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Executive Summary

In March 2016, the State Auditor's Office (SAO) released an accountability audit investigating incarcerated individuals receiving unemployment benefits. The SAO identified 1,911 potential overpayments worth approximately \$656,000 over a 15-month period between July 1, 2013, and Sept. 30, 2014. A copy of the SAO report is included in Appendix A.

The 2016 Supplemental Operating Budget (2ESHB 2376) directed the Employment Security Department (ESD) to report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature by Dec. 1, 2016, on its efforts to improve data sharing with law enforcement agencies to reduce or eliminate the payment of unemployment benefits to incarcerated persons, including any recommended statutory changes.

Staff in ESD's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) began investigating issues identified by the SAO more than a year prior to the March 2016 release of the SAO report. By Dec. 29, 2015, OSI had investigated the entire list of potential overpayments. In some cases, unemployment benefits were allowed due to the individual circumstances of the case. After investigating the list, OSI confirmed \$420,363 in overpayments from July 1, 2013, to Sept. 30, 2014. This number does not match that in the SAO report, which cited \$656,000, because in some cases benefits were allowed. Of the 1,911 potentially improper payments identified in the audit, 1,264 were partially or fully denied, and more than \$100,000 in overpayments had been recovered. By comparison, ESD paid more than \$1.3 billion in unemployment benefits to 300,000 individuals during the auditor's review period.

Since March 2015, OSI has cross-matched electronic jail records against its database of people filing claims for unemployment benefits. This database is called the Jail Booking and Reporting System (JBRS) and it is provided and administered by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC). OSI cross-matches this data for unemployment benefits three times per week. Prior to March 2015, ESD had access to the JBRS incarceration history of local jails to look up only one individual at a time. Through the numerous interviews conducted with ESD partners and law enforcement officials during the development of this report, no one could suggest a stronger resource than OSI's existing cross match with JBRS incarceration data, with one vendor exception.

OSI investigative staff are examining the feasibility of a pilot project with a vendor to create a more robust cross match using real time intelligence data. This would enable ESD to greatly reduce the number of improper payments made to incarcerated individuals. In addition, our new Unemployment Tax and Benefits system (UTAB), which went live in November 2016, was developed with built-in functionality to cross-match unemployment claims data with jail data daily.

At this time, ESD does not recommend statutory changes. Current statutory authority provides for sufficient data access.

week. Prior to March 2015, ESD only had access to the JBRS incarceration history of local jails to look up only one individual at a time.

As noted earlier, JBRS is provided and administered by the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) using data provided by Appriss, Inc. (Appriss). Appriss is a Kentucky-based company that provides software-based services for local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies. Their software solutions include fraud prevention, risk mitigation, crime prevention, and compliance monitoring.

It is important to note that the data in the JBRS system, which is available to OSI for cross match purposes, is for Washington state incarceration facilities only. OSI does have access to national incarceration data through JBRS, but it is limited to looking up just one individual at a time at the national level. As well, in looking up one individual at a time, OSI investigators must conduct this lookup one state at a time. ESD investigative staff typically utilize this capability when they receive a tip from a member of the public that a claimant may be incarcerated in another state.

As noted in the SAO report, OSI also receives prison inmate data from the state Department of Corrections (DOC). DOC provides the information, which ESD cross matches against claimant data, to identify claimants who may be receiving unemployment insurance benefits while incarcerated in a state facility. This cross match occurs weekly and each positive match is investigated.

Recent Data

In addition to having investigated all incarceration cases identified by the SAO in 2015, ESD investigative staff have compiled data that reflects all cases investigated since it began cross matching ESD claimant data with JBRS data. The results below are for the period of March 2015 through July 2016.

- 1,686 cases identified and assigned to an investigator
- 1,469 cases where an individual's benefits were denied
- 217 cases where an individual's benefits were allowed
- \$566,486 overpayments assessed
- \$242,438 in overpayments recovered as of 7/31/16 (42 percent recovery rate)

The SAO report covered a 14-month period and data from eight counties. The data above reflects a 16-month period and covers the entire state of Washington.

The number of incarceration overpayment cases identified through cross matching and investigated averaged 99 per month during this 16-month period. In general, there has been a slight upward trend, with a few valleys and peaks. The valleys were primarily influenced by ESD staffing patterns. Total overpayments per month have remained mostly flat, again with a few valleys and peaks.

Research on Additional Resources

ESD is committed to preventing, detecting, and recovering improper payment of unemployment insurance benefits to individuals who are incarcerated. Toward this end, ESD staff interviewed and discussed efforts to improve data sharing with numerous organizations between January and October 2016. ESD met with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies; state and federal agencies providing social service benefits; justice organizations; and non-government organizations. The list includes, but is not limited to, the following organizations: Washington State Patrol; Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; Washington State Department of Social and Health Services; Washington State Department of Licensing; Attorney General's Office of Washington; King County Prosecutor's Office; Federal Bureau of Investigation; U.S. Department of Justice; U.S. Social Security Administration; U.S. Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; and the National Association of State Workforce Agencies (NASWA). Two recurring themes emerged from these conversations.

- *No one interviewed could suggest a stronger resource than ESD's existing cross match with JBRS incarceration data, with one exception, Appriss, Inc. Appriss is discussed later in this report and, as previously mentioned, is the data pipeline for JBRS.*
- *The U.S. Social Security Administration's Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS) would not be suggested as a resource for Washington state. It may be more helpful as a starting point for a state that was not already conducting some form of incarceration cross match. PUPS is a federal database that contains individual incarceration data, which is also discussed later in this report.*

OSI investigative staff also reviewed a recent national study of best practices in protecting the integrity of unemployment insurance trust funds conducted by NASWA as described below and talked with investigators at several of those workforce agencies to verify their processes.

National Study

In early 2016, National Association of State Workforce Agencies (NASWA)¹ conducted a national survey to gather data that will be used to improve and protect the integrity of unemployment insurance funds around the country.

The state assessment included questions in the areas of: operations, predictive modeling, data analytics, cross matches, identification verification, and collections, among numerous other topics.

The assessment asked, "Does your state UI agency cross match against incarceration data?" It further went on to query the data sources used, frequency, average quarterly hits, and whether the cross match is conducted on initial claims and/or continuing claims. Some of the response findings included:

- Thirty-five states, including Washington, responded that they use government data to cross match against state prison incarceration rolls. In Washington, OSI processes the state DOC report of inmate information weekly.
- Twenty-eight states, including Washington, responded that they run a cross match between claimant and county jail data.
- Eighteen states, including Washington, responded that they run cross matches against local jail data. OSI runs Washington's cross match against new and existing claims weekly.
- Five states, including Washington, responded that they run cross matches against local jails using government sources. OSI runs Washington's cross match against new and existing claims weekly.
- Six states indicated that they cross match against federal prison data. Two of these use PUPS and four use Appriss. Washington does not have access to a federal prison cross match at this time. The recommendation at the end of this report would resolve this issue.

Preventing incarcerated individuals, who do not qualify, from receiving benefits is an evolving field for all states. There are some states that do not yet run a cross match against any incarceration data, and only one state currently uses the real-time intelligence available to cross match initial claims. Cross matching initial claims is noteworthy because it allows a state to identify a potentially fraudulent claim when it is filed. This prevents a payment from ever being made. Cross matching continuing claims is important; however, payment(s) may be made before the cross match catches it. Within

¹ NASWA delivers policy expertise on workforce development, including unemployment insurance and other transitional support.

the current process, ESD is required to conditionally pay benefits while investigating the circumstances of the individual case to determine if benefits are allowed.

Vendor Research

ESD investigative staff also reviewed computer systems in their efforts to improve data sharing with law enforcement agencies to reduce or eliminate the payment of unemployment benefits to incarcerated persons.

PUPS

OSI investigative staff researched the potential use of the U.S. Social Security Administration's Prisoner Update Processing System (PUPS). PUPS is a database that contains individual incarceration data and controls for SSA claimants who may need to have their benefits suspended.

In conversations with ESD partners, staff learned that PUPS is generally a resource that would be of significant benefit to a state that was not already conducting some form of incarceration cross matching. Multiple sources reported that PUPS data can be three to four months old. This is likely because many jails and prisons do not send information timely, if at all.

Additionally, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development experienced 82 percent of matches with no incarceration release dates in a pilot project they completed in 2014. Release dates and times provide pivotal information in determining whether a person who has been incarcerated is eligible for unemployment benefits.

CLEAR

During the month of September 2016, OSI tested a Thomson Reuters system called CLEAR. CLEAR is described as an online investigative platform designed to meet the needs of investigative customers. The system has the ability to streamline investigative research by bringing varied investigative content into a single-working environment.

OSI investigators found the customizable dashboard intuitive and easy-to-navigate. The interface saved time by allowing staff to search data and view results in a layout that matches our work method.

The primary concern for OSI investigative staff about CLEAR was inconsistent data on release dates and times for incarcerated individuals. As noted earlier, this information is pivotal in determining whether a person who has been incarcerated is eligible for unemployment benefits. Staff did find that CLEAR made it easy to locate people, assets, businesses, affiliations, and other critical facts. However, OSI already has access to a system that provides this type of information in Lexis Nexis' Accurint. The cost differential between CLEAR and Accurint is substantial and disproportionate to ESD's needs.

Appriss, Inc.

As noted earlier, Appriss is a Kentucky-based company that provides software-based services solutions for local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies. Appriss' Government Fraud Solution is supported by Appriss' VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday) jail data network. This system feeds data into JBRS. WASPC contracts with Appriss to provide data for JBRS in Washington state. The Appriss network has 100 percent of Washington's local bookings and 99 percent each of Idaho and Oregon. Appendix C lists the agencies that contribute to the Appriss network. This listing also includes the Nisqually Public Safety Correctional Facility, whose data feed should be live by the end of this year. WASPC is working to include other tribal agencies in the system as well.

Background

Using prison and jail records to identify overpayments

The most effective way to identify overpayments made to people in prison or jail is to use detailed incarceration records. The source of these records differs depending on whether the records relate to a prison or a jail. The Department of Corrections operates the 12 prison facilities in Washington, housing people sentenced to more than a year and a day in confinement. The average daily population of all 12 prisons is more than 16,000.

Jails, on the other hand, are run independently by cities, counties or tribes. They house people sentenced to serve one year or less in confinement – sometimes as little as one day. Washington’s 57 jails have an average daily population of more than 12,000 (see **Appendix A** for additional jail statistics). Although jails house fewer people than prisons on a daily basis, the shorter sentences mean that many more people will serve time in jail over the course of a year.

Some state agencies, including the Employment Security Department, have set up agreements with Corrections to obtain prison records that they can use to cross-match to their assistance payment data, allowing them to easily automate the identification of overpayments to prisoners. Identifying people in jails is not as straightforward. While most jails contribute information to the Jail Booking and Reporting System (JBRS), a multi-jurisdictional database and search engine for criminal justice agencies across the country, uniform detailed jail incarceration records cannot be procured from a single source.

Unemployment Insurance eligibility depends on “able and available”

State law requires an unemployed individual to be able and available for work in any trade, occupation, profession or business for which he or she is reasonably fitted (RCW 50.20.010). If an eligible person is available for work for less than a full week, the weekly benefit amount is reduced by one-seventh for each day he or she is unavailable for work. A person who is unavailable for work for three days or more out of seven is considered unavailable for the entire week, and will not receive unemployment benefits for that week.

What is able and available for work?

You are *able* to work if you have the physical and mental capacity and the *legal right to work* each day you claim benefits.

You are *available* for work if you are immediately ready and capable of accepting *suitable work* in your *labor market*. You must be ready to accept the work during *all customary hours* for your occupation each day of the week you are claiming benefits.

From the *Handbook for Unemployed Workers*, Employment Security Department
(*emphasis added*)

Incomplete records in JBRS

When we compared jail records supplied by county jails to records in JBRS, we found that 55 records were not in the booking system. About 160 payments, worth about \$48,000, were associated with those 55 records. Without these records, Employment Security would not be able to identify these individuals.

Also, by comparing the records sent to us directly by jails to the data they uploaded to JBRS, we found the records in JBRS are not always as complete as the records they maintain locally. Of the eight counties reviewed in our audit, we found the records for three were not included in JBRS completely.

Certain circumstances will always require in-depth review by Employment Security

Two types of potential overpayments we found during our evaluation will require additional review by Employment Security: people serving their time under house arrest and people on work release.

Under some circumstances, people under house arrest or on work release may be available for interviews and to take up a job offer. However, counties have differing rules surrounding availability for work release, and the factors of an individual's sentence may also affect availability.

Due to these variations from county to county and case to case, even if we identified a person as being on work release, we did not have enough information to confirm that person's unemployment compensation as an overpayment. Of the 419 matches requiring additional review by Employment Security, these two issues make up 75 percent of the cases.

Another issue, affecting 78 of the matches, were those people whose cases were under investigation by Employment Security before the start of our audit. Employment Security must continue making payments to people who are under investigation until they are found to be ineligible. Conditional pay flags are placed on these records, but remain in the system regardless of Employment Security's final determination. The pay flag may or may not be associated with the incarceration identified during our audit. Employment Security will continue its investigation to decide if the flag previously identified an overpayment or not.

Employment Security is already making improvements

Employment Security's Office of Special Investigations told us during our review that any tips regarding overpayments are followed-up on as resources allow. Special Investigations began investigating cases based upon our preliminary results during the early stages of our audit, which allowed us to confirm numerous overpayments during our testing phase, and also implemented new procedures during the course of our review.

As noted earlier, the main search function of JBRS allows the user to search for one individual and see that individual's history of incarceration. During the course of our audit, Employment Security identified a report allowing it to view all recent incarcerations in the booking system. Special Investigations has now implemented a process to run this report several times a week to build a list of current incarcerations and compare those to unemployment benefit payments. This workaround will allow Special Investigations to identify possible overpayments with the help of the booking system proactively.

While this process does not provide historical records, and our results showed the booking system is not always complete for all jails, Employment Security's action should improve the identification of payments to incarcerated individuals.

Agency Response

The Employment Security Department appreciates the feedback received from the State Auditor's Office. The Office of Special Investigations (OSI) is committed to preserving the integrity of the Unemployment Trust Fund. OSI conducts many types of audits throughout the year on unemployment claims to ensure the accuracy of benefit payments made. Individuals found to have committed fraud are assessed penalties (**RCW 50.20.070**), are required to repay the amount identified as overpaid (**RCW 50.20.190**), and are subject to possible state or federal criminal prosecution.

The Department accepts the Auditor's recommendations that we continue to identify and investigate all potential improper payments identified through this audit. As of December 29, 2015, OSI has completed its investigation of the 1,911 potentially improper payments identified in the audit. Of those payments, 1,264 were partially or fully denied, resulting in \$420,363 of overpayments established and now in collections; to date, nearly \$100,000 of this amount has been recovered.

The Department welcomes all efforts to strengthen and improve our abilities to detect and prevent improper payments to ineligible claimants. The Office of Special Investigations regularly reviews available incarceration records against existing claims, but as the audit notes, we do not have access to all available information for these investigations. We also concur with the observation that the data we do have access to may vary widely in quality and accuracy. We agree with the Auditor's recommendation to add the Department as an authorized agency under **RCW 70.48.100**. OSI also continues to identify and utilize other sources for incarceration data to better enhance our ability to detect and prevent these improper payments.

Appendix A: 2014 Washington State Jail Statistics

County jail	Average daily population	Percentage of use	Average length of stay (days)
Adams	26	93%	16
Asotin	58	252%	38
Benton	686	93%	15
Clallam	125	104%	14
Clark*	761	93%	18
Columbia	10	125%	21
Cowlitz	291	82%	13
Ferry	33	63%	30
Franklin	192	123%	15
Garfield	10	63%	12
Grant	211	114%	20
Grays Harbor	145	82%	26
Island	54	93%	20
Jefferson	48	98%	19
King*	2,031	78%	22
Kitsap*	435	89%	20
Kittitas	92	40%	8
Klickitat	47	96%	10
Lewis	205	58%	17
Lincoln	23	92%	8
Mason	115	111%	14
Okanogan	166	91%	21
Pacific	42	145%	18
Pend Oreille	28	90%	12
Pierce*	1,133	66%	30
San Juan	2	Not reported	0
Skagit	238	287%	21
Skamania	25	53%	13
Snohomish*	1,028	83%	18
Spokane*	893	133%	16
Stevens	41	103%	8
Thurston*	414	101%	21
Wahkiakum	7	50%	20
Walla Walla	71	62%	8
Whatcom	408	137%	22
Whitman	41	121%	13
Yakima*	792	67%	29

Note: * indicates counties selected for review.

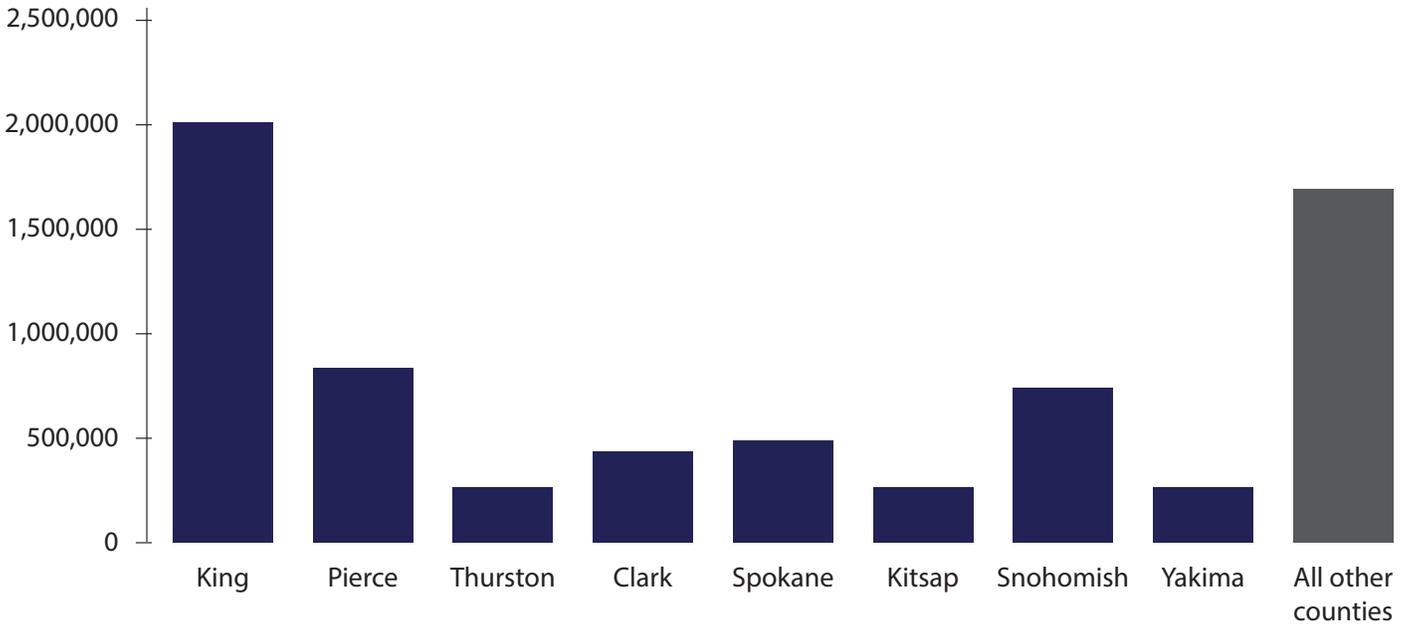
Multi-jurisdiction facility	Average daily population	Percentage of use	Average length of stay (days)
Chelan County Regional Justice Center	265	69%	18
SCORE South Correctional Entity	618	77%	8

City or tribal jail	Average daily population	Percentage of use	Average length of stay (days)
Aberdeen	12	57%	Not reported
Enumclaw	20	80%	7
Fife	203	564%	11
Forks	28	70%	30
Grandview	8	50%	5
Issaquah	62	100%	9
Kent	117	89%	11
Kirkland	16	133%	2
Lynnwood	40	87%	6
Marysville	44	77%	11
Nisqually	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Oak Harbor	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Olympia	25	89%	5
Puyallup	49	94%	5
Sunnyside	45	53%	11
Toppenish	20	36%	8
Wapato	59	88%	16
Yakima	60	76%	17

Appendix B: Selected Counties By Population and Unemployment Rate

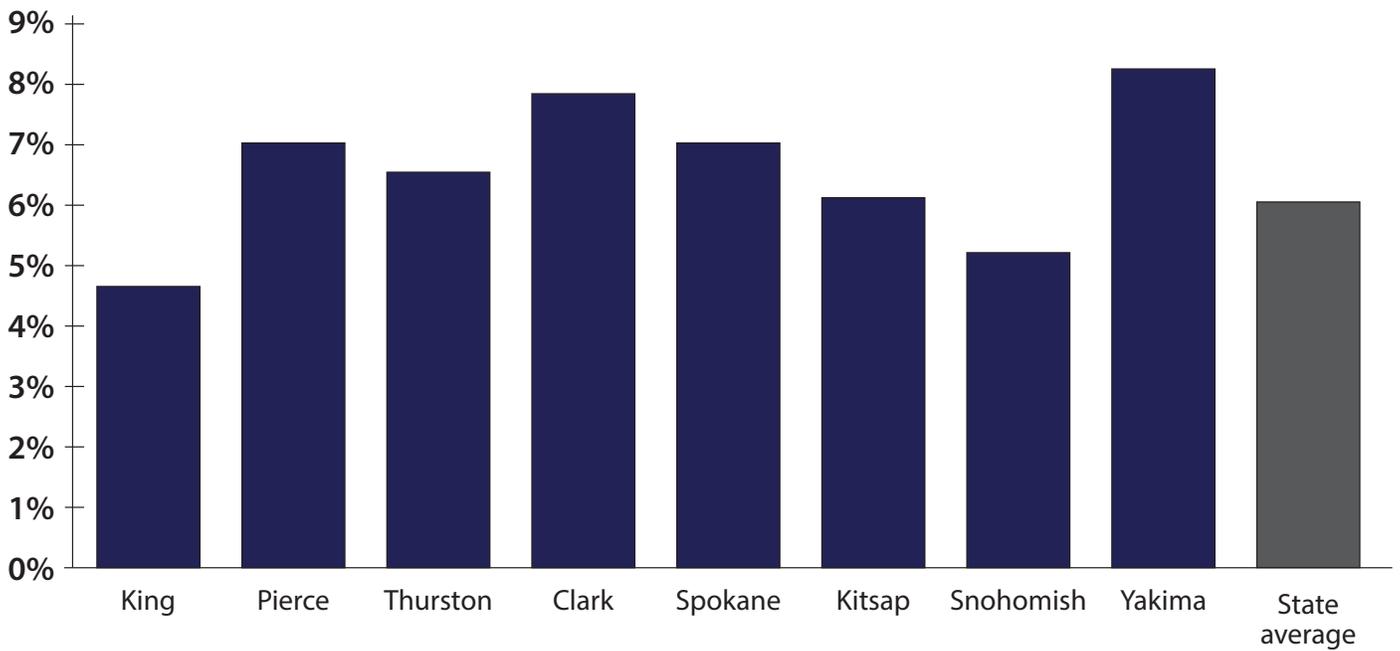
Population estimates of eight Washington counties in this audit

As of April 1, 2014



Unemployment rates in eight Washington counties in this audit

Percent of county population, August 2014



Appendix C

Reporting Agencies

Accessible Data - Washington (EST)

61 records.

ORI #	County	Agency Name	Data Reporting
WA0140100	Grays Harbor	Aberdeen Police Department	Bookings
WA0010000	Adams	Adams County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0020000	Asotin	Asotin County Jail	Bookings
WA0170100	King	Auburn Police Department	Bookings
WA0030001	Benton	Benton County Jail	Bookings
48626-6	Pierce	Buckley Pd	Bookings
WA004013C	Chelan	Chelan County Regional Jail	Bookings
WA0050000	Clallam	Clallam County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0060000	Clark	Clark County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0070000	Columbia	Columbia County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA008013C	Cowlitz	Cowlitz County Corrections	Bookings
WA0170400	King	Enumclaw Police Department	Bookings
WA0100000	Ferry	Ferry County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0270700	Pierce	Fife City Jail	Bookings
WA0050200	Clallam	Forks Police Department	Bookings
WA0110000	Franklin	Franklin County Sheriff's Dept	Bookings
WA0120000	Garfield	Garfield County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0390100	Yakima	Grandview Police Department	Bookings
WA0130000	Grant	Grant County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0140000	Grays Harbor	Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Dept	Bookings
WA0150000	Island	Island County Sheriff's Dept	Bookings
WA0170600	King	Issaquah Police Department	Bookings
WA0160000	Jefferson	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	Bookings

WA0170700	King	Kent Police Department	Bookings
WA017013C	King	King County Detention Center	Bookings
WA0170800	King	Kirkland Police Department	Bookings
WA0180000	Kitsap	Kitsap County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0190000	Kittitas	Kittitas County Sheriff's Dept	Bookings
WA0200000	Klickitat	Klickitat County Sheriff's Dept	Bookings
WA0210000	Lewis	Lewis County Sheriff's Dept	Bookings
WA0220000	Lincoln	Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0310400	Snohomish	Lynnwood Police Department	Bookings
WA0310500	Snohomish	Marysville Police Department	Bookings
WA0230000	Mason	Mason County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA034B95C	Thurston	Nisqually Public Safety Correctional Facility	Bookings
WA0150100	Island	Oak Harbor Police Department	Bookings
WA0240000	Okanogan	Okanogan County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0340100	Thurston	Olympia Police Department	Bookings
WA0250000	Pacific	Pacific County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0260000	Pend Oreille	Pend Oreille County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0270000	Pierce	Pierce County Sheriff's Dept	Bookings
WA0270100	Pierce	Puyallup Police Department	Bookings
WA0171300	King	Renton Police Department	Bookings
WA0280000	San Juan	San Juan County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA017021C	King	Score South Correctional Entity	Bookings
WA0290000	Skagit	Skagit County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0300000	Skamania	Skamania County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA031013C	Snohomish	Snohomish County Corrections	Bookings
WA0320000	Spokane	Spokane County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0330000	Stevens	Stevens County Sheriff's Dept	Bookings

WA0390200	Yakima	Sunnyside Police Department	Bookings
WA0340000	Thurston	Thurston County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0390300	Yakima	Toppenish City Police Department	Bookings
WA0350000	Wahkiakum	Wahkiakum County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0360000	Walla Walla	Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0391300	Yakima	Wapato Police Department	Bookings
WA034015G	Thurston	Washington Department Of Corrections	Bookings
WA0370000	Whatcom	Whatcom County Sheriff's Office	Bookings
WA0380000	Whitman	Whitman County Sheriff's Dept	Bookings
WA039013C	Yakima	Yakima County Corrections	Bookings
WA0390500	Yakima	Yakima Police Department	Bookings

61 records.

Appendix D

RCW 70.48.100

Jail register, open to the public—Records confidential—Exception.

(1) A department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer responsible for the operation of a jail shall maintain a jail register, open to the public, into which shall be entered in a timely basis:

(a) The name of each person confined in the jail with the hour, date and cause of the confinement; and

(b) The hour, date and manner of each person's discharge.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the records of a person confined in jail shall be held in confidence and shall be made available only to criminal justice agencies as defined in RCW 43.43.705; or

(a) For use in inspections made pursuant to *RCW 70.48.070;

(b) In jail certification proceedings;

(c) For use in court proceedings upon the written order of the court in which the proceedings are conducted;

(d) To the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs;

(e) To the Washington institute for public policy, research and data analysis division of the department of social and health services, higher education institutions of Washington state, Washington state health care authority, state auditor's office, caseload forecast council, office of financial management, or the successor entities of these organizations, for the purpose of research in the public interest. Data disclosed for research purposes must comply with relevant state and federal statutes;

(f) To federal, state, or local agencies to determine eligibility for services such as medical, mental health, chemical dependency treatment, or veterans' services, and to allow for the provision of treatment to inmates during their stay or after release. Records disclosed for eligibility determination or treatment services must be held in confidence by the receiving agency, and the receiving agency must comply with all relevant state and federal statutes regarding the privacy of the disclosed records; or

(g) Upon the written permission of the person.

(3)(a) Law enforcement may use booking photographs of a person arrested or confined in a local or state penal institution to assist them in conducting investigations of crimes.

(b) Photographs and information concerning a person convicted of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 may be disseminated as provided in RCW 4.24.550, 9A.44.130, 9A.44.140,

10.01.200, 43.43.540, 43.43.745, 46.20.187, 70.48.470, 72.09.330, and **section 401, chapter 3, Laws of 1990.

(4) Any jail that provides inmate records in accordance with subsection (2) of this section is not responsible for any unlawful secondary dissemination of the provided inmate records.

[2016 c 154 § 6; 2014 c 225 § 105; 1990 c 3 § 130; 1977 ex.s. c 316 § 10.]

NOTES: Reviser's note: *(1) RCW 70.48.070 was repealed by 1987 c 462 § 23, effective January 1, 1988.

***(2) 1990 c 3 § 401 appears as a note following RCW 9A.44.130.

Intent—2016 c 154: See note following RCW 74.09.670.

Index, part headings not law—Severability—Effective dates—Application—1990 c 3: See RCW 18.155.900 through 18.155.902.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 316: See note following RCW 70.48.020.



Employment Security Department
WASHINGTON STATE

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS • DATA MINING UNIT
P.O. BOX 9046 • OLYMPIA, WA 98507-9046

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

December 6, 2016

To: SPOKANE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	From: Chris H – Inv# 409
Fax #: 509.477.5641	Fax #: 360.902.9771
Phone #: 509.477.6917	Phone #: 866.266.1987
Number of pages including cover: 1	Please return within 2 business days

We are reviewing eligibility for the unemployment claim of:

Name: AARON MARK EDINGER **DOB: 09/08/1980**

Please provide all dates that the individual was incarcerated from: **03/06/15 – CURRENT**

Booked on _____	Time _____	Released on _____	Time _____
Booked on _____	Time _____	Released on _____	Time _____
Booked on _____	Time _____	Released on _____	Time _____

Is the individual currently on home monitoring? Yes No

If yes, monitoring start date: Date: _____

Is the individual currently on a work release program? Yes No

If yes, work release start date: Date: _____

Has the individual been transferred to another facility? Yes No

If yes, date transferred and which facility: Date: _____ Facility: _____

For any of the above questions, please provide a point of contact, if known:

Name: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Additional information/comments: _____

Verified by _____ Phone _____ Date _____

To obtain our ORI # or if you have questions, please contact me at number listed above.

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