.7%
Equal Access		
All Adults		
Equal Access Needed	16	21.1%
Education Status		
All Clients		
Less than a High School Diploma	25	32.9%
High School Graduate or GED	35	46.1%
Some College or College Degree	16	21.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%
Age		
All Clients		
< 1 Year Old		
1 – 5 Years Old		
6 – 10 Years Old		
11 – 15 Years Old		
16 – 17 Years Old		
18 – 24 Years Old	3	3.9%
25 – 34 Years Old	18	23.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	32	42.1%
45 – 54 Years Old	18	23.7%
55 – 64 Years Old	4	5.3%
65+ Years Old	1	1.3%
Average Age of Adults		
		40.5 Years

²⁶ 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.

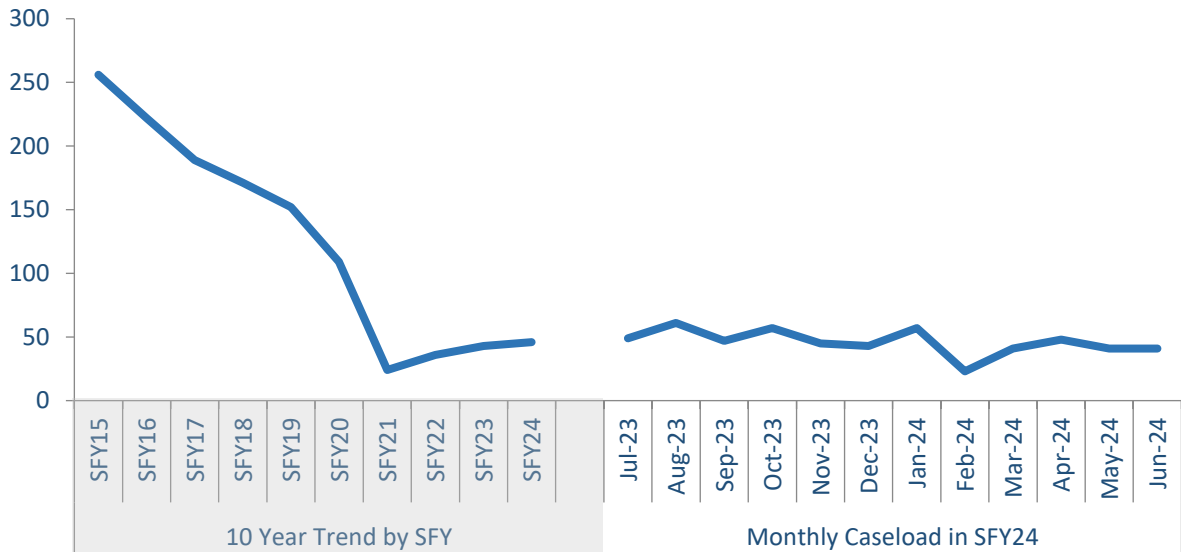
Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023	SFY 2024	Change	
	(July 2022-June 2023)	(July 2023-June 2024)		
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	43 (21 - 57)	46 (23 - 61)	7.0% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	147 (67 - 200)	150 (64 - 206)	2.0% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	55 (27 - 72)	57 (26 - 77)	3.6% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	93 (40 - 136)	93 (38 - 132)	No Change	=
State Population ²⁷	7,951,150	8,035,700	1.1% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Children as Percent of Recipients	63.3%	62.0%	-1.3% Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Persons Per Case	3.4	3.3	-0.1 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Children Per Case	2.2	2.0	-0.2 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Children Per Adult	1.7	1.6	-0.1 Point (Decrease)	↓
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²⁸	\$1,189.56 ((\$1,122.05 - \$1,231.19))	\$1,185.27 ((\$1,141.90 - \$1,219.98))	-0.4% (Decrease)	↓

²⁷ Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

²⁸ Payments not adjusted for refunds

DCA Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY15	256	SFY20	109
SFY16	222	SFY21	24
SFY17	189	SFY22	36
SFY18	171	SFY23	43
SFY19	152	SFY24	46

SFY 2024	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	49	170	\$59,305	\$1,210.30
August	61	206	\$71,083	\$1,165.30
September	47	143	\$55,605	\$1,183.09
October	57	202	\$67,046	\$1,176.25
November	45	145	\$54,763	\$1,216.96
December	43	138	\$50,032	\$1,163.53
January	57	190	\$67,355	\$1,181.66
February	23	64	\$28,059	\$1,219.98
March	41	121	\$46,818	\$1,141.90
April	48	173	\$57,504	\$1,197.99
May	41	121	\$46,869	\$1,143.14
June	41	123	\$49,828	\$1,215.32
Mo. Avg.	46	150	\$54,522	\$1,185.27
Annual Undup. ²⁹	553	1,796	\$654,268	\$1,183.12

²⁹ Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	171	30.9%	590	32.9%	170	30.7%	586	32.6%
Region 2 CSOs	142	25.7%	459	25.6%	142	25.7%	459	25.6%
Region 3 CSOs	239	43.2%	741	41.3%	241	43.6%	751	41.8%
CSCCs	1	0.2%	6	0.3%	N/A			
ALTSA (HCS)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
DDA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Tribal Locations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	553	100.0%	1,796	100.0%	553	100.0%	1,796	100.0%

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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%	6	0.3%	2	0.4%	6	0.3%
COLFAX	1	0.2%	4	0.2%	1	0.2%	4	0.2%
COLVILLE	1	0.2%	5	0.3%	1	0.2%	5	0.3%
ELLENSBURG	3	0.5%	9	0.5%	3	0.5%	9	0.5%
GOLDENDALE	2	0.4%	5	0.3%	2	0.4%	5	0.3%
KENNEWICK	23	4.2%	84	4.7%	23	4.2%	84	4.7%
MOSES LAKE	13	2.4%	47	2.6%	13	2.4%	47	2.6%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	34	6.1%	113	6.3%	37	6.7%	123	6.8%
SPOKANE TRENT	46	8.3%	160	8.9%	43	7.8%	150	8.4%
SUNNYSIDE	8	1.4%	30	1.7%	8	1.4%	30	1.7%
TOPPENISH	3	0.5%	14	0.8%	2	0.4%	10	0.6%
WALLA WALLA	5	0.9%	18	1.0%	5	0.9%	18	1.0%
WENATCHEE	6	1.1%	14	0.8%	6	1.1%	14	0.8%
WHITE SALMON	1	0.2%	3	0.2%	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
YAKIMA	23	4.2%	78	4.3%	23	4.2%	78	4.3%
Region 1 Total	171	30.9%	590	32.9%	170	30.7%	586	32.6%

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	10	1.8%	35	1.9%	10	1.8%	35	1.9%
AUBURN	19	3.4%	59	3.3%	19	3.4%	59	3.3%
BELLINGHAM	11	2.0%	32	1.8%	11	2.0%	32	1.8%
BELLTOWN	4	0.7%	13	0.7%	4	0.7%	13	0.7%
CAPITOL HILL	4	0.7%	10	0.6%	4	0.7%	10	0.6%
EVERETT	17	3.1%	61	3.4%	17	3.1%	61	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	12	2.2%	48	2.7%	12	2.2%	48	2.7%
KING EASTSIDE	8	1.4%	27	1.5%	8	1.4%	27	1.5%
KING NORTH	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
KING SOUTH	18	3.3%	64	3.6%	18	3.3%	64	3.6%
MT VERNON	8	1.4%	26	1.4%	7	1.3%	24	1.3%
OAK HARBOR	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	2	0.4%	4	0.2%
RAINIER	7	1.3%	20	1.1%	7	1.3%	20	1.1%
RENTON	5	0.9%	16	0.9%	5	0.9%	16	0.9%
SKY VALLEY	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
SMOKEY POINT	9	1.6%	25	1.4%	9	1.6%	25	1.4%
WHITE CENTER	7	1.3%	17	0.9%	7	1.3%	17	0.9%
Region 2 Total	142	25.7%	459	25.6%	142	25.7%	459	25.6%

DCA Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 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	7	1.3%	28	1.6%	7	1.3%	28	1.6%
BREMERTON	18	3.3%	57	3.2%	18	3.3%	57	3.2%
CHEHALIS	5	0.9%	13	0.7%	5	0.9%	13	0.7%
COLUMBIA RIVER	70	12.7%	233	13.0%	70	12.7%	233	13.0%
FORKS	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
KELSO	22	4.0%	71	4.0%	22	4.0%	71	4.0%
LAKWOOD	37	6.7%	105	5.8%	36	6.5%	103	5.7%
LONG BEACH	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
OLYMPIA	19	3.4%	51	2.8%	20	3.6%	55	3.1%
PIERCE EAST	20	3.6%	68	3.8%	20	3.6%	68	3.8%
PIERCE NORTH	11	2.0%	36	2.0%	11	2.0%	36	2.0%
PIERCE SOUTH	17	3.1%	43	2.4%	19	3.4%	51	2.8%
PORT ANGELES	1	0.2%	4	0.2%	1	0.2%	4	0.2%
PORT TOWNSEND	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
SHELTON	8	1.4%	23	1.3%	8	1.4%	23	1.3%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	1	0.2%	3	0.2%	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Region 3 Total	239	43.2%	741	41.3%	241	43.6%	751	41.8%

DCA Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2024 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# 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 Virtual Case Management Center	1	0.2%	6	0.3%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	1	0.18%	6	0.33%

DDA Locations	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Locations Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

DCA Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot

ALTA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS Office 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%
TOPPENISH HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

ALTA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS Office 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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

DCA Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

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

DCA Caseload by County of Residence, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	3	0.5%	8	0.4%	Lewis	5	0.9%	13	0.7%
Asotin	2	0.4%	6	0.3%	Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	14	2.5%	53	3.0%	Mason	8	1.4%	23	1.3%
Chelan	5	0.9%	11	0.6%	Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	2	0.4%	6	0.3%	Pacific	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Clark	70	12.7%	233	13.0%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	Pierce	86	15.6%	258	14.4%
Cowlitz	22	4.0%	71	4.0%	San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	1	0.2%	3	0.2%	Skagit	7	1.3%	24	1.3%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Skamania	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Franklin	9	1.6%	31	1.7%	Snohomish	37	6.7%	123	6.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	80	14.5%	273	15.2%
Grant	10	1.8%	39	2.2%	Stevens	1	0.2%	5	0.3%
Grays Harbor	7	1.3%	28	1.6%	Thurston	20	3.6%	55	3.1%
Island	2	0.4%	4	0.2%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	0.2%	2	0.1%	Walla Walla	4	0.7%	16	0.9%
King	85	15.4%	276	15.4%	Whatcom	11	2.0%	32	1.8%
Kitsap	18	3.3%	57	3.2%	Whitman	1	0.2%	4	0.2%
Kittitas	3	0.5%	9	0.5%	Yakima	33	6.0%	118	6.6%
Klickitat	3	0.5%	8	0.4%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	553	100.0%	1,796	100.0%

DCA Client Demographics, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Adults
Total Clients	1,796	100.0%	705	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults	
Female	1,047	58.3%	527	74.8%
Male	749	41.7%	178	25.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults	
Hispanic or Latino	478	26.6%	140	19.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino³⁰	1,318	73.4%	565	80.1%
White	711	39.6%	323	45.8%
Black/African American	280	15.6%	109	15.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	112	6.2%	50	7.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	70	3.9%	31	4.4%
Two or More Races	79	4.4%	28	4.0%
Race Not Reported	66	3.7%	24	3.4%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	57	8.1%
Married	183	26.0%
Never Married	344	48.8%
Divorced	114	16.2%
Widowed	7	1.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults	
U.S. Citizen	1,706	95.0%	645	91.5%
Resident Noncitizen	89	5.0%	59	8.4%
U.S. National³¹	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

³⁰ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

³¹ 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 2024 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 ³²	84	4.7%	34	4.8%
Equal Access			All Adults	
Equal Access Needed			69	9.8%
Education Status			All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma			111	15.7%
High School Graduate or GED			310	44.0%
Some College or College Degree			277	39.3%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			7	1.0%
Age	All Clients		All Adults	
< 1 Year Old	53	3.0%	N/A	
1 – 5 Years Old	338	18.8%		
6 – 10 Years Old	320	17.8%		
11 – 15 Years Old	295	16.4%		
16 – 17 Years Old	85	4.7%		
18 – 24 Years Old	79	4.4%	79	11.2%
25 – 34 Years Old	308	17.1%	308	43.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	230	12.8%	230	32.6%
45 – 54 Years Old	78	4.3%	78	11.1%
55 – 64 Years Old	10	0.6%	10	1.4%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Average Age of Children			8.1 Years	
Average Age of Adults			34.4 Years	
Length of Stay				
Average Length of Stay³³			1.9 Months	

³² 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.

³³ Average cumulative number of months adult clients received DCA since July 1997.

Selected Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Program Characteristics, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024³⁴

	SFY 2023 (July 2022-June 2023)	SFY 2024 (July 2023-June 2024)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	471 (455 - 495)	490 (453 - 566)	4.0% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	482 (462 - 509)	498 (454 - 604)	3.3% (Increase)	↑
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	471 (453 - 494)	486 (447 - 570)	3.2% (Increase)	↑
State Population ³⁵	7,951,150	8,035,700	1.1% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ^{36, 37}	\$39.19 (\$37.75 - \$40.99)	\$49.19 (\$38.60 - \$80.02)	25.5% (Increase)	↑

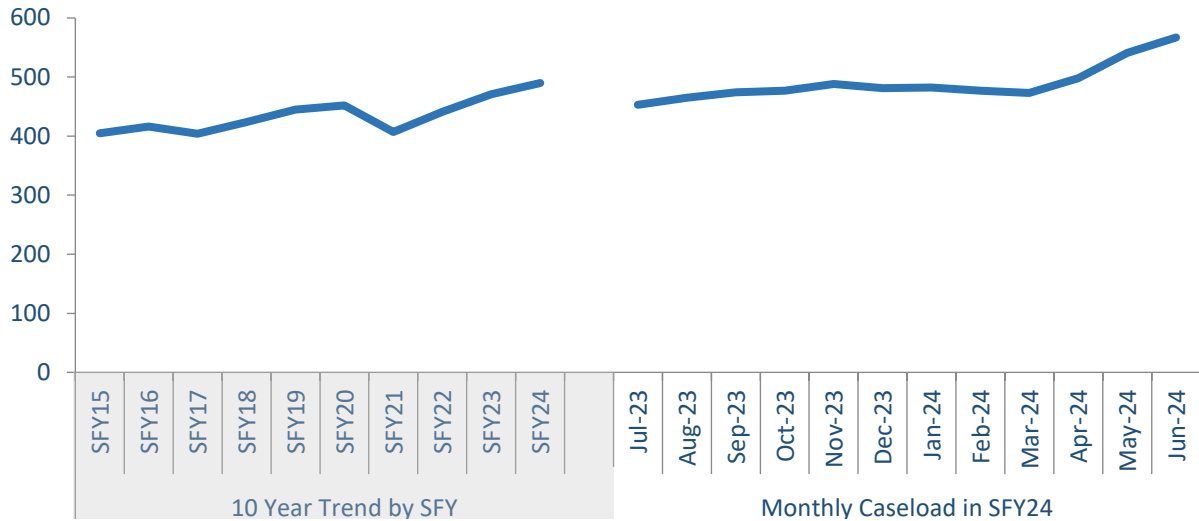
³⁴ In the 2024 ESA Briefing Book, SSI clients in long-term medical programs served by ALTSA have been added to the OAR population. This results in an additional caseload both for SFY 2024 and in historical years.

³⁵ Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

³⁶ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

³⁷ Effective April 1, 2024, [ESSB 5950](#) expanded OAR services to HEN referral recipients, added new services and increased payment standards for many existing services.

OAR Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024³⁸



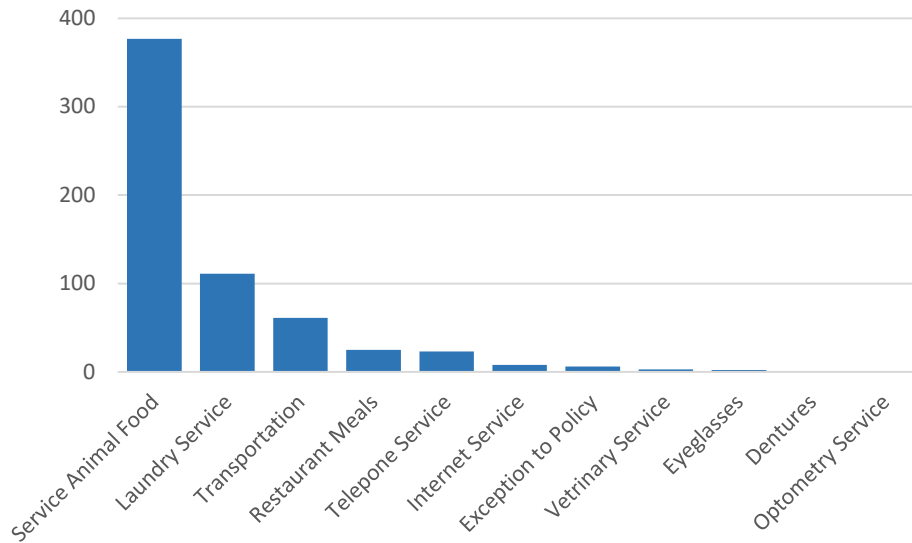
SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY15	405	SFY20	452
SFY16	416	SFY21	407
SFY17	404	SFY22	441
SFY18	424	SFY23	471
SFY19	445	SFY24	490

SFY 2024	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	453	454	\$17,486	\$38.60
August	465	467	\$18,212	\$39.16
September	474	475	\$18,511	\$39.05
October	477	481	\$19,857	\$41.63
November	488	490	\$19,353	\$39.66
December	481	484	\$19,230	\$39.98
January	482	486	\$19,409	\$40.27
February	477	480	\$19,279	\$40.42
March	473	481	\$18,818	\$39.79
April	498	513	\$34,754	\$69.79
May	541	563	\$43,290	\$80.02
June	566	604	\$41,035	\$72.50
Mo. Avg.	490	498	\$24,103	\$49.19
Annual Undup. ³⁹	795	822	\$289,232	\$363.81

³⁸ In the 2024 ESA Briefing Book, SSI clients in long-term medical programs served by ALTSA have been added to the OAR population. This results in an additional caseload both for SFY 2024 and in historical years.

³⁹ Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

Average Monthly OAR Caseload by Service Type⁴⁰, SFY 2024



OAR Case Type	Average Monthly OAR Caseload # of Cases
Service Animal Food	377
Laundry Service	111
Transportation	61
Restaurant Meals	25
Telephone Service	23
Internet Service	8
Exception to Policy	6
Veterinary Service	3
Eyeglasses	2
Dentures	1
Optometry Service	1
Boarding for Service Animal	0
Hearing Aids	0
Home-delivered meals	0

⁴⁰ 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 2024 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	113	20.0%	115	19.0%	178	31.4%	180	29.8%
Region 2 CSOs	65	11.5%	70	11.6%	232	41.0%	234	38.7%
Region 3 CSOs	90	15.9%	121	20.0%	156	27.6%	190	31.5%
CSCCs	130	23.0%	130	21.5%	N/A			
ALTA (HCS)	160	28.3%	160	26.5%				
DDA	8	1.4%	8	1.3%				
Tribal Locations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	566	100.0%	604	100.0%	566	100.0%	604	100.0%

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
COLVILLE	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
ELLENSBURG	8	1.4%	8	1.3%	10	1.8%	10	1.7%
GOLDENDALE	10	1.8%	11	1.8%	10	1.8%	11	1.8%
KENNEWICK	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	5	0.9%	5	0.8%
MOSES LAKE	39	6.9%	40	6.6%	45	8.0%	46	7.6%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	3	0.5%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	29	5.1%	29	4.8%	50	8.8%	50	8.3%
SPOKANE TRENT	20	3.5%	20	3.3%	39	6.9%	39	6.5%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	5	0.9%	5	0.8%
WHITE SALMON	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
YAKIMA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.7%	4	0.7%
Region 1 Total	113	20.0%	115	19.0%	178	31.4%	180	29.8%

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	4	0.7%	7	1.2%	13	2.3%	13	2.2%
AUBURN	4	0.7%	4	0.7%	10	1.8%	10	1.7%
BELLINGHAM	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	38	6.7%	38	6.3%
BELLTOWN	5	0.9%	5	0.8%	11	1.9%	11	1.8%
CAPITOL HILL	5	0.9%	7	1.2%	8	1.4%	10	1.7%
EVERETT	12	2.1%	12	2.0%	53	9.4%	53	8.8%
FEDERAL WAY	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	6	1.1%	6	1.0%
KING EASTSIDE	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	10	1.8%	10	1.7%
KING NORTH	5	0.9%	5	0.8%	8	1.4%	8	1.3%
KING SOUTH	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	6	1.1%	6	1.0%
MT VERNON	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	24	4.2%	24	4.0%
OAK HARBOR	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	3	0.5%	3	0.5%
RAINIER	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	5	0.9%	5	0.8%
RENTON	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	4	0.7%
SKY VALLEY	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	4	0.7%	4	0.7%
SMOKEY POINT	8	1.4%	8	1.3%	22	3.9%	22	3.6%
WHITE CENTER	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	7	1.2%	7	1.2%
Region 2 Total	65	11.5%	70	11.6%	232	41.0%	234	38.7%

OAR Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	12	2.1%	24	4.0%	22	3.9%	34	5.6%
BREMERTON	4	0.7%	4	0.7%	9	1.6%	9	1.5%
CHEHALIS	7	1.2%	8	1.3%	10	1.8%	11	1.8%
COLUMBIA RIVER	15	2.7%	24	4.0%	26	4.6%	35	5.8%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	6	1.1%	6	1.0%
LAKESWOOD	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	10	1.8%	10	1.7%
LONG BEACH	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
OLYMPIA	12	2.1%	21	3.5%	23	4.1%	35	5.8%
PIERCE EAST	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	6	1.1%	6	1.0%
PIERCE NORTH	5	0.9%	5	0.8%	11	1.9%	11	1.8%
PIERCE SOUTH	19	3.4%	19	3.1%	19	3.4%	19	3.1%
PORT ANGELES	4	0.7%	4	0.7%	5	0.9%	5	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
SHELTON	4	0.7%	4	0.7%	6	1.1%	6	1.0%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	90	15.9%	121	20.0%	156	27.6%	190	31.5%

OAR Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2024 Snapshot

Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC)	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# 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 Virtual Case Management Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	130	23.0%	130	21.5%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	130	23.0%	130	21.5%

DDA Locations	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	8	1.4%	8	1.3%
DDA Locations Total	8	1.4%	8	1.3%

Tribal Locations	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot

ALTA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE HCS	3	0.5%	3	0.5%
ELLENSBURG HCS	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
MOSES LAKE HCS	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
OKANOGAN HCS	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
SPOKANE HCS	18	3.2%	18	3.0%
TOPPENISH HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TRI-CITIES HCS	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
WALLA WALLA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE HCS	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
YAKIMA HCS	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
Region 1 Total	30	5.3%	30	5.0%

ALTA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS Office of Issuance ⁴¹			
	# 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	111	19.6%	111	18.4%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	111	19.6%	111	18.4%

⁴¹ HCS Region 2 merged caseloads under Holgate HCS site. Other physical offices exist and serve clients but cases may not be recorded under those offices.

OAR Caseload by Home and Community Services Office (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

ALISA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS Office of Issuance ⁴²			
	# 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	19	3.4%	19	3.1%
KELSO HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEILACOOM HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	19	3.4%	19	3.1%

⁴² HCS Region 3 merged caseloads under Chehalis HCS site. Other physical offices exist and serve clients but cases may not be recorded under those offices.

OAR Caseload by County of Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	2	0.4%	2	0.3%	Lewis	10	1.8%	11	1.8%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Lincoln	3	0.5%	3	0.5%
Benton	4	0.7%	4	0.7%	Mason	6	1.1%	6	1.0%
Chelan	4	0.7%	4	0.7%	Okanogan	3	0.5%	3	0.5%
Clallam	5	0.9%	5	0.8%	Pacific	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
Clark	26	4.6%	35	5.8%	Pend Oreille	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Pierce	46	8.1%	46	7.6%
Cowlitz	6	1.1%	6	1.0%	San Juan	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Douglas	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	Skagit	23	4.1%	23	3.8%
Ferry	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	Snohomish	91	16.1%	91	15.1%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	Spokane	87	15.4%	87	14.4%
Grant	42	7.4%	43	7.1%	Stevens	2	0.4%	2	0.3%
Grays Harbor	22	3.9%	34	5.6%	Thurston	23	4.1%	35	5.8%
Island	3	0.5%	3	0.5%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	76	13.4%	78	12.9%	Whatcom	38	6.7%	38	6.3%
Kitsap	9	1.6%	9	1.5%	Whitman	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Kittitas	10	1.8%	10	1.7%	Yakima	4	0.7%	4	0.7%
Klickitat	11	1.9%	12	2.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	566	100.0%	604	100.0%

OAR Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	604	100.0%
Total Adults	570	94.4%

Gender	All Clients	
Female	396	65.6%
Male	207	34.3%
Unknown	1	0.2%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	69	11.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino⁴³	535	88.6%
White	405	67.1%
Black/African American	35	5.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	27	4.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	26	4.3%
Two or More Races	10	1.7%
Race Not Reported	32	5.3%

Marital Status	All Adults	
Separated	46	8.1%
Married	45	7.9%
Never Married	243	42.6%
Divorced	202	35.4%
Widowed	33	5.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1	0.2%

Citizenship Status	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	575	95.2%
Resident Noncitizen	29	4.8%
U.S. National⁴⁴	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

⁴³ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

⁴⁴ 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 2024 Snapshot (continued)

<u>All Clients</u>		
Characteristic	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Homeless Status		
<u>All Clients</u>		
Homeless ⁴⁵	106	17.5%
Equal Access		
<u>All Adults</u>		
Equal Access Needed	373	61.8%
Education Status		
<u>All Adults</u>		
Less than a High School Diploma	119	20.9%
High School Graduate or GED	272	47.7%
Some College or College Degree	166	29.1%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	13	2.3%
Age		
<u>All Clients</u>		
< 1 Year Old	1	0.2%
1 – 5 Years Old	5	0.8%
6 – 10 Years Old	11	1.8%
11 – 15 Years Old	12	2.0%
16 – 17 Years Old	5	0.8%
18 – 24 Years Old	22	3.6%
25 – 34 Years Old	55	9.1%
35 – 44 Years Old	92	15.2%
45 – 54 Years Old	122	20.2%
55 – 64 Years Old	143	23.7%
65+ Years Old	136	22.5%
Average Age of Clients		
		53.0 Years

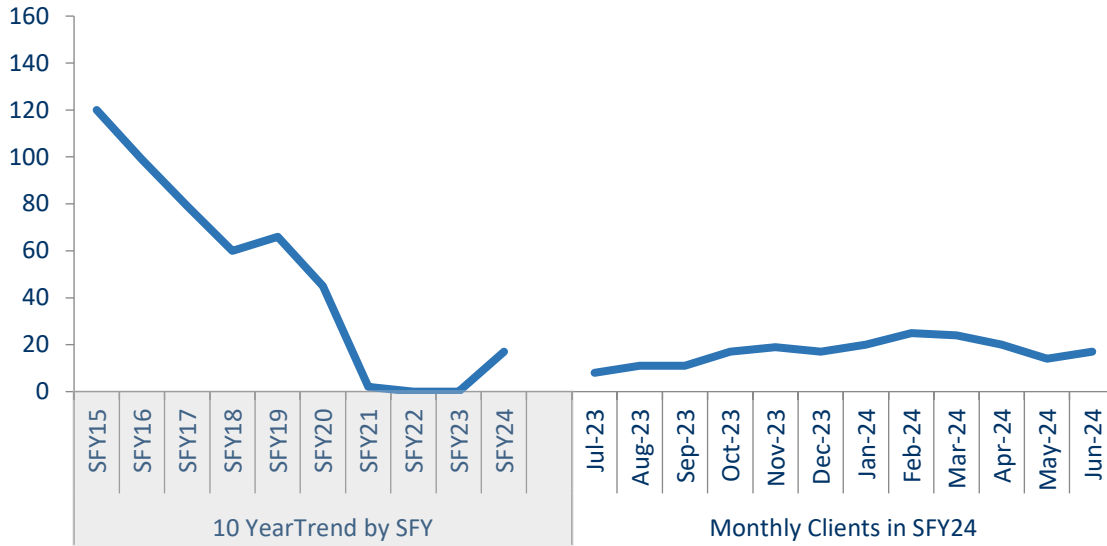
⁴⁵ Homeless is defined (based on the self-reported living arrangement code in ACES) as: homeless without housing, homeless with housing (staying temporarily with family or friends—commonly referred to as "couch surfing"), emergency shelter, or domestic violence shelter.

Selected Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) Program Characteristics, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023 (July 2012-June 2023)	SFY 2024 (July 2023-June 2024)	Change	
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	0 (0 - 0)	17 (8 - 25)	N/A	
State Population ⁴⁶ 18 and Over	6,255,743	6,341,261	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Population Age 18 and Over	<0.1%	<0.1%	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)	\$0.00 (\$0.00 - \$0.00)	\$395.27 (\$307.00 - \$450.00)	N/A	

⁴⁶ Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

PWA Clients, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY15	120	SFY20	45
SFY16	99	SFY 21	2
SFY17	79	SFY22	0
SFY18	60	SFY23	0
SFY19	66	SFY 24	17

SFY 2024	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	8	\$3,198	\$399.75
August	11	\$3,846	\$349.64
September	11	\$4,465	\$405.91
October	17	\$5,219	\$307.00
November	19	\$7,426	\$390.84
December	17	\$6,235	\$366.76
January	20	\$8,548	\$427.40
February	25	\$9,686	\$387.44
March	24	\$10,072	\$419.67
April	20	\$8,184	\$409.20
May	14	\$6,300	\$450.00
June	17	\$7,060	\$415.29
Mo. Avg.	17	\$6,687	\$395.27
Annual Undup. ⁴⁷	52	\$80,239	\$1,543.06

⁴⁷ Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

Overview	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	11	21.2%	11	21.2%
Region 2 CSOs	18	34.6%	18	34.6%
Region 3 CSOs	23	44.2%	23	44.2%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	N/A	
ALTSA (HCS)	0	0.0%		
DDA	0	0.0%		
Tribal Locations	0	0.0%		
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	52	100.0%	52	100.0%

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLFAX	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLVILLE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ELLENSBURG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GOLDENDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KENNEWICK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MEDICAL LAKE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOSES LAKE	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
NEWPORT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OKANOGAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
REPUBLIC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPOKANE MAPLE	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
SPOKANE TRENT	7	13.5%	7	13.5%
SUNNYSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOPPENISH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WALLA WALLA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WENATCHEE	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
WHITE SALMON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
YAKIMA	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
Region 1 Total	11	21.2%	11	21.2%

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
AUBURN	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
BELLINGHAM	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELLTOWN	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
CAPITOL HILL	2	3.8%	2	3.8%
EVERETT	2	3.8%	2	3.8%
FEDERAL WAY	2	3.8%	2	3.8%
KING EASTSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING NORTH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KING SOUTH	3	5.8%	3	5.8%
MT VERNON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OAK HARBOR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RAINIER	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
RENTON	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
SKY VALLEY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SMOKEY POINT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WHITE CENTER	4	7.7%	4	7.7%
Region 2 Total	18	34.6%	18	34.6%

PWA Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
BREMERTON	3	5.8%	3	5.8%
CHEHALIS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
COLUMBIA RIVER	4	7.7%	4	7.7%
FORKS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KELSO	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
LAKEWOOD	4	7.7%	4	7.7%
LONG BEACH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA	4	7.7%	4	7.7%
PIERCE EAST	3	5.8%	3	5.8%
PIERCE NORTH	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
PIERCE SOUTH	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
PORT ANGELES	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PORT TOWNSEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SHELTON	1	1.9%	1	1.9%
SOUTH BEND	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
STEVENSON	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	23	44.2%	23	44.2%

PWA Clients by County of Residence, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	0	0.0%	Lewis	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	Lincoln	0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%	Mason	1	1.9%
Chelan	1	1.9%	Okanogan	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	Pacific	0	0.0%
Clark	4	7.7%	Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	Pierce	9	17.3%
Cowlitz	1	1.9%	San Juan	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	Skagit	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	Skamania	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	Snohomish	3	5.8%
Garfield	0	0.0%	Spokane	8	15.4%
Grant	1	1.9%	Stevens	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	1	1.9%	Thurston	4	7.7%
Island	0	0.0%	Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	Walla Walla	0	0.0%
King	15	28.8%	Whatcom	0	0.0%
Kitsap	3	5.8%	Whitman	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	Yakima	1	1.9%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	52	100.0%

PWA Client Demographics, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	52	100.0%

Gender		
	All Clients	
Female	52	100.0%
Male	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%

Ethnicity and Race		
	All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	9	17.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino⁴⁸	43	82.7%
White	20	38.5%
Black/African American	14	26.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	5.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	7.7%
Two or More Races	1	1.9%
Race Not Reported	1	1.9%

Marital Status		
	All Clients	
Separated	4	7.7%
Married	2	3.8%
Never Married	38	73.1%
Divorced	8	15.4%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

Citizenship Status		
	All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	50	96.2%
Resident Noncitizen	2	3.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%

⁴⁸ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

PWA Client Demographics, SFY 2024 Annual Unduplicated (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Homeless Status		
All Clients		
Homeless ⁴⁹	10	19.2%
Equal Access		
All Adults		
Equal Access Needed	18	34.6%
Education Status		
All Clients		
Less than a High School Diploma	11	21.2%
High School Graduate or GED	22	42.3%
Some College or College Degree	19	36.5%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%
Age		
All Clients		
< 18 Years Old	N/A	N/A
18 – 24 Years Old	0	0.0%
25 – 34 Years Old	31	59.6%
35 – 44 Years Old	20	38.5%
45 – 54 Years Old	1	1.9%
55 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%
Average Age of Clients		
		34.5 Years
Length of Stay⁵⁰		
Average Length of Stay		6.3 Months

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ Average Length of Stay Since November 2011

Selected State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program Characteristics⁵¹, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023	SFY 2024	Change	
	(July 2022-June 2023)	(July 2023-June 2024)		
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	41,290 (40,644 - 41,782)	42,369 (41,838 - 42,726)	2.6% (Increase)	↑
State Population⁵²	7,951,150	8,035,700	1.1% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Total Population	0.5%	0.5%	No Change	=
State Population Age 18 and Over	6,255,743	6,341,261	1.4% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Population Age 18 and Over	0.7%	0.7%	No Change	=
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)⁵³	\$38.25 (\$38.25 - \$38.26)	\$37.56 (\$35.50 - \$38.25)	-1.8% (Decrease)	↓

⁵¹ 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.

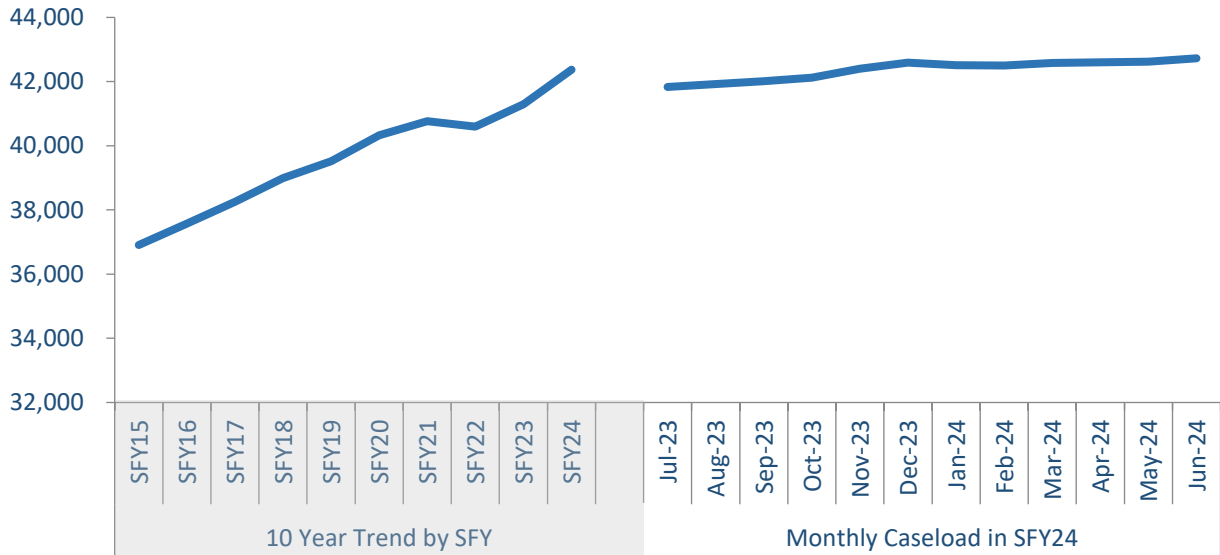
At the inception of the SSP program until 2002, Washington state has paid SSA to administer the program. The 2002 Washington State Legislature redirected the funding for SSP. It was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), Children's Administration, and the Economic Services 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.

⁵² Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

⁵³ Payments not adjusted for refunds.

SSP Clients, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Monthly Average Clients	SFY	Monthly Average Clients
SFY15	36,908	SFY20	40,331
SFY16	37,577	SFY21	40,764
SFY17	38,254	SFY22	40,592
SFY18	38,996	SFY23	41,290
SFY19	39,522	SFY24	42,369

SFY 2024	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Client
July	41,838	\$1,600,415	\$38.25
August	41,923	\$1,603,628	\$38.25
September	42,014	\$1,607,186	\$38.25
October	42,120	\$1,611,240	\$38.25
November	42,398	\$1,621,759	\$38.25
December	42,587	\$1,629,026	\$38.25
January	42,512	\$1,626,081	\$38.25
February	42,504	\$1,625,928	\$38.25
March	42,582	\$1,628,759	\$38.25
April	42,603	\$1,512,624	\$35.51
May	42,621	\$1,513,121	\$35.50
June	42,726	\$1,516,848	\$35.50
Mo. Avg.	42,369	\$1,591,385	\$37.56
Annual Undup.⁵⁴	47,333	\$19,096,614	\$403.45

⁵⁴ Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

Overview	Office of Issuance		Office of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Region 1 CSOs	1,815	4.2%	8,521	19.9%
Region 2 CSOs	4,451	10.4%	21,497	50.3%
Region 3 CSOs	2,592	6.1%	12,702	29.7%
CSCCs	15,579	36.5%	N/A	
ALTSA (HCS)	17,818	41.7%		
DDA	471	1.1%		
Tribal Locations	0	0.0%		
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	6	<0.1%
State Total	42,726	100.0%	42,726	100.0%

SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 1 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON	23	0.1%	114	0.3%
COLFAX	34	0.1%	119	0.3%
COLVILLE	69	0.2%	298	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	18	<0.1%	128	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	23	0.1%	89	0.2%
KENNEWICK	309	0.7%	1,294	3.0%
MOSES LAKE	129	0.3%	539	1.3%
NEWPORT	36	0.1%	146	0.3%
OKANOGAN	55	0.1%	318	0.7%
REPUBLIC	18	<0.1%	73	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	201	0.5%	1,268	3.0%
SPOKANE TRENT	382	0.9%	1,839	4.3%
SUNNYSIDE	67	0.2%	257	0.6%
TOPPENISH	70	0.2%	275	0.6%
WALLA WALLA	76	0.2%	320	0.7%
WENATCHEE	108	0.3%	448	1.0%
WHITE SALMON	8	<0.1%	42	0.1%
YAKIMA	189	0.4%	954	2.2%
Region 1 Total	1,815	4.2%	8,521	19.9%

SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 2 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD	459	1.1%	1,727	4.0%
AUBURN	215	0.5%	1,157	2.7%
BELLINGHAM	328	0.8%	1,210	2.8%
BELLTOWN	182	0.4%	1,443	3.4%
CAPITOL HILL	171	0.4%	1,104	2.6%
EVERETT	293	0.7%	1,457	3.4%
FEDERAL WAY	184	0.4%	995	2.3%
KING EASTSIDE	570	1.3%	2,117	5.0%
KING NORTH	274	0.6%	1,571	3.7%
KING SOUTH	345	0.8%	1,705	4.0%
MT VERNON	136	0.3%	618	1.4%
OAK HARBOR	46	0.1%	199	0.5%
RAINIER	278	0.7%	1,580	3.7%
RENTON	360	0.8%	1,630	3.8%
SKY VALLEY	108	0.3%	329	0.8%
SMOKEY POINT	142	0.3%	702	1.6%
WHITE CENTER	360	0.8%	1,953	4.6%
Region 2 Total	4,451	10.4%	21,497	50.3%

SSP Clients by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance		CSO of Residence	
	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	127	0.3%	612	1.4%
BREMERTON	199	0.5%	926	2.2%
CHEHALIS	110	0.3%	510	1.2%
COLUMBIA RIVER	487	1.1%	2,506	5.9%
FORKS	17	<0.1%	75	0.2%
KELSO	145	0.3%	691	1.6%
LAKEWOOD	240	0.6%	1,120	2.6%
LONG BEACH	19	<0.1%	82	0.2%
OLYMPIA	262	0.6%	1,252	2.9%
PIERCE EAST	317	0.7%	1,170	2.7%
PIERCE NORTH	235	0.6%	1,306	3.1%
PIERCE SOUTH	277	0.6%	1,457	3.4%
PORT ANGELES	50	0.1%	354	0.8%
PORT TOWNSEND	32	0.1%	184	0.4%
SHELTON	57	0.1%	328	0.8%
SOUTH BEND	14	<0.1%	92	0.2%
STEVENSON	4	<0.1%	37	0.1%
Region 3 Total	2,592	6.1%	12,702	29.7%

SSP Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2024 Snapshot

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 South Sound	0	0.0%
CSCC Southeast	0	0.0%
CSCC Southwest	0	0.0%
CSCC Virtual Case Management Center	1	<0.1%
CSCC WASHCAP	15,578	36.5%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	15,579	36.5%

DDA Locations	Office of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	471	1.1%
DDA Locations Total	471	1.1%

Tribal Locations	Office of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	0	0.0%

SSP Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot⁵⁵

ALTSA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 1	HCS Office of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
CLARKSTON HCS	79	0.2%
COLVILLE HCS	114	0.3%
ELLENSBURG HCS	51	0.1%
MEDICAL LAKE HCS	20	<0.1%
MOSES LAKE HCS	220	0.5%
OKANOGAN HCS	95	0.2%
SPOKANE HCS	1,317	3.1%
TOPPENISH HCS	222	0.5%
TRI-CITIES HCS	563	1.3%
WALLA WALLA HCS	73	0.2%
WENATCHEE HCS	97	0.2%
YAKIMA HCS	209	0.5%
Region 1 Total	3,060	7.2%

ALTSA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 2	HCS Office of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ALDERWOOD HCS	1	<0.1%
BELLINGHAM HCS	0	0.0%
EVERETT HCS	3	<0.1%
HOLGATE HCS	10,119	23.7%
MOUNT VERNON HCS	1	<0.1%
SMOKEY POINT HCS	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	10,124	23.7%

⁵⁵ The population reflected in the data includes those cases that receive a State Supplemental Payment to supplement the Personal Needs Allowance authorized in [RCW 74.09.340](#).

SSP Clients by Home and Community Services Offices (HCS), June 2024 Snapshot⁵⁶ (continued)

ALTSA Home and Community Service Offices (HCS) – Region 3	HCS Office of Issuance	
	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN HCS	0	0.0%
BREMERTON HCS	0	0.0%
CHEHALIS HCS	4,629	10.8%
KELSO HCS	0	0.0%
OLYMPIA HCS	4	<0.1%
PORT ANGELES HCS	0	0.0%
STEILACOOM HCS	0	0.0%
TACOMA HCS	0	0.0%
VANCOUVER HCS	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	4,633	10.8%

⁵⁶ The population reflected in the data includes those cases that receive a State Supplemental Payment to supplement the Personal Needs Allowance authorized in [RCW 74.09.340](#).

SSP Clients by County of Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

County	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	97	0.2%	Lewis	507	1.2%
Asotin	106	0.2%	Lincoln	66	0.2%
Benton	859	2.0%	Mason	327	0.8%
Chelan	319	0.7%	Okanogan	316	0.7%
Clallam	426	1.0%	Pacific	174	0.4%
Clark	2,509	5.9%	Pend Oreille	141	0.3%
Columbia	34	0.1%	Pierce	5,046	11.8%
Cowlitz	669	1.6%	San Juan	49	0.1%
Douglas	126	0.3%	Skagit	562	1.3%
Ferry	75	0.2%	Skamania	39	0.1%
Franklin	434	1.0%	Snohomish	4,207	9.8%
Garfield	8	<0.1%	Spokane	3,036	7.1%
Grant	455	1.1%	Stevens	295	0.7%
Grays Harbor	603	1.4%	Thurston	1,250	2.9%
Island	201	0.5%	Wahkiakum	20	<0.1%
Jefferson	186	0.4%	Walla Walla	282	0.7%
King	15,237	35.7%	Whatcom	1,208	2.8%
Kitsap	928	2.2%	Whitman	116	0.3%
Kittitas	129	0.3%	Yakima	1,482	3.5%
Klickitat	131	0.3%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	71	0.2%

	# of Clients	% of Total
State Total	42,726	100.0%

SSP Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	42,726	100.0%
Total Adults	42,652	99.8%

Gender		All Clients	
Female	27,376	64.1%	
Male	15,350	35.9%	
Unknown	0	0.0%	

Ethnicity and Race		All Clients	
Hispanic or Latino	3,537	8.3%	
Not Hispanic or Latino ⁵⁷	39,189	91.7%	
White	20,696	48.4%	
Black/African American	3,322	7.8%	
Asian/Pacific Islander	10,524	24.6%	
American Indian/Alaska Native	870	2.0%	
Two or More Races	424	1.0%	
Race Not Reported	3,353	7.8%	

Marital Status		All Adults	
Separated	3,246	7.6%	
Married	10,175	23.9%	
Never Married	9,382	22.0%	
Divorced	10,700	25.1%	
Widowed	8,678	20.3%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	471	1.1%	

Citizenship Status		All Clients	
U.S. Citizen	36,771	86.1%	
Resident Noncitizen	5,806	13.6%	
U.S. National ⁵⁸	149	0.3%	
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	

⁵⁷ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

⁵⁸ 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 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Characteristic	All Clients	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Homeless Status		
Homeless ⁵⁹	1,143	2.7%
Equal Access		
Equal Access Needed	21,013	49.2%
Education Status		
Less than a High School Diploma	11,466	26.9%
High School Graduate or GED	20,842	48.9%
Some College or College Degree	6,728	15.8%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	3,616	8.5%
Age		
< 1 Year Old	0	0.0%
1 – 5 Years Old	12	<0.1%
6 – 10 Years Old	24	0.1%
11 – 15 Years Old	27	0.1%
16 – 17 Years Old	11	<0.1%
18 – 24 Years Old	112	0.3%
25 – 34 Years Old	245	0.6%
35 – 44 Years Old	381	0.9%
45 – 54 Years Old	408	1.0%
55 – 64 Years Old	832	1.9%
65+ Years Old	40,674	95.2%
Average Age of Recipients	73.7 Years	
Length of Stay		
Average Length of Stay ⁶⁰	93.7 Months	

⁵⁹ 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.

⁶⁰ Average cumulative number of months adult clients received SSP since July 1997

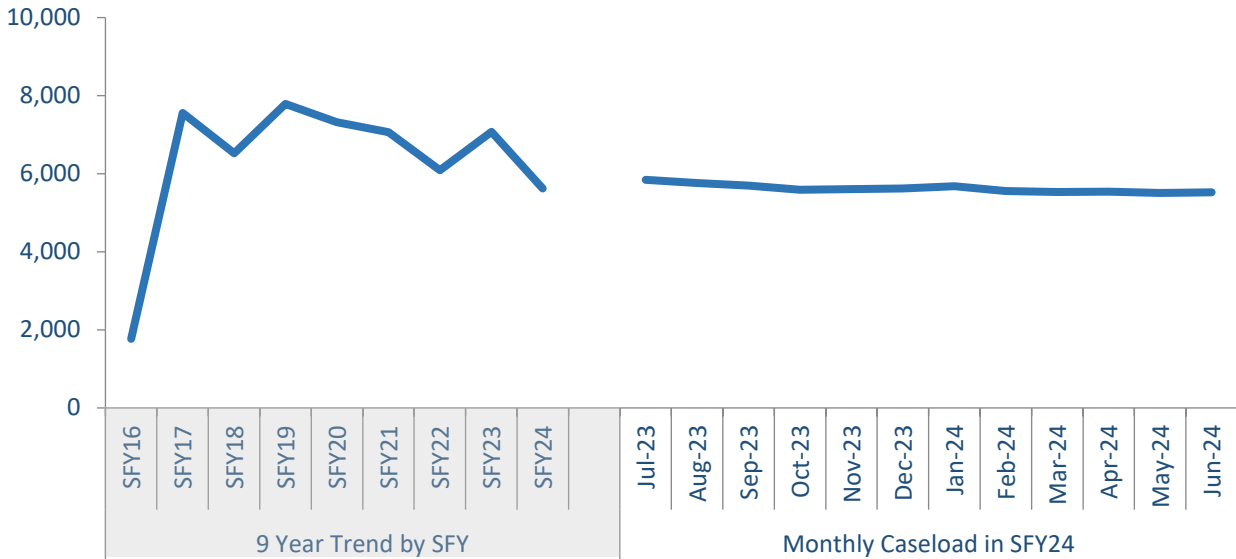
Selected Working Family Support (WFS) Program Characteristics, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023 (July 2022-June 2023)	SFY 2024 (July 2023-June 2024)	Change	
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	7,071 (6,019 - 8,184)	5,623 (5,510 - 5,844)	-20.5% (Decrease)	↓
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	25,316 (21,884 - 28,960)	20,539 (20,064 - 21,290)	-18.9% (Decrease)	↓
State Population⁶¹	7,951,150	8,035,700	1.1% (Increase)	↑
Monthly Average Recipients as a Percent of State Population	0.4%	0.4%	No Change	=
Average Persons Per Case	3.6	3.7	0.1 Point (Increase)	↑
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)⁶²	\$10.00 (\$10.00)	\$10.00 (\$10.00)	No Change	=

⁶¹ Source: Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates

⁶² Payments not adjusted for refunds.

WFS Caseload, SFY 2015 – 2024



SFY	Monthly Average Caseload	SFY	Monthly Average Caseload
SFY15	N/A	SFY20	7,316
SFY16 ⁶³	1,770	SFY21	7,068
SFY17	7,559	SFY22	6,091
SFY18	6,524	SFY23	7,071
SFY19	7,788	SFY24	5,623

SFY 2024	Total # of Cases	Clients	Grant Expenditures	Average Payment Per Case
July	5,844	21,290	\$58,440	\$10.00
August	5,764	20,991	\$57,640	\$10.00
September	5,696	20,733	\$56,960	\$10.00
October	5,589	20,455	\$55,890	\$10.00
November	5,604	20,570	\$56,040	\$10.00
December	5,626	20,611	\$56,260	\$10.00
January	5,679	20,776	\$56,790	\$10.00
February	5,555	20,374	\$55,550	\$10.00
March	5,535	20,250	\$55,350	\$10.00
April	5,541	20,224	\$55,410	\$10.00
May	5,510	20,064	\$55,100	\$10.00
June	5,527	20,124	\$55,270	\$10.00
Mo. Avg.	5,623	20,539	\$56,225	\$10.00
Annual Undup. ⁶⁴	12,956	46,167	\$674,700	\$52.08

⁶³ The Working Family Support program began on May 1, 2016; therefore, data for SFY 2016 is for a partial year.

⁶⁴ Expenditures represent total expenditures in the SFY.

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	1,881	34.0%	6,716	33.4%	1,882	34.1%	6,719	33.4%
Region 2 CSOs	1,694	30.6%	6,480	32.2%	1,691	30.6%	6,467	32.1%
Region 3 CSOs	1,952	35.3%	6,928	34.4%	1,954	35.4%	6,938	34.5%
CSCCs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	N/A			
ALTSA (HCS)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
DDA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Tribal Locations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Not Reported / Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	5,527	100.0%	20,124	100.0%	5,527	100.0%	20,124	100.0%

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	32	0.6%	107	0.5%	32	0.6%	107	0.5%
COLFAX	37	0.7%	117	0.6%	37	0.7%	117	0.6%
COLVILLE	35	0.6%	142	0.7%	35	0.6%	142	0.7%
ELLENSBURG	16	0.3%	57	0.3%	16	0.3%	57	0.3%
GOLDENDALE	3	0.1%	8	<0.1%	3	0.1%	8	<0.1%
KENNEWICK	431	7.8%	1,578	7.8%	432	7.8%	1,583	7.9%
MOSES LAKE	154	2.8%	539	2.7%	155	2.8%	542	2.7%
NEWPORT	15	0.3%	60	0.3%	15	0.3%	60	0.3%
OKANOGAN	51	0.9%	192	1.0%	51	0.9%	192	1.0%
REPUBLIC	13	0.2%	47	0.2%	13	0.2%	47	0.2%
SPOKANE MAPLE	193	3.5%	681	3.4%	224	4.1%	792	3.9%
SPOKANE TRENT	405	7.3%	1,437	7.1%	374	6.8%	1,326	6.6%
SUNNYSIDE	75	1.4%	287	1.4%	74	1.3%	282	1.4%
TOPPENISH	59	1.1%	209	1.0%	60	1.1%	212	1.1%
WALLA WALLA	48	0.9%	171	0.8%	47	0.9%	167	0.8%
WENATCHEE	95	1.7%	312	1.6%	95	1.7%	312	1.6%
WHITE SALMON	5	0.1%	18	0.1%	5	0.1%	18	0.1%
YAKIMA	214	3.9%	754	3.7%	214	3.9%	755	3.8%
Region 1 Total	1,881	34.0%	6,716	33.4%	1,882	34.1%	6,719	33.4%

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 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	90	1.6%	335	1.7%	90	1.6%	335	1.7%
AUBURN	186	3.4%	750	3.7%	186	3.4%	752	3.7%
BELLINGHAM	122	2.2%	435	2.2%	122	2.2%	435	2.2%
BELLTOWN	10	0.2%	37	0.2%	10	0.2%	37	0.2%
CAPITOL HILL	18	0.3%	64	0.3%	17	0.3%	60	0.3%
EVERETT	155	2.8%	536	2.7%	154	2.8%	532	2.6%
FEDERAL WAY	172	3.1%	700	3.5%	168	3.0%	682	3.4%
KING EASTSIDE	74	1.3%	262	1.3%	74	1.3%	262	1.3%
KING NORTH	56	1.0%	206	1.0%	56	1.0%	208	1.0%
KING SOUTH	185	3.3%	789	3.9%	185	3.3%	788	3.9%
MT VERNON	108	2.0%	391	1.9%	102	1.8%	369	1.8%
OAK HARBOR	35	0.6%	109	0.5%	41	0.7%	131	0.7%
RAINIER	46	0.8%	183	0.9%	48	0.9%	192	1.0%
RENTON	129	2.3%	495	2.5%	131	2.4%	502	2.5%
SKY VALLEY	24	0.4%	80	0.4%	24	0.4%	80	0.4%
SMOKEY POINT	101	1.8%	368	1.8%	102	1.8%	372	1.8%
WHITE CENTER	183	3.3%	740	3.7%	181	3.3%	730	3.6%
Region 2 Total	1,694	30.6%	6,480	32.2%	1,691	30.6%	6,467	32.1%

WFS Caseload by DSHS Region and CSO of Issuance and Residence, June 2024 Snapshot (continued)

Region 3 CSO	CSO of Issuance				CSO of Residence			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
ABERDEEN	82	1.5%	282	1.4%	83	1.5%	285	1.4%
BREMERTON	156	2.8%	541	2.7%	155	2.8%	535	2.7%
CHEHALIS	66	1.2%	222	1.1%	66	1.2%	222	1.1%
COLUMBIA RIVER	514	9.3%	1,832	9.1%	514	9.3%	1,832	9.1%
FORKS	6	0.1%	24	0.1%	6	0.1%	24	0.1%
KELSO	152	2.8%	515	2.6%	152	2.8%	515	2.6%
LAKEWOOD	224	4.1%	851	4.2%	224	4.1%	851	4.2%
LONG BEACH	7	0.1%	22	0.1%	7	0.1%	22	0.1%
OLYMPIA	188	3.4%	631	3.1%	192	3.5%	651	3.2%
PIERCE EAST	207	3.7%	765	3.8%	209	3.8%	775	3.9%
PIERCE NORTH	106	1.9%	381	1.9%	106	1.9%	379	1.9%
PIERCE SOUTH	162	2.9%	603	3.0%	158	2.9%	585	2.9%
PORT ANGELES	26	0.5%	84	0.4%	26	0.5%	84	0.4%
PORT TOWNSEND	7	0.1%	21	0.1%	7	0.1%	21	0.1%
SHELTON	33	0.6%	104	0.5%	34	0.6%	110	0.5%
SOUTH BEND	10	0.2%	37	0.2%	9	0.2%	34	0.2%
STEVENSON	6	0.1%	13	0.1%	6	0.1%	13	0.1%
Region 3 Total	1,952	35.3%	6,928	34.4%	1,954	35.4%	6,938	34.5%

WFS Caseload by Customer Service Contact Centers (CSCC) and Other Locations, June 2024 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 Virtual Case Management Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC WASHCAP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CSCC and WASHCAP Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

DDA Locations	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
DDA Behavioral Health Financial Unit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Long-Term Care & Special Programs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DDA Locations Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Tribal Locations	Office of Issuance			
	# of Cases	% of State Total	# of Clients	% of State Total
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe (PGST)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

WFS Caseload by County of Residence, June 2024 Snapshot

County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total	County	# of Cases	% of Total	# of Clients	% of Total
Adams	22	0.4%	80	0.4%	Lewis	66	1.2%	222	1.1%
Asotin	28	0.5%	95	0.5%	Lincoln	6	0.1%	21	0.1%
Benton	267	4.8%	973	4.8%	Mason	34	0.6%	110	0.5%
Chelan	61	1.1%	201	1.0%	Okanogan	50	0.9%	189	0.9%
Clallam	32	0.6%	108	0.5%	Pacific	17	0.3%	59	0.3%
Clark	514	9.3%	1,832	9.1%	Pend Oreille	15	0.3%	60	0.3%
Columbia	3	0.1%	7	<0.1%	Pierce	698	12.6%	2,593	12.9%
Cowlitz	150	2.7%	511	2.5%	San Juan	4	0.1%	13	0.1%
Douglas	35	0.6%	114	0.6%	Skagit	99	1.8%	363	1.8%
Ferry	13	0.2%	47	0.2%	Skamania	6	0.1%	13	0.1%
Franklin	165	3.0%	610	3.0%	Snohomish	370	6.7%	1,319	6.6%
Garfield	4	0.1%	12	0.1%	Spokane	592	10.7%	2,097	10.4%
Grant	133	2.4%	462	2.3%	Stevens	35	0.6%	142	0.7%
Grays Harbor	82	1.5%	282	1.4%	Thurston	192	3.5%	651	3.2%
Island	41	0.7%	131	0.7%	Wahkiakum	2	<0.1%	4	<0.1%
Jefferson	7	0.1%	21	0.1%	Walla Walla	44	0.8%	160	0.8%
King	1,055	19.1%	4,210	20.9%	Whatcom	121	2.2%	428	2.1%
Kitsap	155	2.8%	535	2.7%	Whitman	37	0.7%	117	0.6%
Kittitas	16	0.3%	57	0.3%	Yakima	348	6.3%	1,249	6.2%
Klickitat	8	0.1%	26	0.1%	Not Reported/ Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

	Cases	% of Total	Clients	% of Total
State Total	5,527	100.0%	20,124	100.0%

WFS Client Demographics, June 2024 Snapshot

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Clients	# of Clients	% of Total Clients
Total Clients	20,124	100.0%	5,576	100.0%	14,548	100.0%

Gender	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Female	10,058	50.0%	2,977	53.4%	7,081	48.7%
Male	10,064	50.0%	2,598	46.6%	7,466	51.3%
Unknown	2	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%

Ethnicity and Race	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Hispanic or Latino	5,600	27.8%	1,445	25.9%	4,155	28.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino⁶⁵	14,524	72.2%	4,131	74.1%	10,393	71.4%
White	7,963	39.6%	2,451	44.0%	5,512	37.9%
Black/African American	1,981	9.8%	519	9.3%	1,462	10.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,237	11.1%	628	11.3%	1,609	11.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	480	2.4%	138	2.5%	342	2.4%
Two or More Races	736	3.7%	148	2.7%	588	4.0%
Race Not Reported	1,127	5.6%	247	4.4%	880	6.0%

Marital Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Separated			435	7.8%		
Married			2,569	46.1%		
Never Married			1,921	34.5%		
Divorced			615	11.0%		
Widowed			31	0.6%		
Not Reported/Unidentifiable			5	0.1%		

Citizenship Status	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
U.S. Citizen	17,372	86.3%	4,385	78.6%	12,987	89.3%
Resident Noncitizen	2,656	13.2%	1,147	20.6%	1,509	10.4%
U.S. National⁶⁶	96	0.5%	44	0.8%	52	0.4%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

⁶⁵ Includes clients not reporting whether or not they are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

⁶⁶ 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 2024 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 ⁶⁷	290	1.4%	93	1.7%	197	1.4%

Equal Access	All Adults	
Equal Access Needed	417	7.5%

Education Status	All Adults	
Less than a High School Diploma	882	15.8%
High School Graduate or GED	2,790	50.0%
Some College or College Degree	1,833	32.9%
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	71	1.3%

Age	All Clients		All Adults		All Children	
Under 1 Year Old	451	2.2%	N/A		451	3.1%
1 - 5 Years Old	4,335	21.5%			4,335	29.8%
6 - 10 Years Old	4,594	22.8%			4,594	31.6%
11 - 15 Years Old	3,951	19.6%			3,951	27.2%
16 - 17 Years Old	1,217	6.0%			1,217	8.4%
18 – 24 Years Old	304	1.5%	304	5.5%	N/A	
25 – 34 Years Old	2,142	10.6%	2,142	38.4%		
35 – 44 Years Old	2,370	11.8%	2,370	42.5%		
45 – 54 Years Old	661	3.3%	661	11.9%		
55 – 64 Years Old	93	0.5%	93	1.7%		
65+ Years Old	6	<0.1%	6	0.1%		
Average Age of Adults			36.1 Years			
Average Age of Children			8.3 Years			

Length of Stay		
Average Length of Stay ⁶⁸	11.6 Months	

⁶⁷ 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.

⁶⁸ Average cumulative number of months adult clients received WFS since May 2016 when the program was implemented.

Expenditures

SFY

2024

This chapter summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 2021-2023 Biennium and projections for the 2023-2025 Biennium. This information is divided into three sub-sections: Cash Grant Assistance, WorkFirst, and Administrative.

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Expenditures Overview

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, it must spend 75% of what was 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 2021-23 Biennium and projections for the 2023-25 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:

- 2021-23 Actuals reflect expenditure data for State Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023.
- 2023-25 Projections reflect expenditure data for State Fiscal 2024, and reflect projection (allotment) data for State Fiscal Year 2025.

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

Program	Biennium		Change from 2021-23 to 2023-25	
	Actuals 2021-23	Projections 2023-25	Amount	Percent
Client Benefits & Supports (J90, X14, X19, X24, X25, X32)				
State	\$104,792	\$121,789	\$16,997	16.2%
Total	\$569,193	\$303,647	(\$265,546)	-46.7%
Forecasted Programs (J90, X15, X16, X30, X31)				
State	\$187,958	\$422,314	\$234,356	124.7%
Total	\$199,470	\$411,410	\$211,940	106.3%
WorkFirst Program (M02, X10, X18, X22, X23, X33)				
State	\$175,028	\$378,512	\$203,484	116.3%
Total	\$1,085,464	\$1,233,136	\$147,672	13.6%
Administrative (B41, M01, M02, V50)				
State	\$516,839	\$642,840	\$126,001	24.4%
Total	\$1,179,300	\$1,350,284	\$170,984	14.5%
Total Expenditures				
State	\$984,617	\$1,565,455	\$580,838	59.0%
Total	\$3,033,427	\$3,298,477	\$265,050	8.7%

Actual and Projected Client Benefits and Supports (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Biennium		Change from 2021-23 to 2023-25	
	Actuals 2021-23	Projections 2023-25	Amount	Percent
Refugee & Immigration Assistance, Contracted Services (J90) (C2000)				
State	\$38,781	\$37,601	(\$1,180)	-3.0%
Total	\$87,828	\$112,287	\$24,459	27.8%
State Supplemental Payments (SSP) (X14)				
State	\$38,213	\$38,481	\$268	0.7%
Total	\$38,213	\$38,481	\$268	0.7%
Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) (X19)				
State	\$326	\$1,241	\$915	280.7%
Total	\$326	\$1,241	\$915	280.7%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programs (SNAP) (X24)				
State	\$495	\$4,132	\$3,637	734.7%
Total	\$62,669	\$80,545	\$17,876	28.5%
Repatriated US Nationals (X25)				
State	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Total	\$0	\$63	\$63	
Other Client Services (X32)				
State	\$26,977	\$40,334	\$13,357	49.5%
Total	\$380,157	\$71,030	(\$309,127)	-81.3%
Total Expenditures				
State	\$104,792	\$121,789	\$16,997	16.2%
Total	\$569,193	\$303,647	(\$265,546)	-46.7%

Actual and Projected Forecasted Programs (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Biennium		Change from 2021-23 to 2023-25	
	Actuals 2021-23	Projections 2023-25	Amount	Percent
Refugee & Immigration Assitane (Cash Assistance) (J90) (C1000)				
State	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Total	\$20,484	\$23,826	\$3,342	16.3%
Aged Blind or Disabled / Pregnant Woment Assistance (ABD) / (PWA) (X15)				
State	\$164,427	\$304,138	\$139,711	85.0%
Total	\$164,427	\$304,138	\$139,711	85.0%
Aged Blind or Disabled Recoveries (ABD) (X16)				
State	(\$34,084)	(\$63,419)	(\$29,335)	86.1%
Total	(\$34,084)	(\$63,419)	(\$29,335)	86.1%
Child Support Recoveries (X30)				
State	(\$19,591)	(\$29,654)	(\$10,063)	51.4%
Total	(\$44,433)	(\$64,384)	(\$19,951)	44.9%
Food Assistance Program (FAP) (X31)				
State	\$77,206	\$211,249	\$134,043	173.6%
Total	\$93,076	\$211,249	\$118,173	127.0%
Total Expenditures				
State	\$187,958	\$422,314	\$234,356	124.7%
Total	\$199,470	\$411,410	\$211,940	106.3%

Actual and Projected WorkFirst Program Expenditures¹, for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Biennium		Change from 2021-23 to 2023-25	
	Actuals 2021-23	Projections 2023-25	Amount	Percent
WorkFirst Operations/Staffing (M02)				
State	\$75,488	\$108,517	\$33,029	43.8%
Total	\$149,119	\$159,059	\$9,940	6.7%
TANF/SFA Assistance (X10)				
State	\$52,468	\$218,405	\$165,937	316.3%
Total	\$422,634	\$485,023	\$62,389	14.8%
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) (X18)				
State	\$1,155	\$3,148	\$1,993	172.6%
Total	\$1,155	\$3,148	\$1,993	172.6%
Child Care (X22)				
State	\$1	\$0	(\$1)	-100.0%
Total	\$307,085	\$353,404	\$46,319	15.1%
WorkFirst Employment & Training (X23)				
State	\$45,916	\$48,442	\$2,526	5.5%
Total	\$136,975	\$164,006	\$27,031	19.7%
DCYF TANF (X33)				
State	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Total	\$68,496	\$68,496	\$0	0.0%
Total Expenditures				
State	\$175,028	\$378,512	\$203,484	116.3%
Total	\$1,085,464	\$1,233,136	\$147,672	13.6%

¹ This table includes M02 which is considered to be WorkFirst dollars

Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures², for Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Program	Biennium		Change from 2021-23 to 2023-25	
	Actuals 2021-23	Projections 2023-25	Amount	Percent
Community Services Division				
State	\$310,501	\$376,846	\$66,345	21.4%
Total	\$555,160	\$604,630	\$49,470	8.9%
Division of Child Support				
State	\$97,123	\$111,205	\$14,082	14.5%
Total	\$323,338	\$355,371	\$32,033	9.9%
Division of Program Integrity				
State	\$7,464	\$8,710	\$1,246	16.7%
Total	\$14,015	\$15,614	\$1,599	11.4%
Division of Finance & Financial Resources				
State	\$6,398	\$7,054	\$656	10.3%
Total	\$12,661	\$13,257	\$596	4.7%
Division of Disability Determination Services				
State	\$1,456	\$3,972	\$2,516	172.8%
Total	\$95,814	\$120,321	\$24,507	25.6%
Division of IT Solutions				
State	\$79,201	\$117,089	\$37,888	47.8%
Total	\$150,211	\$209,181	\$58,970	39.3%
Office of the Assistant Secretary				
State	\$14,696	\$17,964	\$3,268	22.2%
Total	\$28,101	\$31,910	\$3,809	13.6%
Total Expenditures				
State	\$516,839	\$642,840	\$126,001	24.4%
Total	\$1,179,300	\$1,350,284	\$170,984	14.5%

² This table includes M02 which is considered to be admin dollars.

Annual Unduplicated Clients

SFY

2024

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 2024.

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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 2024 compared to SFY 2023, 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 2024, 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 over 1.8 million individuals. These figures count each client once, regardless of the number of services received or the number of months those services were received.

TECHNICAL NOTES:

DATA SOURCES:

- The majority of the data in this chapter was based on the ESA – Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) as of August 2024.
- Data for the Child Support program was based on the ESA - Support Enforcement Management System (SEMS) as of October 2024.
- Data for the Refugee and Immigrant Assistance program was based on the ESA MyRIA, ACES and eJAS databases as of October 2024.
- For the tables below with adults and children, the sum of adults and children may not add up to the total. Birth date information is not available for some clients, and they cannot be categorized as adults or children.

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024

	SFY 2023					
	ESA Only ¹			DSHS Offices (ESA, DDA, & ALTA) ²		
	Total	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children
All Programs³	1,738,645	1,193,517	540,495	1,841,032	1,292,031	544,368
Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD)	39,561	39,561	-	41,047	41,047	-
Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)	1,267	418	849	1,267	418	849
Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)	11,091	11,044	47	11,222	11,174	48
Basic Food (SNAP/FAP)⁴	1,158,277	749,967	408,310	1,211,614	802,343	409,271
Consolidated Emergency Assistance (CEAP)	191	86	105	191	86	105
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)	1,766	683	1,083	1,766	683	1,083
Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral	6,199	6,199	-	6,202	6,202	-
Medical Assistance (Non-Cash Related)⁵	248,932	234,950	13,982	357,153	338,088	19,065
Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)	491	460	31	681	649	32
Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ 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), 152 (CSCC Virtual Command Center), 153 (CSCC Northwest), 155 (CSCC South Sound), and 156 (CSCC Southwest).

² DSHS Offices include all ESA-CSD offices plus Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALTA)-Home and Community Services (HCS) offices and DDA offices. Does not include HCA or PGST offices.

³ Pandemic-EBT is not included in these counts. ESA coordinated with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and a third party vendor, Accenture, to validate eligibility and issue benefits.

⁴ Pandemic-EBT is not included in these counts. ESA coordinated with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and a third party vendor, Accenture, to validate eligibility and issue benefits.

⁵ Includes clients age 65+, disabled, or in long-term care administered by ESA. Does not include clients administered by the Health Care Authority (HCA).

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024 (continued)

	SFY 2023					
	ESA Only ⁶			DSHS Offices (ESA, DDA, & ALTA) ⁷		
	Total	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	8,212	8,212	-	8,213	8,213	-
Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)⁸	16,522	15,883	587	16,522	15,883	587
State Supplemental Payment (SSP)	28,546	28,479	67	46,216	46,137	79
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families / State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA)	143,854	50,029	93,825	143,861	50,030	93,831
Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP)	61,439	61,433	6	84,694	84,688	6
Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)	126,506	55,712	70,794	126,696	55,808	70,888
Working Family Support (WFS)	55,131	16,868	38,263	55,139	16,872	38,267
Child Support	807,942	554,798	248,563	807,942	554,798	248,563
Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁶ 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), 152 (CSCC Virtual Command Center), 153 (CSCC Northwest), 155 (CSCC South Sound), and 156 (CSCC Southwest).

⁷ DSHS Offices include all ESA-CSD offices plus Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALTA)-Home and Community Services (HCS) offices and DDA offices. Does not include HCA or PGST offices.

⁸ This number includes clients served by these ORIA programs: Mobility and Empowerment (PRIME), LEP Pathway, and Naturalization Services.

⁹ Effective Aug. 31, 2023 through Sept. 29, 2023 the Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) was activated in certain counties due to wildfires, per Gov. Inslee's Emergency Proclamation. Households impacted by wildfires who live in the counties listed below may be eligible for DCAP: Spokane, Pend Oreille, and Whitman

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024 (continued)

	SFY 2024					
	ESA Only ¹⁰			DSHS Offices (ESA, DDA, & ALTSA) ¹¹		
	Total	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children
All Programs¹²	1,748,689	1,207,440	535,485	1,853,477	1,308,108	539,605
Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD)	45,883	45,883	0	47,496	47,496	0
Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)	2,819	1,029	1,790	2,819	1,029	1,790
Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET)	11,571	11,513	58	11,687	11,629	58
Basic Food (SNAP/FAP)¹³	1,176,392	766,999	409,393	1,229,353	819,072	410,281
Consolidated Emergency Assistance (CEAP)	1,014	396	618	1,014	396	618
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)	1,796	707	1,089	1,796	707	1,089
Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral	6,669	6,669	0	6,673	6,673	0
Medical Assistance (Non-Cash Related)¹⁴	259,057	244,701	14,356	370,086	350,261	19,825
Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR)	621	578	43	822	778	44
Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA)	52	52	0	52	52	0

¹⁰ 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), 152 (CSCC Virtual Command Center), 153 (CSCC Northwest), 155 (CSCC South Sound), and 156 (CSCC Southwest).

¹¹ DSHS Offices include all ESA-CSD offices plus Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALTSA)-Home and Community Services (HCS) offices and DDA offices. Does not include HCA or PGST offices.

¹² Pandemic-EBT is not included in these counts. ESA coordinated with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and a third party vendor, Accenture, to validate eligibility and issue benefits.

¹³ Pandemic-EBT is not included in these counts. ESA coordinated with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and a third party vendor, Accenture, to validate eligibility and issue benefits.

¹⁴ Includes clients age 65+, disabled, or in long-term care administered by ESA. Does not include clients administered by the Health Care Authority (HCA).

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served, SFY 2023 and SFY 2024 (continued)

	SFY 2024					
	ESA Only ¹⁵			DSHS Offices (ESA, DDA, & ALTSA) ¹⁶		
	Total	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	7,355	7,355	0	7,371	7,371	0
Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (RIA)¹⁷	18,704	17,942	693	18,704	17,942	693
State Supplemental Payment (SSP)	29,000	28,933	67	47,333	47,251	82
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families / State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA)	153,988	55,250	98,738	153,996	55,250	98,746
Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP)	60,276	60,276	0	83,621	83,620	1
Transitional Food Assistance (TFA)	143,103	63,805	79,298	143,310	63,931	79,379
Working Family Support (WFS)	46,164	13,916	32,248	46,167	13,917	32,250
Child Support	788,023	543,185	239,143	788,023	543,185	239,143
Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP)¹⁸	76	76	0	76	76	0

¹⁵ 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), 152 (CSCC Virtual Command Center), 153 (CSCC Northwest), 155 (CSCC South Sound), and 156 (CSCC Southwest).

¹⁶ DSHS Offices include all ESA-CSD offices plus Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (ALTSA)-Home and Community Services (HCS) offices and DDA offices. Does not include HCA or PGST offices.

¹⁷ This number includes clients served by these ORIA programs: Mobility and Empowerment (PRIME), LEP Pathway, and Naturalization Services.

¹⁸ Effective Aug. 31, 2023 through Sept. 29, 2023 the Disaster Cash Assistance Program (DCAP) was activated in certain counties due to wildfires, per Gov. Inslee's Emergency Proclamation. Households impacted by wildfires who live in the counties listed below may be eligible for DCAP: Spokane, Pend Oreille, and Whitman

Annual Unduplicated Clients¹⁹ Served, Adults and Children, by ESA Division²⁰, SFY 2024

SFY 2024					
	DSHS Offices (All ESA & HCS) ²¹	ESA Only ²²	CSD & HCS	CSD Only	DCS Only
Total	1,853,477	1,748,689	1,356,824	1,248,804	788,023
Adults	1,308,108	1,207,440	932,303	829,026	543,185
Children	539,605	535,485	424,452	419,709	239,143
Age Unknown ²³	5,764	5,764	69	69	5,695

¹⁹ Age of client is based on age as of July 1, 2024.

²⁰ Community Services Division (CSD) and the Division of Child Support (DCS).

²¹ DSHS Offices include all ESA-CSD offices plus Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (AL TSA)-Home and Community Services (HCS) offices and DDA offices. Does not include HCA or PGST offices.

²² 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), 152 (CSCC Virtual Case Management Center), 153 (CSCC Northwest), 155 (CSCC South Sound), and 156 (CSCC Southwest).

²³ These are clients, primarily served by DCS, whose birth date information is unavailable.

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District²⁴, SFY 2024

State Legislative District	TANF/SFA ²⁵		
	# Total Clients	# of Adults	# of Children
Statewide Total	153,996	55,250	98,746
State Legislative District 1	870	344	526
State Legislative District 2	2,561	860	1,701
State Legislative District 3	5,557	2,149	3,408
State Legislative District 4	3,582	1,319	2,263
State Legislative District 5	1,203	443	760
State Legislative District 6	4,126	1,441	2,685
State Legislative District 7	3,549	1,092	2,457
State Legislative District 8	2,892	932	1,960
State Legislative District 9	2,348	794	1,554
State Legislative District 10	1,766	611	1,155
State Legislative District 11	4,126	1,605	2,521
State Legislative District 12	2,045	714	1,331
State Legislative District 13	3,370	1,014	2,356
State Legislative District 14	5,027	1,470	3,557
State Legislative District 15	6,285	1,853	4,432
State Legislative District 16	4,317	1,449	2,868
State Legislative District 17	2,110	811	1,299
State Legislative District 18	3,135	1,201	1,934
State Legislative District 19	4,606	1,625	2,981
State Legislative District 20	2,742	941	1,801
State Legislative District 21	3,705	1,453	2,252
State Legislative District 22	3,815	1,384	2,431
State Legislative District 23	1,476	483	993
State Legislative District 24	2,519	840	1,679
State Legislative District 25	2,542	935	1,607
State Legislative District 26	1,890	668	1,222
State Legislative District 27	4,259	1,594	2,665
State Legislative District 28	3,270	1,205	2,065
State Legislative District 29	6,377	2,263	4,114
State Legislative District 30	5,823	2,168	3,655
State Legislative District 31	2,184	819	1,365
State Legislative District 32	2,676	1,070	1,606
State Legislative District 33	6,233	2,399	3,834

²⁴ Data is based on clients served by both ESA-CSD offices and AL TSA-HCS offices. The legislative district designation is based on the client's most recent residential address in the state fiscal year.

²⁵ TANF/SFA clients are classified as adults or children based on their relationship to the head of household, rather than age.

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District²⁶, SFY 2024 (continued)

State Legislative District	TANF/SFA ²⁷		
	# Total Clients	# of Adults	# of Children
State Legislative District 34	2,043	762	1,281
State Legislative District 35	2,326	753	1,573
State Legislative District 36	491	205	286
State Legislative District 37	3,919	1,384	2,535
State Legislative District 38	4,376	1,630	2,746
State Legislative District 39	1,956	614	1,342
State Legislative District 40	1,720	568	1,152
State Legislative District 41	959	371	588
State Legislative District 42	2,703	923	1,780
State Legislative District 43	1,033	426	607
State Legislative District 44	1,704	692	1,012
State Legislative District 45	1,027	380	647
State Legislative District 46	1,762	690	1,072
State Legislative District 47	6,110	2,406	3,704
State Legislative District 48	1,576	651	925
State Legislative District 49	6,218	2,439	3,779
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	1,087	407	680

²⁶ Data is based on clients served by both ESA-CSD offices and ALTSA-HCS offices. The legislative district designation is based on the client's most recent residential address in the state fiscal year

²⁷ Adults and children for TANF/SFA are defined based on the client relationship to the head of household.

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District²⁸, SFY 2024 (continued)

State Legislative District	SNAP/FAP		
	# Total Clients	# of Adults	# of Children
Statewide Total	1,229,353	819,072	410,281
State Legislative District 1	7,714	5,483	2,231
State Legislative District 2	23,143	15,017	8,126
State Legislative District 3	40,531	29,653	10,878
State Legislative District 4	29,526	19,690	9,836
State Legislative District 5	8,283	5,367	2,916
State Legislative District 6	32,691	21,052	11,639
State Legislative District 7	35,757	23,413	12,344
State Legislative District 8	24,634	14,543	10,091
State Legislative District 9	21,356	14,443	6,913
State Legislative District 10	18,477	12,831	5,646
State Legislative District 11	26,818	18,096	8,722
State Legislative District 12	21,691	14,163	7,528
State Legislative District 13	32,270	19,176	13,094
State Legislative District 14	42,785	25,980	16,805
State Legislative District 15	54,413	29,396	25,017
State Legislative District 16	35,106	21,730	13,376
State Legislative District 17	17,713	11,822	5,891
State Legislative District 18	22,461	14,400	8,061
State Legislative District 19	38,401	26,969	11,432
State Legislative District 20	26,299	17,767	8,532
State Legislative District 21	20,518	13,144	7,374
State Legislative District 22	27,263	19,386	7,877
State Legislative District 23	15,374	10,459	4,915
State Legislative District 24	29,813	21,665	8,148
State Legislative District 25	21,780	13,829	7,951
State Legislative District 26	18,079	12,897	5,182
State Legislative District 27	31,566	22,766	8,800
State Legislative District 28	24,578	15,884	8,694
State Legislative District 29	45,151	29,801	15,350
State Legislative District 30	37,591	23,352	14,239
State Legislative District 31	17,320	11,115	6,205
State Legislative District 32	20,159	14,686	5,473
State Legislative District 33	37,602	23,786	13,816

²⁸ Data is based on clients served by both ESA-CSD offices and ALTSA-HCS offices. The legislative district designation is based on the client's most recent residential address in the state fiscal year

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District²⁹, SFY 2024 (continued)

State Legislative District	SNAP/FAP		
	# Total Clients	# of Adults	# of Children
State Legislative District 34	24,022	17,807	6,215
State Legislative District 35	23,316	15,849	7,467
State Legislative District 36	6,201	5,214	987
State Legislative District 37	31,882	23,202	8,680
State Legislative District 38	32,047	22,143	9,904
State Legislative District 39	18,686	12,120	6,566
State Legislative District 40	17,488	11,677	5,811
State Legislative District 41	6,244	4,395	1,849
State Legislative District 42	25,802	17,898	7,904
State Legislative District 43	13,141	11,824	1,317
State Legislative District 44	10,849	7,305	3,544
State Legislative District 45	6,572	4,448	2,124
State Legislative District 46	12,765	9,757	3,008
State Legislative District 47	35,555	22,999	12,556
State Legislative District 48	9,262	6,629	2,633
State Legislative District 49	40,084	26,936	13,148
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	8,574	5,108	3,466

²⁹ Data is based on clients served by both ESA-CSD offices and ALTSA-HCS offices. The legislative district designation is based on the client's most recent residential address in the state fiscal year

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District³⁰, SFY 2024 (continued)

State Legislative District	ABD	HEN Referral	RCA
	# of Adults	# of Adults	# of Adults
Statewide Total	47,496	6,673	7,371
State Legislative District 1	398	23	68
State Legislative District 2	666	100	49
State Legislative District 3	2,356	518	259
State Legislative District 4	1,097	163	165
State Legislative District 5	349	35	105
State Legislative District 6	1,036	148	187
State Legislative District 7	791	144	39
State Legislative District 8	522	48	138
State Legislative District 9	554	91	34
State Legislative District 10	794	95	22
State Legislative District 11	1,182	119	287
State Legislative District 12	622	96	28
State Legislative District 13	933	103	60
State Legislative District 14	956	154	4
State Legislative District 15	1,162	157	64
State Legislative District 16	870	125	197
State Legislative District 17	511	63	124
State Legislative District 18	626	55	330
State Legislative District 19	1,694	327	3
State Legislative District 20	868	173	26
State Legislative District 21	850	53	449
State Legislative District 22	1,096	254	49
State Legislative District 23	546	97	11
State Legislative District 24	1,352	213	3
State Legislative District 25	595	101	127
State Legislative District 26	752	173	17
State Legislative District 27	1,345	239	192
State Legislative District 28	1,058	126	58
State Legislative District 29	1,464	240	165
State Legislative District 30	1,334	141	630
State Legislative District 31	520	65	296
State Legislative District 32	1,105	95	149
State Legislative District 33	1,359	128	660

³⁰ Data is based on clients served by both ESA-CSD offices and ALTSA-HCS offices. The legislative district designation is based on the client's most recent residential address in the state fiscal year

Annual Unduplicated Clients Served in Select ESA Programs, By Legislative District³¹, SFY 2024 (continued)

State Legislative District	ABD	HEN Referral	RCA
	# of Adults	# of Adults	# of Adults
State Legislative District 34	1,710	212	53
State Legislative District 35	853	180	3
State Legislative District 36	482	52	14
State Legislative District 37	1,929	180	81
State Legislative District 38	1,935	247	274
State Legislative District 39	690	49	78
State Legislative District 40	518	95	65
State Legislative District 41	453	23	56
State Legislative District 42	879	256	110
State Legislative District 43	1,431	160	38
State Legislative District 44	510	40	222
State Legislative District 45	346	17	75
State Legislative District 46	843	73	59
State Legislative District 47	1,567	171	653
State Legislative District 48	551	33	133
State Legislative District 49	1,269	193	414
Not Reported/Unidentifiable	167	30	48

³¹ Data is based on clients served by both ESA-CSD offices and ALTSA-HCS offices. The legislative district designation is based on the client's most recent residential address in the state fiscal year

Appendix 1:
Contacts

SFY

2024

ESA Briefing Book

DSHS/ESA Contacts	
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Deputy Assistant Secretary	Nicole Ross (360) 725-4558 Nicole.Ross@dshs.wa.gov
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Division of Child Support	Sharon Redmond, Director (360) 664-5440 Sharon.Redmond@dshs.wa.gov
Community Services Division	Brice Montgomery, Director (360) 485-2858 Brice.Montgomery@dshs.wa.gov
Disability Determination Services	Harry Wakefield, Director (360) 664-7524 Harry.Wakefield@ssa.gov
Division of Finance and Financial Resources	Jie Tang, Director (360) 819-7821 Jie.Tang@dshs.wa.gov
Division of Program Integrity	Deborah Doyle, Director (206) 459-8743 Deborah.Doyle@dshs.wa.gov
ESA Data Resources	
ESA Management Accountability and Performance Statistics	Shane Riddle, Director (360) 790-0017 Shane.Riddle@dshs.wa.gov
ESA/TIA Information Technology Resources	
Information Technology Solutions	Tom Hornburg, Director (360) 664-8067 Tom.Hornburg@dshs.wa.gov

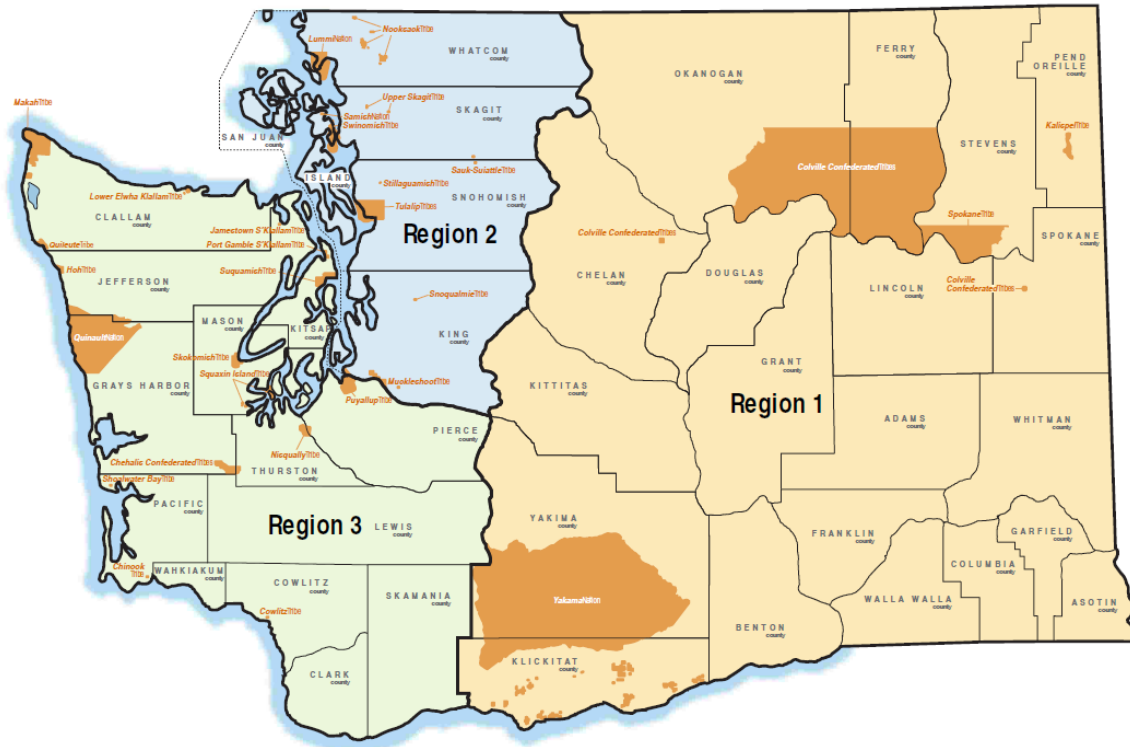
Appendix 2:
Geographical
Maps

SFY

2024

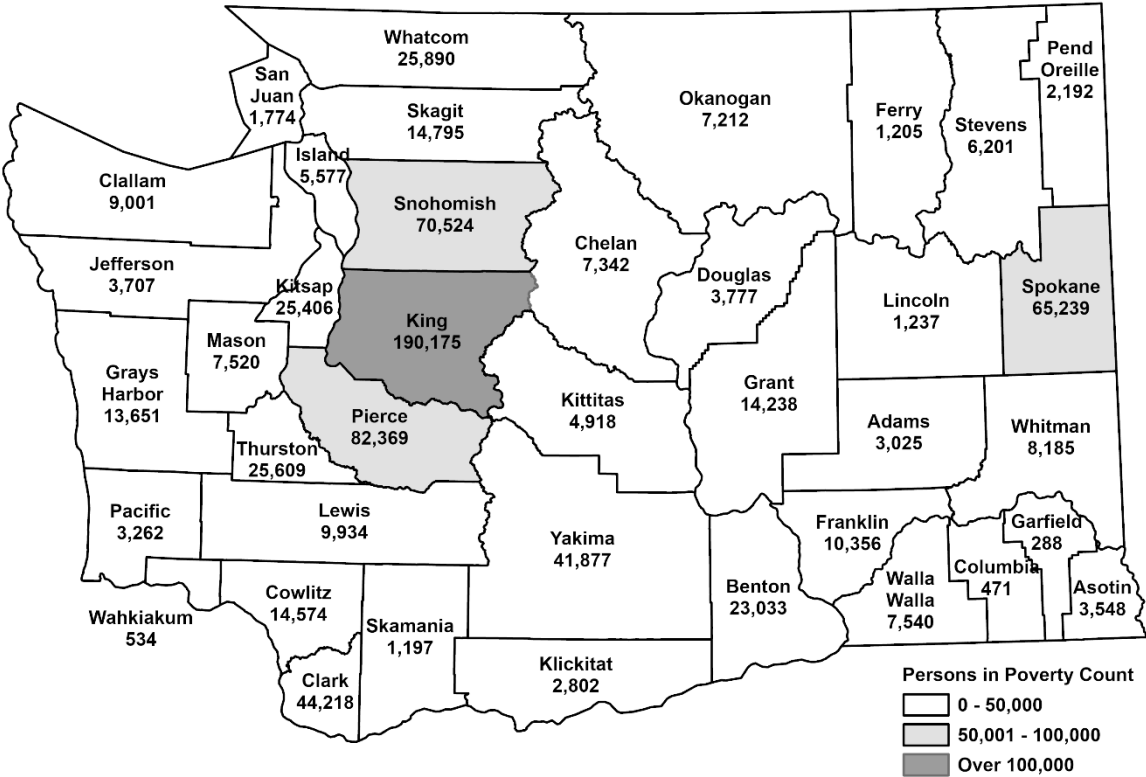
ESA Briefing Book

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

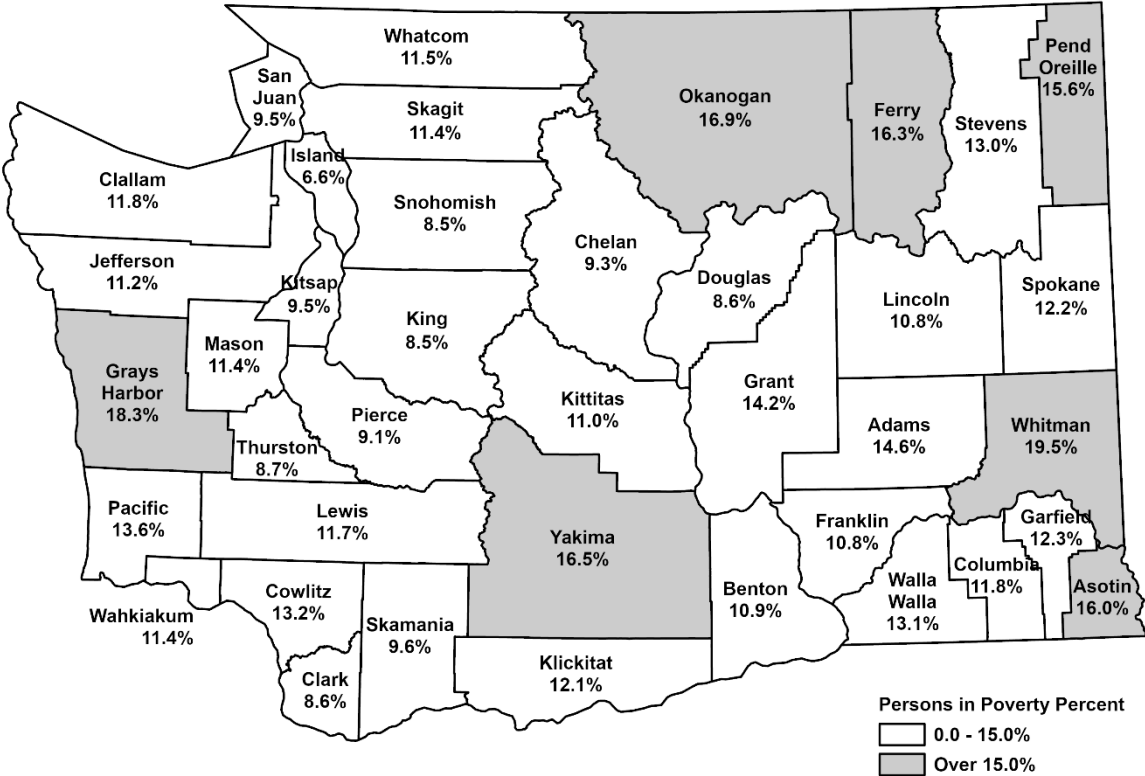
Number of Persons of All Ages Below the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2022



Source: Estimated 2022 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2022/demo/saipe/2022-state-and-county.html>

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Sep. 2024

Percentage of Persons of All Ages Below the 100% Poverty Level by County in Washington State: 2022



Note: State Percentage in Poverty = 10.0%

Source: Estimated 2022 Poverty Population (100% Poverty Level) per U.S. Census Bureau at <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2022/demo/saipe/2022-state-and-county.html>

Provided by DSHS/ESA/OAS/EMAPS - Sep. 2024

Appendix 3:
Abbreviations

SFY

2024

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
DRP	Diaper-Related Payment
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

2024

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 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.
- In June 2008, an amendment to the March 2005 contract was signed by J. P. Morgan EFS and the State of Washington for an

additional two-year contract extension, from May 2012 through April 2014.

- In April 2012, an amendment to the March 2005 contract was signed by J. P. Morgan EFS and the State of Washington to provide implementation and support for the Washington State Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) pilot program for the summer of 2012.
- In August 2012, an amendment to the March 2005 contract was signed by J. P. Morgan EFS and the State of Washington to eliminate the \$0.85 cent ATM withdrawal charge from client EBT accounts.
- In December 2013, J. P. Morgan announced they would be exiting the business of EBT and other prepaid cards; Washington was in the middle of contract negotiations at the time of the announcement and J. P. Morgan agreed to a short-term contract.
- In April 2014, Washington signed a new, limited two-year contract with J. P. Morgan.

Contract History with Fidelity Information Services (FIS)

- In July 2015, Washington awarded the EBT Request for Proposal to the successful bidder, Fidelity Information Services. The contract provided for a five-year term with options for two one-year extensions. EBT services were successfully converted from J. P. Morgan EFS to Fidelity Information Services.
- In October 2015, Washington and Fidelity Information Services agreed to and signed a five-year contract.
- In July 2016, EBT services were successfully converted from J. P. Morgan EFS to Fidelity Information Services.

- In February 2017, Basic Food monthly distribution was expanded from the first ten days of the month to the first twenty days.
- In April 2017, certain retailer MCC codes were blocked, preventing POS transactions at prohibited retailer locations.
- In July 2019, FIS launched an EBT mobile application for smartphones which allows Washington EBT cardholders to view benefit deposits and transactions from their mobile device.
- In January 2020, Washington became the 2nd 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.
- In October 2021, FIS implemented 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 implemented *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.
- In May 2023, FIS implemented a healthy eating incentive option for identified retailers to offer produce rewards directly

on the EBT card. This feature changed a paper-based farmer’s market coupon to an electronic deposit that can be used on any SNAP eligible item at any retailer that accepts SNAP.

- In June 2023, FIS enhanced security for staff by adding Multifactor Authentication to the agency portal. The state began participating in FNS sponsored listening sessions to learn more about the new 2024 Summer EBT program.

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 to receive 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

2024

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Passed During the 2024 Legislative Session, but not Implemented During SFY 2024 (July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024)

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1652 *Child support pass through* (Chapter 174, Laws of 2024)

This bill directs DSHS to pass through current child support collected each month to families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and disregard pass through amounts when determining eligibility and benefits amounts for TANF. Effective January 1, 2026.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1652 2007 (Chapter 181, Laws of 2024), *Expanding time limit exemptions applicable to cash assistance programs*.

This bill allows families with a child under the age of two, who are eligible for the infant, toddler or post-partum WorkFirst participation exemption, to access TANF beyond 60-months. Effective July 1, 2024.

House Bill (HB) 2415 (Chapter 154, Laws of 2024), *Expanding economic assistance for individuals who are eligible for TANF*. This bill increases the Diversion Cash Assistance maximum payment to \$2,000. Effective January 1, 2025.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5950 2023-2025 *Supplemental Operating Budget* (Chapter 376, Laws of 2024). This supplemental operating budget includes the following:

- Funding to support implementation of SHB 1652, SHB 2007, and HB 2415.
- Funding to implement the Summer EBT program. Known as SUN Bucks, this program will provide a total of \$120 in food benefits per child to families under 185% of FPL who have school-aged

children that would typically receive free or reduced meals.

- One-time funding (\$25,250,000- including 5 FTE for SFY 25) provided to Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance to expand support services for individuals newly arriving to the United States who do not qualify for federal refugee resettlement program services.
- Funding to replace skimmed or cloned cash assistance up to two times in a federal fiscal year. Also supports ongoing state funded FAP replacements. Any unspent funds are set to lapse on September 30, 2024, or on the date that the federal government ends the requirement that stolen SNAP benefits must be replaced, whichever is later. Effective July 1, 2024.
- One time reinvestment of WorkFirst Service funds to support issuance of Housing and Utility Support Services. Effective July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025.
- Funding for an additional one-time cash benefit available through the Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund. Federal funds cover a one-time cash benefit for TANF and SNAP recipients, while these state funds cover benefits for recipients of SFA and FAP. This additional benefit was issued in April 2024.
- Funding to support full implementation of HB 1128 – in particular, raising the SSP standard for individuals whose SSI amount that can be used towards PNA is capped, and subsequently SSP is

leveraged to bridge the gap between the SSI capped amount and the state PNA level.

- Funding for system changes, staffing, and caseload impacts associated with the federal Fiscal Responsibility Act. FRA made several changes to SNAP work requirements for ABAWDs, including work requirements for participants age 50 to 54 and new work participation exemptions. Funding provided to domestic violence shelters in specific counties to maintain existing service levels.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1652 (Chapter 174, Laws of 2024), *Concerning child support pass through*. Effective January 1, 2026, this bill changes the amount of child support “passed through” (disbursed) to parents on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Starting January 1, 2026, Division of Child Support (DCS) will pass through all current child support collected in the month due for the family on TANF. For most families, this will be an increase over the current pass-through of up to \$50 if there is one child on the TANF grant or up to \$100 if there are two or more children on the TANF grant. Amounts passed through are not considered income by Community Services Division (CSD) to TANF applicants or recipients for the purposes of TANF eligibility or grant amount. These amounts are factored into eligibility for other programs, such as food assistance.

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5187 (Chapter 376, Laws of 2024), *Supplemental Operating Budget*. Effective July 1, 2022, the budget provides funding for implementation of ESHB 1652 (pass-through of 100% of child support) for SFY 2025.

Federal Welfare Legislative History, 1935 - 2024

2024

[Consolidated Appropriations Act 2024 \(PL 118-42\)](#). On March 9, 2024, H.R. 4366 was signed into law and became Public Law 118-42, extending certain financial provisions of the Compacts of Free Association (COFA) through 2043. The Act restored access to certain federal public benefit programs, including SNAP and TANF, to eligible citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau who lawfully reside in the United States. For the first time since 1996, COFA islanders were eligible for these federal benefits if they met all other eligibility criteria for the programs.

[Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 \(AUSAA\) \(H.R. 7691\)](#) signed into law on April 24, 2024, extended provisions of H.R. 7691 signed into law on May 21, 2022 that allowed Ukrainian citizens or nationals paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022 and September 30, 2024, as well as their eligible family members paroled into the U.S. after September 30, 2024, eligibility for federal assistance and supports to the same extent as refugees.

[Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024 \(USSAA\) \(H.R. 815\)](#) signed into law on April 24, 2024, extended eligibility for federal benefits and refugee services for Ukrainian citizens or nationals and non-Ukrainians who last habitually resided in Ukraine and were paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022, and September 30, 2024.

2023

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023. Under the act, food assistance benefits stolen through

card skimming or other fraudulent methods (on or after October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2024) can be replaced if the claim is valid and reported within 30 days of the date the theft was discovered. Replacements are limited to the lessor of the total amount stolen or the amount equal to twice the monthly allotment the household received immediately before the theft and cannot exceed more than two replacements during a federal fiscal year. The act also extended eligibility for federal benefits and refugee services for citizens or nationals of Afghanistan paroled into the U.S. between July 31, 2021, and September 30, 2023.

Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA), 2023 (H.R.3746) signed into law on June 3, 2023 kept the government running by raising the limit on federal borrowing, also known as the debt ceiling. The FRA requires administrative changes to how states count and meet TANF work requirements and makes programmatically significant amendments to the SNAP eligibility rules.

Temporary SNAP changes include (*due to sunset – October 1, 2030*):

- Expanding Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents (ABAWDs) age requirements:
 - Age of those subject to the ABAWD time limit increases to age 50 – *effective September 1, 2023*.
 - Age of those subject to the ABAWD time limit increases to age 52 – *effective October 1, 2023*.

- Age of those subject to the ABAWD time limit increases to age 54 – *effective October 1, 2024.*
- New work exemptions for specific groups – *effective September 1, 2023,* allowing for expanded access to Basic Food benefits for:
 - Individuals experiencing homelessness.
 - Veterans.
 - Individuals who are 24 years of age or younger who were in foster care on their 18th birthday.

TANF mandated changes include:

- New outcome measure reporting requirements – *effective October 1, 2024.*
- Change to the base year for the caseload reduction credit (CRC) from 2005 to 2015 – *effective October 1, 2025.*
- \$35 minimum for small payments to working parents included in a state’s Work Participation Rate (WPR) - *effective October 1, 2025.*

FRA also included a 5-year TANF pilot program option for five states, to test a program performance approach leveraging outcome measures in lieu of the Work Participation Rate, *effective October 1, 2024.*

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 (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) benefits from eight months to twelve months from date of eligibility for Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) 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 provided 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 childcare 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).
- 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 implemented 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.

The American Rescue Plan Act 2021 (H.R. 1319)

was signed into law on March 11, 2021, and included the following provisions:

- Extending the temporary 15% increase to SNAP benefit amounts through the end of Federal Fiscal Year 21, or September 30, 2021.
- Expanding P-EBT programming 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.

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 the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) 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 included:

- 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 included:

- 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 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 childcare.

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 childcare funds, reauthorized the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), and required these combined funds to be administered as a unified program under the **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**. PRWORA also allowed states to transfer up to 30% of the TANF block grant into the CCDBG and the Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) but limited the amount transferable to SSBG to 10% of the TANF block grant and required that \$2 be transferred to the CCDBG for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG. In this first major overhaul of welfare in 60 years, welfare receipt was limited to 5 years. The law contained strong work requirements and penalties for states that failed to meet them, i.e., 5% of the TANF grant for failure to meet work participation rates with the amount increasing in subsequent years by up to an additional 2% up to a limit of 21%. In addition, there was a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into

jobs, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement requirements, and supports for families moving from welfare to work, including at least one year of transitional Medicaid when a family leaves welfare for work.

1990

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990, Public Law 101-508, was enacted on November 5, 1990. Children were not considered members of AFDC assistance units when determining eligibility for AFDC benefits. Their income and resources were not counted toward family income and resource limits when they were recipients of Title IV-E, state, or local foster care maintenance or adoption support payments or a combination of these types of payments and the inclusion of the adopted child in the assistance unit would result in lower benefits for the family. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) was considered an exempt resource during the month of receipt and the following month by the AFDC and GA-U Programs. Any EITC remaining in the second month following the month of receipt now applied towards the Resource Ceiling. States now had the option of specifying which categories of families must report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). The Act excluded the income and resources of a child receiving state or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC. It also amended the AFDC program to provide childcare 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 considered 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 childcare 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 childcare 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 criterion 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, childcare, 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 childcare expenses and implemented a new childcare 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 – 2024

2024

House Bill (HB) 1262 (Chapter 248, Laws of 2023), *Lump Sum Reporting System*. Effective July 23, 2023, this agency request legislation adopted a model act that requires employers to report lump sum payments like bonuses, commissions, or other one-time payments greater than \$500 to the Division of Child Support (DCS) at least 14 days before payment. This reporting requirement only applies for employees with an outstanding income withholding order for child support arrears. DCS will then notify the employer whether any portion of the lump sum payment should be withheld and remitted to the Washington State Child Support Registry.

Senate Bill (SB) 5187 (Chapter 475, Laws of 2023), *Biennium 23-25 Operating Budget*.

Effective July 1, 2023 the budget provides funding for the following:

- Funding to support implementation of policy changes in 2SHB 1447.
- 8% payment standard increase for all ESA cash programs. Effective January 1, 2024.
- Implementation of SB 5338 from the 2023 Legislative Session, which supports a benefit specifically targeted at mitigating diaper-related costs for TANF families with a child under the age of three. Effective November 1, 2023.
- Extending Ongoing Additional Requirements benefits to Housing and Essential Needs (HEN) Referral recipients, and adding services such as transportation, internet, veterinary costs for service animals, dentures, eye

glasses and optometrist exams, hearing aids and boarding for animals (effective April 1, 2024).

- A culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach campaign to raise awareness around EBT fraud.
- Unaccompanied children sponsorship stabilization and a study to assess needs and develop recommendations for ongoing supports for this population.
- Increased ongoing support for naturalization services.
- Increased ongoing support for domestic violence victim services.

Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 1447 (Chapter 418, Laws of 2023), *Strengthening the ability of assistance programs to meet foundational needs of children, adults, and families*.

- Abolished the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) time limit for households headed by a parent who is ineligible for assistance due to factors such as receipt of SSI, their legal status, or their immigration status. Effective July 1, 2023.
- Expanded good cause reasons used to determine whether a WorkFirst family should face financial sanction for situations where the parent does not engage in agreed upon activities within their service and participation plan. Effective July 23, 2023.
- Increased asset and resource limits for ESA cash assistance programs, doubling the resource limit from \$6,000 to \$12,000 and completely exempting one vehicle (no matter the value) and

retirement/pension-related funds or accounts. Effective February 1, 2024.

- Changes to earned income disregard policy for ESA cash assistance programs, allowing for the first \$500 of earned income to be fully disregarded from benefit calculations, with remaining income disregarded at 50%. Effective August 1, 2024.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1260 (Chapter 289, Laws 2023), *Accelerating stability for people with a work-limiting disability or incapacity.*

- Expanded good cause reasons for not participating in substance use disorder assessment or treatment as a condition of eligibility for the Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD), HEN Referral, and Pregnant Women Assistance (PWA) programs. Effective July 23, 2023.
- Allowed the department to determine the income standard for the ABD and HEN Referral program up to 100% of the federal poverty level. Effective July 23, 2023.
- Eliminated the requirement for ABD program recipients to repay the state for benefits received for the same period as federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits were received. The monetary value of ABD benefits paid prior to October 1, 2025, that is duplicated by the person's receipt of SSI benefits for the same period, remains a debt due to the state that is subject to recovery. Effective October 1, 2025.

House Bill (HB) 1128 (Chapter 201, Laws of 2023), *Raising the residential personal needs allowance.* Increased the Personal Needs Allowance (PNA) for individuals receiving care in

a medical institution or residential setting from \$70 to \$100. Because the State Supplemental Payment (SSP) is leveraged to bridge the gap between the capped SSI amount which can be dedicated to PNA, this bill requires an increase in the SSP payment to these households to meet the new PNA level. Effective July 1, 2023.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5398 (Chapter 401, Laws of 2023), *Domestic violence funding allocation.*

Required the department to convene a workgroup to review and update the formula used to determine the allocation of funding for domestic violence victim services agencies, and report recommendations to the legislature. Implementation of any of the funding allocation recommendations adopted by the department must be effective July 1, 2025.

Senate Bill (SB) 5842 (Chapter 126, Laws of 2024), *Restricting the use of social security numbers by insurance companies for the purpose of determining child support debt.*

Effective June 6, 2024, this bill required the Division of Child Support (DCS) to minimize the use of claimant social security numbers reported directly to DCS by insurance companies complying with RCW 26.23.037, unless the claimant cannot be identified by DCS using the claimant's full name, date of birth, and current physical address.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2368 (Chapter 153, Laws of 2024), *Assisting refugees and immigrants by describing the role of the office of refugee and immigrant assistance (ORIA) in administering federal funding regarding refugee support services and authorizing ORIA to administer services to immigrants.* Effective June 6, 2024. This bill established scope of refugee and immigrant assistance administered

by ORIA, including statewide coordination of efforts to support immigrant and refugee resettlement. This bill also expanded scope of ORIA to administer services to immigrants who are ineligible for federal services and to contract with external entities to provide those services.

2023

Senate Bill (SB) 5693 (Chapter 297, Laws of 2022), *Supplemental Operating Budget.*

Effective July 1, 2022, the budget provided 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 ABD program mid-certification review (MCR). Note: The MCR was eliminated for recipients age 65 or older effective July 1, 2020.
- Continued suspension of the TANF 60-month time limit through June 30, 2023.
- Increasing the maximum monthly TANF grant from the eight-person to a ten-person standard.
- Increasing WorkFirst support service funding for housing, utility and diaper needs of families receiving TANF.
- Contracts with nonprofit organizations to provide services for refugees and immigrants that arrive 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.

House Bill (HB) 1748 (Chapter 208, Laws of 2022), *Aged, Blind, or Disabled Program Eligibility for Victims of Human Trafficking.*

Effective July 1, 2022, this agency request legislation expanded ABD, HEN Referral, and PWA eligibility to victims of human trafficking who meet all other program eligibility requirements. This change also further expanded Medical Care Services (MCS) eligibility to victims of human trafficking determined eligible for ABD or HEN Referral.

House Bill (HB) 1755 (Chapter 24, Laws of 2022), *Temporary assistance for needy families time limit extensions during times of high unemployment.* 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.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5729 (Chapter 163, Laws of 2022), *Creating a good cause exception to administrative hearing deadlines for applicants or recipients of certain public assistance benefits.* Effective July 1, 2023, to the extent allowable under federal law, this bill

created good cause exceptions for public and medical assistance administrative hearing request deadlines up to one year after the Department decision is made.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5785 (Chapter 98, Laws of 2022), *Transitional Food Assistance*. 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.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5838 (Chapter 100, Laws of 2022), *Providing a monthly diaper subsidy for parents or other caregivers receiving temporary assistance for needy families*. 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.

2022

Senate Bill (SB) 5092 (Chapter 334, Laws of 2021), *Operating Budget*. Effective July 1, 2021, the budget provided funding for the following:

- A 15% grant increase for the TANF, Refugee Cash Assistance (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 SFY 2023.
- An additional \$2.6 million for SFY 2023 for the Department of Commerce HEN Program.

Second Substitute Senate Bill (2SSB) 5214 (Chapter 239, Laws of 2021), *Economic assistance programs*. 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.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1151 (Chapter 9, Laws of 2021)¹, *Bolstering economic recovery by providing public assistance to households in need*. 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.

¹ Section 1 of this legislation was implemented in SFY 2021. See Washington State Legislative History: 2021.

Substitute House Bill (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.

Substitute House Bill (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. This new requirement is expected to increase child support collections. This bill took effect January 1, 2022.

House Bill (HB) 2050 (Chapter 145, Laws of 2022), Repealing requirements for parent payment of the cost of their child’s support, treatment, and confinement. 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

Senate Bill (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.

Second Substitute Senate Bill (2SSB) 5214 (Chapter 239, Laws of 2021), Economic assistance programs. 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.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1368 (Chapter 3, Laws of 2021), Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic through state actions supported by federal funding, 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.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1151 (Chapter 9, Laws of 2021), *Bolstering economic recovery by providing public assistance to households in need.* 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.

2020

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 6168 (Chapter 357, Laws of 2020), *Operating Budget- Supplemental* 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.

Second Substitute Senate Bill (2SSB) 5144 (Chapter 349, Laws of 2020), *Implementing child support pass-through payments.* 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 not count against a family's TANF grant; however, it is factored into their food benefit eligibility.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2441 (Chapter 338, Laws of 2020), *Improving access to TANF.*

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.

Second Substitute Senate Bill (2SSB) 6478 (Chapter 320, Laws of 2020), *Revising economic assistance programs.* 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.

Third Substitute Senate Bill (3SSB) 5164 (Chapter 136, Laws of 2020), *Providing public assistance to victims of human trafficking.* 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.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6495 (Chapter 322, Laws of 2020), *Essential needs and housing support eligibility.* 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.

Senate Bill (SB) 6136 (Chapter 64, Laws of 2020), *Updating restrictions on electronic benefit cards,* 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.

Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 1603 (Chapter 343, Laws of 2019), *Revising economic assistance programs by updating standards of need, revising outcome measures and data collected, and reducing barriers to participation,* 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.

Second Substitute House Bill (2SHB) 1893 (Chapter 407, Laws of 2019), *Providing assistance for certain postsecondary students*, 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 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.

Engrossed Substitute House Bill (ESHB) 1916 (Chapter 275, Laws of 2019), *Improving the delivery of child support services to families*, 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.

Substitute House Bill (SHB) 2302 (Chapter 227, Laws of 2020), *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, 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 (SSB) 5333 (Chapter 46, Laws of 2019), *Uniform parentage act – various provisions*, 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 included:

- “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 (ESHB) 1109 (Chapter 415, Laws of 2019), Biennium 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 (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 (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, meant “the federal poverty level for a one-person family.”

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (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 (ESSB) 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 (SHB) 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 (HB) 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 transferred 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 followed 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 (E3SHB) 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 (E2SHB) 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 (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 (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 childcare as part of the family's case management; and (c) is residing with a biological parent or guardian.

Second Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (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 (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 (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 (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 allowed 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 (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 (SSB) 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 (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 (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 1st to the 10th of every month to the 1st through the 20th of every month, beginning February 1, 2017.

Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 6430, *Medical Assistance Programs – Continuity of Care*, was signed into law on March 31, 2016. It 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 childcare 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 childcare. 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.

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 6052, *the 2015-2017 Operating Biennium Budget* was signed into law on June 30, 2015. Several 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. Several 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 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 childcare, 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 childcare, 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 childcare 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 childcare 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 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 childcare 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 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
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Assistance
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SFY

2024

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Overview

On August 22, 1996, President Bill Clinton signed into law the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996* that created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, thereby replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) programs. Under PRWORA, each state is required to operate a Title IV-D Child Support program in order to be eligible for TANF funds. On April 17, 1997, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act*, creating the WorkFirst program, Washington State's TANF program. The WorkFirst program went into effect in August 1997. These two federal and state laws resulted in major program and funding changes.

On August 5, 1997, President Clinton signed into law the *Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997*, which made numerous technical corrections to PRWORA. Funding and spending requirements included: (1) limiting the amount of TANF funds that can be transferred to Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) to 10% of the TANF block grant, and removing the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG; (2) modification of the MOE requirements for the Contingency Fund; and (3) modification of TANF work participation penalties so that the penalty amount is 5% in the first year, and increasing by 2% per year up to 21% maximum.

On February 8, 2006, President George Bush signed into law the *Deficit Reduction Act of 2005* reauthorizing the 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% 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 Federal Fiscal Year (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 two-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.

On March 11, 2021, President Joe Biden signed the *American Rescue Plan Act of 2021*, which aimed to address pandemic related hardship through additional supports such as education, food assistance, housing, unemployment, and emergency funds for families. The bill included \$1 billion for a related Pandemic Emergency

Assistance Fund, providing dollars to support households with non-recurrent, short-term benefits. The funds could support families receiving TANF as well as those with higher incomes, who were still working to make ends meet.

On June 3, 2023, President Joe Biden signed into law the *Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) of 2023*, which kept the government running by

raising the limit on federal borrowing. The FRA contained several administrative changes to the TANF statute regarding how Work Participation Rates (WPR) are calculated. The mandates include a change to the base year for the caseload reduction credit (CRC) from 2005 to 2015, and a new \$35 minimum for small payments to working parents included in the state's WPR, and new outcome-based reporting requirements.

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 (MOE) 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 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 SNAP, 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 MOE. States must expend state funds equal to a specific percentage of the state's 1994 expenditures for the AFDC, EA, AFDC-related child care, transitional child care, At-Risk Child Care, and JOBS programs. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has set the amount at

¹ See Appendix 8 for a chronological listing of the detailed changes.

\$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 2023, 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.

The 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 \$19,792,341 for FFY 2023.

Appendix 7:
Child
Support
Federal
Legislative
History

SFY

2024

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Child Support Federal Legislative History, 1950 – 2024

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 requirement 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 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

2024

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2024

June 2024

Summer EBT

In June 2024, Summer EBT, known as SUN Bucks, was introduced as a new permanent program. Eligible children receive a one-time, \$120 benefit to buy groceries when they lose access to free and reduced-price lunches meals over the summer months. Benefit issuance for the 2023-2024 school year began in July 2024.

May 2024

Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund [COVID-19 response]

In May 2024, an additional state and federally funded Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund (PEAF) payment was issued to families on TANF/SFA or Basic Food assistance, under 75 percent of the 2022 federal poverty level, with children in the home who didn't receive the benefit in the previous issuance.

April 2024

Ongoing Additional Requirements (OAR) Expansion

Effective April 1, 2024, OAR expanded to include eligible HEN Referral recipients and added additional services such as:

- Boarding and veterinary care for service animals
- Transportation
- Dentures
- Optometrist exam for eyeglasses
- Eyeglasses
- Hearing aids

Medicare Savings Program (MSP)

Effective April 1, 2024, the monthly income limit for the Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) MSP program increased to 110% FPL and the

Qualified Individual (QI-1) MSP program increased to 138% FPL.

State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Decrease

Effective April 1, 2024, SSP for SSI recipients who are aged, blind, or have an ineligible spouse decreased \$38.25 to \$35.50 to stay within available funds.

Federal Benefits for an Expanded Population of Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees

Effective April 24, 2024, Ukrainian humanitarian parolees who were paroled into the U.S. between February 24, 2022, and September 30, 2024, are eligible for federally funded benefits, including TANF, SNAP, and RCA.

February 2024

Asset/Resource Limit increase for Cash Programs

Effective February 1, 2024, the Asset and Resource Limits for ESA cash assistance programs increased. The resource limit doubled from \$6,000 to \$12,000, and one vehicle (no matter the value) and retirement/pension-related funds or accounts became completely exempt.

Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) Waiver

Effective February 1, 2024, ABAWDs living outside of King County are exempt from the three-month benefit time limit if they do not meet SNAP work requirements.

January 2024

Cash Grant Increase

Effective January 1, 2024, cash grant payment standards increased by 8% for all ESA cash programs including TANF/SFA, ABD, RCA, PWA, and CEAP.

New ABAWD 36-Month Period

Effective January 1, 2024, a new 36-month period began for ABAWD work requirements. ABAWDs must participate in a qualifying activity to maintain their Basic Food benefits. Any non-qualifying months incurred in the prior 36-month period were removed. ABAWDs who lost eligibility, after three months of non-participation, were able to reapply for Basic Food.

December 2023

Basic Food Elderly Simplified Application Project (ESAP) Certification Extension

Effective December 18, 2023, ESAP certification periods expanded from 12 to 36 months. As was the case prior to this change, Mid-Certification Review (MCR) and Eligibility Review interview requirements are waived for ESAP households. In order to participate in ESAP, all household members must be age 60 or older or disabled, with no earned income.

November 2023

Diaper Benefit for TANF/SFA Families

Effective November 1, 2023, a benefit specifically targeted at mitigating diaper-related costs for TANF/SFA families with a child under the age of three was implemented.

September 2023

Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA), 2023 (H.R.3746)

signed into law on June 3, 2023 changed SNAP ABAWD age requirements for participation and provided new participation exceptions for some groups. These changes are temporary (*due to sunset – October 1, 2030*):

- Expanding Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents (ABAWDs) age requirements:

- Age of those subject to the ABAWD time limit increases to age 50 – *effective September 1, 2023.*
- Age of those subject to the ABAWD time limit increases to age 52 – *effective October 1, 2023.*
- Age of those subject to the ABAWD time limit increases to age 54 – *effective October 1, 2024.*
- New work exemptions for specific groups – *effective September 1, 2023*, allowing for expanded access to Basic Food benefits for:
 - Individuals experiencing homelessness.
 - Veterans.
 - Individuals who are 24 years of age or younger who were in foster care on their 18th birthday.

August 2023

Replacement of food assistance stolen through skimming or other fraudulent methods based on the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 began.

Under the act, benefits stolen on or after October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2024 can be replaced if the claim is valid and reported within 30 days of the date the theft was discovered. Replacements are limited to the lesser of the total amount stolen or the amount equal to twice the monthly allotment the household received immediately before the theft and cannot exceed more than two replacements during a federal fiscal year.

July 2023

State Supplemental Payment increase for certain individuals in medical institution or residential setting

Effective July 1, 2023, State Supplemental Payment for certain individuals who receive a Personal Needs Allowance increased from \$70

to \$100. This increase occurred for individuals receiving care in a medical institution or residential setting.

Expanding WorkFirst Good Cause

Effective July 23, 2023, good cause reasons used to determine whether a WorkFirst family should face financial sanction for situations where the parent does not engage in agreed upon activities with their service and participation plan expanded.

Abolishing the TANF/SFA Time Limit for Ineligible Parents

Effective July 1, 2023, the TANF time limit for households headed by a parent who is ineligible for assistance due to factors such as receipt of SSI, their legal status, or their immigration status, was abolished.

Able Bodied Adults Without (ABAWD)

Effective July 1, 2023, with the end to the Public Health Emergency, participation resumed for ABAWDs residing in King and Snohomish Counties. Residents of Tulalip and Muckleshoot remained exempt.

June 2023

Tribal SNAP Eligibility Demonstration Project

In June 2023, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) approved Washington's request to expand the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) demonstration pilot conducted at Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe to an additional five tribes. Tribes are to work with Community Services Division (CSD) to operate as a Community Service Office (CSO) and perform eligibility and certification of SNAP benefits on behalf of the state.

End of Expanded Student Eligibility [COVID-19 Response]

The temporary expansion of Basic Food Basic Food eligibility for students of higher education who were eligible for work study or had an expected family contribution of \$0 on their federal financial aid at application ended in June 2023.

TANF Time Limit Extension Ended [COVID-19 Response]

Families that did not meet any other TANF time limit extension criteria were able to continue to receive an extension due to the pandemic beginning April 1, 2020. This provision ended effective June 30, 2023, after which families must meet specific time limit extension criteria to remain eligible for TANF.

May 2023

TANF *In Loco Parentis* Eligibility Change

In May 2023, the application process for TANF *In Loco Parentis* caregivers was streamlined and no longer required the caregiver to pass a background check in order to receive benefits on behalf of the child in their care.

Extended Parole (and Benefits) for Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) began extending parole for an additional year on a case-by-case basis for Ukrainians who were paroled at a port of entry between February 24, 2022, and April 25, 2022. These individuals were originally issued a one-year term of parole. This allowed for federal benefits (e.g., TANF, SNAP, and Medicaid) to remain open for these households, if all other eligibility requirements were met.

Medicaid Continuous Enrollment and other Public Health Emergency (PHE) Flexibilities End [COVID-19 Response]

With the passing of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, beginning with May 2023 renewals, terminations resumed for all Medicaid recipients who did not complete their Eligibility Reviews. Recipients found ineligible during their renewal period were also terminated. COVID-19 flexibilities, such as self-attestation of medical expenses, income, and resources also ended.

Per CMS requirements, the Community Services Division (CSD), also implemented the completion of Medicaid renewals on ex-parte' basis, by attempting to complete a Medicaid renewal using data matches and not requiring a recipient to contact the department to initiate a renewal.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) Community Outreach and Education Program Launch

In May 2023, ORIA implemented the Community Outreach and Education (COE) to help the growing number of refugees and humanitarian entrants arriving in Washington to connect with services and resources through information and referral, resource navigation, community & cultural orientation, and outreach services.

March 2023

End of Basic Food Emergency Allotments [COVID-19 Response]

After February 2023, Washington Basic Food households returned to regular monthly allotments and no longer received the maximum food benefit based solely on household size. Households who are eligible for the maximum food benefit due to household circumstances no longer received the difference between their regular monthly benefit allotment and the maximum amount for their

household size, with a minimum supplement of \$95.

February 2023

Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) Waiver

Effective February 1, 2023, ABAWDs outside of Snohomish and King counties were exempt from work requirements through a SNAP time limit waiver. Also exempt were individuals living on Tulalip and Muckleshoot land within Snohomish and King Counties. FNS' approval extended through January 31, 2024. Clients remained eligible to participate in BFET services voluntarily.

January 2023

Resumption of Home Visits for Teen Living Assessments

[COVID-19 Response]

Effective January 1, 2023, home visits for Teen Living Assessments were resumed. These assessments apply to all unmarried, minor parents applying for TANF cash assistance, to determine eligibility and offer support to the household.

December 2022

TANF Home Visiting Referral – Statewide Expansion

Effective December 1, 2022, the TANF Home Visiting and Parent Support referral option expanded statewide for WorkFirst families. Starting in May of 2015, this initiative was intended to support and improve outcomes for both parents and children receiving public assistance. In 2015, the referral process was expanded to include over 25 Community Services Offices. With statewide expansion, all WorkFirst families who are expecting a child or have a child under the age of two are offered a referral to Home Visiting or other parent

support services. Participation in this activity is voluntary, without repercussions to the family if they decide to decline the referral or discontinue engagement in services.

November 2022

Employment Authorization for Certain Afghan and Ukrainian Humanitarian Parolees

Effective November 21, 2022, certain Afghan and Ukrainian humanitarian parolees were considered employment-authorized to the same extent as refugees. This consideration allowed them to get an unrestricted Social Security card and removed the requirement to obtain employment authorization from the federal government before engaging in work within the U.S.

ABD/HEN Referral Review and Engagement Processes Resume

[COVID-19 Response]

Effective November 1, 2022, DSHS reinstated the disability and incapacity review cycles of 24 and 12 months, resumed the good cause process for those not cooperating with medical and mental health treatments or the SSI application process, and resumed gathering medical evidence from within the last 90 days of application and 45 days of review from sources accepted by SSA.

September 2022

ABD Cash Grant Increase

Effective September 1, 2022, the payment standard for ABD increased to \$417 based on funding provided in the 2022 supplemental operating budget. This increase was a step toward fully meeting the basic needs of disabled individuals and was the first approved grant increase in the history of the program.

ABD Expands to Patients Age 21-64 of Eastern and Western State Hospital

Effective September 1, 2022, eligibility for ABD expanded to patients residing in Eastern or Western State Hospital who had been civilly committed or found not guilty by reason of insanity. Residents determined eligible received a CPI grant of \$41.62.

August 2022

Fast Track to Employment Pilot

The Fast Track to Employment program pilot, a model of supported employment called “Individual Placement and Support,” helps people find work at jobs of their choosing. In August 2022, this pilot began supporting WorkFirst participants and ABAWDS in specific counties who were eligible to receive these services. Pilot counties included Spokane, Snohomish, Cowlitz, and Lewis.

July 2022

TANF Time Limits

[COVID-19 Response]

Families that do not meet any other TANF time limit extension criteria were able to continue to receive an extension due to the pandemic, effective July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023. The extension supported poverty reduction and eliminating disparities for families struggling to maintain economic stability as they reached the 60-month time limit.

WorkFirst Housing and Utility Temporary Support Services

Effective July 1, 2022, a temporary support service was made available for WorkFirst families specifically to support housing and utility costs, broadening the ability to help WorkFirst participants meet their basic needs. The budget adopted by the Legislature provided

an additional \$6.6 million for this support through June 30, 2023.

Implementation of HB 1748- Expanding ABD/HEN program to Survivors of Certain Crimes

Effective July 1, 2022, noncitizens harmed by a crime who were in the process of filing an application for specific visas or immigration status with the federal government, became eligible for the Aged, Blind or Disabled program if all other eligibility criteria was met.

Aged, Blind or Disabled Cash Assistance Program Mid Certification Review Requirement Eliminated

Effective July 1, 2022, the supplemental operating budget included funding to eliminate the Mid-Certification Review (MCR) requirement for all ABD cash recipients.

Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Housing Stabilization Services Program
Effective July 1, 2022, ORIA launched its Housing Stabilization Services program to assist eligible refugees and humanitarian entrants with short-term housing services, rental assistance, and utility assistance.

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, were eligible for federal funded benefits (e.g., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), RCA, and Basic Food Employment & Training (BFET)).

Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund [COVID-19 response]

Washington state received \$22.7 million in federal Pandemic Emergency Assistance Funds (PEAF) to support non-recurring, short-term benefits for families. State funds were also approved to enable the benefits to go to otherwise eligible families that do not qualify for federal programs based on citizenship status. Washington's PEAF benefit was issued in May 2022 as a one-time cash payment of \$127 per child for families with minor children receiving TANF/SFA, Basic Food, FAP, or TFA with income at or under 75% of the Federal Poverty Level.

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 were in the process of filing an application for specific visas or immigration status with the federal government.

Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) Waiver

Effective February 1, 2022, ABAWDs were exempt from work requirements through a statewide SNAP time limit waiver. FNS' approval extended through January 31, 2023. Clients remained 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 waiver 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 study 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, and BFET). Prior to this change, this population was eligible for certain state-funded cash and food assistance, if all other eligibility criteria were 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 were 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 increase was a step toward fully meeting the basic needs of families and individuals who experience financial hardship. The change also increased 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 exhausted their 60 months and were homeless or who had a child in their home who met the broad McKinney-Vento definition of homeless. This change allowed families experiencing housing instability, or who care for a child in this situation, to continue receiving cash assistance.

Additionally, families that do not 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

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 state's 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 met the income and resource limits and were not eligible for other cash programs. Prior to this date, households were only eligible for DCAP once in a 12-month period. In accordance with 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 were 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 for the duration of the Public Health Emergency.

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.

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 were 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 was established. A referral to HEN was 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 met the income and resource limits and were 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 were expanded to support families experiencing hardships related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

March 2020

Emergency Allotment (EA) Food Supplements: [COVID-19 Response]

Beginning in March 2020, DSHS issued monthly supplemental benefits to food assistance recipients on a month-to-month basis with federal approval during the federal and state public health emergency declaration. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP) households were issued the

difference between their regular monthly benefit allotment and the maximum amount for their household size.

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 established 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 counted in determining eligibility or benefit amount. This change applied to households where the cash assistance provided is only for the child or children in the home. This change applied 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 (DV) Unit, including Victim Services and DV Perpetrator programs, transferred from DSHS Children's Administration to ESA/CSD. This change was 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, 2018, 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 allowed 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 childcare programs that accept state childcare 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 childcare.

July 2017

Child Care

Effective July 1, 2017, families experiencing homelessness were eligible for childcare 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 childcare 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, except for King County (not including Muckleshoot tribal land). Non-exempt ABAWDs within King County, except for those residing on Muckleshoot tribal land, may only receive three 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 childcare applicants reapply for childcare and are above 200% FPL and below 220% FPL, they became eligible for a three-month grace period to transition to private pay childcare.

July 2016

Child Care

Effective July 1, 2016, childcare 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 childcare 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 three 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 would not be able to qualify for Basic Food again until January 1, 2018 when the 36-month period reset.

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 replaced 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 childcare 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.

TANF Home Visiting Referral Pilot

In spring of 2015, the TANF Home Visiting Referral Pilot for WorkFirst families began in six Community Services Offices. This pilot program provided exempt pregnancy to employment pathway participants a referral to local Home Visiting Services.

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, childcare providers received a base rate increase in their childcare 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, childcare providers received a base rate increase in their childcare 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 except for 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 affected 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 childcare 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 Payment (SSP) 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 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 affected 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 childcare 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.

	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

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. case fees.
- c. Liquidated Damage fee – Washington's EBT contract included a 'Liquidated Damage' fee for an option that allowed the Department to assess charges against the EBT vendor for extended and unplanned EBT service outages that resulted in clients being unable to access their benefits. Because it was not cost-effective, the Department and

JP Morgan Chase agreed to drop this option effective July 1, 2012.

June 2012

Child Care Subsidy Program – As required by SSB 6386 and HB 2828, the requirement that an applicant or recipient of childcare 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 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

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

processed or in pending status prior to January 1, 2012

December 2011

A **pilot to eliminate issuance of EBT replacement cards in local offices** began in the Access Spokane offices for a six-month period. The majority of EBT replacement cards were to be issued by the vendor via mail, with limited and clearly defined emergency exception criteria for local office issuance. If the pilot was successful, the EBT replacement card mailing protocol would be expanded statewide in July 2012.

The Department implemented a **permanent TANF/SFA disqualification** for clients who had three or more WorkFirst non-compliance sanction (NCS) terminations since March 1, 2007 when the NCS termination policy was implemented.

November 2011

In accordance with *Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 5921*, the Department changed the rules for determining eligibility for a non-parental “child-only” TANF/SFA cash grant. The Department began means testing non-parental child-only grants by counting the income for all household members in addition to the recipient child’s income to determine eligibility.

- a. Means testing applied to kinship or legal guardian child-only cases.
- b. Households with income:
 - I. At or below 200% of FPL would receive a grant based on the payment standard for TANF/SFA families.
 - II. Between 200% and 300% of FPL would receive a grant based on reduced payment standards:
 - 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.
 - i. 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.
- ii. Means testing did not change medical, food and childcare 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 to 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 childcare 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 childcare 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 claims 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 was 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 motion 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:

- 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
- Participating in a family violence service plan developed by someone trained in family violence; or
- 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 childcare centers would no longer be able to bill for field trip fees. The change did not affect licensed or certified family home childcare 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).

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 August 1, 2010) help recipients identified as potentially disabled file and pursue applications for Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
 - II. (Starting November 1, 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 payment 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:

- a. The family would not have to report any changes in their household;
- b. The TFA benefit would be based on the family's circumstances in the last month they were on WorkFirst but would be adjusted to exclude the TANF grant; and
- c. The benefit level was frozen for the five-month period.

Childcare subsidy rates for licensed providers were raised 6.47%.

October 2005

Annual updates to WASHCAP standards and Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard went into effect.

September 2005

Felons with drug convictions could now receive TANF. Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill (E2SSB) 5213 (Chapter 714, Laws of 2005) exercised the state option to exempt individuals convicted of a drug-related felony from the TANF ban on the receipt of benefits.

July 2005

WPLEX (Washington Post-Employment Labor Exchange) was eliminated after WorkFirst budget reductions mandated changes to client services that were provided by ESD.

New EBT (Electronic Benefit Transfer) features allowed clients to see their account information online 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Using their EBT card and Personal Identification Number (PIN), clients could now:

- a. see current EBT cash/food balances;
- b. see 180 days of EBT transactions;
- c. download an online statement of transactions to their PC;
- d. change their PIN in "real time"; and
- e. send and receive messages to/from EBT customer services representatives.

June 2005

EJAS system was modified to **record actual hours of work participation** replacing the time-block model in use.

March 2005

Columbia Legal Services (CLS) was verbally upheld in the WASHCAP lawsuit. Emergency rule filing was rendered void by Superior Court and the Department was directed to restore benefits to a WASHCAP class of recipients for the period of January 1, 2005 through March 22, 2005.

February 2005

DSHS was sued by **Columbia Legal Services (CLS)** over a WASHCAP emergency rule filing. CLS asserted that the Department did not have sufficient justification to file an emergency rule change.

January 2005

WASHCAP rules were amended by emergency adoption to maintain cost-neutrality as required by FNS. Changes were:

- a. The benefit calculation used the limited utility allowance (LUA) instead of the standard utility allowance (SUA).
- b. The opt-out rule was changed to allow people to opt-out of the program based on their shelter expenses or if they made the request prior to January 1, 2005. The provision to opt-out when Basic Food benefits would be greater than WASHCAP benefits was removed.

October 2004

Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard went into effect.

Simplified reporting changes went into effect for cash, medical and Basic Food. Senate Bill (SB) 6411 (Chapter 54, Laws of 2004) required

the Department to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004.

July 2004

New maximum childcare 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 childcare 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 childcare 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 January 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 childcare 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

The 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 childcare 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.

Childcare subsidy rates were set at the 58th 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 three 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 childcare 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 childcare, particularly those with income over 135% Federal Poverty Level (unadjusted).

November 1999

An overall childcare 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 childcare 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 voicemail 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 **childcare rate increase** was authorized.

Special rates for **non-standard hour childcare** were established.

A \$250 one-time bonus for **licensed childcare 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.

Childcare subsidy rates were set at 59th percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.

October 1997

The **General Assistance Supported Employment Project** began in Region 4. The

pilot project at the Belltown CSO was named “Partnership with Adults for Community Enhancement (PACE).” Recipients, sorted by physical impairments or mental disorder, were provided contracted job development and placement services and related work supports.

September 1997

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.
 - 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 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:

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 stepparent 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.