



Colorado's Section 20 Workfare Program







Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS)





SNAP and SNAP E&T in Colorado

FFY 2013

- State Population 5,187,582
- SNAP recipients statewide 506,889
- Mandatory work registrants 93,407 (17% of total recipients)
- Number of active SNAP E&T participants: 24,359

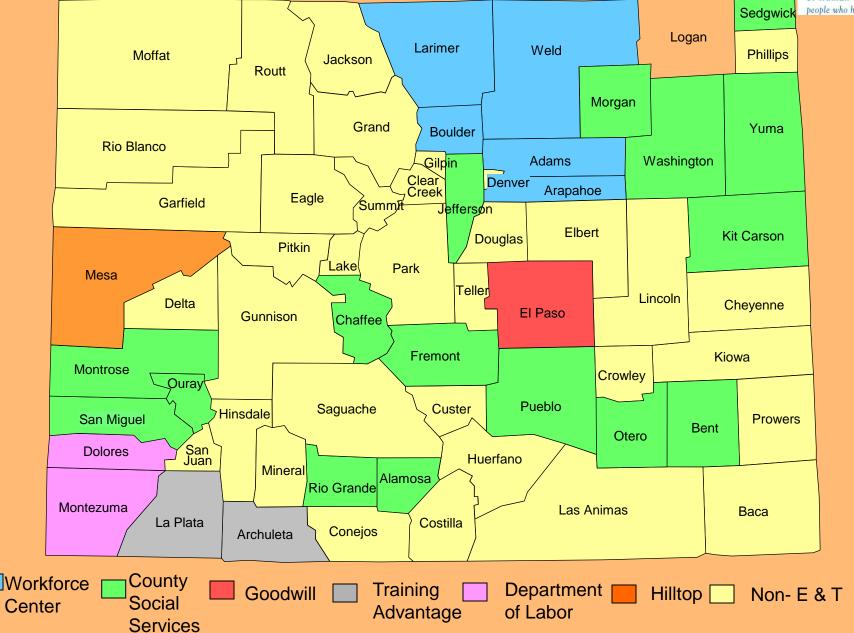
SNAP E&T

- Operating continuously since 1983
- Called "Employment First" in Colorado
- State Supervised and County administered
- Currently in 27 out of 64 counties including 10 most populous



Colorado Employment First FFY 2014







Section 20 Workfare

§273.22, Title 7 Federal Regulations



"The primary goal of workfare is to improve employability and enable individuals to move into regular employment."





Background

- 1992 Colorado started Section 20 Workfare as a pilot in 1 county
- 1998 Expanded to 7 counties
- 2002 Mandatory for all counties with SNAP E&T (43 counties)
- 2013 SNAP E&T with Section 20 Workfare in 27 counties

Funding

- Colorado SNAP E&T Program expended \$7.8 million in 2013
- \$2 million of that total was for Section 20 Workfare
- Colorado averages \$1.5 million annually in enhanced funding





Section 20 Workfare Data – FFY 2013

- 30% of the 93,407 SNAP E&T population participated in Section 20 Workfare
- 878,902 total hours worked at worksites
- 4,850 jobs reported
- \$9.33 average wage
- \$1,767,237 earned in enhanced funding
- 4,295 sanctions imposed





Section 20 Workfare

- ➤ Independent of the SNAP E&T program
- Separate Workfare State Plan submitted to FNS
- Can include TANF and UI recipients as mandatory participants
- ➤ Operated only by public or private nonprofit entity (e.g. county office, Department of Labor, Goodwill Industries)



Section 20 Workfare (cont.)

- Involves tracking jobs and changes in allotment
- Specific requirements for documentation and record keeping
- FNS reimburses only 50 percent of agency's administrative costs (100% federal funds cannot be used for this purpose)
- Earns Enhanced Funding



What is Enhanced Funding?



 The share of the benefit reduction is three times the difference divided by two

Formula: 1.5 x reduction or elimination of food assistance

Example:

\$200 reduction x1.5 = \$300 enhanced funding





Joining E & T and Section 20 Workfare Together

- ★Each serves the SNAP population
- ★Each has a goal of Employment
- ★Both support voluntary work as a strategy
- ↑Both are FNS monitored through State Plans
- ★State and Counties front costs to build and maintain the program's infrastructure
- ★Enhanced funding is an incentive to continue to invest in program operation





Starting a Section 20 Workfare Program

- Worksites and required forms developed
- Participants placed on worksites
- Initial SNAP allotments recorded
- Participation monitored monthly
- When participant leaves Workfare, job info is recorded if start date within 30 days
- SNAP benefits monitored to capture reduction
- Enhanced Funding up to six months later





Required Workfare hours per month

Entire household allotment = required State minimum wage hours

Example:

 $200/8.00^* = 25$ hours each month

 $367/8.00^* = 46$ hours each month

*Note: Colorado's minimum wage is \$8.00. The denominator must either be the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 or the state's minimum wage, which ever is the higher of the two.





Benefits for Participants

- Employment networking opportunities
- Gain experience, enhance current skills
- Current employer reference
- Involves individual in the community
- Employers prefer to hire those already working
- Work experience can make up for a lack of education





Agency Benefits

- Individuals in frequent contact with SNAP E&T are more likely to report changes affecting their SNAP case, including employment.
- Enhanced funding provides an incentive to operate an effective Workfare Program.
- Section 20 Workfare is an efficient way to serve high numbers of individuals





Community Benefits

Individuals contribute to community services in exchange for the benefits they receive.

- Public and private nonprofit agencies benefit through numerous hours of volunteer time.
- Individuals on assistance move to employment more quickly.



Questions?



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