

Economic Services Administration

E S A Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2004

A reference for programs, caseloads, and expenditures



January 2005

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The Economic Services Administration's (ESA) 2004 Program Briefing Book is a reference guide to our programs, caseload trends, client demographics, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2004, the period of July 2003 through June 2004. It also provides you with historical trends.

You can 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 questions about ESA or the information in the briefing book, please contact Ellen Silverman at (360) 725-4585, silvees@dshs.wa.gov or members of ESA staff listed in Appendix 1.

The briefing book is arranged in the following categories, each beginning on page one:

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Introduction

Introduction to ESA

Economic Services Administration (ESA) is located within the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Our mission is to provide the resources and support that help people build better lives.

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 42 Community Services Offices (CSOs), 10 Branch Offices, 5 Outstations, a statewide network of Customer Service Centers (CSCs) (or call centers) and 10 DCS field offices that are located in most cities across the state. You will find a map of our six regions in Appendix 2.

How ESA Serves

CSO and CSC staff work with individuals, families, and children to determine program eligibility, to issue benefits, and assist clients achieve self-sufficiency. DCS staff work with parents to establish paternity and to establish, modify, and enforce child and medical support orders.

Our programs provide such diverse services as: cash grants, Basic Food, 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 DSHS Administrators, other state agencies, courts, Tribes, and community partners, including: other administrations within DSHS, 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, county clerks, county commissioners, and non-profit agencies.

How to Access ESA Services

Local telephone books list the Community Services Offices and the Child Support Offices in the Government Section (look under State, Social and Health Services Department). ESA provides the following toll-free numbers and websites

- **CSD Constituent Relations:** **1-800-865-7801**

You can locate your Community Services Office, get additional contact information, and apply for public assistance at www.onlinecso.dshs.wa.gov

- **Child Support Community Relations Unit:** **1-800-457-6202**

The Child Support Resource Center is located on-line at <http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/dcs/>

Program Descriptions

ESA Programs

ESA provides a wide variety of services through 21 programs. They are described, in alphabetical order, on the following pages.

- Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)
- Child Care - Homeless (HCC)
- Child Care - Seasonal (SCC)
- Child Care - Working Connections (WCCC)
- 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)
- Naturalization 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)

Program Descriptions

Title	Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)
Brief Description	Provides a cash payment to meet emergent housing or utility needs.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08.090, Rulemaking Authority and Enforcement. RCW 74.04.050, Department to administer public assistance programs.
Funding Source	Federal & State: Mixture of TANF and TANF-MOE dollars
Population Served	Pregnant women or families with an eligible minor child.
Eligibility	<p>Families must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive Temporary Assistance for 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 multiple times in a consecutive 12-month period. 3. The total of all payments in the consecutive 12-month period is limited to \$750.

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 Care - Homeless Child Care (HCC)
Brief Description	Offers subsidized child care to eligible homeless families involved in qualifying activities. Goal is to provide access to licensed/certified child care and support parental efforts in securing permanent housing, seeking employment, attending appointments for health care, treating substance abuse, violence avoidance, legal assistance or other social services needed to achieve stability.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.12.340, 74.04.050 and 43.20A790.
Funding Source	Funded primarily by state funds, with a small amount from federal social services block grant funds.
Population Served	<p>Homeless families who do not qualify for other subsidized child care programs and who require child care while they are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seeking permanent housing 2. Seeking employment, or involved in employment activity if Working Connections Child Care is not immediately available through no fault of the parent 3. Attending appointments for medical/mental health care, substance abuse, violence avoidance, legal appointments, or other social services as needed to achieve stability 4. Requesting to reduce parental stress that threatens the health and safety of the family unit. <p>Program is available through most of the state.</p>
Eligibility	Families must meet definition of homelessness and be involved in approved activity.
Services	Child care payment on behalf of authorized families.

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care - Homeless Child Care (HCC), <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community agencies contracted for the authorization duties2. Community Service Offices (CSOs)3. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)4. Resource and Referral Agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care - Seasonal Child Care (SCC)
Brief Description	Offers child care subsidies to eligible families who are seasonally employed in agriculturally related work. Goal is to provide access to licensed/certified child care so children are not exposed to hazards of agricultural work site or left in inappropriate situations while parents are involved in qualifying work activities.
Legal Authorization	45 CFR Parts 98 and 99, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), RCW 74.12.340, 74.13.985 and WAC 388-292.
Funding Source	Funded by federal block grants and state funds.
Population Served	Eligible families who are seasonally employed in agricultural work, require child care to participate in approved activities, do not qualify for TANF and have a child age 12 or younger or, a child with special needs age 18 or younger.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents are actively employed in agriculturally related work in Washington state, or in a bordering state within 40 miles of the Washington state border; 2. The primary wage earner was employed in agriculturally related work for eleven months or less with any one employer in the previous 12 months. 3. The family's adjusted monthly income, averaged for the previous 12 months, is at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level for that size of family. 4. 50% or more of a family's earned income for the previous 12 months is derived from agriculturally related work. 5. The parent(s) agree to participate in the cost of child care by making a monthly co-payment.
Services	Child care payment on behalf of authorized families.

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care - Seasonal Child Care (SCC), <i>Continued</i>
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community agencies contracted to authorize seasonal child care2. Community Service Offices (CSOs)3. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care - 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

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% Federal Incentives: 13% State: 21%
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 or Medicaid; continuation of services; interstate referral; or application for nonassistance services if not receiving services from another state.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative Support Order Establishment 2. Full Enforcement or Collection Services 3. Responsible Parent Locate Services 4. Support Order Modification 5. Medical Enforcement 6. Paternity Establishment 7. Payment Processing Services Only

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services, <i>Continued</i>
<i>Services, Continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Electronic Funds Transfer/Electronic Data Interchange for Employers 9. Electronic Funds Transfer for Parents 10. Post-secondary Educational Support 11. Tribal Support Services 12. Employer Information
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TANF/WorkFirst 2. Courts 3. Prosecuting Attorneys 4. ESA's Community Services Division 5. DSHS Children's Administration's Division of Children and Family Services 6. Washington State Support Registry 7. Medicaid agency 8. State Tribal Relations Unit 9. Department of Health 10. Department of Corrections 11. Employment Security Department 12. Department of Labor and Industries 13. Department of Revenue 14. Department of Licensing 15. Internal Revenue Service 16. U.S. Department of Justice 17. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service 18. Head Start 19. U.S. Department of Defense 20. Hospitals 21. Community-Based Organizations

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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); 2. State Family Assistance (SFA); 3. Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA); or 4. 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 Development2. Low-income/emergency housing3. Food banks4. Charitable agencies5. Community medical centers6. 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 go 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 who are not eligible for the federal Food Stamp Program.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.120, Immigrants – Food assistance.
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, August 1996.
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. Children and Family Services 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	Federal food benefits are paid directly by USDA to client through an EBT card. The State's administrative costs for the program are funded by both federal and state funds.
Population Served	Households with incomes at or below 130% of the Federal Poverty Level.
Eligibility	<p>Households with incomes at or below 130% of the Federal Poverty Level.</p> <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 meeting certain criteria; (b) Be residents of Washington; (c) Participate in Food Stamp Employment & Training requirements (this requirement currently only applies to residents in King County); 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 SSI; (c) The household has gross income at or below 130% of the federal poverty level; or (d) 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; or III. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) for four months after initial DCA issuance.

Program Descriptions

Title	Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP), <i>Continued</i>
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 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.
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 programs 2. School lunch programs 3. Low-income housing 4. Food banks 5. Children and Family Services 6. Community medical centers 7. Senior outreach 8. Charitable agencies

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 and have dependents in King County only. 2. Age 18 to 50 Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) are exempt from federal participation requirements statewide. ABAWDS with individual exemptions may volunteer for E&T services. Participation in job search and educational components are subject to space availability.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Food Stamp Program applicants or recipients who are not receiving other types of assistance and are <i>not exempt</i> under 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.

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T), <i>Continued</i>
Eligibility, <i>Continued</i>	<p>2. For ABAWDs, the 3-month time limit does not apply if the person meets any one of the exemptions in section 1 above or if the person is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Exempt by federal waiver; (b) Unable to participate due to lack of E&T services; (c) Pregnancy; (d) Under 18 or over 49 years of age; or (e) Eligible for the 15% exemption rule.
Services	<p>Employment and training services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job search; 2. Basic education; and 3. Referral to job openings.
Linkages	<p>Same as those for the TANF program. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment Security Department, for job search activities. 2. Contractors in some regions to develop work sites for: <ul 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. Casework 5. 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 agencies 2. Community mental health agencies 3. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation 4. Social Security Administration 5. Food banks 6. Housing shelters 7. 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 who appear to be eligible and are applying for Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.
Legal Authorization	Medicaid eligibility authorized by OBRA of 1990 (P.L. 101-508), 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 the social services administration 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	Naturalization Assistance Services
Brief Description	Provides services that prepare low-income refugees and legal immigrants for U.S. citizenship testing.
Legal Authorization	45 CFR 400.152, 400.155 and RCW 74.08A.130.
Funding Source	Federal: 32% State: 68%
Population Served	Refugees and legal immigrants who are within two years or less of their eligibility to become a naturalized citizen.
Eligibility	Refugees and 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. Naturalization preparation training and instruction, including American history, civics, and English; 3. Payment of fees for the United States Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) application for naturalization; 4. Assistance in completing the USCIS naturalization application form; and 5. Assistance in obtaining test or fee waivers, when appropriate.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Homeland Security (formerly INS) United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) 2. Community-based organizations 3. City of Seattle 4. Seattle Housing Authority 5. Northwest Immigration Rights Project 6. Northwest Justice Project 7. Social Security Administration

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA)
Brief Description	Provides cash and medical assistance for newly arrived refugees.
Legal Authorization	CFR 400.45 - 400.69; 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, and 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 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. 5. Refugee youth identified by the Office of Refugee Resettlement as Refugee Unaccompanied Minors.

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance (RCA/RMA), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cash assistance for food, clothing, and shelter.2. Medical assistance.3. Health Screening4. Unaccompanied Minor Program
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Voluntary resettlement agencies2. Mutual assistance associations3. Community employment providers4. Low-income housing5. Food banks6. Community medical centers7. Charitable agencies8. Workforce development councils9. Public Health Departments10. Other local agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee and Immigrant Social Services
Brief Description	Provides services for refugees and immigrants, primarily through community-based agencies, to help refugees and immigrants become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; CFR 400.70 – 400.82, 400.140 – 400.156, RCW 74.08A.100.
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds with a supplement of state funding for individuals not eligible for federal funding.
Population Served	Refugees, and legal immigrants.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees and legal immigrants 2. Amerasians, victims of trafficking, Cubans, and Haitians are eligible, although they do not have refugee status. 3. Must meet low-income financial criteria.

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee and Immigrant Social Services, <i>Continued</i>
Services	<p>The Refugee Immigrant Assistance (RIA) Section 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 placement services 2. Employment training 3. English language training 4. Information and referral 5. Case management services 6. Refugee foster care 7. Mental health services
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. Citizenship and Immigration 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 12. Low Income Housing 13. Food Banks

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% Mix of State and 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.2. Immigrant recipients of SFA are not eligible for medical assistance. However SFA recipients may be eligible for Alien Emergency Medical program if they have a medical emergency that meets certain eligibility requirements. They are eligible for WorkFirst services.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 housing2. Food banks3. Children and family services4. Community medical centers5. Charitable organizations

Program Descriptions

Title	Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP)
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	<p>The combined programs serve separate populations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mandatory Income Level (MIL) – persons who received state aid in 1973 that converted to federal SSI in January 1974; 2. Individuals with an Ineligible Spouse – SSI recipients whose spouse is not eligible for SSI in their own right; and 3. Developmentally Disabled – persons who meet Social Security disability criteria, 4. SSI recipients who are Aged and Blind; and 5. Certain foster children receiving SSI.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security Administration (SSA) determines SSI eligibility and administers the program. Washington has chosen state administration of the state supplement and provides SSP to only those determined SSI eligible by SSA. 2. Must meet resource limit of \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple (not all resources are counted).

Program Descriptions

	Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MIL SSP varies by individual and federal requirement. 2. SSI individuals with an ineligible spouse aged or blind SSP is \$46 per month. 3. Developmentally disabled SSP varies by individual and client need. 4. Foster child SSP varies by individual need. 5. The state supplement for a SSI beneficiary residing in a medical institution is \$11.62. 6. Automatic eligibility for categorically needy medical coverage.
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Senior citizens centers 3. Ongoing Additional Requirements 4. Food banks 5. Developmental disability programs 6. Congregate care facilities 7. Adult family homes 8. Nursing homes 9. Medical facilities 10. Mental health centers 11. Other community charitable and social service agencies

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 to families who need to work, look for work, prepare for work or get a better job. (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. 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

<p>Title</p>	<p>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), <i>Continued</i></p>
<p>Eligibility Continued</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. 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). 4. Teen parents must meet all TANF eligibility requirements, be living in an approved living situation, and must be attending high school. When not living in an approved living situation, the child of the teen is opened on TANF as a child-only case. 5. 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. 6. Families must be Washington residents and not living in a public institution (with some exceptions). 7. All eligible family members must have a Social Security Number or cooperate in obtaining one. 8. 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. 9. Adults and certain teens must participate in WorkFirst program work or work activities for up to 40 hours a week. There are a few exceptions to participation requirements.

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 80.36.410, Washington Telephone Assistance Program – Findings.
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 the Community Service Voice Mail program.
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 Service Voice Mail program, eligibility lasts for the remainder of the year referred, plus one additional state fiscal year.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once-a-year waiver of deposit for local service. 2. A one-time-per-address 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.

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. Universal Service Administration Company (providing federal funds, which pays 50% of client telephone connection fees once per address 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, get better 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	May be funded by a federal block grant and/or 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 twelve months, 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.9. Local Planning Areas.

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF), <i>Continued</i>
Services	<p>Services While Working</p> <p>10. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training).</p> <p>11. Re-employment services following job loss.</p> <p>Services While Looking for Work</p> <p>12. Targeted job search services and supports (e.g., help with transportation).</p> <p>13. Job search services (e.g., job search workshops, job leads, and access to resource rooms, phone banks, and job fairs).</p> <p>14. Part-time language training for limited-English proficient participants in job search.</p> <p>15. 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>16. Short-term subsidized employment, Community Jobs, for participants who leave job search without finding unsubsidized work.</p> <p>17. 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 8. Refugee and Immigrant Community Based Organizations 9. Local Planning Areas

Basic Food Program

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Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program

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

1. **The federally-funded (FSP) and state-funded Basic Food Program (FAP) 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 Stamps (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).

Highlights:

- **The average monthly Basic Food Program caseload increased to 220,120 cases in SFY 2004**, from 192,323 cases in SFY 2003. **The average payment per case in SFY 2004 was \$168.66.**
- **The proportion of the state population who received the Basic Food Program in SFY 2004 increased to 7.3%** compared to 6.6% in SFY 2003.
- **A majority of cases in SFY 2004 received the Basic Food Program through the federally-funded Basic Food Program Only (98.8%).** Another 0.9% are mixed federally-funded and state-funded, and only 0.4% are state-funded only.
- **WASHCAP began in December 2001 to make access to the Basic Food Program easier.** As of June 2004, 36,972 or 16% 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 6.3% for FFY 2004 (October 2003 – September 2004), which is approximately 0.4% below the sanction threshold.
- **Most Basic Food Program recipients in SFY 2004 were female (56.2%), white (61.7%) and were never married (23.2%).** The **median age** of adults was **39.0 years.**

Basic Food Program

Selected Basic Food Program Characteristics SFY 2003 and SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	192,323 (174,518 – 206,112)	220,120 (206,853 – 232,065)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	403,525 (371,672 – 427,314)	451,509 (427,802 – 473,845)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	222,484 (202,071 – 238,618)	254,371 (239,473 – 268,942)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	181,041 (169,601 – 188,950)	197,138 (188,329 – 204,903)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	6.6%	7.3%
State Population¹	6,098,300	6,167,800
Children as a Percent of Recipients	44.9%	43.7%
Average Persons Per Case	2.1	2.1
Average Children Per Case	0.9	0.9
Average Children Per Adult	0.8	0.8
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$165.60 (\$157.14 - \$169.30)	\$168.66 (\$164.94 - \$171.00)

¹ OFM, 2004 Population Trends for Washington State

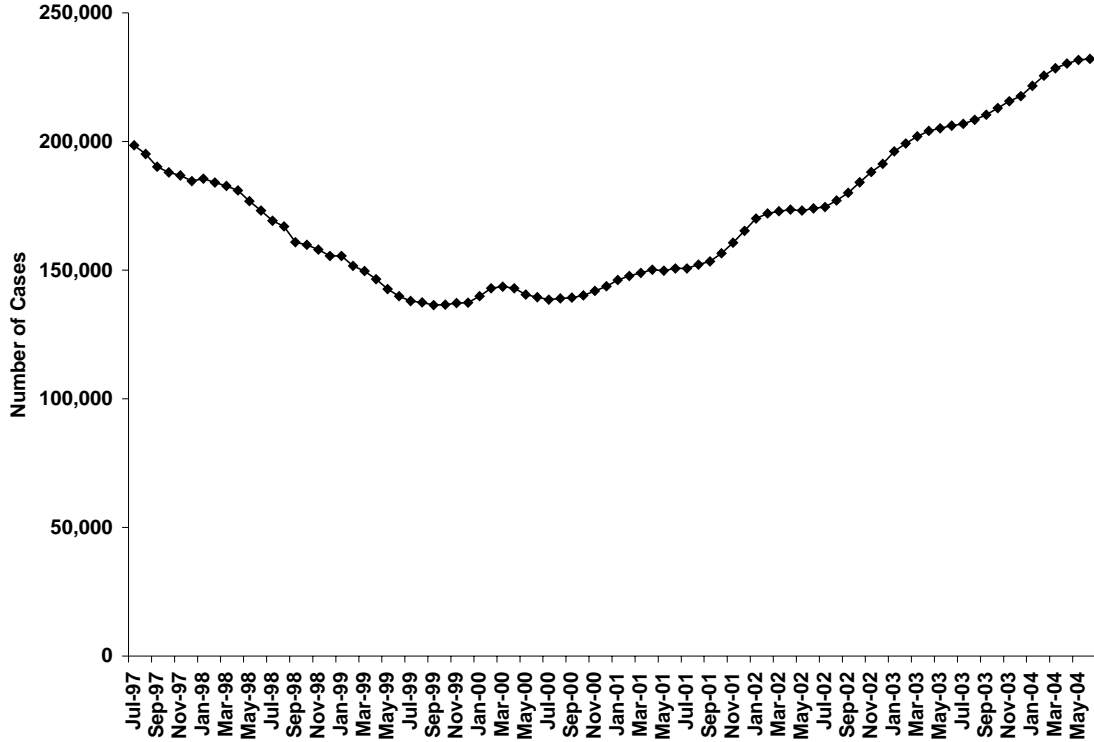
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program(FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



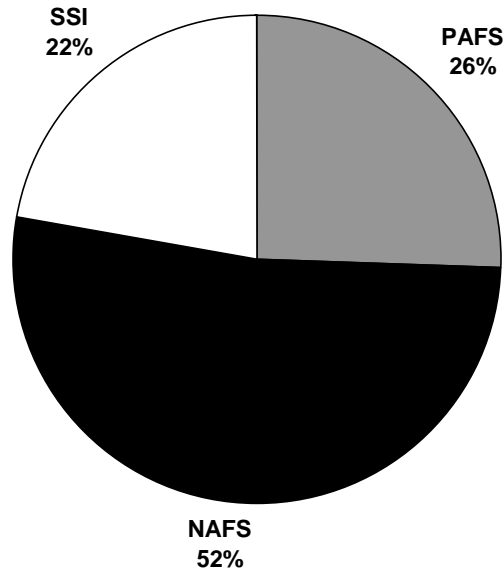
	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	206,853	427,802	\$34,375,259.23	\$166.18
August	208,419	429,913	\$34,553,887.93	\$165.79
September	210,353	433,208	\$34,694,739.56	\$164.94
October	212,965	436,627	\$36,129,588.88	\$169.65
November	215,674	442,284	\$36,615,960.99	\$169.77
December	217,629	446,854	\$37,213,788.51	\$171.00
January	221,619	455,534	\$37,367,005.00	\$168.61
February	225,531	461,989	\$38,444,025.35	\$170.46
March	228,430	467,562	\$38,958,227.37	\$170.55
April	230,238	469,801	\$39,165,843.98	\$170.11
May	231,664	472,693	\$39,164,713.92	\$169.06
June	232,065	473,845	\$38,947,810.76	\$167.83
Mo. Avg	220,120	451,509	\$37,135,904.29	\$168.66

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program(FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Type, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

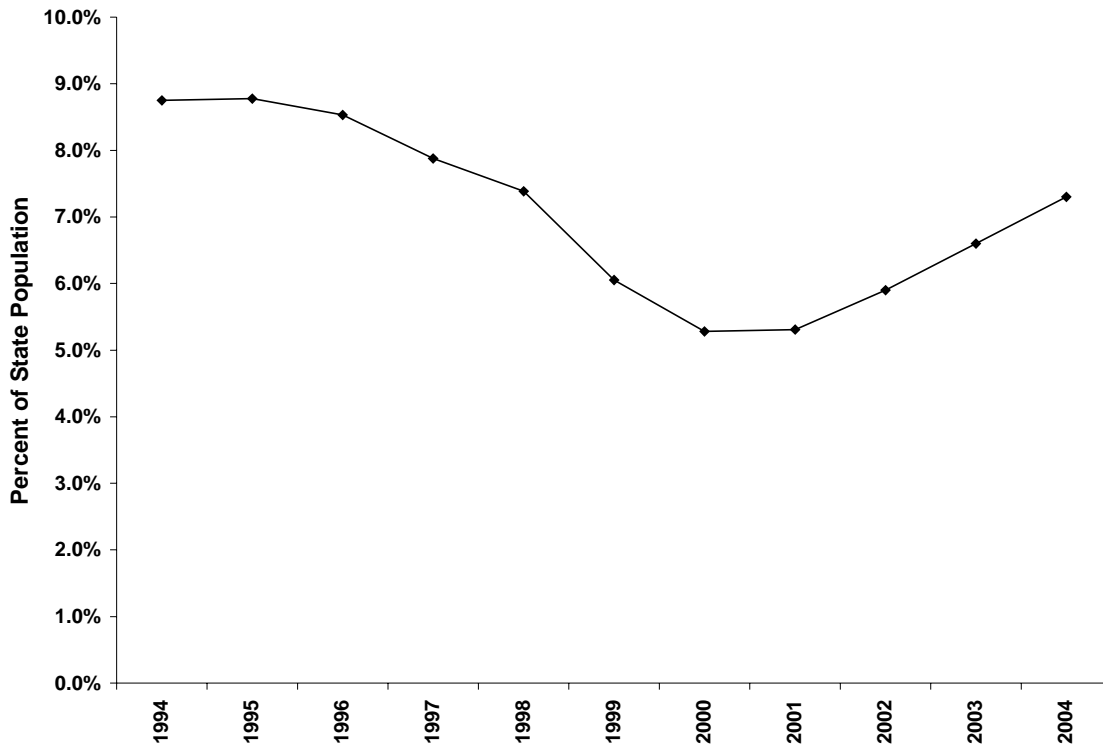


	Caseload	Public Assistance		Non-Public Assistance		SSI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	206,853	54,253	26.2%	106,188	51.3%	46,412	22.4%
August	208,419	54,279	26.0%	106,863	51.3%	47,277	22.7%
September	210,353	54,266	25.8%	108,179	51.4%	47,908	22.8%
October	212,965	54,238	25.5%	110,189	51.7%	48,538	22.8%
November	215,674	54,665	25.3%	112,006	51.9%	49,003	22.7%
December	217,629	55,598	25.5%	112,742	51.8%	49,289	22.6%
January	221,619	56,778	25.6%	115,403	52.1%	49,438	22.3%
February	225,531	58,076	25.8%	117,870	52.3%	49,585	22.0%
March	228,430	58,195	25.5%	120,226	52.6%	50,009	21.9%
April	230,238	58,710	25.5%	121,216	52.6%	50,312	21.9%
May	231,664	58,405	25.2%	122,896	53.0%	50,363	21.7%
June	232,065	57,927	25.0%	123,656	53.3%	50,482	21.8%
Average	220,120	56,283	25.6%	114,786	52.1%	49,051	22.3%

Note: NAFS stands for Non-Assistance Food Stamps, PAFS stands for Public Assistance Food Stamps, SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Average Monthly Basic Food Program Caseload As a Percent of State Population, SFY 1994 to SFY 2004



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Participating Persons	Statewide Population ¹	Percent of State Population
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%
2003	403,525	6,098,300	6.6%
2004	451,509	6,167,800	7.3%

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

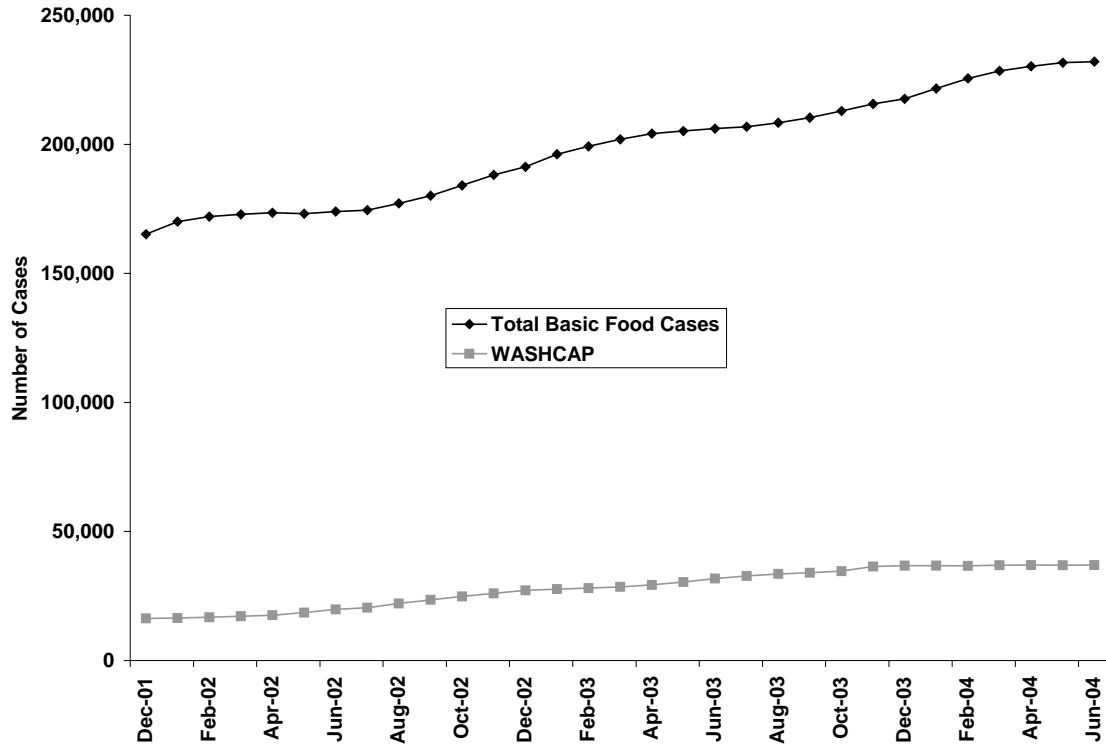
¹ Source: OFM 2003 Population Trends.

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload Receiving Assistance Through WASHCAP December 2001 Through SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Month	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	206,853	32,764	15.8%	\$2,996,051.00	\$91.44
August	208,419	33,534	16.1%	\$3,052,931.00	\$91.04
September	210,353	34,030	16.2%	\$3,088,065.00	\$90.75
October	212,965	34,603	16.2%	\$3,385,095.00	\$97.83
November	215,674	36,464	16.9%	\$3,565,051.00	\$97.77
December	217,629	36,745	16.9%	\$3,587,420.00	\$97.63
January '03	221,619	36,750	16.6%	\$3,417,967.00	\$93.01
February	225,531	36,670	16.3%	\$3,215,406.00	\$87.68
March	228,430	36,879	16.1%	\$3,239,791.00	\$87.85
April	230,238	36,957	16.1%	\$3,229,064.00	\$87.37
May	231,664	36,940	15.9%	\$3,223,606.00	\$87.27
June	232,065	36,972	15.9%	\$3,222,440.00	\$87.16
Mo. Average	220,120	35,776	16.3%	\$3,268,573.92	\$91.40

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program(FAP). The WASHCAP program began in November 2001 with 8 cases. For reporting purposes, the chart shows data beginning in December 2001.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload Receiving FSP and FAP, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Caseload	FSP ONLY		BOTH FSP & FAP		FAP ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	206,853	204,412	98.8%	1,728	0.8%	713	0.3%
August	208,419	205,915	98.8%	1,770	0.8%	734	0.4%
September	210,353	207,836	98.8%	1,770	0.8%	747	0.4%
October	212,965	210,408	98.8%	1,811	0.9%	746	0.4%
November	215,674	213,020	98.8%	1,904	0.9%	750	0.3%
December	217,629	214,864	98.7%	1,997	0.9%	768	0.4%
January	221,619	218,751	98.7%	2,088	0.9%	780	0.4%
February	225,531	222,613	98.7%	2,125	0.9%	793	0.4%
March	228,430	225,453	98.7%	2,155	0.9%	822	0.4%
April	230,238	227,272	98.7%	2,144	0.9%	822	0.4%
May	231,664	228,749	98.7%	2,112	0.9%	803	0.3%
June	232,065	229,130	98.7%	2,119	0.9%	816	0.4%
Mo. Avg	220,120	217,369	98.8%	1,977	0.9%	775	0.4%

	FAP Caseload	State Expenditures on FAP Cases	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case
July	2,441	\$245,039.76	\$100.38
August	2,504	\$257,231.98	\$102.73
September	2,517	\$260,890.62	\$103.65
October	2,557	\$264,386.01	\$103.40
November	2,654	\$275,279.30	\$103.72
December	2,765	\$287,558.42	\$104.00
January	2,868	\$297,386.61	\$103.69
February	2,918	\$307,709.45	\$105.45
March	2,977	\$316,969.80	\$106.47
April	2,966	\$310,074.18	\$104.54
May	2,915	\$303,894.17	\$104.25
June	2,935	\$299,651.48	\$102.10
Mo. Avg	2,751	\$285,505.98	\$103.70

Note: FSP is the Federal Food Stamp Program, FAP is Washington State's Basic Food Program For Legal Immigrants. Some households have a member receiving federal food assistance and a member receiving food assistance through the state; these cases are considered mixed FSP and FAP cases and are rolled into the combined FAP caseload number. In April 2003, the majority of FAP recipients were switched from state to federally funded benefits under a provision of the Farm Bill.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	1,243	0.5%	2,989	0.6%
Colfax Branch Office	838	0.4%	1,996	0.4%
Davenport	261	0.1%	634	0.1%
Mattawa	405	0.2%	1,026	0.2%
Moses Lake	3,383	1.5%	8,593	1.8%
Newport	653	0.3%	1,581	0.3%
Okanogan	2,029	0.9%	4,464	0.9%
Othello	747	0.3%	1,900	0.4%
Republic	628	0.3%	1,631	0.3%
Spokane North	7,318	3.2%	17,613	3.7%
Spokane Southwest	5,112	2.2%	9,631	2.0%
Spokane Valley	5,850	2.5%	13,821	2.9%
Tri County – Colville	1,712	0.7%	4,293	0.9%
Wenatchee	3,637	1.6%	8,005	1.7%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	33,816	14.6%	78,177	16.5%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	928	0.4%	2,013	0.4%
Kennewick	4,055	1.7%	10,147	2.1%
Pasco	2,700	1.2%	6,931	1.5%
Sunnyside	2,849	1.2%	8,420	1.8%
Walla Walla	2,096	0.9%	4,846	1.0%
Wapato	2,838	1.2%	8,040	1.7%
Yakima	7,362	3.2%	17,567	3.7%
Region 2 Call Center	153	0.1%	435	0.1%
Region 2 Total	22,981	9.9%	58,399	12.3%
Region 3				
Alderwood	3,777	1.6%	8,131	1.7%
Bellingham	6,304	2.7%	13,701	2.9%
Everett	6,118	2.6%	13,808	2.9%
Friday Harbor	111	0.0%	204	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	4,412	1.9%	10,020	2.1%
Oak Harbor	1,107	0.5%	2,538	0.5%
Skykomish Valley	2,051	0.9%	4,363	0.9%
Smokey Point	3,485	1.5%	7,755	1.6%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	27,365	11.8%	60,520	12.8%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	909	0.4%	2,732	0.6%
Belltown	4,438	1.9%	5,419	1.1%
Burien	4,388	1.9%	10,018	2.1%
Capitol Hill	3,576	1.5%	5,773	1.2%
Federal Way	3,764	1.6%	9,206	1.9%
King Eastside	3,385	1.5%	7,159	1.5%
King North/Ballard	4,941	2.1%	8,760	1.8%
King South/Kent	5,740	2.5%	13,742	2.9%
Rainier	3,487	1.5%	8,084	1.7%
Renton	3,887	1.7%	9,035	1.9%
West Seattle	2,345	1.0%	5,021	1.1%
Region 4 Call Center	158	0.1%	384	0.1%
Region 4 Total	41,018	17.7%	85,333	18.0%
Region 5				
Bremerton	5,166	2.2%	11,601	2.4%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	3,657	1.6%	11,092	2.3%
Pierce South	10,643	4.6%	21,280	4.5%
Puyallup	7,205	3.1%	17,147	3.6%
Region 5 Call Center	79	0.0%	190	0.0%
Region 5 Total	26,750	11.5%	61,310	12.9%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	3,226	1.4%	7,105	1.5%
Chehalis	3,321	1.4%	7,841	1.7%
Columbia River	12,850	5.5%	31,330	6.6%
Forks	565	0.2%	1,271	0.3%
Goldendale	506	0.2%	1,194	0.3%
Kelso	5,149	2.2%	11,711	2.5%
Long Beach	533	0.2%	1,070	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	5,333	2.3%	11,895	2.5%
Port Angeles	1,697	0.7%	3,517	0.7%
Port Townsend	822	0.4%	1,554	0.3%
Shelton	1,891	0.8%	4,348	0.9%
South Bend	457	0.2%	1,048	0.2%
Stevenson	414	0.2%	868	0.2%
White Salmon	408	0.2%	1,037	0.2%
Region 6 Call Center	14	0.0%	40	0.0%
Region 6 Total – Without WASHCAP	37,186	16.0%	37,186	16.0%
WASHCAP	31,686	13.7%	31,685	6.7%
Region 6 Total – With WASHCAP	68,872	29.7%	117,514	24.8%

Note: The WASHCAP office is part of Region 6 but includes cases from around the state who receive assistance from this office.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
HCS Offices				
Aberdeen	291	0.1%	307	0.1%
Alderwood	257	0.1%	302	0.1%
Bellingham	288	0.1%	320	0.1%
Bremerton	318	0.1%	345	0.1%
Chehalis	155	0.1%	163	0.0%
Clarkston	57	0.0%	58	0.0%
Colville	260	0.1%	272	0.1%
Ellensburg	19	0.0%	19	0.0%
Everett	524	0.2%	620	0.1%
Holgate	3,058	1.3%	3,517	0.7%
Kelso	192	0.1%	203	0.0%
Moses Lake	198	0.1%	227	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	164	0.1%	179	0.0%
Oak Harbor	46	0.0%	47	0.0%
Okanogan	130	0.1%	139	0.0%
Pacific	92	0.0%	99	0.0%
Pasco	338	0.1%	385	0.1%
Port Angeles	165	0.1%	170	0.0%
Puyallup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish	114	0.0%	118	0.0%
Smokey Point	157	0.1%	170	0.0%
Spokane	1,348	0.6%	1,510	0.3%
Sunnyside	66	0.0%	72	0.0%
Tacoma	1,386	0.6%	1,548	0.3%
Toppenish-Wapato	44	0.0%	47	0.0%
Tumwater	396	0.2%	416	0.1%
Vancouver	536	0.2%	627	0.1%
Walla Walla	170	0.1%	185	0.0%
Wenatchee	209	0.1%	228	0.0%
Yakima-Ellensburg	285	0.1%	299	0.1%
<i>HCS Office Total</i>	11,263	4.9%	12,592	2.7%
State Total	232,065	100.0%	473,845	100.0%

Note: A number of Basic Food Program cases receive services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of an Economic Services Administration Community Service Division (CSD) Community Service Office (CSO).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By County of Residence, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	857	0.4%	2,105	0.4%
Asotin	1,388	0.6%	3,047	0.6%
Benton	5,127	2.2%	11,935	2.5%
Chelan	3,310	1.4%	6,673	1.4%
Clallam	2,839	1.2%	5,360	1.1%
Clark	14,956	6.4%	33,538	7.1%
Columbia	149	0.1%	290	0.1%
Cowlitz	6,103	2.6%	12,608	2.7%
Douglas	955	0.4%	2,103	0.4%
Ferry	547	0.2%	1,143	0.2%
Franklin	2,957	1.3%	7,152	1.5%
Garfield	65	0.0%	152	0.0%
Grant	4,377	1.9%	10,225	2.2%
Grays Harbor	4,283	1.8%	8,293	1.8%
Island	1,482	0.6%	3,071	0.6%
Jefferson	979	0.4%	1,723	0.4%
King	53,564	23.1%	98,535	20.8%
Kitsap	6,726	2.9%	13,157	2.8%
Kittitas	1,064	0.5%	2,154	0.5%
Klickitat	1,092	0.5%	2,401	0.5%
Lewis	3,917	1.7%	8,465	1.8%
Lincoln	357	0.2%	809	0.2%
Mason	2,285	1.0%	4,732	1.0%
Okanogan	2,527	1.1%	5,182	1.1%
Pacific	1,219	0.5%	2,313	0.5%
Pend Oreille	839	0.4%	1,756	0.4%
Pierce	26,800	11.5%	55,005	11.6%
San Juan	214	0.1%	370	0.1%
Skagit	4,998	2.2%	10,438	2.2%
Skamania	458	0.2%	889	0.2%
Snohomish	18,840	8.1%	37,472	7.9%
Spokane	22,368	9.6%	45,270	9.6%
Stevens	2,074	0.9%	4,649	1.0%
Thurston	6,787	2.9%	13,350	2.8%
Wahkiakum	108	0.0%	221	0.0%
Walla Walla	2,425	1.0%	5,121	1.1%
Whatcom	7,514	3.2%	14,917	3.1%
Whitman	958	0.4%	2,117	0.4%
Yakima	14,557	6.3%	35,104	7.4%
State Total	232,065	100.0%	473,845	100.0%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Error Rate FFY 1990 to FFY 2003

Source: ESA - Quality Assurance

Federal FY	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	Tolerance ¹	Difference ²
1990	9.7	10.1	10.8	0.7
1991	10.8	11.2	10.3	-0.9
1992	10.9	11.7	10.7	-1.0
1993	8.2	9.3	10.8	1.5
1994	8.9	9.7	10.3	0.6
1995	8.3	8.5	9.7	1.2
1996	10.4	11.3	9.2	-2.1
1997	14.0	14.6	9.8	-4.8
1998	14.1	15.6	10.7	-4.9
1999	7.6	8.6	9.9	1.3
2000	7.2	8.2	8.9	0.7
2001	8.1	8.5	8.7	0.2
2002	7.8	8.2	8.3	0.1
2003	6.2	6.3	6.6	0.4

Note: Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2004 data is not yet available.

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

² The difference is calculated by subtracting the Official State Error Rate from the federally determined tolerance level. Positive numbers mean that the State's Official Error Rate is below tolerance and is not subject to sanction status. Negative numbers mean that the State's Official Error Rate is above tolerance and the state is subject to sanction status.

Information about the Basic Food Program Error Rate:

Each month, a number of Basic Food cases are randomly selected for federal quality control review. The findings on all cases are reported monthly to the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), part of the US Department of Agriculture, which administers the Food Stamp Program. After 12 months of reviews are reported, the data collected is considered statistically valid. These findings, along with a regression rate (based on federal differences and the number of completions) determined by FNS, comprise the state's official error rate. The error rates of all states are used to determine the national payment error rate.

The state's payment error rate is compared to the national error rate and is used to determine if the state is in sanction status or is eligible for bonus monies as either one of the best in the nation or one of the most improved. A state will be in sanction status if it exceeds the federal requirement for at least 2 consecutive years.

Determining sanctions is a two-step process. First, the lower boundary of the state's error rate at 95% confidence interval is determined and compared to 105% of the national payment error rate. (Example: An error rate of 8.5% may have a tolerance level of +/- .5%. This means that there is a 95% chance that the error rate falls between 8% and 9%. The lower boundary of 8% is compared to 105% of the federal rate. If the federal error rate is 7.75%, the rate used would be 7.75 x 1.05, or 8.1375%. In this example, the state's lower boundary error rate of 8% is less than 105% of the federal error rate, or 8.1375%, so there is no sanction.) If the state's lower boundary is above the adjusted federal rate, then the second step, determining the sanction amount, is computed. To compute this, determine the difference between the state's error rate and 6%. (This figure of 6% is constant.) Multiply that difference by the value of all allotments issued during the federal fiscal year, and multiply this by 10%. That is the amount of the potential sanction for one year.

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

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Client Demographics, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (473,845)		All Adults (268,942)		All Children (204,903)	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Gender						
Female	266,292	56.2%	165,048	61.4%	101,244	49.4%
Male	207,531	43.8%	103,883	38.6%	103,648	50.6%
Unknown	22	0.0%	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
Race						
White	292,171	61.7%	182,015	67.7%	110,156	53.8%
Hispanic	66,380	14.0%	23,947	8.9%	42,433	20.7%
Black	41,431	8.7%	22,196	8.3%	19,235	9.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	22,510	4.8%	15,273	5.7%	7,237	3.5%
Native American	16,678	3.5%	9,965	3.7%	6,713	3.3%
Unknown	34,675	7.3%	15,546	5.8%	19,129	9.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	28,342	6.0%	28,342	10.5%	N/A	N/A
Married	60,144	12.7%	60,144	22.4%	N/A	N/A
Never Married	109,719	23.2%	109,719	40.8%	N/A	N/A
Divorced	54,752	11.6%	54,752	20.4%	N/A	N/A
Widow	13,006	2.7%	13,006	4.8%	N/A	N/A
Unknown	2,979	0.6%	2,979	1.1%	N/A	N/A
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	430,466	90.8%	236,550	88.0%	193,916	94.6%
Resident Alien	42,427	9.0%	31,761	11.8%	10,666	5.2%
U.S. National	952	0.2%	631	0.2%	321	0.2%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	197,615	41.7%	0	0.0%	197,615	96.4%
17 Years Old	7,288	1.5%	0	0.0%	7,288	3.6%
18 Years Old	7,089	1.5%	7,089	2.6%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	11,840	2.5%	11,840	4.4%	0	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	60,546	12.8%	60,546	22.5%	0	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	59,640	12.6%	59,640	22.2%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	55,915	11.8%	55,915	20.8%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	23,464	5.0%	23,464	8.7%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	11,131	2.3%	11,131	4.1%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	11,124	2.3%	11,124	4.1%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	28,193	5.9%	28,193	10.5%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		N/A		8.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		N/A		8.0 Years Old	
Mean Age of Adults	41.5 Years Old		41.5 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Adults	39.0 Years Old		39.0 Years Old		N/A	

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	(36,971)	Percent
Gender		
Female	22,412	60.6%
Male	14,553	39.4%
Unknown	6	0.0%
Race		
White	25,890	70.0%
Hispanic	1,535	4.2%
Black	2,673	7.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	20,377	55.1%
Native American	1,138	3.1%
Unknown	2,167	5.9%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	4,632	12.5%
Married	272	0.7%
Never Married	15,813	42.8%
Divorced	9,790	26.5%
Widow	4,824	13.0%
Unknown	1,640	4.4%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	32,495	87.9%
Resident Alien	4,396	11.9%
U.S. National	80	0.2%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	67	0.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	407	1.1%
21 – 29 Years Old	3,220	8.7%
30 – 39 Years Old	4,113	11.1%
40 – 49 Years Old	7,297	19.7%
50 – 55 Years Old	5,301	14.3%
56 – 59 Years Old	3,188	8.6%
60 – 64 Years Old	3,450	9.3%
65+ Years Old	9,928	26.9%
Mean Age of Clients	53.9 Years Old	
Median Age of Clients	53.0 Years Old	

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program(FAP).

Child Care

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Child Care

The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) was created in July 2001 to consolidate state child care responsibilities and improve the overall administration and quality of the state's child care programs. DCCEL is responsible for establishing Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) policy and procedures, licensing child care centers and family home providers, and for the overall integrity of Washington State's child care programs. Two major child care programs previously run by the Children's Administration, Seasonal and Homeless child care, were moved from Children's to the newly formed division in July 2001.

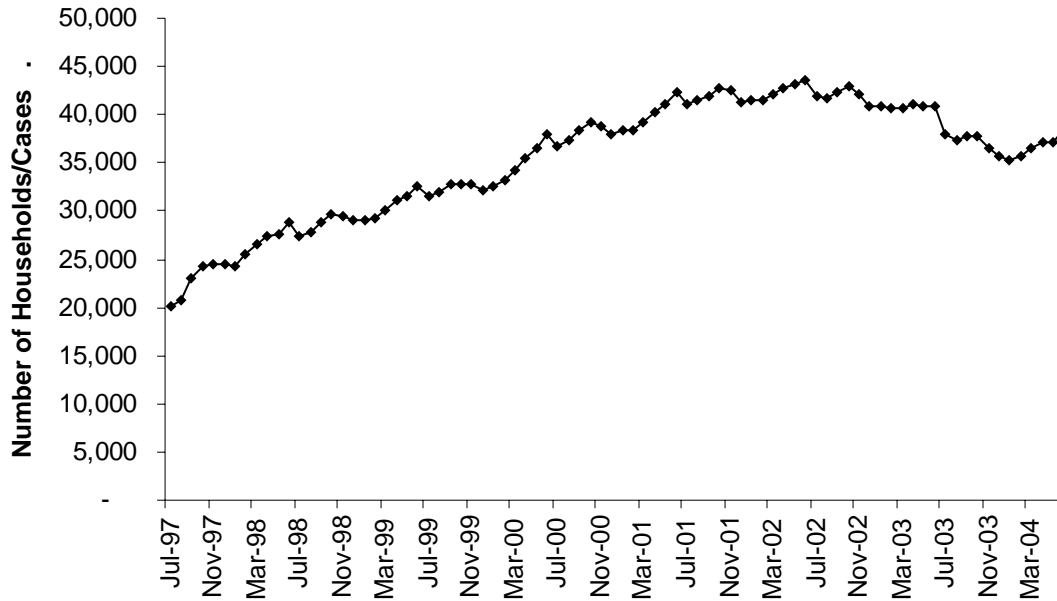
Highlights:

- **The average number of households served per month in Working Connections Child Care declined from 41,406 in SFY 2003 to 36,922 in SFY 2004. The average number of children served per month declined from 70,709 in SFY 2003 to 62,186 in SFY 2004.**
- **The percent of households served by Working Connections Child Care that are not receiving TANF benefits remained stable at 81% in SFY 2004.**
- The percent of children served by Working Connections Child Care that are cared for in a setting exempt from licensing regulations has declined steadily, **hitting a new low of 23% for non-TANF children and 20% for TANF children in SFY 2004.**
- **Center care is the most commonly used type** of care for children in Working Connections Child Care, being the only type of subsidized care used by 54% of TANF children and 46% of non-TANF children. **Overall, 47% of children using subsidized child care in SFY 2004 were only in center care, a rise from 42% in SFY 2003.**
- **The drop in use of exempt care for SFY 2004 occurred in all age categories, declining from 36% to 22% for infants, 29% to 20% for toddlers, 25% to 18% for preschoolers, and 36% to 28% for school-age children.**
- **Over half (53%) of all preschool age children in subsidized child care attended child care centers.**
- **The number of children served in the Homeless program increased from 1,479 in SFY 2003 to 2,031 in SFY 2004.**

Child Care

Working Connections Child Care Cases SFY 1998 to SFY 2004

Source: SSPS Payment History



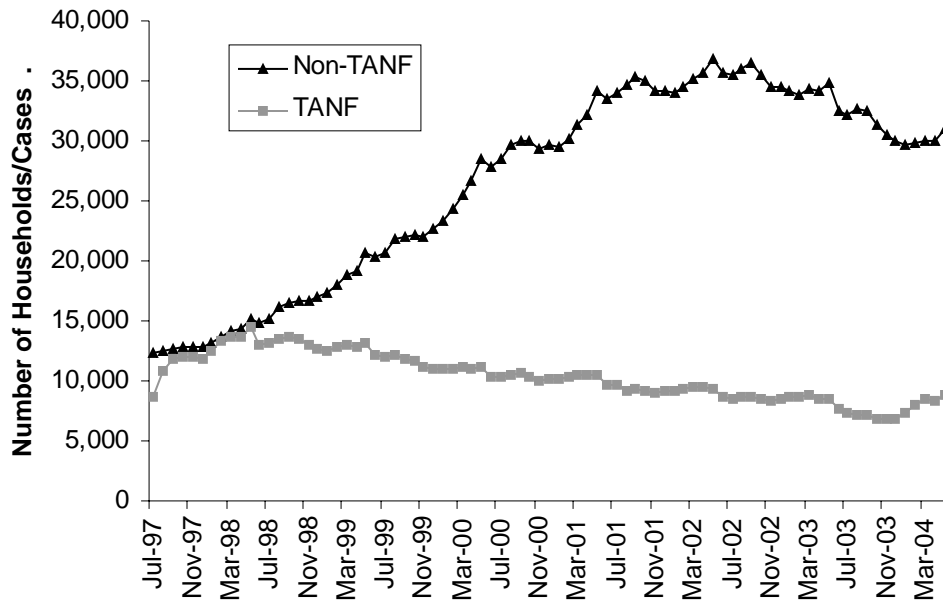
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY2003	SFY2004
July	20,166	27,342	31,597	36,634	41,077	41,815	37,956
August	20,752	27,821	31,936	37,385	41,407	41,655	37,277
September	23,080	28,940	32,893	38,453	41,948	42,370	37,703
October	24,299	29,635	32,907	39,135	42,776	43,028	37,835
November	24,489	29,601	32,898	38,904	42,443	42,127	36,564
December	24,491	29,085	32,126	37,964	41,278	40,820	35,620
January	24,334	28,991	32,665	38,381	41,472	40,912	35,245
February	25,453	29,198	33,287	38,448	41,482	40,761	35,596
March	26,609	30,227	34,290	39,195	42,086	40,692	36,557
April	27,334	31,162	35,548	40,320	42,836	41,020	37,183
May	27,599	31,500	36,596	40,996	43,198	40,770	37,215
June	28,928	32,715	37,942	42,375	43,644	40,746	38,317
Monthly Avg.	24,795	29,685	33,724	39,016	42,137	41,393	36,922

Note: Cases are unduplicated based on information from the name, date of birth and social security fields.

Child Care

Working Connections Child Care Cases by TANF Status SFY 1998 to SFY 2004

Source: SSPS Payment File



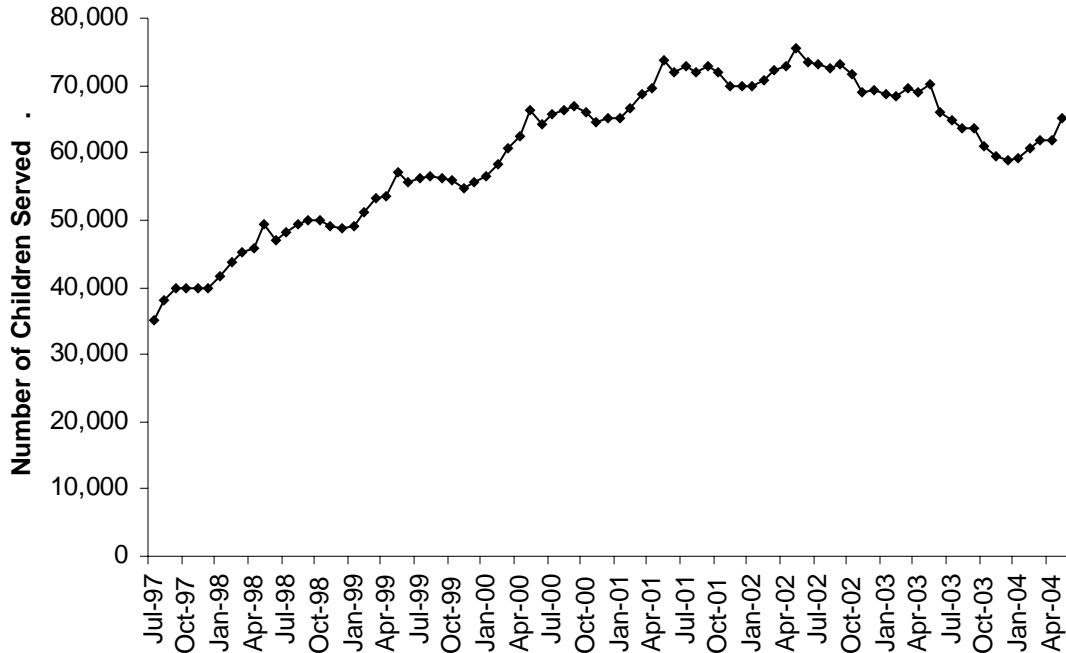
	Total	TANF		Non-TANF	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	37,956	7,739	19.2%	32,532	80.8%
August	37,277	7,332	18.6%	32,109	81.4%
September	37,703	7,117	17.9%	32,622	82.1%
October	37,835	7,169	18.0%	32,552	82.0%
November	36,564	6,895	18.1%	31,292	81.9%
December	35,620	6,819	18.3%	30,429	81.7%
January	35,245	6,878	18.7%	29,948	81.3%
February	35,596	7,364	19.9%	29,612	80.1%
March	36,557	8,042	21.2%	29,850	78.8%
April	37,183	8,426	21.9%	30,041	78.1%
May	37,215	8,387	21.8%	30,006	78.2%
June	38,317	8,805	22.1%	31,029	77.9%
Monthly Avg.	36,922	7,581	19.6%	31,002	80.4%

Note: Cases are unduplicated based on information from the name, date of birth and social security fields. The sum of TANF and non-TANF cases will be greater than the total number of cases because some cases may be coded both as TANF and non-TANF cases.

Child Care

Children Served by Working Connections Child Care SFY 1998 to SFY 2004

Source: SSPS Payment File



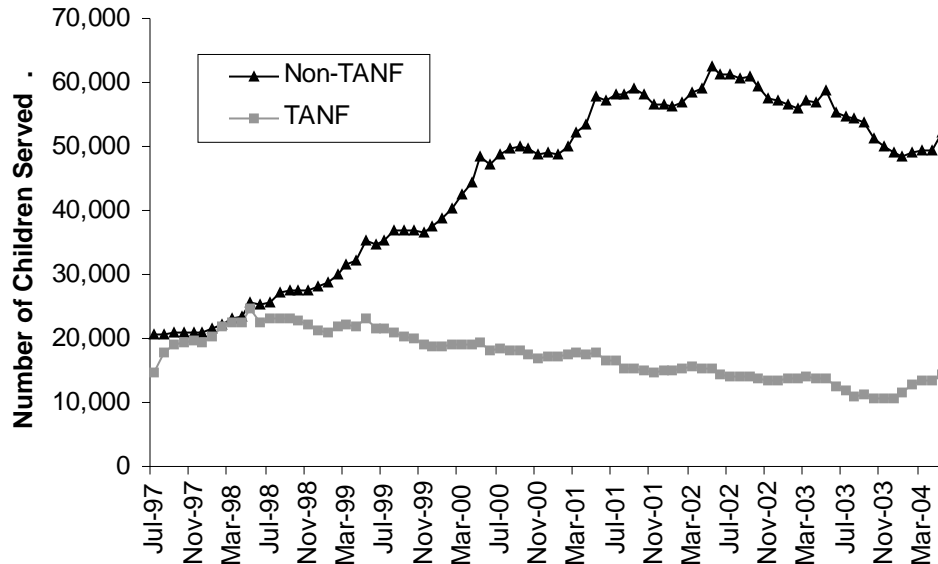
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY2003	SFY2004
July	33,889	47,121	55,552	64,344	72,021	73,327	65,968
August	35,012	48,176	56,134	65,770	72,807	73,165	64,846
September	38,066	49,410	56,619	66,266	71,890	72,689	63,750
October	39,730	50,076	56,263	66,830	72,820	73,265	63,505
November	39,941	49,857	56,014	66,160	71,883	71,526	60,940
December	39,999	49,045	54,801	64,605	69,846	69,142	59,582
January	39,851	48,680	55,590	65,084	69,935	69,276	58,789
February	41,616	49,134	56,509	65,070	69,847	68,673	59,210
March	43,737	51,166	58,226	66,485	70,802	68,546	60,777
April	45,349	53,119	60,739	68,758	72,402	69,579	61,941
May	45,681	53,581	62,432	69,679	72,944	68,997	61,813
June	49,350	57,235	66,266	73,731	75,481	70,321	65,105
Monthly Avg.	41,018	50,550	57,929	66,899	71,890	70,709	62,186

Note: Children are unduplicated based on information from the name and date of birth fields for the service recipient as well as information from the primary recipient field.

Child Care

Children Served by Working Connections Child Care, by TANF Status SFY 1998 to SFY 2004

Source: SSPS Payment File



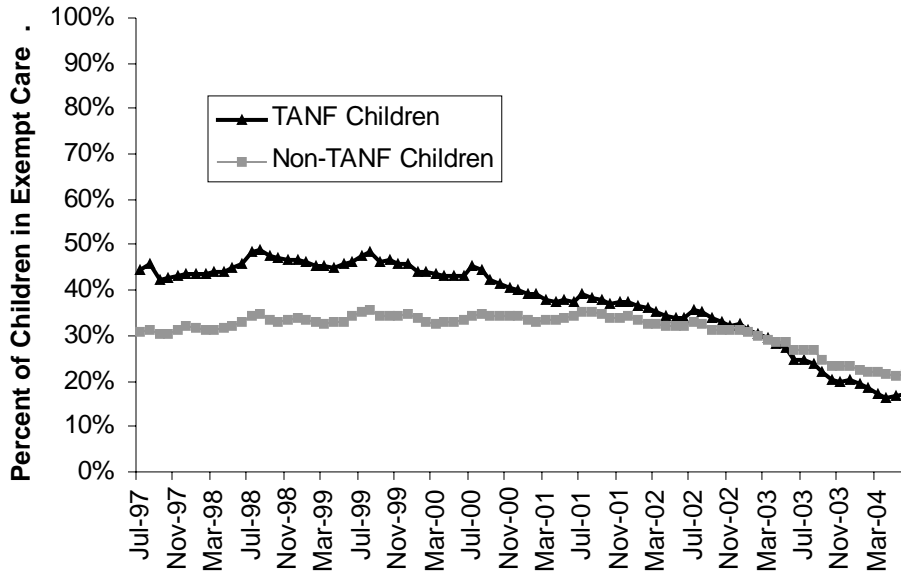
	Total	TANF		Non-TANF	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	65,968	12,568	18.5%	55,394	81.5%
August	64,846	11,906	17.9%	54,768	82.1%
September	63,750	11,081	17.0%	54,227	83.0%
October	63,505	11,184	17.2%	53,730	82.8%
November	60,940	10,704	17.3%	51,256	82.7%
December	59,582	10,590	17.5%	50,061	82.5%
January	58,789	10,753	18.0%	49,096	82.0%
February	59,210	11,616	19.3%	48,538	80.7%
March	60,777	12,730	20.6%	48,981	79.4%
April	61,941	13,360	21.3%	49,493	78.7%
May	61,813	13,324	21.3%	49,374	78.7%
June	65,105	14,269	21.4%	52,265	78.6%
Monthly Avg.	62,186	12,007	18.9%	51,432	81.1%

Note: Children are unduplicated based on information from the name and date of birth fields for the service recipient as well as information from the primary recipient field. The sum of TANF and non-TANF children will be greater than the total number of children because some children may be coded both as TANF and non-TANF children.

Child Care

Percent of Children in Working Connections Child Care in Exempt Care by TANF Status, SFY 1998 to SFY 2004

Source: SSPS Payment File



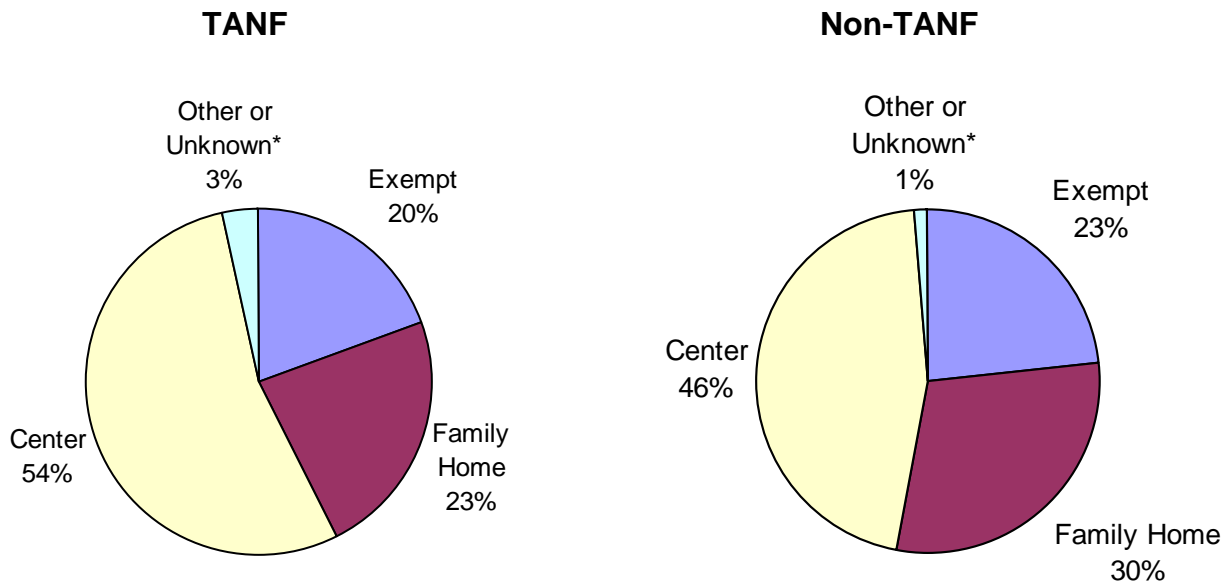
	TANF		Non-TANF	
	Number in Exempt Care	% Exempt Care	Number in Exempt Care	% Exempt Care
July	3,079	24.5%	14,974	27.0%
August	2,812	23.6%	14,606	26.7%
September	2,428	21.9%	13,288	24.5%
October	2,246	20.1%	12,453	23.2%
November	2,128	19.9%	11,879	23.2%
December	2,169	20.5%	11,642	23.3%
January	2,065	19.2%	11,037	22.5%
February	2,127	18.3%	10,742	22.1%
March	2,178	17.1%	10,838	22.1%
April	2,193	16.4%	10,664	21.5%
May	2,240	16.8%	10,499	21.3%
June	2,441	17.1%	11,223	21.5%
Monthly Avg.	2,342	19.6%	11,987	23.2%

Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider. Exempt care is child care that is exempt from licensing and is provided either in the child's home or in the home of a relative. If a child used both exempt and licensed care in a given month, the child was counted as using exempt care.

Child Care

Percent of Children Using Working Connections Child Care by Facility Type and TANF Status, SFY 2004

Source: SSPS Payment File



	TANF				Non-TANF			
	Exempt	Family Home	Center	Other or Unknown*	Exempt	Family Home	Center	Other or Unknown*
July	3,079	2,769	6,198	522	14,974	15,977	23,524	919
August	2,812	2,619	5,992	483	14,606	15,941	23,382	839
September	2,428	2,458	5,700	495	13,288	16,497	23,511	931
October	2,246	2,466	6,013	459	12,453	16,351	24,298	628
November	2,128	2,394	5,845	337	11,879	15,097	23,759	521
December	2,169	2,349	5,725	347	11,642	14,552	23,367	500
January	2,065	2,373	5,951	364	11,037	14,376	23,130	553
February	2,127	2,656	6,500	333	10,742	14,288	23,067	441
March	2,178	3,050	7,148	354	10,838	14,429	23,300	414
April	2,193	3,279	7,507	381	10,664	14,717	23,675	437
May	2,240	3,294	7,470	320	10,499	14,764	23,695	416
June	2,441	3,477	7,871	480	11,223	15,754	24,679	609
Monthly Avg.	2,342	2,765	6,493	406	11,987	15,229	23,616	601
Monthly Avg. Pct	20%	23%	54%	3%	23%	30%	46%	1%

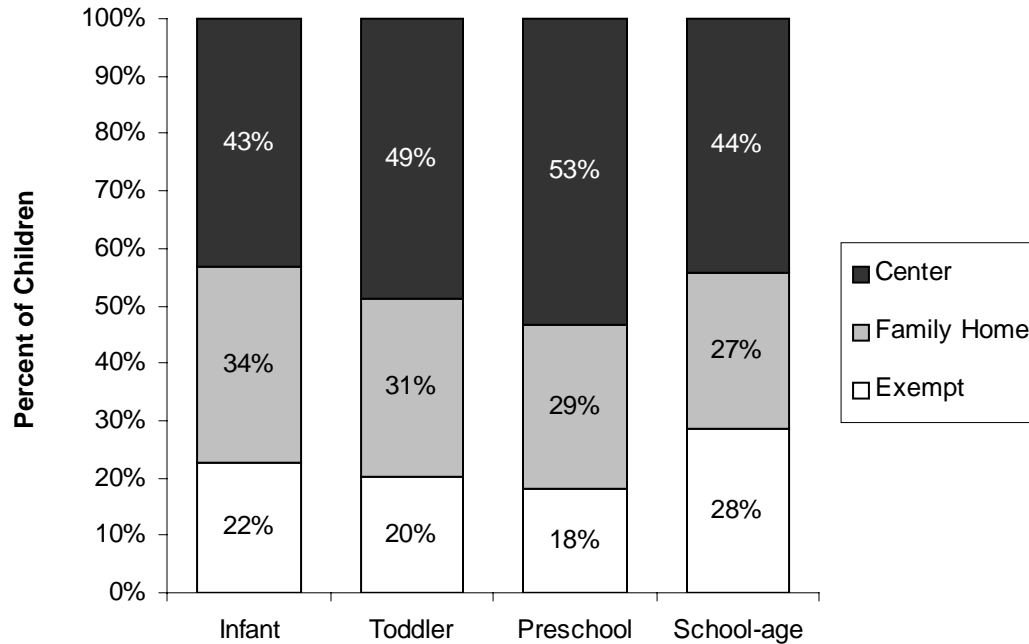
Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider. Exempt care is child care that is exempt from licensing and is provided either in the child's home or in the home of a relative. If a child used both exempt and licensed care in a given month, the child was counted as using exempt care.

* Other or Unknown are either summer camps exempt from licensing but not in home or relative care or coded licensed care but not clearly identified as a center or family home.

Child Care

Average Number/Percent of Children Served in Working Connections Child Care Per Month By Facility Type and Age of Child, SFY 2004

Source: SSPS Payment File



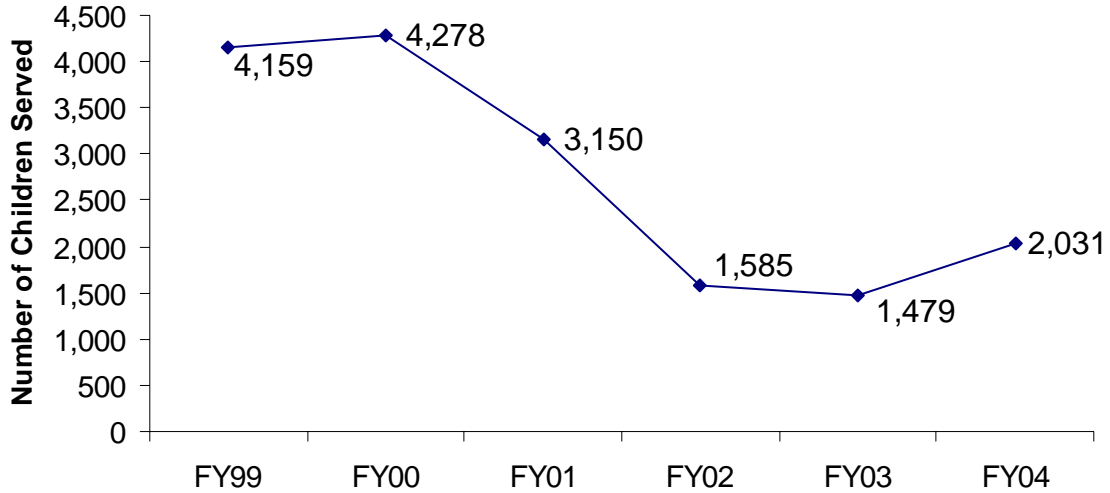
	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		School-Age	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exempt	838	22%	2,048	20%	3,973	18%	7,372	28%
Family Homes	1,262	34%	3,105	31%	6,362	29%	7,056	27%
Center	1,609	43%	4,923	49%	11,720	53%	11,444	44%
Other or Unknown	28	1%	37	0%	85	0%	324	1%
Total	3,736	100%	10,113	100%	22,140	100%	26,197	100%

Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider.

Child Care

Number of Children Served in Homeless Child Care Program By State Fiscal Year

Source: Division of Child Care and Early Learning

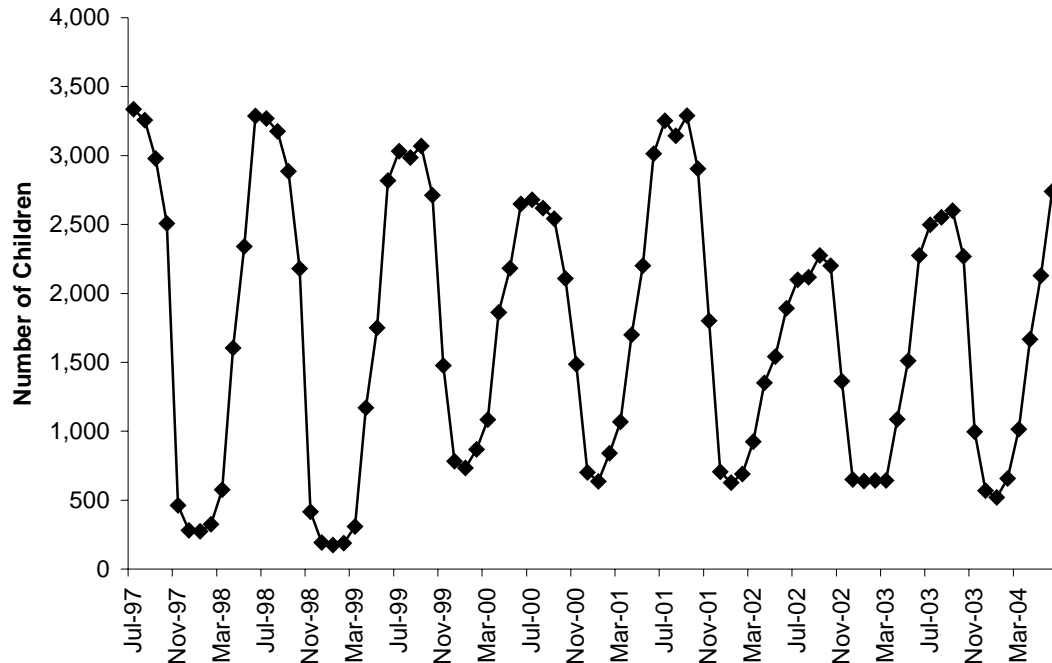


Note: Decreases in children served from SFY 2000 correspond to changes in child counting methodology and increased length of service episodes needed by chronically homeless families. The Homeless Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration in July 2001. This program was redesigned to better meet family needs for SFY05.

Child Care

Number of Children Served in Seasonal Child Care Program by Month, SFY 1998 to SFY 2004

Source: SSPS Payment File



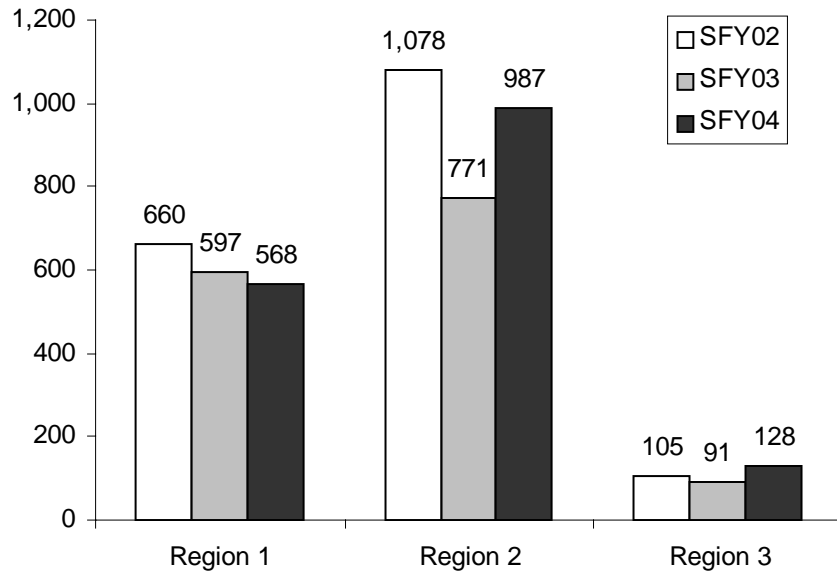
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY2003	SFY2004
July	3,337	3,268	3,033	2,680	3,252	2,098	2,497
August	3,258	3,175	2,985	2,619	3,144	2,117	2,551
September	2,978	2,885	3,069	2,543	3,289	2,275	2,600
October	2,508	2,179	2,712	2,108	2,904	2,200	2,269
November	462	416	1,476	1,486	1,802	1,363	996
December	280	192	782	700	706	650	568
January	275	175	733	636	627	639	519
February	325	187	869	841	689	642	657
March	576	309	1,084	1,069	924	644	1,015
April	1,604	1,171	1,863	1,699	1,350	1,086	1,667
May	2,340	1,751	2,182	2,200	1,542	1,511	2,129
June	3,288	2,819	2,650	3,014	1,893	2,275	2,739
Monthly Avg.	1,769	1,544	1,953	1,800	1,844	1,458	1,684

Note: The cyclical flux corresponds to seasonal crop growth and harvest. In FY'00 program use in the winter increased and has remained constant due to the availability of more year-round work (packing houses, pruning) and program changes. In July 2001 the Seasonal Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration. Starting in FY02 families were referred to Working Connections Child Care if they met the eligibility rules for both the Seasonal and WCCC child care subsidy programs. Contractors also were monitored to stay within their budgeted funds for the fiscal year, leading some contractors to limit services.

Child Care

Average Number of Children Served per Month in Seasonal Child Care Program by DSHS Region SFY 2002 – SFY 2004

Source: SSPS Payment File



Note: The distribution of children served by DSHS Region in the Seasonal Child Care Program corresponds to the breadth and length of agricultural work and the amount of funds allocated to the Region. The Seasonal Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration in July 2001.

Child Support

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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.

Highlights:

- **We expect to receive 87.8% of the available Federal Incentive Payments in FFY 2004 compared to 88.4% in FFY 2003.**
- **Statewide, Child Support was serving almost 1 out of every 7 Washington State Residents during any given month.**
- **Child Support served an average of 419,812 children per month in SFY 2004.**
- **The average monthly Child Support IV-D caseload increased in SFY 2004 (322,564 cases), compared to SFY 2003 (308,760 cases); an increase of 4.5 percent.**
- **Current Assistance cases numbered 50,729 in SFY 2004, compared to 47,330 in SFY 2003; a 7.2 percent increase.**
- **The majority (86%) of non-custodial parents are male with an average age of 38.**

Child Support

Child Support Incentive Scorecard

FFY2003¹ and FFY2004²

Source: Division of Child Support

MEASURE	GOAL NEEDED TO OBTAIN 100% FUNDING	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE FFY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM INCENTIVE REACHED (COLUMN A)		ESTIMATED MAXIMUM VALUE OF INCENTIVE (\$MILLIONS) (COLUMN B)	INCENTIVE PAYMENT (\$MILLIONS) (COLUMN A * B)	
		2003	2004	2003	2004		2003	2004
Paternity Establishment Percentage	80%	98.5%	96.7%	100%	100%	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.50
Order Establishment	80%	91.0%	89.3%	100%	100%	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.50
Current Support	80%	64.3%	63.3%	74%	73%	\$3.50	\$2.59	\$2.56
Arrears Cases Paying	80%	68.9%	66.9%	78%	76%	\$2.58	\$2.01	\$1.96
Cost Effectiveness	\$5.00	\$4.54	\$4.51	90%	90%	\$2.58	\$2.32	\$2.32
INCENTIVE TOTALS				88.4%	87.8%	\$15.7	\$13.9	\$13.8

¹ FFY2003 Data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement *2003 Preliminary Data Report*.

² FFY2004 Data is preliminary and estimated from DSHS/DCS/MAPS.

Child Support

Child Support Caseload and Collections

July 2002 to June 2004

Source: Division of Child Support

	<u>CHILD SUPPORT CASELOAD</u>				<u>CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS</u>		<u>COLLECTIONS BY CASE TYPE</u>		
	TANF/ FOSTER CARE ¹	FORMER ASSIST ²	NEVER ON ASSIST ³	TOTAL IV-D CASEL OAD	ACTUAL	PROJECTED	TANF/ FOSTER CARE ¹	FORMER ASSIST ²	NEVER ON ASSIST ³
SFY 02	49,049	170,994	91,085	311,128	\$628,199,342	\$696,165,781	\$45,558,184	\$285,848,705	\$296,792,212
JUL 02	46,463	166,458	92,752	304,673	\$52,347,852	\$63,534,307	\$3,479,526	\$23,397,541	\$25,470,785
AUG	45,612	166,324	92,629	304,565	\$51,143,599	\$58,997,012	\$3,394,571	\$22,712,163	\$25,036,865
SEP	46,389	165,852	93,051	305,292	\$49,276,482	\$59,036,839	\$3,197,714	\$21,633,368	\$24,445,400
OCT	45,956	166,813	93,421	306,190	\$53,280,255	\$62,456,244	\$3,499,514	\$23,617,912	\$26,162,830
NOV	46,531	166,559	93,722	306,812	\$47,029,575	\$57,022,856	\$3,050,209	\$20,386,020	\$23,593,347
DEC	46,506	166,724	93,995	307,225	\$52,420,665	\$63,579,086	\$3,431,378	\$22,822,420	\$26,166,867
JAN 03	47,982	166,065	94,421	308,468	\$49,385,791	\$60,616,647	\$3,173,326	\$21,319,700	\$24,892,765
FEB	48,547	166,606	95,252	310,405	\$50,353,470	\$58,529,014	\$3,526,868	\$21,909,196	\$24,917,407
MAR	49,440	166,295	95,935	311,670	\$58,235,465	\$68,736,305	\$4,637,885	\$26,329,644	\$27,267,936
APR	48,635	167,586	96,618	312,839	\$57,232,162	\$68,943,474	\$4,079,263	\$25,683,823	\$27,469,076
MAY	48,971	167,652	96,752	313,375	\$55,802,543	\$69,682,483	\$3,867,983	\$25,027,433	\$26,907,127
JUN	47,925	168,728	96,953	313,606	\$57,732,429	\$73,155,512	\$3,999,737	\$26,222,436	\$27,510,257
SFY 03	47,330	166,805	94,625	308,760	\$634,240,288	\$764,289,779	\$43,337,974	\$281,061,653	\$309,840,661
JUL 03	48,030	169,689	97,143	314,862	\$50,759,084	\$53,522,818	\$3,357,016	\$21,944,023	\$25,458,045
AUG	48,537	170,250	97,278	316,065	\$52,427,026	\$51,770,292	\$3,444,510	\$23,352,612	\$25,629,904
SEP	48,494	171,689	97,381	317,564	\$50,871,894	\$50,386,921	\$3,278,606	\$22,099,814	\$25,493,474
OCT	49,165	172,815	97,491	319,471	\$51,973,556	\$51,166,566	\$3,277,227	\$22,470,906	\$26,225,423
NOV	49,923	172,967	97,527	320,417	\$44,718,005	\$50,664,862	\$2,734,874	\$19,101,838	\$22,881,293
DEC	49,642	174,370	97,622	321,634	\$55,895,725	\$50,755,260	\$3,451,787	\$23,999,406	\$28,444,532
JAN 04	52,101	173,335	97,988	323,424	\$48,268,058	\$50,768,260	\$3,012,067	\$20,394,374	\$24,861,617
FEB	52,581	173,921	98,506	325,008	\$47,061,421	\$49,236,448	\$2,950,474	\$19,881,971	\$24,228,976
MAR	52,359	175,079	99,233	326,671	\$62,206,607	\$57,898,936	\$4,665,018	\$28,195,959	\$29,345,630
APR	52,626	175,933	99,520	328,079	\$57,409,958	\$56,067,306	\$3,923,580	\$26,042,343	\$27,444,035
MAY	53,226	175,607	99,682	328,515	\$52,897,447	\$57,338,565	\$3,362,599	\$23,514,252	\$26,020,596
JUN	52,067	177,113	99,881	329,061	\$59,102,655	\$57,991,481	\$3,803,142	\$26,151,553	\$29,147,960
SFY 04	50,729	173,564	98,271	322,564	\$633,591,434	\$637,567,715	\$41,260,899	\$277,149,051	\$315,181,484

Note: Case counts are unduplicated

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

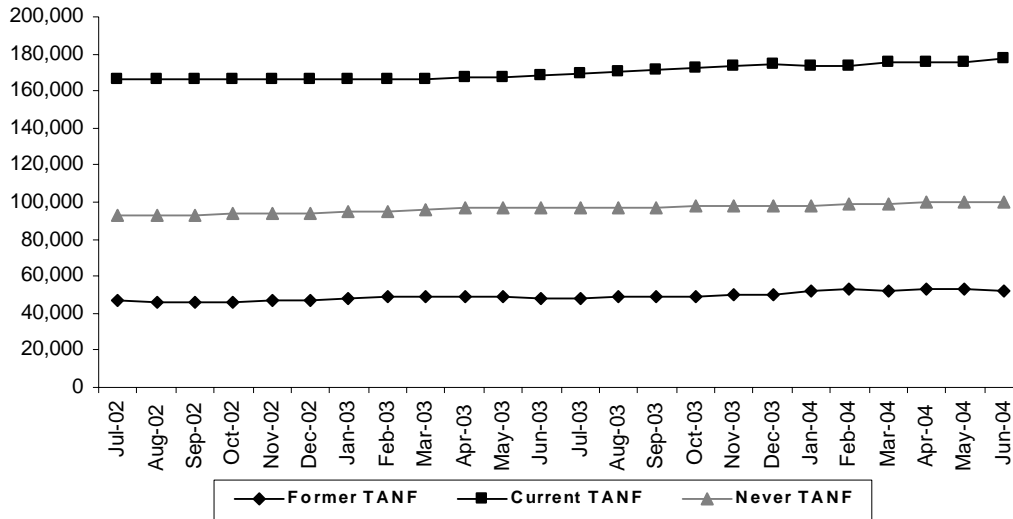
² Former Assistance (individuals who have ever received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care); and

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

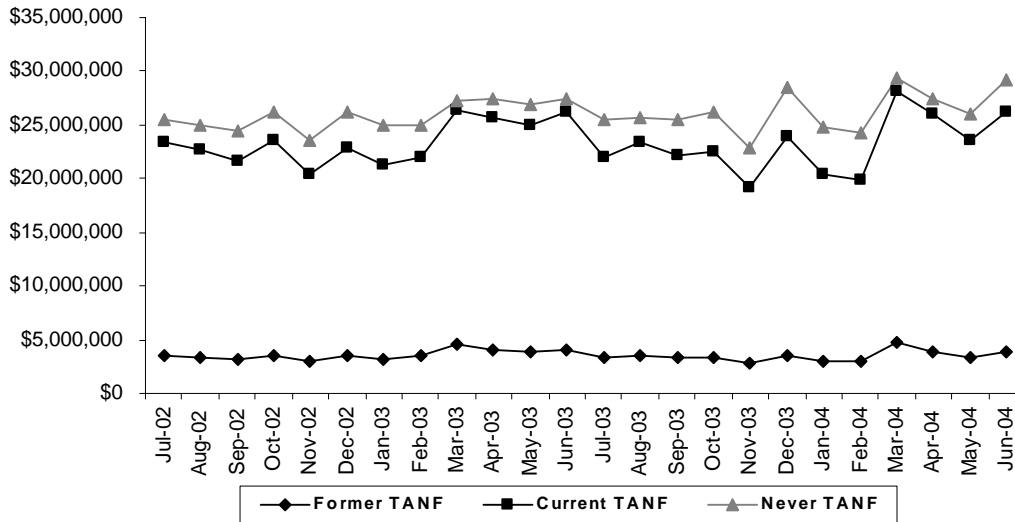
Child Support Caseload by Type July 2002 to June 2004

Source: Division of Child Support



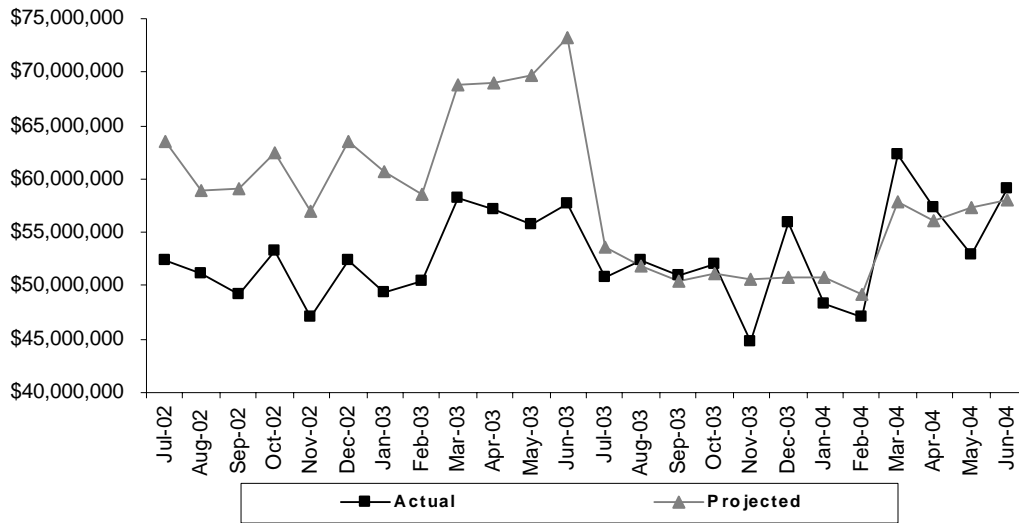
Child Support Collections by Case Type July 2002 to June 2004

Source: Division of Child Support



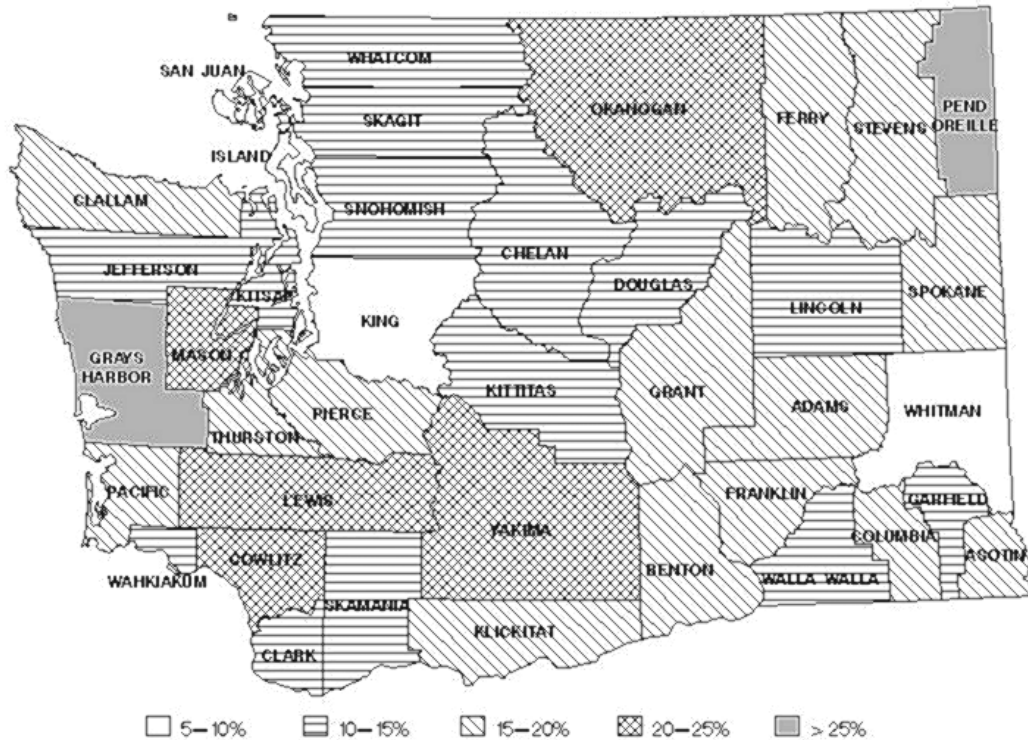
Child Support

Child Support Collections
Actual and Projected - July 2002 to June 2004
Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support

Percentage of Residents Served by DCS – September 2004



The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS "clients" in a county as of the end of September by the OFM 2004 county population estimate.

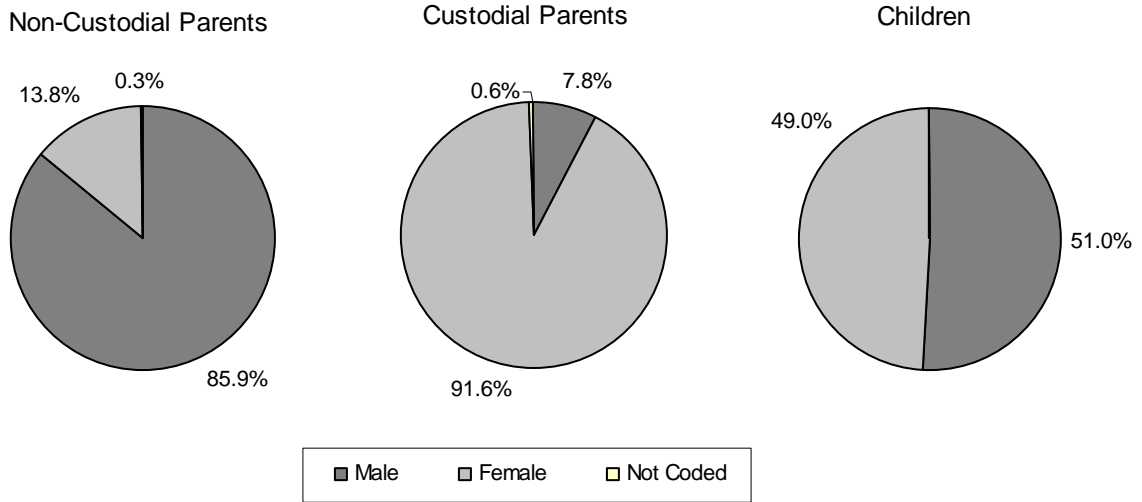
County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	2,894	16,700	17.33%	Lewis	15,570	70,700	22.02%
Asotin	3,939	20,700	19.03%	Lincoln	1,291	10,200	12.66%
Benton	24,148	155,100	15.57%	Mason	12,078	50,800	23.78%
Chelan	9,812	68,400	14.35%	Okanogan	8,462	39,600	21.37%
Clallam	12,041	65,900	18.27%	Pacific	3,673	21,000	17.49%
Clark	54,398	383,300	14.19%	Pend Oreille	3,012	11,900	25.31%
Columbia	618	4,100	15.07%	Pierce	127,005	744,000	17.07%
Cowlitz	22,650	95,300	23.77%	San Juan	1,156	15,100	7.66%
Douglas	4,644	34,200	13.58%	Skagit	16,127	108,800	14.82%
Ferry	1,209	7,300	16.56%	Skamania	1,147	10,100	11.36%
Franklin	10,616	57,000	18.62%	Snohomish	82,894	644,800	12.86%
Garfield	321	2,400	13.38%	Spokane	77,744	432,000	18.00%
Grant	14,106	78,300	18.02%	Stevens	7,095	40,700	17.43%
Grays Harbor	19,180	69,200	27.72%	Thurston	36,130	218,500	16.54%
Island	6,411	74,800	8.57%	Wahkiakum	559	3,800	14.71%
Jefferson	3,204	27,000	11.87%	Walla Walla	8,241	56,700	14.53%
King	169,718	1,788,300	9.49%	Whatcom	20,163	177,300	11.37%
Kitsap	30,433	239,500	12.71%	Whitman	2,673	41,700	6.41%
Kittitas	3,879	35,800	10.84%	Yakima	53,220	227,500	23.39%
Klickitat	3,394	19,300	17.59%	State Total	875,855	6,167,800	14.20%

Child Support

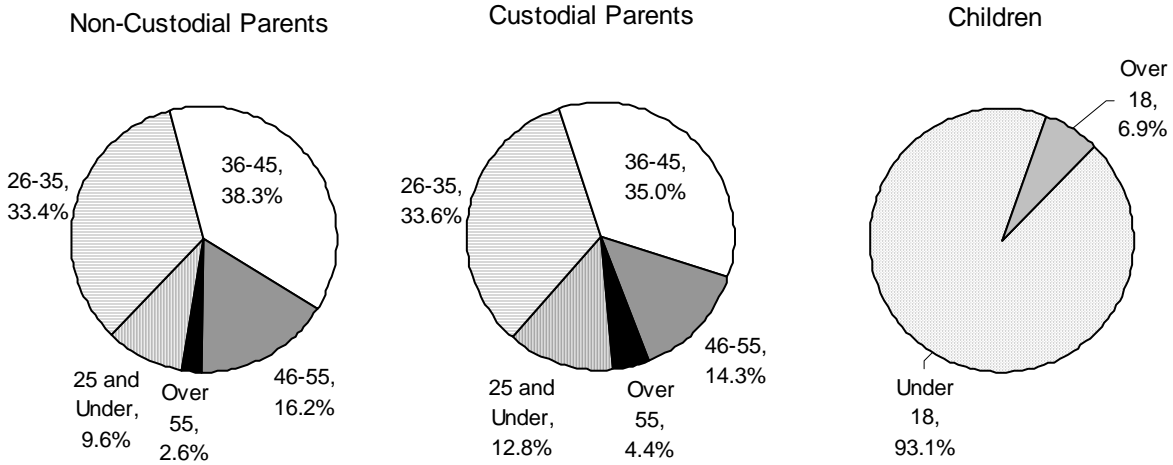
Child Support Client Characteristics – September 2004

Source: Division of Child Support

Gender of Client Types



Age Distribution of Client Types



DCS Client Characteristics - Sept 2004

<u>Type Client</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Not Coded</u>	<u>Under 18</u>	<u>Over 18</u>	<u>25 and Under</u>	<u>26-35</u>	<u>36-45</u>	<u>46-55</u>	<u>Over 55</u>
Custodial Parents	7.8%	91.6%	0.6%			12.8%	33.6%	35.0%	14.3%	4.4%
Non-Custodial Parents	85.9%	13.8%	0.3%			9.6%	33.4%	38.3%	16.2%	2.6%
Children	51.0%	49.0%		93.1%	6.9%					

General Assistance Program

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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 Medicaid Only (GA-X).** The GA-X program supports clients pending applications for SSI, the federal Supplemental Security Income.

Highlights:

- **The average monthly Combined General Assistance caseload (including GA-X) increased 13% in SFY 2004** (20,012 cases), from SFY 2003 (19,472 cases).
- **The average payment per case in SFY 2004 was \$307.81**, compared to \$308.41 in SFY 2003.
- **The average monthly GA-Excluding X caseload increased 17.9% in SFY 2004** (11,498 cases), from SFY 2003 (9,747 cases).
- **The average monthly GA-X Only caseload increased 8.1% in SFY 2004** (10,514 cases), from SFY 2003 (9,724 cases).
- **In both SFY 2003 and SFY 2004, about 3% of the combined GA caseload transitioned to SSI each month.**
- **In June 2004, about 38% of GA-excluding X clients were on assistance more than 12 consecutive months compared to 62% of GA-X only clients.**
- **Most GA-U only recipients are male (58.5%), and white (70.8%). The median age for GA-U only recipients is 43 years.**
- **Most GA-X only recipients are male (56.6%), and white (73.4%). The median age for GA-X only recipients is 44 years.**

General Assistance Program

Selected Combined General Assistance Program Characteristics SFY 2003 and SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	19,472 (18,592 – 20,544)	22,012 (20,724 – 23,675)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	19,661 (18,582 – 20,544)	22,265 (20,928 – 23,989)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.42%	0.47%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,645,729	4,723,783
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$308.41 (\$305.48 - \$309.80)	\$307.81 (\$306.04 - \$309.72)

¹ OFM, 2004 Population Trends for Washington State. <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/stfc/4CAST2004.xls>

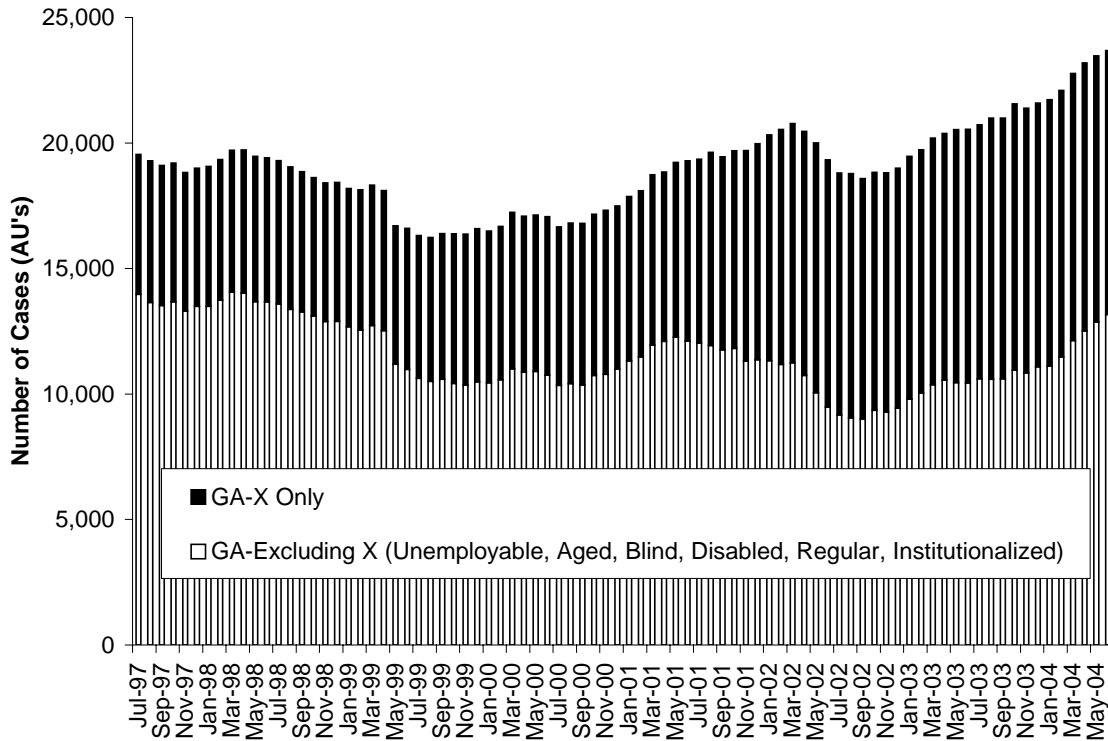
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: 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 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	20,724	20,928	\$6,378,281.66	\$2,488,318.52	\$307.77
August	20,985	21,210	\$6,475,398.79	\$2,256,740.12	\$308.57
September	20,986	21,216	\$6,457,451.45	\$3,043,633.45	\$307.70
October	21,559	21,793	\$6,597,849.85	\$2,557,381.42	\$306.04
November	21,386	21,628	\$6,623,695.45	\$1,980,670.78	\$309.72
December	21,592	21,839	\$6,657,959.02	\$2,554,590.54	\$308.35
January	21,724	21,972	\$6,673,979.74	\$1,411,301.17	\$307.22
February	22,088	22,350	\$6,817,237.76	\$1,905,703.22	\$308.64
March	22,771	23,040	\$6,994,198.94	\$2,536,669.05	\$307.15
April	23,184	23,460	\$7,118,017.79	\$2,567,776.09	\$307.02
May	23,467	23,760	\$7,231,048.19	\$2,307,579.30	\$308.14
June	23,675	23,989	\$7,278,462.33	\$2,554,551.44	\$307.43
Mo. Avg	22,012	22,265	\$6,775,298.41	\$2,347,076.26	\$307.81

Note: 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

Selected General Assistance – Excluding X Program Characteristics SFY 2003 and SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	9,747 (9,009 – 10,558)	11,498 (10,590 – 13,174)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	9,924 (9,176 – 10,736)	11,741 (10,802 – 13,471)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.21%	0.25%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,645,729	4,723,783
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$294.86 (\$289.85 - \$297.34)	\$295.57 (\$291.65 - \$298.87)

¹ OFM, 2004 Population Trends for Washington State

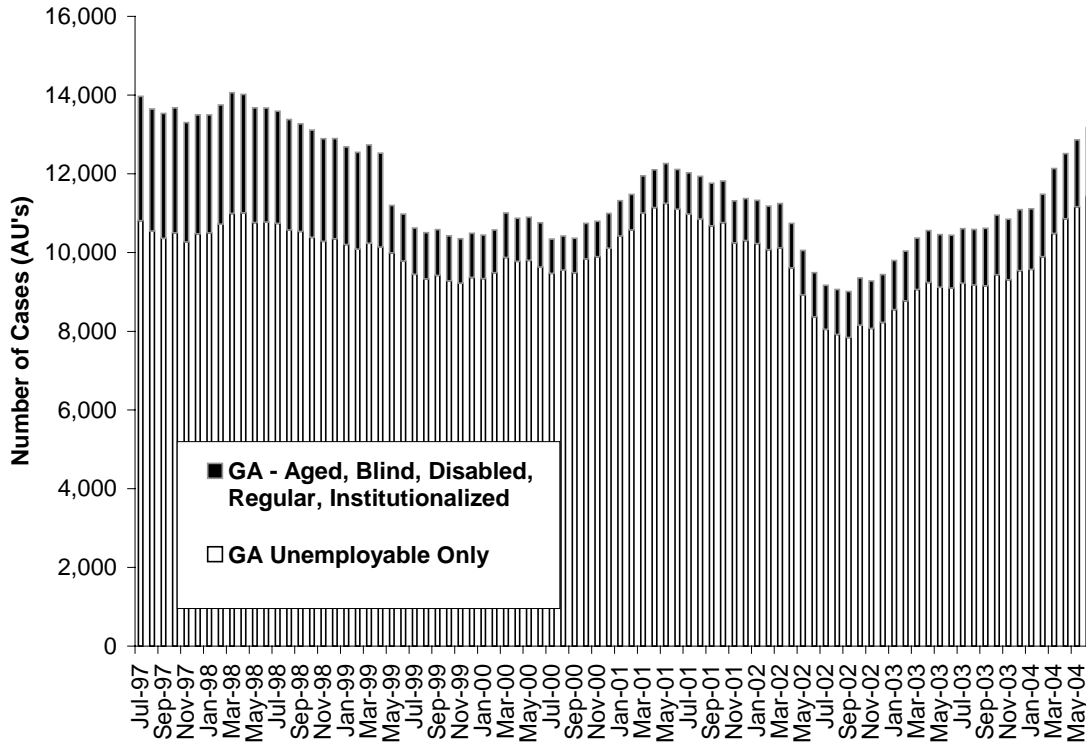
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: The GA-Excluding X caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K). It does NOT include Expedited Medical (GA-X).

General Assistance Program

GA-Excluding X Caseload, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	10,608	10,806	\$3,122,588.52	\$10,516.78	\$294.36
August	10,590	10,802	\$3,130,114.31	\$7,788.84	\$295.57
September	10,611	10,833	\$3,123,936.30	\$6,134.87	\$294.41
October	10,947	11,174	\$3,192,676.16	\$9,047.20	\$291.65
November	10,844	11,078	\$3,240,990.16	\$7,311.10	\$298.87
December	11,089	11,331	\$3,292,481.56	\$7,107.51	\$296.91
January	11,111	11,349	\$3,274,584.99	\$7,798.32	\$294.72
February	11,482	11,727	\$3,411,195.07	\$5,933.88	\$297.09
March	12,135	12,391	\$3,575,734.59	\$10,718.59	\$294.66
April	12,516	12,783	\$3,687,162.26	\$15,790.05	\$294.60
May	12,866	13,145	\$3,826,038.71	\$8,362.96	\$297.38
June	13,174	13,471	\$3,907,254.36	\$10,202.31	\$296.59
Mo. Avg.	11,498	11,741	\$3,398,729.75	\$8,892.70	\$295.57

Note: The GA-Excluding X caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K). It does NOT include Expedited Medical (GA-X).

General Assistance Program

Selected General Assistance – X Only Program Characteristics SFY 2003 and SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	9,724 (9,477 – 10,105)	10,514 (10,116 – 10,668)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	9,734 (9,487 – 10,115)	10,529 (10,127 – 10,683)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.21%	0.22%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,645,729	4,723,783
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$321.98 (\$321.31 - \$322.60)	\$321.15 (\$320.30 - \$321.84)

¹ OFM, 2004 Population Trends for Washington State

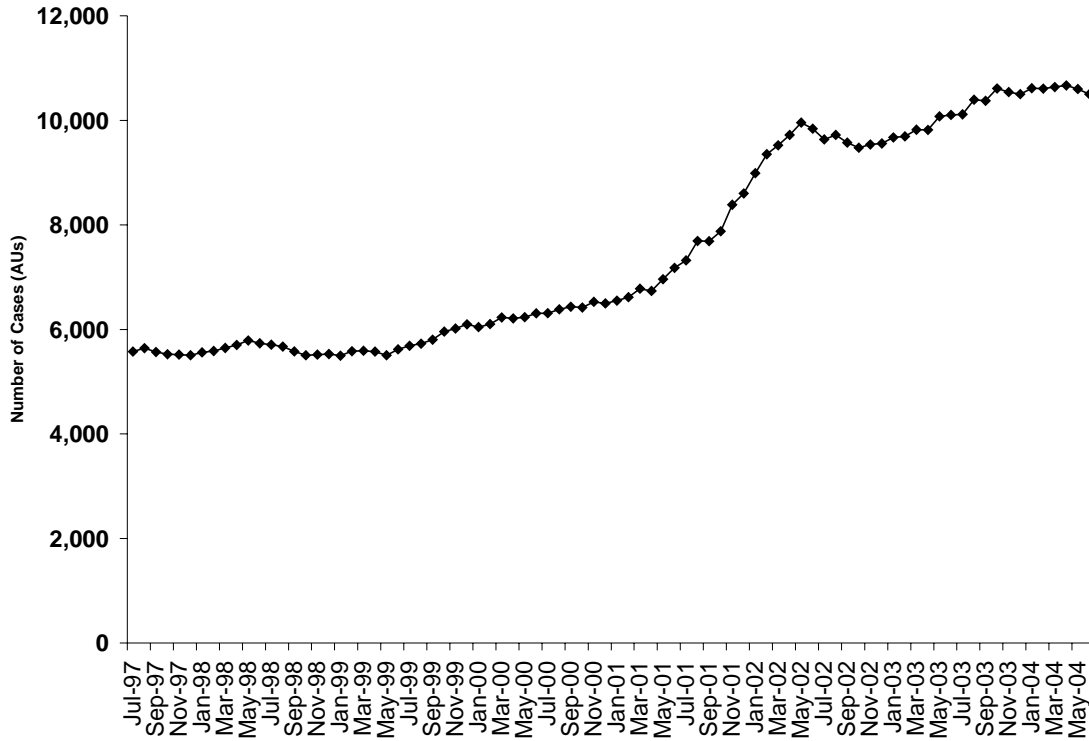
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: GA-X is restricted to general assistance for Expedited Medical Only (GA-X). It does not include general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

GA-X Only Caseload, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



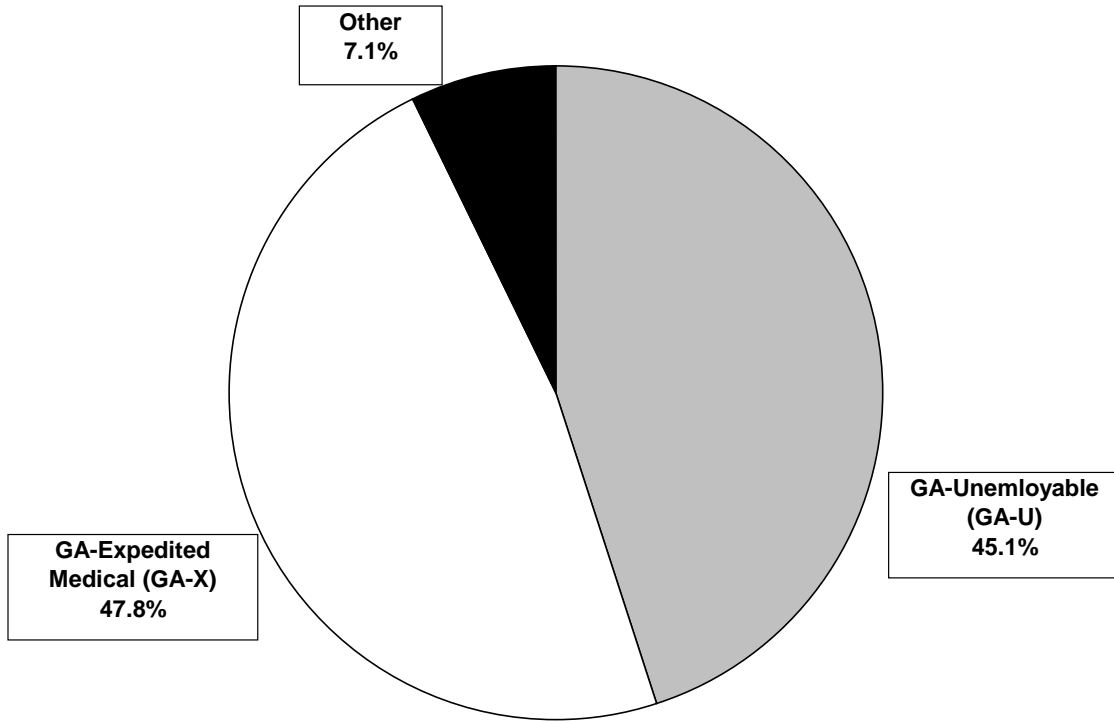
	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	10,116	10,127	\$3,255,693.14	\$2,477,801.74	\$321.84
August	10,395	10,410	\$3,345,284.48	\$2,248,951.28	\$321.82
September	10,375	10,388	\$3,333,515.15	\$3,037,498.58	\$321.30
October	10,612	10,624	\$3,405,173.69	\$2,548,334.22	\$320.88
November	10,542	10,555	\$3,382,705.29	\$1,973,359.68	\$320.88
December	10,503	10,513	\$3,365,477.46	\$2,547,483.03	\$320.43
January	10,613	10,629	\$3,399,394.75	\$1,403,502.85	\$320.30
February	10,606	10,626	\$3,406,042.69	\$1,899,769.34	\$321.14
March	10,636	10,655	\$3,418,464.35	\$2,525,950.46	\$321.41
April	10,668	10,683	\$3,430,855.53	\$2,551,986.04	\$321.60
May	10,601	10,618	\$3,405,009.48	\$2,299,216.34	\$321.20
June	10,501	10,518	\$3,371,207.97	\$2,544,349.13	\$321.04
Mo. Avg.	10,514	10,529	\$3,376,568.67	\$2,338,183.56	\$321.15

Note: GA-X is restricted to general assistance for Expedited Medical Only (GA-X). It does NOT include general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

Combined General Assistance Caseload By Program Type, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Combined GA Caseload	U Only	% U Only	X Only	% X Only	Other	% Other
July	20,724	9,220	44.5%	10,116	48.8%	1,388	6.7%
August	20,985	9,176	43.7%	10,395	49.5%	1,414	6.7%
September	20,986	9,153	43.6%	10,375	49.4%	1,458	6.9%
October	21,559	9,435	43.8%	10,612	49.2%	1,512	7.0%
November	21,386	9,306	43.5%	10,542	49.3%	1,538	7.2%
December	21,592	9,538	44.2%	10,503	48.6%	1,551	7.2%
January	21,724	9,577	44.1%	10,613	48.9%	1,534	7.1%
February	22,088	9,893	44.8%	10,606	48.0%	1,589	7.2%
March	22,771	10,486	46.0%	10,636	46.7%	1,649	7.2%
April	23,184	10,862	46.9%	10,668	46.0%	1,654	7.1%
May	23,467	11,161	47.6%	10,601	45.2%	1,705	7.3%
June	23,675	11,422	48.2%	10,501	44.4%	1,752	7.4%
Mo. Avg.	22,012	9,936	45.1%	10,514	47.8%	1,562	7.1%

Note: U Only includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U); X only includes general assistance for Expedited Medical (GA-X); Other includes general assistance for Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload Exiting to SSI or Some Other Program SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Total Combined GA Adults	During Subsequent Month Being Reported					
		Adults Remaining On GA	% Adults Remaining On GA	Adults Moving From GA to SSI	% Adults Moving From GA to SSI	Adults Moving From GA to Other Programs ¹ or Exiting	% of Adults Moving From GA to Other Programs ¹
July	20,928	19,356	92.5%	532	2.5%	1,040	5.0%
August	21,210	19,399	91.5%	586	2.8%	1,225	5.8%
September	21,216	19,648	92.6%	535	2.5%	1,033	4.9%
October	21,793	19,939	91.5%	594	2.7%	1,260	5.8%
November	21,628	19,975	92.4%	554	2.6%	1,099	5.1%
December	21,839	20,163	92.3%	535	2.4%	1,141	5.2%
January	21,972	20,381	92.8%	463	2.1%	1,128	5.1%
February	22,350	20,750	92.8%	508	2.3%	1,092	4.9%
March	23,040	21,268	92.3%	629	2.7%	1,143	5.0%
April	23,460	21,721	92.6%	535	2.3%	1,204	5.1%
May	23,760	21,898	92.2%	658	2.8%	1,204	5.1%
June	23,989	22,141	92.3%	558	2.3%	1,286	5.4%
Mo. Avg.	22,265	20,553	92.3%	557	2.5%	1,155	5.2%

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

¹ Other programs include TANF, Diversion Cash Assistance, Refugee Cash Assistance, and Alcohol/Drug Treatment.

GA-Excluding X and GA-X Only Clients on Assistance 12 or More Consecutive Months, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	All GA Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	GA-Excluding X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	% of GA- Excluding X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	GA-X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	% of GA-X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months
July	5,016	1,616	32.2%	3,400	67.8%
August	5,032	1,623	32.3%	3,409	67.7%
September	5,020	1,652	32.9%	3,368	67.1%
October	5,055	1,675	33.1%	3,380	66.9%
November	5,050	1,727	34.2%	3,323	65.8%
December	5,169	1,794	34.7%	3,375	65.3%
January	5,151	1,798	34.9%	3,353	65.1%
February	5,208	1,846	35.4%	3,362	64.6%
March	5,293	1,892	35.7%	3,401	64.3%
April	5,450	1,994	36.6%	3,456	63.4%
May	5,490	2,038	37.1%	3,452	62.9%
June	5,599	2,127	38.0%	3,472	62.0%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	66	0.3%	66	0.3%
Colfax Branch Office	47	0.2%	48	0.2%
Davenport	35	0.1%	35	0.1%
Mattawa	18	0.1%	19	0.1%
Moses Lake	317	1.3%	321	1.3%
Newport	109	0.5%	109	0.5%
Okanogan	320	1.4%	321	1.3%
Othello	27	0.1%	27	0.1%
Republic	52	0.2%	53	0.2%
Spokane North	613	2.6%	615	2.6%
Spokane Southwest	565	2.4%	565	2.4%
Spokane Valley	541	2.3%	549	2.3%
Tri County – Colville	223	0.9%	224	0.9%
Wenatchee	496	2.1%	500	2.1%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	3,429	14.5%	3,452	14.4%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	87	0.4%	87	0.4%
Kennewick	504	2.1%	513	2.1%
Pasco	324	1.4%	334	1.4%
Sunnyside	131	0.6%	131	0.5%
Walla Walla	123	0.5%	123	0.5%
Wapato	151	0.6%	153	0.6%
Yakima	640	2.7%	650	2.7%
Region 2 Call Center	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Region 2 Total	1,962	8.3%	1,993	8.3%
Region 3				
Alderwood	741	3.1%	754	3.1%
Bellingham	631	2.7%	637	2.7%
Everett	794	3.4%	803	3.3%
Friday Harbor	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	285	1.2%	286	1.2%
Oak Harbor	117	0.5%	118	0.5%
Skykomish Valley	373	1.6%	376	1.6%
Smokey Point	615	2.6%	622	2.6%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	3,563	15.0%	3,603	15.0%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Belltown	1,832	7.7%	1,839	7.7%
Burien	512	2.2%	519	2.2%
Capitol Hill	779	3.3%	788	3.3%
Federal Way	374	1.6%	384	1.6%
King Eastside	631	2.7%	661	2.8%
King North/Ballard	1,327	5.6%	1,339	5.6%
King South/Kent	935	3.9%	953	4.0%
Rainier	496	2.1%	511	2.1%
Renton	605	2.6%	623	2.6%
West Seattle	387	1.6%	387	1.6%
Region 4 Call Center	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Region 4 Total	7,882	33.3%	8,008	33.4%
Region 5				
Bremerton	741	3.1%	746	3.1%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce South	1,478	6.2%	1,492	6.2%
Puyallup	816	3.4%	823	3.4%
Region 5 Call Center	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Region 5 Total	3,044	12.9%	3,070	12.8%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	257	1.1%	256	1.1%
Chehalis	306	1.3%	306	1.3%
Columbia River	686	2.9%	701	2.9%
Forks	83	0.4%	83	0.3%
Goldendale	69	0.3%	71	0.3%
Kelso	390	1.6%	392	1.6%
Long Beach	39	0.2%	39	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	587	2.5%	592	2.5%
Port Angeles	268	1.1%	268	1.1%
Port Townsend	92	0.4%	93	0.4%
Shelton	263	1.1%	264	1.1%
South Bend	54	0.2%	54	0.2%
Stevenson	50	0.2%	50	0.2%
White Salmon	42	0.2%	42	0.2%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	3,186	13.5%	3,211	13.4%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
HCS Offices				
Aberdeen	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Alderwood	23	0.1%	23	0.1%
Bellingham	10	0.0%	12	0.1%
Bremerton	35	0.1%	37	0.2%
Chehalis	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Clarkston	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Colville	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Ellensburg	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Everett	29	0.1%	31	0.1%
Holgate	207	0.9%	225	0.9%
Kelso	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Moses Lake	11	0.0%	12	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	13	0.1%	14	0.1%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Pacific	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Pasco	16	0.1%	20	0.1%
Port Angeles	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Puyallup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Smokey Point	14	0.1%	14	0.1%
Spokane	52	0.2%	59	0.2%
Sunnyside	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Tacoma	84	0.4%	86	0.4%
Toppenish-Wapato	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Tumwater	6	0.0%	7	0.0%
Vancouver	24	0.1%	26	0.1%
Walla Walla	11	0.0%	12	0.1%
Wenatchee	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Yakima-Ellensburg	16	0.1%	16	0.1%
HCS Office Total	609	2.6%	652	2.7%
State Total	23,675	100.0%	23,989	100.0%

Note: A number of Basic Food Program cases received services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of an Economic Services Administration Community Services Division (CSD) Community Service Office (CSO).

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	32	0.1%	32	0.1%
Asotin	63	0.3%	63	0.3%
Benton	546	2.3%	559	2.3%
Chelan	405	1.7%	408	1.7%
Clallam	355	1.5%	355	1.5%
Clark	709	3.0%	726	3.0%
Columbia	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
Cowlitz	385	1.6%	386	1.6%
Douglas	95	0.4%	96	0.4%
Ferry	53	0.2%	54	0.2%
Franklin	313	1.3%	321	1.3%
Garfield	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Grant	343	1.4%	349	1.5%
Grays Harbor	271	1.1%	270	1.1%
Island	134	0.6%	135	0.6%
Jefferson	94	0.4%	95	0.4%
King	8,076	34.1%	8,220	34.3%
Kitsap	764	3.2%	771	3.2%
Kittitas	87	0.4%	87	0.4%
Klickitat	112	0.5%	114	0.5%
Lewis	308	1.3%	308	1.3%
Lincoln	39	0.2%	39	0.2%
Mason	264	1.1%	265	1.1%
Okanogan	312	1.3%	313	1.3%
Pacific	97	0.4%	97	0.4%
Pend Oreille	109	0.5%	109	0.5%
Pierce	2,378	10.0%	2,401	10.0%
San Juan	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
Skagit	288	1.2%	290	1.2%
Skamania	47	0.2%	47	0.2%
Snohomish	2,607	11.0%	2,641	11.0%
Spokane	1,788	7.6%	1,805	7.5%
Stevens	217	0.9%	218	0.9%
Thurston	597	2.5%	603	2.5%
Wahkiakum	11	0.0%	12	0.1%
Walla Walla	132	0.6%	134	0.6%
Whatcom	637	2.7%	645	2.7%
Whitman	49	0.2%	50	0.2%
Yakima	933	3.9%	946	3.9%
State Total	23,675	100.0%	23,989	100.0%

General Assistance Program

General Assistance Program Client Demographics, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	GA-U Only ¹		GA-X Only ²		Other ³	
	(11,468)	Percent	(10,518)	Percent	(2,003)	Percent
Gender						
Female	4,756	41.5%	4,566	43.4%	1,262	63.0%
Male	6,712	58.5%	5,952	56.6%	741	37.0%
Race						
White	8,115	70.8%	7,720	73.4%	609	30.4%
Hispanic	734	6.4%	553	5.3%	280	14.0%
Black	1,263	11.0%	1,127	10.7%	51	2.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	302	2.6%	218	2.1%	745	37.2%
Native American	381	3.3%	357	3.4%	37	1.8%
Unknown	673	5.9%	543	5.2%	281	14.0%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	1,337	11.7%	1,226	11.7%	131	6.5%
Married	693	6.0%	391	3.7%	785	39.2%
Never Married	5,470	47.7%	5,024	47.8%	277	13.8%
Divorced	3,584	31.3%	3,528	33.5%	127	6.3%
Widow	307	2.7%	286	2.7%	646	32.3%
Unknown	77	0.7%	63	0.6%	37	1.8%
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	10,760	93.8%	10,138	96.4%	310	15.5%
Resident Alien	698	6.1%	372	3.5%	1,681	83.9%
U.S. National	10	0.1%	8	0.1%	12	0.6%
INS Entry Status						
Born in U.S.	10,755	93.8%	10,129	96.3%	310	15.5%
Amerasian	7	0.1%	7	0.1%	2	0.1%
Asylee	10	0.1%	8	0.1%	14	0.7%
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	9	0.1%	4	0.0%	1	0.0%
Deportation Withheld	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.1%
Non-Refugee	458	4.0%	250	2.4%	1,482	74.0%
Refugee	229	2.0%	119	1.1%	192	9.6%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	0	0.0%	39	0.4%	76	3.8%
19 – 20 Years Old	368	3.2%	225	2.1%	12	0.6%
21 – 29 Years Old	1,695	14.8%	1,395	13.3%	21	1.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	2,222	19.4%	2,074	19.7%	23	1.1%
40 – 49 Years Old	4,107	35.8%	3,856	36.7%	50	2.5%
50 – 55 Years Old	1,958	17.1%	1,943	18.5%	32	1.6%
56 – 59 Years Old	714	6.2%	654	6.2%	29	1.4%
60 – 64 Years Old	397	3.5%	330	3.1%	40	2.0%
65+ Years Old	7	0.1%	2	0.0%	1,720	85.9%
Mean Age of Adults	42.2 Years Old		42.7 Years Old		68.4 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	43.0 Years Old		44.0 Years Old		70.0 Years Old	

General Assistance Program

General Assistance Program Client Demographics, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	GA-U Only ¹		GA-X Only ²		Other ³	
	(11,468)	Percent	(10,518)	Percent	(2,003)	Percent
Incapacity						
Emotional	4,901	42.7%	6,926	65.8%	92	4.6%
Mental	80	0.7%	94	0.9%	8	0.4%
Physical	6,115	53.3%	3,377	32.1%	222	11.1%
Other¹	25,690	224.0%	18,450	175.4%	3,070	153.3%
Avg. Months on Assistance Since July 1997	11.6 Months		24.4 Months		21.7 Months	

Notes:

1. U Only includes general assistance for Unemployable only (GA-U).
2. X Only includes general assistance for Expedited Medical only (GA-X).
3. Other includes general assistance for Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

TANF/WorkFirst Program

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TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF and WorkFirst

The exhibits in this section summarize the TANF and WorkFirst caseload trends for SFY 2004.

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 55,600 in SFY 2004**, from a monthly average of 54,631 in SFY 2003.
- **The average payment per case in SFY 2004 was \$423.18.**
- **Child-only cases increased to 36.3% of the total TANF caseload** in June 2004, compared to 35.4% in June 2003.
- **Single-parent cases remained about the same at 54.0% in June 2004 as a percent of the total TANF caseload**, compared to 54.4% June 2003.
- **Two-parent cases declined to 9.7% of the TANF caseload in June 2004**, compared to 10.1% in June 2003.
- **In June 2004, 15.1% of TANF cases with adults were in sanction status compared to 16.4% in June 2003.**
- **In June 2004, 40% of WorkFirst adults were in full-time participation, compared to 42% in June 2003.**
- **Of adults exiting in March 2004, 17.3% returned within six months**, compared to 18.5% the previous year. The percentage has ranged from a high of 22.3% to a low of 17.3% between April 2003 and March 2004.
- **In June 2004, the majority of TANF adult clients were female (80.3%), white (62.3%), and not married (77.0%). The median age for an adult was 29.0 years.**

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Selected TANF/SFA Program Characteristics SFY 2003 and SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	54,631 (52,166 – 57,022)	55,600 (53,728 – 57,781)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	136,417 (130,977 – 141,831)	136,359 (131,405 – 141,609)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	41,233 (39,398 – 43,322)	40,799 (38,796 – 42,654)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	95,186 (91,536 – 98,512)	95,561 (92,345 – 99,022)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	2.2%	2.2%
State Population¹	6,098,300	6,167,800
Children as a Percent of Recipients	69.8%	70.1%
Average Persons Per Case	2.5	2.5
Average Children Per Case	1.7	1.7
Average Children Per Adult	2.3	2.3
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$430.61 (\$423.35 - \$439.24)	\$423.18 (\$418.15 - \$428.24)

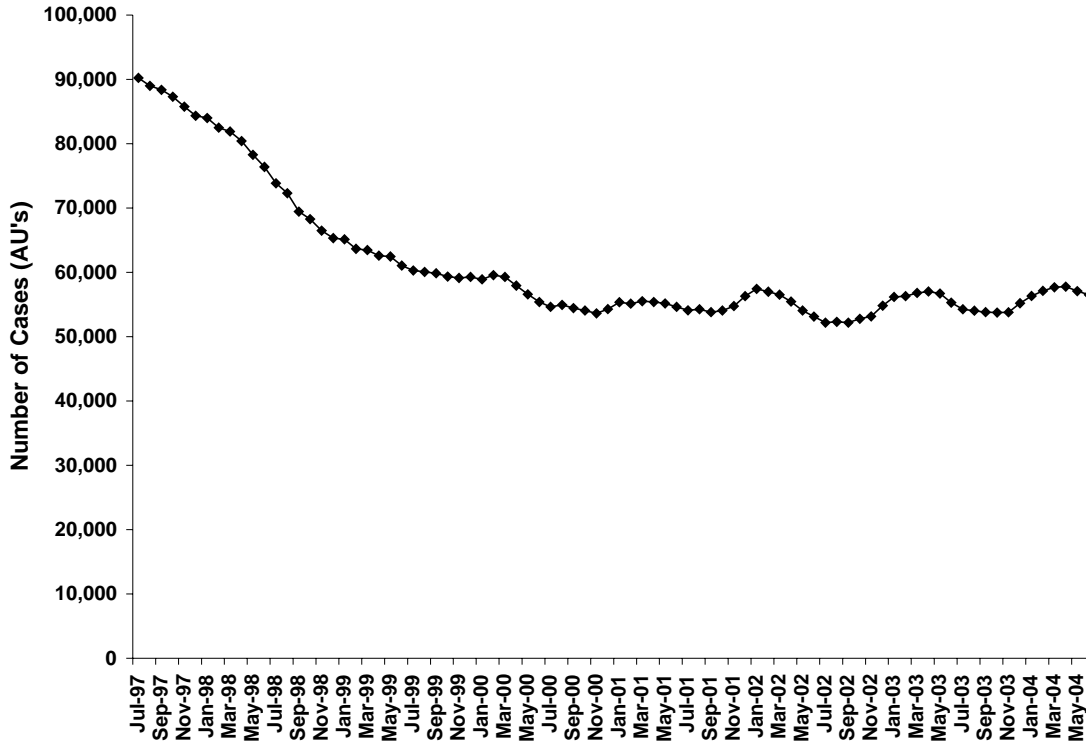
¹ OFM 2003 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	54,239	133,789	\$22,833,020.87	\$133,572.65	\$420.97
August	54,023	133,099	\$22,873,470.31	\$113,978.95	\$423.40
September	53,820	132,477	\$22,734,441.19	\$152,136.38	\$422.42
October	53,728	131,835	\$22,717,171.50	\$133,826.93	\$422.82
November	53,783	131,405	\$22,706,464.89	\$114,448.68	\$422.19
December	55,186	135,025	\$23,298,221.20	\$126,935.29	\$422.18
January	56,313	137,968	\$23,547,490.29	\$113,882.64	\$418.15
February	57,101	139,923	\$24,272,788.48	\$126,174.65	\$425.09
March	57,664	141,512	\$24,574,613.54	\$142,012.35	\$426.17
April	57,781	141,609	\$24,744,033.10	\$106,228.03	\$428.24
May	57,066	139,595	\$24,184,941.51	\$133,739.57	\$423.81
June	56,501	138,071	\$23,885,388.71	\$157,560.58	\$422.74
Mo. Avg.	55,600	136,359	\$23,531,003.80	\$129,541.39	\$423.18

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload Receiving Federal TANF and SFA, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Caseload	Federal ONLY		BOTH Federal & SFA		SFA ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	54,239	53,512	98.7%	470	0.9%	287	0.5%
August	54,023	53,275	98.6%	473	0.9%	297	0.5%
September	53,820	53,060	98.6%	476	0.9%	309	0.6%
October	53,728	52,920	98.5%	495	0.9%	341	0.6%
November	53,783	52,938	98.4%	520	1.0%	360	0.7%
December	55,186	54,280	98.4%	558	1.0%	380	0.7%
January	56,313	55,354	98.3%	603	1.1%	390	0.7%
February	57,101	56,057	98.2%	661	1.2%	417	0.7%
March	57,664	56,634	98.2%	634	1.1%	431	0.7%
April	57,781	56,731	98.2%	638	1.1%	441	0.8%
May	57,066	56,036	98.2%	628	1.1%	432	0.8%
June	56,501	55,477	98.2%	628	1.1%	425	0.8%
Mo. Avg	55,600	54,690	98.4%	565	1.0%	376	0.7%

	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case
July	757	\$201,106.57	\$265.66
August	770	\$216,499.00	\$281.17
September	785	\$217,655.53	\$277.27
October	836	\$231,610.36	\$277.05
November	880	\$246,747.24	\$280.39
December	938	\$262,334.59	\$279.67
January	993	\$275,581.44	\$277.52
February	1,078	\$305,360.30	\$283.27
March	1,065	\$308,638.08	\$289.80
April	1,079	\$309,827.66	\$287.14
May	1,060	\$302,013.66	\$284.92
June	1,053	\$290,665.18	\$276.04
Mo. Avg	941	\$264,003.30	\$280.51

Note: SFA is Washington State's State Family Assistance for legal immigrants and others ineligible for TANF. Some households have a member receiving federal TANF assistance and a member receiving family assistance through the state; these cases are considered mixed Federal TANF and SFA cases and are rolled into the combined SFA only caseload (SFA Only + Mixed Federal TANF/SFA Caseload) number.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	282	0.5%	704	0.5%
Colfax Branch Office	147	0.3%	360	0.3%
Davenport	60	0.1%	129	0.1%
Mattawa	114	0.2%	284	0.2%
Moses Lake	1,042	1.8%	2,632	1.9%
Newport	200	0.4%	485	0.4%
Okanogan	449	0.8%	999	0.7%
Othello	260	0.5%	609	0.4%
Republic	78	0.1%	204	0.1%
Spokane North	1,992	3.5%	4,777	3.5%
Spokane Southwest	674	1.2%	1,535	1.1%
Spokane Valley	1,392	2.5%	3,304	2.4%
Tri County – Colville	440	0.8%	1,095	0.8%
Wenatchee	779	1.4%	1,746	1.3%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	7,909	14.0%	18,863	13.7%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	237	0.4%	576	0.4%
Kennewick	1,267	2.2%	3,239	2.3%
Pasco	947	1.7%	2,330	1.7%
Sunnyside	1,088	1.9%	3,013	2.2%
Walla Walla	547	1.0%	1,249	0.9%
Wapato	1,180	2.1%	3,223	2.3%
Yakima	2,605	4.6%	6,375	4.6%
Region 2 Call Center	43	0.1%	117	0.1%
Region 2 Total	7,914	14.0%	20,122	14.6%
Region 3				
Alderwood	883	1.6%	2,094	1.5%
Bellingham	1,302	2.3%	3,072	2.2%
Everett	1,604	2.8%	4,162	3.0%
Friday Harbor	17	0.0%	33	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	1,151	2.0%	2,765	2.0%
Oak Harbor	205	0.4%	453	0.3%
Skykomish Valley	492	0.9%	1,068	0.8%
Smokey Point	1,045	1.8%	2,411	1.7%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	6,699	11.9%	16,058	11.6%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	1,042	1.8%	2,722	2.0%
Belltown	302	0.5%	698	0.5%
Burien	1,668	3.0%	4,156	3.0%
Capitol Hill	760	1.3%	1,881	1.4%
Federal Way	1,421	2.5%	3,747	2.7%
King Eastside	969	1.7%	2,222	1.6%
King North/Ballard	1,112	2.0%	2,684	1.9%
King South/Kent	1,663	2.9%	4,764	3.5%
Rainier	1,390	2.5%	3,498	2.5%
Renton	1,412	2.5%	3,547	2.6%
West Seattle	822	1.5%	2,017	1.5%
Region 4 Call Center	29	0.1%	56	0.0%
Region 4 Total	12,590	22.3%	31,992	23.2%
Region 5				
Bremerton	1,647	2.9%	3,725	2.7%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	3,774	6.7%	9,650	7.0%
Pierce South	1,531	2.7%	3,770	2.7%
Puyallup	2,761	4.9%	6,357	4.6%
Region 5 Call Center	15	0.0%	33	0.0%
Region 5 Total	9,728	17.2%	23,535	17.0%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	1,101	1.9%	2,467	1.8%
Chehalis	1,082	1.9%	2,602	1.9%
Columbia River	3,814	6.8%	9,404	6.8%
Forks	227	0.4%	520	0.4%
Goldendale	160	0.3%	387	0.3%
Kelso	1,622	2.9%	3,814	2.8%
Long Beach	129	0.2%	293	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	1,786	3.2%	4,089	3.0%
Port Angeles	498	0.9%	1,142	0.8%
Port Townsend	172	0.3%	374	0.3%
Shelton	743	1.3%	1,637	1.2%
South Bend	118	0.2%	255	0.2%
Stevenson	113	0.2%	271	0.2%
White Salmon	96	0.2%	246	0.2%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	11,661	20.6%	27,501	19.9%
State Total	56,501	100.0%	138,071	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2004

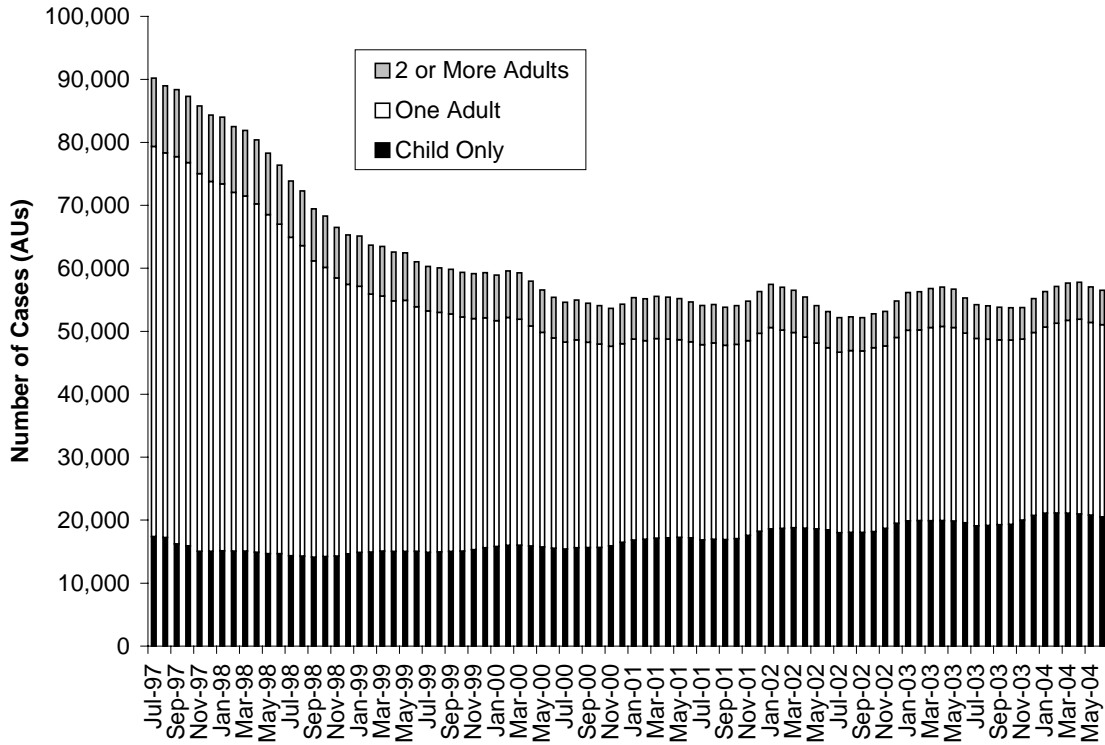
Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases	Number of Clients	Percent of Clients
Adams	267	0.5%	643	0.5%
Asotin	262	0.5%	645	0.5%
Benton	1,413	2.5%	3,619	2.6%
Chelan	599	1.1%	1,334	1.0%
Clallam	721	1.3%	1,655	1.2%
Clark	3,810	6.7%	9,377	6.8%
Columbia	26	0.0%	67	0.0%
Cowlitz	1,609	2.8%	3,798	2.8%
Douglas	195	0.3%	451	0.3%
Ferry	81	0.1%	212	0.2%
Franklin	930	1.6%	2,284	1.7%
Garfield	20	0.0%	59	0.0%
Grant	1,163	2.1%	2,920	2.1%
Grays Harbor	1,140	2.0%	2,572	1.9%
Island	231	0.4%	521	0.4%
Jefferson	176	0.3%	382	0.3%
King	12,606	22.3%	32,028	23.2%
Kitsap	1,644	2.9%	3,716	2.7%
Kittitas	235	0.4%	576	0.4%
Klickitat	260	0.5%	638	0.5%
Lewis	1,068	1.9%	2,566	1.9%
Lincoln	65	0.1%	140	0.1%
Mason	743	1.3%	1,637	1.2%
Okanogan	421	0.7%	930	0.7%
Pacific	248	0.4%	549	0.4%
Pend Oreille	197	0.3%	478	0.3%
Pierce	8,044	14.2%	19,717	14.3%
San Juan	23	0.0%	44	0.0%
Skagit	1,117	2.0%	2,684	1.9%
Skamania	101	0.2%	240	0.2%
Snohomish	4,016	7.1%	9,707	7.0%
Spokane	4,055	7.2%	9,596	7.0%
Stevens	437	0.8%	1,098	0.8%
Thurston	1,796	3.2%	4,128	3.0%
Wahkiakum	20	0.0%	46	0.0%
Walla Walla	535	0.9%	1,228	0.9%
Whatcom	1,301	2.3%	3,072	2.2%
Whitman	148	0.3%	361	0.3%
Yakima	4,778	8.5%	12,353	8.9%
State Total	56,501	100.0%	138,071	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By Number of Adults, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

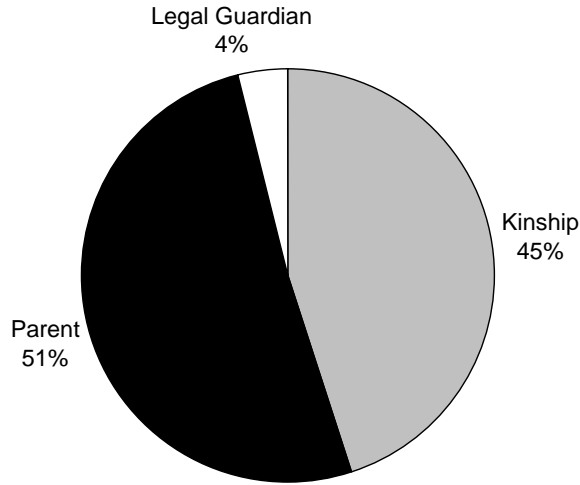


	Caseload	Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	54,239	19,110	35.2%	29,764	54.9%	5,365	9.9%
August	54,023	19,137	35.4%	29,586	54.8%	5,300	9.8%
September	53,820	19,258	35.8%	29,389	54.6%	5,173	9.6%
October	53,728	19,334	36.0%	29,281	54.5%	5,113	9.5%
November	53,783	20,010	37.2%	28,738	53.4%	5,035	9.4%
December	55,186	20,746	37.6%	29,056	52.7%	5,384	9.8%
January	56,313	21,103	37.5%	29,551	52.5%	5,659	10.0%
February	57,101	21,150	37.0%	30,132	52.8%	5,819	10.2%
March	57,664	21,095	36.6%	30,635	53.1%	5,934	10.3%
April	57,781	20,988	36.3%	30,926	53.5%	5,867	10.2%
May	57,066	20,807	36.5%	30,598	53.6%	5,661	9.9%
June	56,501	20,518	36.3%	30,519	54.0%	5,464	9.7%
Mo. Avg.	55,600	20,271	36.5%	29,848	53.7%	5,481	9.9%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Only Caseload, By Major Caretaker Groups, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Caretaker	Child Only Cases	Percent
Total Child Only Cases	20,518	100.0%
Kinship		
Aunt/Uncle	2,735	13.3%
Cousin	183	0.9%
GrandParent	6,089	29.7%
Sibling Parent	371	1.8%
<i>Kinship Total</i>	9,378	45.7%
Parent		
Biological Parent	10,637	51.8%
Co-Parent	9	0.0%
Step Parent	28	0.1%
<i>Parent Total</i>	10,674	51.0%
Legal Guardian	837	4.1%

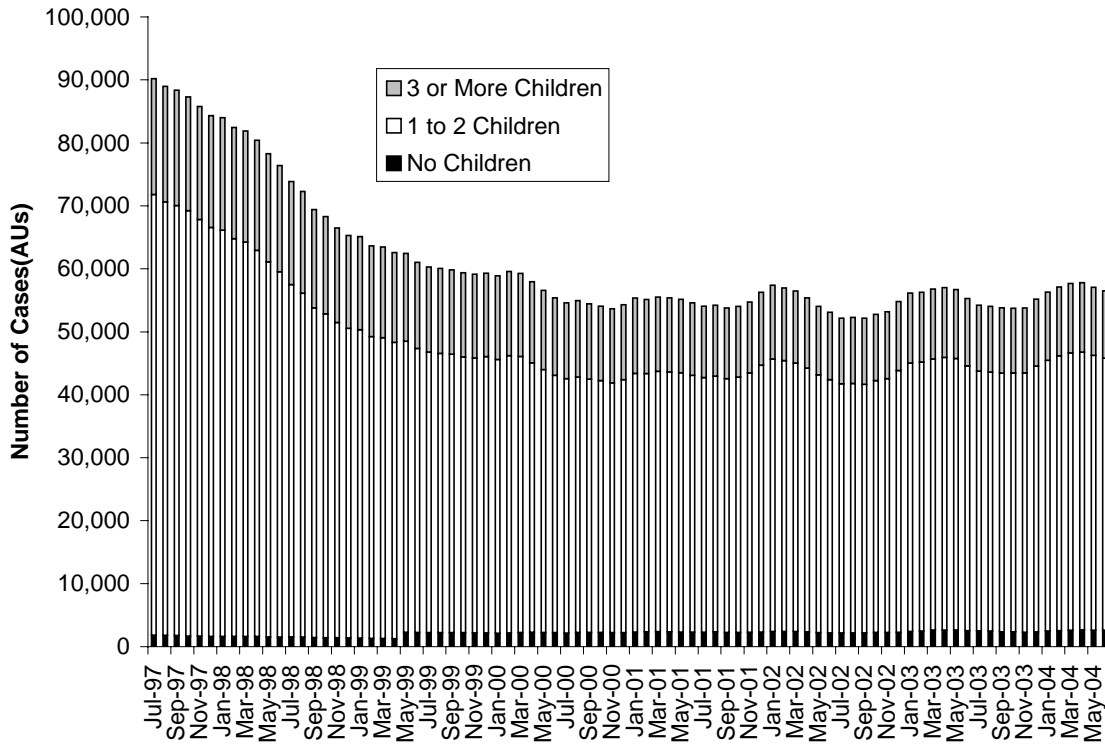
Note: Several cases have more than one child living in the household who are on assistance. Each child may have a different relationship to the head of household member. Percentages are calculated by taking the number of cases by caretaker type as the numerator divided by the unduplicated count of child only cases (19,588) as the denominator. Therefore, percentages sum to more than 100 percent.

Examples of a child-only grant include: child is living with relatives other than the parent(s); parent(s) is disqualified from TANF as a non-U.S. Citizen, fleeing felon, drug-related felon, or was convicted of welfare fraud; child is living with an unrelated adult who exercises day-to-day control and care of the child.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By Number of Children, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Caseload	No Children ¹		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	54,239	2,521	4.6%	41,217	76.0%	10,501	19.4%
August	54,023	2,478	4.6%	41,106	76.1%	10,439	19.3%
September	53,820	2,356	4.4%	41,073	76.3%	10,391	19.3%
October	53,728	2,334	4.3%	41,116	76.5%	10,278	19.1%
November	53,783	2,289	4.3%	41,158	76.5%	10,336	19.2%
December	55,186	2,359	4.3%	42,206	76.5%	10,621	19.2%
January	56,313	2,459	4.4%	43,037	76.4%	10,817	19.2%
February	57,101	2,541	4.5%	43,664	76.5%	10,896	19.1%
March	57,664	2,608	4.5%	44,047	76.4%	11,009	19.1%
April	57,781	2,677	4.6%	44,091	76.3%	11,013	19.1%
May	57,066	2,609	4.6%	43,633	76.5%	10,824	19.0%
June	56,501	2,612	4.6%	43,199	76.5%	10,690	18.9%
Mo. Avg.	55,600	2,487	4.5%	42,462	76.4%	10,651	19.2%

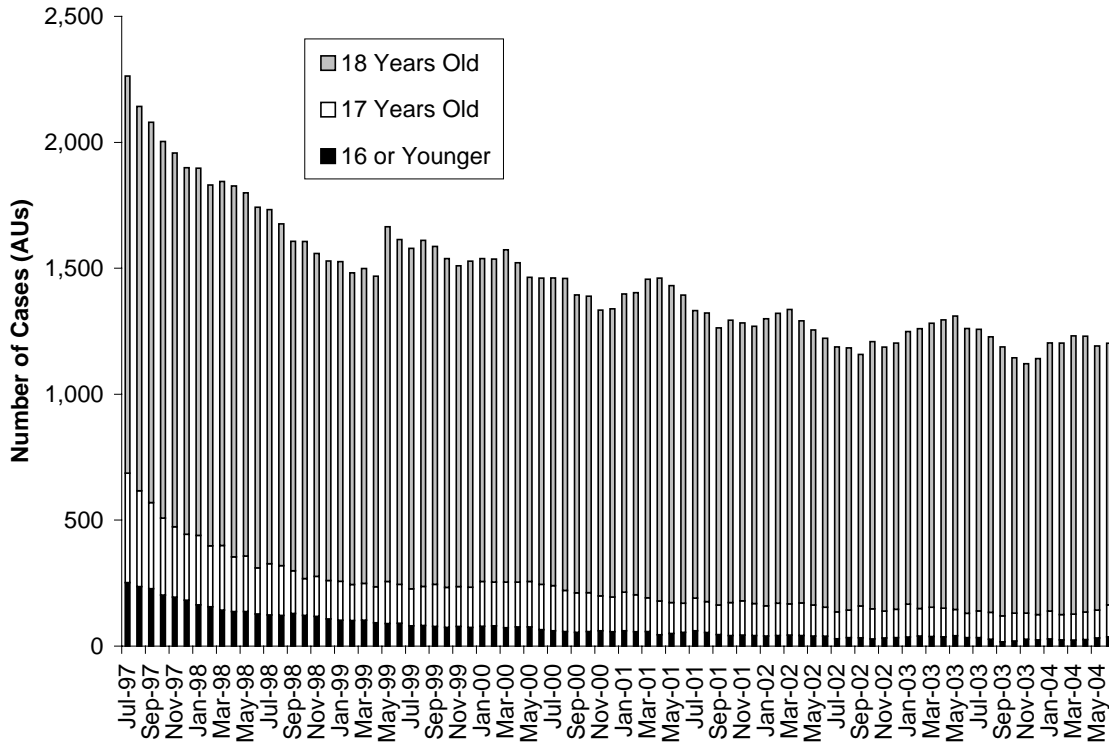
Notes:

¹ In cases where the 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/SFA Caseload With Teen Head of Household, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



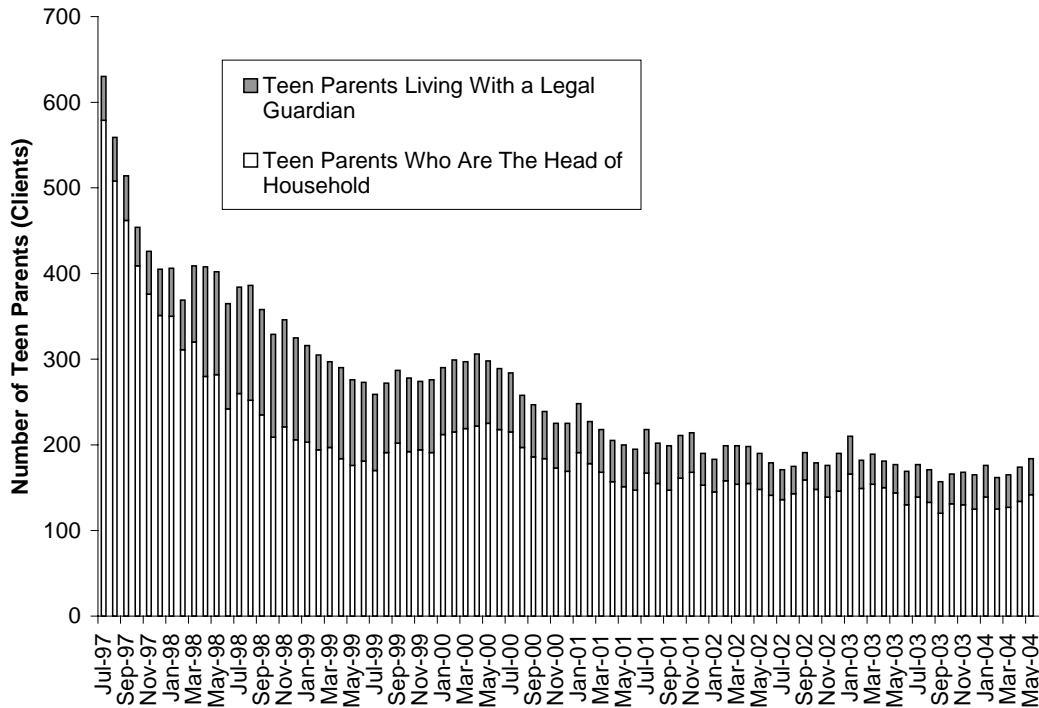
	Adult Caseload	Head of Household is 16 Years Old or Less		Head of Household is 17 Years Old		Head of Household is 18 Years Old	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	35,129	34	0.1%	106	0.3%	1,118	3.2%
August	34,886	27	0.1%	107	0.3%	1,094	3.1%
September	34,562	17	0.0%	103	0.3%	1,068	3.1%
October	34,394	20	0.1%	111	0.3%	1,013	2.9%
November	33,773	27	0.1%	104	0.3%	990	2.9%
December	34,440	25	0.1%	100	0.3%	1,016	3.0%
January	35,210	28	0.1%	111	0.3%	1,065	3.0%
February	35,951	25	0.1%	100	0.3%	1,078	3.0%
March	36,569	24	0.1%	103	0.3%	1,105	3.0%
April	36,793	26	0.1%	109	0.3%	1,095	3.0%
May	36,259	32	0.1%	111	0.3%	1,049	2.9%
June	35,983	37	0.1%	127	0.4%	1,038	2.9%
Mo. Avg.	35,329	27	0.1%	108	0.3%	1,061	3.0%

Note: Numbers reflect households where the head of household member is a teen parent living independently from their formal legal guardian.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Teen Parents Under Age 18, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



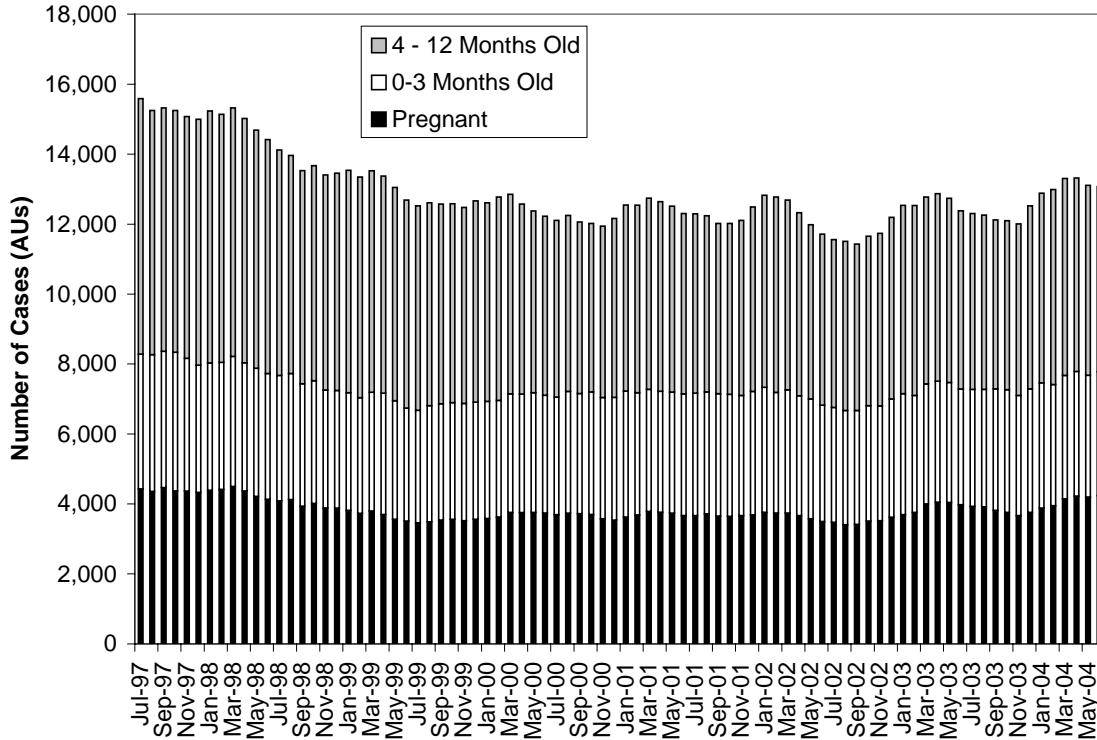
	Total Teen Parents Under Age 18	Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian	% Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian	Teen Parents Under 18 Living As the Head of Household	% Teen Parents Under 18 Living As the Head of Household
July	177	139	78.5%	38	21.5%
August	171	133	77.8%	38	22.2%
September	157	120	76.4%	37	23.6%
October	166	131	78.9%	35	21.1%
November	168	130	77.4%	38	22.6%
December	165	125	75.8%	40	24.2%
January	176	139	79.0%	37	21.0%
February	162	125	77.2%	37	22.8%
March	165	127	77.0%	38	23.0%
April	174	134	77.0%	40	23.0%
May	184	142	77.2%	42	22.8%
June	196	164	83.7%	32	16.3%
Mo. Avg.	172	134	78.1%	38	21.9%

Note: Teen parents are defined based on the clients head of household relationship code. If the client is coded as a "CP" (child parent), the child is considered to be living under legal guardianship while caring for their own child. If the client is coded as a "SE" (head of household) the client is considered to be the head of household member on the Assistance Unit. Numbers do not reflect spouses or other members that are living in the same AU; Numbers only differentiate clients coded as a CP or a SE.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload With Pregnant Women and Children 12 Months or Younger SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Adult Caseload	Pregnant ¹		0 – 3 Month Old Child		4 – 12 Month Old Child	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	35,129	3,931	11.2%	3,345	9.5%	5,031	14.3%
August	34,886	3,920	11.2%	3,355	9.6%	4,984	14.3%
September	34,562	3,816	11.0%	3,474	10.1%	4,827	14.0%
October	34,394	3,757	10.9%	3,513	10.2%	4,829	14.0%
November	33,773	3,666	10.9%	3,433	10.2%	4,902	14.5%
December	34,440	3,761	10.9%	3,533	10.3%	5,231	15.2%
January	35,210	3,877	11.0%	3,587	10.2%	5,419	15.4%
February	35,951	3,952	11.0%	3,463	9.6%	5,573	15.5%
March	36,569	4,147	11.3%	3,525	9.6%	5,632	15.4%
April	36,793	4,226	11.5%	3,565	9.7%	5,524	15.0%
May	36,259	4,195	11.6%	3,486	9.6%	5,430	15.0%
June	35,983	4,239	11.8%	3,539	9.8%	5,295	14.7%
Mo. Avg.	35,329	3,957	11.2%	3,485	9.9%	5,223	14.8%

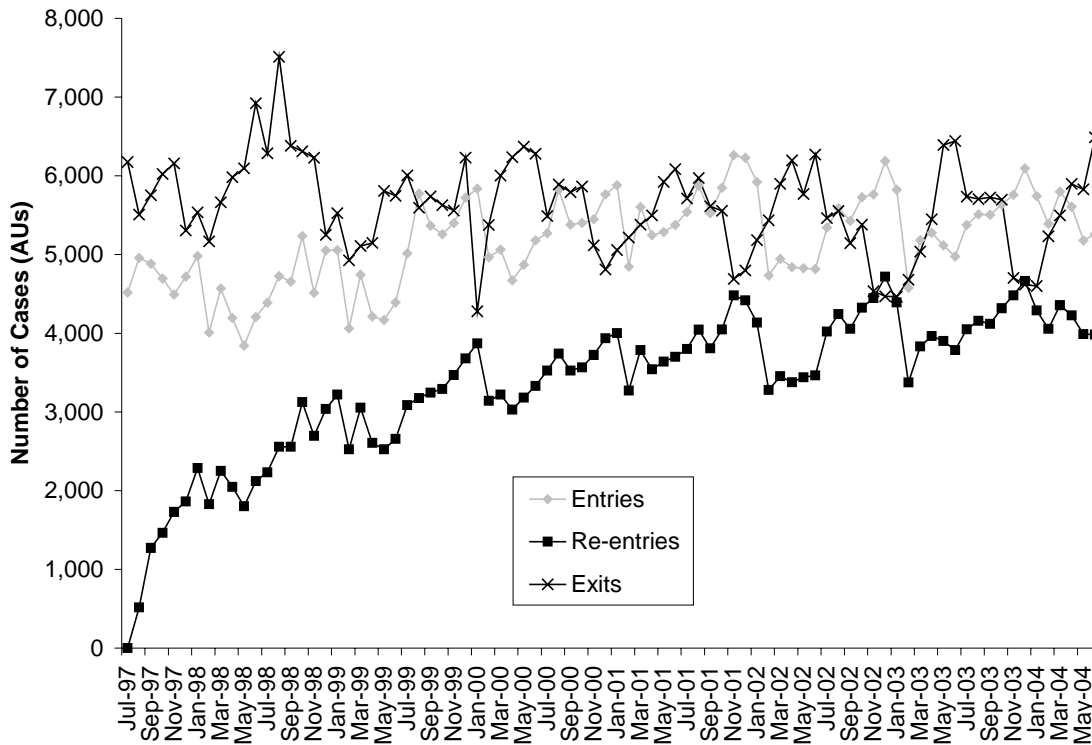
Note: Cases are unduplicated across groups. If a case has multiple young children or a pregnant recipient and a young child, the case category reflects the youngest child. Adults include teen parents.

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

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Cases Entering, Re-Entering, and Exiting, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Caseload	Entries		Re-Entries		Exits	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	54,239	5,377	9.9%	4,049	7.5%	5,736	10.6%
August	54,023	5,511	10.2%	4,159	7.7%	5,705	10.6%
September	53,820	5,504	10.2%	4,120	7.7%	5,726	10.6%
October	53,728	5,636	10.5%	4,317	8.0%	5,698	10.6%
November	53,783	5,760	10.7%	4,481	8.3%	4,703	8.7%
December	55,186	6,097	11.0%	4,665	8.5%	4,617	8.4%
January	56,313	5,741	10.2%	4,290	7.6%	4,600	8.2%
February	57,101	5,390	9.4%	4,056	7.1%	5,231	9.2%
March	57,664	5,798	10.1%	4,357	7.6%	5,497	9.5%
April	57,781	5,608	9.7%	4,228	7.3%	5,899	10.2%
May	57,066	5,179	9.1%	3,989	7.0%	5,829	10.2%
June	56,501	5,261	9.3%	3,984	7.1%	6,489	11.5%
Mo. Avg.	55,600	5,572	10.0%	4,225	7.6%	5,478	9.9%

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 received a benefit in the month reported, but not in the subsequent month AND have received TANF at least one month before re-entering TANF.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Adults Returning to TANF/SFA After Six Months and 12 Months After Exit SFY 2004

Source: OFM



	Adults Exiting	Return After 6 Months		Return After 12 Months	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	5,991	1175	19.6	1076	18.0
August	5,684	1096	19.3	994	17.5
September	5,523	1131	20.5	950	17.2
October	5,904	1314	22.3	0	0.0
November	5,542	1211	21.9	0	0.0
December	4,483	946	21.1	0	0.0
January	4,716	886	18.8	0	0.0
February	4,365	837	19.2	0	0.0
March	4,999	863	17.3	0	0.0
April	5,769	0	0	0	0.0
May	5,762	0	0.0	0	0.0
June	5,599	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: Table shows the number of adults who have returned on the sixth month and on the 12th month after exiting. For example, of all the adults exiting in July 2003 (5,991), 1,175 or 19.6 percent of them returned and received TANF on the sixth month after July, in this case receiving TANF in January 2004. Likewise, of the 5,991 adults exiting in July 2003, 1,076 of them or 18.0 percent returned and were receiving TANF on the 12th month after July, in this case June 2004. The latest month available for those returning after 12 months is September 2003 (returning and receiving TANF in September 2004). The latest available data for those returning after 6 months is March 2004 (returning and receiving TANF in September 2004).

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Employed TANF/SFA Adults, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



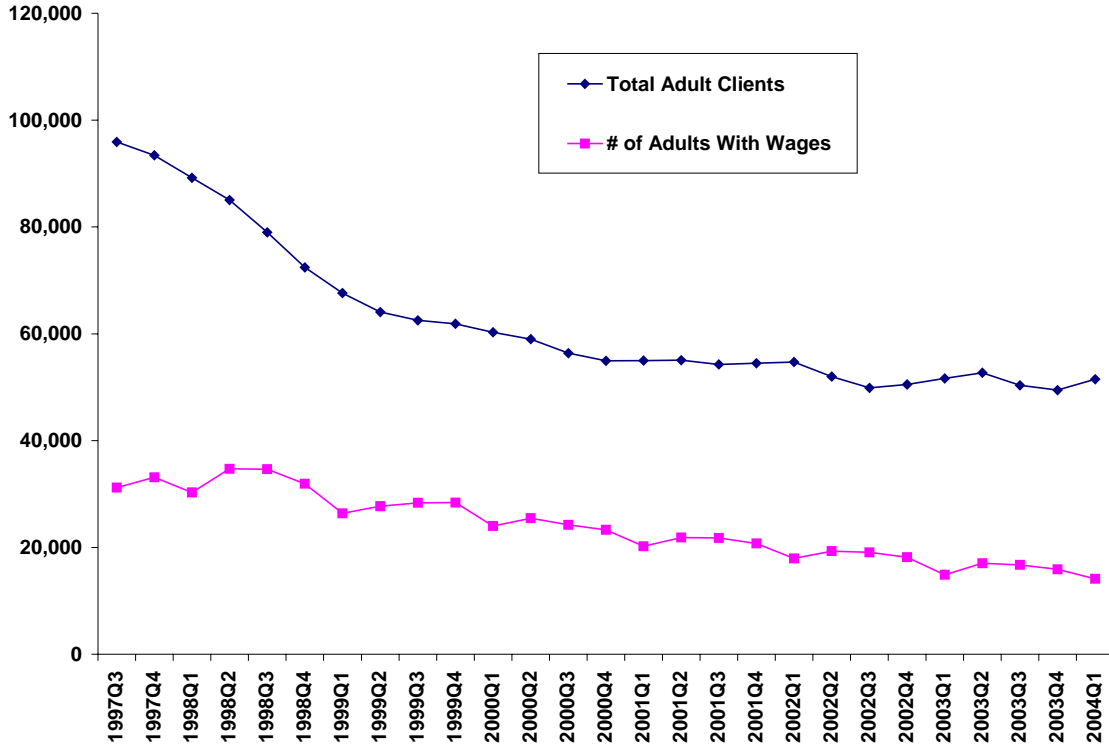
	TANF Adults	Employed Number	Employed Percent
July	40,474	6,698	16.5%
August	40,167	6,443	16.0%
September	39,727	6,124	15.4%
October	39,491	6,184	15.7%
November	38,796	5,943	15.3%
December	39,820	5,984	15.0%
January	40,864	5,927	14.5%
February	41,758	5,413	13.0%
March	42,492	5,478	12.9%
April	42,654	5,725	13.4%
May	41,909	5,812	13.9%
June	41,441	6,014	14.5%
Mo. Avg.	40,799	5,979	14.7%

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/SFA Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data and ESD-UI Wage Data



Quarter	Total Adult Clients	# With Quarterly Wages	% With Quarterly Wages	Total Quarterly Wages	Total Quarterly Wages/Hr.
2001Q1	54,979	20,235	36.8%	\$1,660	\$8.79
2001Q2	55,040	21,840	39.7%	\$1,708	\$8.76
2001Q3	54,256	21,783	40.1%	\$1,718	\$8.89
2001Q4	54,472	20,746	38.1%	\$1,760	\$8.98
2002Q1	54,727	17,947	32.8%	\$1,648	\$9.03
2002Q2	51,992	19,321	37.2%	\$1,699	\$8.96
2002Q3	49,865	19,069	38.2%	\$1,729	\$9.05
2002Q4	50,531	18,181	36.0%	\$1,772	\$9.19
2003Q1	51,666	14,898	28.8%	\$1,637	\$9.22
2003Q2	52,712	17,025	32.3%	\$1,725	\$9.25
2003Q3	50,360	16,736	33.2%	\$1,728	\$9.30
2003Q4	49,456	15,888	32.1%	\$1,760	\$9.39
2004Q1	51,487	14,109	27.4%	\$1,586	\$9.41

Notes:

TANF Adult clients are matched with the Economic Services Division (ESD) UI Wage Data file by Social Security Number (SSN). Numbers reflect TANF adult client who are employed and received wages of more than \$5.00 for any length of time during a quarter.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	TANF Cases With Adults	Total Cases Sanctioned	% of Cases Sanctioned	TANF Adults	TANF Adults Sanctioned	% of TANF Adults Sanctioned
July	35,129	5,690	16.2%	40,474	6,502	16.1%
August	34,886	5,953	17.1%	40,167	6,784	16.9%
September	34,562	5,947	17.2%	39,727	6,801	17.1%
October	34,394	5,986	17.4%	39,491	6,833	17.3%
November	33,773	5,956	17.6%	38,796	6,783	17.5%
December	34,440	6,079	17.7%	39,820	6,910	17.4%
January	35,210	6,410	18.2%	40,864	7,278	17.8%
February	35,951	6,373	17.7%	41,758	7,235	17.3%
March	36,569	6,286	17.2%	42,492	7,110	16.7%
April	36,793	6,028	16.4%	42,654	6,815	16.0%
May	36,259	5,545	15.3%	41,909	6,255	14.9%
June	35,983	5,450	15.1%	41,441	6,167	14.9%
Mo. Avg.	35,329	5,975	16.9%	40,799	6,789	16.6%

TANF/SFA Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status By Consecutive Months in Sanctioned Status, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Total Cases Sanctioned	First Month		Second Month		Third Month or Later	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	5,690	1,692	29.7%	1,083	19.0%	2,916	51.2%
August	5,953	1,909	32.1%	1,120	18.8%	2,924	49.1%
September	5,947	1,755	29.5%	1,238	20.8%	2,954	49.7%
October	5,986	1,787	29.9%	1,162	19.4%	3,037	50.7%
November	5,956	1,773	29.8%	1,149	19.3%	3,034	50.9%
December	6,079	1,596	26.3%	1,237	20.3%	3,246	53.4%
January	6,410	1,821	28.4%	1,122	17.5%	3,467	54.1%
February	6,373	1,615	25.3%	1,239	19.4%	3,519	55.2%
March	6,286	1,661	26.4%	1,037	16.5%	3,588	57.1%
April	6,028	1,508	25.0%	1,057	17.5%	3,463	57.4%
May	5,545	1,261	22.7%	924	16.7%	3,360	60.6%
June	5,450	1,341	24.6%	851	15.6%	3,258	59.8%
Mo. Avg.	5,975	1,643	27.5%	1,102	18.4%	3,231	54.1%

Note: Total cases sanctioned reflect all TANF cases in Sanction status. A sanctioned case in sanction three or more months is considered a long-term sanctioned case.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (138,071)	Percent	All Adults (41,441)	Percent	All Children (96,632)	Percent
Gender						
Female	81,447	59.0%	33,293	80.3%	48,154	49.8%
Male	56,624	41.0%	8,148	19.7%	48,476	50.2%
Race						
White	74,358	53.9%	25,831	62.3%	48,527	50.2%
Hispanic	23,256	16.8%	4,295	10.4%	18,961	19.6%
Black	17,660	12.8%	5,344	12.9%	12,316	12.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,969	3.6%	1,498	3.6%	3,471	3.6%
Native American	6,018	4.4%	1,972	4.8%	4,046	4.2%
Unknown	11,810	8.6%	2,501	6.0%	9,309	9.6%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	5,789	4.2%	5,789	14.0%	N/A	N/A
Married	9,530	6.9%	9,530	23.0%	N/A	N/A
Never Married	19,948	14.4%	19,948	48.1%	N/A	N/A
Divorced	5,758	4.2%	5,758	13.9%	N/A	N/A
Widow	248	0.2%	248	0.6%	N/A	N/A
Unknown	168	0.1%	168	0.4%	N/A	N/A
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	128,111	92.8%	36,702	88.6%	91,409	94.6%
Resident Alien	9,705	7.0%	4,635	11.2%	5,070	5.2%
U.S. National	255	0.2%	104	0.3%	151	0.2%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	91,619	66.4%	50	0.1%	91,569	94.8%
17 Years Old	3,466	2.5%	140	0.3%	3,326	3.4%
18 Years Old	2,537	1.8%	1,091	2.6%	1,446	1.5%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,754	2.7%	3,465	8.4%	289	0.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	16,300	11.8%	16,300	39.3%	0	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	12,291	8.9%	12,291	29.7%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	6,628	4.8%	6,628	16.0%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	1,074	0.8%	1,074	2.6%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	258	0.2%	258	0.6%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	117	0.1%	117	0.3%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	27	0.0%	27	0.1%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		N/A		8.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		N/A		7.0 Years Old	
Mean Age of Adults	31.4 Years Old		31.4 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old		N/A	

Note: Adults and children are defined based on the clients head of household relationship code. Adults under the age of 18 include teen head of household members, a teen spouse to the head of household member, one coded as an aunt or uncle, and a unmarried teen sharing the child with the head of household member. Examples of overage children are those who remain under legal guardianship or are a biological child, a dependent sibling, a niece/nephew, a foster child, a dependent first cousin, or a grandchild.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (138,071)		All Adults (41,441)		All Children (96,632)	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Avg./Median Months on Assistance Since July 1997 as an Adult		N/A		Average: 24.5 Months		N/A
				Median: 18.0 Months		

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Demographics, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Children (96,632)		Children in Child Only Cases (33,086)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	48,154	49.8%	16,769	50.7%
Male	48,476	50.2%	16,317	49.3%
Race				
White	48,527	50.2%	14,533	43.9%
Hispanic	18,961	19.6%	9,959	30.1%
Black	12,316	12.7%	3,454	10.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,471	3.6%	1,162	3.5%
Native American	4,046	4.2%	1,399	4.2%
Unknown	9,309	9.6%	2,579	7.8%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	91,409	94.6%	32,474	98.2%
Resident Alien	5,070	5.2%	563	1.7%
U.S. National	151	0.2%	49	0.1%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	91,569	94.8%	30,716	92.8%
17 Years Old	3,326	3.4%	1,526	4.6%
18 Years Old	1,446	1.5%	715	2.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	289	0.3%	129	0.4%
Mean Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		9.1 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		7.0 Years Old	

TANF Time Limit Extensions

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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 August of 2002.

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

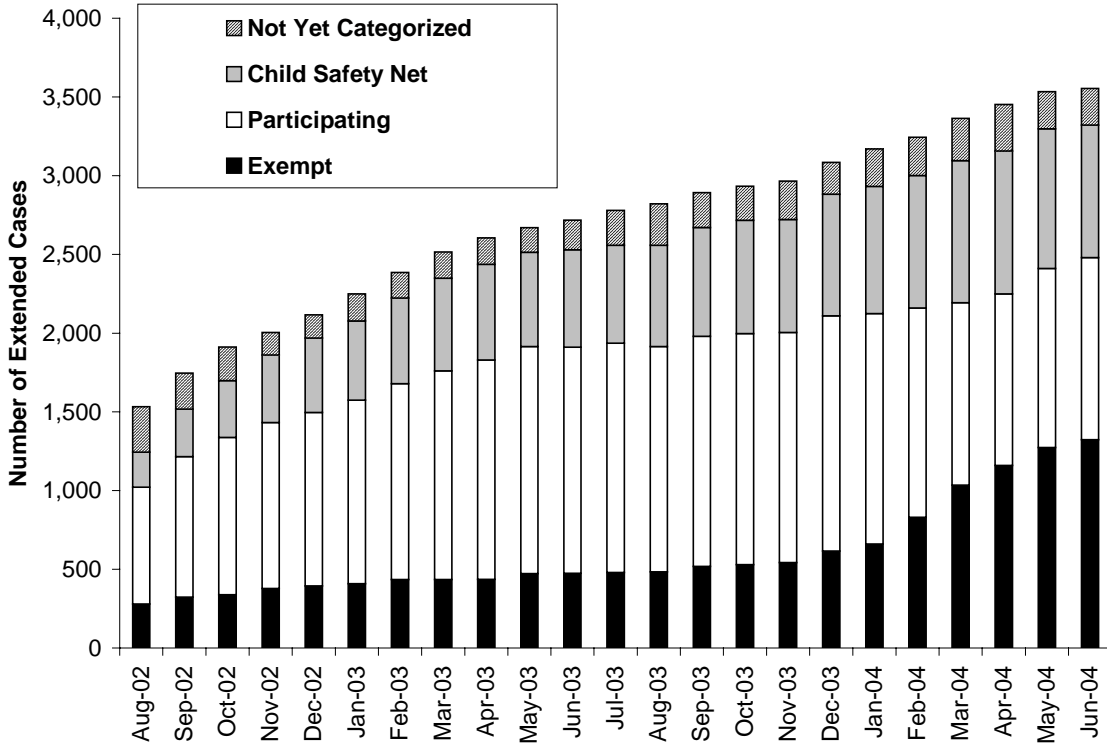
Highlights:

- **In June 2004, a total of 3,554 TANF cases were extended beyond their 60-month time limit; 1,323 (37.2%)** of the cases were extended due to an exemption, **1,157 (32.6%)** were participating, **842 (23.7%)** received a Child SafetyNet Payment, and **232 (6.5%)** were being processed for categorization into one of the three extension categories.
- **As of June 2004, Washington reached 24.9% of the annual allowable federal cap on extensions.** The annual allowable federal cap is defined as 20% of the average monthly TANF caseload in Federal Fiscal Year 2003. It is calculated by dividing 3,554 (the number of extended cases in June 2004) into 11,022 (20% of 55,111).
- **Through June 2004, 8.0%** of all TANF adults had reached 61 or more months on assistance.
- **In June 2004, most adults who were extended beyond the 60-month time limit were female (90.5%), white (54.9%), and not married (82.8%). The median age was 35.0 years.**

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended Beyond 60 Month Time-Limit, By Extension Categories, August 2002 – June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Extended Cases	Exempt		Participating		Child Safety Net		Processing ¹	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	2,779	479	17.2%	1,458	52.5%	621	22.3%	221	8.0%
August	2,822	483	17.1%	1,432	50.7%	643	22.8%	264	9.4%
September	2,893	518	17.9%	1,462	50.5%	691	23.9%	222	7.7%
October	2,933	529	18.0%	1,468	50.1%	719	24.5%	217	7.4%
November	2,966	542	18.3%	1,462	49.3%	717	24.2%	245	8.3%
December	3,085	615	19.9%	1,495	48.5%	772	25.0%	203	6.6%
January	3,170	661	20.9%	1,463	46.2%	808	25.5%	238	7.5%
February	3,244	830	25.6%	1,330	41.0%	841	25.9%	243	7.5%
March	3,364	1,034	30.7%	1,160	34.5%	902	26.8%	268	8.0%
April	3,452	1,159	33.6%	1,090	31.6%	908	26.3%	295	8.5%
May	3,533	1,274	36.1%	1,137	32.2%	887	25.1%	235	6.7%
June	3,554	1,323	37.2%	1,157	32.6%	842	23.7%	232	6.5%

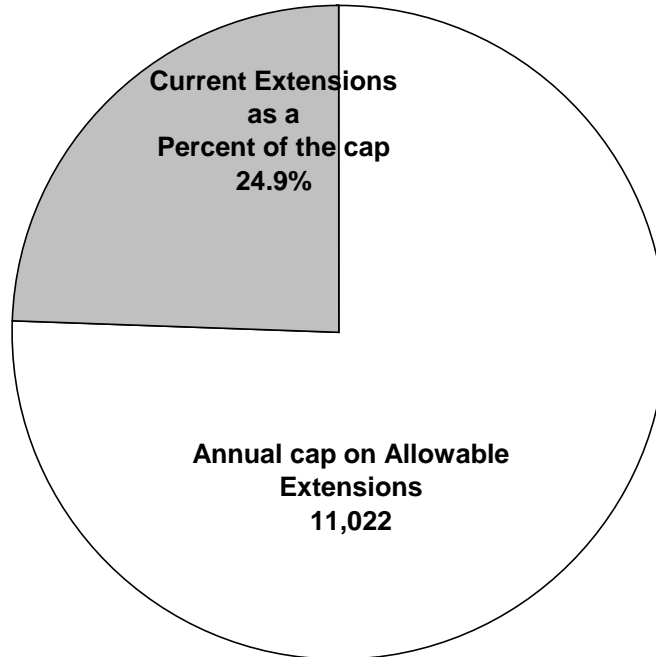
Note:

¹ Processing or Not Yet Categorized reflects clients who are currently being reviewed for categorization into one of the three hardship extension categories as of the month the data was pulled from CARD.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended As A Percent of Allowable Extensions, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



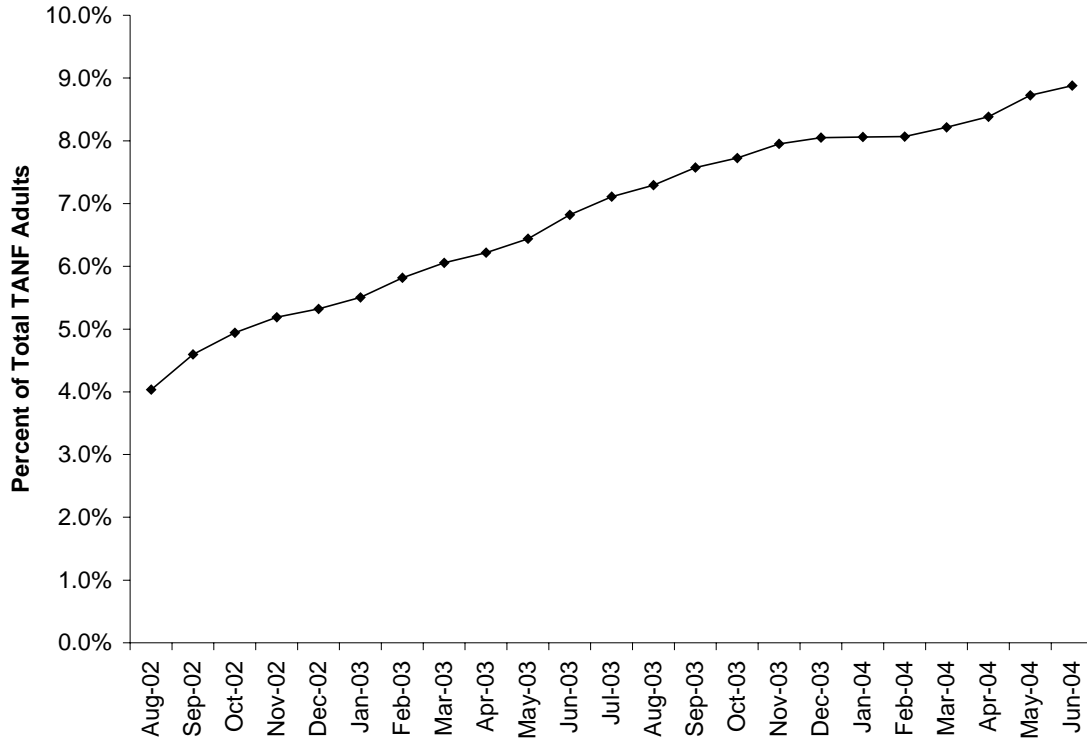
Notes:

The federal cap Definition: 20% of the average monthly TANF caseload in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2004 as of November 15, 2003 (55,111). The average monthly TANF caseload includes child-only cases. It is calculated by dividing 3,554 (the number of extended cases in June 2004) into 11,022 (20% of 55,111).

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months As a Percent Of Total TANF Adults, August 2002 – June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Total TANF Adults	Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months	% of Adults on Assistance 61 or More Months
July	40,474	2,878	7.1%
August	40,167	2,929	7.3%
September	39,727	3,009	7.6%
October	39,491	3,050	7.7%
November	38,796	3,085	8.0%
December	39,820	3,205	8.0%
January	40,864	3,293	8.1%
February	41,758	3,369	8.1%
March	42,492	3,491	8.2%
April	42,654	3,576	8.4%
May	41,909	3,656	8.7%
June	41,441	3,679	8.9%

Note: The number of adults on assistance 61 or more months is higher than the number of cases in extension due to more than one member in a household who has reached 61 or more months.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	7	0.2%	7	0.2%
Colfax Branch Office	7	0.2%	8	0.2%
Davenport	3	0.1%	4	0.1%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	53	1.5%	56	1.5%
Newport	6	0.2%	6	0.2%
Okanogan	16	0.5%	16	0.4%
Othello	8	0.2%	8	0.2%
Republic	8	0.2%	10	0.3%
Spokane North	131	3.7%	135	3.7%
Spokane Southwest	38	1.1%	39	1.1%
Spokane Valley	88	2.5%	92	2.5%
Tri County – Colville	34	1.0%	38	1.0%
Wenatchee	28	0.8%	29	0.8%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	427	12.0%	448	12.2%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	8	0.2%	8	0.2%
Kennewick	54	1.5%	55	1.5%
Pasco	40	1.1%	40	1.1%
Sunnyside	80	2.3%	84	2.3%
Walla Walla	32	0.9%	34	0.9%
Wapato	46	1.3%	47	1.3%
Yakima	159	4.5%	161	4.4%
Region 2 Call Center	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Region 2 Total	420	11.8%	430	11.7%
Region 3				
Alderwood	42	1.2%	44	1.2%
Bellingham	51	1.4%	53	1.4%
Everett	102	2.9%	111	3.0%
Friday Harbor	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Mt. Vernon	32	0.9%	34	0.9%
Oak Harbor	7	0.2%	7	0.2%
Skykomish Valley	19	0.5%	21	0.6%
Smokey Point	27	0.8%	27	0.7%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	282	7.9%	299	8.1%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	85	2.4%	88	2.4%
Belltown	29	0.8%	29	0.8%
Burien	164	4.6%	169	4.6%
Capitol Hill	87	2.4%	89	2.4%
Federal Way	125	3.5%	133	3.6%
King Eastside	43	1.2%	43	1.2%
King North/Ballard	75	2.1%	75	2.0%
King South/Kent	153	4.3%	164	4.5%
Rainier	182	5.1%	186	5.1%
Renton	112	3.2%	117	3.2%
West Seattle	97	2.7%	101	2.7%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	1,152	32.4%	1,194	32.5%
Region 5				
Bremerton	90	2.5%	92	2.5%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	413	11.6%	423	11.5%
Pierce South	114	3.2%	115	3.1%
Puyallup	120	3.4%	124	3.4%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	737	20.7%	754	20.5%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	65	1.8%	68	1.8%
Chehalis	43	1.2%	46	1.3%
Columbia River	176	5.0%	181	4.9%
Forks	9	0.3%	10	0.3%
Goldendale	6	0.2%	7	0.2%
Kelso	93	2.6%	93	2.5%
Long Beach	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	83	2.3%	86	2.3%
Port Angeles	18	0.5%	18	0.5%
Port Townsend	6	0.2%	7	0.2%
Shelton	28	0.8%	28	0.8%
South Bend	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
Stevenson	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
White Salmon	3	0.1%	4	0.1%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	536	15.1%	554	15.1%
State Total	3,554	100.0%	3,679	100.0%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By County of Residence, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases	Number of Clients	Percent of Clients
Adams	10	0.3%	10	0.3%
Asotin	6	0.2%	6	0.2%
Benton	55	1.5%	56	1.5%
Chelan	26	0.7%	27	0.7%
Clallam	27	0.8%	28	0.8%
Clark	173	4.9%	177	4.8%
Columbia	2	0.1%	3	0.1%
Cowlitz	96	2.7%	97	2.6%
Douglas	3	0.1%	3	0.1%
Ferry	8	0.2%	10	0.3%
Franklin	38	1.1%	38	1.0%
Garfield	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Grant	53	1.5%	56	1.5%
Grays Harbor	66	1.9%	69	1.9%
Island	6	0.2%	6	0.2%
Jefferson	6	0.2%	7	0.2%
King	1,147	32.3%	1,189	32.3%
Kitsap	91	2.6%	93	2.5%
Kittitas	8	0.2%	8	0.2%
Klickitat	9	0.3%	11	0.3%
Lewis	44	1.2%	47	1.3%
Lincoln	3	0.1%	4	0.1%
Mason	29	0.8%	29	0.8%
Okanogan	14	0.4%	14	0.4%
Pacific	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Pend Oreille	6	0.2%	6	0.2%
Pierce	645	18.1%	660	17.9%
San Juan	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Skagit	33	0.9%	35	1.0%
Skamania	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Snohomish	191	5.4%	204	5.5%
Spokane	256	7.2%	265	7.2%
Stevens	32	0.9%	36	1.0%
Thurston	88	2.5%	91	2.5%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	31	0.9%	32	0.9%
Whatcom	51	1.4%	53	1.4%
Whitman	7	0.2%	8	0.2%
Yakima	285	8.0%	292	7.9%
State Total	3,554	100.0%	3,679	100.0%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Demographics: Comparing All TANF Adults to TANF Adults Who Have Been on Assistance 61 or More Months, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All TANF Adults		All TANF Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months	
	(N=41,441)	Percent	(N=3,679)	Percent
Gender				
Female	33,293	80.3%	3,329	90.5%
Male	8,148	19.7%	350	9.5%
Race				
White	25,831	62.3%	2,019	54.9%
Hispanic	4,295	10.4%	349	9.5%
Black	5,344	12.9%	869	23.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,498	3.6%	208	5.7%
Native American	1,972	4.8%	76	2.1%
Unknown	2,501	6.0%	158	4.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	5,789	14.0%	566	15.4%
Married	9,530	23.0%	634	17.2%
Never Married	19,948	48.1%	1,763	47.9%
Divorced	5,758	13.9%	655	17.8%
Widow	248	0.6%	46	1.3%
Unknown	168	0.4%	15	0.4%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	36,702	88.6%	3,271	88.9%
Resident Alien	4,635	11.2%	398	10.8%
U.S. National	104	0.3%	10	0.3%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	50	0.1%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	140	0.3%	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	1,091	2.6%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,465	8.4%	0	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	16,300	39.3%	1,039	28.2%
30 – 39 Years Old	12,291	29.7%	1,485	40.4%
40 – 49 Years Old	6,628	16.0%	926	25.2%
50 – 55 Years Old	1,074	2.6%	161	4.4%
56 – 59 Years Old	258	0.6%	46	1.3%
60 – 64 Years Old	117	0.3%	20	0.5%
65 + Years Old	27	0.1%	2	0.1%
Mean Age of Adults	31.4 Years Old		35.7 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		35.0 Years Old	

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Comparing Average Number of Children on All TANF Adult Cases to Adult Cases in Extension Status, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	All Adult Cases	Adult Cases in Extension Status
	(N = 35,983)	(N = 3,554)
Average # of Children on Assistance in the Household	2.4 Children (0 – 14)	2.5 Children (0 – 11)

Note:

Several TANF cases may have no children on the AU. Examples include cases where the 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, in cases where a pregnant woman with no child is eligible for TANF.

Other Programs

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Other Programs

Other Programs

AREN

CEAP

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)

SSP

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), State Supplementation Payment (SSP), and Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP).

Highlights:

- **The average monthly AREN caseload declined to 1,067 in SFY 2004**, compared to 1,210 in SFY 2003.
- **In June 2003, 2.2% of TANF families received AREN payments**, compared to 2.0% in July 2003.
- **The majority of AREN recipients in June 2004 were female (60.5%), and White (50.2%). Only 10.2% of adults were married.** The median age for an adult was **30.0 years.**
- **The average monthly CEAP caseload of 34 cases remained about the same in SFY 2004** compared to 35 cases in SFY 2003.¹
- **The majority of CEAP adult recipients in June 2004 were female (61.2%), were undocumented aliens (65.3%) and were under age 17 (61.2%).** The median age for an adult was **31.0 years.**
- **The average monthly caseload for DCA increased in SFY 2004** (459 cases), compared to SFY 2003 (358 cases).
- **The average monthly DCA payment of \$1,253.09 remained about the same in SFY 2004** compared to \$1,256.38 in SFY 2003.
- **The majority of DCA adult recipients were female (55.9%) and white (70.6%). Only 15.5% of adults were married.** The median age for an adult was **29.0 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

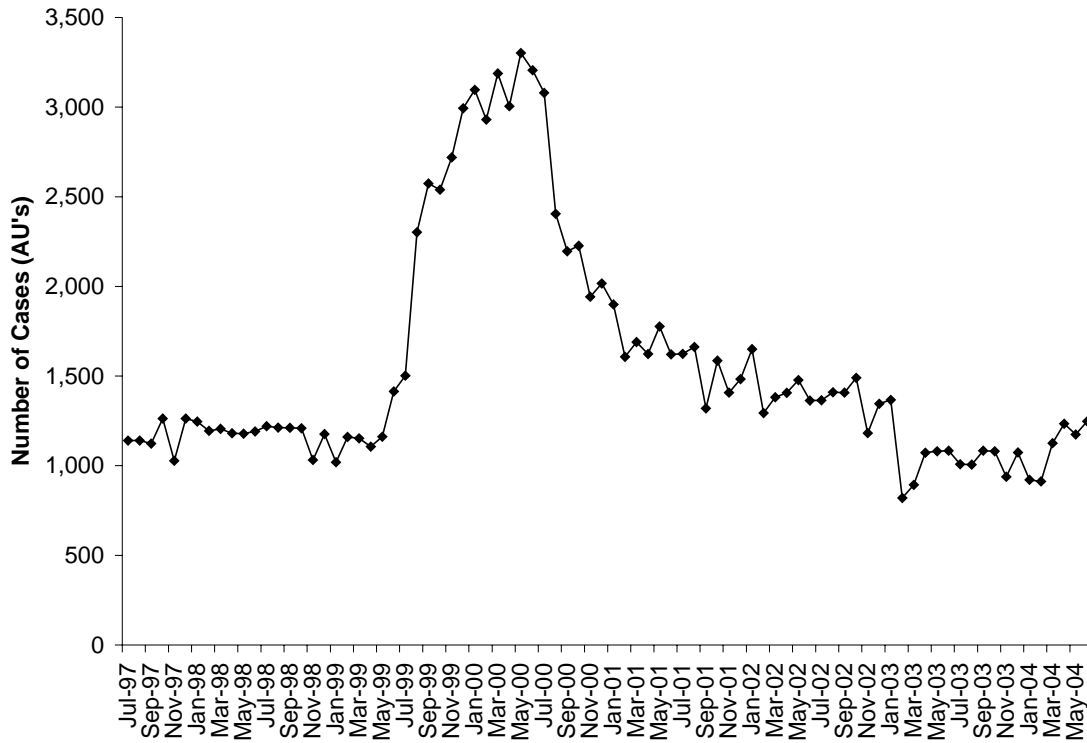
Other Programs Continued

- **The average monthly Refugee Cash Assistance caseload increased in SFY 2004** (395 cases), compared to SFY 2003 (299 cases).
- **A majority of Refugee Cash Assistance Cases in June 2004 were either from the Ukraine (20.8%), Somalia (18.4%) or from Russia (14.4%).**
- **The majority of Refugee Cash Assistance adult recipients in June 2004 were female (50.4%). Only 30.9% of adults were married.** The median age of an adult was 27.0 Years.
- **State administration of the State Supplementation program began in October 2002. As of January 2004, ESA added approximately 25,000 aged and blind individuals to the SSP caseload, part of an agreement made with the Social Security Administration. In June 2004, the SSP caseload was 29,116 cases.**
- **In June 2004, a majority of SSP adult recipients were female (65.4%) and white (51.6%).** The median age of an SSP recipient was 71 years old.
- **The annual total of WTAP cases in SFY 2004 was 161,884 cases,** compared to a total of 161,884 cases in SFY 2003.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

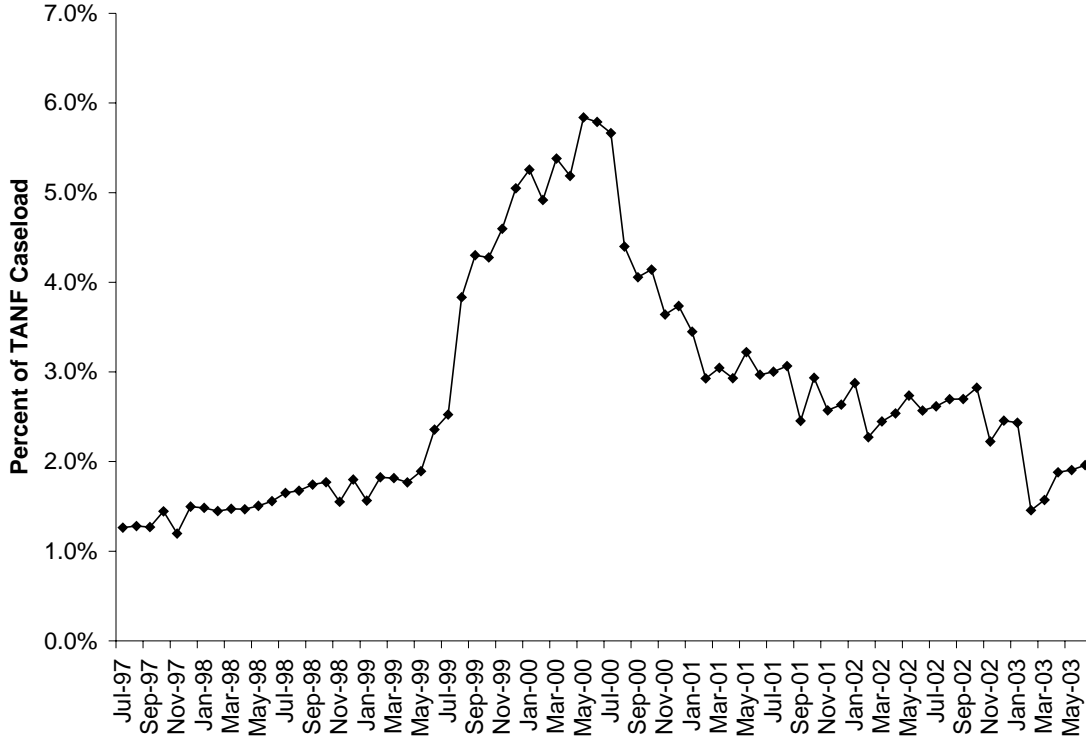


	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY03	SFY04
July	1,502	3,079	1,624	1,365	1,008
August	2,302	2,405	1,663	1,410	1,006
September	2,574	2,196	1,320	1,408	1,084
October	2,539	2,227	1,586	1,490	1,081
November	2,719	1,942	1,408	1,182	938
December	2,994	2,017	1,483	1,346	1,074
January	3,096	1,899	1,650	1,367	922
February	2,930	1,607	1,294	820	912
March	3,188	1,690	1,382	893	1,126
April	3,005	1,623	1,406	1,073	1,234
May	3,302	1,777	1,478	1,081	1,174
June	3,206	1,621	1,364	1,084	1,248
Monthly Avg.	2,780	2,007	1,472	1,210	1,067

Other Programs

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	Percent of AREN Compared to TANF	Total AREN Expenditures
July	54,239	1,008	1.9%	\$560,818
August	54,023	1,006	1.9%	\$574,551
September	53,820	1,084	2.0%	\$624,268
October	53,728	1,081	2.0%	\$617,264
November	53,783	938	1.7%	\$532,724
December	55,186	1,074	1.9%	\$614,921
January	56,313	922	1.6%	\$531,820
February	57,101	912	1.6%	\$524,978
March	57,664	1,126	2.0%	\$657,567
April	57,781	1,234	2.1%	\$705,705
May	57,066	1,174	2.1%	\$667,602
June	56,501	1,248	2.2%	\$705,019
Monthly Avg.	55,600	1,067	1.9%	\$609,770

Note: In February 2003, as a result of a policy change, the AREN payment standard was changed from a \$1,500 annual payment to a \$750 annual payment.

Other Programs

Average Monthly AREN Caseload By Type, SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

AREN Case Type	AREN Cases	Percent
Prevent Eviction	427	40.0%
Utility Shut-off	266	25.0%
Homeless	210	19.7%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	146	13.7%
Exception to Policy	25	2.3%
Obtain New Housing – Domestic Violence	21	1.9%
No Fuel For Heating or Cooking	21	1.9%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	14	1.3%
Housing Due to Natural Disaster	1	0.1%
Clothing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
No Food	0	0.0%
Utility Repair	0	0.0%
Monthly Avg.	1,067	100.0%

Note: Numbers are based on the average monthly caseload by type.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	7	0.6%	19	0.5%
Colfax Branch Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davenport	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	21	1.7%	67	1.8%
Newport	3	0.2%	6	0.2%
Okanogan	5	0.4%	11	0.3%
Othello	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
Spokane North	92	7.4%	275	7.5%
Spokane Southwest	23	1.8%	67	1.8%
Spokane Valley	42	3.4%	123	3.4%
Tri County – Colville	8	0.6%	24	0.7%
Wenatchee	5	0.4%	10	0.3%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	207	16.6%	603	16.5%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	8	0.6%	31	0.8%
Kennewick	26	2.1%	77	2.1%
Pasco	26	2.1%	74	2.0%
Sunnyside	7	0.6%	20	0.5%
Walla Walla	2	0.2%	3	0.1%
Wapato	18	1.4%	59	1.6%
Yakima	68	5.4%	205	5.6%
Region 2 Call Center	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
Region 2 Total	156	12.5%	472	12.9%
Region 3				
Alderwood	10	0.8%	29	0.8%
Bellingham	18	1.4%	50	1.4%
Everett	36	2.9%	120	3.3%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	24	1.9%	65	1.8%
Oak Harbor	2	0.2%	4	0.1%
Skykomish Valley	10	0.8%	25	0.7%
Smokey Point	27	2.2%	85	2.3%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	127	10.2%	378	10.3%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	26	2.1%	74	2.0%
Belltown	5	0.4%	12	0.3%
Burien	29	2.3%	90	2.5%
Capitol Hill	12	1.0%	32	0.9%
Federal Way	37	3.0%	109	3.0%
King Eastside	18	1.4%	54	1.5%
King North/Ballard	19	1.5%	57	1.6%
King South/Kent	26	2.1%	93	2.5%
Rainier	9	0.7%	24	0.7%
Renton	22	1.8%	61	1.7%
West Seattle	12	1.0%	31	0.8%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	215	17.2%	637	17.4%
Region 5				
Bremerton	16	1.3%	45	1.2%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	157	12.6%	460	12.6%
Pierce South	44	3.5%	125	3.4%
Puyallup	50	4.0%	146	4.0%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	267	21.4%	776	21.2%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	21	1.7%	53	1.5%
Chehalis	15	1.2%	40	1.1%
Columbia River	117	9.4%	333	9.1%
Forks	2	0.2%	3	0.1%
Goldendale	3	0.2%	9	0.2%
Kelso	29	2.3%	87	2.4%
Long Beach	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	49	3.9%	143	3.9%
Port Angeles	15	1.2%	46	1.3%
Port Townsend	3	0.2%	8	0.2%
Shelton	13	1.0%	44	1.2%
South Bend	2	0.2%	6	0.2%
Stevenson	5	0.4%	12	0.3%
White Salmon	2	0.2%	5	0.1%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	276	22.1%	789	21.6%
State Total	1,248	100.0%	3,655	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By County of Residence, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	7	0.6%	19	0.5%
Benton	27	2.2%	76	2.1%
Chelan	4	0.3%	8	0.2%
Clallam	17	1.4%	49	1.3%
Clark	117	9.4%	333	9.1%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	30	2.4%	90	2.5%
Douglas	1	0.1%	4	0.1%
Ferry	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
Franklin	25	2.0%	70	1.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	22	1.8%	70	1.9%
Grays Harbor	22	1.8%	60	1.6%
Island	2	0.2%	4	0.1%
Jefferson	3	0.2%	8	0.2%
King	216	17.3%	647	17.7%
Kitsap	19	1.5%	52	1.4%
Kittitas	8	0.6%	31	0.8%
Klickitat	6	0.5%	16	0.4%
Lewis	15	1.2%	38	1.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	12	1.0%	39	1.1%
Okanogan	5	0.4%	9	0.2%
Pacific	2	0.2%	5	0.1%
Pend Oreille	3	0.2%	6	0.2%
Pierce	246	19.7%	717	19.6%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	25	2.0%	66	1.8%
Skamania	5	0.4%	12	0.3%
Snohomish	82	6.6%	254	6.9%
Spokane	152	12.2%	448	12.3%
Stevens	8	0.6%	24	0.7%
Thurston	51	4.1%	149	4.1%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	3	0.2%	7	0.2%
Whatcom	18	1.4%	54	1.5%
Whitman	1	0.1%	4	0.1%
Yakima	93	7.5%	285	7.8%
State Total	1,248	100.0%	3,655	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (N=3,655)	Percent	All Adults (N=1,350)	Percent
Gender				
Female	2,212	60.5%	1,048	77.6%
Male	1,443	39.5%	302	22.4%
Race				
White	2,128	58.2%	885	65.6%
Hispanic	441	12.1%	119	8.8%
Black	581	15.9%	187	13.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	75	2.1%	26	1.9%
Native American	149	4.1%	65	4.8%
Unknown	281	7.7%	68	5.0%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	197	5.4%	197	14.6%
Married	373	10.2%	373	27.6%
Never Married	569	15.6%	569	42.1%
Divorced	202	5.5%	202	15.0%
Widow	6	0.2%	6	0.4%
Unknown	3	0.1%	3	0.2%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	3,484	95.3%	1,268	93.9%
Resident Alien	161	4.4%	80	5.9%
U.S. National	10	0.3%	2	0.1%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	2,207	60.4%	1	0.1%
17 Years Old	86	2.4%	2	0.1%
18 Years Old	40	1.1%	27	2.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	92	2.5%	90	6.7%
21 – 29 Years Old	539	14.7%	539	39.9%
30 – 39 Years Old	450	12.3%	450	33.3%
40 – 49 Years Old	210	5.7%	210	15.6%
50 – 55 Years Old	29	0.8%	29	2.1%
56 – 59 Years Old	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
60 – 64 Years Old	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
65 + Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	7.6 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	6.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	31.5 Years Old		31.5 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	30.0 Years Old		30.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected CEAP Program Characteristics SFY 2003 and SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	35 (13 – 74)	34 (14 – 93)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	124 (36 – 292)	120 (45 – 361)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	52 (18 – 127)	52 (18 – 153)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	72 (18 – 165)	68 (22 – 208)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population¹	6,098,300	6,167,800
Children as a Percent of Recipients	58.0%	56.6%
Average Persons Per Case	3.5	3.5
Average Children Per Case	2.1	2.0
Average Children Per Adult	1.4	1.3
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$512.84 (\$474.91 - \$578.39)	\$520.23 (\$456.10 - \$565.47)

Note:

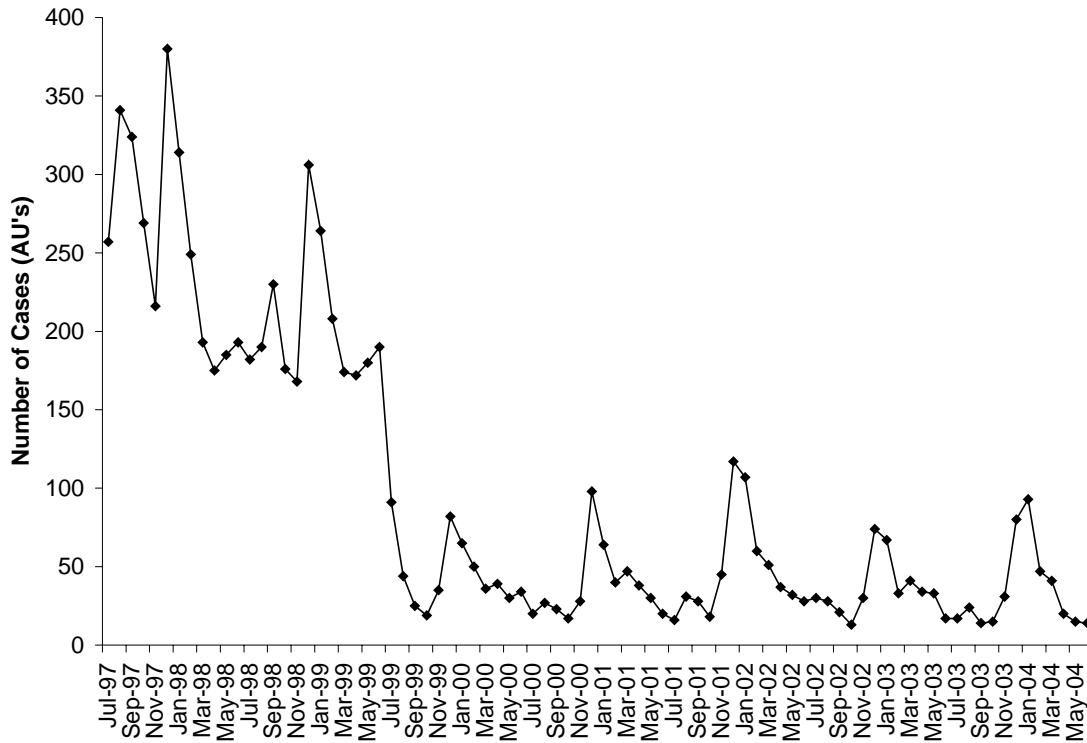
¹ OFM, 2004 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	17	53	\$9,037.00	\$0.00	\$531.59
August	24	92	\$12,892.00	\$0.00	\$537.17
September	14	46	\$6,672.83	\$0.00	\$476.63
October	15	55	\$7,642.55	\$0.00	\$509.50
November	31	89	\$15,305.00	\$0.00	\$493.71
December	80	284	\$44,362.71	\$0.00	\$554.53
January	93	361	\$52,588.94	\$0.00	\$565.47
February	47	149	\$23,990.00	\$0.00	\$510.43
March	41	137	\$21,344.00	\$0.00	\$520.59
April	20	76	\$11,093.00	\$0.00	\$554.65
May	15	45	\$6,841.50	\$0.00	\$456.10
June	14	49	\$7,454.30	\$0.00	\$532.45
Avg. Mo.	34	120	\$18,268.65	\$0.00	\$520.23

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colfax Branch Office	1	7.1%	3	6.1%
Davenport	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Newport	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello	2	14.3%	7	14.3%
Republic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane North	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane Southwest	1	7.1%	1	2.0%
Spokane Valley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wenatchee	1	7.1%	6	12.2%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	5	35.7%	17	34.7%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kennewick	1	7.1%	2	4.1%
Pasco	1	7.1%	4	8.2%
Sunnyside	6	42.9%	24	49.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wapato	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	8	57.1%	30	61.2%
Region 3				
Alderwood	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bellingham	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Everett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Belltown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burien	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Capitol Hill	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Federal Way	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King Eastside	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King North/Ballard	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King South/Kent	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rainier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Renton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
West Seattle	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5				
Bremerton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce South	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Puyallup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chehalis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia River	1	7.1%	2	4.1%
Forks	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Region 6 Total</i>	1	7.1%	2	4.1%
State Total	14	100.0%	49	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By County of Residence, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	2	14.3%	7	14.3%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	2	14.3%	5	10.2%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	1	7.1%	2	4.1%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	1	7.1%	6	12.2%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	1	7.1%	4	8.2%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kitsap	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane	1	7.1%	1	2.0%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whitman	1	7.1%	3	6.1%
Yakima	5	35.7%	21	42.9%
State Total	14	100.0%	49	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients		All Adults	
	(N=49)	Percent	(N=19)	Percent
Gender				
Female	30	61.2%	13	68.4%
Male	19	38.8%	6	31.6%
Race				
White	4	8.2%	3	15.8%
Hispanic	24	49.0%	11	57.9%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	21	42.9%	5	26.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	1	2.0%	1	5.3%
Married	11	22.4%	11	57.9%
Never Married	5	10.2%	5	26.3%
Divorced	2	4.1%	2	10.5%
Widow	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	3	6.1%	2	10.5%
Resident Alien	1	2.0%	1	5.3%
U.S. National	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	32	65.3%	13	73.7%
Unknown	13	26.5%	3	10.5%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	30	61.2%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	1	2.0%	1	5.3%
18 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	1	2.0%	1	5.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	7	14.3%	7	36.8%
30 – 39 Years Old	7	14.3%	7	36.8%
40 – 49 Years Old	3	6.1%	3	15.8%
50 – 55 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65 + Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	8.5 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	31.9 Years Old		31.9 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	31.0 Years Old		31.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2003 and SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY03 (July 02 - June 03)	SFY04 (July 03 - June 04)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	358 (243 - 427)	459 (356 - 579)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,175 (781 - 1,408)	1,504 (1,180 - 1,930)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	476 (328 - 546)	614 (492 - 773)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	699 (453 - 865)	890 (688 - 1,157)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Population¹	6,098,300	6,167,800
Children as a Percent of Recipients	59.5%	59.2%
Average Persons Per Case	3.3	3.3
Average Children Per Case	2.0	1.9
Average Children Per Adult	1.5	1.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$1,256.38 (\$1,202.30 - 1,299.68)	\$1,253.09 (\$1,181.18 - 1,309.17)

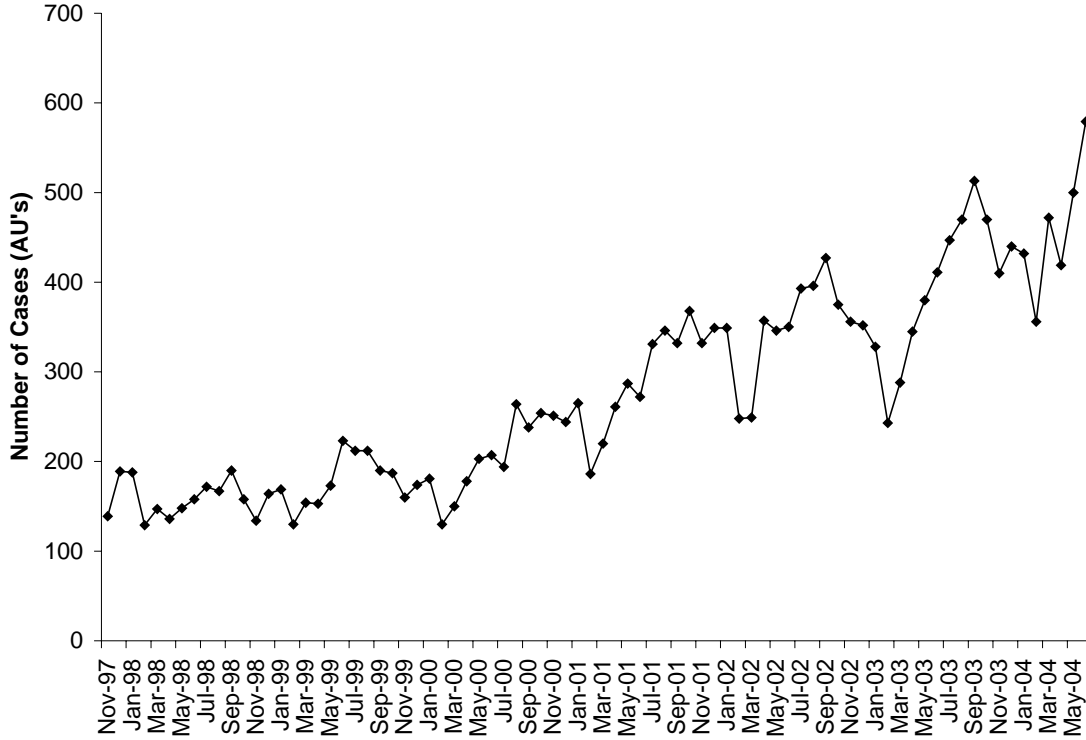
¹ OFM, 2004 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Caseload SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	447	1,430	\$555,764.57	\$1,071.39	\$1,243.32
August	470	1,475	\$555,154.11	\$491.31	\$1,181.18
September	513	1,733	\$626,463.62	\$371.28	\$1,221.18
October	470	1,555	\$583,427.24	\$103.76	\$1,241.33
November	410	1,341	\$500,618.64	\$243.76	\$1,221.02
December	440	1,479	\$532,460.83	\$977.26	\$1,210.14
January	432	1,425	\$537,779.60	\$794.59	\$1,244.86
February	356	1,180	\$462,594.13	\$2,117.76	\$1,299.42
March	472	1,530	\$614,178.27	\$1,141.97	\$1,301.23
April	419	1,369	\$533,863.50	\$525.16	\$1,274.14
May	500	1,605	\$654,582.66	\$899.40	\$1,309.17
June	579	1,930	\$746,946.67	\$1,842.18	\$1,290.06
Mo. Avg.	459	1,504	\$575,319.49	\$881.65	\$1,253.09

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

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	4	0.7%	12	0.6%
Colfax Branch Office	1	0.2%	4	0.2%
Davenport	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Newport	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Okanogan	4	0.7%	12	0.6%
Othello	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane North	29	5.0%	92	4.8%
Spokane Southwest	45	7.8%	137	7.1%
Spokane Valley	8	1.4%	36	1.9%
Tri County – Colville	1	0.2%	5	0.3%
Wenatchee	3	0.5%	12	0.6%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	96	16.6%	312	16.2%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kennewick	3	0.5%	9	0.5%
Pasco	9	1.6%	38	2.0%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	2	0.3%	11	0.6%
Wapato	3	0.5%	12	0.6%
Yakima	19	3.3%	67	3.5%
Region 2 Call Center	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Region 2 Total	37	6.4%	140	7.3%
Region 3				
Alderwood	2	0.3%	7	0.4%
Bellingham	6	1.0%	21	1.1%
Everett	11	1.9%	45	2.3%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	13	2.2%	40	2.1%
Oak Harbor	2	0.3%	6	0.3%
Skykomish Valley	2	0.3%	6	0.3%
Smokey Point	20	3.5%	75	3.9%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	56	9.7%	200	10.4%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	6	1.0%	22	1.1%
Belltown	4	0.7%	7	0.4%
Burien	12	2.1%	40	2.1%
Capitol Hill	2	0.3%	9	0.5%
Federal Way	15	2.6%	49	2.5%
King Eastside	10	1.7%	33	1.7%
King North/Ballard	14	2.4%	40	2.1%
King South/Kent	22	3.8%	72	3.7%
Rainier	6	1.0%	21	1.1%
Renton	16	2.8%	47	2.4%
West Seattle	3	0.5%	9	0.5%
Region 4 Call Center	3	0.5%	10	0.5%
Region 4 Total	113	19.5%	359	18.6%
Region 5				
Bremerton	19	3.3%	67	3.5%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	27	4.7%	86	4.5%
Pierce South	6	1.0%	22	1.1%
Puyallup	23	4.0%	71	3.7%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	75	13.0%	246	12.7%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	8	1.4%	28	1.5%
Chehalis	6	1.0%	17	0.9%
Columbia River	74	12.8%	261	13.5%
Forks	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Goldendale	2	0.3%	11	0.6%
Kelso	56	9.7%	173	9.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	27	4.7%	78	4.0%
Port Angeles	2	0.3%	9	0.5%
Port Townsend	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Shelton	10	1.7%	37	1.9%
South Bend	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Stevenson	6	1.0%	22	1.1%
White Salmon	8	1.4%	29	1.5%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	202	34.9%	673	34.9%
State Total	579	100.0%	1,930	100.0%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	4	0.7%	12	0.6%
Benton	3	0.5%	11	0.6%
Chelan	2	0.3%	10	0.5%
Clallam	3	0.5%	12	0.6%
Clark	74	12.8%	261	13.5%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	56	9.7%	173	9.0%
Douglas	2	0.3%	5	0.3%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	10	1.7%	39	2.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grays Harbor	8	1.4%	28	1.5%
Island	2	0.3%	6	0.3%
Jefferson	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
King	113	19.5%	359	18.6%
Kitsap	19	3.3%	67	3.5%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	10	1.7%	40	2.1%
Lewis	8	1.4%	24	1.2%
Lincoln	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Mason	10	1.7%	37	1.9%
Okanogan	3	0.5%	9	0.5%
Pacific	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Pend Oreille	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Pierce	56	9.7%	179	9.3%
San Juan	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Skagit	12	2.1%	37	1.9%
Skamania	6	1.0%	22	1.1%
Snohomish	35	6.0%	133	6.9%
Spokane	80	13.8%	260	13.5%
Stevens	1	0.2%	5	0.3%
Thurston	25	4.3%	71	3.7%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	3	0.5%	13	0.7%
Whatcom	6	1.0%	21	1.1%
Whitman	1	0.2%	4	0.2%
Yakima	22	3.8%	79	4.1%
State Total	579	100.0%	1,930	100.0%

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Client Demographics, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (N=1,930)		All Adults (N=773)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	1,079	55.9%	539	69.7%
Male	851	44.1%	234	30.3%
Race				
White	1,362	70.6%	567	73.4%
Hispanic	176	9.1%	66	8.5%
Black	196	10.2%	71	9.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	1.3%	9	1.2%
Native American	37	1.9%	19	2.5%
Unknown	134	6.9%	41	5.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	100	5.2%	100	12.9%
Married	299	15.5%	299	38.7%
Never Married	273	14.1%	273	35.3%
Divorced	100	5.2%	100	12.9%
Widow	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	1,861	96.4%	729	94.3%
Resident Alien	67	3.5%	42	5.4%
U.S. National	2	0.1%	2	0.3%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	1,118	57.9%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	27	1.4%	1	0.1%
18 Years Old	12	0.6%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	42	2.2%	41	5.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	352	18.2%	352	45.5%
30 – 39 Years Old	252	13.1%	252	32.6%
40 – 49 Years Old	115	6.0%	115	14.9%
50 – 55 Years Old	12	0.6%	12	1.6%
56 – 59 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	7.3 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	6.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	31.4 Years Old		31.4 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2003 and SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	299 (235 – 382)	395 (291 – 451)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	360 (276 – 474)	462 (337 – 538)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population¹	6,098,300	6,167,800
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,645,729	4,723,783
Average Persons Per Case	1.2	1.2
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$330.50 (\$313.81 - \$349.53)	\$323.67 (\$308.15 - \$336.64)

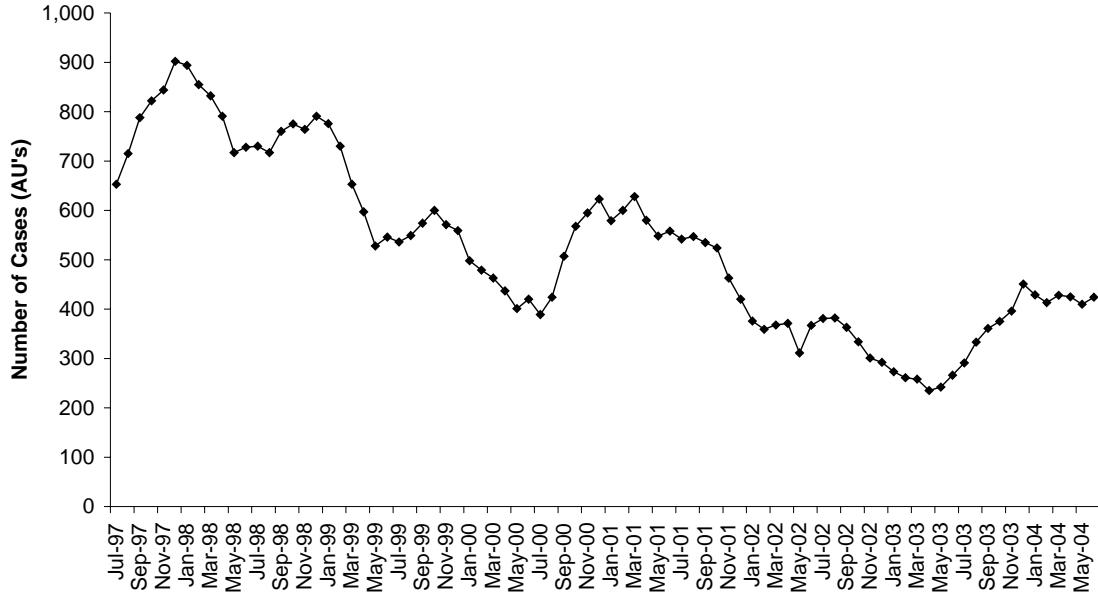
¹ OFM, 2004 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Caseload SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	291	337	\$93,491.00	\$120.00	\$321.27
August	333	383	\$103,469.00	\$74.72	\$310.72
September	361	417	\$111,243.50	\$400.28	\$308.15
October	375	438	\$125,059.50	\$35.00	\$333.49
November	396	473	\$128,623.00	\$399.00	\$324.81
December	451	538	\$143,129.44	\$63.00	\$317.36
January	429	514	\$144,419.44	\$50.00	\$336.64
February	413	495	\$137,009.86	\$45.00	\$331.74
March	428	509	\$139,230.00	\$35.00	\$325.30
April	425	487	\$139,336.50	\$65.00	\$327.85
May	410	467	\$131,879.50	\$60.00	\$321.66
June	424	486	\$137,832.00	\$68.20	\$325.08
Mo. Avg.	395	462	\$127,893.56	\$117.93	\$323.67

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Country of Origin, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Cases
Azerbaijan	6	1.4%
Belarus	7	1.7%
Bolivia	1	0.2%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2	0.5%
Columbia	1	0.2%
Cuba	5	1.2%
Egypt	1	0.2%
Ethiopia	36	8.5%
Eritrea	2	0.5%
Georgia	1	0.2%
Iran	17	4.0%
Kazakhstan	3	0.7%
Kenya	11	2.6%
Korea (North)	1	0.2%
Kyrgystan	9	2.1%
Liberia	11	2.6%
Lithuania	1	0.2%
Moldovia	42	9.9%
Morocco	2	0.5%
Other Country	11	2.6%
Romania	1	0.2%
Russia	61	14.4%
Saudi Arabia	1	0.2%
Scotland	1	0.2%
Serbia	4	0.9%
Somalia	78	18.4%
Sudan	8	1.9%
Turkmenistan	1	0.2%
Ukraine	88	20.8%
Uzbekistan	2	0.5%
Vietnam	5	1.2%
Western Samoa	1	0.2%
Zaire	3	0.7%
State Total	424	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colfax Branch Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Davenport	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	2	0.5%	2	0.4%
Newport	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane North	15	3.5%	16	3.3%
Spokane Southwest	10	2.4%	11	2.3%
Spokane Valley	11	2.6%	13	2.7%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wenatchee	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	39	9.2%	43	8.8%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kennewick	12	2.8%	12	2.5%
Pasco	2	0.5%	3	0.6%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wapato	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	14	3.3%	15	3.1%
Region 3				
Alderwood	14	3.3%	16	3.3%
Bellingham	5	1.2%	5	1.0%
Everett	22	5.2%	25	5.1%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	42	9.9%	48	9.9%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Belltown	5	1.2%	5	1.0%
Burien	45	10.6%	46	9.5%
Capitol Hill	16	3.8%	16	3.3%
Federal Way	19	4.5%	23	4.7%
King Eastside	21	5.0%	23	4.7%
King North/Ballard	6	1.4%	8	1.6%
King South/Kent	63	14.9%	83	17.1%
Rainier	38	9.0%	38	7.8%
Renton	39	9.2%	46	9.5%
West Seattle	10	2.4%	11	2.3%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	262	61.8%	299	61.5%
Region 5				
Bremerton	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	3	0.7%	3	0.6%
Pierce South	23	5.4%	30	6.2%
Puyallup	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	28	6.6%	35	7.2%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chehalis	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
Columbia River	38	9.0%	44	9.1%
Forks	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	39	9.2%	46	9.5%
State Total	424	100.0%	486	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	12	2.8%	12	2.5%
Chelan	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	38	9.0%	44	9.1%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	0.5%	3	0.6%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	2	0.5%	2	0.4%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	262	61.8%	299	61.5%
Kitsap	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	27	6.4%	34	7.0%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	36	8.5%	41	8.4%
Spokane	36	8.5%	40	8.2%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	5	1.2%	5	1.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	424	100.0%	486	100.0%

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Client Demographics June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients/Adults (N=486)	Percent
Gender		
Female	245	50.4%
Male	241	49.6%
Race		
White	230	47.3%
Hispanic	17	3.5%
Black	135	27.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	2.9%
Native American	2	0.4%
Unknown	88	18.1%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	31	6.4%
Married	150	30.9%
Never Married	250	51.4%
Divorced	17	3.5%
Widow	30	6.2%
Unknown	8	1.6%
Citizenship		
Resident Alien	486	100.0%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	37	7.6%
19 – 20 Years Old	65	13.4%
21 – 29 Years Old	154	31.7%
30 – 39 Years Old	37	7.6%
40 – 49 Years Old	44	9.1%
50 – 55 Years Old	38	7.8%
56 – 59 Years Old	33	6.8%
60 – 64 Years Old	38	7.8%
65 + Years Old	40	8.2%
Mean Age of Adults	37.2	
Median Age of Adults	27.0	

Other Programs

Selected State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program Characteristics SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY03 (July 02 – June 03)	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	3,761 (3,455 – 4,062)	17,511 (5,5110 – 29,578)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	3,761 (3,455 – 4,062)	17,511 (5,5110 – 29,578)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population¹	6,098,300	6,167,800
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,645,729	4,723,783
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$81.93 (\$68.72 - \$97.99)	\$76.39 (\$45.97 - \$129.93)

¹ OFM, 2004 Population Trends for Washington State

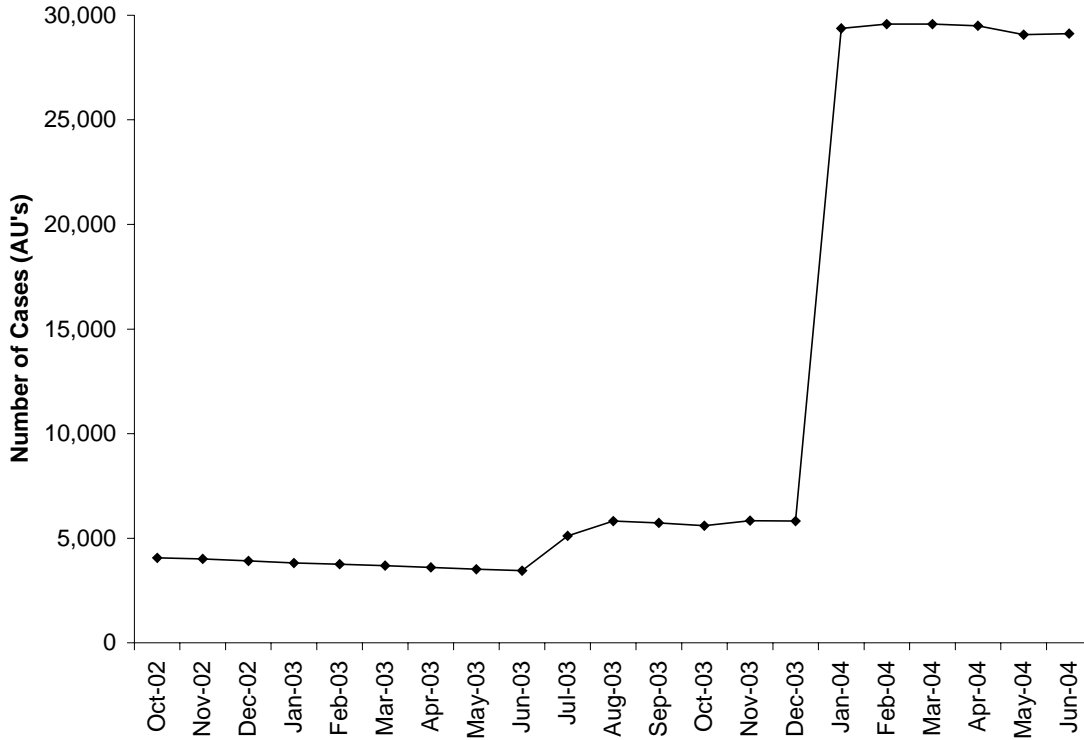
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

NOTE: The Social Security Act requires the state of Washington to maintain a State Supplemental Program (SSP) because WA operated a state-funded assistance program prior to the implementation of the federal Supplemental Security Income program (SSI) in 1974. WA is also required to tell the Social Security Administration (SSA) each year how the program will be managed through an annual State Plan Agreement. Since the inception of SSP, WA has paid SSA to administer the program. The 2002 Legislature redirected the funding for SSP 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 grandfathered SSI recipients also called MIL clients. SSA managed the reduced program July 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002. State administration of SSP began in October 2002. Numbers reported here represent the number of cases managed by the Economic Services Administration (ESA). As of January 2004, ESA added approximately 25,000 aged and blind individuals to the SSP caseload, as part of our 2004 State Plan agreement with the Social Security Administration.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload SFY 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	5,110	5,110	\$528,460.88	\$103.42
August	5,819	5,819	\$587,502.81	\$100.96
September	5,733	5,733	\$617,140.61	\$107.65
October	5,597	5,597	\$556,004.36	\$99.34
November	5,836	5,836	\$577,965.58	\$99.03
December	5,821	5,821	\$756,325.19	\$129.93
January	29,374	29,374	\$1,357,231.65	\$46.21
February	29,574	29,573	\$1,359,784.91	\$45.98
March	29,578	29,578	\$1,360,481.87	\$46.00
April	29,495	29,495	\$1,355,930.11	\$45.97
May	29,074	29,074	\$1,341,352.11	\$46.14
June	29,116	29,116	\$1,339,532.11	\$46.01
Mo. Avg.	17,511	17,511	\$978,142.68	\$76.39

Note: Please refer to note on page 29 for changes made to the SSP program.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	73	0.3%	73	0.3%
Colfax Branch Office	32	0.1%	32	0.1%
Davenport	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Mattawa	14	0.0%	14	0.0%
Moses Lake	171	0.6%	171	0.6%
Newport	46	0.2%	46	0.2%
Okanogan	135	0.5%	135	0.5%
Othello	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
Republic	43	0.1%	43	0.1%
Spokane North	370	1.3%	370	1.3%
Spokane Southwest	198	0.7%	198	0.7%
Spokane Valley	307	1.1%	307	1.1%
Tri County – Colville	129	0.4%	129	0.4%
Wenatchee	186	0.6%	186	0.6%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	1,747	6.0%	1,747	6.0%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	40	0.1%	40	0.1%
Kennewick	220	0.8%	220	0.8%
Pasco	154	0.5%	154	0.5%
Sunnyside	188	0.6%	188	0.6%
Walla Walla	127	0.4%	127	0.4%
Wapato	206	0.7%	206	0.7%
Yakima	403	1.4%	403	1.4%
Region 2 Call Center	24	0.1%	24	0.1%
Region 2 Total	1,362	4.7%	1,362	4.7%
Region 3				
Alderwood	446	1.5%	446	1.5%
Bellingham	387	1.3%	387	1.3%
Everett	433	1.5%	433	1.5%
Friday Harbor	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	184	0.6%	184	0.6%
Oak Harbor	66	0.2%	66	0.2%
Skykomish Valley	144	0.5%	144	0.5%
Smokey Point	170	0.6%	170	0.6%
Region 3 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	1,836	6.3%	1,836	6.3%

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Belltown	254	0.9%	254	0.9%
Burien	246	0.8%	246	0.8%
Capitol Hill	290	1.0%	290	1.0%
Federal Way	280	1.0%	280	1.0%
King Eastside	478	1.6%	478	1.6%
King North/Ballard	393	1.3%	393	1.3%
King South/Kent	373	1.3%	373	1.3%
Rainier	465	1.6%	465	1.6%
Renton	286	1.0%	286	1.0%
West Seattle	132	0.5%	132	0.5%
Region 4 Call Center	1,994	6.8%	1,994	6.8%
Region 4 Total	5,194	17.8%	5,194	17.8%
Region 5				
Bremerton	155	0.5%	155	0.5%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	43	0.1%	43	0.1%
Pierce South	668	2.3%	668	2.3%
Puyallup	243	0.8%	243	0.8%
Region 5 Call Center	853	2.9%	853	2.9%
Region 5 Total	1,962	6.7%	1,962	6.7%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	199	0.7%	199	0.7%
Chehalis	181	0.6%	181	0.6%
Columbia River	961	3.3%	961	3.3%
Forks	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
Goldendale	38	0.1%	38	0.1%
Kelso	223	0.8%	223	0.8%
Long Beach	38	0.1%	38	0.1%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	399	1.4%	399	1.4%
Port Angeles	104	0.4%	104	0.4%
Port Townsend	41	0.1%	41	0.1%
Shelton	102	0.4%	102	0.4%
South Bend	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
Stevenson	27	0.1%	27	0.1%
White Salmon	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total – Without WASHCAP	2,392	8.2%	2,392	8.2%
WASHCAP	6,884	23.6%	6,884	23.6%
Region 6 Total – With WASHCAP	9,276	31.9%	9,276	31.9%

Note: The WASHCAP office is part of Region 6 but includes cases from around the state who receive assistance from this office.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
HCS Offices				
Aberdeen	86	0.3%	86	0.3%
Alderwood	196	0.7%	196	0.7%
Bellingham	207	0.7%	207	0.7%
Bremerton	188	0.6%	188	0.6%
Chehalis	63	0.2%	63	0.2%
Clarkston	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
Colville	90	0.3%	90	0.3%
Ellensburg	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Everett	364	1.3%	364	1.3%
Holgate	2,810	9.7%	2,810	9.7%
Kelso	81	0.3%	81	0.3%
Moses Lake	118	0.4%	118	0.4%
Mt. Vernon	92	0.3%	92	0.3%
Oak Harbor	19	0.1%	19	0.1%
Okanogan	59	0.2%	59	0.2%
Pacific	37	0.1%	37	0.1%
Pasco	249	0.9%	249	0.9%
Port Angeles	58	0.2%	58	0.2%
Puyallup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish	49	0.2%	49	0.2%
Smokey Point	70	0.2%	70	0.2%
Spokane	803	2.8%	803	2.8%
Sunnyside	37	0.1%	37	0.1%
Tacoma	1,012	3.5%	1,012	3.5%
Toppenish-Wapato	51	0.2%	51	0.2%
Tumwater	176	0.6%	176	0.6%
Vancouver	435	1.5%	435	1.5%
Walla Walla	78	0.3%	78	0.3%
Wenatchee	118	0.4%	118	0.4%
Yakima-Ellensburg	153	0.5%	153	0.5%
HCS Office Total	7,739	26.6%	7,739	26.6%
State Total	29,116	100.0%	29,116	100.0%

Note: A number of SSP cases received services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of a Community Services Division (CSD) Community Service Office.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By County of Residence, June 2004

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	76	0.3%	76	0.3%
Asotin	126	0.4%	126	0.4%
Benton	452	1.6%	452	1.6%
Chelan	269	0.9%	269	0.9%
Clallam	238	0.8%	238	0.8%
Clark	1,802	6.2%	1,802	6.2%
Columbia	26	0.1%	26	0.1%
Cowlitz	387	1.3%	387	1.3%
Douglas	98	0.3%	98	0.3%
Ferry	53	0.2%	53	0.2%
Franklin	284	1.0%	284	1.0%
Garfield	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
Grant	390	1.3%	390	1.3%
Grays Harbor	377	1.3%	377	1.3%
Island	121	0.4%	121	0.4%
Jefferson	67	0.2%	67	0.2%
King	10,818	37.2%	10,818	37.2%
Kitsap	729	2.5%	729	2.5%
Kittitas	65	0.2%	65	0.2%
Klickitat	92	0.3%	92	0.3%
Lewis	319	1.1%	319	1.1%
Lincoln	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
Mason	175	0.6%	175	0.6%
Okanogan	251	0.9%	251	0.9%
Pacific	140	0.5%	140	0.5%
Pend Oreille	86	0.3%	86	0.3%
Pierce	3,367	11.6%	3,367	11.6%
San Juan	19	0.1%	19	0.1%
Skagit	356	1.2%	356	1.2%
Skamania	33	0.1%	33	0.1%
Snohomish	2,425	8.3%	2,425	8.3%
Spokane	2,058	7.1%	2,058	7.1%
Stevens	222	0.8%	222	0.8%
Thurston	691	2.4%	691	2.4%
Wahkiakum	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
Walla Walla	231	0.8%	231	0.8%
Whatcom	740	2.5%	740	2.5%
Whitman	73	0.3%	73	0.3%
Yakima	1,406	4.8%	1,406	4.8%
State Total	29,116	100.0%	29,116	100.0%

Other Programs

SSP Client Demographics, June 2004

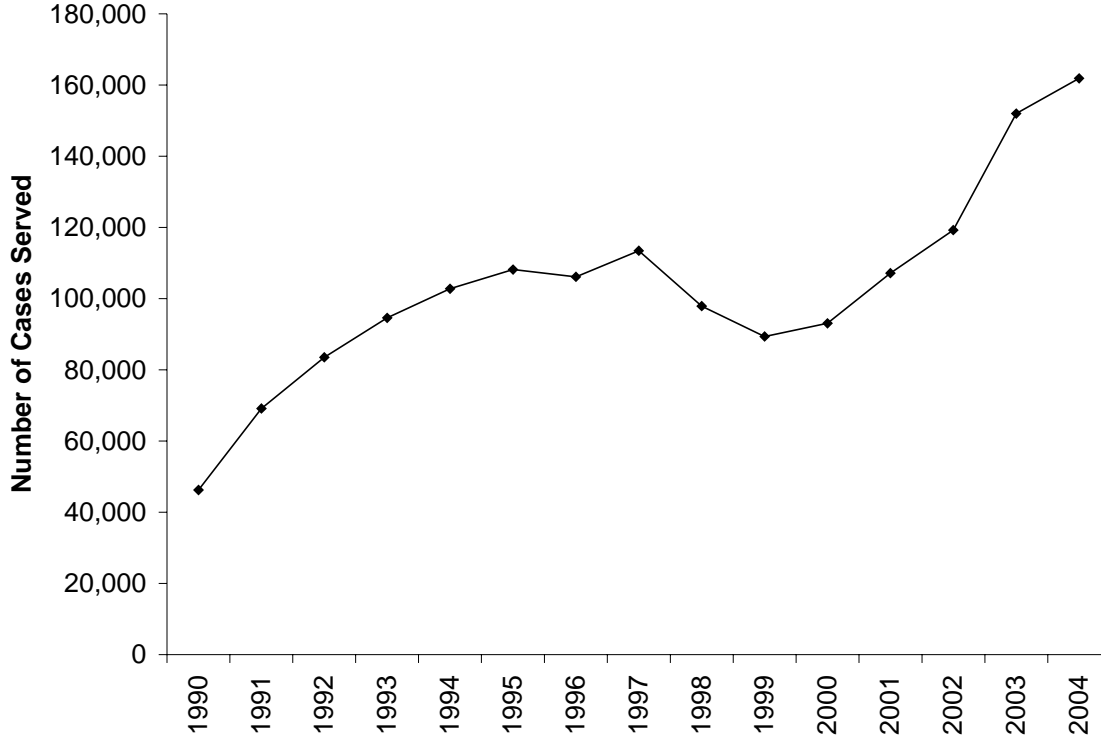
Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients/Adults (N=3,455)	Percent
Gender		
Female	19,053	65.4%
Male	10,063	34.6%
Race		
White	15,018	51.6%
Black	1,063	3.7%
Hispanic	1,942	6.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,476	25.7%
Native American	567	1.9%
Unknown	3,050	10.5%
Marital Status		
Separated	1,964	6.7%
Married	10,756	36.9%
Never Married	4,770	16.4%
Divorced	3,589	12.3%
Widow	6,001	20.6%
Unknown	2,036	7.0%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	19,034	65.4%
Resident Alien	9,898	34.0%
U.S. National	184	0.6%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	58	0.2%
17 Years Old	12	0.0%
18 Years Old	14	0.0%
19-20 Years Old	51	0.2%
21 – 29 Years Old	481	1.7%
30 – 39 Years Old	765	2.6%
40 – 49 Years Old	1,167	4.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	859	3.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	549	1.9%
60 – 64 Years Old	718	2.5%
65 + Years Old	24,442	83.9%
Mean Age of Adults	69.7 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	71.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Washington Telephone Assistance Program Caseload SFY 1990 to SFY 2004

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
2003	151,972
2004	161,884

Expenditures

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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 and projects expenditures for the 03-05 biennium.

General Fund-State expenditures for DSHS are projected to be 29% 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 2003-05 biennium.

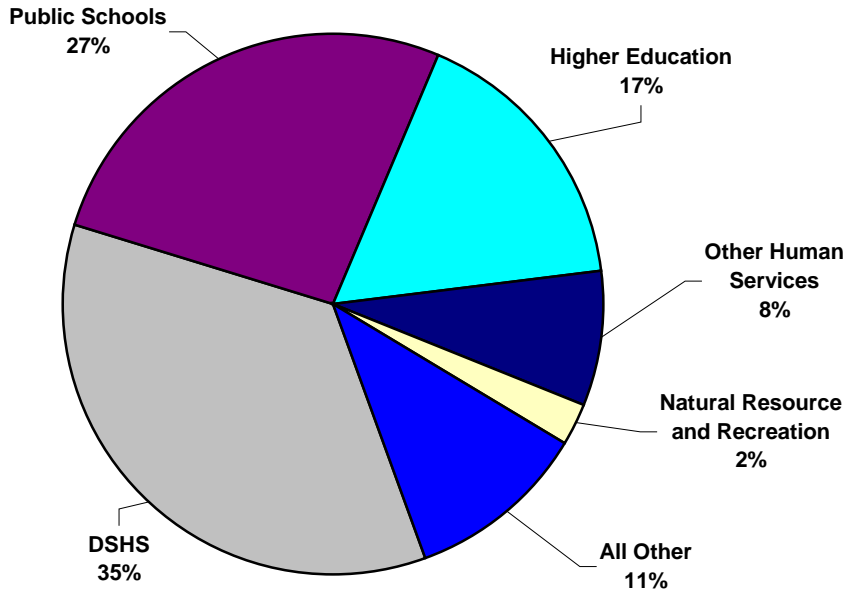
Highlights:

- **The anticipated expenditures for all cash grant assistance programs reflects an increase of 4.3%**, with the state share of expenditures anticipated to increase by 7.9%, from the 2001-03 to 2003-05 biennium.
- **Working Connections Child Care costs are anticipated to decrease to \$551.0 million in the 2003-05 biennium.** This is 14.0% lower than expenditures in the 2001-03 biennium.
- **The WorkFirst program costs are expected to decrease to \$180.4 million in the 2003-05 biennium.** This is 22.4% lower than expenditures in the 2001-03 biennium.

Expenditures

State Budget Overview – All Funds 2003-05 Biennium (including Supplemental)

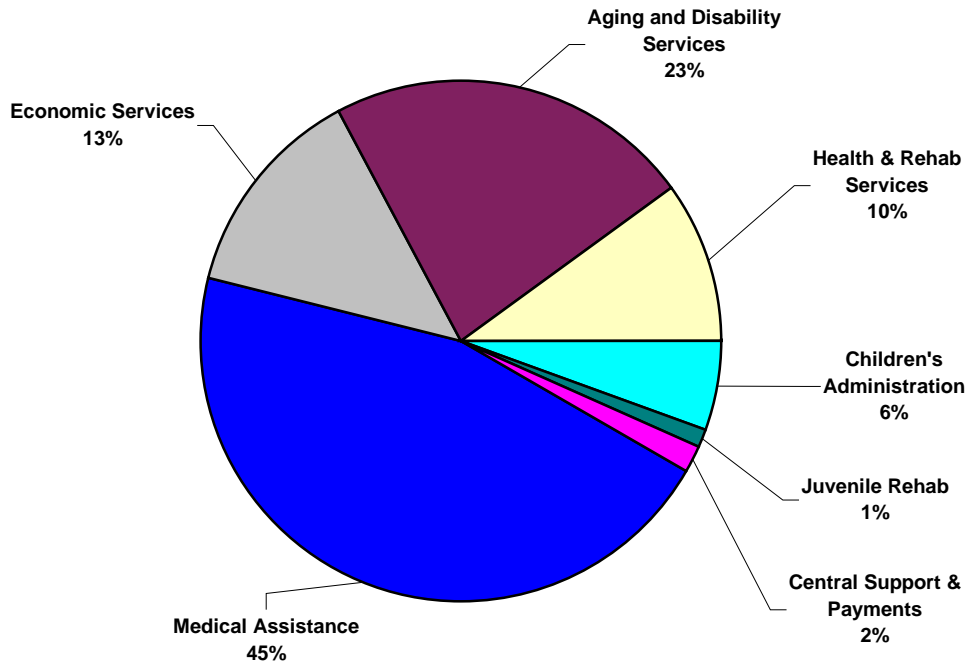
Source: ESA Fiscal Services



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

DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds 2003-05 Biennium (including Supplemental)

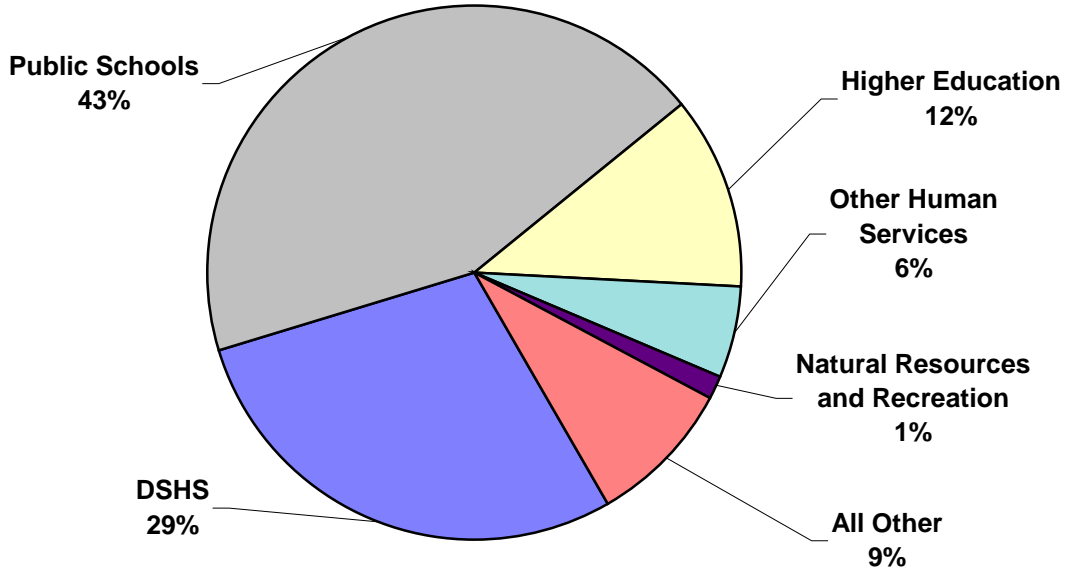
Source: ESA Fiscal Services



Expenditures

State Budget Overview – General Fund State 2003-05 Biennium (including Supplemental)

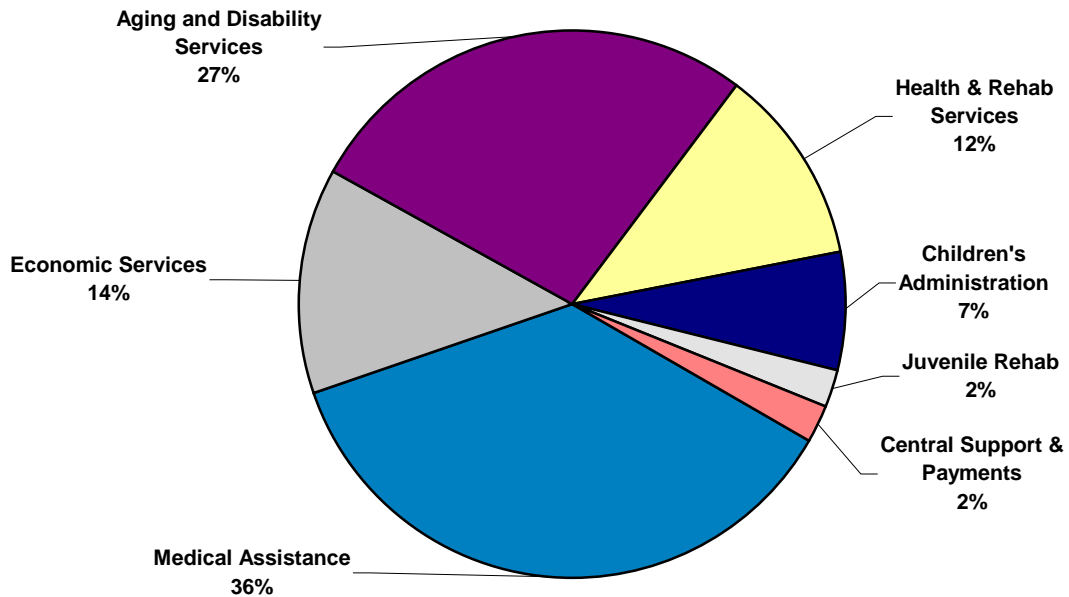
Source: ESA Fiscal Services



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

DSHS Budget Overview – General Fund State 2003-05 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office



Expenditures

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

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	ACTUAL	ACTUAL/ PROJECTED	CHANGE FY01-03 TO FY03-05	
	FY 01-03	FY 03-05	AMOUNT	PERCENT
GRANT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS				
STATE	391.8	425.2	33.4	8.5%
TOTAL	589.2	615.5	26.3	4.5%
CHILD CARE				
STATE	106.2	110.5	4.3	4.0%
TOTAL	640.8	546.3	(94.5)	-14.7%
WORKFIRST				
STATE	12.3	11.1	(1.2)	-9.8%
TOTAL	226.2	174.2	(52.0)	-23.0%
REFUGEE CONTRACTED SERVICES				
STATE	2.0	3.2	1.2	60.0%
TOTAL	28.1	15.9	(12.2)	43.4%
ACES (2)				
STATE	19.8	22.1	2.3	11.6%
TOTAL	38.4	43.1	4.7	12.2%
DCS HQ (1)				
STATE	36.5	38.2	1.7	4.7%
TOTAL	118.8	125.9	7.1	6.0%
DCS FIELD SERVICES (1)				
STATE	13.7	12.5	(1.2)	-8.8%
TOTAL	130.4	127.5	(2.9)	-2.2%
CLIENT SERVICES AND SUPPORT				
STATE	161.0	153.4	(7.6)	-4.7%
TOTAL	287.1	283.0	(4.1)	-1.4%
STATEWIDE PROGRAM SUPPORT				
STATE	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.7%
TOTAL	185.0	193.8	8.8	4.8%
OTHER CLIENT SERVICES				
STATE	12.5	13.9	1.4	11.2%
TOTAL	18.7	19.3	0.6	3.2%
DASA TREATMENT				
STATE	4.9	6.2	1.3	26.5%
TOTAL	6.2	6.2	-	0.0%
SPECIAL PROJECTS (3)				
STATE	1.1	1.5	0.4	36.4%
TOTAL	2.5	2.1	(0.4)	-16.0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				
STATE	861.1	897.8	36.7	4.3%
TOTAL	2,271.4	2,152.8	(118.6)	-5.2%

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses represent declines. SFY01-03 actuals are based on FRS reports dated 10/9/03. SFY04 actuals are based on FasTrack reports dated 10/20/04. Projected SFY05 expenditures are based on approved allotments 10/04.

¹ 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 ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

³ 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.

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 Assistance expenditures are targeted to decline in the 03-05 biennium.**
- **Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants (FAP) expenditures in total are expected to decline in the 03-05 biennium as a result of the Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002.**
- **General Assistance Caseloads and Expenditures will increase during the 03-05 biennium compared to the 01-03 Biennium.**

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	FY01 – 03 Actuals		FY03 – 05 Actual/Projections	
	State	Total	State	Total
TANF Assistance¹				
First Year	\$152,290.5	\$293,248.7	\$145,493.6	\$284,505.2
Second Year	\$150,540.0	\$283,881.8	\$157,068.3	\$282,324.6
Biennium	\$302,830.5	\$577,130.5	\$302,561.9	\$566,829.8
Child Support Recoveries				
First Year	(\$41,364.9)	(\$83,058.6)	(\$37,992.3)	(\$75,984.7)
Second Year	(\$38,465.6)	(\$76,622.0)	(\$36,867.7)	(\$75,297.7)
Biennium	(\$79,830.5)	(\$159,680.6)	(\$74,860.0)	(\$151,282.4)
Diversion Cash Assistance				
First Year	\$4,837.8	\$4,837.8	\$6,707.6	\$6,707.6
Second Year	\$5,244.8	\$5,244.8	\$5,488.0	\$5,488.0
Biennium	\$10,082.6	\$10,082.6	\$12,195.6	\$12,195.6
Refugee Assistance				
First Year	\$0.0	\$1,717.8	\$0.0	\$1,543.9
Second Year	\$0.0	\$1,190.0	\$0.0	\$ 902.0
Biennium	\$0.0	\$2,907.8	\$0.0	\$2,445.9
Food Assistance For Legal Immigrants				
First Year	\$7,812.0	\$7,812.0	\$3,453.4	\$3,453.4
Second Year	\$7,647.8	\$7,647.8	\$4,009.0	\$4,009.0
Biennium	\$15,459.8	\$15,459.8	\$7,462.4	\$7,462.4
GA-U + GA-X				
First Year	\$55,564.8	\$55,564.8	\$59,990.3	\$59,990.3
Second Year	\$52,141.5	\$52,141.5	\$59,952.3	\$59,952.3
Biennium	\$107,706.3	\$107,706.3	\$119,942.6	\$119,942.6
CEAP				
First Year	\$331.5	\$331.5	\$220.4	\$220.4
Second Year	\$218.3	\$218.3	\$97.0	\$97.0
Biennium	\$549.8	\$549.8	\$317.4	\$317.4
SSI/SSP				
First Year	\$30,020.7	\$30,020.7	\$39,877.0	\$39,877.0
Second Year	\$4,414.2	\$4,414.2	\$16,996.4	\$16,996.4
Biennium	\$34,434.9	\$34,434.9	\$56,873.4	\$56,873.4
SSI/Special Needs				
First Year	\$297.1	\$297.1	\$433.2	\$433.2
Second Year	\$293.7	\$293.7	\$296.0	\$296.0
Biennium	\$590.8	\$590.8	\$729.2	\$729.2
Total				
First Year	\$209,789.5	\$310,771.8	\$218,183.2	\$320,746.3
Second Year	\$182,034.7	\$278,410.1	\$207,039.3	\$294,767.6
Biennium	\$391,824.2	\$589,181.9	\$425,222.5	\$615,513.9

Note: Numbers in parentheses represent revenues. First and second year 01-03 Biennium is actuals based on FRS run dated October 9, 2003. First Year 03-05 Biennium is actuals based on FasTrack reports dated October 20, 2004. Second year 03-05 Biennium projections are based on approved allotments (October 2003).

Child Support Recoveries are collections that offset state and federal monies.

¹ TANF Assistance includes Child Only grants, Single Parent Families, Two Parent Families and 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

	Actuals 01-03	Projection 03-05	Numeric Change	Percent Change
TANF Assistance	\$577,130.5	\$566,829.8	(\$10,300.7)	-1.78%
Child Support Recoveries	(\$159,680.6)	(\$151,282.4)	\$8,398.2	-5.26%
Diversion Cash Assistance	\$10,082.6	\$12,195.6	\$2,113.0	20.96%
Food Assistance For Legal Immigrants	\$15,459.8	\$7,462.4	(\$7,997.4)	-51.73%
General Assistance	\$107,706.3	\$119,942.6	12,236.3	11.36%
CEAP	\$549.8	\$317.4	(\$232.4)	-42.27%
SSI – SSP	\$34,434.9	\$56,873.4	22,438.5	65.16%
SSI – Special Needs	\$590.8	\$729.2	\$138.4	23.43%
Total	\$586,274.1	\$613,068.0	26,793.9	4.57%

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the change columns indicate a decline.

Expenditures

Budget Funding Stream and Match Rates, Total Annual Budget (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Avg. Monthly SFY04 Persons	Avg. Monthly SFY04 Cases	Funding	Actuals 01-03	Projections 03-05
TANF Assistance	136,359	55,600	Total State	\$566.8 \$302.6	\$534.9 \$309.7
Refugee Cash Assistance	462	395	Total	\$2.9	\$2.7
Food Assistance¹	451,509	220,120	State	\$15.5	\$7.5
General Assistance	22,265	22,012	State	\$107.7	\$119.9
CEAP	120	34	State	\$0.5	\$0.3
SSP	17,511	17,511	State	\$34.4	\$56.9

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	Federal	Office of Refugee Resettlement
Food Assistance¹	State	General Fund State
GA-U + GA-X	State	General Fund State
CEAP	State	General Fund State
SSP	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

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 decrease for the WorkFirst program.** Total expenditures were down 13.7% in SFY 2004, compared to SFY 2003. Expenditures are budgeted to decrease further in SFY05.
- **Working Connections Child Care expenditures decreased 14.5% in SFY 2004**, compared to SFY 2003. While this is a significant decrease, recent activity suggests an upward turn in this caseload.

Expenditures

WorkFirst Program Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	2001-2003 BIENNIUM ACTUALS			2003-2005 BIENNIUM ALLOTMENT		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
First Year:						
WCCC	\$270,849.3	\$52,364.0	\$323,213.3	\$220,043.8	\$57,267.3	\$277,311.1
DASA Treatment	\$1,291.2	\$2,716.1	\$4,007.3	-	\$3,076.0	\$3,076.0
ESD Contract	\$37,424.7	-	\$37,424.7	\$31,470.3	-	\$31,470.3
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$18,286.3	\$200.4	\$18,486.7	\$11,646.5	-	\$11,646.5
Other WorkFirst Activities ¹	\$63,606.5	\$4,909.8	\$68,516.3	\$36,045.8	11,113.6	\$47,159.4
Total:	\$391,458.0	\$60,190.3	\$451,648.3	\$299,206.4	\$71,456.9	\$370,663.3
Second Year:						
WCCC	\$263,777.8	\$53,787.5	\$317,565.3	\$220,374.7	\$53,210.0	\$273,584.4
DASA Treatment	-	\$2,198.0	\$2,198.0	-	\$3,076.0	\$3,076.0
ESD Contract	\$35,714.5	-	\$35,714.5	\$31,967.2	-	\$31,967.2
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$11,403.2	-	\$11,403.2	\$12,804.0	-	\$12,804.0
Other WorkFirst Activities	\$47,460.7	\$7,174.7	\$54,635.4	\$39,214.0	-	\$39,214.0
Total:	\$358,356.2	\$63,160.2	\$421,516.4	\$304,359.9	\$56,286.0	\$360,645.6
Biennium Total:						
WCCC	\$534,627.1	\$106,151.5	\$640,778.6	\$440,418.5	\$110,477.0	\$550,895.5
DASA Treatment	\$1,291.2	\$4,914.1	\$6,205.3	-	\$6,152.0	\$6,152.0
ESD Contract	\$73,139.2	-	\$73,139.2	\$63,437.5	-	\$63,437.5
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$29,689.5	\$200.4	\$29,889.9	\$24,450.5	-	\$24,450.5
Other WorkFirst Activities ¹	\$111,067.2	\$12,084.5	\$123,151.7	\$75,259.8	11,113.6	\$86,373.4
Total:	\$749,814.2	\$123,350.5	\$873,164.7	\$603,566.3	\$127,742.6	\$731,308.9

Notes: 01-03 biennium actuals from FRS report dated 10/9/03. First Year 03-05 is actuals based on FasTrack reports dated 10/20/04. Second Year 03-05 Biennium projections are allotments based on OFM Workfirst Spending Plan 10/04.

¹ 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, and programs within DOH as well as other small programs within ESA.

Expenditures

Administrative Expenditures

This sub-section shows ESA Staff expenditures.

Highlights:

- **Total ESA staff decreased by 1.3% (from 4,453.0 in SFY 2003 to 4,393.0 in SFY 2004) in SFY 2004** compared to SFY 2003.
- **State expenditures for ESA program support, including staff, decreased 2.2% for SFY 2004** (\$133.2 million), compared to SFY 2003 (\$161.2 million). Total funding decreased by 3.6%.

Expenditures

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

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	2001-2003 BIENNIUM			2003-2005 BIENNIUM		
	State	Total	FTE'S	State	Total	FTE'S
DCS HQ¹						
First Year	17.7	56.9	233.5	19.0	62.2	212.2
Second Year	18.8	61.9	218.9	19.2	63.7	229.1
Biennium	36.5	118.8	226.2	38.2	125.9	220.6
DCS Field Services						
First Year	7.5	67.0	1,036.7	5.9	63.0	935.0
Second Year	6.2	63.4	981.6	6.6	64.5	1,022.0
Biennium	13.7	130.4	1,009.2	12.5	127.5	978.5
Client Services and Support						
First Year	80.5	144.9	2,931.3	77.7	145.8	2,813.8
Second Year	80.5	142.2	2,805.3	75.7	137.2	2,860.8
Biennium	161.0	287.1	2,868.3	153.4	283.0	2,837.3
Statewide Program Support						
First Year	54.4	99.6	407.6	44.2	91.3	377.1
Second Year	44.9	85.4	381.1	55.8	102.5	340.1
Biennium	99.3	185.0	394.4	100.0	193.8	358.6
ACES²						
First Year	9.9	19.1	41.5	10.3	18.9	38.6
Second Year	9.9	19.3	39.2	11.8	24.2	44.0
Biennium	19.8	38.4	40.4	22.1	43.1	41.3
Special Projects³						
First Year	0.2	0.7	4.9	1.0	2.0	16.3
Second Year	0.9	1.8	26.9	0.5	0.6	1.5
Biennium	1.1	2.5	15.9	1.5	2.1	8.9
Total⁵						
First Year	170.2	388.2	4,655.5	158.1	383.2	4,393.0
Second Year	161.2	374.0	4,453.0	169.6	392.7	4,497.5
Biennium	331.4	762.2	4,554.2	327.7	775.4	4,445.2

Notes: 01-03 Biennium per FRS report dated 10/9/03. First Year 03-05 Biennium is actuals based on FasTrack reports ran 10/20/04. Second Year 03-05 Projections based on approved allotments 10/04. ESA HQ includes all headquarters level divisions within ESA except for the Division of Child Support.

¹ DCS HQ includes some direct client and support service functions as well as administrative functions.

² ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

³ 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.

Appendix 1 Contacts

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ESA Divisions

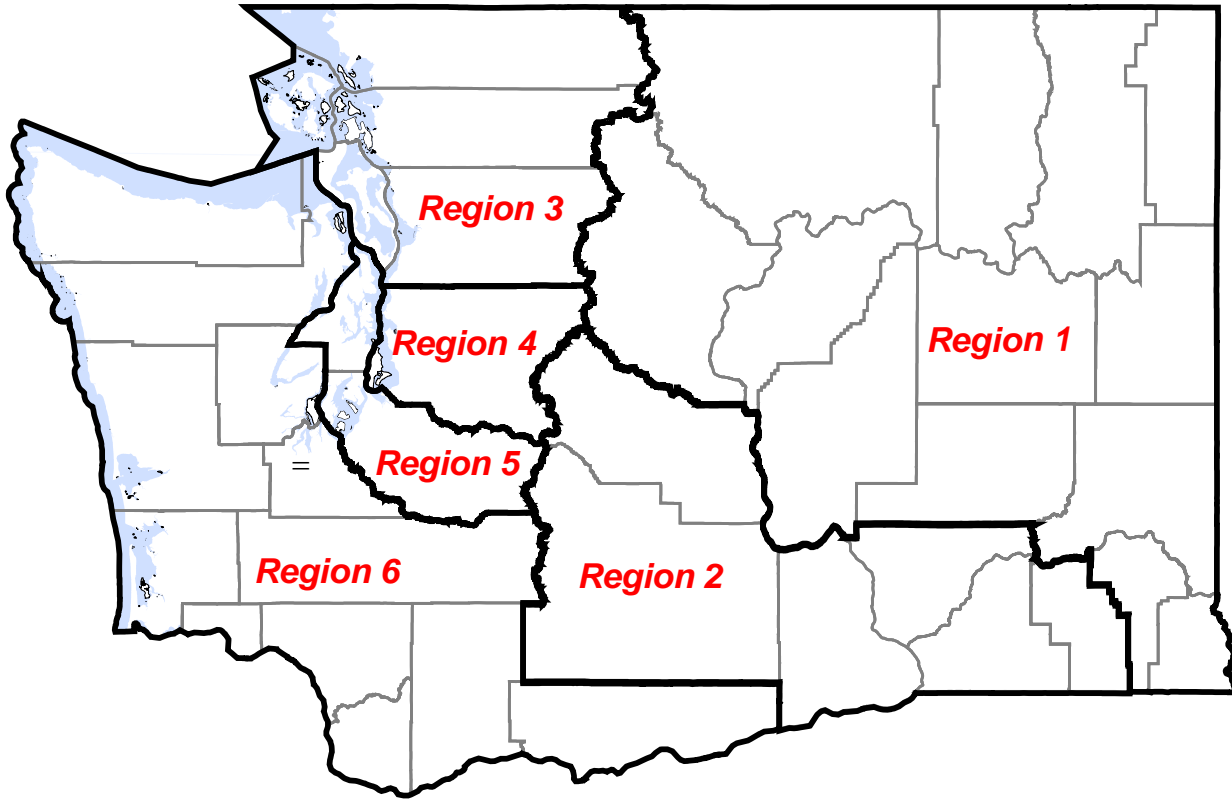
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Appendix 2 DSHS Regional Map

ESA provides services through its local Community Services Offices (CSOs) and local Division of Child Support Offices located in 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 (i.e., family)
CARD	Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database
CEAP	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program
CTED	Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development
CSD	Community Services Division (ESA)
CSO	Community Services Office (ESA)
DEAP	Division of Employment and Assistance Programs (ESA)
DCCEL	Division of Child Care and Early Learning (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
ESD	Employment Security Department
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 Proficiency

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

LPA	Local Planning Areas
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990
OPADA	Office of Public Assistance and Data Analysis
RIA	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ESA)
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
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, financial institutions, federal agencies, and state staff representing the union, field operations, and headquarters.
- In 1998, business and technical requirements for Washington's EBT system were developed in association with Citicorp, ACES and stakeholders.

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 require EBT in all states by October 1, 2002.
- Nationwide implementation of EBT was completed by June 2004.

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 Treasury's Office as a more cost effective approach than procuring the service from Citicorp, Inc. .

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

- 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.

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 Electronic Funds Services (CEFS) 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 due to its small caseload, joined the WSEA in this procurement.
- Citicorp Electronic Financial Services (CEFS) 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.
- CEFS sold to J. P. Morgan Electronic Financial Services on January 05, 2004.
- Washington will begin negotiations of the second-tier contract by November 2004 to ensure that a replacement contract is in effect by April 28, 2005.

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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. During the month of receipt and the following month the AFDC and GA-U Programs consider the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) an exempt resource. 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

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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 that imposes penalties on states based upon a sliding scale that 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 Six-out-of-thirteen 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 that 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 that 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

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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

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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 caseload; compute errors made in determining eligibility, and pay penalties for high error rates.
- 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act** established the **Work Incentive Program (WIN)**, which 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.

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Washington State Legislative History

- 2003 Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624** is signed into law on May 7 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) that was scheduled to expire on June 30. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1 the program is expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS is directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM that will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.
- 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

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

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 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 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 seven 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 2004, 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 **\$15,599,478** in Tribal TANF awards, to **\$388,732,276**.

Additionally, in FFY 2004, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) awarded Washington \$ 762,743 in TANF High Performance Bonus Award funds.

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 2004, Washington MOE spending is 80% of the FFY 1994 spending level, or **\$290,198,212**. This amount was reduced for Tribal TANF programs operating in the state to **\$279,002,107**.

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 2005.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Child Support Federal Legislative History

1999

P.L. 106-113, **Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000**, contained several provisions affecting child support. Section 454A of the Social Security Act is amended by requiring State child support automated data processing and information retrieval systems to disclose to Private Industry Councils certain information on noncustodial parents for the purpose of contacting them regarding their participation in the welfare-to-work program. The Act also provided that if a State plan would be disapproved for failure to establish a disbursement unit for child support payments, but the State had submitted, by April 1, 2000, a corrective compliance plan acceptable to the Secretary, then the Secretary shall not disapprove the State plan for spousal and child support (but the amount otherwise payable to the State will be reduced as a penalty).

The Act also required the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, to submit a report to Congress on the feasibility of lowering the threshold amount of an individual's support arrearage, from \$5,000 to \$2,500, before the Secretary of State must refuse to issue a passport to such an individual.

P.L. 106-169, the **Foster Care Independence Act of 1999**, narrowed the hold harmless provision for State share distribution of collected child support.

1998

P.L. 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998** (CSPIA), generally provided for an alternative penalty procedure for States that fail to meet Federal child support data processing requirements, and it reformed Federal incentive payments for effective child support performance. The law also required the creation of a Medical Support Working Group to identify any impediments to effective enforcement of medical support and to recommend appropriate remedies. [The Medical Support Working Group's report was issued in August of 2000.].

P.L. 105-306 included technical amendments to CSPIA that reduced, by 20%, the penalty for State failure to meet the deadline for compliance with child support data processing and information retrieval requirements. This law also amended the effective date for State enactment of certain medical support requirements.

P.L. 105-187, the **Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act**, established felony violations for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.

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.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

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.

- 1997** P.L. 105-33, the **Balanced Budget Act of 1997**, made a number of amendments to the Social Security Act, including creating the Children's Health Insurance Program in Title XXI to help provide medical coverage to children of working poor families, who are not eligible for private health insurance and who are earning too much to receive Medicaid. The Balanced Budget Act also amended section 454 of the Social Security Act regarding cooperation/good cause, and the FPLS language in section 453 to clarify the authority permitting certain re-disclosures of wage and claim information. Also, this Act authorized, for the first time, the direct funding of Tribal support programs, with Congress giving OCSE greater flexibility in providing direct funding for such programs and requiring OCSE to promulgate regulations before issuing grants directly to Tribes.
- P.L. 105-34, the **Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997**, amended the Social Security Act by requiring, beginning October 1, 1999, that the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders include the names and Social Security Numbers of children on whose behalf child support is owed, and that such information also be included in State case registries. Furthermore, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have access to the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders for the purpose of administering the tax provisions that grant tax benefits based on support or residence of a child.
- P.L. 105-89, the **Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997**, made the Federal Parent Locator Service available to child welfare services for enforcement of custody and support orders.
- 1996** Title III of the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act** (PRWORA) of 1996 (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.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

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.
- 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

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

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

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.

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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.
- 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 2004

May 2004

1. Categorical Eligibility (CE) is expanded to eliminate resource requirements for most Basic Food applicants and recipients. Changes in federal regulations now allow states to use non-cash services paid for with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to make people categorically eligible for Basic Food. Assistance Units (AU) that are categorically eligible for Basic Food do not have to meet the resource or net income requirement for Basic Food.
 - a. Households that currently have CE status will not be affected by the change. Most AUs who meet *any* of the following criteria are categorically eligible:
 - (1) An AU where all persons receive General Assistance (GA), Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
 - (2) An AU where any person receives TANF, State Family Assistance, or Diversion Cash Assistance; or
 - (3) AUs that meet the gross income limit for Basic Food.
 - b. Circumstances when a household that meets CE criteria cannot be categorically eligible for Basic Food include:
 - (1) The head of household of the Basic Food AU failed to meet work requirements;
 - (2) Anyone in the AU is disqualified for an Intentional Program Violation (IPV); or
 - (3) Anyone in the AU is a disqualified drug-felon (*through 6/30/04*).
 - c. Households that meet the new CE requirements do not have to meet the resource or net income limits for Basic Food. However, CE households will still have to meet other Basic Food eligibility requirements.
 - d. A person who is ineligible for Basic Food for a reason other than income or resources will not be made eligible due to the AU's CE status. An example of this is an ineligible fleeing felon.
2. Changes to sanction policies go into effect. The graduated three-level process is replaced by a single process. When a WorkFirst recipient refuses to engage in work and work activities, a penalty equal to the greater of either 40% or the non-compliant person's pro-rata share is deducted from the grant and the grant is sent to a protective payee until the sanction is lifted. Sanction is removed after 4 consecutive weeks of WF Participation.
3. Revised WACs for WCCC filed.

April 2004

1. AREN payment policy is revised to allow multiple payments within a 12-month period but are capped at a total of \$750. Exception to rules are still granted at state-office level and must be related to health and safety.
2. New background checks no longer needed for WCCC when the results are less than 90 days old and the BCCU letter stated "No Record".

January 2004

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

1. Changes to WorkFirst Post-60-Month policies take effect:
 - a. "Playing by the Rules" is changed to "Full-Time Participation": after 60 months, participation consists of working or preparing for work full-time (including Community Jobs, pre-approved educational/training activities, or a combination of work-related activities); barrier removal activities will be approved only in addition to full-time preparation if the client is considered to be "playing by the rules."
 - b. Temporary Hardship Exemption: Clients who have reached 60 months on TANF and beyond who are unable to participate in full-time work-related activities may meet the criteria for a TANF Hardship Extension and be exempt from participation. The criteria for a hardship extension approval are based on verification of the issue, severity, duration, and impact on client's ability to function in the workplace.
 - c. Changes to Child SafetyNet (CSN): clients have the opportunity to return to full-time participation and full grant status, but must fully participate for 12 weeks before the CSN status is lifted.

2. Need Standards for Cash Assistance are updated to reflect annual cost-of-living adjustments.

December 2003

1. Changes to Basic Food eligibility requirements for strikers and those attending institution of higher education at least half-time go into effect:
 - a. Striker eligibility—the definition of strike now includes expiration of a collective bargaining agreement and eligibility is determined using the greater of the striker's income before the strike or the striker's current income.
 - b. Student eligibility—for students attending an institute of higher education, employment for 20 hours a week must be *paid employment*; self-employed students can be eligible if they work at least 20 hours a week and earn at least as much as they would earn working 20 hours a week at the federal minimum wage; students must be responsible for *more than half* of a dependent's care; and a student is eligible for Basic Food based entirely on work study, only while they are working and receiving money through the work study program.

November 2003

1. Changes to client reporting requirements, verification, and interview requirements for the Basic Food program go into effect:
 - a. Change Reporting/Income Budgeting—the threshold for reporting changes in unearned income increased from \$25 to \$50; job changes only need to be reported if there is a change in income; and changes in income that are expected to last at least 1 month beyond the date reported require an adjustment to the AU income estimate.
 - b. Verification—clients no longer need to verify income when the change is \$50 or less; medical expenses if they have changed by \$25 or less; and unchanged child support paid to someone outside the AU.
 - c. Interview Requirements—clients can have a telephone interview if they are trouble attending an in-office interview; interviews are required at initial application and every 12 months ; and staff can use a desk review I the AU had an interview within the last 12 months.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. SSI recipients who are blind or age 65 and older, begin receiving State Supplemental Payments (SSP). These two groups of SSI recipients increase the number receiving the ESA SSP to about 30,000.

October 2003

1. Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard go into effect.

September 2003

1. ESSB 2252 changes the burden of proof from the department to the recipient for continuing GA benefits based on incapacity.

August 2003

1. Client monthly co-pay for WTAP participation increases from \$4 to \$8.

July 2003

1. Post-employment services for post-TANF families are reduced from 24 months to 12 months.
2. Support services changes:
 - a. Services for post-TANF families are reduced from 12 months to 6 months;
 - b. Car repairs are reduced from \$500 to \$250 per year;
 - c. Clothing payments are reduced from \$200 to \$75 per year;
 - d. Liability insurance no longer available except via ETR; and
 - e. ESD no longer authorizes support services for relocation, diapers, or personal hygiene (this is only done by DSHS and OTED).
3. Discontinued employment supports paid for by GA program funds, known as the WorkPlus program. This use of program funds was authorized by the legislature in July 2001.

June 2003

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) rate changes go into effect limiting the amount a telephone company can be reimbursed out of the WTAP fund for monthly services to a maximum of \$19.
2. Completed background checks required for in-home and relative child care providers prior to start date of subsidy payments, ending the practice of backdating benefits to the date that the original request was received upon approval through the background check process.

May 2003

1. Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 is signed into law on May 7 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) which was scheduled to expire

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

on June 30. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1 the program is expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS is directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.

2. Additional Requirements Emergent Needs (AREN) payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) are reinstated on a limited basis and must be approved at the state-office level. Only those relating to health and safety are granted.

April 2003

1. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 restores federal food stamp benefits to certain legal immigrants. Beginning in April, these families begin receiving federal Food Stamp benefits and no longer receive state-funded Food Assistance benefits (formerly known as FAP).
2. Community and Technical colleges no longer eligible for an enhanced rate for consumers who are enrolled in the Families-That-Work program or at Extended Hour Care sites.

March 2003

1. The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) co-pay increases by \$25 for families with co-payments of \$25 or more.
2. Elimination of the Non-Standard Bonus for care prior to 6 a.m., after 6 p.m., and weekends.

February 2003

1. The Early Exit Bonus (sometimes called the transitional work expense) is eliminated. The second early exit bonus of \$500 can only be authorized for persons who received their first \$500 payment on or before 1/31/2003.
2. AREN payments are reduced from \$1,500 to \$750 per 12-month period and all AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) are eliminated.

January 2003

1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) COLA increases by 1.4%.

October 2002

1. Replaced the \$134 standard deduction for food assistance to a tiered deduction based on the number of individuals in the food assistance household. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171) requires that this standard be adjusted each year. No households receive a deduction less than \$134.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

2. Expanded eligibility for federal food stamp benefits to blind or disabled immigrants who receive disability-related cash or medical benefits. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
3. Changed the countable resource limit for food assistance households that include a disabled individual from \$2,000 to \$3,000. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
4. Implemented annual adjustment to multiple standards for food assistance for FFY 2003. The following standards were updated: Gross income limit, net income limit, maximum allotment, utility allowances, and the maximum shelter excess shelter deduction.
5. Removed exemption of all homeless individuals from Able Bodied Adult Without Dependent (ABAWD) Food Stamp Employment & Training Program requirements. Homeless clients must meet requirements or be exempt for a reason other than homelessness.
6. Adopted food assistance treatment of time-loss income as unearned income for cash to make policy consistent in both programs. Time-loss benefits were counted as earned income for cash in certain situations.
7. Department assumed state administration of SSI State Supplement Program. This program was previously administered by Social Security Administration. The state legislature mandated that the department assume administration of this program to reduce the administrative costs of the program.

August 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented TANF time limit extensions in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies: The Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges and tribal governments. ESA conducts case staffings and extends benefits for families who need more than sixty months of TANF cash aid due to age, disability or inability to become self-sufficient. Parents who refuse to participate in WorkFirst after 60 months on TANF do not receive money. To ensure that children are not penalized for their parents' choices, ESA provides Child SafetyNet Payments to a third party contractor to pay rent, utilities, and items for the children in the home.
2. Economic Services Administration (ESA) implemented the WorkFirst Improvement Initiative in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies and tribes. The initiative increases accountability for clients and staff ensuring active engagement and progression through full-time participation requirements, close monitoring, daily sign-in at job search activities, a strengthened sanction policy, and monthly reporting by contractors.
3. Implemented graduated sanctions for TANF/SFA clients who fail to participate in WorkFirst activities without good cause. Clients graduate to the next sanction level by remaining in sanction status or by returning to sanction status. After three months of sanction, it takes four weeks (instead of two) to cure the sanction. WorkFirst sanctions have three levels:

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- a. remove the person(s) share of the grant;
- b. the reduced grant in the 1st-level sanction will be sent to a protective payee every month until the client cooperates and leaves sanction status; and
- c. the grant is reduced by the person(s) share or forty percent, whichever is more.

The grant continues to be sent to a protective payee until the client participates in WorkFirst activities.

July 2002

1. Restricted eligibility for the SSI State Supplement program to SSI recipients who have an ineligible spouse based on Social Security Administration (SSA) criteria and individuals who SSA considers as Mandatory Income Level (MIL) clients. Beginning July 1, 2002, ESA pays about 5,200 people an SSP. About 100,000 SSI recipients payments ended June 30, 2002. The current SSP amount for an individual with an ineligible spouse is \$70 per month. MIL recipients payments vary based upon the amount of the payment they received in January 1974 when states converted from state programs for the aged, blind, and disabled to the Federal SSI program. MIL rates vary between \$0.74 and \$199.50 per month.
2. Change in required background checks to include any individuals sixteen years of age or older who are residing with a provider when child care occurs outside of the WCCC child's home.

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.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

April 2002

1. Increase in co-payments for all families for subsidized child care by \$5 per month.
2. Upper eligibility limit for child care subsidies changed to 200% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted) from 225% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted).

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) 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

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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.
3. Child care subsidy rates are set at the 58th percentile of the 2000 Market Rate Survey.

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 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 count a prorated share of the client's income and 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 unless discovered through federal quality control review; and all overpayments must be established (or disposed of) no later than

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.

July 2001

1. The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) is created in ESA, and Teen Parent, Homeless, and Seasonal Child Care programs are moved from Children's Administration to ESA.

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.

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

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
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

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
5. Change in upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies to 225% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted) from 175% of Federal Poverty level (adjusted).
6. Reduction in co-payment formula for families using subsidized child care, particularly those with income over 135% Federal Poverty Level (unadjusted).

November 1999

1. Child care subsidy rates set at 71st percentile of the 1998 Market Rate Survey..
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.

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

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.

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.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
7. Working Connections Child Care begins requiring criminal background check for exempt providers, i.e., providers that either provide child care for a child in the child's own home or are a close relative of the child.

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.
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

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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. 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.
2. 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

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. Child care subsidy rates set at 74th percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey. Definition of minimum numbers of hours required to receive full-day rates for child care subsidies reduced from six hours per day to 5 hours per day.
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

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
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.
11. Child care subsidy rates set at 59th percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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;
 - i. 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

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- I. 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.
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

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

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.
 - 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

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- (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.
- 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

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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.

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.

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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

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.

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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.
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.