

Economic Services Administration

E S A Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2002

A reference for programs, caseloads, and expenditures



Washington State
Department of Social
& Health Services

January 2003

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Dear Colleagues,

I am pleased to present the Economic Services Administration's (ESA) 2002 Program Briefing Book. It is your reference guide to our programs, client demographics, caseloads, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2002, the period of July 2001 through June 2002, and provides you with historical data.

You can now find this information online at

www.wa.gov/dshs/esa/briefingbook.htm

We are committed to providing you with accurate and useful information. If you have any questions about ESA or the information in the briefing book, please contact myself or members of ESA staff listed in Appendix 1. I would also welcome your suggestions for making this Briefing Book even more useful to you next year.

Sincerely,

John Atherton, Assistant Secretary
Economic Assistance Administration

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	
Introduction	v
Program Descriptions	
Introduction	1
Additional Requirements and Emergent Needs (AREN)	2
Child Support Services	4
Consolidated Emergency Assistance program (CEAP).....	6
Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA).....	8
Basic Food Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)	9
Federal Basic Food Program (FSP).....	11
Basic Food Program Employment and Training (FS E&T)	13
General Assistance –Unemployable (GA-U).....	16
General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GA-X)	18
Immigrant Assistance Services	20
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	21
Refugee Services.....	23
State Family Assistance (SFA)	25
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payments	27
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	29
United States Repatriate.....	32
Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP).....	33
WorkFirst (WF).....	35
Working Connections Child Care (WCCC).....	38

Table of Contents

	Page
Caseloads and Demographics	
TANF/WorkFirst	39
TANF Time-Limits	59
Child Support	67
Working Connections Child Care	73
Basic Food Program	81
General Assistance.....	95
Other Programs.....	107
Expenditures	
Expenditures Introduction	147
Expenditures Overview	148
Cash Grant Assistance.....	152
WorkFirst.....	157
Administrative Expenditures	159
Appendices	
1. Contacts	A1-1
2. DSHS Regional Map	A2-1
3. Abbreviations	A3-1
4. Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer	A4-1
5. Federal Welfare Legislative History and State Welfare History	A5-1
6. Change in Cash Grant Assistance Programs/Funding Due to Welfare Reforms.A6-1	A6-1
7. Child Support Federal Legislative History	A7-1
8. Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month	A8-1

Introduction to ESA

Economic Services Administration (ESA) provides services to help people get jobs, keep jobs and find better jobs. ESA also offers other benefits for low-income individuals and families, including child support services, financial, medical and other assistance.

Who ESA Serves

ESA helps low-income families, children, pregnant women, people with disabilities, older adults, refugees, and immigrants. ESA also serves children who need child support, paternity establishment, child care, and medical services

Where ESA Serves

ESA provides services through 61 Community Service Offices (CSOs), which are located in most cities across the state, and in ten Child Support Enforcement Offices (CSEOs). You will find a map of our six regions in Appendix 2.

How ESA Serves

CSO staff work with individuals, families, and children to determine program eligibility, issue benefits, and help clients move to self-sufficiency.

Our programs provide such diverse services as: cash grants, food stamp assistance, housing assistance, child support enforcement, child care subsidies, repatriation assistance, domestic violence referrals, and telephone subsidies. ESA staff also determines eligibility for state and federal medical programs.

ESA Partnerships

ESA staff work closely with other state agencies, courts, Tribes, and community partners, including: Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Workforce Development Councils, community action agencies, prosecuting attorneys, and non-profit agencies.

How to Access ESA Services

Local telephone books list the Community Service Offices and the Child Support Offices in the Government Section (look under State, Social and Health Services Department).

- *The toll-free number for **CSO Constituent Relations:** **1-800-865-7801***
- *The toll-free number for **Child Support Client Relations:** **1-800-457-6202***

Program Descriptions

ESA Programs

ESA provides a wide variety of services through 19 programs. They are described, in alphabetical order, on the following pages.

- Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)
- Child Support Services
- Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)
- Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
- Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
- Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T)
- General Assistance – Unemployable (GAU)
- General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GAX)
- Immigrant Assistance Services
- Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)
- Refugee Services
- State Family Assistance (SFA)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- United States Repatriate
- Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
- WorkFirst (WF)
- Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)

Program Descriptions

Title	Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)
Brief Description	Provides a one-time cash payment to meet emergent housing or utility needs. Note: In August 2000, the benefit was capped at \$1,500 in a 12 consecutive month period.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08.090, Rulemaking Authority and Enforcement. RCW 74.04.050, Department to administer public assistance programs.
Funding Source	Federal: Mixture of TANF and TANF-MOE dollars
Population Served	Pregnant women or families with an eligible minor child.
Eligibility	Families must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive Temporary Assistance of Needy Families (TANF), State Family Assistance (SFA), or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); 2. Have an emergency housing or utility need; and 3. Have a good reason for not having enough money to pay for housing or utility costs.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payments may be used to prevent eviction or foreclosure, secure housing if homeless or domestic violence victim, secure or prevent shut-off of utilities related to health and safety, or repair damage to home if it causes risk to health or safety. 2. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a 12 consecutive month period. 3. The total of all payments in the 30-day period is limited to \$1,500.

Program Descriptions

Title	Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN) <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community or charitable agencies that may help to meet the emergent need2. Food banks3. Housing shelters or low-income/emergency housing4. Other public assistance programs

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services
Brief Description	Provides services for the establishment of paternity, and the establishment and enforcement of financial and medical support for children 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).
Funding Source	Funded by federal funds, state matching funds, and local funding. May earn additional federal incentive funding. Federal: 66% State: 34%
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current Assistance (Individuals who are currently receiving Title IV-A TANF or Title IV -E Foster Care services). 2. Former Assistance (Individuals who have ever received AFDC, TANF or Title IV -E Foster Care services). 3. Never Assistance (Individuals who have never received AFDC or TANF or Title IV -E Foster Care services and have made application for Title IV -D services. Includes non-IV-A Medicaid only, state foster care, and child care only.)
Eligibility	Automatic as a condition of receiving a TANF grant; continuation of services; interstate referral; or application for nonassistance services.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responsible parent location. 2. Paternity establishment. 3. Support and medical support obligation establishment, enforcement, and modification. 4. Child support payment collection and distribution.

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services, <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. WorkFirst2. Courts3. Prosecuting Attorneys4. ESA's Community Services Division5. DSHS Children's Administration's Division of Children and Family Services6. Washington State Support Registry7. Medicaid agency8. State Tribal Relations Unit9. Department of Health10. Department of Corrections11. Employment Security Department12. Department of Labor and Industries13. Department of Revenue14. Department of Licensing15. Internal Revenue Service16. U.S. Department of Justice17. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service18. Head Start19. U.S. Department of Defense20. Hospitals

Program Descriptions

Title	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)
Brief Description	Program benefits are provided to alleviate emergent conditions resulting from insufficient income and resources to provide for food, shelter, clothing, medical care, or other necessary items. <i>(Note: Part of the funding for the CEAP program was transferred to the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development in SFY 2000.)</i>
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.660, Family Emergency Assistance Program.
Funding Source	Federal: State: 100%
Population Served	A woman in any stage of pregnancy, or families with dependent children must be ineligible to receive benefits from any of the following programs: A. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); B. State Family Assistance (SFA); C. Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); or D. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA).
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicants must be in emergent need and have no resources to meet that need. 2. Family income must be less than 90% of the TANF payment standard. 3. Applicants cannot have refused without good cause, a bona fide job offer or training for employment within 30 days of the date of application.

Program Descriptions

Title	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides for specific emergent needs such as food, shelter, clothing, minor medical care, household maintenance, job-related transportation or clothing, and transportation for foster care-bound children. 2. Payment is limited to payment maximums for individual emergent need items or the TANF Payment Standard, whichever is lower. 3. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 consecutive days in any 12 consecutive month period.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development 2. Low-income/emergency housing 3. Food banks 4. Charitable agencies 5. Community medical centers 6. Other public assistance programs. (Approximately half of CEAP households are subsequently approved for TANF.)

Program Descriptions

Title	Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
Brief Description	Provides a once in a 12-month payment, up to \$1,500, to overcome a temporary emergency and keep otherwise eligible families from becoming dependent upon TANF.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.210, Diversion Program – Emergency Assistance.
Funding Source	Federal: State: 100% State – TANF MOE
Population Served	Low-income families with temporary emergent needs who are not likely to need continued assistance if those needs are met.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must meet TANF eligibility criteria. 2. If the families goes on TANF within 12 months of receiving DCA, a prorated amount of the DCA payment must be repaid to the state.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payments to cover emergent needs for shelter, transportation, child care, food, medical care, and employment-related expenses. 2. Usually paid directly to vendors. 3. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a 12 consecutive month period. 4. The total of all payments in 30-day period is limited to \$1,500.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Child care 3. Child support services 4. Medical assistance 5. Food assistance 6. Other services to assist low-income families

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
Brief Description	Provides food assistance for legal immigrants.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.120.
Funding Source	Federal: State: 100% - Mix of State and TANF-MOE
Population Served	Legal immigrants who became ineligible for the federal Food Stamp program under federal welfare reform.
Eligibility	With the exception of citizenship and alien rules, the state program mirrors the federal Food Stamp program.
Services	Same as for the federal Food Stamp program: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronic food benefits that can be used at participating grocery stores. 2. The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income.
Linkages	Same as for the federal Food Stamp program: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition education programs 2. School lunch programs 3. Low-income housing 4. Food banks 5. DSHS Children's Administration 6. Community medical centers 7. Senior outreach 8. Charitable agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
Brief Description	Provides food assistance to low income individuals and families.
Legal Authorization	Food Stamp Act of 1977, Public Law 88-525 (7 U.S.C. 2011-2036).
Funding Source	Food benefits are funded by 100% federal funds. Administrative costs of the program are funded by both federal and state funds.
Population Served	Elderly or disabled households with incomes at or below 165% of the Federal Poverty level. All other households with incomes at or below 130% of the Federal Poverty Level.

Program Descriptions

Title	Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP), <i>Continued</i>
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must meet U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service criteria for financial need. 2. Eligible assistance unit members must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Be U.S. citizens or nationals or qualified aliens; (b) Be residents of Washington; (c) Participate in Food Stamp Employment & Training requirements; and (d) Meet certain eligibility criteria if on strike. 3. Assistance Unit is categorically eligible when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All members receive SSI (b) All members receive General Assistance; or (c) Some members receive or are authorized to receive payments or services from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. TANF cash assistance; II. State Family Assistance III. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) for four months after initial DCA issuance; or IV. TANF post-employment services. 4. Persons with disabilities need only meet the net income standard, are entitled to medical deductions, and have the value of their vehicles exempted entirely when used for transportation. 5. Certain students of higher education, able-bodied adults without dependents, and assistance units participating in the food distribution program on or near Indian Reservations are not eligible for benefits. 6. Some people are ineligible for food assistance and must have some of their income and resources considered available to the remaining eligible assistance unit members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Fugitive felons including probation and parole violators and felons convicted of drug-related felonies; (b) Persons failing to attest to citizenship or alien status; (c) Persons disqualified for (i) an intentional program violation, (ii) failure to provide an SSN, or (iii) not participating in work requirements, or (d) Ineligible aliens.

Program Descriptions

Title	Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Electronic food benefits that can be used at participating grocery stores.2. The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nutrition education programs2. School lunch programs3. Low-income housing4. Food banks5. Children and Family Services6. Community medical centers7. Senior outreach8. Charitable agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T)
Brief Description	Provides employment and training services to clients, ages 16 through 59, who are receiving food assistance only, unless otherwise exempt.
Legal Authorization	Food Stamp Act of 1977 (as amended).
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds, but certain costs are matched with state funds.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Stamp Program recipients age 16 through 59 in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Thurston; (b) Clark, excluding the city of Vancouver; (c) Spokane; (d) King County; (e) Snohomish, excluding the city of Everett; and (f) Pierce County, outside the city of Lakewood and Tacoma. 2. Age 18 to 50 Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) in all of the areas listed above, plus the following counties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Asotin; (b) Benton (c) Ferry (d) Franklin (e) Garfield; (f) Island; (g) Kittitas; (h) Klickitat; (i) Lincoln (j) Pend Oreille; (k) Stevens; and (l) Whitman.

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T), <i>Continued</i>
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All Food Stamp Program applicants or recipients who are not receiving other types of assistance and who do <i>not</i> meet the following exemption criteria:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) Caring for a child under age 6 or a person determined to be incapacitated;(b) Unable to work due to incapacity;(c) Confronts substantial barriers to employment, e.g., medical, transportation, language; and(d) Resides in an area that is exempted from state plan Food Stamp Employment and Training services.(e) Applying for or receives unemployment compensation(f) Participate in alcohol or drug treatment program(g) Working 30 hours or receiving weekly earnings equal to minimum wage X 30 hours(h) Students age 16 or 17, not the head of household, and attends school such as high school or GED programs; or enrolled in a work program.(i) Students who are 18 or older enrolled at least half-time in any accredited school, training program, or institution for higher education.2. For ABAWDs, all of the above exemptions plus:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) Pregnancy;(b) Under 18 or over 49 years; or(c) Eligible for the 15% exemption rule.

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Employment and training services include:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) Job search;(b) Basic education; and(c) Work experience. 2. Services available to ABAWDs include:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) Workfare; and(b) Work experience.
Linkages	<p>Same as those for the TANF program. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Employment Security Department, for job search activities. 2. Contractors in some regions to develop work sites for:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) Workfare; and(b) Work experience.

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable (GAU)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who are unemployable based on a medical impairment.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.005(6).
Funding Source	Federal: State: 100%
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incapacitated adults aged 18 to 65 years, or 2. If under 18 and a member of a married couple.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource tests. Resource limits are the same as for the TANF program. 2. Recipients must be unemployable due to mental, emotional, or physical impairment. For applicants, the impairment must prevent employment for at least 90 days from date of application. 3. A person is ineligible for GAU if incapacitated only by alcoholism or drug addiction. Persons who are chemical dependent in addition to having a mental or physical impairment that qualifies as a GAU incapacity may be assigned a protective payee or required to participate in alcohol or drug treatment. 4. Recipients must accept available treatment or services or benefits from other agencies that would enable them to become employable or reduce their need for assistance.

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable (GAU), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cash assistance.2. On-going additional requirements (i.e., laundry, telephone, restaurant meals, home-delivered meals, and food for service animals).3. Medical coverage through Medical Care Services.4. Casework5. Referral for alcohol or drug treatment.6. Assessment for potential disability.7. Services and support to prepare for or become employed, when funds are available.
Linkages	<p>Local and emergency services agencies including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Alcohol/drug assessment and treatment agencies2. Community mental health agencies3. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation4. Social Security Administration5. Food banks6. Housing shelters7. Long-term or congregate care facilities

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GAX)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults appear to be eligible and are applying for Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.
Legal Authorization	Medicaid eligibility authorized by OBRA of 1990, program implemented on May 1, 1991. Cash assistance authorized by RCW 74.04.005(6).
Funding Source	100% General Fund-State, which is recovered from retroactive payment once SSI eligibility is approved.
Population Served	Adults 18 to 65 years old, who appear to be eligible for SSI benefits pending a final administrative determination by the Social Security Administration (SSA).
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet the same financial criteria as GAU. 2. Incapacitating conditions must meet SSI disability or blindness criteria. 3. Recipients must be cooperating with a department SSI Facilitator in applying for and pursuing SSI benefits. 4. Eligibility extends only for the period that determination of SSI eligibility is pending.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance, On-going Additional Requirements assistance, case management, and referral services which are the same as those provided to GAU recipients. 2. Medicaid (Categorical Needy Medical coverage). 3. SSI Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring a SSA Title XVI application.

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GAX), <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	The same as for the GAU program with the addition of : <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Social Security offices; and2. Private attorneys who accept referrals to represent recipients during the SSI appeals process.

Program Descriptions

Title	Immigrant Assistance Services
Brief Description	Provides services to prepare low-income immigrants for U.S. citizenship.
Legal Authorization	1. 45 CFR 400.155 and RCW 74.08A.130.
Funding Source	Federal: 35% State: 65%
Population Served	Legal immigrants who are within two years of their eligibility to become a U.S. citizen.
Eligibility	1. Legal immigrants who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits or benefits through a cash, medical, or food assistance program administered by DSHS.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information and referral services; 2. Citizenship preparation training and instruction, including American history, civics, and English; 3. Fees for the INS application for citizenship; 4. Assistance in completing the Naturalization application form; and 5. Assistance in obtaining test or fee waivers, when appropriate.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State Commissions for Asian, Pacific-American, Hispanic, and African-American Affairs. 2. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service 3. Community colleges 4. Community-based organizations 5. Legal services agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for refugees.
Legal Authorization	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000
Funding Source	Federal: 100% State:
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees or asylees authorized by the U.S. State Department to immigrate into 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 who have been certified by the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement as victims of severe forms of human trafficking.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees, Asylees, Cubans/Haitians, Amerasians, persons granted conditional entry, or victims of human trafficking, who meet financial need criteria for the TANF program but are not TANF eligible (adults with no dependent children). 2. Currently, eligibility for adults expires eight months after the date of their arrival in the United States. For asylee adults, eligibility expires eight months after the date their asylee status is granted. 3. Unless exempt, adults must register for employment and language services. 4. Adults must also provide the name of the voluntary agency (VOLAG) which helped bring them to this country.

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cash assistance for food, clothing, and shelter.2. Medical assistance.3. See Refugee and Immigrant Assistance Section below.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Voluntary resettlement agencies2. Mutual assistance associations3. Community employment providers4. Low-income housing5. Food banks6. DSHS Children's Administration7. Community medical centers8. Unaccompanied Minor Program (e.g., refugee foster care)9. Charitable agencies10. Workforce development councils11. Other local agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Services
Brief Description	Provides services for refugees, primarily by community-based agencies, to help refugees become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	1. Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212.
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds with a supplement of state funding for certain individuals not eligible for federal funding.
Population Served	1. Refugees, persons granted asylum, certain persons granted conditional entry, and certified victims of human trafficking.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Persons who are paroled into the U.S., granted asylum, or admitted as a refugee. 2. Amerasians, victims of trafficking, Cubans, and Haitians are eligible, although they do not have refugee status. 3. Must meet low-income financial criteria. 4. Federal funding of employment services limited to first five years after entering the United States.

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Services, <i>Continued</i>
Services	<p>The Office of Refugee Immigrant Assistance (ORIA) purchases the following services for refugees, through contracts with community-based agencies, the community and technical colleges, and the Employment Security Department:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment training 2. English language training 3. Health screening 4. Resettlement/social services 5. Medicaid 6. Foster care
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community-based employment providers 2. Mutual assistance associations 3. Voluntary agencies who sponsor refugees 4. Public health departments 5. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services 6. Community and technical colleges 7. Community-based organizations 8. Local employers 9. Employment Security Department 10. Workforce Training Councils 11. City of Seattle and King County

Program Descriptions

Title	State Family Assistance (SFA)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for legal immigrant families, students aged 19 to 20, and pregnant women who are ineligible to receive TANF.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.100, Immigrants-Eligibility RCW 74.12.035, Additional Eligibility Requirements (Students)
Funding Source	Federal: State: 100% State – TANF MOE
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immigrants ineligible for TANF because of the citizenship and alien status eligibility requirements. 2. Children under 21 years of age attending high school who are ineligible for TANF because they are over age 18. 3. Needy caretaker relatives of these children. 4. Pregnant women with no other children who are ineligible for TANF because of a conviction for a drug-related felony or for misrepresentation of residence in order to receive TANF benefits in 2 or more States at the same time.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet all TANF eligibility criteria, except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the citizenship and alien status requirements; (b) the age requirement for children; or (c) the prohibition of pregnant women with no other children who have been convicted of a drug-related felony or of misrepresenting their residence to obtain assistance in two or more states. 2. Immigrants must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) qualified aliens ineligible for TANF because of the 5-year period of ineligibility; or (b) aliens permanently residing in the U.S. under color of law (PRUCOL). 3. Children ages 19 and 20 who are in high school or a GED program full-time.

Program Descriptions

Title	State Family Assistance (SFA), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with State Payment Standards for food, clothing, and shelter. (See Table 32, Part 5, Grant Standards, for sample data) 2. Medical assistance and WorkFirst services (See self-sufficiency below) 3. Additional Requirements Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as rent and utilities if eviction or shut-off notices have been issued. 4. Benefits have a 5-year (60-month) time limit.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Food banks 3. Children and family services 4. Community medical centers 5. Charitable organizations

Program Descriptions

Title	Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment
Brief Description	Provides supplemental cash assistance.
Legal Authorization	Title XVI of the Social Security Act, 20 CFR 416.2095, and RCW 74.04.600 – 74.04.640.
Funding Source	100% state funds for the supplement.
Population Served	The combined programs serve three separate populations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aged – persons 65 years of age or older; 2. Blind – persons who meet Social Security sight loss criteria; and 3. Disabled – persons who meet Social Security disability criteria.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security Administration (SSA) determines SSI eligibility and administers the program. Washington has also chosen federal administration of the state supplement. 2. Must meet resource limit of \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple (not all resources are counted).
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One–person state supplement is \$27.00 (Area I: King, Pierce, Snohomish, Kitsap, and Thurston counties) or \$6.55 (Area II: all other counties). 2. Couple state supplements are \$21 for Area I and \$0 for Area II. 3. The state supplement for a SSI beneficiary residing in a medical institution is \$11.62. 4. Automatic eligibility for categorically needy medical coverage.

Program Descriptions

Title	Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment, <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Low-income housing2. Senior citizens centers3. Meals on wheels4. Food banks5. Developmental disability programs6. Congregate care facilities7. Adult family homes8. Nursing homes9. Medical facilities10. Mental health centers11. Other community charitable and social service agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
Brief Description	Provides benefits for low-income families. TANF provides cash assistance and the WorkFirst program provides services families need to work, look for work, or prepare for work. (See WorkFirst description on following pages).
Legal Authorization	Title IV-A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602-619) and RCW Chapters 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), 74.08 (Eligibility Generally—Standards of Assistance), 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and 74.12 (TANF).
Funding Source	Funded by a federal block grant and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children under age 18. 2. Children under age 19 attending high school or GED program full-time. 3. Parents or needy caretaker relatives of these children. 4. Unmarried teen parents under the age of 18. 5. Pregnant women with no other children.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The family or assistance unit must include a child (or a pregnant woman with no other children) who is in financial need. The child of unmarried parents can be excluded from recipient assistance units at the option of the parents. 2. Families in which the adult(s) have not yet used their 5-year time limit for cash assistance. 3. 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.

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), <i>Continued</i>
Eligibility <i>Continued</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Families can own a home, household goods, and up to \$1,000 in countable assets. The first \$5,000 in equity value of a vehicle is exempt, and equity that exceeds this amount counts towards the \$1,000 asset limit. Recipients may accumulate up to \$3,000 in savings (e.g. a bank account). 5. Teen parents must meet all TANF eligibility requirements, be living in an approved living situation, and must be attending high school. When not living in an approved living situation, the child of the teen is opened on TANF as a child-only case. 6. Fleeing felons, parole/probation violators, and persons convicted of manufacturing or distribution of drugs, are ineligible for TANF. The needy child in these cases is placed on TANF as a child-only case. Persons convicted of possession only, who have completed DASA-approved treatment and have no other convictions in the prior three years, can be eligible for TANF. 7. Families must be Washington residents and not living in a public institution (with some exceptions). 8. All eligible family members must have a Social Security Number or cooperate in obtaining one. 9. Families must assign rights to child support and cooperate with the DSHS Division of Child Support by identifying the absent parent of the children and in obtaining child support. 10. Adults and certain teens must participate in WorkFirst program work or work activities for up to 40 hours a week. There are a few exceptions to participation requirements.

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with State Payment Standards for food, clothing, and shelter. 2. Medical assistance and 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 a SSA Title II or Title XVI application.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Food banks 3. Children and family services 4. Community medical centers 5. Charitable organizations 6. Tribal TANF programs (Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Lower Elwha Klallam, Port Gamble S’Klallam, Quileute, and Quinault tribes) 7. ESA State Tribal Relations Unit

Program Descriptions

Title	United States Repatriate
Brief Description	Provides temporary emergency cash assistance, food, housing, medical, and transportation.
Legal Authorization	Title XI, Section 1113 of the Social Security Act and Public Law 86-571.
Funding Source	Initial expenditures are state funds that are recouped by federal funds.
Population Served	U.S. citizens and their dependents returning from a foreign country.
Eligibility	The U.S. Department of State determines poverty, mental or physical illness, or international crisis.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary assistance for up to 90 days after arrival in the U.S., unless an extension is granted. 2. Services include, but are not limited to, cash assistance in the form of a U.S. government loan to pay for food, shelter, medical care and other emergent needs, and travel costs to the state of residence. 3. Returning Repatriates are eligible for a loan of up to \$691.00 per family.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SSI 2. TANF or other public assistance programs 3. Food Stamps 4. U.S. State Department and Administration for Children and Families, which jointly coordinates the program with DSHS.

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
Brief Description	Provides waivers and discounts on telephone fees for low-income households.
Legal Authorization	RCW 80.36, through June 2003.
Funding Source	100% state funds, through a special Treasurer's Trust Fund. A 13-cent excise tax on all wire phone lines supplies the funding.
Population Served	Public assistance program recipients and former recipients of community service voice mail programs.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There must be at least one adult in the household receiving benefits from one or more of the following programs: Food Stamps or State Food Assistance; TANF or State Family Assistance; specific types of Medical Assistance; or was referred to the department by a community agency that provided community service voice mail. 2. Clients must apply for WTAP by contacting their local telephone company and requesting this service. 3. Client eligibility lasts through the end of the fiscal year in which the client loses eligibility for public assistance. For clients eligible for WTAP through the community voice mail programs, eligibility lasts for the remainder of the year referred, plus one fiscal year.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once-a-year waiver of deposit for local service. 2. Once-a-year 50% discount on connection fees, averaging \$15.50. 3. A reduction in the monthly flat fee for telephone services which, with federal support, averages about \$14 per month. 4. Private line service to households which include persons age 60 or older or persons determined to be medically needy.

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP), <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission2. Telephone companies serving Washington State residents3. DSHS Aging and Adult Services Administration4. Universal Service Administration Company (providing federal funds, which pays 50% of client telephone connection fees and pays a partial match for client monthly flat rate fees).

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
Brief Description	Provides support services and activities to TANF/SFA clients <i>and</i> low-income families so they can find jobs, keep jobs, and become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, and RCW 74.08A, Washington Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act.
Funding Source	Funded by a federal block grant and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds.
Population Served	Low-income families with dependent children and pregnant women.
Eligibility	TANF/SFA recipients, former TANF/SFA recipients up to two years, and under some circumstances, low-income families with incomes at or below 175% of the federal poverty level.

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<p>Case Management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. WorkFirst orientation.2. Referrals for services and/or to address emergencies such as:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) Family planning (for every participant)(b) Necessary supplemental accommodation (for everyone who needs it)(c) Family violence (however we learn about it, and at the participant's choice)(d) Learning disabilities(e) Substance abuse(f) Pregnant or parenting a child under 12 months3. Employability screening.4. Individual Responsibility Plan (to document participant's responsibilities, work requirements, and the supports provided that enable WorkFirst participation).5. Requiring (and helping) pregnant or parenting minors to be in a suitable living arrangement and complete high school.6. Referring participants who are not job-ready for services or treatment to resolve issues (such as family violence or disability).7. Continued evaluation and IRP updates.8. In-depth assessment and interdisciplinary case staffing as needed to develop more effective plans for self-sufficiency.

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<p>Services While Working</p> <p>9. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training).</p> <p>10. Re-employment services following job loss.</p> <p>Services While Looking for Work</p> <p>11. Fast track job search services and supports (e.g., help with transportation).</p> <p>12. Job search services (e.g., job search workshops, job leads, and access to resource rooms, phone banks, and job fairs).</p> <p>13. Part-time language training for limited-English proficient participants in job search.</p> <p>14. Customized job skills (short-term training course that leads to an available job at an above-average wage).</p> <p>Services While Preparing for Work</p> <p>15. Short-term subsidized employment, Community Jobs, for participants who leave job search without finding unsubsidized work.</p> <p>16. A changing mixture of subsidized or unpaid work, job search, treatment, education, training, and/or other services.</p>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment Security Department 2. Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development 3. State Board for Technical and Community Colleges 4. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Investment Act 5. Indian Tribes 6. Community programs 7. ESA State Tribal Relations Unit

Program Descriptions

Title	Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)
Brief Description	Provides child care subsidies for families, whose incomes are at or below 200% of the federal poverty level, in which adults are working, looking for work, or enrolled in an approved training program while working.
Legal Authorization	Child care is provided by federal block grants under 45 CFR Parts 98 and 99, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), and state monies, RCW 74.13.0903.
Funding Source	Funded by federal block grants, a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds, and state matching funds.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eligible TANF families who require child care to participate in approved: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) WorkFirst activities; (b) Job search; (c) Employment; or (d) Training plans. 2. Non-TANF families who require child care to maintain employment or attend approved training while working.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The eligible families' income must be at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). 2. Parents pay for a portion of their care, based on a sliding scale. 3. A minimum co-payment is required.
Services	Child care payment on behalf of eligible families.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head Start and ECEAP 2. Child Care Resource and Referral 3. Washington Child Care Coordinating Committee

TANF and WorkFirst

The exhibits in this section summarize the TANF and WorkFirst caseload trends for SFY 2002.

In the following exhibits, we include both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases, unless otherwise noted.

Highlights:

- **Washington's TANF/WorkFirst average monthly caseload increased to 55,068 in SFY 2002**, from a monthly average of 54,753 in SFY 2001. In June 2002, the caseload was lower, at 53,121 cases.
- **The average payment per case in SFY 2002 was \$438.84.**
- **Child-only cases increased to 34.8% of the total TANF caseload** in June 2002, compared to 31.5% in June 2001.
- **Single-parent cases declined to 54.4% in June 2002**, compared to 56.9% of the total TANF caseload in June 2001.
- **Two-parent cases declined to 10.8% of the TANF caseload in June 2002**, compared to 11.6% in June 2001.
- **In June 2002, 11.9% of TANF cases with adults were in sanction status.**
- **In June 2002, 92.3% of WorkFirst adults ready to participate in WorkFirst, participated in the WorkFirst Program.**
- **In April 2002, 17.9% of TANF Adults returned six months after an exit**, compared to 19.9% in July 1997. The percentage has ranged from a high of 22.4% to a low of 17.1% in SFY 2002.
- **In June 2002, the majority of TANF adult clients were female (80.0%), white (63.7%), and not married (75.5%). The median age for an adult was 29.7 years.**

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Selected TANF Program Characteristics SFY 2001 and SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report From the ACES Data Warehouse

	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	54,753 (53,631 – 55,510)	55,068 (53,121 – 57,428)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	143,773 (141,191 – 145,830)	141,114 (133,864 – 147,486)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	44,632 (43,669 – 45,534)	43,415 (40,388 – 45,662)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	99,141 (97,522 – 100,296)	97,699 (93,476 – 101,824)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	2.4%	2.3%
State Population¹	5,974,900	6,041,700
Children as a Percent of Recipients	68.9%	69.2%
Average Persons Per Case	2.6	2.6
Average Children Per Case	1.8	1.8
Average Children Per Adult	2.2	2.3
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$441.41 (\$437.27 – 445.37)	\$438.84 (\$435.36 - \$441.70)

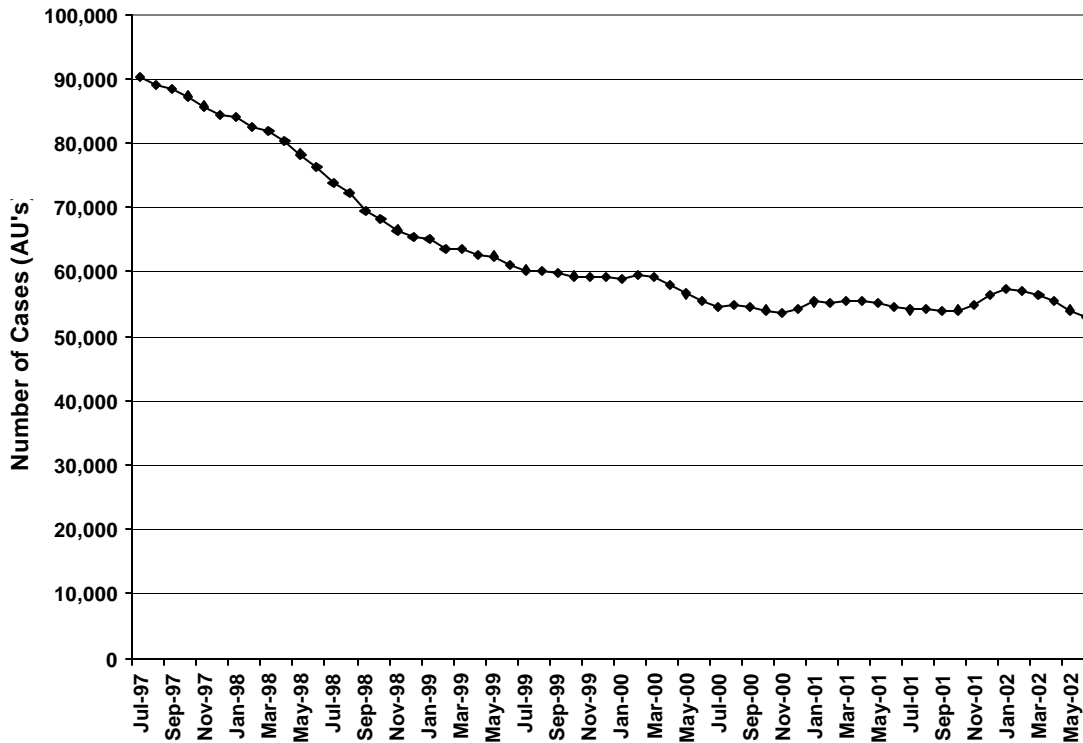
¹ OFM 2002 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Caseload, SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report From the ACES Data Warehouse



	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	54,095	140,241	\$23,633,628.59	\$190,279.85	\$436.89
August	54,261	140,204	\$23,937,255.24	\$226,508.71	\$441.15
September	53,813	139,061	\$23,530,708.59	\$194,993.13	\$437.27
October	54,050	139,560	\$23,821,518.43	\$225,064.47	\$440.73
November	54,763	140,773	\$23,941,864.49	\$182,251.43	\$437.19
December	56,301	144,735	\$24,681,480.59	\$166,627.29	\$438.38
January	57,428	147,486	\$25,117,841.98	\$202,690.53	\$437.38
February	56,981	145,741	\$25,168,408.18	\$159,576.15	\$441.70
March	56,495	144,120	\$24,881,361.27	\$191,136.80	\$440.42
April	55,440	140,908	\$24,381,061.10	\$160,881.19	\$439.77
May	54,072	136,680	\$23,772,896.31	\$143,340.26	\$439.65
June	53,121	133,864	\$23,126,648.57	\$143,258.30	\$435.36
Mo. Avg.	55,068	141,114	\$24,166,222.78	\$182,217.34	\$438.84

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Region 1		
Clarkston	232	0.4%
Colfax	161	0.3%
Davenport	77	0.1%
Mattawa	54	0.1%
Moses Lake	955	1.8%
Newport	198	0.4%
Okanogan	455	0.9%
Othello	304	0.6%
Pomeroy	5	0.0%
Republic	84	0.2%
Spokane Central	0	0.0%
Spokane North	2,019	3.8%
Spokane Southwest	790	1.5%
Spokane Valley	1,589	3.0%
Tri County - Colville	514	1.0%
Wenatchee - Chelan	685	1.3%
Wenatchee - Douglas	179	0.3%
Region 1 Total	8,301	15.6%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	191	0.4%
Grandview	136	0.3%
Kennewick	1,227	2.3%
Pasco	864	1.6%
Region 2 Call Center	15	0.0%
Sunnyside	786	1.5%
Toppenish-Wapato	1,039	2.0%
Walla Walla	513	1.0%
Walla Walla - Columbia	3	0.0%
Yakima	1,841	3.5%
Yakima – Kittitas	292	0.5%
Region 2 Total	6,907	13.0%
Region 3		
Alderwood	620	1.2%
Bellingham	1,203	2.3%
Everett	1,582	3.0%
Friday Harbor	25	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	1,048	2.0%
Oak Harbor	220	0.4%
Skykomish Valley	373	0.7%
Smokey Point	845	1.6%
Region 3 Total	5,916	11.1%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Region 4		
Auburn	1,018	1.9%
Belltown	298	0.6%
Burien	2,150	4.0%
Capitol Hill	763	1.4%
Federal Way	1,115	2.1%
King Eastside	800	1.5%
King North/Ballard	911	1.7%
King South	1,555	2.9%
Rainier	1,161	2.2%
Renton	1,300	2.4%
West Seattle	928	1.7%
Region 4 Total	11,999	22.6%
Region 5		
Bremerton	1,459	2.7%
NW Special Services	4	0.0%
NW WorkFirst	3,828	7.2%
Pierce South	2,642	5.0%
Puyallup	1,484	2.8%
Region 5 Total	9,417	17.7%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	1,025	1.9%
Chehalis	1,046	2.0%
Columbia River	3,457	6.5%
Customer Service Center	3	0.0%
Forks	205	0.4%
Goldendale	148	0.3%
Kelso	1,354	2.5%
Long Beach	112	0.2%
Medical Eligibility Services	6	0.0%
Olympia	1,688	3.2%
Port Angeles	434	0.8%
Port Townsend	162	0.3%
Shelton	610	1.1%
South Bend	113	0.2%
Stevenson	101	0.2%
Vancouver	18	0.0%
Washcap	3	0.0%
White Salmon	96	0.2%
Region 6 Total	10,581	19.9%
State Total	53,121	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Caseload By County, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

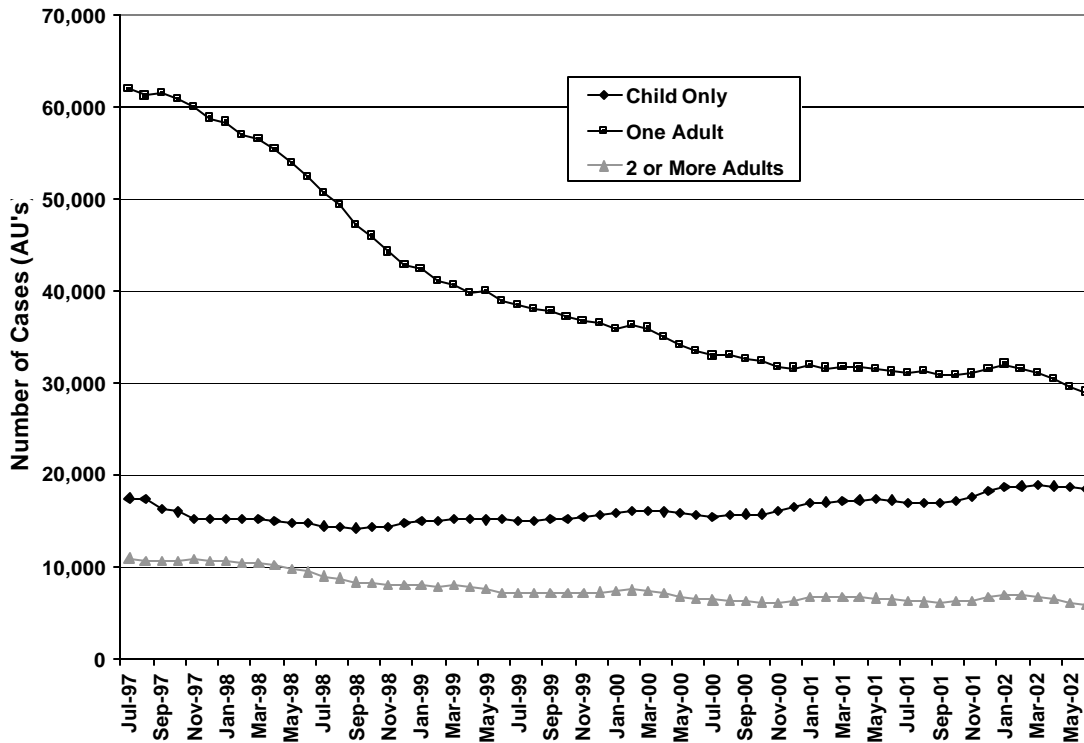
	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Adams	304	0.6%
Asotin	232	0.4%
Benton	1,227	2.3%
Chelan	685	1.3%
Clallam	639	1.2%
Clark	3,477	6.5%
Columbia	3	0.0%
Cowlitz	1,354	2.5%
Douglas	179	0.3%
Ferry	84	0.2%
Franklin	864	1.6%
Garfield	5	0.0%
Grant	1,009	1.9%
Grays Harbor	1,025	1.9%
Island	220	0.4%
Jefferson	162	0.3%
King	11,999	22.6%
Kitsap	1,459	2.7%
Kittitas	191	0.4%
Klickitat	244	0.5%
Lewis	1,046	2.0%
Lincoln	77	0.1%
Mason	610	1.1%
Okanogan	455	0.9%
Pacific	225	0.4%
Pend Oreille	198	0.4%
Pierce	7,958	15.0%
San Juan	25	0.0%
Skagit	1,048	2.0%
Skamania	101	0.2%
Snohomish	3,420	6.4%
Spokane	4,398	8.3%
Stevens	514	1.0%
Thurston	1,698	3.2%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	513	1.0%
Whatcom	1,203	2.3%
Whitman	161	0.3%
Yakima	4,109	7.7%
State Total	53,121	100.0%

Note: Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Caseload By Number of Adults, SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



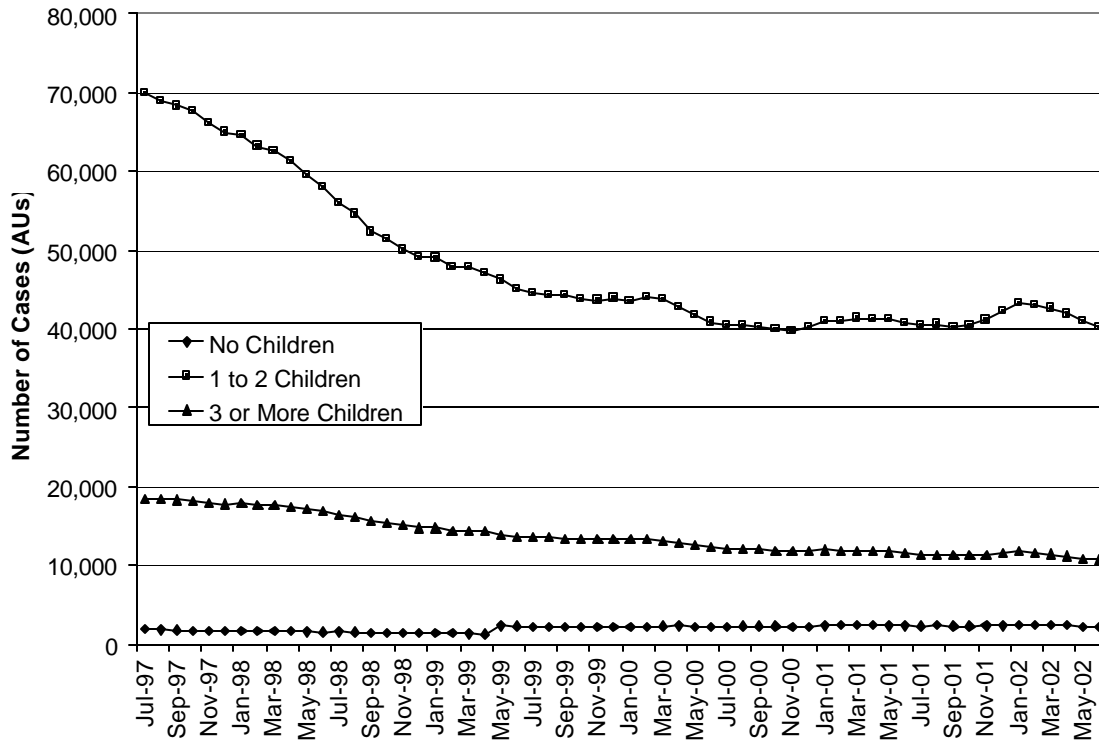
Caseload	Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jul-01	54,095	31.1%	31,023	57.3%	6,222	11.5%
Aug-01	54,261	31.2%	31,189	57.5%	6,121	11.3%
Sep-01	53,813	31.5%	30,829	57.3%	6,044	11.2%
Oct-01	54,050	31.5%	30,870	57.1%	6,131	11.3%
Nov-01	54,763	32.1%	30,915	56.5%	6,265	11.4%
Dec-01	56,301	32.4%	31,417	55.8%	6,638	11.8%
Jan-02	57,428	32.4%	31,962	55.7%	6,846	11.9%
Feb-02	56,981	32.8%	31,473	55.2%	6,806	11.9%
Mar-02	56,495	33.3%	31,003	54.9%	6,706	11.9%
Apr-02	55,440	33.8%	30,321	54.7%	6,403	11.5%
May-02	54,072	34.4%	29,489	54.5%	5,962	11.0%
Jun-02	53,121	34.8%	28,914	54.4%	5,738	10.8%
Mo. Avg.	55,068	32.6%	30,784	55.9%	6,324	11.5%

Note: Adults include teen parents.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Caseload By Number of Children, SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



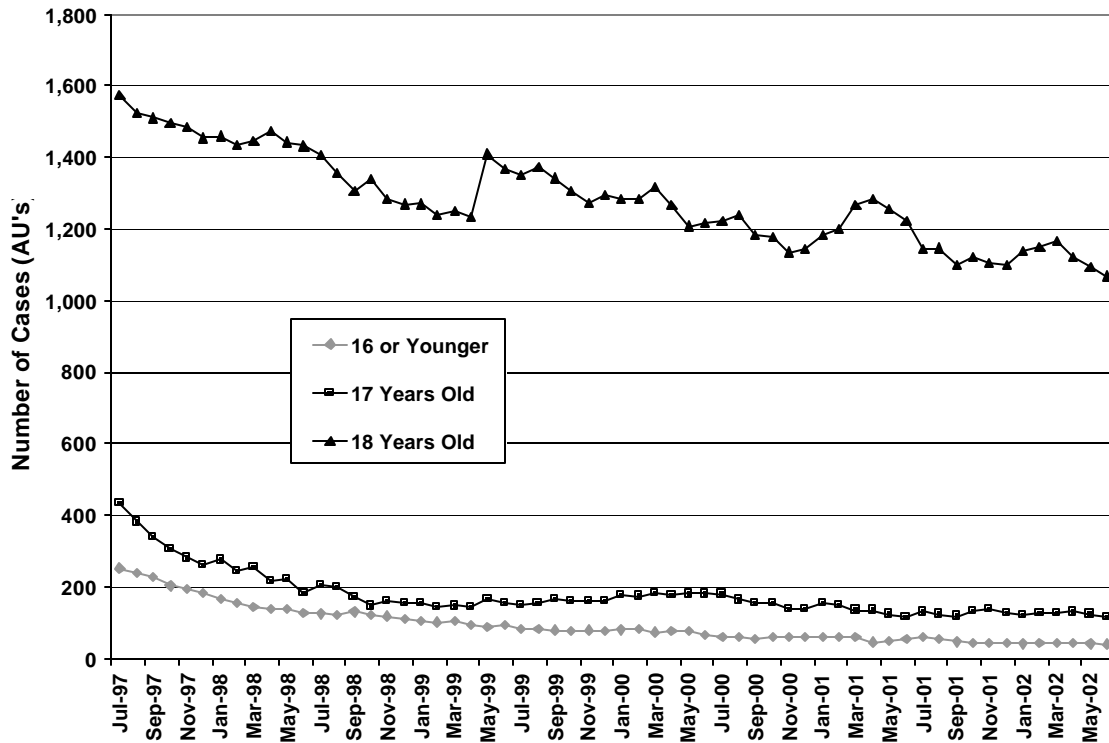
	Caseload	No Children ¹		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jul-01	54,095	2,269	4.2%	40,456	74.8%	11,347	21.0%
Aug-01	54,261	2,341	4.3%	40,595	74.8%	11,302	20.8%
Sep-01	53,813	2,250	4.2%	40,323	74.9%	11,209	20.8%
Oct-01	54,050	2,256	4.2%	40,564	75.0%	11,206	20.7%
Nov-01	54,763	2,296	4.2%	41,153	75.1%	11,286	20.6%
Dec-01	56,301	2,324	4.1%	42,356	75.2%	11,588	20.6%
Jan-02	57,428	2,410	4.2%	43,254	75.3%	11,727	20.4%
Feb-02	56,981	2,404	4.2%	43,008	75.5%	11,538	20.2%
Mar-02	56,495	2,402	4.3%	42,646	75.5%	11,415	20.2%
Apr-02	55,440	2,351	4.2%	41,877	75.5%	11,161	20.1%
May-02	54,072	2,227	4.1%	40,944	75.7%	10,857	20.1%
Jun-02	53,121	2,200	4.1%	40,218	75.7%	10,667	20.1%
Mo.							
Avg.	55,068	2,311	4.2%	41,450	75.3%	11,275	20.5%

In cases where only children eligible for TANF already receive SSI, the child will not receive a TANF payment but the parent does receive a TANF payment. Also, a pregnant woman with no child is eligible for TANF.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Caseload With Teen Head of Household, SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



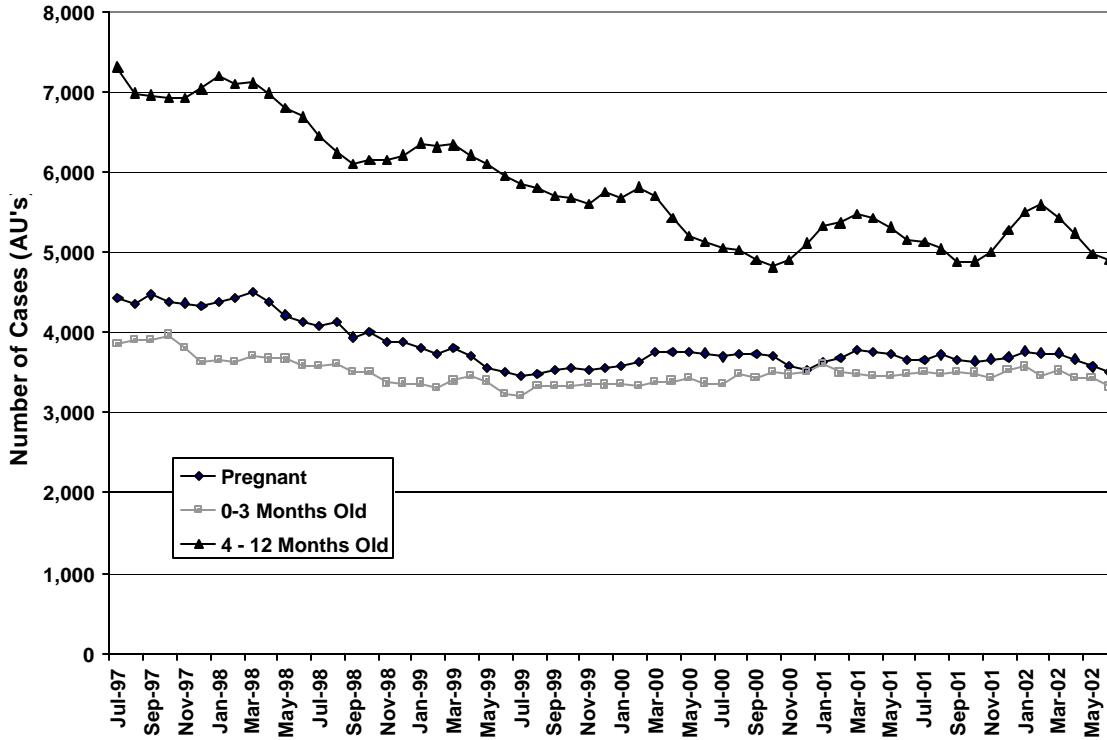
	Adult Caseload	Head of Household is 16 Years Old or Less		Head of Household is 17 Years Old		Head of Household is 18 Years Old	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jul-01	37,222	61	0.2%	129	0.3%	1,223	3.3%
Aug-01	37,287	54	0.1%	123	0.3%	1,142	3.1%
Sep-01	36,843	46	0.1%	117	0.3%	1,146	3.1%
Oct-01	36,979	42	0.1%	131	0.4%	1,100	3.0%
Nov-01	37,152	43	0.1%	137	0.4%	1,121	3.0%
Dec-01	38,022	42	0.1%	127	0.3%	1,103	3.0%
Jan-02	38,772	40	0.1%	120	0.3%	1,101	2.9%
Feb-02	38,249	42	0.1%	128	0.3%	1,139	2.9%
Mar-02	37,679	43	0.1%	125	0.3%	1,151	3.0%
Apr-02	36,677	42	0.1%	129	0.4%	1,168	3.1%
May-02	35,409	40	0.1%	123	0.3%	1,120	3.1%
Jun-02	34,616	39	0.1%	115	0.3%	1,092	3.1%

Note: Adults include teen parents.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Caseload With Pregnant Women and Children 12 Months or Younger SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



	Adult Caseload	Pregnant ¹		0 – 3 Month Old Child		4 – 12 Month Old Child	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jul-01	37,222	3,664	9.8%	3,502	9.4%	5,126	13.8%
Aug-01	37,287	3,719	10.0%	3,484	9.3%	5,038	13.5%
Sep-01	36,843	3,655	9.9%	3,498	9.5%	4,867	13.2%
Oct-01	36,979	3,644	9.9%	3,491	9.4%	4,886	13.2%
Nov-01	37,152	3,666	9.9%	3,437	9.3%	5,007	13.5%
Dec-01	38,022	3,691	9.7%	3,527	9.3%	5,270	13.9%
Jan-02	38,772	3,765	9.7%	3,571	9.2%	5,491	14.2%
Feb-02	38,249	3,740	9.8%	3,446	9.0%	5,588	14.6%
Mar-02	37,679	3,741	9.9%	3,520	9.3%	5,428	14.4%
Apr-02	36,677	3,666	10.0%	3,430	9.4%	5,234	14.3%
May-02	35,409	3,571	10.1%	3,433	9.7%	4,974	14.0%
Jun-02	34,616	3,500	10.1%	3,321	9.6%	4,895	14.1%

Mo.

Avg. 37,076 3,669 9.9% 3,472 9.4% 5,150 13.9%

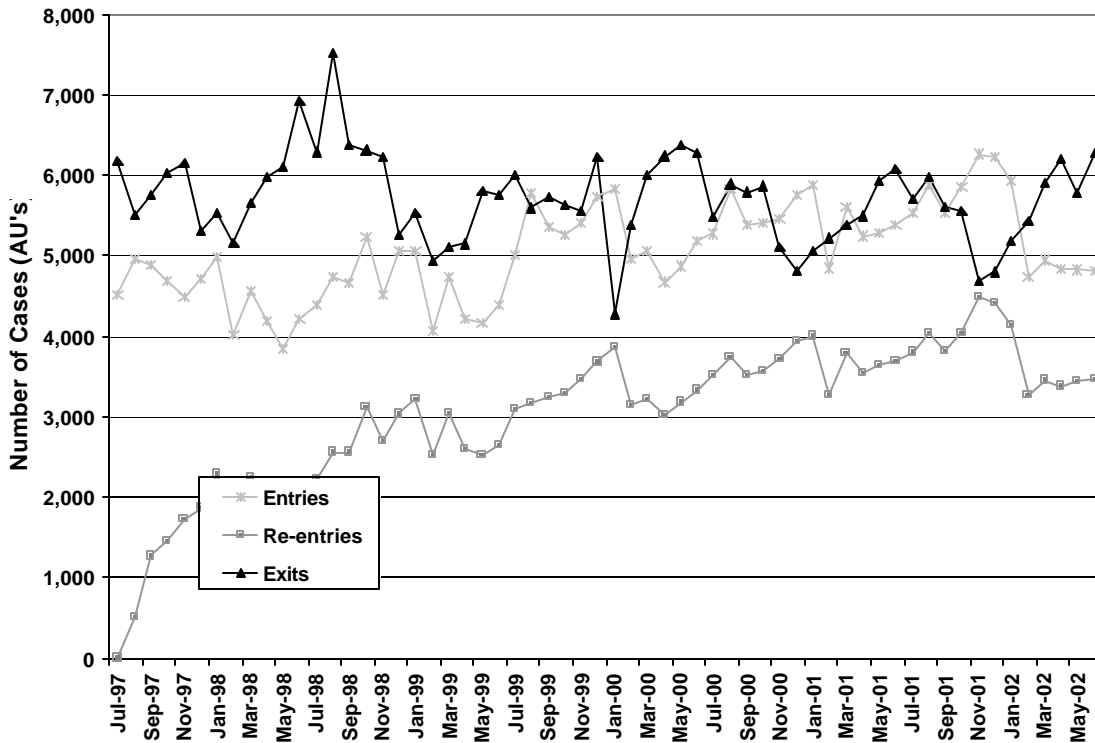
Note: Cases are unduplicated across groups. If a case has multiple young children or a pregnant recipient and a young child, the case category reflects the youngest child. Adults include teen parents.

¹ Pregnant women were identified using pregnancy status data entered in ACES.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Cases Entering, Re-Entering, and Exiting, SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



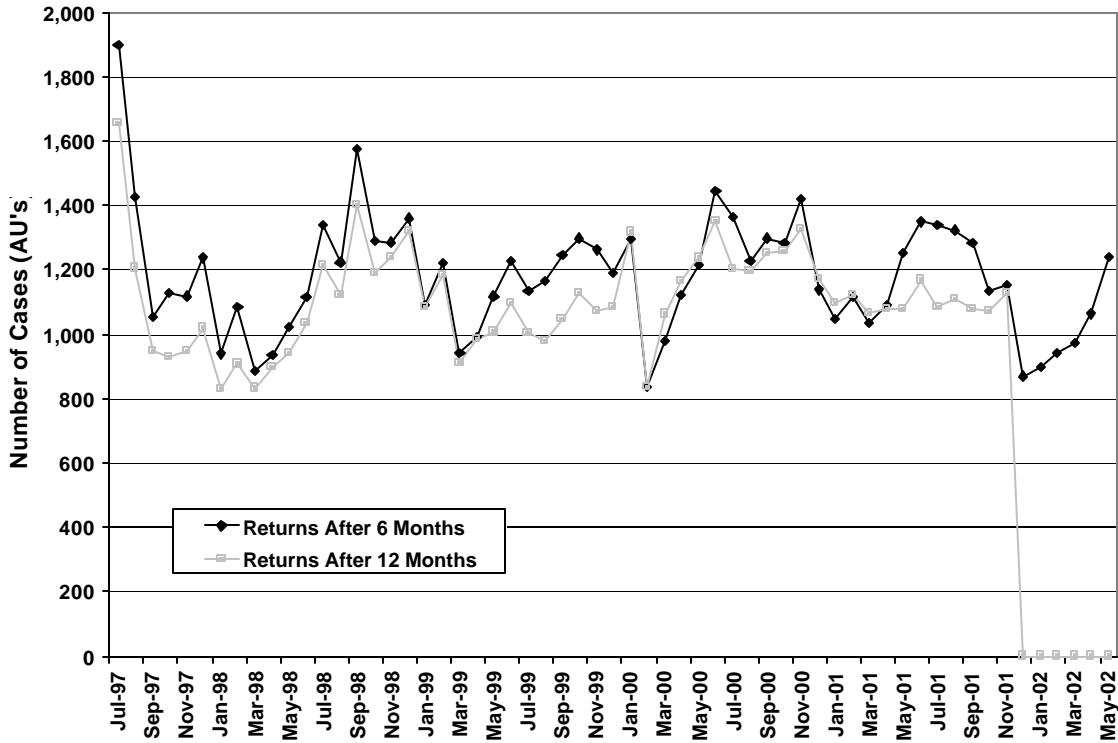
Caseload	Entries		Re-Entries		Exits		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Jul-01	54,095	5,540	10.2%	3,802	7.0%	5,714	10.6%
Aug-01	54,261	5,877	10.8%	4,045	7.5%	5,972	11.0%
Sep-01	53,813	5,524	10.3%	3,809	7.1%	5,613	10.4%
Oct-01	54,050	5,850	10.8%	4,047	7.5%	5,556	10.3%
Nov-01	54,763	6,264	11.4%	4,481	8.2%	4,691	8.6%
Dec-01	56,301	6,230	11.1%	4,418	7.8%	4,799	8.5%
Jan-02	57,428	5,922	10.3%	4,135	7.2%	5,183	9.0%
Feb-02	56,981	4,734	8.3%	3,278	5.8%	5,435	9.5%
Mar-02	56,495	4,945	8.8%	3,455	6.1%	5,899	10.4%
Apr-02	55,440	4,840	8.7%	3,378	6.1%	6,195	11.2%
May-02	54,072	4,826	8.9%	3,442	6.4%	5,770	10.7%
Jun-02	53,121	4,817	9.1%	3,465	6.5%	6,270	11.8%

Note: Entries are defined as cases that were not on TANF the month prior to what is reported. Exits are defined as cases that received a benefit in the month reported, but not in the subsequent month. Re-entries are defined as cases that have been off TANF at least one month before re-entering TANF.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Adults Returning to TANF Within Six Months and 12 Months After Exit, SFY 2002

Source: OFM



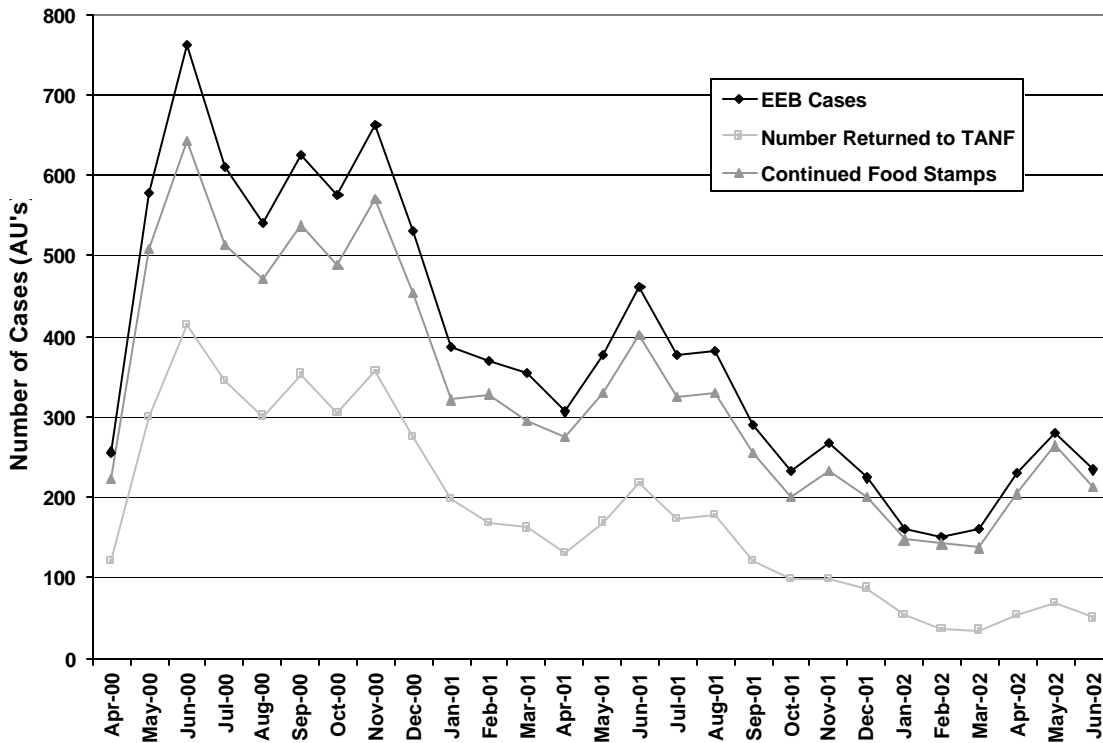
	Adults Exiting	Return After 6 Months		Return After 12 Months	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jul-01	5,978	1,338	22.4	1,083	18.1
Aug-01	6,163	1,323	21.5	1,110	18.0
Sep-01	5,966	1,282	21.5	1,080	18.1
Oct-01	5,609	1,135	20.2	1,071	19.1
Nov-01	5,952	1,155	19.4	1,126	18.9
Dec-01	4,630	870	18.8	0	0.0
Jan-02	5,006	899	18.0	0	0.0
Feb-02	5,488	940	17.1	0	0.0
Mar-02	5,646	971	17.2	0	0.0
Apr-02	5,955	1,063	17.9	0	0.0
May-02	6,752	1,242	18.4	0	0.0
Jun-02	5,644	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: Table shows the number of adults who have returned within six months or 12 months after exiting. For example, of all the adults in May 2002 (6,752), 1,242 or 18.4 percent of them returned after six months, in this case receiving TANF in November 2002. Likewise, of the 5,952 adults in November 2001, 1,126 of them or 18.9 percent returned after 12 months. The latest month available for those returning within 12 months is November 2001 (returning on or before November 2002). The latest available data for those returning after 6 months is May 2002 (returning on or before November 2002). Adults include teen parents.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Persons Receiving the Early Exit Bonus SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



	EEB Count	Returned To TANF ¹			Continued Food Stamps ²	
		Number	Percent	Average Months Off	Number	Percent
Jul-01	377	173	45.9%	5	324	85.9%
Aug-01	382	178	46.6%	5	329	86.1%
Sep-01	289	121	41.9%	5	254	87.9%
Oct-01	232	98	42.2%	5	201	86.6%
Nov-01	268	99	36.9%	5	232	86.6%
Dec-01	224	87	38.8%	5	201	89.7%
Jan-02	160	54	33.8%	4	147	91.9%
Feb-02	151	37	24.5%	4	142	94.0%
Mar-02	160	35	21.9%	4	137	85.6%
Apr-02	230	54	23.5%	3	204	88.7%
May-02	279	69	24.7%	2	264	94.6%
Jun-02	234	50	21.4%	2	212	90.6%

Note: The Early Exit Bonus (EEB) began in April 2000 and is a once in a lifetime \$1,000 payment to participants who receive \$100 or less in TANF/SFA due to earnings and voluntarily terminates from assistance. It provides a boost to meet work and work-related expenses while transitioning from TANF to employment.

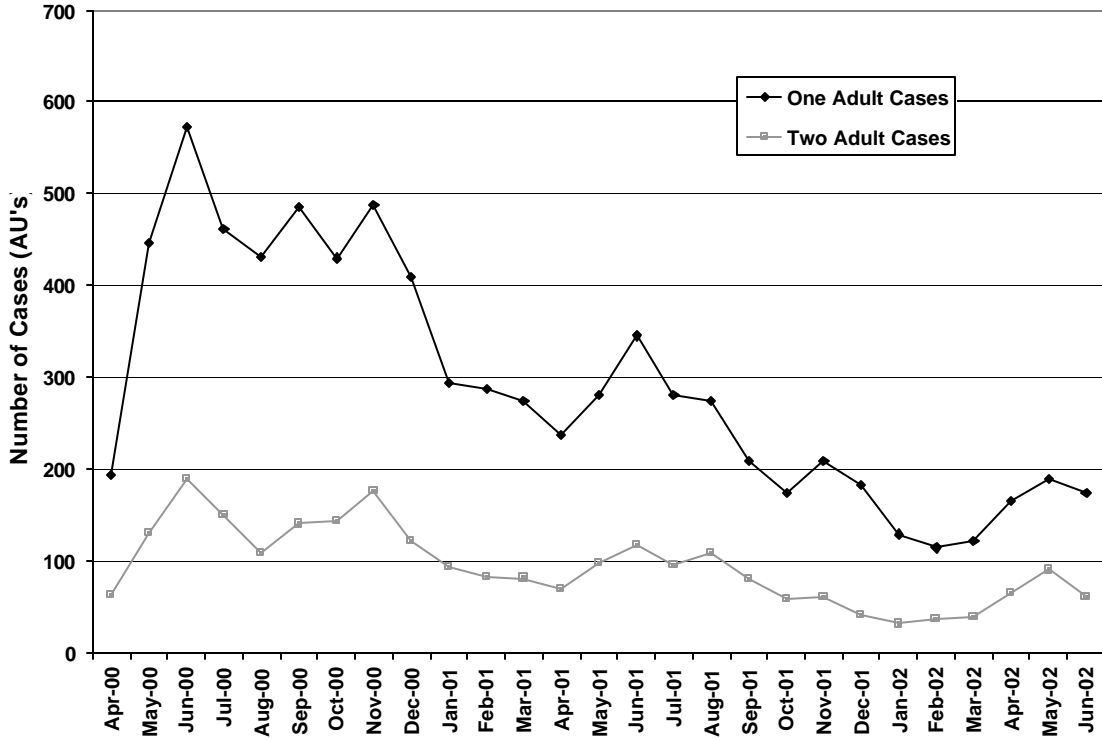
¹ Returned to TANF includes clients who received TANF in any month after receiving the EEB.

² Continued Food Stamps includes clients who received Food Stamps in the same month as the Early Exit Bonus regardless of whether they received Food Stamps in subsequent months.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Clients Receiving the Early Exit Bonus, By Case Type SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



	Clients on Cases With One Adult		Clients on Cases With Two or More Adults	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jul-01	281	74.5%	96	25.5%
Aug-01	274	71.7%	108	28.3%
Sep-01	209	72.3%	80	27.7%
Oct-01	174	75.0%	58	25.0%
Nov-01	208	77.6%	60	22.4%
Dec-01	183	81.7%	41	18.3%
Jan-02	129	80.6%	31	19.4%
Feb-02	114	75.5%	37	24.5%
Mar-02	121	75.6%	39	24.4%
Apr-02	165	71.7%	65	28.3%
May-02	189	67.7%	90	32.3%
Jun-02	174	74.4%	60	25.6%

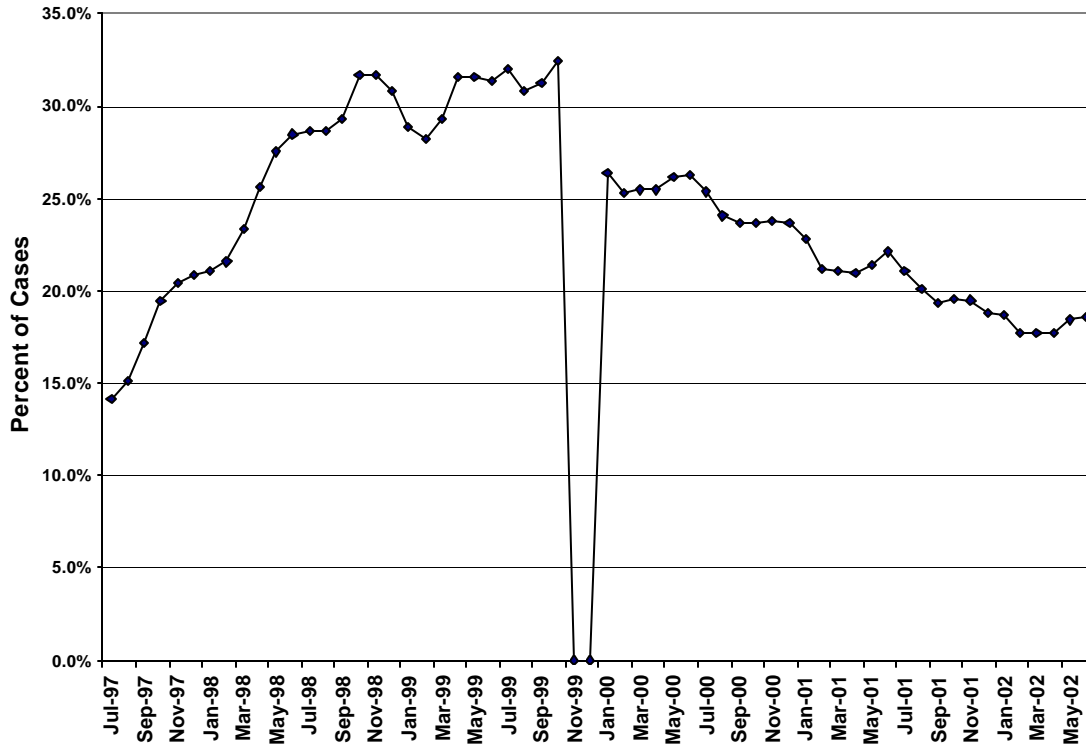
Note: The Early Exit Bonus (EEB) began in April 2000 and is a once in a lifetime \$1,000 payment to participants who receive \$100 or less in TANF/SFA due to earnings and voluntarily terminates from assistance. It provides a boost to meet work and work-related expenses while transitioning from TANF to employment.

¹ The case type is the number of adult recipients (including teen parents) on the case.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Employed TANF Adults, SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



	TANF Adults	Employed Number	Employed Percent	Avg. Hours Worked	Avg. Hourly Earnings
Jul-01	43,421	9,162	21.1%	71	\$8.68
Aug-01	43,382	8,702	20.1%	71	\$8.80
Sep-01	42,868	8,287	19.3%	71	\$8.83
Oct-01	43,099	8,431	19.6%	70	\$8.86
Nov-01	43,397	8,458	19.5%	70	\$8.83
Dec-01	44,630	8,379	18.8%	70	\$8.79
Jan-02	45,592	8,523	18.7%	68	\$8.95
Feb-02	45,034	7,968	17.7%	68	\$9.08
Mar-02	44,375	7,867	17.7%	69	\$8.94
Apr-02	43,057	7,627	17.7%	67	\$9.03
May-02	41,341	7,619	18.4%	67	\$9.08
Jun-02	40,331	7,498	18.6%	66	\$9.27

Note: Employment is identified using data in the ACES system. Adults include teen parents. Also note that in January 2000, ESA switched from retrospective budgeting to prospective budgeting. Because of that change, October 1999 – December 1999 income was not used to budget benefit amounts. Therefore, employment data for those months is considered unreliable.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status, SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	TANF Cases With Adults	Cases Sanctioned	Percent of Cases Sanctioned
Jul-01	37,222	2,573	6.9%
Aug-01	37,287	2,513	6.7%
Sep-01	36,843	2,558	6.9%
Oct-01	36,979	2,596	7.0%
Nov-01	37,152	2,707	7.3%
Dec-01	38,022	2,891	7.6%
Jan-02	38,772	3,155	8.1%
Feb-02	38,249	3,220	8.4%
Mar-02	37,679	3,262	8.7%
Apr-02	36,677	3,561	9.7%
May-02	35,409	3,968	11.2%
Jun-02	34,616	4,128	11.9%

Note: Adults include teen parents.

TANF Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status By Consecutive Months in Sanctioned Status, SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Cases Sanctioned	First Month		Second Month		Third Month or Later	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jul-01	2,573	911	35.4%	926	36.0%	736	28.6%
Aug-01	2,513	898	35.7%	891	35.5%	724	28.8%
Sep-01	2,558	947	37.0%	885	34.6%	726	28.4%
Oct-01	2,596	927	35.7%	903	34.8%	766	29.5%
Nov-01	2,707	1,078	39.8%	887	32.8%	742	27.4%
Dec-01	2,891	1,042	36.0%	1,048	36.3%	801	27.7%
Jan-02	3,155	1,203	38.1%	1,107	35.1%	845	26.8%
Feb-02	3,220	1,138	35.3%	1,184	36.8%	898	27.9%
Mar-02	3,262	1,161	35.6%	1,172	35.9%	929	28.5%
Apr-02	3,561	1,446	40.6%	1,158	32.5%	957	26.9%
May-02	3,968	1,694	42.7%	1,296	32.7%	978	24.6%
Jun-02	4,128	1,577	38.2%	1,540	37.3%	1,011	24.5%

Note: Adults include teen parents.

TANF Adults and Their WorkFirst Participation Status in June 2002

Source: JAS/JFS Report JASB08P2-2

	Number	Percent
Total Number of WorkFirst Adults	31,815	100.0%
Adults <u>Not Ready</u> to Participate in WorkFirst Activities	<u>8,133</u>	<u>25.6%</u>
Caring for a Child Under 3 Months of Age	177	0.6%
Pursuing Other Benefits (XB)	1,909	6.0%
No Care Available / Child or Incapacitated Adult (XC)	728	2.3%
Treatment / Temporary Incapacity (XM)	2,238	7.0%
Family Violence Intervention (XF)	264	0.8%
DVR/DDD Plan (XD)	63	0.2%
Homelessness Resolution (XH)	259	0.8%
Caring For a Child/Special Needs (XN)	175	0.6%
Parenting Skills & Family Planning (XP)	1,847	5.8%
Age 55 & Over Relative Caretaker (XR)	44	0.1%
Alcohol/Substance Abuse Treatment (XE)	282	0.9%
Mental Health Services (XG)	145	0.5%
Learning Disability Services (XJ)	2	0.0%
Adults <u>Ready</u> to Participate in WorkFirst Activities	<u>23,682</u>	<u>74.4%</u>
<i>Ready – Not Participating</i>	<u>1,824</u>	<u>7.7%</u>
No Countable Activity	776	3.3%
Referral Only	557	2.4%
Long Term Sanction (Over 3 Months)	491	2.1%
<i>Ready - Participating</i>	<u>21,858</u>	<u>92.3%</u>
Working	6,717	28.4%
Preparing For Work	3,362	14.2%
Looking For Work	6,926	29.2%
Short Term Sanction (Under 3 Months)	4,853	20.5%

Note: Adult counts differ from other tables because JASB08P2-2 excludes adults that are receiving their last month of benefits. Participation is the state, not a federal definition. Adults include teen parents. Adults are unduplicated by category based on a hierarchy in the order the category is shown. The hierarchy and definition for each category is as shown below:

- Not Ready, Exempt, or Unable to Participate: (XB, XC, XM, XF, XD, XH, XN, XP, XR, XE, XG, XJ, CA)
- No Countable Activity (FT, PT, SF, SP, WP, LE, PS, SD, SE, ST)
- Referral only: (ER, LP, PR, RA, RB, RC, RE, RI, RL, RN, RO, RP RT, RX, SR)
- Long-term Sanction (3 months and over SA)
- Working (16 or more hours per week of scheduled employment or minimum of 16 work in work study)
- Looking for Work (JI, JS, JW)
- Preparing for Work (WE, OT, XS, AA, BA, BE, ET, GE, HS, JT, VE, PE)
- Short-term Sanction (under 3 months SA)

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Client Demographics, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All TANF Clients (N=135,889)	Percent	All TANF Adults (N=40,335)	Percent
Gender				
Female	79,709	58.7%	32,258	80.0%
Male	56,180	41.3%	8,087	20.0%
Race				
White	76,388	56.2%	25,702	63.7%
Hispanic	20,293	14.9%	3,852	9.5%
Black	18,337	13.5%	5,211	12.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,465	4.0%	1,589	3.9%
Native American	6,075	4.5%	1,868	4.6%
Unknown	9,331	6.9%	2,123	5.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	5,809	14.4%	5,809	14.4%
Married	9,886	24.5%	9,886	24.5%
Never Married	18,588	46.1%	18,588	46.1%
Divorced	5,563	13.8%	5,563	13.8%
Widow	279	0.7%	279	0.7%
Unknown	220	0.5%	220	0.5%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	123,856	91.1%	35,122	87.1%
Resident Alien	11,514	8.5%	5,110	12.7%
U.S. National	219	0.2%	80	0.2%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	272	0.2%	11	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	28	0.0%	22	0.1%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	91,134	67.1%	51	0.1%
17 – 18 Years Old	5,536	4.1%	1,270	3.1%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,787	2.8%	3,594	8.9%
21 – 30 Years Old	17,033	12.5%	17,032	42.2%
31 – 40 Years Old	12,045	8.9%	12,045	29.9%
41 – 50 Years Old	3,678	2.7%	3,678	9.1%
51 – 55 Years Old	660	0.5%	659	1.6%
56 + Years Old	320	0.2%	320	0.8%
Unknown	1,696	1.2%	1,696	4.2%
Mean Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	7.5 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	31.1 Years Old		31.1 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.7 Years Old		29.7 Years Old	

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Client Demographics, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All TANF Clients (N=135,889)		All TANF Adults (N=40,335)	
		Percent		Percent
Client Type				
Adult	40,345	29.7%	40,345	100.0%
Child	93,425	68.8%	0	0.0%
SSI Child	2,119	1.6%	0	0.0%
Limited in English¹	21,072	15.5%	4,366	10.8%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	21,353	15.7%	6,554	16.2%
Region 2	17,953	13.2%	4,498	11.1%
Region 3	14,795	10.9%	4,529	11.2%
Region 4	31,840	23.4%	9,573	23.7%
Region 5	23,765	17.5%	7,339	18.2%
Region 6	26,183	19.3%	7,852	19.5%
CSO Type				
Urban	100,634	74.1%	30,437	75.4%
Rural	35,255	25.9%	9,908	24.6%
Avg. Months on Assistance²		N/A	22 Months	
Median Months on Assistance²		N/A	18 Months	

¹ A client is included in Limited English if the Head of Household for the Assistance Unit has indicated he/she wants to receive materials in a language other than English or is in need of an interpreter or is considered a refugee.

² Months on Assistance is defined as the number of total months an adult has been on assistance since August 1997.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

The exhibits in this section summarize TANF cases that have been extended beyond the 60 month time limit. Federal law allows states to extend TANF benefits beyond the 60-month time limit for up to 20 percent of the caseload based on hardship or family violence. States can also show reasonable cause to exceed the 20 percent cap based on the number of families experiencing family violence. The first month cases were extended in Washington State was in August of 2002.

In the following exhibits, we include both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases, unless otherwise noted.

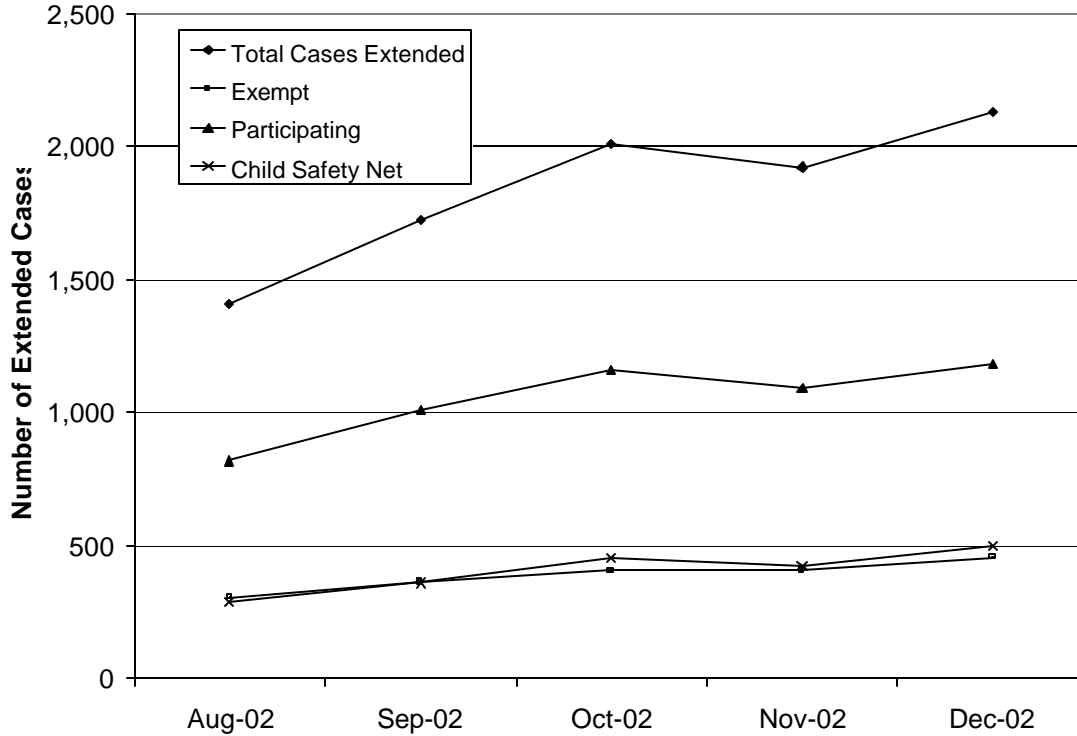
Highlights:

- **In December 2002, a total of 2,127 TANF cases were extended beyond their 60-month time limit; 454 (21.3%) of the cases were extended due to exemption, 1,178 (55.4%) were participating, and 495 (23.3%) received the Child SafetyNet Payment.**
- **As of December 2002, 19.5% of the annual cap on allowable extensions were extended.**
- **In December 2002, most head of household members of cases that were extended beyond the 60-month time limit were female (91.2%), white (53.2%), and not married (81.1%). The median age for a head of household member was 37.0 years.**

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended Beyond 60 Month Time-Limit, By Extension Categories, August 2002 – December 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



	Number of Cases	Exempt¹		Participating²		Child Safety Net³	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Aug-02	1,406	303	21.6%	816	58.0%	287	20.4%
Sep-02	1,724	361	20.9%	1,006	58.4%	357	20.7%
Oct-02	2,011	404	20.1%	1,157	57.5%	450	22.4%
Nov-02	1,921	407	21.2%	1,092	56.8%	422	22.0%
Dec-02	2,127	454	21.3%	1,178	55.4%	495	23.3%

Notes:

¹ Exempt cases are those who cannot or should not work.

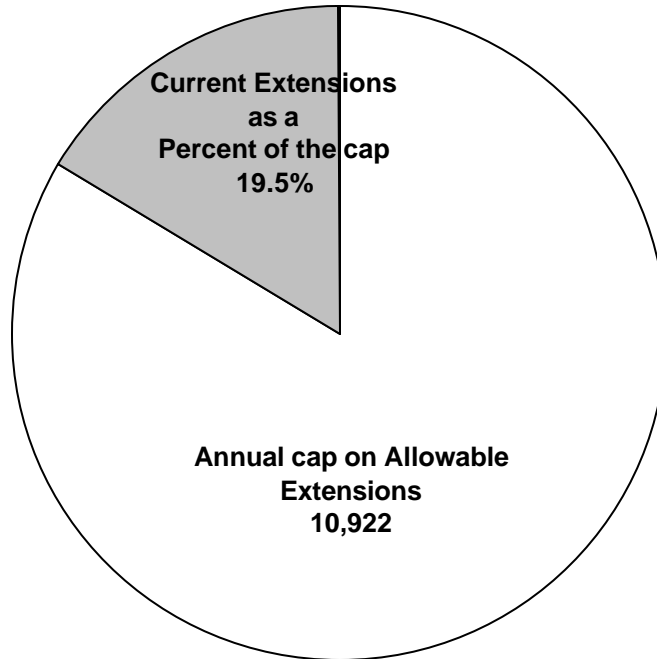
² Participating cases are those who are playing by the rules but are unable to exit TANF

³ Child SafetyNet cases are those where the parent refuses to participate in WorkFirst after 60 months on TANF. Parents receive no cash benefits. Payments are issued to a third party contractor to pay rent, utilities, and items for the children in the home such as clothes, diapers, and school supplies.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended As A Percent of Allowable Extensions, December 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



Notes:

The cap Definition: 20% of the average monthly TANF caseload in FFY 2002 as of November 15, 2002 (54,609). The average monthly TANF caseload includes child-only cases. It is calculated by dividing 2,127 (the number of extended cases in December 2002) into 10,922 (20% of 54,609).

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By Region and CSO, December 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Region 1		
Clarkston	2	0.1%
Colfax	2	0.1%
Davenport	5	0.2%
Moses Lake	24	1.1%
Newport	5	0.2%
Okanogan	10	0.5%
Othello	2	0.1%
Pomeroy	0	0.0%
Republic	7	0.3%
Spokane Central	0	0.0%
Spokane North	88	4.1%
Spokane Southwest	27	1.3%
Spokane Valley	55	2.6%
Tri County - Colville	21	1.0%
Wenatchee - Chelan	13	0.6%
Wenatchee - Douglas	9	0.4%
Region 1 Total	270	12.7%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	2	0.1%
Grandview	0	0.0%
Kennewick	37	1.7%
Pasco	19	0.9%
Sunnyside	43	2.0%
Toppenish-Wapato	20	0.9%
Walla Walla	18	0.8%
Walla Walla - Columbia	0	0.0%
Yakima	85	4.0%
Yakima – Kittitas	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	224	10.5%
Region 3		
Alderwood	23	1.1%
Bellingham	30	1.4%
Everett	73	3.4%
Friday Harbor	2	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	21	1.0%
Oak Harbor	4	0.2%
Skykomish Valley	5	0.2%
Smokey Point	14	0.7%
Region 3 Total	172	8.1%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By Region and CSO, December 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Region 4		
Auburn	44	2.1%
Belltown	24	1.1%
Burien	136	6.4%
Capitol Hill	59	2.8%
Federal Way	54	2.5%
King Eastside	24	1.1%
King North/Ballard	54	2.5%
King South	85	4.0%
Rainier	102	4.8%
Renton	51	2.4%
West Seattle	63	3.0%
Region 4 Total	696	32.7%
Region 5		
Bremerton	45	2.1%
NW WorkFirst	239	11.2%
Pierce South	144	6.8%
Puyallup	31	1.5%
Region 5 Total	459	21.6%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	36	1.7%
Chehalis	18	0.8%
Columbia River	86	4.0%
Forks	3	0.1%
Goldendale	7	0.3%
Kelso	54	2.5%
Long Beach	4	0.2%
Olympia	52	2.4%
Port Angeles	13	0.6%
Port Townsend	2	0.1%
Shelton	27	1.3%
South Bend	3	0.1%
Stevenson	0	0.0%
Vancouver	0	0.0%
White Salmon	1	0.0%
Region 6 Total	306	14.4%
State Total	2,127	100.0%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By County, December 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Adams	2	0.1%
Asotin	2	0.1%
Benton	37	1.7%
Chelan	13	0.6%
Clallam	16	0.8%
Clark	86	4.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	54	2.5%
Douglas	9	0.4%
Ferry	7	0.3%
Franklin	19	0.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	24	1.1%
Grays Harbor	36	1.7%
Island	4	0.2%
Jefferson	2	0.1%
King	696	32.7%
Kitsap	45	2.1%
Kittitas	2	0.1%
Klickitat	8	0.4%
Lewis	18	0.8%
Lincoln	5	0.2%
Mason	27	1.3%
Okanogan	10	0.5%
Pacific	7	0.3%
Pend Oreille	5	0.2%
Pierce	414	19.5%
San Juan	2	0.1%
Skagit	21	1.0%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	115	5.4%
Spokane	170	8.0%
Stevens	21	1.0%
Thurston	52	2.4%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	18	0.8%
Whatcom	30	1.4%
Whitman	2	0.1%
Yakima	148	7.0%
State Total	2,127	100.0%

Note: Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Demographics: Comparing All TANF Head of Household Members to Head of Household Members on TANF Cases That Have Been Extended

December 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All TANF Head of Household Members		Head of Household Members on Extended TANF Cases	
	(N=34,620)	Percent	(N=2,127)	Percent
Gender				
Female	31,018	89.6%	1,940	91.2%
Male	3,602	10.4%	187	8.8%
Unknown			0	0.0%
Race				
White	21,903	63.3%	1,131	53.2%
Hispanic	3,277	9.5%	185	8.7%
Black	4,742	13.7%	484	22.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,325	3.8%	173	8.1%
Native American	1,671	4.8%	52	2.4%
Unknown	1,702	4.9%	102	4.8%
Marital Status				
Separated	5,651	16.3%	316	14.9%
Married	6,099	17.6%	401	18.9%
Never Married	16,997	49.1%	955	44.9%
Divorced	5,381	15.5%	399	18.8%
Widow	276	0.8%	47	2.2%
Unknown	216	0.6%	9	0.4%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	30,957	89.4%	1,819	85.5%
Resident Alien	3,572	10.3%	298	14.0%
U.S. National	65	0.2%	8	0.4%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	8	0.0%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	18	0.1%	2	0.1%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	39	0.1%	0	0.0%
17 – 18 Years Old	1,184	3.4%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,308	9.6%	0	0.0%
21 – 30 Years Old	14,792	42.7%	559	26.3%
31 – 40 Years Old	10,110	29.2%	848	39.9%
41 – 50 Years Old	2,982	8.6%	575	27.0%
51 – 55 Years Old	531	1.5%	94	4.4%
56 + Years Old	268	0.8%	51	2.4%
Unknown	1,406	4.1%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Head of Household	30.8 Years Old		37.1 Years Old	
Median Age of Head of Household	29.3 Years Old		37.0 Years Old	

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Demographics: Comparing All TANF Head of Household Members to Head of Household Members on TANF Cases That Have Been Extended

December 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All TANF Head of Household Members (N=34,620)		Head of Household Members on Extended TANF Cases (N=2,127)	
		Percent		Percent
Limited in English ¹	3,118	9.0%	333	15.7%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	5,485	15.8%	270	12.7%
Region 2	3,892	11.2%	224	10.5%
Region 3	3,870	11.2%	172	8.1%
Region 4	8,237	23.8%	696	32.7%
Region 5	6,405	18.5%	459	21.6%
Region 6	6,731	19.4%	306	14.4%
CSO Type				
Urban	26,154	75.5%	1,762	82.8%
Rural	8,466	24.5%	365	17.2%

¹ A client is included in Limited in English if the Head of Household for the Assistance Unit has indicated he/she requests materials in a language other than English.

Child Support

Child Support

This section describes the child support caseload. Three types of cases make up the Title IV-D child support cases:

- **Current Assistance** (individuals receiving TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care)
- **Former Assistance** (individuals who have ever received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care) and
- **Never Assistance** (individuals who have never received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care. Medicaid, child care only and State Only Foster Care are Never Assistance cases.)

The Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 awards incentives to states' child support programs based on their performance on five measures.

1. Paternity establishment
2. Order establishment
3. Current support collected
4. Cases paying toward arrears
5. Cost effectiveness.

The Child Support Incentive Scorecard shows DCS outcomes on the five measures over the past two federal fiscal years. Information is presented in federal fiscal years because that is the time frame used for awarding incentives earned by the state's child support program. For example, in FFY 2001, DCS earned \$16.4 million in incentives compared to \$15.0 million in FFY 2000.

Highlights:

- **The overall performance on the Incentive Scorecard increased to 90% in FFY 2002**, compared to 86% in FFY 2001.
- **Child support collections increased to \$628.1 million in SFY 2002**, compared to \$605.2 in SFY 2001.
- **Child support served an average of 413,162 children per month in SFY 2002.**
- **The average monthly Child Support IV-D caseload decreased slightly in SFY 2002 (311,128 cases)**, compared to SFY 2001 (322,168 cases). The drop in current assistance cases is responsible for this decline.
- **Current Assistance cases numbered 49,049 in SFY 2002**, compared to 52,756 in SFY 2001, a 7.0 percent decrease.
- **The majority (87%) of non-custodial parents are male and 24-39 years old (55%).**

Child Support

Child Support Incentive Scorecard FFY 2001 and FFY 2002¹

Source: Division of Child Support

MEASURE	GOAL NEEDED TO OBTAIN 100% FUNDING	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE FFY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM INCENTIVE REACHED	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
Paternity Establishment Percentage	83%	97%	101%	100%	100%
Order Establishment	80%	89%	90%	100%	100%
Current Support	80%	61%	63%	71%	73%
Arrears Cases Paying	80%	63%	68%	73%	78%
Cost Effectiveness	\$5.00	\$4.45	\$5.01	80%	100%
OVERALL SCORE				86%	90%

¹ FFY 2001 (Federal Fiscal Year) began October 1, 2000 and ended September 30, 2001. FFY 2002 began October 1, 2001 and ended September 30, 2002.

Child Support

Child Support Caseload and Collections July 2000 to June 2002

Source: Division of Child Support

	CHILD SUPPORT CASELOAD				CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS		COLLECTIONS BY CASE TYPE		
	TANF/ FOSTER CARE ¹	FORMER ASST ²	NEVER ASST ³	TOTAL IV-D CASELOAD	ACTUAL	PROJECTED	TANF/ FOSTER CARE ¹	FORMER ASST ²	NEVER ASST ³
JUL 00	54,709	181,168	87,866	323,743	\$48,865,565	\$48,864,942	\$3,800,039	\$23,060,369	\$22,005,158
AUG	52,237	183,419	87,736	323,392	\$50,762,126	\$50,760,541	\$3,811,583	\$23,232,189	\$23,718,354
SEPT	54,125	181,193	87,863	323,181	\$46,136,815	\$48,876,511	\$3,444,456	\$20,918,102	\$21,774,258
OCT	53,338	182,634	88,196	324,168	\$49,186,433	\$51,748,160	\$3,600,325	\$22,522,652	\$23,063,456
NOV	52,427	184,033	88,452	324,912	\$47,831,034	\$47,177,736	\$3,499,555	\$21,598,541	\$22,732,939
DEC	53,189	183,512	88,877	325,578	\$46,463,255	\$52,538,585	\$3,289,714	\$20,763,183	\$22,410,359
JAN 01	53,540	183,727	89,227	326,494	\$49,233,100	\$50,109,118	\$3,527,907	\$22,208,011	\$23,497,181
FEB	52,311	184,693	89,390	326,394	\$43,299,528	\$48,288,196	\$2,971,341	\$19,219,438	\$21,108,749
MAR	53,554	179,416	89,270	322,240	\$57,973,307	\$57,317,823	\$4,536,523	\$27,475,563	\$25,961,221
APR	53,357	177,675	89,523	320,555	\$53,179,919	\$57,732,514	\$4,056,056	\$25,031,156	\$24,092,706
MAY	50,921	174,441	89,043	314,405	\$55,414,647	\$58,506,724	\$4,168,991	\$26,260,469	\$24,985,187
JUNE	49,363	172,712	88,873	310,948	\$56,869,744	\$61,474,248	\$4,445,089	\$27,033,786	\$25,390,869
SFY 01	52,756	180,719	88,693	322,168	\$605,215,474	\$633,395,098	\$45,151,579	\$279,323,458	\$280,740,437
JUL 01	49,692	172,703	89,455	311,850	\$49,913,138	\$57,998,478	\$3,606,111	\$22,635,318	\$23,672,586
AUG	48,611	173,529	89,457	311,597	\$53,057,105	\$53,725,639	\$3,900,481	\$24,494,034	\$24,663,318
SEPT	49,668	172,275	89,755	311,698	\$48,552,816	\$53,648,221	\$3,330,228	\$22,400,543	\$22,822,629
OCT	48,925	173,577	90,337	312,839	\$52,718,518	\$56,776,082	\$3,782,119	\$24,099,674	\$24,837,455
NOV	49,856	172,608	90,607	313,071	\$49,257,319	\$51,801,460	\$3,369,564	\$21,755,972	\$24,132,509
DEC	50,490	171,693	90,793	312,976	\$47,876,410	\$57,725,095	\$3,347,172	\$21,049,664	\$23,480,345
JAN 02	50,858	171,613	91,572	314,043	\$50,632,747	\$55,044,462	\$3,573,007	\$22,240,920	\$24,819,556
FEB	50,198	172,012	92,079	314,289	\$46,919,867	\$53,099,757	\$3,308,694	\$20,329,854	\$23,282,066
MAR	50,218	169,908	92,333	312,459	\$57,891,994	\$62,673,631	\$4,687,382	\$26,904,443	\$26,300,961
APR	48,220	168,716	92,275	309,211	\$56,498,103	\$62,986,496	\$4,339,099	\$26,117,922	\$26,041,737
MAY	46,866	166,950	92,214	306,030	\$56,567,341	\$63,741,588	\$4,013,780	\$26,212,741	\$26,340,836
JUNE	44,987	166,346	92,139	303,472	\$58,305,985	\$66,944,872	\$4,300,547	\$27,607,619	\$26,398,215
SFY 02	49,049	170,994	91,085	311,128	\$628,191,342	\$696,165,781	\$3,606,111	\$22,635,318	\$23,672,586

Note: Case counts are unduplicated

¹ TANF/Foster Care or Current Assistance (TANF or Title IV - E Foster Care)

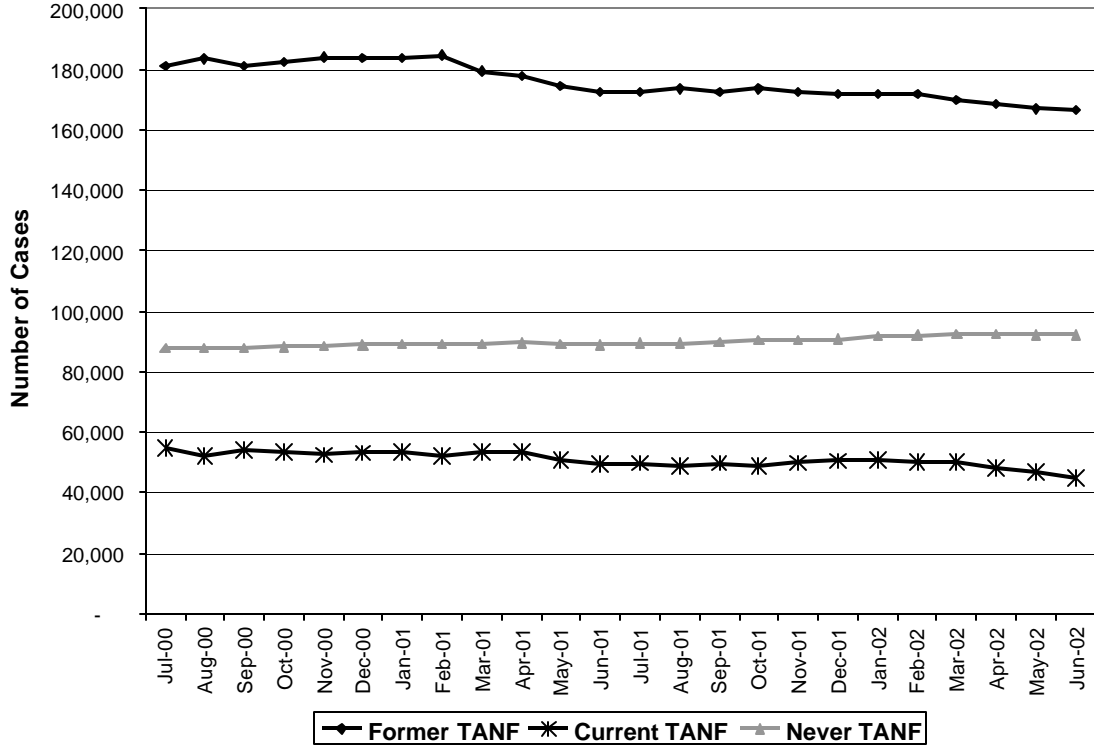
² Former Assistance (individuals who have ever received TANF/AFDC or Title IV - E Foster Care); and

³ Never Assistance (individuals who have never received TANF/AFDC or Title IV - E. Medicaid only, child care only and State Only Foster Care are considered Never Assistance). Payment Service Only and medical and subrogated debt cases are excluded from Title IV -D cases.

Child Support

Child Support Caseload by Type July 2000 to June 2002

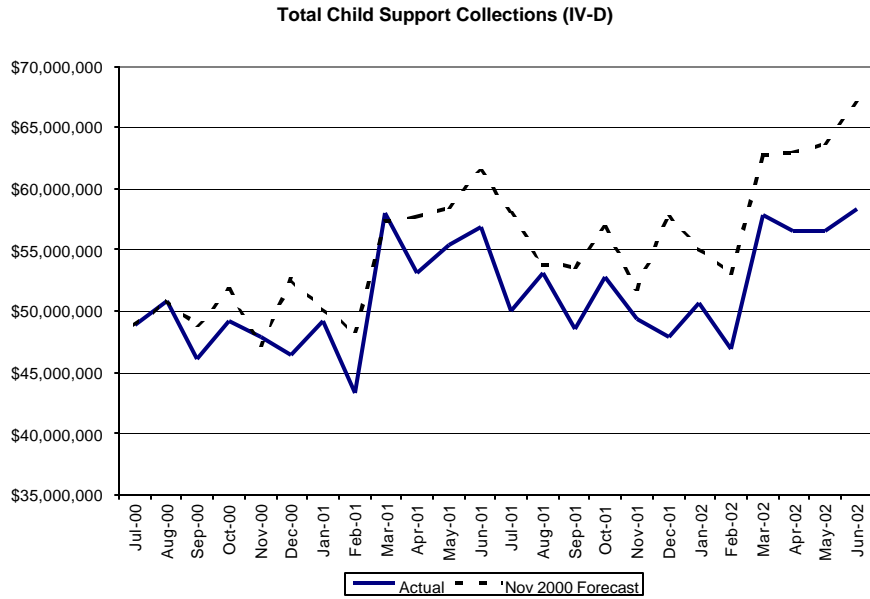
Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support

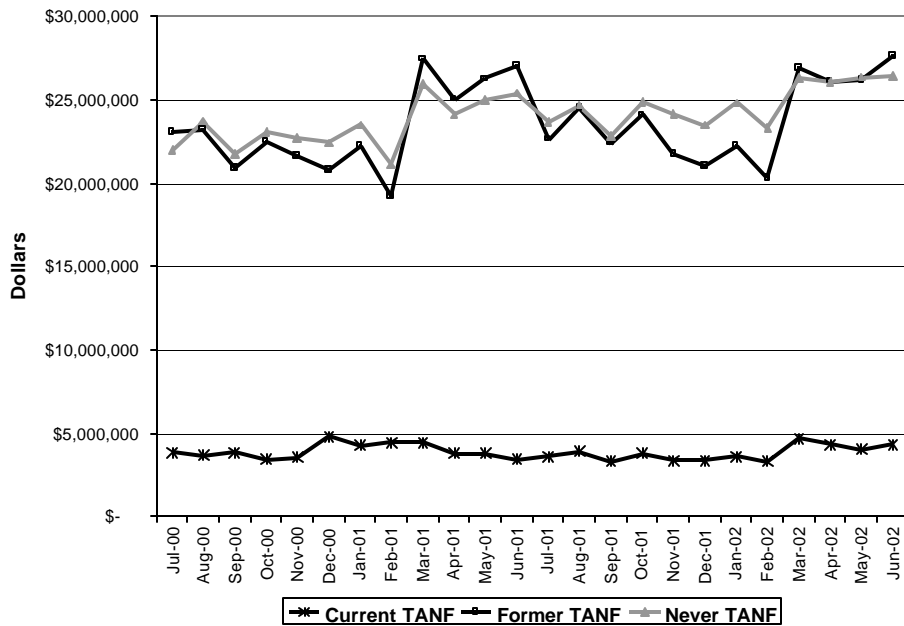
Child Support Collections Actual and Projected – SFY 2001 to SFY 2002

Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support Collections by Case Type July 2000 to June 2002

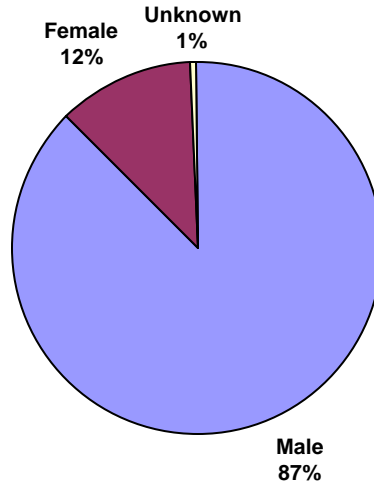
Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support

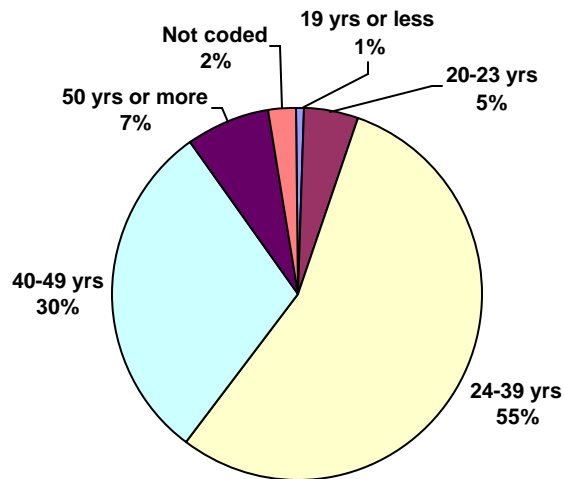
Non-Custodial Parents by Gender, August 2002 (N=304,565)

Source: Division of Child Support



Non-Custodial Parents by Age, August 2002 (N=304,565)

Source: Division of Child Support



Note: The non-custodial parent is the parent (mother, father, or reputed father) who is now or eventually may be obligated under the law for the support of a child or children receiving services under the Title IV -D child support program.

Working Connections Child Care

Working Connections Child Care

The exhibits in this section summarize Working Connections Child Care (WCCC). The program provides child care subsidies for families, whose incomes are at or below 225% of the federal poverty level, in which adults are working, looking for work, or enrolled in an approved training program while working.

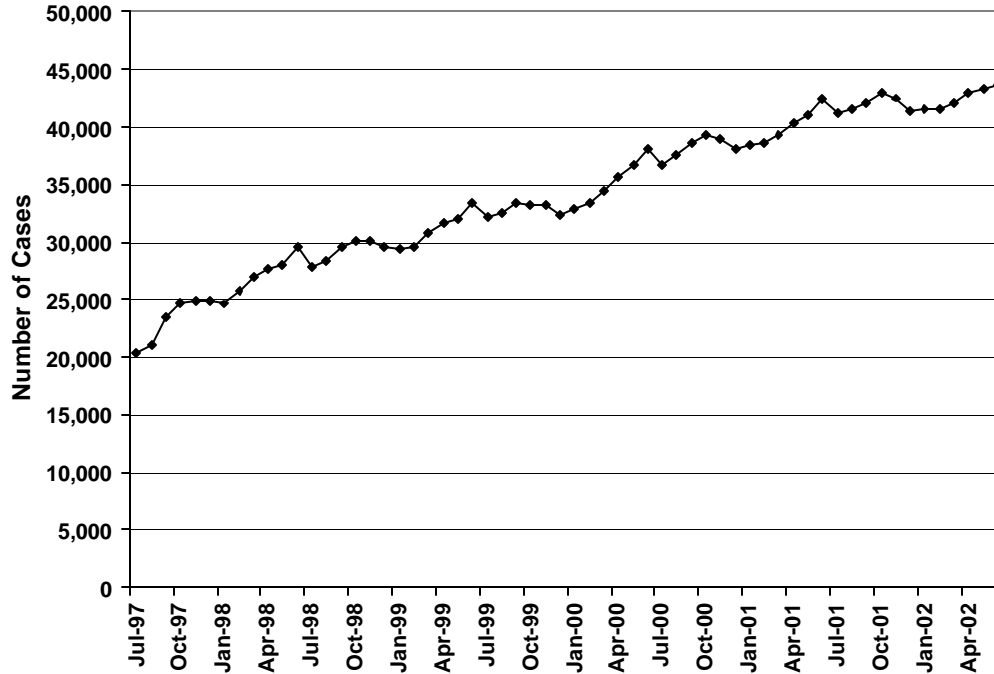
Highlights:

- **The average monthly caseload of children served by WCCC** for SFY 2002 was 42,218, compared to 39,115 for SFY 2001.
- **The percent of non-TANF cases using child care increased to 81.5%** in June 2002; while the number of TANF cases served by WCCC declined to 18.5%.
- **During fiscal year 2002, more families used center-based care than any other type of care.** This was the pattern of all WCCC utilization by type:
 - 42% of the cases used center-based care;
 - 26% used licensed family homes;
 - 12% placed their children in a relative's home;
 - 12% had a relative care for their children in the child's home; and
 - 9% used in-home care by a non-relative

Working Connections Child Care

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Cases SFY 1998 to SFY 2002

Source: SSPS Payment History



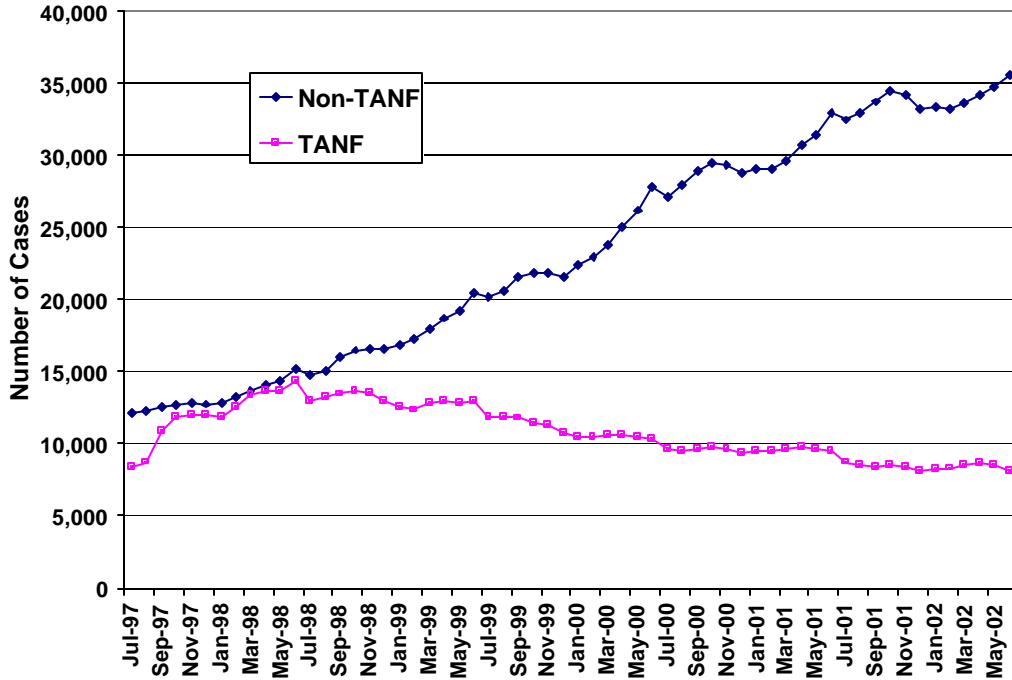
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002
July	20,440	27,817	32,155	36,736	41,191
August	21,050	28,306	32,472	37,489	41,530
September	23,444	29,515	33,392	38,558	42,053
October	24,647	30,149	33,232	39,231	42,880
November	24,795	30,076	33,188	38,992	42,522
December	24,790	29,539	32,360	38,054	41,346
January	24,628	29,425	32,856	38,479	41,544
February	25,759	29,621	33,455	38,536	41,547
March	26,983	30,712	34,414	39,286	42,160
April	27,719	31,677	35,665	40,412	42,894
May	27,966	31,974	36,705	41,100	43,238
June	29,506	33,360	38,082	42,506	43,716
Monthly Avg.	25,144	30,181	33,998	39,115	42,218

Note: A case is defined by parent last name, first name, and date of birth. Where more than one kind of case was made for a month, we retained only the authorization with the oldest begin date. May 2002 and June 2002 data have been lag adjusted.

Working Connections Child Care

Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) Cases, by Type SFY 2002

Source: SSPS Payment File



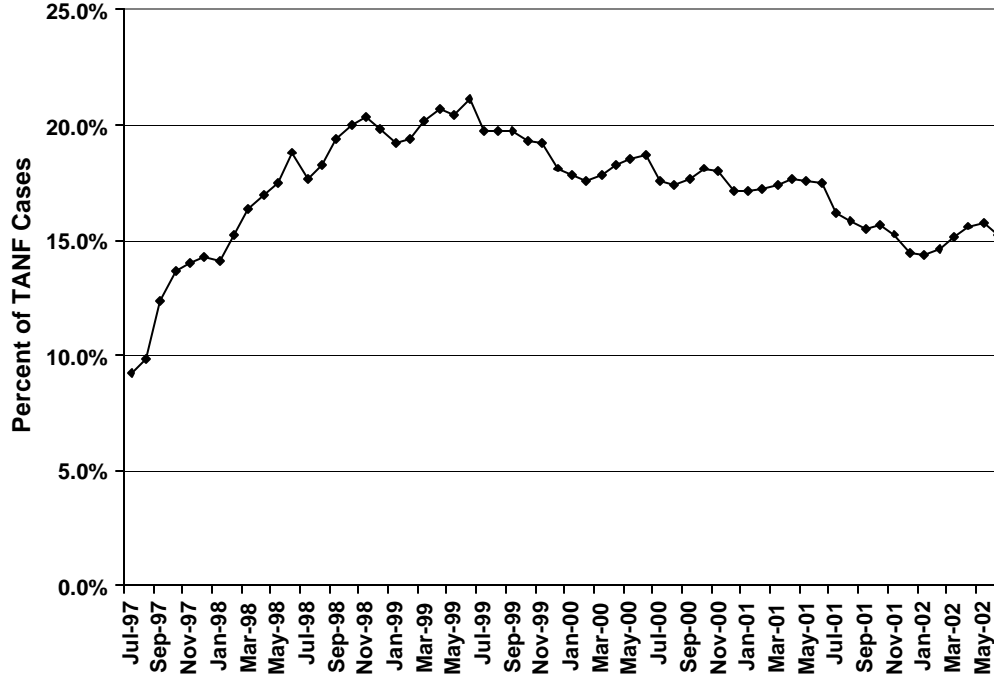
	Total	TANF		Non-TANF	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	41,191	8,734	21.2%	32,457	78.8%
August	41,530	8,585	20.7%	32,945	79.3%
September	42,053	8,343	19.8%	33,710	80.2%
October	42,880	8,470	19.8%	34,410	80.2%
November	42,522	8,359	19.7%	34,163	80.3%
December	41,346	8,136	19.7%	33,210	80.3%
January	41,544	8,221	19.8%	33,323	80.2%
February	41,547	8,314	20.0%	33,233	80.0%
March	42,160	8,544	20.3%	33,616	79.7%
April	42,894	8,652	20.2%	34,242	79.8%
May	43,238	8,497	19.7%	34,741	80.3%
June	43,716	8,097	18.5%	35,619	81.5%
Avg. Mo.	42,218	8,413	19.9%	33,806	80.1%

Note: A case is defined by parent last name, first name, and date of birth. Where more than one kind of case was found for a month, we retained only the authorization with the oldest begin date. May 2002 and June 2002 data have been corrected for lag.

Working Connections Child Care

Percent of TANF Cases Receiving Working Connections Child Care (WCCC), SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report and SSPS Payment File



	TANF Cases ¹	WCCC Cases Receiving TANF ²	Percent of TANF Cases Receiving Child Care
July	54,095	8,734	16.1%
August	54,261	8,585	15.8%
September	53,813	8,343	15.5%
October	54,050	8,470	15.7%
November	54,762	8,359	15.3%
December	56,300	8,136	14.5%
January	57,427	8,221	14.3%
February	56,980	8,314	14.6%
March	56,493	8,544	15.1%
April	55,438	8,652	15.6%
May	54,068	8,497	15.7%
June	53,116	8,097	15.2%

¹ Source: CARD Cases and Persons Expenditures Report. Includes child-only, GA-H, and GA-S cases.

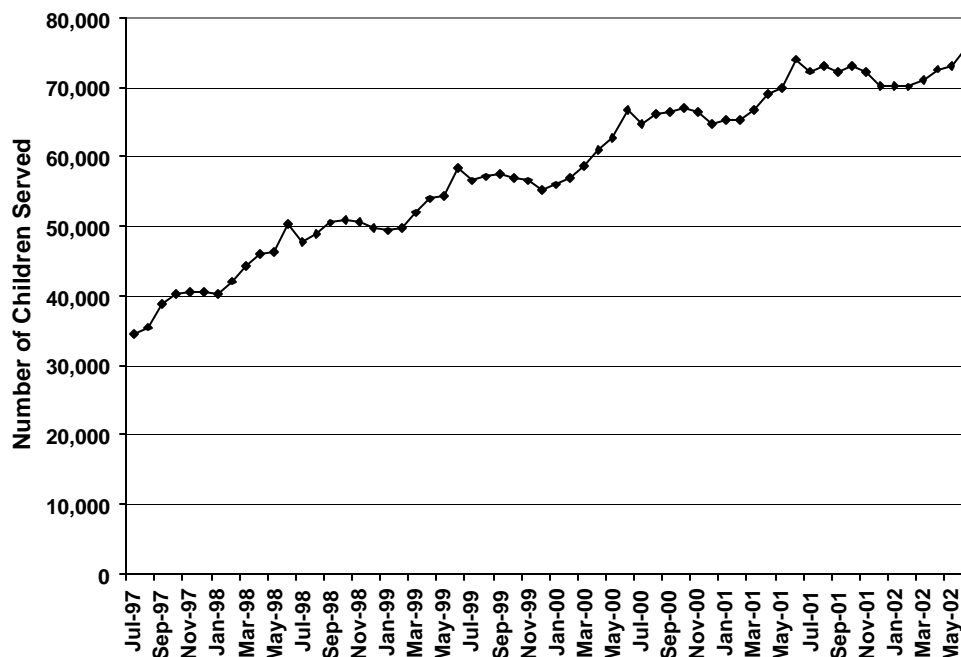
² Source: SSPS payment files.

Note: A case is defined by parent last name, first name, and date of birth. Where more than one kind of case was made for a month, we retained only the authorization with the oldest begin date. May 2002 and June 2002 data have been corrected for lag.

Working Connections Child Care

Children Served by Working Connections Child Care SFY 1998 to SFY 2002

Source: SSPS Payment File



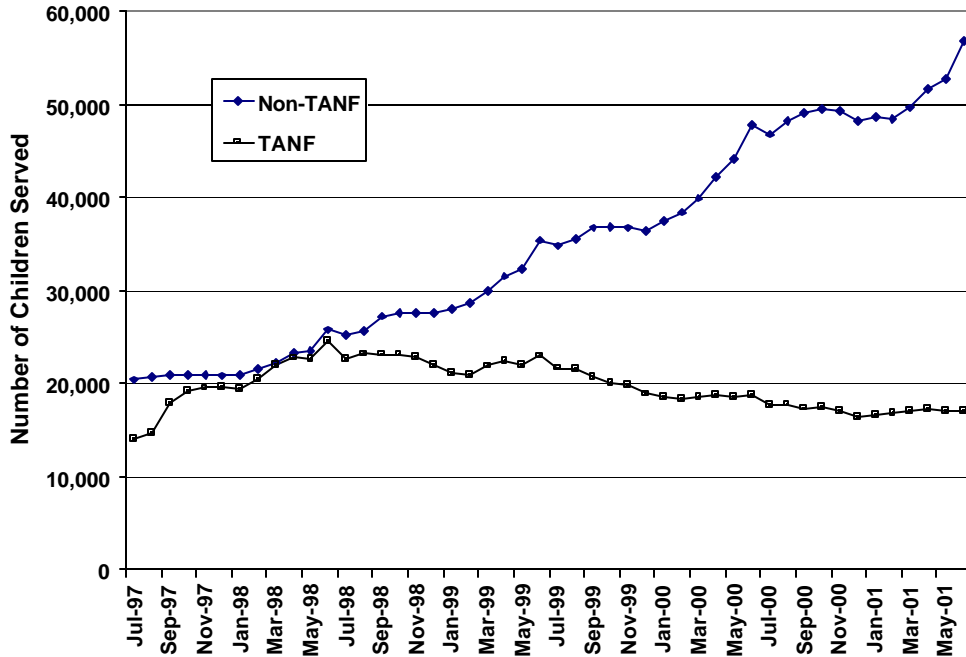
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002
July	34,402	47,857	56,520	64,635	72,317
August	35,518	48,963	57,104	66,067	73,104
September	38,823	50,476	57,578	66,537	72,143
October	40,304	50,837	56,864	67,077	73,058
November	40,475	50,559	56,549	66,378	72,092
December	40,505	49,728	55,272	64,820	70,062
January	40,359	49,329	55,952	65,303	70,148
February	42,115	49,756	56,856	65,286	70,049
March	44,325	51,919	58,554	66,708	70,993
April	46,042	53,951	61,024	68,963	72,594
May	46,247	54,302	62,731	69,896	73,097
June	50,438	58,473	66,687	74,035	75,677
Avg. Mo.	41,629	51,346	58,474	67,142	72,111

Note: A child is defined by child's last name, first name, and date of birth. Where more than one kind of case was made for a month, we retained only the authorization with the oldest begin date. May 2002 and June 2002 data have been corrected for lag.

Working Connections Child Care

Children Served by Working Connections Child Care, by Type SFY 2002

Source: SSPS Payment File



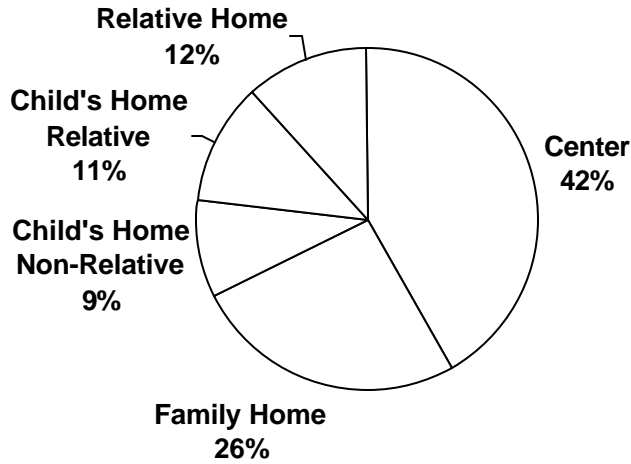
	Total	TANF		Non-TANF	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	72,317	15,921	22.0%	56,396	78.0%
August	73,104	15,729	21.5%	57,375	78.5%
September	72,143	14,642	20.3%	57,501	79.7%
October	73,058	14,710	20.1%	58,348	79.9%
November	72,092	14,538	20.2%	57,554	79.8%
December	70,062	14,198	20.3%	55,864	79.7%
January	70,148	14,344	20.4%	55,804	79.6%
February	70,049	14,522	20.7%	55,527	79.3%
March	70,993	14,850	20.9%	56,143	79.1%
April	72,594	14,966	20.6%	57,628	79.4%
May	73,097	14,704	20.1%	58,393	79.9%
June	75,677	14,233	18.8%	61,443	81.2%
Avg. Mo.	72,111	14,780	20.5%	57,331	79.5%

Note: A case is defined by parent last name, first name, and date of birth. Where more than one kind of case was made for a month, we retained only the authorization with the oldest begin date. May 2002 and June 2002 data have been corrected for lag.

Working Connections Child Care

Average Monthly Percent of Children Using Working Connections Child Care by Facility Type, SFY 2002

Source: SSPS Payment File



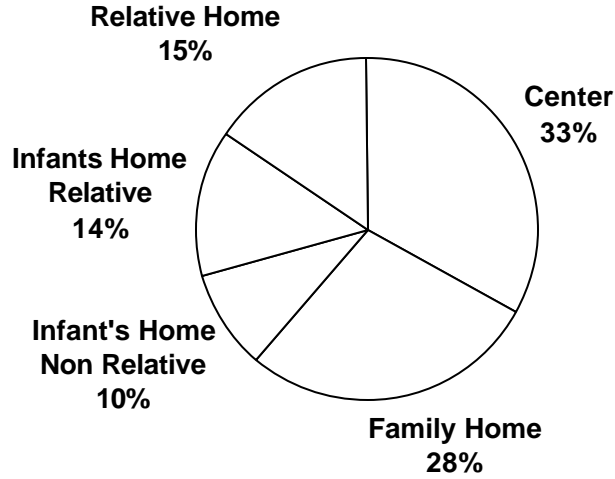
	Center	Licensed Family Home	Relative Home	Child's Home Non-Relative	Child's Home Relative
July	28,862	18,184	9,140	6,842	8,651
August	29,129	18,358	9,362	6,865	8,668
September	28,690	18,584	9,026	6,648	8,376
October	29,606	18,885	8,947	6,644	8,374
November	29,493	18,530	8,765	6,561	8,260
December	28,918	17,619	8,606	6,440	8,059
January	29,447	17,666	8,192	6,426	7,916
February	29,677	17,867	7,905	6,376	7,763
March	30,175	18,234	7,731	6,523	7,837
April	30,815	18,999	7,731	6,601	7,960
May	30,998	19,185	7,702	6,635	8,099
June	31,752	20,141	7,932	6,842	8,437
Mo. Avg.	29,797	18,521	8,420	6,617	8,200
Mo. Pct.	41.6%	25.9%	11.8%	9.2%	11.5%

Note: Where more than one payment was made for a month, we retained the earliest payment authorized.

Working Connections Child Care

Average Monthly Percent of Children Under 12 Months of Age Using Working Connections Child Care by Facility Type, SFY 2002

Source: SSPS Payment File



	Center	Licensed Family Home	Relative Home	Infant's Home Non-Relative	Infant's Home Relative
July	1,573	1,478	873	533	797
August	1,550	1,509	928	516	769
September	1,900	1,634	945	532	755
October	1,928	1,701	983	550	790
November	1,866	1,606	936	539	778
December	1,744	1,428	882	499	731
January	1,774	1,423	834	500	768
February	1,757	1,432	780	502	717
March	1,844	1,465	773	519	740
April	1,944	1,560	737	544	779
May	1,982	1,587	737	533	787
June	1,891	1,602	760	512	747
Mo. Avg.	1,813	1,535	847	523	763
Mo. Pct.	33.1%	28.0%	15.5%	9.5%	13.9%

Note: Where more than one payment was made for a month, we retained the earliest payment authorized.

Basic Food Program

This section summarizes data on households and persons participating in the Washington State Basic Food Program:

1. **The federally-funded and state-funded Basic Food Program caseloads are broken out into three program types:**
 - A. SSI – all recipients that also received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security (SSA) benefits;
 - B. Public Assistance Food Stamps (PAFS) – all recipients that received a cash assistance grant or SSI;
 - C. Non-Assistance Food Stamp (NAFS) - at least one recipient who did not receive a cash assistance grant or SSI.
2. The **state**-funded Basic Food Program (FAP) is for individuals who meet federal income requirements, but not certain categorical requirements (e.g., their immigrant status).

Basic Food Program caseload information in this section includes the federal Food Stamp Program (FSP), the state-funded FAP program, and mixed caseloads, unless otherwise noted.

Highlights:

- **The average monthly Basic Food Program caseload increased to 164,504 cases in SFY 2002**, from 144,647 cases in SFY 2001. **The average payment per case in SFY 2002 was \$158.77.**
- **The proportion of the state population who received the Basic Food Program in SFY 2002 increased to 5.9%** compared to 5.3% in SFY 2001.
- **A majority of cases in SFY 2002 received the Basic Food Program through FSP (96%).** Another 3% are mixed FSP and FAP, and only 1% received FAP only.
- **A new program called WASHCAP was started in November to make access to the Basic Food Program easier.** As of June 2002, 22,595 or 13% receive the Basic Food Program through WASHCAP.
- **Preliminary findings indicate Washington's federal Food Stamp Program error rate will be low enough to avoid federal sanctions.** The estimated state-only error rate is 7.6% for FFY 2002 (October 2001 – September 2002), which is approximately 1.3% below the sanction threshold.
- **Most Basic Food Program recipients in SFY 2002 were female (56.8%), white (62.6%), and never married (36.7%).** The **median age** of adults was **39.3 years**.

Basic Food Program

Selected Basic Food Program Characteristics SFY 2001 and SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report From the ACES Data Warehouse

	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	144,647 (138,506 – 150,618)	164,504 (150,636 – 173,995)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	317,231 (305,875 – 327,056)	354,423 (326,573 – 372,030)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	163,058 (161,356 – 174,668)	190,800 (174,572 – 201,528)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	149,173 (144,519 – 152,428)	163,623 (152,001 – 170,502)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	5.3%	5.9%
State Population¹	5,974,900	6,041,700
Children as a Percent of Recipients	47.0%	46.2%
Average Persons Per Case	2.2	2.2
Average Children Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Children Per Adult	0.9	0.9
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$149.08 (\$143.04 - \$152.82)	\$158.77 (\$148.78 - \$165.11)

¹ OFM, 2002 Population Trends for Washington State

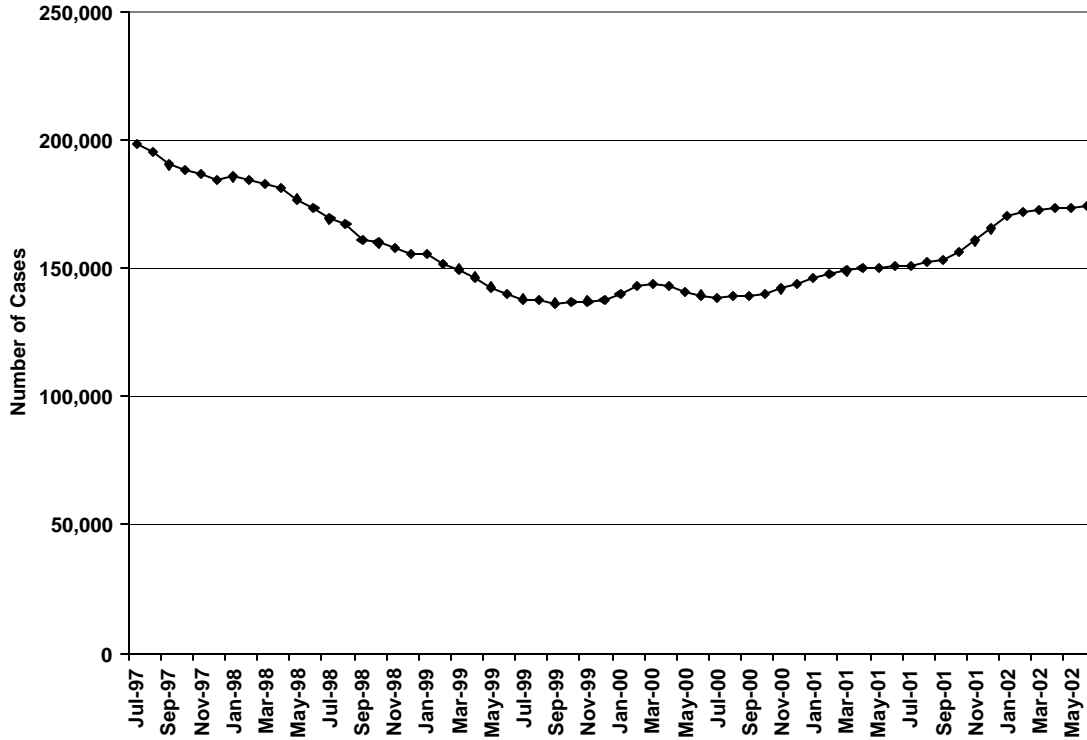
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Note: Numbers include both FSP and FAP

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report From the ACES Data Warehouse



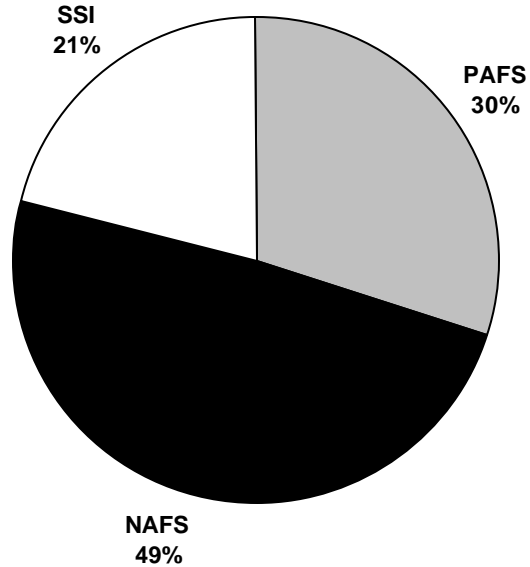
	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Payment Per Case
July	150,636	326,573	\$22,500,031.89	\$149.37
August	152,125	328,955	\$22,772,654.73	\$149.70
September	153,405	331,574	\$22,823,735.18	\$148.78
October	156,494	338,515	\$25,039,122.86	\$160.00
November	160,574	347,691	\$25,778,992.49	\$160.54
December	165,223	357,993	\$27,279,675.58	\$165.11
January	170,046	368,234	\$27,672,265.23	\$162.73
February	171,994	370,195	\$28,212,135.77	\$164.03
March	172,865	371,007	\$28,028,817.64	\$162.14
April	173,544	372,030	\$28,050,827.23	\$161.64
May	173,146	369,907	\$27,740,035.37	\$160.21
June	173,995	370,405	\$27,512,236.60	\$158.12
Mo. Avg	164,504	354,423	\$26,117,544.21	\$158.77

Note: Numbers Include both FSP and FAP

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Type, SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report From the ACES Data Warehouse

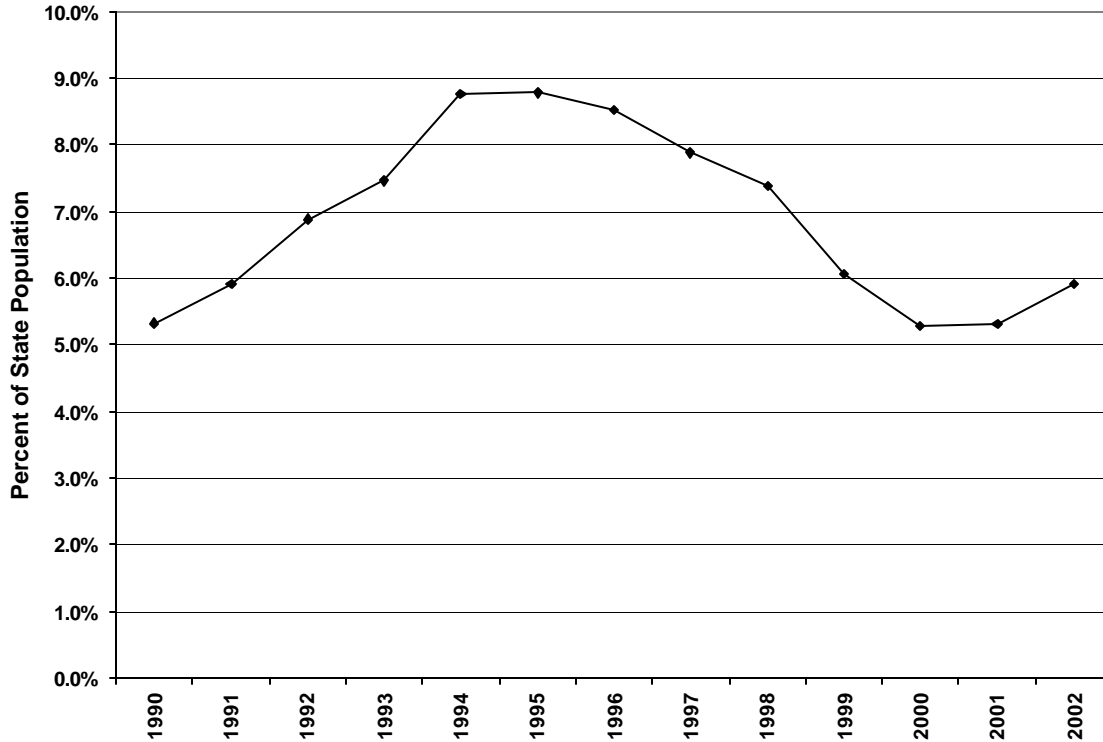


	Caseload	PAFS		NAFS		SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	150,636	53,053	35.2%	66,530	44.2%	31,053	20.6%
August	152,125	53,081	34.9%	67,796	44.6%	31,248	20.5%
September	153,405	52,939	34.5%	68,890	44.9%	31,576	20.6%
October	156,494	53,215	34.0%	71,448	45.7%	31,831	20.3%
November	160,574	53,742	33.5%	74,606	46.5%	32,226	20.1%
December	165,223	55,333	33.5%	77,631	47.0%	32,259	19.5%
January	170,046	56,529	33.2%	80,729	47.5%	32,788	19.3%
February	171,994	56,803	33.0%	81,848	47.6%	33,343	19.4%
March	172,865	56,443	32.7%	82,521	47.7%	33,901	19.6%
April	173,544	55,357	31.9%	83,790	48.3%	34,397	19.8%
May	173,146	53,604	31.0%	84,040	48.5%	35,502	20.5%
June	173,995	52,213	30.0%	85,239	49.0%	36,543	21.0%
Average	164,504	54,359	33.0%	77,089	46.9%	33,056	20.1%

Note: NAFS stands for Non-Assistance Food Stamps, PAFS stands for Public Assistance Food Stamps, SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. Includes both FAP and FSP

Basic Food Program

Average Monthly Basic Food Program Caseload As a Percent of State Population, SFY 1990 to SFY 2002



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Participating Persons	Number of Households Statewide ¹	Percent of State Population
1990	259,095	4,866,692	5.3%
1991	295,355	5,000,400	5.9%
1992	352,312	5,116,700	6.9%
1993	390,928	5,240,900	7.5%
1994	466,674	5,334,400	8.7%
1995	476,478	5,429,900	8.8%
1996	470,617	5,516,800	8.5%
1997	441,666	5,606,800	7.9%
1998	419,944	5,685,300	7.4%
1999	348,536	5,757,400	6.1%
2000	311,266	5,894,121	5.3%
2001	317,231	5,974,900	5.3%
2002	354,423	6,041,700	5.9%

Source: SFY1988 – SFY1997, Blue Books. SFY1998 Forward, Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report from the ACES Data Warehouse

¹ Source: OFM 2002 Population Trends.

Note: Includes both FSP and FAP

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload Receiving Assistance Through WASHCAP SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Month	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP
July	150,636	0	0.0%
August	152,125	0	0.0%
September	153,405	0	0.0%
October	156,494	0	0.0%
November	160,574	8	0.0%
December	165,223	16,565	10.0%
January	170,046	17,311	10.2%
February	171,994	17,921	10.4%
March	172,865	18,646	10.8%
April	173,544	19,759	11.4%
May	173,146	21,207	12.2%
June	173,995	22,595	13.0%

Source: SFY1988 – SFY1997, Blue Books. SFY1998 Forward, Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report from the ACES Data Warehouse

¹ Source: OFM 2002 Population Trends.

Note: Includes both FSP and FAP, WASHCAP Began in November 2002

Basic Food Program Caseload Receiving FSP and FAP, SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report From the ACES Data Warehouse

	Caseload	FSP ONLY		BOTH FSP & FAP		FAP ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	150,636	144,983	96.2%	4,220	2.8%	1,433	1.0%
August	152,125	146,474	96.3%	4,149	2.7%	1,502	1.0%
September	153,405	147,758	96.3%	4,135	2.7%	1,512	1.0%
October	156,494	150,699	96.3%	4,185	2.7%	1,610	1.0%
November	160,574	154,489	96.2%	4,425	2.8%	1,660	1.0%
December	165,223	158,700	96.1%	4,757	2.9%	1,766	1.1%
January	170,046	163,076	95.9%	5,098	3.0%	1,873	1.1%
February	171,994	164,904	95.9%	5,172	3.0%	1,920	1.1%
March	172,865	165,728	95.9%	5,174	3.0%	1,968	1.1%
April	173,544	166,401	95.9%	5,132	3.0%	2,025	1.2%
May	173,146	166,085	95.9%	5,124	3.0%	1,969	1.1%
June	173,995	166,929	95.9%	5,140	3.0%	2,028	1.2%
Mo. Avg	164,504	158,019	96.1%	4,726	2.9%	1,772	1.1%

Note: FSP is the Federal Food Stamp Program, FAP is Washington State's Basic Food Program For Legal Immigrants

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Region 1		
Clarkston	912	0.5%
Colfax	620	0.4%
Colville HCS	229	0.1%
Davenport	220	0.1%
Mattawa	174	0.1%
Moses Lake	2,593	1.5%
Moses Lake HCS	190	0.1%
Newport	539	0.3%
Okanogan	1,701	1.0%
Okanogan HCS	72	0.0%
Othello	704	0.4%
Pomeroy	26	0.0%
Republic	529	0.3%
Spokane Central	316	0.2%
Spokane HCS	1,154	0.7%
Spokane North	5,739	3.3%
Spokane Southwest	3,646	2.1%
Spokane Valley	4,654	2.7%
Tri County - Colville	1,390	0.8%
Wenatchee - Chelan	2,360	1.4%
Wenatchee - Douglas	512	0.3%
Wenatchee HCS	133	0.1%
Region 1 Total	28,413	16.3%
Region 2		
Clarkston HCS	46	0.0%
Ellensburg	689	0.4%
Grandview	709	0.4%
Kennewick	3,317	1.9%
Pasco	2,199	1.3%
Pasco HCS	213	0.1%
Region 2 Call Center	27	0.0%
Sunnyside	1,554	0.9%
Sunnyside HCS	124	0.1%
Toppenish	9	0.0%
Toppenish-Wapato	2,359	1.4%
Walla Walla	1,653	1.0%
Walla Walla HCS	104	0.1%
Walla Walla - Columbia	43	0.0%
Yakima	3,991	2.3%
Yakima-Ellensburg HCS	247	0.1%
Yakima – Kittitas	1,527	0.9%
Region 2 Total	18,811	10.8%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Region 3		
Alderwood	2,499	1.4%
Alderwood HCS	169	0.1%
Bellingham	4,962	2.9%
Bellingham HCS	238	0.1%
Everett	4,845	2.8%
Everett HCS	356	0.2%
Friday Harbor	123	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	3,341	1.9%
Mt. Vernon HCS	179	0.1%
Oak Harbor	973	0.6%
Skykomish HCS	71	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	1,333	0.8%
Smokey Point	2,333	1.3%
Smokey Point HCS	84	0.0%
Region 3 Total	21,506	12.4%
Region 4		
Auburn	856	0.5%
Belltown	3,494	2.0%
Burien	4,126	2.4%
Capitol Hill	3,122	1.8%
Federal Way	2,542	1.5%
Holgate	2,176	1.3%
King Eastside	2,495	1.4%
King North/Ballard	3,809	2.2%
King South	4,243	2.4%
Lake City	2	0.0%
Rainier	2,737	1.6%
Renton	2,833	1.6%
West Seattle	2,133	1.2%
Region 4 Total	34,568	19.9%
Region 5		
Bremerton	4,026	2.3%
Bremerton HCS	271	0.2%
NW Special Services CSO	5,805	3.3%
NW WorkFirst CSO	3,588	2.1%
Pierce South	5,670	3.3%
Puyallup HCS	187	0.1%
Puyallup Valley	2,981	1.7%
Region 5 Customer Call Center	1	0.0%
Tacoma HCS	956	0.5%
Region 5 Total	23,485	13.5%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Region 6		
Aberdeen	2,642	1.5%
Aberdeen HCS	226	0.1%
Cathlamet	1	0.0%
Chehalis	2,584	1.5%
Chehalis HCS	165	0.1%
Columbia River CSO	9,838	5.7%
Customer Service Center Economic Services Administration	19	0.0%
Forks	505	0.3%
Goldendale	379	0.2%
Kelso	3,930	2.3%
Kelso – Long Beach HCS	157	0.1%
Long Beach	465	0.3%
Medical Eligibility Det. Service	6	0.0%
Olympia	4,095	2.4%
Pacific County HCS	75	0.0%
Port Angeles	1,500	0.9%
Port Angeles HCS	143	0.1%
Port Townsend	665	0.4%
Shelton	1,559	0.9%
South Bend	366	0.2%
Stevenson	325	0.2%
Tumwater HCS	341	0.2%
Vancouver	58	0.0%
Vancouver HCS	375	0.2%
Washcap	16,481	9.5%
White Salmon	311	0.2%
Region 6 Total	47,212	27.1%
State Total	193,995	100.0%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By County, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Unknown County	7	0.0%
Adams	704	0.4%
Asotin	958	0.6%
Benton	3,317	1.9%
Chelan	2,493	1.4%
Clallam	2,148	1.2%
Clark	10,290	5.9%
Columbia	43	0.0%
Cowlitz	4,087	2.3%
Douglas	512	0.3%
Ferry	529	0.3%
Franklin	2,412	1.4%
Garfield	26	0.0%
Grant	2,957	1.7%
Grays Harbor	2,868	1.6%
Island	973	0.6%
Jefferson	665	0.4%
King	34,568	19.9%
Kitsap	4,297	2.5%
Kittitas	689	0.4%
Klickitat	690	0.4%
Lewis	2,749	1.6%
Lincoln	220	0.1%
Mason	1,559	0.9%
Okanogan	1,773	1.0%
Pacific	906	0.5%
Pend Oreille	539	0.3%
Pierce	19,188	11.0%
San Juan	123	0.1%
Skagit	3,520	2.0%
Skamania	325	0.2%
Snohomish	11,690	6.7%
Spokane	15,509	8.9%
Stevens	1,619	0.9%
Thurston	20,917	12.0%
Wahkiakum	1	0.0%
Walla Walla	1,757	1.0%
Whatcom	5,200	3.0%
Whitman	620	0.4%
Yakima	10,547	6.1%
State Total	173,995	100.0%

Note: Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence. Numbers include both FSP and FAP.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Error Rate FFY 1982 to FFY 2002

Source: ESA - Quality Assurance

Federal FY	Error Rate	Tolerance¹	Difference
1982	9.0	13.1	4.1
1983	9.5	9.0	-0.5
1984	9.2	7.0	-2.2
1985	8.7	5.0	-3.7
1986	9.6	11.4	1.8
1987	9.5	11.3	1.8
1988	8.4	11.0	2.6
1989	8.6	10.8	2.2
1990	9.7	10.8	1.1
1991	10.8	10.3	-0.5
1992	10.9	10.7	-0.2
1993	8.2	10.8	2.6
1994	8.9	10.3	1.4
1995	8.3	9.7	1.4
1996	10.4	9.2	-1.2
1997	14.0	9.9	-4.1
1998	14.1	10.7	-3.4
1999	7.6	9.9	2.3
2000	7.2	8.9	1.7
2001	8.1	8.9	0.8
2002 ²	7.6	8.9	1.3

Note: Error rate represents State findings.

¹ The tolerance level is a federally determined threshold which States may be sanctioned for exceeding.

² Preliminary: Based on findings for benefits issued from October 2002 through June 2002. Tolerance level is estimated based on prior Federal Fiscal Year's performance. Final figures are not available for several months.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Client Demographics, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All Clients (N = 370,852)	Percent	All Adults (N = 196,233)	Percent
Gender				
Female	210,505	56.8%	124,664	63.5%
Male	160,340	43.2%	71,562	36.5%
Unknown	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Race				
White	232,332	62.6%	135,128	68.9%
Hispanic	49,935	13.5%	16,551	8.4%
Black	34,616	9.3%	16,463	8.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	18,286	4.9%	11,469	5.8%
Native American	12,889	3.5%	6,845	3.5%
Unknown	22,794	6.1%	9,777	5.0%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	22,334	11.4%	22,334	11.4%
Married	47,539	24.2%	47,539	24.2%
Never Married	71,973	36.7%	71,973	36.7%
Divorced	41,626	21.2%	41,626	21.2%
Widow	10,243	5.2%	10,243	5.2%
Unknown	2,518	1.3%	2,518	1.3%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	332,014	89.5%	170,584	86.9%
Resident Alien	37,686	10.2%	25,186	12.8%
U.S. National	610	0.2%	414	0.2%
U.S. Born Child Refugee	502	0.1%	14	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	34	0.0%	31	0.0%
Unknown	6	0.0%	4	0.0%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	163,661	44.1%	167	0.1%
17 – 18 Years Old	10,374	2.8%	2,164	1.1%
19 – 20 Years Old	8,712	2.3%	6,871	3.5%
21 – 30 Years Old	49,619	13.4%	48,764	24.9%
31 – 40 Years Old	48,861	13.2%	48,729	24.8%
41 – 50 Years Old	21,936	5.9%	21,902	11.2%
51 – 55 Years Old	13,059	3.5%	13,046	6.6%
56 + Years Old	37,145	10.0%	37,130	18.9%
Unknown	17,485	4.7%	17,460	8.9%
Mean Age of Children	8.2 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	7.7 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	41.9 Years Old		41.9 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	39.3 Years Old		39.3 Years Old	

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Client Demographics, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All Clients (N = 370,852)	Percent	All Adults (N = 196,233)	Percent
Client Type				
Adult	196,233	52.9%	196,233	100.0%
Child	174,619	47.1%	0	0.0%
Limited in English¹	64,159	17.3%	27,798	14.2%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	64,963	17.5%	33,011	16.8%
Region 2	47,976	12.9%	20,111	10.2%
Region 3	47,179	12.7%	24,801	12.6%
Region 4	70,682	19.1%	39,087	19.9%
Region 5	52,796	14.2%	26,760	13.6%
Region 6	87,256	23.5%	52,463	26.7%
CSO Type				
Urban	270,198	72.9%	147,746	75.3%
Rural	100,654	27.1%	48,487	24.7%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print or an interpreter is required OR the INS status is missing and the client is considered a refugee.

Note: counts include both FSP and FAP recipients.

Basic Food Program

General Assistance Program

General Assistance provides cash assistance to adults who cannot work and do not have dependent children. This section describes the General Assistance program separated into two main categories:

1. **General Assistance-Excluding GA-X (GA).** This category of General Assistance includes: Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).
2. **General Assistance-Expedited Medical Disability Only (GA-X).** The GA-X program supports clients pending applications for SSI, the federal Supplemental Security Income.

Highlights:

- **The average monthly General Assistance caseload (including GA-X) increased 12% in SFY 2002** (19,921 cases), from SFY 2001 (17,850 cases).
- **The average payment per case in SFY 2002 was \$308.10**, compared to \$304.99 in SFY 2001.
- **In SFY 2002, about 7% of the caseload moved from GA to GA-X each month.**
- **Most GA recipients are male (55.3%), and white (67.4%).** A large number are divorced (29%) or never married (41%).
- **The median age for GA recipients is 44.3 years.**
- **Most GA-X recipients are male (55.4%), and white (74.9%).** A large proportion are divorced (35.6%) or never married (45.7%).
- **The median age for GA-X recipients is 43.8 years.**

General Assistance Program

Selected Combined General Assistance Program Characteristics SFY 2001 and SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report From the ACES Data Warehouse

	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	17,850 16,654 – 19,271)	19,921 (19,265 – 20,758)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	17,979 (16,779 – 19,435)	20,100 (19,448 – 20,937)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	17,978 (16,779 – 19,434)	20,100 (19,448 – 20,937)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	0.3%	0.3%
State Population¹	5,974,900	6,041,700
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$304.99 (\$302.46 – \$306.58)	\$308.10 (\$305.48 - \$310.79)

¹ OFM, 2002 Population Trends for Washington State

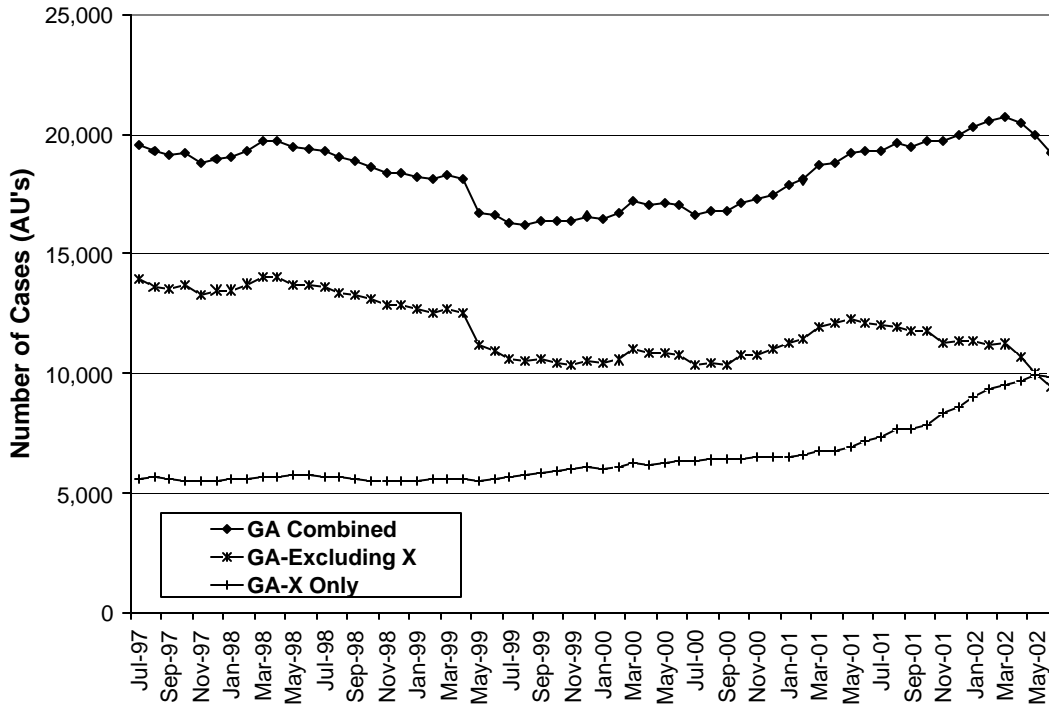
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: The Combined GA caseload for May 1999 and later have been adjusted to exclude cases formerly in the General Assistance For Pregnant Women Program (GS). These cases have been paid TANF funds since May 1999. The Combined GA caseload for July 2000 and later have been adjusted to exclude cases formerly in the General Assistance For Legal Guardian Program (GH). These cases have been paid TANF funds since July 2000. Since July 2000, the combined GA caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Expedited Medical (GA-X), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

Combined General Assistance Caseload, SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report From the ACES Data Warehouse



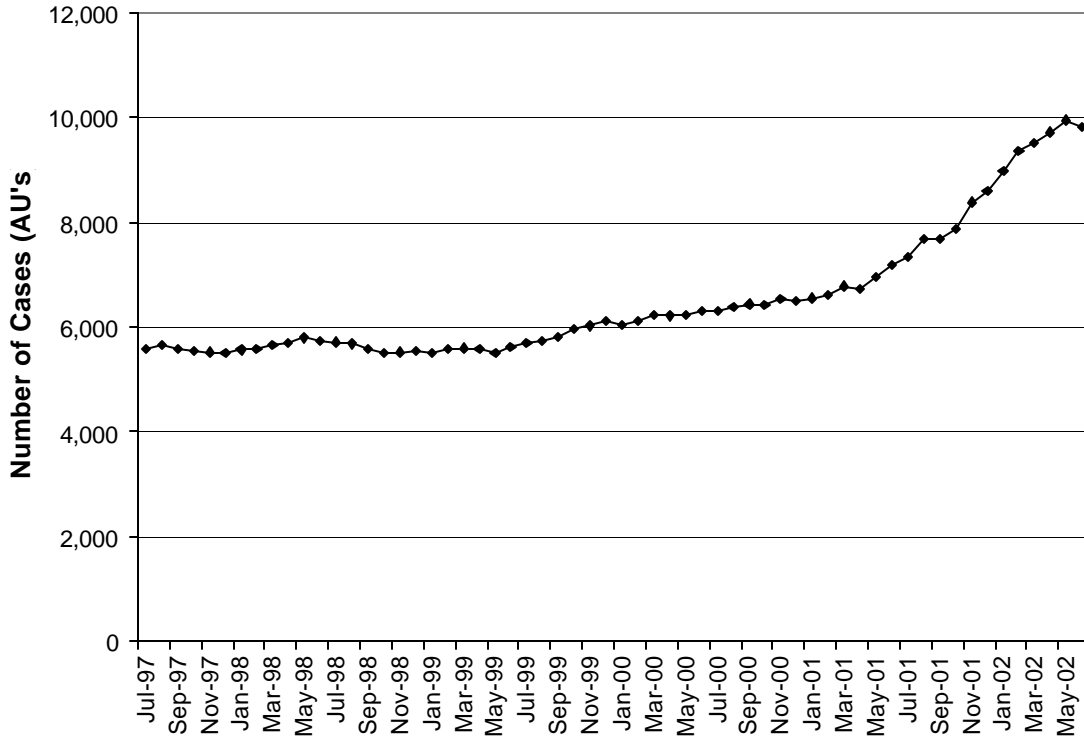
	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	19,348	19,517	\$5,916,514.03	\$1,540,953.98	\$305.79
August	19,625	19,804	\$6,006,577.78	\$2,026,194.67	\$306.07
September	19,450	19,640	\$5,988,280.75	\$1,488,667.32	\$307.88
October	19,694	19,874	\$6,019,512.62	\$2,182,220.01	\$305.65
November	19,693	19,875	\$6,075,794.27	\$1,279,446.49	\$308.53
December	19,967	20,140	\$6,154,474.49	\$1,889,574.57	\$308.23
January	20,310	20,489	\$6,204,286.61	\$1,613,483.67	\$305.48
February	20,525	20,704	\$6,337,327.90	\$1,954,487.85	\$308.76
March	20,758	20,937	\$6,403,087.42	\$1,716,818.51	\$308.46
April	20,446	20,620	\$6,354,209.43	\$2,058,462.45	\$310.78
May	19,974	20,153	\$6,207,646.01	\$2,656,004.29	\$310.79
June	19,265	19,448	\$5,986,274.59	\$2,396,378.74	\$310.73
Mo. Avg	19,921	20,100	\$6,137,832.16	\$1,900,224.38	\$308.10

Note: The Combined GA caseload for May 1999 and later have been adjusted to exclude cases formerly in the General Assistance For Pregnant Women Program (GS). These cases have been paid TANF funds since May 1999. The Combined GA caseload for July 2000 and later have been adjusted to exclude cases formerly in the General Assistance For Legal Guardian Program (GH). These cases have been paid TANF funds since July 2000. Since July 2000, the combined GA caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Expedited Medical (GA-X), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

GA-X Only Caseload, SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report From the ACES Data Warehouse



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	7,323	7,332	\$2,344,104.33	\$1,521,354.28	\$320.10
August	7,693	7,703	\$2,464,485.43	\$2,007,974.59	\$320.35
September	7,688	7,700	\$2,458,693.79	\$1,471,277.62	\$319.81
October	7,877	7,891	\$2,521,347.50	\$2,170,933.26	\$320.09
November	8,384	8,396	\$2,691,868.75	\$1,263,614.49	\$321.07
December	8,601	8,610	\$2,762,383.54	\$1,876,907.38	\$321.17
January	8,986	8,999	\$2,879,945.73	\$1,603,007.82	\$320.49
February	9,351	9,366	\$3,009,869.71	\$1,946,110.22	\$321.88
March	9,520	9,534	\$3,062,534.62	\$1,705,241.25	\$321.69
April	9,719	9,732	\$3,126,714.27	\$2,045,793.43	\$321.71
May	9,952	9,962	\$3,203,412.78	\$2,647,181.28	\$321.89
June	9,830	9,839	\$3,161,212.46	\$2,376,300.85	\$321.59
Mo. Avg.	8,744	8,755	\$2,807,214.41	\$1,886,308.04	\$321.06

Note: GA-X is restricted to general assistance for Expedited Medical Only (GA-X)

General Assistance Program

GA-Excluding X Adults Exiting to GA-X Only or Some Other Program SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Total GA-Excluding X Adults	During Subsequent Month Being Reported					
		Adults Remaining On GA-Excluding X	Percent of Adults Remaining On GA-Excluding X	Adults Moving From GA-Excluding X to GA-X Only	Percent of Adults Moving From GA-Excluding X to GA-X	Adults Moving From GA to Other Programs or Exiting	Percent of Adults Moving From GA to Other Programs
July	12,183	10,273	84.3%	850	7.0%	1,060	8.7%
August	12,098	10,302	85.2%	721	6.0%	1,075	8.9%
September	11,937	10,090	84.5%	754	6.3%	1,093	9.2%
October	11,980	9,825	82.0%	1,094	9.1%	1,061	8.9%
November	11,477	9,768	85.1%	778	6.8%	931	8.1%
December	11,533	9,599	83.2%	972	8.4%	962	8.3%
January	11,489	9,630	83.8%	952	8.3%	907	7.9%
February	11,334	9,638	85.0%	804	7.1%	892	7.9%
March	11,403	9,432	82.7%	873	7.7%	1,098	9.6%
April	10,882	8,816	81.0%	978	9.0%	1,088	10.0%
May	10,188	8,292	81.4%	741	7.3%	1,155	11.3%
June	9,605	7,884	82.1%	593	6.2%	1,128	11.7%
Mo. Avg.	11,342	9,462	83.4%	843	7.4%	1,038	9.1%

Note: Left of the vertical line are clients who received GA-excluding X during the month being reported. Anything to the right of the vertical line, the client received during the subsequent month.

GA-Excluding X and GA-X Only Clients on Assistance 12 or More Consecutive Months, SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	All GA Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	GA-Excluding X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	Percent of GA-Excluding X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	GA-X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	Percent of GA-X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months
July	4,051	1,825	45.1%	2,226	54.9%
August	4,102	1,829	44.6%	2,273	55.4%
September	4,093	1,848	45.2%	2,245	54.8%
October	4,075	1,831	44.9%	2,244	55.1%
November	3,975	1,741	43.8%	2,234	56.2%
December	4,040	1,779	44.0%	2,261	56.0%
January	3,997	1,725	43.2%	2,272	56.8%
February	4,015	1,735	43.2%	2,280	56.8%
March	3,956	1,683	42.5%	2,273	57.5%
April	4,023	1,677	41.7%	2,346	58.3%
May	4,113	1,671	40.6%	2,442	59.4%
June	4,069	1,609	39.5%	2,460	60.5%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Region 1		
Clarkston	66	0.3%
Colfax	48	0.2%
Colville HCS	14	0.1%
Davenport	23	0.1%
Mattawa	6	0.0%
Moses Lake	281	1.5%
Moses Lake HCS	8	0.0%
Newport	94	0.5%
Okanogan	268	1.4%
Okanogan HCS	3	0.0%
Othello	31	0.2%
Pomeroy	1	0.0%
Republic	46	0.2%
Spokane Central	53	0.3%
Spokane HCS	48	0.2%
Spokane North	564	2.9%
Spokane Southwest	583	3.0%
Spokane Valley	564	2.9%
Tri County - Colville	199	1.0%
Wenatchee - Chelan	357	1.9%
Wenatchee - Douglas	53	0.3%
Wenatchee HCS	4	0.0%
Region 1 Total	3,314	17.2%
Region 2		
Clarkston HCS	2	0.0%
Ellensburg	41	0.2%
Grandview	9	0.0%
Kennewick	337	1.7%
Pasco	207	1.1%
Pasco HCS	10	0.1%
Sunnyside	100	0.5%
Sunnyside HCS	9	0.0%
Toppenish	1	0.0%
Toppenish-Wapato	116	0.6%
Walla Walla	109	0.6%
Walla Walla HCS	6	0.0%
Yakima	267	1.4%
Yakima-Ellensburg HCS	11	0.1%
Yakima – Kittitas	185	1.0%
Region 2 Total	1,410	7.3%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Region 3		
Alderwood	507	2.6%
Alderwood HCS	11	0.1%
Bellingham	639	3.3%
Bellingham HCS	23	0.1%
Everett	792	4.1%
Everett HCS	20	0.1%
Friday Harbor	22	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	310	1.6%
Mt. Vernon HCS	4	0.0%
Oak Harbor	121	0.6%
Skykomish HCS	3	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	247	1.3%
Smokey Point	412	2.1%
Smokey Point HCS	10	0.1%
Region 3 Total	3,121	16.2%
Region 4		
Auburn	1	0.0%
Belltown	1,363	7.1%
Burien	513	2.7%
Capitol Hill	627	3.3%
Federal Way	321	1.7%
Holgate	173	0.9%
King Eastside	433	2.2%
King North/Ballard	913	4.7%
King South	625	3.2%
Rainier	394	2.0%
Renton	408	2.1%
West Seattle	309	1.6%
Region 4 Total	6,080	31.6%
Region 5		
Bremerton	543	2.8%
Bremerton HCS	15	0.1%
NW Special Svcs	1,161	6.0%
NW WorkFirst	6	0.0%
Pierce South	499	2.6%
Puyallup HCS	17	0.1%
Puyallup	373	1.9%
Tacoma HCS	54	0.3%
Region 5 Total	2,668	13.8%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Region 6		
Aberdeen	211	1.1%
Aberdeen HCS	6	0.0%
Chehalis	239	1.2%
Chehalis HCS	7	0.0%
Columbia River	589	3.1%
Forks	66	0.3%
Goldendale	38	0.2%
Kelso	322	1.7%
Kelso – Long Beach HCS	2	0.0%
Long Beach	49	0.3%
Olympia	454	2.4%
Pacific County HCS	3	0.0%
Port Angeles	328	1.7%
Port Angeles HCS	2	0.0%
Port Townsend	90	0.5%
Shelton	146	0.8%
South Bend	31	0.2%
Stevenson	41	0.2%
Tumwater HCS	9	0.0%
Vancouver	8	0.0%
Vancouver HCS	8	0.0%
WASHCAP	3	0.0%
White Salmon	20	0.1%
Region 6 Total	2,672	13.9%
State Total	19,265	100.0%

General Assistance Program

Combined General Assistance Caseload By County, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases
Adams	31	0.2%
Asotin	68	0.4%
Benton	337	1.7%
Chelan	361	1.9%
Clallam	396	2.1%
Clark	605	3.1%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	324	1.7%
Douglas	53	0.3%
Ferry	46	0.2%
Franklin	217	1.1%
Garfield	1	0.0%
Grant	295	1.5%
Grays Harbor	217	1.1%
Island	121	0.6%
Jefferson	90	0.5%
King	6,080	31.6%
Kitsap	558	2.9%
Kittitas	41	0.2%
Klickitat	58	0.3%
Lewis	246	1.3%
Lincoln	23	0.1%
Mason	146	0.8%
Okanogan	271	1.4%
Pacific	83	0.4%
Pend Oreille	94	0.5%
Pierce	2,110	11.0%
San Juan	22	0.1%
Skagit	314	1.6%
Skamania	41	0.2%
Snohomish	2,002	10.4%
Spokane	1,812	9.4%
Stevens	213	1.1%
Thurston	466	2.4%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	115	0.6%
Whatcom	662	3.4%
Whitman	48	0.2%
Yakima	698	3.6%
State Total	19,265	100.0%

Note: Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

General Assistance Program

Demographics: All GA-Excluding X and GA-X Only Clients, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	GA-Excluding X Clients (N= 9,599)		GA-X Only Clients (N= 9,840)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	4,288	44.7%	4,388	44.6%
Male	5,311	55.3%	5,452	55.4%
Unknown				
Race				
White	6,474	67.4%	7,366	74.9%
Hispanic	626	6.5%	428	4.3%
Black	918	9.6%	1,031	10.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	766	8.0%	209	2.1%
Native American	310	3.2%	371	3.8%
Unknown	505	5.3%	435	4.4%
Marital Status				
Separated	1,191	12.4%	1,124	11.4%
Married	923	9.6%	339	3.4%
Never Married	3,933	41.0%	4,495	45.7%
Divorced	2,783	29.0%	3,499	35.6%
Widow	647	6.7%	267	2.7%
Unknown	122	1.3%	116	1.2%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	8,046	83.8%	9,449	96.0%
Resident Alien	1,533	16.0%	386	3.9%
U.S. National	12	0.1%	5	0.1%
Undocumented Alien	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	6	0.1%	0	0.0%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	2	0.0%		
17 – 18 Years Old	56	0.6%	19	0.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	248	2.6%	226	2.3%
21 – 30 Years Old	1,405	14.6%	1,354	13.8%
31 – 40 Years Old	2,052	21.4%	2,316	23.5%
41 – 50 Years Old	1,547	16.1%	1,843	18.7%
51 – 55 Years Old	995	10.4%	1,336	13.6%
56 + Years Old	1,811	18.9%	804	8.2%
Unknown	1,483	15.4%	1,942	19.7%
Mean Age of Clients	44.9 Years Old		42.5 Years Old	
Median Age of Clients	44.3 Years Old		43.8 Years Old	

General Assistance Program

Demographics: All GA-Excluding X and GA-X Only Clients, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	GA-Excluding X Clients (N= 9,599)		GA-X Only Clients (N= 9,840)	
		Percent		Percent
Limited in English¹	6,400	66.7%	345	3.5%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	1,704	17.8%	1,625	16.5%
Region 2	710	7.4%	716	7.3%
Region 3	1,374	14.3%	1,769	18.0%
Region 4	2,939	30.6%	3,230	32.8%
Region 5	1,345	14.0%	1,340	13.6%
Region 6	1,527	15.9%	1,160	11.8%
CSO Type				
Urban	7,183	74.8%	7,515	76.4%
Rural	2,416	25.2%	2,325	23.6%
Average Consecutive Months on Assistance	6.5 Months		10.5 Months	
Average Total Number of Months on Assistance Since August 1997	12.0 Months		22.4 Months	

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print or an interpreter is required OR the INS status is missing and the client is considered a refugee.

General Assistance Program

Other Programs

Other Programs

AREN

CEAP

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)

SSI

WTAP

This section describes other programs not already discussed in previous sections. It includes: Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP).

Highlights:

- **The average monthly AREN caseload was 1,472 in SFY 2002**, compared to 2,007 in SFY 2001.
- **In June 2002, 2.6% of TANF cases had AREN payments**, compared to 3.0% in July 2001.
- **The majority of AREN recipients were female (59.5%), and White (60.7%). Only 26.3% of adults were married.** The median age for an adult was **29.4 years.**
- **The average monthly CEAP caseload in SFY 2002 increased to 48 cases**, up from the monthly average of 38 cases in SFY 2001.¹
- **The majority of CEAP recipients were female (56.6%), and White (32.5%) or Hispanic (30.1%). Only 27% of adults were married.** The median age for an adult was **28.6 years.**
- **The average monthly caseload for DCA increased in SFY 2002 (330 cases)**, compared to SFY 2001 (245 cases).
- **The average monthly DCA payment of \$1,249.81 remained about the same in SFY 2002** compared to \$1,248.74 in SFY 2001.
- **The majority of DCA recipients were female (58.6%) and white (68.6%). Only 32% of adults were married.** The median age for an adult was **29.1 years.**

¹ in SFY 2000, a large portion of the CEAP budget was transferred to the Department of Community Trade and Economic Development. Under new legislation, a family that contains a member who is eligible for TANF, SFA, or RCA, is no longer eligible for CEAP. Families are also required to establish eligibility for other assistance programs such as SSI, housing assistance and unemployment compensation, as an alternative to CEAP. These factors caused the caseload to decline.

Other Programs

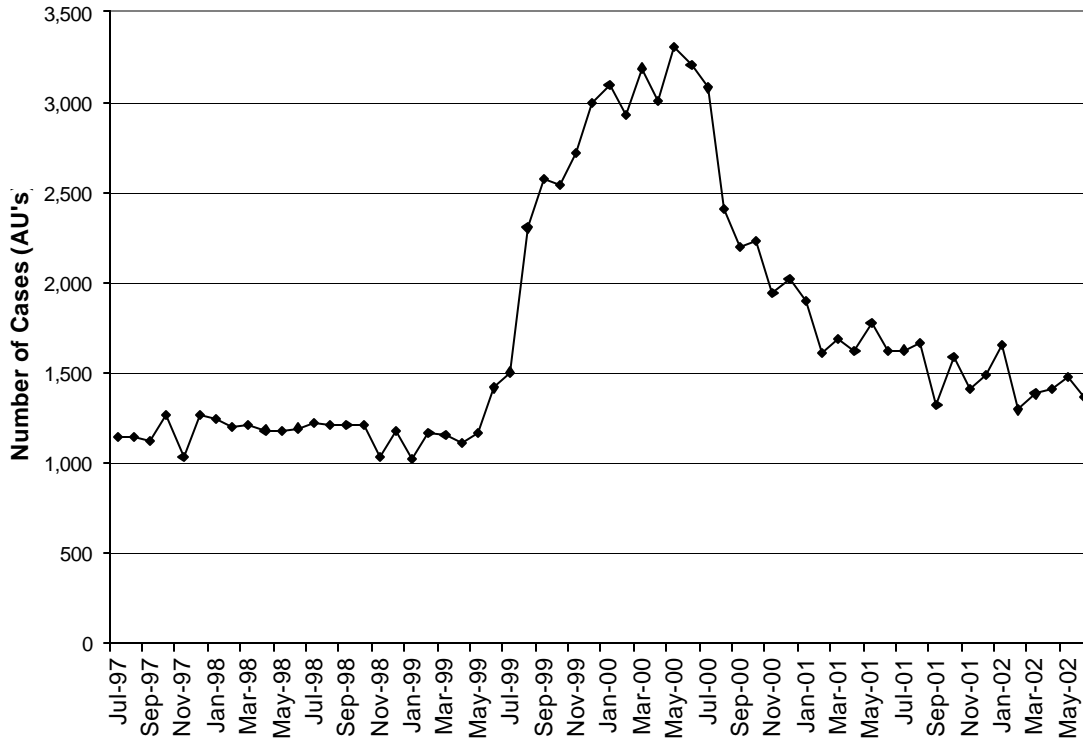
Other Programs Continued

- **The average monthly Refugee Cash Assistance caseload decreased in SFY 2002** (432 cases), compared to SFY 2001 (550 cases).
- **Refugee Cash Assistance clients were split 50% male and 50% female.** A majority of clients were **white** (79.3%). **Only 44% of adults were married.** The median age of an adult was 42.2 Years. Almost all recipients (99.3%) were **limited in English.**
- **The average monthly SSI caseload in SFY 2002 was 98,739 cases,** compared to 95,631 cases in SFY 2001.
- **In June 2002, a majority of SSI cases were Disabled (84%);** another 12% were **aged**, 1% **blind**, and 3% receiving **SSI only.**
- **The annual total of WTAP cases in SFY 2002 was 119,238 cases,** compared to a total of 107,159 cases in SFY 2001.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload, SFY 1998 to SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

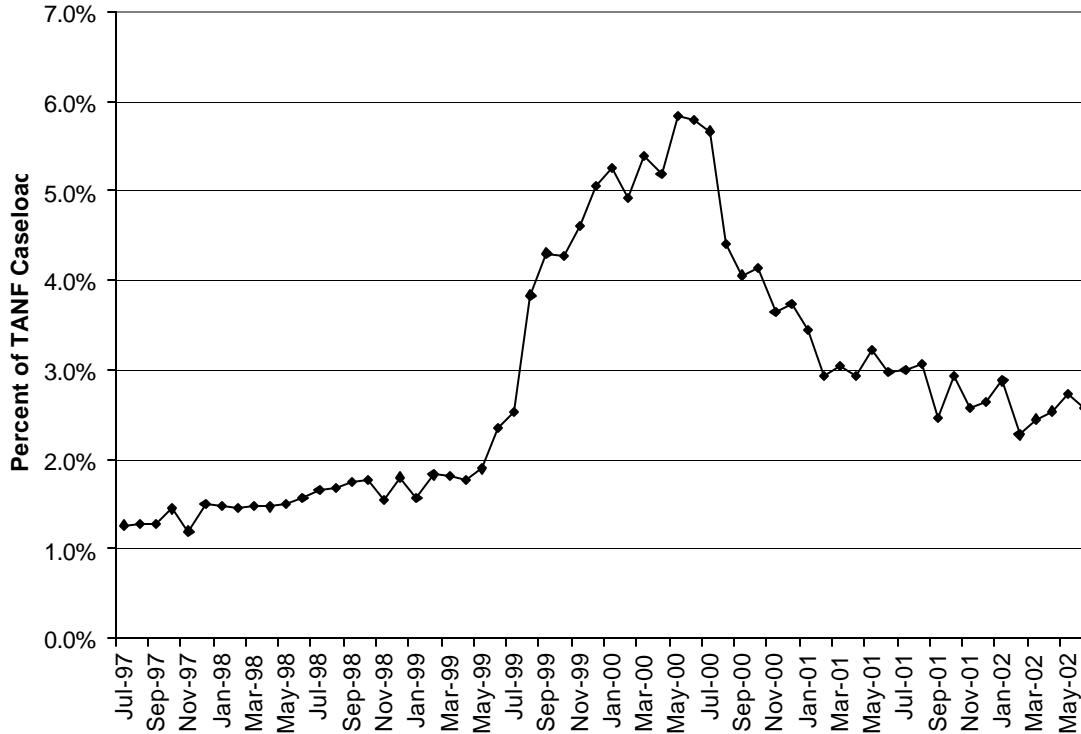


	SFY98	SFY99	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02
July	1,140	1,220	1,502	3,079	1,624
August	1,140	1,212	2,302	2,405	1,663
September	1,123	1,211	2,574	2,196	1,320
October	1,263	1,209	2,539	2,227	1,586
November	1,027	1,032	2,719	1,942	1,408
December	1,263	1,176	2,994	2,017	1,483
January	1,246	1,020	3,096	1,899	1,650
February	1,195	1,161	2,930	1,607	1,294
March	1,206	1,153	3,188	1,690	1,382
April	1,181	1,106	3,005	1,623	1,406
May	1,179	1,162	3,302	1,777	1,478
June	1,191	1,415	3,206	1,621	1,364
Monthly Avg.	1,180	1,173	2,780	2,007	1,472

Other Programs

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload SFY 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA



	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	Percent of AREN Compared to TANF	Total AREN Expenditures
July	54,071	1,624	3.0%	\$1,164,451
August	54,236	1,663	3.1%	\$1,222,519
September	53,781	1,320	2.5%	\$954,654
October	54,024	1,586	2.9%	\$1,177,741
November	54,730	1,408	2.6%	\$1,047,391
December	56,265	1,483	2.6%	\$1,098,258
January	57,388	1,650	2.9%	\$1,233,025
February	56,945	1,294	2.3%	\$977,836
March	56,458	1,382	2.4%	\$1,038,738
April	55,381	1,406	2.5%	\$1,061,406
May	54,019	1,478	2.7%	\$1,115,306
June	53,071	1,364	2.6%	\$1,009,797

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By Type as of June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

AREN Case Type	AREN Cases	Percent
Prevent Eviction	538	39.4%
Utility Shut Off	501	36.7%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	180	13.2%
Homeless	223	16.3%
Exception to Policy	68	4.9%
No Fuel For Heating and Cooking	27	1.9%
Obtain New Housing – Abusive Spouse	19	1.4%
Obtain New Housing – Verifiable Defect	31	2.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%
Housing Due to Natural Disaster	1	trace
June 2002 Caseload (See Note)	1,364	

Note: Because many cases have more than one reason to use AREN payments, percentages are calculated by taking the monthly caseload by type as the numerator divided by the monthly unduplicated count of AREN cases (1,364 cases) as the denominator. Therefore, percentages sum to more than 100 percent.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	11	0.8%
Davenport	1	0.1%
Moses Lake	10	0.7%
Newport	2	0.1%
Okanogan	6	0.4%
Othello	8	0.6%
Republic	1	0.1%
Spokane North	78	5.7%
Spokane Southwest	33	2.4%
Spokane Valley	52	3.8%
Tri County – Colville	8	0.6%
Wenatchee – Chelan	3	0.2%
<i>Region 1 Total</i>	213	15.6%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	8	0.6%
Grandview	1	0.1%
Kennewick	31	2.3%
Pasco	21	1.5%
Sunnyside	11	0.8%
Toppenish-Wapato	19	1.4%
Walla Walla	1	0.1%
Yakima	51	3.7%
<i>Region 2 Total</i>	143	10.5%
Region 3		
Alderwood	7	0.5%
Bellingham	47	3.4%
Everett	53	3.9%
Friday Harbor	2	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	36	2.6%
Oak Harbor	4	0.3%
Skykomish Valley	8	0.6%
Smokey Point	33	2.4%
<i>Region 3 Total</i>	190	13.9%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	29	2.1%
Belltown	4	0.3%
Burien	58	4.3%
Capitol Hill	15	1.1%
Federal Way	27	2.0%
King Eastside	21	1.5%
King North/Ballard	22	1.6%
King South	57	4.2%
Rainier	8	0.6%
Renton	25	1.8%
West Seattle	18	1.3%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	284	20.8%
Region 5		
Bremerton	21	1.5%
NW WorkFirst	138	10.1%
Pierce South	81	5.9%
Puyallup	24	1.8%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	264	19.4%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	29	2.1%
Chehalis	15	1.1%
Columbia River	116	8.5%
Forks	5	0.4%
Goldendale	5	0.4%
Kelso	19	1.4%
Long Beach	1	0.1%
Olympia	36	2.6%
Port Angeles	7	0.5%
Port Townsend	7	0.5%
Shelton	19	1.4%
South Bend	2	0.1%
Stevenson	4	0.3%
Vancouver	1	0.1%
White Salmon	3	0.2%
<i>Region 6 Total</i>	269	19.7%
State Total	1,364	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By County, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	8	0.6%
Asotin	11	0.8%
Benton	31	2.3%
Chelan	3	0.2%
Clallam	12	0.9%
Clark	117	8.6%
Cowlitz	19	1.4%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	1	0.1%
Franklin	21	1.5%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	10	0.7%
Grays Harbor	29	2.1%
Island	4	0.3%
Jefferson	7	0.5%
King	284	20.8%
Kitsap	21	1.5%
Kittitas	8	0.6%
Klickitat	8	0.6%
Lewis	15	1.1%
Lincoln	1	0.1%
Mason	19	1.4%
Okanogan	6	0.4%
Pacific	3	0.2%
Pend Oreille	2	0.1%
Pierce	243	17.8%
San Juan	2	0.1%
Skagit	36	2.6%
Skamania	4	0.3%
Snohomish	101	7.4%
Spokane	163	12.0%
Stevens	8	0.6%
Thurston	36	2.6%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	1	0.1%
Whatcom	47	3.4%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	82	6.0%
State Total	1,364	100.0%

Note: Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=4,148)	Percent	All Adults (N=1,479)	Percent
Gender				
Female	2,466	59.5%	1,160	78.4%
Male	1,682	40.5%	319	21.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race				
White	2,519	60.7%	993	67.1%
Hispanic	480	11.6%	134	9.1%
Black	651	15.7%	204	13.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	77	1.9%	21	1.4%
Native American	161	3.9%	57	3.9%
Unknown	260	6.3%	70	4.7%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	233	15.8%	233	15.8%
Married	389	26.3%	389	26.3%
Never Married	636	43.0%	636	43.0%
Divorced	210	14.2%	210	14.2%
Widow	4	0.3%	4	0.3%
Unknown	7	0.5%	7	0.5%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	3,980	95.9%	1,387	93.8%
Resident Alien	159	3.8%	89	6.0%
U.S. National	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	5	0.1%	2	0.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	2,592	62.5%	1	0.1%
17 – 18 Years Old	105	2.5%	29	2.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	110	2.7%	108	7.3%
21 – 30 Years Old	680	16.4%	680	46.0%
31 – 40 Years Old	478	11.5%	478	32.3%
41 – 50 Years Old	124	3.0%	124	8.4%
51 – 55 Years Old	14	0.3%	14	0.9%
56 + Years Old	4	0.1%	4	0.3%
Unknown	41	1.0%	41	2.8%
Mean Age of Children	7.4 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	6.5 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	30.7 Years Old		30.7 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.4 Years Old		29.4 Years Old	

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=4,148)		All Adults (N=1,479)	
		Percent		Percent
Client Type				
Adult	1,479	35.7%	1,479	100.0%
Child	2,620	63.2%	0	0.0%
SSI Child	49	1.2%	0	0.0%
Limited in English¹	221	5.3%	70	4.7%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	631	15.2%	241	16.3%
Region 2	442	10.7%	145	9.8%
Region 3	587	14.2%	217	14.7%
Region 4	840	20.3%	298	20.1%
Region 5	829	20.0%	282	19.1%
Region 6	819	19.7%	296	20.0%
CSO Type				
Urban	3,249	78.3%	1,165	78.8%
Rural	899	21.7%	314	21.2%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print or the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Other Programs

Selected CEAP Program Characteristics SFY 2001 and SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report

	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	38 (17 – 98)	48 (16 – 117)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	125 (51 – 362)	162 (60 – 421)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	54 (25 – 149)	68 (22 – 180)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	71 (26 – 213)	94 (38 – 241)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Population¹	5,974,900	6,041,700
Children as a Percent of Recipients	56.8%	58.0%
Average Persons Per Case	3.3	3.4
Average Children Per Case	1.9	2.0
Average Children Per Adult	1.3	1.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$493.65 (\$8,089.25 - \$51,518.00)	\$517.02 (\$455.08 - \$597.63)

Note: In SFY 2000, a large portion of the CEAP budget was transferred to the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. CEAP eligibility policy was limited to take this funding shift into account. Under new legislation, a family that contains a member who is eligible for TANF, SFA, or RCA is not eligible for CEAP. Families are also required to establish eligibility for other assistance programs such as SSI, housing assistance and unemployment compensation as an alternative to CEAP.

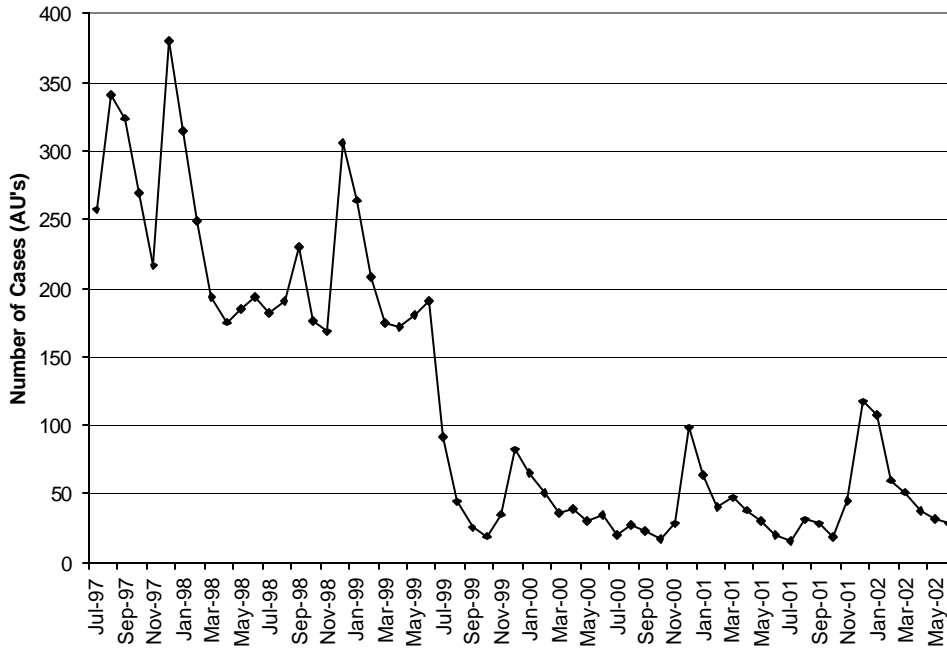
¹ OFM, 2002 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	16	65	\$9,562.00	\$0.00	\$597.63
August	31	102	\$18,098.04	\$87.00	\$583.81
September	28	89	\$14,505.00	\$75.00	\$518.04
October	18	60	\$10,112.00	\$159.00	\$561.78
November	45	143	\$23,657.54	\$150.00	\$525.72
December	117	421	\$60,820.71	\$150.00	\$519.84
January	107	377	\$55,070.14	\$107.00	\$514.67
February	60	208	\$32,567.11	\$0.00	\$542.79
March	51	170	\$24,039.29	\$0.00	\$471.36
April	37	110	\$16,838.02	\$0.00	\$455.08
May	32	110	\$16,453.34	\$0.00	\$514.17
June	28	83	\$12,977.50	\$0.00	\$463.48
Avg. Mo.	48	162	\$24,558.39	\$60.67	\$517.02

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	0	0.0%
Colfax	0	0.0%
Davenport	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	2	7.1%
Newport	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Othello	1	3.6%
Spokane Central	0	0.0%
Spokane North	0	0.0%
Spokane Southwest	0	0.0%
Spokane Valley	0	0.0%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%
Wenatchee – Chelan	1	3.6%
Wenatchee - Douglas	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	4	14.3%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	0	0.0%
Grandview	3	10.7%
Kennewick	0	0.0%
Pasco	2	7.1%
Sunnyside	1	3.6%
Toppenish-Wapato	1	3.6%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Walla Walla – Columbia	0	0.0%
Wapato	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%
Yakima – Kittitas	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	7	25.0%
Region 3		
Alderwood	12	42.9%
Bellingham	0	0.0%
Everett	0	0.0%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	0	0.0%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	12	42.9%

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Belltown	0	0.0%
Burien	0	0.0%
Capitol Hill	0	0.0%
Federal Way	0	0.0%
Holgate	0	0.0%
King Eastside	0	0.0%
King North/Ballard	0	0.0%
King South	0	0.0%
Lake City	0	0.0%
Rainier	0	0.0%
Renton	0	0.0%
West Seattle	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	0	0.0%
Region 5		
Bremerton	0	0.0%
Pierce North	0	0.0%
Pierce South	0	0.0%
Pierce West	0	0.0%
Puyallup	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	0	0.0%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	4	14.3%
Chehalis	0	0.0%
Forks	0	0.0%
Goldendale	0	0.0%
Kelso	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%
Olympia	1	3.6%
Orchards	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%
Vancouver	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	5	17.9%
State Total	28	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By County, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	1	3.6%
Asotin	0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%
Chelan	1	3.6%
Clallam	0	0.0%
Clark	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	7.2%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	2	7.2%
Grays Harbor	4	14.3%
Island	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%
King	0	0.0%
Kitsap	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Pierce	0	0.0%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	0	0.0%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	12	42.9%
Spokane	0	0.0%
Stevens	0	0.0%
Thurston	1	3.6%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Whatcom	0	0.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	5	17.9%
State Total	28	100.0%

Note: Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=83)		All Adults (N=37)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	47	56.6%	27	73.0%
Male	36	43.4%	10	27.0%
Unknown				
Race				
White	27	32.5%	13	35.1%
Hispanic	25	30.1%	14	37.8%
Black	5	6.0%	1	2.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	12.0%	5	13.5%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	16	19.3%	4	10.8%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	4	10.8%	4	10.8%
Married	10	27.0%	10	27.0%
Never Married	21	56.8%	21	56.8%
Divorced	1	2.7%	1	2.7%
Widow	1	2.7%	1	2.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	38	45.8%	15	40.5%
Resident Alien	7	8.4%	4	10.8%
U.S. National	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	37	44.6%	17	45.9%
Unknown	1	1.2%	1	2.7%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	44	53.0%	1	2.7%
17 – 18 Years Old	2	2.4%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	2	2.4%	1	2.7%
21 – 30 Years Old	21	25.3%	21	56.8%
31 – 40 Years Old	5	6.0%	5	13.5%
41 – 50 Years Old	5	6.0%	5	13.5%
51 – 55 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
56 + Years Old	2	2.4%	2	5.4%
Unknown	2	2.4%	2	5.4%
Mean Age of Children	7.7 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	6.9 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	32.7 Years Old		32.7 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	28.6 Years Old		28.6 Years Old	

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=83)		All Adults (N=37)	
		Percent		Percent
Client Type				
Adult	37	44.5%	37	100.0%
Child	46	55.4%	0	0.0%
Limited in English¹	38	45.8%	18	48.6%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	12	14.5%	6	16.2%
Region 2	22	26.5%	10	27.0%
Region 3	35	42.2%	15	40.5%
Region 4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6	14	16.9%	6	16.2%
CSO Type				
Urban	18	21.7%	9	24.3%
Rural	65	78.3%	28	75.7%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print or the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Other Programs

Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2001 and SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report

	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	245 (186 – 287)	330 (248 – 368)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	810 (630 – 949)	1,099 (815 – 1,222)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	331 (260 – 386)	444 (338 – 503)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	479 (370 – 563)	656 (476 – 719)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Population¹	5,974,900	6,041,700
Children as a Percent of Recipients	59.2%	59.6%
Average Persons Per Case	3.3	3.3
Average Children Per Case	2.0	2.0
Average Children Per Adult	1.4	1.5
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$1,248.74 (\$1,210.97 - \$1,298.40)	\$1,249.81 (\$1,192.18 - \$1,290.36)

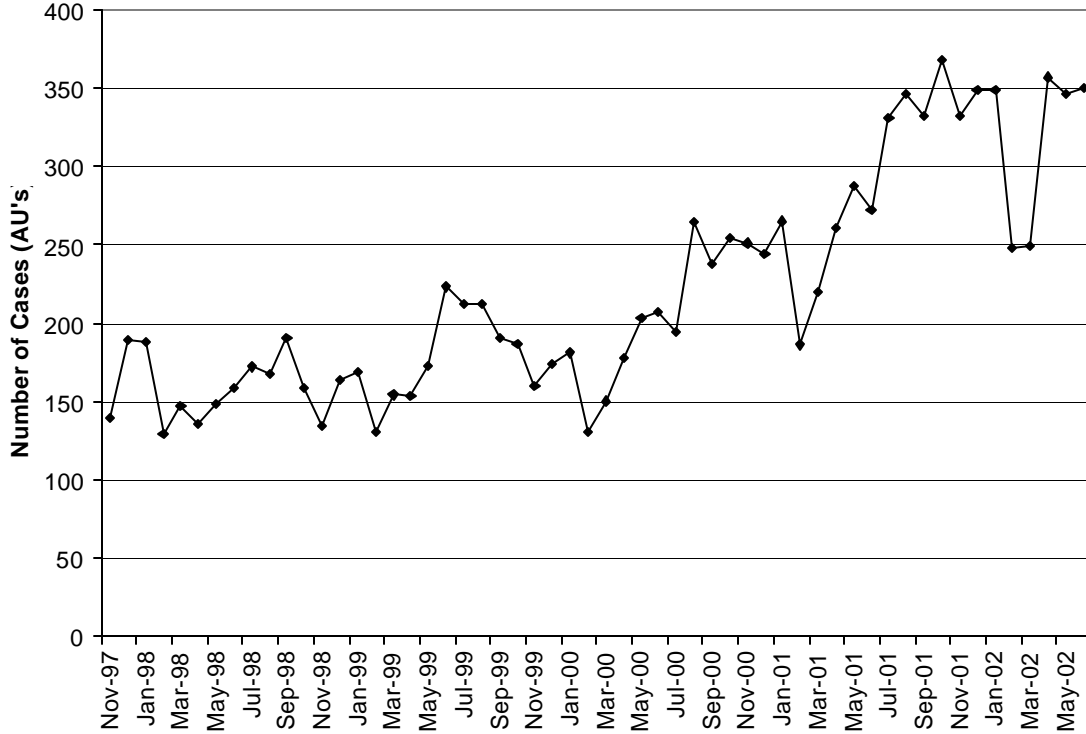
¹ OFM, 2002 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Caseload SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	331	1,139	\$422,002.16	\$1,923.68	\$1,274.93
August	346	1,126	\$437,008.79	\$1,026.05	\$1,263.03
September	332	1,089	\$417,767.35	\$100.00	\$1,258.34
October	368	1,222	\$456,838.10	\$442.30	\$1,241.41
November	332	1,153	\$428,399.33	\$435.30	\$1,290.36
December	349	1,190	\$446,624.85	\$319.30	\$1,279.73
January	349	1,191	\$442,810.82	\$1,156.30	\$1,268.80
February	248	815	\$316,176.65	\$337.30	\$1,274.91
March	249	835	\$299,966.35	\$737.30	\$1,204.68
April	357	1,165	\$440,410.03	\$362.30	\$1,233.64
May	346	1,123	\$412,493.01	\$362.30	\$1,192.18
June	350	1,143	\$425,005.29	\$288.45	\$1,214.30
Mo. Avg.	330	1,009	\$412,125.23	\$624.22	\$1,249.81

Note: Diversion Cash Assistance cases first appeared in the ACES database in November 1997.

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	5	1.4%
Colfax	0	0.0%
Davenport	1	0.3%
Moses Lake	2	0.6%
Newport	2	0.6%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Othello	0	0.0%
Spokane Central	0	0.0%
Spokane North	18	5.1%
Spokane Southwest	31	8.9%
Spokane Valley	19	5.4%
Tri County – Colville	3	0.9%
Wenatchee – Chelan	2	0.6%
Wenatchee - Douglas	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	83	23.7%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	2	0.6%
Grandview	1	0.3%
Kennewick	13	3.7%
Pasco	15	4.3%
Sunnyside	1	0.3%
Toppenish	7	2.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Walla Walla – Columbia	0	0.0%
Wapato	0	0.0%
Yakima	11	3.1%
Yakima – Kittitas	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	50	14.3%
Region 3		
Alderwood	9	2.6%
Bellingham	5	1.4%
Everett	4	1.1%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	10	2.9%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	6	1.7%
Smokey Point	13	3.7%
Region 3 Total	47	13.4%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	4	1.1%
Belltown	3	0.9%
Burien	5	1.4%
Capitol Hill	1	0.3%
Federal Way	3	0.9%
Holgate	0	0.0%
King Eastside	2	0.6%
King North/Ballard	5	1.4%
King South	10	2.9%
Lake City	0	0.0%
Rainier	1	0.3%
Renton	2	0.6%
West Seattle	2	0.6%
Region 4 Total	38	10.9%
Region 5		
Bremerton	20	5.7%
NW Special Svcs	1	0.3%
NW WorkFirst	14	4.0%
Pierce South	9	2.6%
Puyallup	7	2.0%
Region 5 Total	51	14.6%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	2	0.6%
Chehalis	4	1.1%
Columbia River	46	13.1%
Customer Service Center	1	0.3%
Forks	1	0.3%
Goldendale	4	1.1%
Kelso	9	2.6%
Long Beach	0	0.0%
Olympia	6	1.7%
Orchards	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%
Shelton	5	1.4%
South Bend	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%
Vancouver	0	0.0%
White Salmon	3	0.9%
Region 6 Total	81	23.1%
State Total	350	100.0%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By County, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	5	1.4%
Asotin	0	0.0%
Benton	13	3.7%
Chelan	2	0.6%
Clallam	1	0.3%
Clark	47	13.4%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	9	2.6%
Douglas	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	15	4.3%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	2	0.6%
Grays Harbor	2	0.6%
Island	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%
King	38	10.9%
Kitsap	20	5.7%
Kittitas	2	0.6%
Klickitat	7	2.0%
Lewis	4	1.1%
Lincoln	1	0.3%
Mason	5	1.4%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	2	0.6%
Pierce	31	8.9%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	10	2.9%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	32	9.1%
Spokane	68	19.4%
Stevens	3	0.9%
Thurston	6	1.7%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%
Whatcom	5	1.4%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	20	5.7%
State Total	350	100.0%

Note: Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Client Demographics, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=1,152)		All Adults (N=455)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	675	58.6%	339	74.5%
Male	477	41.4%	116	25.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Race				
White	790	68.6%	324	71.2%
Hispanic	149	12.9%	51	11.2%
Black	106	9.2%	37	8.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	1.1%	8	1.8%
Native American	20	1.7%	10	2.2%
Unknown	74	6.4%	25	5.5%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	78	17.1%	78	17.1%
Married	144	31.6%	144	31.6%
Never Married	164	36.0%	164	36.0%
Divorced	64	14.1%	64	14.1%
Widow	3	0.7%	3	0.7%
Unknown	2	0.4%	2	0.4%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	1113	96.6%	429	94.3%
Resident Alien	38	3.3%	25	5.5%
U.S. National	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	1	0.1%	1	0.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	683	59.3%	0	0.0%
17 – 18 Years Old	23	2.0%	9	2.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	27	2.3%	27	5.9%
21 – 30 Years Old	231	20.1%	231	50.8%
31 – 40 Years Old	145	12.6%	145	31.9%
41 – 50 Years Old	33	2.9%	33	7.3%
51 – 55 Years Old	2	0.2%	2	0.4%
56 + Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	8	0.7%	8	1.8%
Mean Age of Children	7.1 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	6.6 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	30.2 Years Old		30.2 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.1 Years Old		29.1 Years Old	

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Client Demographics, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All Clients (N=1,152)		All Adults (N=455)	
		Percent		Percent
Client Type				
Adult	455	39.5%	455	100.0%
Child	690	59.9%	0	0.0%
SSI Child	7	0.6%	0	0.0%
Limited in English¹	53	4.6%	19	4.2%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	273	23.7%	111	24.4%
Region 2	165	14.3%	61	13.4%
Region 3	163	14.1%	61	13.4%
Region 4	108	9.4%	43	9.5%
Region 5	171	14.8%	65	14.3%
Region 6	272	23.6%	114	25.1%
CSO Type				
Urban	839	72.8%	330	72.5%
Rural	313	27.2%	125	27.5%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print or the client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Other Programs

Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2001 and SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report

	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	550 (389 – 628)	432 (311 – 547)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	658 (455 – 760)	517 (387 – 644)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	629 (437 – 724)	512 (385 – 633)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	29 (10 – 45)	6 (1 – 12)
Recipients as a Percent of State’s Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Population¹	5,974,900	6,041,700
Children as a Percent of Recipients	4.5%	1.1%
Average Persons Per Case	1.2	1.2
Average Children Per Case	0.1	Trace
Average Children Per Adult	Trace	Trace
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$327.47 (\$309.56 - \$342.71)	\$331.64 (\$314.31 - \$349.26)

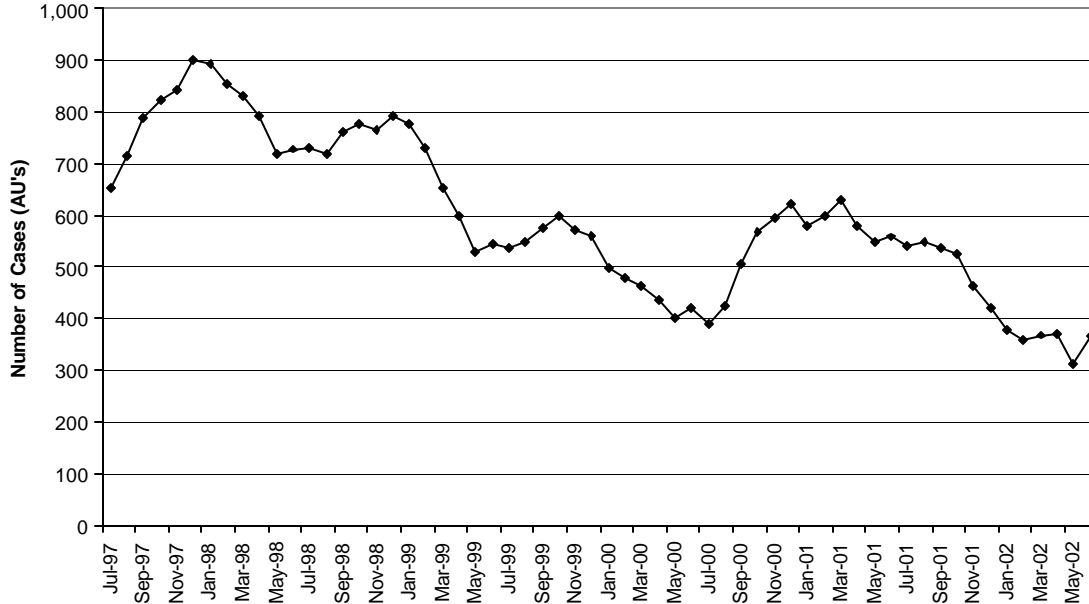
¹ OFM, 2002 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Caseload SFY 2002

Source: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	542	644	\$178,667.33	\$527.50	\$329.64
August	547	644	\$180,340.00	\$288.50	\$329.69
September	535	624	\$175,019.66	\$817.70	\$327.14
October	524	617	\$177,081.00	\$771.07	\$337.94
November	463	540	\$161,707.00	\$995.41	\$349.26
December	420	488	\$145,913.00	\$657.90	\$347.41
January	376	452	\$124,666.00	\$346.94	\$331.56
February	359	445	\$119,573.00	\$633.06	\$333.07
March	368	450	\$115,667.00	\$239.35	\$314.31
April	371	460	\$117,008.00	\$229.70	\$315.39
May	311	387	\$105,185.00	\$408.18	\$338.22
June	367	457	\$118,081.50	\$429.66	\$321.75
Mo. Avg.	432	517	\$143,242.37	\$528.75	\$331.64

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 1		
Clarkston	0	0.0%
Colfax	0	0.0%
Davenport	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	3	0.4%
Newport	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Othello	0	0.0%
Spokane Central	0	0.0%
Spokane North	15	2.2%
Spokane Southwest	6	0.9%
Spokane Valley	13	1.9%
Tri County – Colville	1	0.1%
Wenatchee – Chelan	1	0.1%
Wenatchee - Douglas	1	0.1%
Region 1 Total	40	6.0%
Region 2		
Ellensburg	0	0.0%
Grandview	0	0.0%
Kennewick	12	1.8%
Pasco	9	1.3%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%
Toppenish	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	1	0.1%
Walla Walla – Columbia	0	0.0%
Wapato	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%
Yakima – Kittitas	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	22	3.3%
Region 3		
Alderwood	14	2.1%
Bellingham	7	1.0%
Everett	27	4.0%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	5	0.7%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	53	7.9%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Region 4		
Auburn	2	0.3%
Belltown	2	0.3%
Burien	14	2.1%
Capitol Hill	2	0.3%
Federal Way	31	4.6%
Holgate	1	0.1%
King Eastside	5	0.7%
King North/Ballard	7	1.0%
King South	72	10.8%
Lake City	0	0.0%
Rainier	5	0.7%
Renton	11	1.6%
West Seattle	4	0.6%
Region 4 Total	156	23.4%
Region 5		
Bremerton	1	0.1%
NW Special Svcs	17	2.5%
NW WorkFirst	3	0.4%
Pierce South	9	1.3%
Puyallup	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	30	4.5%
Region 6		
Aberdeen	0	0.0%
Chehalis	0	0.0%
Columbia River	65	9.7%
Forks	0	0.0%
Goldendale	0	0.0%
Kelso	1	0.1%
Long Beach	0	0.0%
Olympia	0	0.0%
Orchards	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%
Vancouver	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	66	9.9%
State Total	367	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By County, June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload
Adams	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%
Benton	12	3.3%
Chelan	1	0.3%
Clallam	0	0.0%
Clark	65	17.7%
Columbia	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	1	0.3%
Douglas	1	0.3%
Ferry	0	0.0%
Franklin	9	2.5%
Garfield	0	0.0%
Grant	3	0.8%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%
King	156	42.5%
Kitsap	1	0.3%
Kittitas	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%
Pierce	29	7.9%
San Juan	0	0.0%
Skagit	5	1.4%
Skamania	0	0.0%
Snohomish	41	11.2%
Spokane	34	9.3%
Stevens	1	0.3%
Thurston	0	0.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	1	0.3%
Whatcom	7	1.9%
Whitman	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%
State Total	367	100.0%

Note: Cases are assigned to counties based on the location of the Community Service Office (CSO) where they are served. Some service areas overlap county boundaries, so counts here may not reflect counts based on county of residence.

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Client Demographics June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	(N=457)	Percent	(N=450)	Percent
Gender				
Female	226	50.2%	228	49.9%
Male	224	49.8%	229	50.1%
Unknown				
Race				
White	357	79.3%	364	79.6%
Hispanic	12	2.7%	12	2.6%
Black	18	4.0%	18	3.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	4.7%	21	4.6%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	42	9.3%	42	9.2%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	22	4.9%	22	4.8%
Married	200	44.4%	200	43.8%
Never Married	180	40.0%	187	40.9%
Divorced	5	1.1%	5	1.1%
Widow	35	7.8%	35	7.7%
Unknown	8	1.8%	8	1.8%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Resident Alien	450	100.0%	457	100.0%
U.S. National	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%	7	1.5%
17 – 18 Years Old	26	5.8%	26	5.7%
19 – 20 Years Old	69	15.3%	69	15.1%
21 – 30 Years Old	82	18.2%	82	17.9%
31 – 40 Years Old	42	9.3%	42	9.2%
41 – 50 Years Old	20	4.4%	20	4.4%
51 – 55 Years Old	38	8.4%	38	8.3%
56 + Years Old	137	30.4%	137	30.0%
Unknown	36	8.0%	36	7.9%
Mean Age of Children	6.6 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	5.6 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	42.0 Years Old		42.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	42.2 Years Old		42.2 Years Old	

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Client Demographics June 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	(N=457)	Percent	(N=450)	Percent
Client Type				
Adult	450	98.5%	450	100.0%
Child	7	1.5%	0	0.0%
Limited in English¹	454	99.3%	447	99.3%
DSHS Region				
Region 1	52	11.6%	52	11.4%
Region 2	26	5.8%	26	5.7%
Region 3	64	14.2%	64	14.0%
Region 4	183	40.7%	183	40.0%
Region 5	38	8.4%	45	9.8%
Region 6	87	19.3%	87	19.0%
CSO Type				
Urban	417	92.7%	424	92.8%
Rural	33	7.3%	33	7.2%

¹ Limited in English is defined as a client whose primary language is not either English, Sign Language, Braille, or Large Print or client is in need of an interpreter or the client is a refugee.

Other Programs

Selected SSI Program Characteristics SFY 2001 and SFY 2002

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)

	SFY01 (July 00 – June 01)	SFY02 (July 01 – June 02)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	95,631 (94,592 – 96,966)	98,739 (96,807 – 100,183)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	100,990 (99,890 – 102,371)	104,620 (102,193 – 106,825)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	N/A	N/A
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	N/A	N/A
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	1.7%	1.7%
Total Population¹	5,974,900	6,041,700
Children as a Percent of Recipients	N/A	N/A
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.1
Average Children Per Case	N/A	N/A
Average Children Per Adult	N/A	N/A
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$422.14 (\$405.90 - \$434.71)	\$442.17 (\$431.83 - \$462.61)

¹ OFM, 2002 Population Trends for Washington State

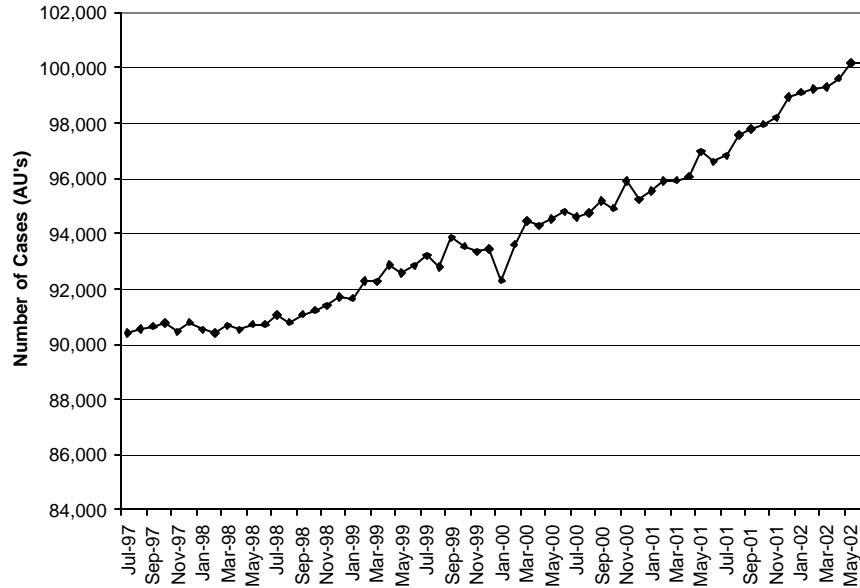
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

NOTE: The 2002 Legislature redirected the SSP program effective July 1, 2002. Funding for SSP was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities and ESA. ESA was given 4.8 million of the 28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who have a SSI ineligible spouse and grand-fathered SSI recipients also called MIL clients. The Social Security Administration managed the reduced program July 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002. State administration of SSP began in October 2002. The total number of cases and persons served in October 2002 was 4,047 cases.

Other Programs

SSI Caseload SFY 2002

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)



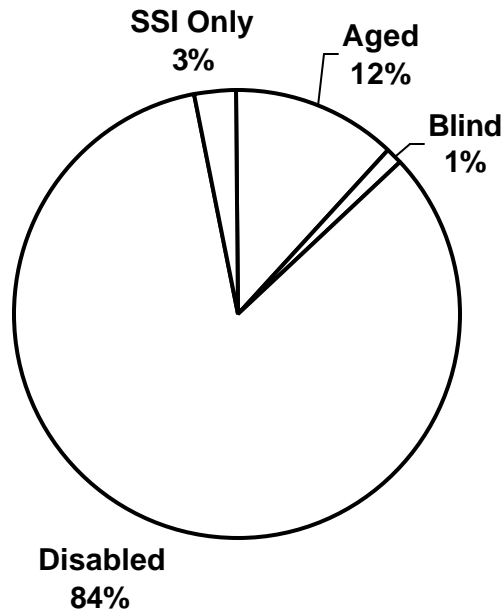
	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Payment Per Case
July	96,807	102,193	\$41,803,975	\$431.83
August	97,560	106,825	\$45,132,551	\$462.61
September	97,788	103,483	\$42,427,342	\$433.87
October	97,955	103,500	\$42,306,633	\$431.90
November	98,188	103,867	\$42,493,523	\$432.78
December	98,952	104,498	\$43,384,193	\$438.44
January	99,112	104,707	\$43,807,767	\$442.00
February	99,243	104,804	\$44,152,411	\$444.89
March	99,306	104,839	\$44,174,733	\$444.83
April	99,621	105,169	\$44,390,231	\$445.59
May	100,183	105,780	\$44,994,017	\$449.12
June	100,151	105,773	\$44,845,870	\$447.78
Mo. Avg.	98,739	104,620	\$43,659,437	\$442.17
Oct-02	4,047	4,047	\$283,780.00	\$70.12

Note: The 2002 Legislature redirected the SSP program effective July 1, 2002. Funding for SSP was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities and ESA. ESA was given 4.8 million of the 28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who have a SSI ineligible spouse and grand-fathered SSI recipients also called MIL clients. The Social Security Administration managed the reduced program July 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002. State administration of SSP began in October 2002.

Other Programs

SSI Combined Caseload By Type SFY 2002

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)



	Total Caseload	Aged	Blind	Disabled	SSI Only
July	96,807	12,117	929	83,761	2,996
August	97,560	12,206	939	84,415	3,270
September	97,788	12,239	933	84,616	3,008
October	97,955	12,255	933	84,767	3,038
November	98,188	12,243	942	85,003	3,059
December	98,952	12,308	944	85,700	3,009
January	99,112	12,306	943	85,863	3,029
February	99,243	12,273	948	86,022	3,037
March	99,306	12,189	947	86,170	3,043
April	99,621	12,197	947	86,477	3,077
May	100,183	12,841	942	87,028	3,105
June	100,151	12,181	945	87,025	3,122
Mo. Avg.	98,739	12,280	941	85,571	3,066

Other Programs

SSI (State Supplementation Only) Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)

	Number of Cases in SFY02	Percent of SFY02 Statewide Caseload	Number of Cases in Oct02	Percent of Oct02 Statewide Caseload
Region 1				
Colfax	270	0.3%	15	0.4%
Colville	848	0.9%	69	1.7%
Davenport	128	0.1%	3	0.1%
Moses Lake	1,447	1.5%	66	1.6%
Newport	413	0.4%	28	0.7%
Okanogan	944	1.0%	63	1.6%
Othello	239	0.2%	9	0.2%
Republic	188	0.2%	19	0.5%
Spokane Central	1,181	1.2%	3	0.1%
Spokane North	3,073	3.2%	161	4.0%
Spokane Southwest	2,036	2.1%	83	2.1%
Spokane Valley	2,378	2.5%	122	3.0%
Wenatchee - Chelan	989	1.0%	43	1.1%
Wenatchee - Douglas	367	0.4%	14	0.3%
Region 1 Total	14,501	14.9%	698	17.2%
Region 2				
Clarkston	529	0.5%	22	0.5%
Ellensburg	358	0.4%	8	0.2%
Kennewick	1,660	1.7%	42	1.0%
Pasco	829	0.9%	21	0.5%
Pomeroy	33	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Call Center			272	6.7%
Sunnyside	912	0.9%	31	0.8%
Toppenish-Wapato	1,029	1.1%	18	0.4%
Walla Walla-Columbia	993	1.0%	37	0.9%
Yakima	1,893	2.0%	62	1.5%
Yakima-Kittitas	1,273	1.3%	8	0.2%
Region 2 Total	9,509	9.8%	521	12.9%
Region 3				
Alderwood	1,538	1.6%	60	1.5%
Bellingham	2,620	2.7%	110	2.7%
Everett	3,876	4.0%	117	2.9%
Friday Harbor	78	0.1%	2	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	1,600	1.6%	69	1.7%
Oak Harbor	608	0.6%	19	0.5%
Skykomish Valley	488	0.5%	34	0.8%
Smokey Point	1,204	1.2%	57	1.4%
Region 3 Total	12,012	12.4%	468	11.6%

Note: The 2002 Legislature redirected the SSP program effective July 1, 2002. Funding for SSP was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities and ESA. ESA was given 4.8 million of the 28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who have a SSI ineligible spouse and grand-fathered SSI recipients also called MIL clients. The Social Security Administration managed the reduced program July 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002. State administration of SSP began in October 2002.

Other Programs

SSI (State Supplementation Only) Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2002

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)

	Number of Cases in SFY02	Percent of SFY02 Statewide Caseload	Number of Cases in Oct02	Percent of Oct02 Statewide Caseload
Region 4				
Belltown	2,647	2.7%	44	1.1%
Burien	2,426	2.5%	90	2.2%
Capitol Hill	2,646	2.7%	56	1.4%
Federal Way	2,299	2.4%	56	1.4%
Holgate	3,140	3.2%	62	1.5%
King Eastside	982	1.0%	109	2.7%
King North/Ballard	1,463	1.5%	86	2.1%
King South	5,055	5.2%	112	2.8%
Rainier	3,418	3.5%	114	2.8%
Renton	0	0.0%	78	1.9%
West Seattle	1,603	1.7%	56	1.4%
Region 4 Total	25,679	26.5%	863	21.3%
Region 5				
Bremerton	3,622	3.7%	132	3.3%
Pierce North/NW Svc Center	2,947	3.0%	209	5.2%
Pierce South	5,016	5.2%	166	4.1%
Pierce West/WorkFirst	3,516	3.6%	11	0.3%
Puyallup	2,476	2.6%	78	1.9%
Tacoma	0	0.0%	20	0.5%
Region 5 Total	17,577	18.1%	616	15.2%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	1,615	1.7%	60	1.5%
Chehalis	1,609	1.7%	59	1.5%
Columbia River	1,436	1.5%	121	3.0%
Elma/Customer Service	370	0.4%	396	9.8%
ESA/WASHCAP/Medical Elig.	0	0.0%	8	0.2%
Forks	243	0.3%	4	0.1%
Goldendale	210	0.2%	9	0.2%
Kelso	2,209	2.3%	61	1.5%
Long Beach	263	0.3%	12	0.3%
Olympia	3,333	3.4%	70	1.7%
Port Angeles	1,095	1.1%	21	0.5%
Port Townsend	371	0.4%	8	0.2%
Shelton	930	1.0%	24	0.6%
South Bend	237	0.2%	8	0.2%
Stevenson	142	0.1%	5	0.1%
Vancouver	3,449	3.6%	11	0.3%
Wahkiakum	37	0.0%	1	0.0%
White Salmon	202	0.2%	3	0.1%
Region 6 Total	17,751	18.3%	881	21.8%
Statewide Total:	97,029	100.0%	4,047	100.0%

Note: The 2002 Legislature redirected the SSP program effective July 1, 2002. Funding for SSP was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities and ESA. ESA was given 4.8 million of the 28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who have a SSI ineligible spouse and grand-fathered SSI recipients also called MIL clients. The Social Security Administration managed the reduced program July 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002. State administration of SSP began in October 2002.

Other Programs

SSI (State Supplementation Only) Caseload By County, June 2002

Source: ACES Time Series (Blue Book)

	Number of Cases in SFY02	Percent of SFY02 Statewide Caseload	Number of Cases in Oct02	Percent of Oct02 Statewide Caseload
Adams	239	0.2%	8	0.2%
Asotin	529	0.5%	22	0.5%
Benton	1,660	1.7%	42	1.0%
Chelan	989	1.0%	43	1.1%
Clallam	1,338	1.4%	25	0.6%
Clark	4,885	5.0%	528	13.0%
Columbia	98	0.1%	1	0.0%
Cowlitz	2,209	2.3%	61	1.5%
Douglas	367	0.4%	14	0.3%
Ferry	188	0.2%	19	0.5%
Franklin	829	0.9%	21	0.5%
Garfield	33	0.0%		0.0%
Grant	1,447	1.5%	67	1.7%
Grays Harbor	1,985	2.0%	60	1.5%
Island	608	0.6%	19	0.5%
Jefferson	371	0.4%	8	0.2%
King	25,679	26.5%	869	21.5%
Kitsap	3,622	3.7%	132	3.3%
Kittitas	358	0.4%	8	0.2%
Klickitat	412	0.4%	12	0.3%
Lewis	1,609	1.7%	59	1.5%
Lincoln	128	0.1%	3	0.1%
Mason	930	1.0%	24	0.6%
Okanogan	944	1.0%	63	1.6%
Pacific	500	0.5%	20	0.5%
Pend Oreille	413	0.4%	28	0.7%
Pierce	13,955	14.4%	484	12.0%
San Juan	78	0.1%	2	0.0%
Skagit	1,600	1.6%	69	1.7%
Skamania	142	0.1%	5	0.1%
Snohomish	7,106	7.3%	268	6.6%
Spokane	8,668	8.9%	369	9.1%
Stevens	848	0.9%	69	1.7%
Thurston	3,333	3.4%	72	1.8%
Wahkiakum	37	0.0%	1	0.0%
Walla Walla	895	0.9%	36	0.9%
Whatcom	2,620	2.7%	110	2.7%
Whitman	270	0.3%	15	0.4%
Yakima	5,107	5.3%	391	9.7%
State Total	97,029	100.0%	4,047	100.0%

Note: The 2002 Legislature redirected the SSP program effective July 1, 2002. Funding for SSP was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities and ESA. ESA was given 4.8 million of the 28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who have a SSI ineligible spouse and grand-fathered SSI recipients also called MIL clients. The Social Security Administration managed the reduced program July 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002. State administration of SSP began in October 2002.

Other Programs

SSI (State Supplementation Only) Client Demographics October 2002

Source: ESA-MRDA

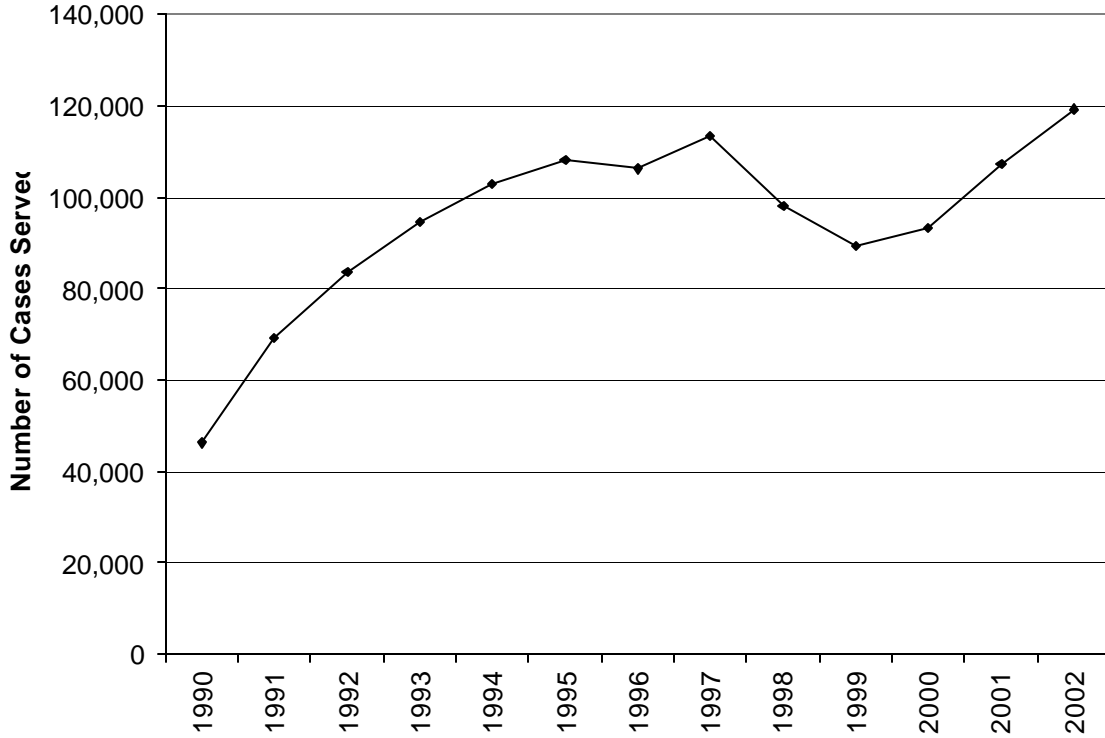
Characteristic	All Clients (N=4,047)	Percent
Gender		
Female	2,133	52.7%
Male	1,914	47.3%
Race		
White	2,564	63.4%
Black	108	2.7%
Hispanic	328	8.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	651	16.1%
Native American	97	2.4%
Unknown	299	7.4%
Marital Status		
Separated	121	3.0%
Married	3,570	88.2%
Never Married	194	4.8%
Divorced	64	1.6%
Widow	10	0.2%
Unknown	88	2.2%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	3,124	77.2%
Resident Alien	909	22.5%
U.S. National	14	0.3%
U.S. Born Child of Refugee	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	0	0.0%
Age		
20 Years Old or Younger	17	0.4%
21 – 30 Years Old	294	7.3%
31 – 40 Years Old	550	13.6%
41 – 50 Years Old	415	10.3%
51 – 60 Years Old	1,040	25.7%
61 – 65 Years Old	456	11.3%
66 + Years Old	841	20.8%
Unknown	434	10.7%
Mean Age of Adults	52.8 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	54.0 Years Old	
Limited in English	1,174	29.0%

Note: The 2002 Legislature redirected the SSP program effective July 1, 2002. Funding for SSP was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities and ESA. ESA was given 4.8 million of the 28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who have a SSI ineligible spouse and grand-fathered SSI recipients also called MIL clients. The Social Security Administration managed the reduced program July 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002. State administration of SSP began in October 2002.

Other Programs

Washington Telephone Assistance Program Caseload SFY 1990 to SFY 2002

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)



State Fiscal Year	Cases Served
1990	46,242
1991	69,133
1992	83,509
1993	94,577
1994	102,765
1995	108,193
1996	106,145
1997	113,450
1998	97,888
1999	89,384
2000	93,078
2001	107,159
2002	119,238

Other Programs

Expenditures

Expenditures Introduction

This section presents expenditures of ESA's programs. The information is divided into sub-sections:

- Expenditures Overview
- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst Program
- Administrative Expenditures

Each sub-section begins with a brief narrative.

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 block grant payment and require increases in state spending. States must spend at least 75% of what they had historically spent on these programs, based on their 1994 spending levels.

Expenditures

Expenditures Overview

This sub-section summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 01-03 biennium.

General Fund-State expenditures for DSHS are projected to be 27% of the total statewide General Fund-State expenditures.

ESA (including child support services) is expected to be 14% of the total DSHS General Fund-State spending during the 2001-03 biennium.

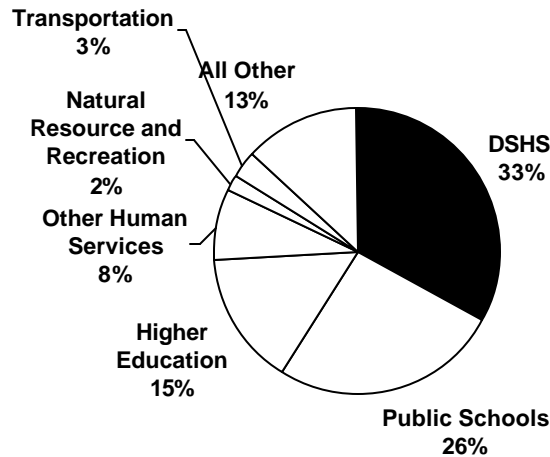
Highlights:

- **Total spending on all cash grant assistance programs is expected to decrease 3.0%**, with the state share of expenditures projected to decrease by 3.8%.
- **Working Connections Child Care costs are expected to climb to \$635.8 million in the 2001-03 biennium.** This is 26.7% higher than expenditures in the 1999-01 biennium. Note that one-third of the increase resulted from the consolidation of childcare programs into ESA.
- **Expenditures for the WorkFirst program are expected to be \$242.7 million in the 2001-03 biennium.** This is 7.6% lower than expenditures in the 1999-01 biennium.

Expenditures

State Budget Overview – All Funds 2001-03 Biennium (including Supplemental)

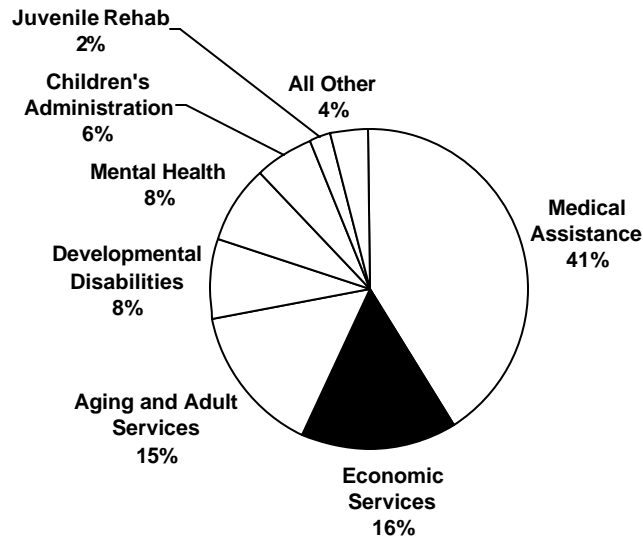
Source: DSHS Budget Division



¹ Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds 2001-03 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: DSHS Budget Division

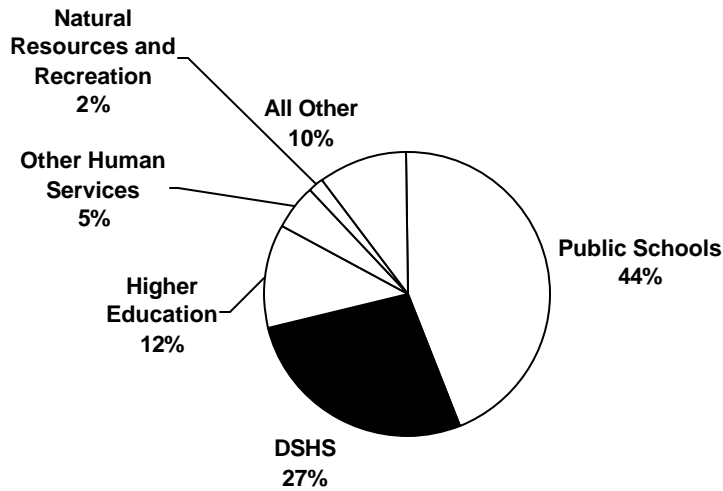


Note: All Other includes Alcohol and Substance Abuse (1%), Vocational Rehab.(1%), Admin. Services/ISSD (1%), Payments to Other Agencies (1%)

Expenditures

State Budget Overview – General Fund State 2001-03 Biennium (including Supplemental)

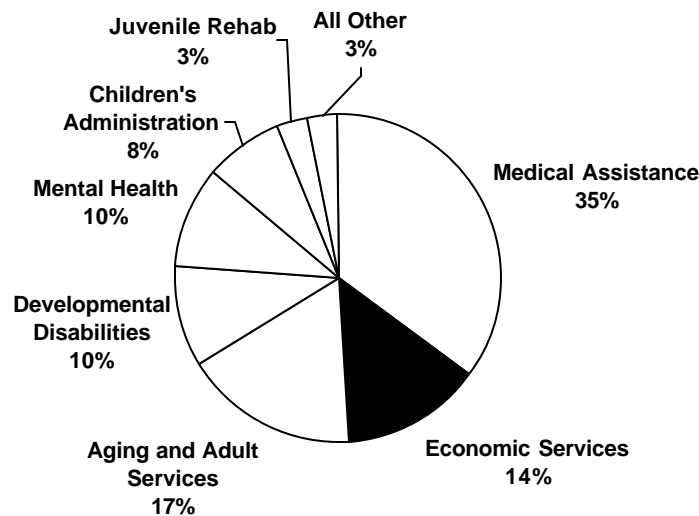
Source: DSHS Budget Division



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

DSHS Budget Overview – General Fund State 2001-03 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office



Note: All Other includes Alcohol and Substance Abuse (1%), Vocational Rehab (<1%), Admin. Services/ISSD (1%), Payments to Other Agencies (1%)

Expenditures

Economic Services Administration Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	Actual FY 99 – 01	Projected ¹ FY 01 - 03	FY99 – 01 to FY01 - 03 Numeric Change	Percent Change
Grant Assistance Program				
State	398.7	383.5	(15.2)	-3.8%
Total	590.4	572.9	(17.5)	-3.0%
Child Care				
State	90.9	105.1	14.2	15.6%
Total	501.7	635.8	134.1	26.7%
WorkFirst				
State	14.1	5.3	(8.8)	-62.4%
Total	262.7	242.7	(20.0)	-7.6%
Refugee Contracted Services¹				
State	2.0	1.9	(0.1)	-5.0%
Total	23.8	21.5	(2.3)	-9.7%
ACES				
State	21.6	19.4	(2.2)	-10.2%
Total	41.7	43.3	1.6	3.8%
DCS Headquarters²				
State	35.2	36.6	1.4	4.0%
Total	108.0	113.4	5.4	5.0%
DCS Field Services²				
State	16.9	13.7	(3.2)	-18.9%
Total	133.0	133.6	0.6	0.5%
Client Services and Support³				
State	149.6	155.6	6.0	4.0%
Total	279.5	282.0	2.5	0.9%
Statewide Program Support³				
State	103.7	106.7	3.0	2.9%
Total	183.1	194.7	11.6	6.3%
Other Client Services¹				
State	11.9	12.1	0.2	1.7%
Total	17.9	18.1	0.2	1.1%
DASA Treatment				
State	4.1	5.8	1.7	41.5%
Total	8.8	7.1	(1.7)	-19.3%
Special Projects				
State	2.4	1.0	(1.4)	-58.3%
Total	4.5	2.3	(2.2)	-48.9%
Total				
State	851.1	846.7	(4.4)	-0.5%
Total	2,155.1	2,267.4	112.3	5.2%

Note: Numbers in parentheses represent declines. Beginning in FY 99-01, EBT has been rolled into Statewide Program Support.

¹ SFY02 actuals and SFY03 projections are based on FRS reports dated 10/30/02.

² The 99-01 biennium expenditures for the functional category called "DCS Headquarters" include direct client support service functions as well as pure administrative functions. The direct client support service functions previously incorporated in "DCS Headquarters" have been included in the "DCS Field Services" functional category for the 01-03 biennium.

³ For the 99-01 biennium, the budget structure for Economic Services Administration was consolidated into budget unit M01 - Program Support. This budget unit is further divided into the categories of Client Services and Support and Statewide Program Support.

Expenditures

Cash Grant Assistance

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for cash grant assistance programs:

- TANF Assistance (One and Two Parent Families, General Assistance for Pregnant Women, and General Assistance For Legal Guardians),
- Diversion Cash Assistance,
- Child Support Recoveries,
- General Assistance (including GA-X),
- CEAP, SSI/SSP, SSI Special Needs, Refugee Assistance,
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)

Highlights:

- **TANF expenditures are expected to decline in the 01-03 biennium.**
- **FAP expenditures in total are expected to increase in the 01-03 biennium before beginning to fall off starting April 2003 as a result of the Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002.**
- **General Assistance expenditures are expected to increase in the 01-03 biennium compared to the 99-01 Biennium.**

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	FY99 – 01 Actuals		FY01-03 Actuals/Projections	
	State	Total	State	Total
TANF Assistance¹				
First Year	139,416.0	312,557.7	152,290.5	293,248.7
Second Year	179,727.5	285,989.8	157,054.3	285,787.4
Biennium	319,143.5	598,547.5	309,344.8	579,036.1
Child Support Recoveries				
First Year	(48,197.5)	(99,616.7)	(41,364.9)	(83,058.6)
Second Year	(40,862.0)	(81,309.8)	(41,489.7)	(84,207.7)
Biennium	(89,059.5)	(180,926.5)	(82,854.6)	(167,266.3)
Diversion Cash Assistance				
First Year	2,525.1	2,525.1	4,837.8	4,837.8
Second Year	3,594.1	3,594.1	5,271.6	5,271.6
Biennium	6,119.2	6,119.2	10,109.4	10,109.4
Refugee Assistance				
First Year	0.0	1,988.4	0.0	1,717.8
Second Year	0.0	2,155.9	0.0	2,323.0
Biennium	0.0	4,144.3	0.0	4,040.8
Food Assistance For Legal Immigrants				
First Year	5,002.4	5,002.4	7,812.0	7,812.0
Second Year	5,432.5	5,432.5	4,473.0	4,473.0
Biennium	10,434.9	10,434.9	12,285.0	12,285.0
GA-U + GA-X				
First Year	45,307.2	45,307.2	55,564.8	55,564.8
Second Year	48,414.6	48,414.6	43,174.3	43,174.3
Biennium	93,721.8	93,721.8	98,739.1	98,739.1
CEAP				
First Year	269.3	269.3	331.5	331.5
Second Year	179.7	179.7	97.0	97.0
Biennium	449.0	449.0	428.5	428.5
SSI/SSP				
First Year	29,520.2	29,520.2	30,020.7	30,020.7
Second Year	27,832.8	27,832.8	4,865.4	4,865.4
Biennium	57,353.0	57,353.0	34,886.1	34,886.1
SSI/Special Needs				
First Year	277.6	277.6	297.1	297.1
Second Year	303.7	303.7	296.0	296.0
Biennium	581.3	581.3	593.1	593.1
Total				
First Year	174,120.3	297,831.2	209,789.5	310,771.8
Second Year	224,622.9	292,593.3	173,741.9	262,080.0
Biennium	398,743.2	590,424.5	383,531.4	572,851.8

Note: Numbers in parentheses represent revenues. 99-01 biennium are actuals, based on FRS run dated November 26, 2001. First year 01-03 biennium are actuals, based on FRS run dated October 29, 2002. Second year 01-03 biennium projections based on 01-03 FRS report dated October 30, 2002 which includes 2002 supplemental adjustments.

¹ TANF Assistance includes Single Parent Families, Two Parent Families, General Assistance for Pregnant Women (GA-S), and General Assistance for Legal Guardians(GA-H).

Expenditures

State Grant Assistance Expenditures Over Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	FY99-01 Actuals	FY01-03 Actuals/ Projection	Numeric Change	Percent Change
TANF Assistance	598,547.5	579,036.1	(19,511.4)	-3.26%
Child Support Recoveries	(180,926.5)	(167,266.3)	13,660.2	-7.55%
Diversion Cash Assistance	6,119.2	10,109.4	3,990.2	65.21%
Food Assistance For Legal Immigrants	10,434.9	12,285.0	1,850.1	17.73%
General Assistance	93,721.8	98,739.1	5,017.3	5.35%
CEAP	449.0	428.5	(20.5)	-4.57%
SSI – SSP	57,353.0	34,886.1	(22,466.9)	-39.17%
SSI – Special Needs	581.3	593.1	11.8	2.03%
Total	586,280.2	568,811.0	(17,469.2)	-2.98%

Note: Numbers in parentheses represent declines.

Expenditures

Summary of Grant Assistance Program Participation, Budget Funding Stream and Match Rates, Total Annual Budget (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Avg. Monthly SFY02 Persons	Avg. Monthly SFY02 Cases	Funding	99 – 01 Actuals	01 – 03 Actuals/ Projections
TANF Assistance	141,114	55,068	Total State	598.5 319.1	579.0 309.3
Refugee Cash Assistance	517	432	Total	4.1	4.0
Food Assistance¹	354,423	164,504	State	10.4	12.3
General Assistance	20,100	19,921	State	93.7	98.7
CEAP	162	48	State	0.5	0.4
SSI	104,620	98,739	State	57.4	34.9

¹ The General Fund State dollars represent that portion of the caseload that is in the state food assistance program. The remaining caseload is funded through direct federal benefits.

Summary of Grant Assistance Program Participation, Budget Funding Stream (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Funding	Funding Stream
TANF Assistance	Federal State	TANF Block Grant Maintenance of Effort (MOE)
Refugee Cash Assistance	Total	Office of Refugee Resettlement
Food Assistance¹	State	General Fund State
GA-U + GA-X	State	General Fund State
CEAP	State	General Fund State
SSI	State	General Fund State

¹ The General Fund State dollars represent that portion of the caseload that is in the state food assistance program. The remaining caseload is funded through direct federal benefits.

Expenditures

Expenditures

WorkFirst

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for the WorkFirst Program. The table presents:

1. Child care expenditures
2. Client support service costs (i.e., costs for services provided directly to clients such as transportation, tuition and books), and
3. Direct services reflecting state service delivery by DSHS and Employment Security Department and non-state third-party service delivery.

Highlights:

- **Program expenditures continue to increase for the WorkFirst program.** Total expenditures were up 1.5% in SFY 2002, compared to SFY 2001. However, expenditures in SFY03 are expected to decrease 11%.
- **Working Connections Child Care expenditures increased 14.2% in SFY 2002,** compared to SFY 2001.

Expenditures

WorkFirst Program Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	1999 – 2001 Biennium Actuals			2001 – 2003 Biennium Actuals/ Allotment		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
First Year:						
WCCC	173,505.6	45,112.3	218,617.9	270,849.3	52,364.0	323,213.3
DASA Treatment	2,975.2	1,032.0	4,007.2	1,291.2	2,716.1	4,007.3
ESD Contract	33,697.4	-	33,697.4	37,424.7		37,424.7
WorkFirst Service Delivery	25,331.5	170.6	25,502.1	18,286.3	200.4	18,486.7
Other WorkFirst Activities	39,678.8	6,508.6	46,187.4	63,606.5	4,909.8	68,516.3
Total:	275,188.5	52,823.5	328,012.0	391,458.0	60,190.3	451,648.3
Second Year:						
WCCC	237,251.1	45,785.6	283,036.7	259,850.5	52,710.0	312,560.5
DASA Treatment	1,762.0	3,054.2	4,816.2		3,076.0	3,076.0
ESD Contract	42,830.8	-	42,830.8	41,375.0		41,375.0
WorkFirst Service Delivery	41,893.6	381.5	42,275.1	18,372.0	113.0	18,485.0
Other WorkFirst Activities	65,221.6	6,996.3	72,217.9	51,229.9	146.0	51,375.9
Total:	388,959.1	56,217.6	445,176.7	370,827.4	56,045.0	426,872.4
Biennium Total:						
WCCC	410,756.7	90,897.9	501,654.6	530,699.8	105,074.0	635,773.8
DASA Treatment	4,737.2	4,086.2	8,823.4	1,291.2	5,792.1	7,083.3
ESD Contract	76,528.2	-	76,528.2	78,799.7	-	78,799.7
WorkFirst Service Delivery	67,225.1	552.1	67,777.2	36,658.3	313.4	36,971.7
Other WorkFirst Activities	104,900.4	13,504.9	118,405.3	114,836.4	5,055.8	119,892.2
Total:	664,147.6	109,041.1	773,188.7	762,285.4	116,235.3	878,520.7

Notes:

¹ 99-01 biennium actuals from FRS report dated 11/28/01

² First year 01-03 actuals from X23 FRS Report dated 10/29/02

Second Year 01-03 projections for DASA, ESD and WF Delivery from 9/25/02 Reinvestment worksheet and reflect recent cuts to Welfare Box

³ First Year Working Connections Child Care actuals from X22 report dated 10/29/02

Second year Working Connections Child Care projections from FRS report dated 10/30/02.

⁴ Other Workfirst Activities include the Community Jobs Program and other programs in Office of Trade and Economic Development, programs within the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges, programs within DOH as well as other small programs within ESA

Expenditures

Administrative Expenditures

This sub-section shows ESA staff expenditures.

Highlights:

- As a result of the budget program structure change in ESA, staff are now being shown in following two categories:
 - Client Services and Support
 - Statewide Program Support
- **Total ESA staff decreased by 2.4% (from 4,746.5 in SFY 2001 to 4,629.1 in SFY 2002) in SFY 2002** compared to SFY 2001.
- **State expenditures for ESA program support, including staff, increased 6.9% for SFY 2002 (\$170.2 million),** compared to SFY 2001 (\$159.2 million). Total funding increased by 4.1%.

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures and Staffing Levels For Selected Biennia (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	1999 – 01 Biennium			2001 – 03 Biennium		
	State	Total	FTE'S	State	Total	FTE'S
DCS HQ¹						
First Year	17.7	54.0	233.5	17.7	56.9	207.1
Second Year	17.5	54.0	225.4	18.9	56.5	242.6
Biennium	35.2	108.0	229.4	36.6	113.4	224.9
DCS Field Services						
First Year	8.5	65.3	1,095.9	7.5	67.0	1,036.7
Second Year	8.4	67.7	1,092.5	6.2	66.6	1,077.0
Biennium	16.9	133.0	1,094.2	13.7	133.6	1,056.9
Client Services and Support²						
First Year	75.9	139.0	3,144.6	80.5	144.9	2,931.3
Second Year	73.7	140.5	2,981.1	75.1	137.1	2,926.0
Biennium	149.6	279.5	3,062.9	155.6	282.0	2,928.7
Statewide Program Support²						
First Year	54.7	92.9	406.1	54.4	99.6	407.6
Second Year	49.0	90.2	397.6	52.3	95.1	386.3
Biennium	103.7	183.1	401.8	106.7	194.7	397.0
ACES³						
First Year	11.7	22.4	42.6	9.9	19.1	41.5
Second Year	9.9	19.3	42.7	9.5	24.2	44.0
Biennium	21.6	41.7	42.6	19.4	43.3	42.8
Special Projects⁴						
First Year	1.7	3.2	36.5	0.2	0.7	4.9
Second Year	0.7	1.3	7.2	0.8	1.6	20.0
Biennium	2.4	4.5	21.9	1.0	2.3	12.5
Total⁵						
First Year	170.1	376.8	4,959.1	170.2	388.2	4,629.1
Second Year	159.2	373.0	4,746.5	162.8	381.1	4,695.9
Biennium	329.3	749.8	4,852.8	333.0	769.3	4,662.5

Note: For the 99-01 biennium, 1st year actuals, per FRS report dated 11/28/01; and 2nd year actuals, per FRS report, dated 11/28/01. For the 01-03 biennium, 1st year actuals, per FRS report dated 10/30/02; and 2nd year, based on allotments per FRS report dated 10/30/02.

¹ The 99-01 biennium expenditures for the functional category called "DCS Headquarters" include direct client support service functions as well as pure administrative functions. The direct client support service functions previously incorporated in "DCS Headquarters" have been included in the "DCS Field Services" functional category for the 01-03 biennium.

² For the 99-01 biennium, the Budget Structure for Economic Services Administration was consolidated into budget unit M01 - Program Support. This budget unit is further divided into the categories of Client Services and Support and Statewide Program Support.

³ ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

⁴ Special Projects are funding for those items being accomplished by another program; such as JAS/JFS Year 2000, SPSS Year 2000, WorkFirst Evaluation, Reporting Requirements, and National Case / New Hire Registry as well as some of the Food Stamp Accuracy projects.

⁵ Decreases in FTE's from SFY01 to SFY02 were less than expected due to the consolidation of child care programs into ESA.

Expenditures

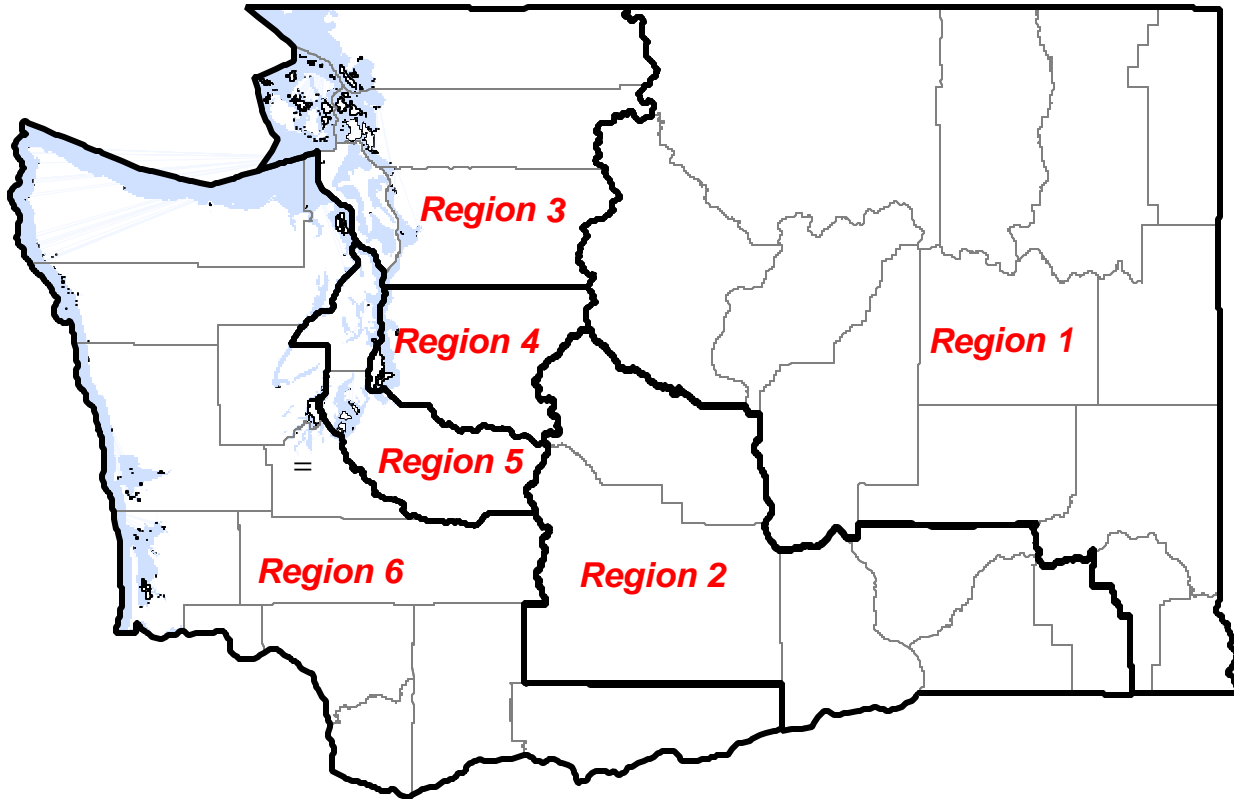
Expenditures

Appendix 1 Contacts

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Appendix 2 DSHS Regional Map

ESA provides services through its local Community Services Offices (CSOs) which are administered through the following six regions. The counties within each DSHS region are as follows:



Counties in Each DSHS Region

- Region 1:** Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman
- Region 2:** Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Kittitas, Walla Walla, and Yakima
- Region 3:** Island, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, and Whatcom
- Region 4:** King
- Region 5:** Pierce and Kitsap
- Region 6:** Clark, Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ACES	Automated Client Eligibility System
ADATSA	Alcohol, Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act
AREN	Additional Requirements Emergent Need, emergency assistance program
AU	Assistance Unit
CARD	Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database
CEAP	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program
CSD	Community Services Division (ESA)
CSO	Community Services Office (ESA)
DAP	Division of Assistance Programs (ESA)
DCA	Diversion Cash Assistance
DCS	Division of Child Support (ESA)
DMOS	Division of Management and Operations Support (ESA)
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
ESA	Economic Services Administration
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer (direct deposit)
ESD	Employment Security Department
FAP	Food Assistance Program
FCS	Food and Consumer Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30)
FRS	Financial Reporting System
FS E&T	Food Stamp Employment and Training
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent (the equivalent of one staff, full time)
FY	Fiscal Year (used in reference to the state and federal fiscal years)
GA-U	General Assistance-Unemployable
GA-X	General Assistance-Unemployable (with expedited categorically needy medical)
JAS	JOBS Automated System
LEP	Limited English Proficient
MRDA	Management Reports and Data Analysis (the research section in ESA)
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990
ORIA	Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ESA)

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

OTED	Office of Trade and Economic Development
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SBCTC	State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
SFA	State Family Assistance
SFY	State Fiscal Year (July 1 through June 30)
SPF	Single-Parent Families (TANF-R cases)
SSA	Social Security Administration
STRU	State Tribal Relations Unit
SSI/SSP	Supplemental Security Income/State Supplement Program
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (the block grant, created in 1996 by federal welfare reform, P. L. 104-193, that consolidated former AFDC, JOBS, and CEAP funding)
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
USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WCCC	Working Connections Child Care
WFCM	WorkFirst Case Manager
WFD	WorkFirst Division
WDC	Workforce Development Councils (formerly Private Investment Councils or PICs)
WIA	Workforce Investment Act
WPLEX	WorkFirst Post-Employment Labor Exchange
WtW	Welfare to Work
WTAP	Washington Telephone Assistance Program

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT)



Electronic Funds Transfer - Direct Deposit (EFT)

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 retailer option, through Point of Sale (POS) devices in food retailer stores

Who EBT serves:

- Clients who receive federal or state food assistance benefits and/or TANF, General Assistance, Refugee Assistance, and the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program cash benefits.

How it was done:

- 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 to procure EBT services. Nevada later joined the alliance.
- In 1996, Citibank EBT Services was selected as the successful vendor for WSEA
- In 1997, Washington stakeholders were organized into several EBT workgroups to assure they had input on issues affecting them. Stakeholders included food retailers, client advocates, tribal members, disability community, banks, union, federal, field and headquarters staff.
- In 1998, business and technical requirements for Washington's EBT system were developed in association with Citicorp, ACES and stakeholders.

Time frames:

- In April 1998, Washington signed the EBT contract with Citicorp, Inc.
- In March 1999, the EBT Pilot started in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Clark, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties.
- In June 1999, the first of six regional rollouts began in Region 1.
- In November 1999, statewide implementation of EBT was completed.
- Federal Food Stamp rules requires EBT in all states by October 1, 2002.

What EFT does:

- At client's request, cash benefits are deposited directly into their personal checking/savings account versus being deposited into an EBT cash account.

Who EFT serves:

- Clients eligible to receive cash benefits via EBT, and who have or are willing to open a savings or checking account. EFT is an optional method clients may choose for receiving their cash benefits .

How it was done:

- EBT Steering Committee agreed to pursue EFT through the State Treasurer's Office as a more cost effective approach than procuring the service from Citicorp, Inc. .
- Beginning in June 1999, a workgroup including staff from the EBT Unit, ACES, and State Treasurer's Office met to determine business and technical requirements.

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

Time frames:

- In January 2000, the EFT Pilot started in two Pierce County offices, (Pierce West Community Service Office and Pierce North Community Service Office).
- In May 2000, all EBT cash assistance clients statewide were given the option to use EFT.

Reprocurement of WSEA EBT Services

- Colorado's contract with Citicorp, Inc. expires in June, 2003. To ensure EBT services continued without interruption the WSEA states developed and published a second-tier Request for Proposal on December 5, 2001. The Territory of Guam, unable to attract a bidder to develop and deliver EBT services for their clients due to the small size of its caseload, joined the WSEA in this procurement.
- Citicorp Services, Inc. was announced as the successful second- tier vendor on May 8, 2002.
- Washington's first tier contract expires in April 28, 2003. Washington will exercise the two, one year options under their existing contract.
- Washington will begin negotiations with Citicorp Services, Inc. under the terms and costs available in the second-tier RFP in January, 2005, to ensure a replacement contract is in effect by April 28,2005.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Federal Welfare Legislative History

2002 Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, P. L. 107-171, is enacted on May 13 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** - Amends the **Food Stamp Act of 1977** to exclude from income for food stamp program purposes: (1) legally-obligated child support payments made by a household member on behalf of a person not a member of such household—states can continue to provide a child support deduction, rather than this exclusion—this deduction must be determined before computing the excess shelter expense deduction; and (2) income for program purposes 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.

Revises, and increases, the standard deduction by tying it to the Federal poverty income guideline, according to household size and indexed for inflation. Authorizes states to give a homeless household with some shelter expenses a \$143 monthly deduction rather than an excess shelter expense deduction. Also revises: (1) utility allowances; (2) eligibility certification provisions; and (3) quality control provisions.

Requires states with a program website to make on-line applications available in each language in which printed applications are available; reduces household reporting requirements; and provides high performance bonus payments beginning in FY 2003 to the six States with the highest or most improved performance. States are authorized to provide up to five months of transitional program benefits to households moving from the temporary assistance for needy families program (TANF). Employment and training program funding allocations are extended through FY 2006 and allocates additional FY 2002 through 2006 amounts to States that ensure availability of specified work opportunities.

Repeals: (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 are reimbursed for each work slot offered. Increases from \$25 to \$50 the monthly cap on the amount States may reimburse participants for transportation and other work expenses for FY 2002 through 2009.

Amends the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996** to make all legal immigrant children, regardless of U.S. entry date, eligible for the supplemental security income (SSI) and food stamp programs, beginning in FY 2004. Also makes: (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, eligible for food stamps.

1997 Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997, P. L. 105-33, is enacted on August 5 making changes and implementing numerous technical corrections to the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, P.L. 104-193. The BBA: (1) establishes the Welfare-to-Work Block Grant; (2) limits 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 removes the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG; (3) increases 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) extends from 5 to 7 years the refugee/asylee eligibility period for SSI/Medicaid eligibility, includes Cuban and Haitian entrants in this category, and provides a 5-year food stamp eligibility for these aliens. Technical corrections: (1) revises computation method for out-of-wedlock reduction bonuses; (2) modifies the MOE requirements for the Contingency Fund; (3) revises work requirements so that a family with a disabled parent is not treated as a 2-parent family, allows the minimum work requirement for a 2-parent family to be shared between both parents with a 55 hour per week minimum, caretaker of a child under age 6 meets work requirements if working 20 hours per week, and allows 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 are modified so that the penalty amount is now 5% in the first year, and increasing by 2% per year up to 21% maximum; and (5) the drug felon disqualification rule is modified to apply to convictions for conduct that occurred after 8/22/96.

1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996, P.L. 104-193, is signed into law on August 22 giving states choices in how to structure their welfare programs. Federal funding is provided in the form of the **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)** block grant, and is fixed at the same level for five years. TANF replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and ends the entitlement status of welfare benefits. PRWORA provides new federal child care funds, reauthorizes the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), and requires these combined funds to be administered as a unified program under the **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**. PRWORA also allows states to transfer up to 30% of the TANF block grant into the CCDBG and the Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), but limits the amount transferable to SSBG to 10% of the TANF block grant and requires 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 is limited to 5 years. The law contains strong work requirements and penalties for states that fail 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 is 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, P.L. 101-508, is enacted on November 5. Children are not considered members of AFDC assistance units when determining eligibility for AFDC benefits, and their income and resources are not counted toward family income and resources limits when they are recipients of Title IV-E, state, or local: (1) foster care maintenance payments or a combination of these types of payments; or, (2) adoption support payments or a combination of these types of payments, and the inclusion of the adopted child in the assistance unit would result in lower benefits for the family. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is 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 applies towards the Resource Ceiling. States have the option of specifying which categories of families must

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). Excludes the income and resources of a child receiving State or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC. Amends the AFDC program to provide child care to low-income families not receiving AFDC benefits when the state determines there is a need for care in order to work and the family is at risk of becoming dependent upon the AFDC program.

- 1989 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1989**, P.L. 101-239, becomes law on December 19 and amends the **Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984**, P.L. 98-378, to permanently extend the provision to continue a family's Medicaid (Title XIX) eligibility when the family becomes 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. Establishes a new AFDC quality control system which imposes penalties on states based upon a sliding scale which reflects the degree to which a state's AFDC error rate exceeds the national average. Also takes into account overpayments and underpayments in determining error rates and establishes a Quality Control Review Panel for dispute resolution between states and the Federal government.
- 1988 Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988**, P.L. 100-485, is enacted on October 13 and targets services for those most likely to become long-term welfare recipients. The act creates the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program, which focuses on education and training, and provides child care and medical assistance to recipients for 12 months after they leave AFDC with employment. Makes changes to the 6-out-of-13 work quarter requirement for AFDC-E and to the "principal wage earner" criteria. Increases the child care disregard to \$175 per child/per month (\$200 for a child under age 2), the work expense disregard to \$90, and disregards EITC. Establishes 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. States must now revise their need and payment standards every 3 years and may create wage supplementation and community work experience programs. Strengthens child support enforcement collection activities, including changes to the \$50 pass-through payment rules and mandatory wage-withholding. Establishes paternity establishment performance standards for states and mandates annual reports to Congress.
- 1986 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985**, P.L. 99-272, enacted on April 7, formally establishes the two-parent AFDC-Employable (AFDC-E) program which was previously known as AFDC-Unemployed Father. Provides that certain education or training programs may qualify as quarters of work for AFDC eligibility purposes.
- 1984 Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA) of 1984**, P.L. 98-369, enacted on July 18, institutes significant changes to the AFDC program. The 185% of Need eligibility test is created, the \$75 work expense deduction is applied to both full- and part-time employment, the \$30 + 1/3 earned income disregard is limited to 4 months followed by a \$30 disregard for 8 months, and the term "earned income" is defined to mean gross income before deductions. Burial plots, funeral arrangements, and real property which a family is making a good faith effort to sell are excluded as resources. Retrospective budgeting is made mandatory for monthly reporting households but optional for other cases, monthly reporting is made mandatory for families with a recent work history or earned income, EITC is declared to be an excluded income, and women in the third trimester of pregnancy

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

are excluded from participation in the WIN program. Lump sum income ineligibility rules are 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 becomes unavailable, or the family incurs medical expenses which offset the lump sum. Overpayment recovery is waived when the debt is exceeded by the cost of recovery, aliens become ineligible for 3 years when their sponsor is a public or private agency, and information disclosure to law enforcement is permitted when the AFDC recipient is a fugitive felon. Establishes 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, P.L. 98-378, signed into law on August 16, provides 4 months of continued Medicaid eligibility for families that lose AFDC eligibility because of the collection or increased collection of child support.

1983 Social Security Amendments of 1983, P.L. 98-21, becomes law on April 20 and amends 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, P.L. 98-181, becomes law on November 30 and declares that utility payments made by persons living in federally-assisted low-income housing projects are to be considered rental payments for purposes of determining eligibility and payment amount under the AFDC program.

1982 Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), P.L. 97-300, enacted on October 13 and establishes participation targets for AFDC recipients, ages 16 and older, in Adult and Youth programs and provides earnings disregards for child participants.

Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982, P.L. 97-248, is enacted on September 3 and amends AFDC eligibility to allow rounding benefits down to the next lower whole dollar, eliminate payment of benefits for a whole month when eligibility is determined later in the month, and not consider a parent absent from the home due to active duty in a uniformed service. States are now allowed to require employment search as an eligibility criteria and may prorate need and payment standards for children living with other non-applying individuals.

1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981, P.L. 97-35, is signed into law on August 13 and allows welfare-to-work demonstration projects to begin in many states. States may require welfare recipients to go into training, job search, or unpaid work experience in exchange for their AFDC grants. Revises method for determining earned income by changing the order in which the work expense, child care, and \$30 & 1/3 disregards are applied in order to maximize the amount of countable income to be deducted from the grant. Eliminates payments for work-related child care expenses and implements a new child care expense deduction to be deducted from earned income. The \$30 & 1/3 earned income disregard is restricted to 4 months and the recipient must be off AFDC for 12 months before being eligible to receive the disregard again. Prohibits grant payments below \$10, institutes the "principal wage earner" concept for eligibility determinations thereby replacing references to "mother" and "father" in compliance with *Westcott v. Califano*. Permits 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. Now determines monthly eligibility based upon the

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

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*** rules in June that Section 407 of the Social Security Act regarding unemployed fathers is unconstitutional because of the discriminatory nature of the gender distinction. The court extends benefits of the AFDC-Unemployed Father program to similarly situated unemployed mothers, thereby removing the gender distinction.
- 1970 Federal regulations** require states to guard against payments to ineligible welfare applicants. States must 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** establishes the **Work Incentive Program (WIN)**, which adds employment services to AFDC, and directs states to emphasize work rather than welfare.
- 1963 Medicaid and Food Stamp** programs are created; AFDC recipients are automatically eligible for both programs.
- 1961 Amendments to the Social Security Act** lead to a new emphasis on social services. Families with two parents can now receive AFDC based upon the unemployment of the father (AFDC-Unemployed Father). Welfare caseloads begin 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**) is created as part of Social Security Act. AFDC supports poor children whose parents are dead, absent, or incapacitated.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Washington State Legislative History

- 1999 WorkFirst Study - 3000 Washington Families** begins. The 5-year longitudinal study is based on a sample of 3,000 WorkFirst clients, and is conducted by the Employment Security Department, University of Washington, and Washington State University.
- 1997 Engrossed House Bill (EHB) 3901, the Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF)**, is signed into law on April 17. It establishes the **WorkFirst** program in Washington State and replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed and replaced with a five-year lifetime limit for cash assistance. The earned income exemption is increased to 50% of gross wages, overpayments due to retrospective budgeting are eliminated, and the 100% of Need test is eliminated. The vehicle equity limit is 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 go into effect. Diversion services as an alternative to cash assistance are implemented. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced with a 25% grant reduction and eligibility review cycles are extended from six to twelve months.
- 1995** As required by E2SHB 2798, **Success Through Employment Program (STEP)** waiver application submitted to Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on January 30. Proposed project start date is July 1, 1995, end date is June 30, 2005, and project area is statewide. Waiver requests 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**, is enacted on April 2 and addresses 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 is 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 include applicants and recipients who have received AFDC for 36 of the preceding 60 months, custodial parents under the age of 24 who have not completed high school or who have little or no work experience, and families in which the youngest child is within 2 years of being ineligible for AFDC because of age. The department must seek approval from the 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) is 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 is moved from the Employment Security Department to DSHS. Establishes authority for a child's irrevocable trust account, with a limit of \$4,000, for future educational use. DSHS is directed to actively develop mechanisms to refer disabled persons currently receiving AFDC to the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.
- 1993 House Bill (HB) 1197** instructs DSHS to: (1) "segment" the AFDC population; (2) match services to the needs of each segment; (3) focus AFDC on employment; and (4) seek

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

federal waivers that allow families to keep more of their earnings from employment while receiving AFDC.

The Urban Institute's final evaluation of the **Family Independence Program (FIP)** finds that participants worked *less*, stayed on welfare *longer*, and returned to welfare *sooner* than AFDC participants. However, the evaluation found that providing cash rather than Food Stamps saved state administrative costs without apparently increasing risk to nutrition.

1990 Washington implements the federal **Family Support Act of 1988**, P.L. 100-485, establishing the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program. Participation is voluntary for welfare recipients.

1987 Family Independence Program (FIP), a 5-year welfare reform demonstration, begins. FIP provides: (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 leaves FIP with employment. The Urban Institute of Washington D.C. is hired as the outside evaluator of the FIP demonstration.

Family Income Study begins. The 5-year longitudinal study is based on a sample of 2000 AFDC clients and low-income families, and is conducted by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy and Washington State University.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Appendix 6 Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

Changes in Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996* that created the Temporary Assistance to 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 must operate a Title IV-D Child Support program 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* thereby 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.

Program and Policy Changes

1. Welfare ceased to be an entitlement (as it was under AFDC and JOBS); instead, participation in TANF has a five-year limit. The five year limit will affect 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 apply to the federal government, and if certified, they receive federal funds. The state identifies and negotiates funding for each tribe. Currently five tribes have elected to operate their own programs.
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.

(See Appendix 8 for a chronological listing of the detailed changes.)

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) consolidates child care funding formerly provided to the State through the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and Title IV-A of the Social Security Act.

Appendix 6 Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

3. A requirement to spend an amount of state dollars, known as the Maintenance of Effort (MOE), replaced previous federal requirements to match a percentage of program costs with state funds. There is an MOE requirement for TANF and the CCDF block grant. Federal matching funds still exist in Food Stamps, Medicaid and one CCDF child care funding stream.

5. Total funds available to the General Assistance program were lidded with instructions in the law to limit eligibility factors to control costs.

Funding Details

TANF Block Grant

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 will remain the same through FFY 2002, unless it is 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 **\$6,859,485** in Tribal TANF awards, to **\$397,472,269**.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

HHS set the MOE requirement for the TANF block grant based on the State's 1994 expenditures for the AFDC, EA, AFDC-related child care, transitional child care, At-Risk Child Care, and JOBS programs. 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; however, if a state meets the required work participation rates, then it only needs to expend **75%** of the amount spent in FFY 1994.

For FFY 2002, Washington MOE spending is 75% of the FFY 1994 spending level, or **\$270,595,480**. This amount was reduced by an additional **\$5,467,898** for Tribal TANF programs operating in the state, to **\$265,127,582**.

HHS also set the MOE requirement for the CCDF block grant based on state expenditures in FFY 1994. The CCDF MOE amount is **\$38,707,605**. This amount is anticipated to be the same for FFY 2002.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Child Support Federal Legislative History

- 1998** Public Law 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998**, provides penalties for failure to meet data processing requirements, reforms incentive payments, and provides penalties for violating inter-jurisdictional adoption requirements. Incentive payments are 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 must be reinvested in the state's child support program.
- Public Law 105-187, the **Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998**, establishes felony violations for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.
- 1996** Title III of the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act** (PRWORA) of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) abolished Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and established Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Each state must 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.
- 1995** Public Law 104-35 extends the deadline two years for states to have an automated data processing and information retrieval system. The 90 percent match was not extended.
- 1994** Public Law 103-432, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1994**, requires states to periodically report debtor parents to consumer reporting agencies.
- Public Law 103-403, the **Small Business Administration Amendments of 1994**, renders delinquent child support payers ineligible for small business loans.
- Public Law 103-394, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994**, does not stay a paternity, child support or alimony proceeding. Child support and alimony are made priority claims.
- Public Law 103-383, the **Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act**, requires states to enforce other states administrative and court orders.
- 1993** Public Law 103-66, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993**, required states to establish paternity on 75 percent of the children in their caseload instead of 50 percent. States had to adopt civil procedures for voluntary acknowledgement of paternity. The law also required states to adopt laws to ensure the medical compliance in orders.
- 1992** Public Law 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.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Public Law 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** Public Law 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** Public Law 101-239, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989**, made permanent the requirement that Medicaid continue for four months after termination from AFDC.
- 1988** Public Law 100-485, the **Family Support Act of 1988**, emphasized the duties of parents to work and support their children, underscoring the importance of child support as the first line of defense against welfare dependence. States were required to: 1) develop mandatory support guidelines; 2) meet paternity standards; 3) respond to requests for services within specified time periods; 5) develop an automated tracking system; 6) provide immediate wage withholding; 8) have parents furnish Social Security number when a birth certificate is issued; and 9) notify AFDC recipients of monthly collections.
- 1987** Public Law 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** Public Law 99-509, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986**, included an amendment that prohibited retroactive modification of child support awards.
- 1984** Public Law 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.
- Public Law 98-369, the **Tax Reform Act of 1984**, included two tax provisions for alimony and child support.
- 1982** Public Law 97-253, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982**, allowed access to information obtained under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.
- Public Law 97-252, the **Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act**, authorized military retirement or retainer pay to be treated as property.
- Public Law 97-248, the **Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982**, included several provisions affecting IV-D, including reducing the FFP and incentives. In addition, Congress repealed the mandatory non-AFDC collection fee retroactive to 1981, making it an option. States were allowed to collect

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

spousal support for non-AFDC cases. Military personnel were required to make allotments from their pay if delinquent.

- 1981** Public Law 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** Public Law 96-272, the **Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980**, amended the Social Security Act as follows: 1) FFP for non-AFDC was made permanent; 2) states could receive incentives on interstate AFDC collections; and 3) states had to claim expenditures within two years.
- Public Law 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** Public Law 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. (Public Law 97-35 in 1981 restored this section.)
- 1977** Public Law 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.
- Public Law 95-30 amended section 454 of the Social Security Act, including garnishment of federal employees, bonding employees who handle cash and changing incentive rates.
- 1976** Public Law 94-566 required state employment agencies to provide addresses of obligated parents to state child support agencies.
- 1974** Public Law 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** Public Law 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.

Appendix 7

Child Support Federal Legislative History

- 1965** Public Law 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** Public Law 81-734, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1950**, added section 402(a)(11) to the Social Security Act (42 USC 602(a)(11)). The law required state welfare agencies to notify law enforcement officials when providing AFDC to a child. The Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA) was approved.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2002

June 2002

1. With the passing of HB-1144, a one-time exemption from full-time participation is allowed in the WorkFirst program. Recipients who have a child between the ages of four months and 12-months may be exempt only once from full-time participation, however, part-time participation is required, up to 20 hours, until the child reaches 12 months. Full-time participation is required with each subsequent child.
2. Adopted criteria for extending eligibility for TANF/SFA clients beyond the 60-month limit established under PRWORA. (1) The following individuals are exempt from participating in WorkFirst activities: older caretaker relatives, adults with chronic and severe disability including facilitated applicants for SSI or other federal disability benefits, clients caring for a child with special needs, clients caring for an adult with disabilities. (2) The following adults are extended beyond the 60-month time limit: Those participating in WorkFirst activities, those that were impacted by family violence and are participating in approved family violence activities, those resolving barriers to employment, and those caring for an infant less than four months old. (3) Families beyond the 60-month limit where the adults are not participating in WorkFirst activities receive a child safety net payment for only the children's needs. The department assigns a protective payee to manage these benefits.

May 2002

1. Adopted 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. Clients retain right to provide information from other sources if they disagree with the value of the vehicle.

April 2002

1. Decreased the income eligibility level for Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC) from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%. A family's portion of the child care cost or copayment also changed. For family income from 0 to 82% of the FPL, the copayment increased from \$10 to \$15 per month. Families with income over 82% through 137.5% of the FPL, the copayment 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 copayment following the application of the copayment formula. The WCCC program grew beyond expectations causing a budget shortfall. The changes were implemented in an attempt to reduce the deficit.

March 2002

1. Migrated the JAS system to a web enabled system called e-JAS. E-JAS provides a 24/7 interactive and collaborative online case management tool that integrates 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 expand from two state agencies (DSHS)

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Community Services Division staff (Case Managers, Social Workers and supervisors) and Employment Security Department Counselors) to include the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges WorkFirst staff, Office of Trade and Economic Development Community Jobs partners, Contractors and Tribal Staff.

2. Legislative direction of the State Supplemental Payment (SSP) program changed when about \$21.3 million of the original \$28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) was transferred to the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), leaving the Economic Services Administration with approximately \$7.6 million for SSP. The final budget bill included specific language regarding how the State should distribute SSP and who would receive payments. Within this change, the Legislature directed ESA to pay SSP to Mandatory Income Level (MIL) (a small number of people who have been receiving SSI continuously since 1974) and SSI recipients with a spouse ineligible for SSI benefits.

February 2002

1. Implemented new federal regulations that replaces income received under Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) income with the new Workforce Investment Act (WIA). WIA income is treated the same as JTPA income.
2. Implemented new rules regarding the earned income of a child. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant women, we do not count the earnings of a child if the child is in school, age seventeen or younger, not married, and not emancipated. For cash assistance, we do not count the earnings of a child if the child is in school and meets the age and attendance requirements to be considered a dependent child.

January 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented three No Wrong Door (NWD) start-up sites to provide a seamless access system for clients receiving services from multiple DSHS administrations and community based organizations. NWD integrates services through coordinated agency efforts and a single decision point. The start-up sites include one primary site in Seattle, and two volunteer sites in Puyallup and Spokane. All sites focus on long-term TANF recipients (30-60 months on TANF). ESA will begin expanding NWD to be incorporated into all community services offices by November 2003.
2. Implemented new federal regulations regarding Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps. "Spouse" is now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. We no longer consider unmarried people as spouses when they present themselves to the community as married. Ineligible ABAWDs are now considered ineligible AU members instead of non-household members. Live-in attendants are now optional members of the AU.

December 2001

1. Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) implemented on a statewide basis. WASHCAP is a 5-year demonstration project approved by FNS and partnered with SSA. Clients must be: (1) eligible for SSI money; (2) at least age 18; (3) unemployed; and (4) living alone or purchasing and preparing food separately from

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

others in the household. Client benefits: (1) the SSI application and interview with SSA acts as the application and interview for WASHCAP food assistance; (2) twenty-four month food assistance certification periods; (3) recertified by SSA when SSI is redetermined; (4) all changes are reported to SSA; (4) SSA notifies DSHS of client changes via the State Data Exchange System in an overnight reporting process. Program administration is easier than the regular food assistance program because of automatic opening and closing features programmed into the ACES system and triggered by the SDX system.

2. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamp regarding the treatment of the income and resources of certain ineligible members. For drug-related and fleeing felons, we count all of the client's income, expenses, and resources to the eligible members of the AU. For ineligible ABAWDs, ineligible aliens, and clients ineligible for not providing their social security numbers, we count all of the client's resources and utility expenses, and count a prorated share of the client's income and non-utility expenses.

October 2001

1. Implemented a new standard deduction for households with self-employment income. These households are automatically eligible to receive a business expense deduction of \$100. If the household has expenses greater than \$100, they must itemize and verify these expenses to receive a deduction equal to their expenses.

August 2001

1. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps regarding the recoupment of overpayments. With this change: administrative overpayments will 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 will not have an overpayment established if the claim is less than \$125; and all overpayments must be established (or disposed of) no later than the last day of the calendar quarter after the quarter in which the overpayment was discovered.
2. Added flexibility to interview requirements for all programs. A face-to-face interview is only required once every 12 months. This face-to-face requirement can be waived if the household is applying for medical only or if they meet hardship criteria.
3. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps regarding the recertification process. Households now have up to 30 days after their certification period ends to complete the recertification process. Benefits may be prorated in the first month of the new certification period if the household is late in reapplying for benefits.
4. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps that exclude any vehicle that has an equity value less than \$1,500.

March 2001

1. In settlement of the *Hagen v. DSHS* lawsuit, the Department uses TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who are standing in *loco parentis*. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stand in *loco parentis* constitute eligible families for the purpose of TANF assistance.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

October 2000

1. Economic Services Administration (the Division of Child Care and Early Learning) began the first set of contracts with community organizations providing after-school, evening, and weekend program for middle school children whose parents are working or in training with the goal of reducing the number of teen parents.

August 2000

1. Expanded categorical eligibility for Food Stamps to include households that lose eligibility for TANF due to excess earnings (for 24 months after grant termination) and households that receive Diversion Cash Assistance (month of receipt and following 3 months). For these cases, categorical eligibility means that the household is exempt from the Food Stamp gross income test (130% of Federal Poverty Level) and Food Stamp resource standards.
2. Restricted eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (TANF, SFA and RCA) to: (1) require that family must be eligible for ongoing grant; (2) cap benefits at \$1,500; and (3) limit eligibility to once every 12 months. Policy change implemented to control program expenditures.

July 2000

1. Began using TANF funds for children living with legal guardians (GA-H program) to comply with proviso in 1999 budget bill. GA-H program is folded into the TANF program and ceases to exist as a separate program.
2. Effective July 14, aliens who are Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) are eligible for the state-funded food assistance program (FAP).

June 2000

1. Increased employment and training requirements for Food Stamp recipients who are able-bodied without dependents (ABAWD). Enhanced tracking mechanisms to better monitor each of these clients' job search progress.
2. Implemented changes in federal law that ensure asylees receive refugee cash aid and medical assistance for up to eight months from the date their application for asylum is granted. (Formerly, the eight months of aid were reduced by months of pending asylee status.)

May 2000

1. On May 1, 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 is operational.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is implemented statewide. Clients who have a bank account now have the option of having their monthly cash assistance benefits deposited directly into their account.

April 2000

1. Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW) is created and implemented. VIEW is a TANF screening and evaluation system for WorkFirst case managers to use to identify and document WorkFirst clients' barriers to employment and to make appropriate referrals for services.
2. A new medical coverage group, Family Medical Project, is 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 are reinstated as of May 1, 2000.

March 2000

1. TANF Early Exit Bonuses implemented (Bonuses are a once-in-a-lifetime \$1,000 support service payment to employed TANF clients, with low cash grants, who voluntarily exit TANF). The bonus is paid to cover work expenses and allow clients to "bank" months of TANF use for times of greater need.

January 2000

1. TANF intensive services implemented statewide.
2. Implemented "prospective" income budgeting policy for cash and food assistance. Eligibility is now determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months ("retrospective" budgeting).
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increases benefits by 2.4%.
4. Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income eliminated.

November 1999

1. Authorize an overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level.
2. Begin phasing in the intensive services model, which provides DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model requires more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services.
3. Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits are now issued using the Quest card.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

October 1999

1. Implement Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pathway statewide (i.e., Phase 2).
2. Change the participation report in the JAS management information system to collect more information about those who are receiving alternative services and redefine what counts as participating in the WorkFirst program.
3. Implemented the Children with Special Needs Initiative statewide (i.e., Phase 2).

September 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot site at the King Eastside CSO.
2. Division of Child Support (DCS) awarded federal grant to develop Internet-based lien registry. State and local government agencies and private businesses will be able to check if a claimant owes a child support debt and can voluntarily notify DCS.

August 1999

1. Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent is eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25. Associated qualifying parent requirements are eliminated.
2. The 185% of Need test is eliminated.
3. The Striker provision (a person on strike on the last day of the month is retroactively ineligible to the first of the month and an overpayment established) is eliminated.
4. Simplified the guidelines for support services and increased the upper limit for how much support services a client can receive.
5. Implemented Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative (phasing in services for WorkFirst clients raising children with special needs).
6. Expanded age limits for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.
7. Expanded SFA eligibility to pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF due to a conviction for a drug-related felony or misrepresentation of residence.
8. ESA field staff began an audit of all TANF cash terminations to determine if medical benefits should continue. An agreement was reached between MAA and Columbia Legal Services to reinstate medical benefits to individuals who exited TANF from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following termination of their cash assistance was terminated. In addition to audits, several enhancements to the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) were initiated to ensure clients eligible for continued medical benefits receive them.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

July 1999

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00.
2. State law changes WorkFirst participation exemption criteria from parents with a child under 12 months of age to parents with a child under three months of age. Establishes the Pregnancy-to-Employment pathway to meet the parenting and employment needs of parents with infants, who are no longer exempt from WorkFirst participation, and former GA-S participants, who have been moved into the TANF program.
3. CEAP funds 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". Limited CEAP eligibility to clients who are not eligible for any other cash assistance program. Removed cap for Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments.
4. TANF eligibility review cycle decreased from twelve to six months in order to transition cases to Prospective Budgeting.
5. Expanded Family Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility to non-citizens who are legally admitted into the country in order to escape domestic violence.
6. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project completed.

June 1999

1. Phase I implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative.
2. Working Connections Automated Program (WCAP) pilot begins.
3. Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) begins in Region 1.
4. Implement SSA on-line Access (SOLQ) statewide through ACES.
5. Implement the Community Jobs Program statewide and change the earnings disregard from 20% to 50%.

May 1999

1. Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status for more than three months now required.
2. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project starts, looking at long-term GAU cases and testing ways of shortening the time between GAU approval and the filing of the SSI application.
3. First phase of LEP Pathway contracts become effective.
4. GA-S clients are folded into the WorkFirst program and become subject to TANF 60-month time limit and work requirements.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

5. Established the requirements for post-employment services in the Washington Administrative Code.
6. Changed hourly requirements for college work study (from 20 to 16 hours a week) for a deferral from job search.
7. Clarified that mandatory WorkFirst participants may be required to participate for up to 40 hours a week in working, looking for work or preparing for work in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC).
8. On May 1, 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 is operational.

April 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot sites at the Vancouver and Spokane Southwest CSOs.

March 1999

1. Project Access pilot started in King County. Using a \$36,000 grant from Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), providing community services voice-mail to the homeless and local telephone service in community service sites such as shelters and food distribution centers.
2. "Most Wanted" Internet website began posting photos of selected persons owing child support debt.

February 1999

1. Established the Re-employ Washington Workers program, administered by the Employment Security Department. The program offers enhanced job search activities and bonuses for early re-employment to non-TANF, low-income families.

January 1999

1. Washington State Minimum Wage increased to \$5.70 per hour.
2. Changed eligibility for the community jobs program to pay for actual number of hours worked with a 20% earnings disregard and to screen out fewer clients from the program.
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increased benefits by 1.3%.

November 1998

1. Based on a change in federal law, expanded eligibility for federal Food Stamps to certain minor, elderly, or disabled non-citizens.

October 1998

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

September 1998

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.
2. Authorized an overall child care rate increase.
3. Established special rates for non-standard hour child care.
4. Authorized a \$250 one-time bonus for licensed child care providers who agree to provide infant care.

July 1998

1. Legislature renews authorization for Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) for five years (through June 30, 2003).
2. Fleeing felon disqualification applied to General Assistance programs. 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

1. Complete phase-in of the Integrated Child Care System.

March 1998

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$9.25 to \$7.00.

February 1998

1. Due to a court injunction, stopped enforcing the residency requirement (grant payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months) for non-immigrants.

November 1997

1. Residency requirements go into effect for those applying for WorkFirst. Payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months
2. WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan implemented.
3. TANF recipients are allowed to establish "Individual Development Accounts."
4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) becomes available for TANF-eligible applicants.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

5. Under the Consolidated Assistance Units rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker will be placed in the same assistance unit.
6. WorkFirst self-employment implemented.
7. Phase-in of four programs into the Integrated Child Care System begins.
8. Quality Assurance TANF data reporting requirements began.
9. Pilot program initiated to eliminate 100-hour rule for TANF applicants. Rule will be waived on an exception to policy basis for one year to determine fiscal impact.
10. Adult parent of teen parent's child ineligible for TANF if department determines living situation is inappropriate.

October 1997

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project begins in Region 4. The pilot project at the Belltown CSO is named Partnership with Adults for Community Enhancement (PACE). Recipients, sorted by physical impairments or mental disorder, are provided contracted job development and placement services and related work supports.

September 1997

1. As of September 1, certain legal immigrants are 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 are the same as for the federal food stamp program.
2. General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP) project in Region 3 ended.

August 1997

1. 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), requirements and to begin implementing state welfare reform legislation, the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (EHB 3901), signed into law in April. Changes include:
 - 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 must be pursuing high school completion or GED) go into effect;
 - h. Diversion Services provided directly or through referral to other agencies as an alternative to WorkFirst Cash Assistance;

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- l. A vehicle used to transport disabled individual is 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. Eligibility review cycle extended from six to twelve months;
 - l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction modified to add an exception for clients who participate in or have completed treatment;
 - m. Temporary disqualification of caretaker relative for failure to make timely report of a child's absence from home;
 - k. Teen parent requirements for appropriate living situation are amended by state law to further restrict eligibility beyond TANF requirements, a living situation is not appropriate if a minor parent is under age 16 and resides with the adult parent of his/her child ("child rape" situations); and
 - l. Certain categories of aliens are denied TANF benefits.
2. State-Funded Cash Aid program for legal immigrants implemented.
 3. AREN component of TANF is broadened so that clients no longer need 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. Effect was to allow some clients with income (earned or unearned) that exceeded the grant standard to retain eligibility because of the increase in the need (e.g., the payment standard plus the amount requested for AREN).

July 1997

1. License suspension program (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement implemented.
2. Quality Assurance began Phase I implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.
3. 100-hour rule permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.

May 1997

1. Changes to the TANF program were made to continue implementation of P. L. 104-194 and requirements under existing state law. Changes include:
 - a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud);
 - b. Ten year disqualification for individuals convicted of misrepresenting residence to obtain assistance in two or more states; and
 - c. Lifetime disqualification for individuals convicted of drug-related felonies.

April 1997

1. Naturalization Facilitation for aged, blind or disabled SSI recipients at risk of losing SSI due to non-citizenship began.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. On April 17, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (TANF) legislation (EHB-3901) which established the WorkFirst Program. This program replaces the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed.

February 1997

1. An unmarried minor parent who does not reside in an appropriate living situation, as determined by the DSHS, is ineligible for TANF (implementation of the TANF requirements).

January 1997

1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program on January 10 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 will furnish the address of any TANF recipient who is a fugitive felon or probation or parole violator or has information that is necessary for the conduct of the officer's official duties.
 - b. Personal property of great sentimental value is exempt without regard to ceiling value.
 - c. Non-recurring lump sum income in the form of compensatory awards or related settlements that are not used to repair or replace damaged, destroyed or stolen property or to pay medical bills are treated as resources on the first of the month following receipt. Recipients may reduce the value of the award prior to the first of the month as long as the resource is not transferred for less than adequate consideration.

For lump sums that are 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 will be considered exempt. If the remaining balance of the lump sum is:

- (1) Less than the payment standard, the amount will be deducted from the recipient's grant.
 - (2) In excess of one month's grant payment less than two month's payment, the recipient's grant will be suspended.
 - (3) In excess of two month's payment, the recipient is ineligible for two months and must reapply for assistance at the end of the period of ineligibility.
- d. Fleeing felons are ineligible for TANF. A person is no longer eligible if fleeing from the law to avoid prosecution or imprisonment or violating a condition of probation or parole.
2. The shelter deduction is increased from \$247 to \$250.
 3. The following Food Stamp Program changes are 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 must be included in the food stamp household with the parent.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- b. Fleeing felons are ineligible for the food stamp program. A person is 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 is eliminated when a household fails 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 do not qualify for food stamps. The following non-citizens are eligible:
 - (1) Immigrants residing in the United States who:
 - (A) Are veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage,
 - (B) Are active duty personnel of the armed forces,
 - (C) Are spouses or unmarried dependents of these veterans or active duty personnel, or
 - (D) Have worked and earned money in 40 qualifying quarters.
 - (2) 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 has been withheld under section 243(h) of the INA.
4. The energy disregard for cash grants was eliminated. In the past a part of the cash grant was disregarded as energy assistance. This amount is now being counted as income. The grant remains the same, but each cash assistance household will lose between \$25 and \$30 in food stamp benefits.
 5. Food stamp households that are late reapplying for food stamp benefits (after the certification period has expired), will have the food stamp benefits prorated from the date of application.
 6. Earnings of high school students age 18 and over will have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.
 7. Food stamp benefits will not increase when income is decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.
 8. New penalties are required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They are:
 - a. One month for the first time and correct the violation,
 - b. Three months for the second time and correct the violation, and
 - c. Six months for the third time and correct the violation.
 9. Fraud penalties are stiffer. People who knowingly break a food stamp rule will be barred from the food stamp program for 12 months for the first offense and 24 months for the second offense.
 10. People who are found guilty of buying, selling or trading food stamps for illegal drugs will be barred for two years. People convicted of buying, selling or trading food stamps of \$500 or more are barred for life.
 11. People who are found guilty of giving false information about their identity or where they live to get duplicate benefits will be barred for 10 years.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

12. Able bodied adults with no dependents are eligible for food stamp benefits for no more than three months out of a 36 month period unless working or participating in a work program at least twenty hours a week, or participating in a Workfare program.
13. The definition of a homeless person is revised to limit homelessness to 90 days while temporarily residing in the home of another.
14. The homeless shelter standard is eliminated.
15. The SSI state supplement payment standards were increased when the state returned to the "payment level method" for determining the amount of the state supplement. This was done in anticipation of a drop in SSI case load due to 1996 Welfare Reform legislation. However, under *the Balanced Budget Act of 1997*, most recipients will remain on SSI. Therefore, the state changed to the "Total Expenditure Method" for determining the state supplement amount.

November 1996

1. Governor Mike Lowry presented Washington's proposed Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) State Plan for public review and comment.
2. The ACES On-line Manuals System was implemented statewide. Policy and Procedural manuals as well as the ACES User Manual are now available electronically to all ACES users.

October 1996

1. The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project begins. DIA and the Alderwood, Smokey Point, Sky Valley and Everett CSOs establish working agreements with community employment services agencies to test an inter-agency assessment tool and determine the services, time and costs needed to help long-term (recipient for six months or more and not suitable to apply for SSI) GA-U recipients become employable.
2. The vehicle resource limit for the food stamp program is raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650.
3. The standard deduction is frozen at \$134.

August 1996

1. 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 is 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 is ended, states receive block grants and are given flexibility to design their own assistance programs. A five-year lifetime limit on receipt of public assistance is established along with stringent work participation requirements.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

July 1996

1. Administration of most cases for persons receiving long term care services is transferred to Home and Community Services, Aging and Adult Services. General Assistance-Unemployable WAC is amended to waive the requirement for medical documentation to establish incapacity for these cases.

May 1996

1. The definition of student is expanded to include an adult student who has parental control of a child eleven years of age or under when neither the child's natural, adoptive or stepparent nor the adult's spouse resided in the household.
2. DSHS received waiver approval from Food and Consumer Services to eliminate the telephone interview for food stamp benefits at the time of the desk review for Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). A face-to-face interview is required every 12 months for the Food Stamp Program.
3. Added a new description 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

1. *Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996*, P. L. 104-121, provides for the termination of disability benefits to persons receiving Title II benefits when disability is based on drug addiction or alcoholism. Disability benefits are denied to any person filing for benefits based on drug addiction or alcoholism or whose case was adjudicated on or after March 29, 1996.

December 1995

1. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is changed effective December 1, to allow AFDC recipient households the option of including or excluding the child of unmarried parents when the child is living with both parents. This change was made in response to the state court of appeals decision in *Sams v. DSHS*.
2. Unmarried, two-parent AFDC applicants are offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits at the time of financial interview. Those applicants choosing not to complete an affidavit are then referred to the Division of Child Support for paternity establishment.
3. The Food Stamp Standard Deduction is reduced from \$138 to \$134.
4. Implemented the *Garcia* decision from the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. An intentional program violation disqualification shall be implemented the first of the month following the date the person receives written notification of the Administrative Disqualification Hearing for both recipients and non-recipients.

October 1995

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. The Food Stamp Program changed as follows:
 - a. Thrifty Food Plan amounts and Basis of Issuance tables were increased.
 - b. Gross, net and 165% of Income Standards increased.
 - c. Standard deduction increased to \$138.
 - d. Homeless shelter deduction increased to \$143.
 - e. The maximum shelter deduction increased to \$247.
 - f. Standard Utility Allowance increased to \$220.
 - g. The Telephone Standard increased to \$29.
 - h. The vehicle fair market value limit increased to \$4,600.
2. Cooperation with Quality Control (QC) is made an eligibility factor for AFDC. AFDC grants must be terminated for families that refuse to cooperate in the Quality Control review process.
3. Refugees are 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

1. Need standards for grant recipients are raised to reflect annual cost of living adjustment. AFDC grant Payment Standards remain unchanged and are now equal to 43.6% of the Need Standards.

August 1995

1. The Department suspends retrospectively budgeted Food Stamp households for one month when the household receives an extra periodic income. Retrospective budgeting means budgeting income from a past month to determine benefits for a future month, e.g., earned income received in January is reported to the Department in February and is then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.

July 1995

1. The Department adds a non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance.
2. Mandatory verification for household composition, shelter, and utility costs is added.
3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is amended, as required by the Legislature, to require the DSHS to notify the parent with whom a child last resided when the child is approved for AFDC while living with a nonparental relative. The parent is also informed of the availability of Family Reconciliation Services and that they have the right to request their child's address. The Department is obligated to disclose the child's address to the parent provided there are no allegations of child abuse or neglect.
4. Public Law 103-286 exempts payments made to victims of Nazi persecution when determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits or services .
5. As a result of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Settlement Act, funds paid from a trust fund established through the act are disregarded.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

6. Bank accounts jointly owned by AFDC recipients and SI recipients may be excluded as a resource for AFDC if the account was considered by Social Security Administration Disability Office (SSADO) in determining SSI eligibility.