

FINAL BILL REPORT

ESHB 2082

C 36 L 11 E1
Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning certain assistance programs and the essential needs and housing support program.

Sponsors: House Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Representatives Darneille, Goodman, Dickerson, Roberts, Pettigrew, Appleton, Ryu, Fitzgibbon, Finn, Orwall, Ormsby, Ladenburg, Kenney and Moscoso).

House Committee on Ways & Means
Senate Committee on Ways & Means

Background:

Disability Lifeline Program.

Prior to 2010, an individual with a low income could be eligible for the General Assistance-Unemployable Program if he or she met income criteria and was: (1) pregnant and not eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); or (2) incapacitated from gainful employment because of physical or mental infirmity likely to continue for at least 90 days in duration. A person with an infirmity primarily due to a drug or alcohol addiction was not eligible for the General Assistance-Unemployable Program.

In 2010 Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB 2782) was enacted. Under that act, the General Assistance Program was renamed the Disability Lifeline (DL) program. The eligibility requirements and conditions that were in place for the General Assistance Program remained the same. A time limit of 24 months in a 5-year period was established for DL benefits. This time limit was retroactive, and applied to persons already receiving benefits. Since the passage of E2SHB 2782, the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) has been restrained by court order from implementing the time limit provisions and the cash assistance grant has been reduced. The maximum monthly grant amount for a client, as of April 2011, is \$197. An individual is not eligible to receive DL benefits if he or she refuses without good cause to participate in needed treatment or other program services. Good cause includes an emotional or physical disability that prevents participation or the unavailability of treatment. The DL-Unemployable Program makes up the largest category of DL recipients.

Under E2SHB 2782, the DSHS was required to adopt medical criteria for DL incapacity determinations to ensure that the eligibility decisions were consistent with statutory

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requirements and based on clear, objective medical information. The standard for incapacity is not intended to be as stringent as the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability standards. Clear and convincing reasons are required for any eligibility decision which rejects uncontroverted medical opinion.

Medical Care Services.

Medical Care Services are a limited scope of medical care offered to DL benefits recipients and recipients of drug and alcohol addiction services.

Disability Lifeline Expedited.

Persons eligible for DL and who have been determined to be likely eligible for federal SSI benefits are eligible for the DL Expedited Program. Under E2SHB 2782, the DSHS was required to implement the Early SSI Transition Project, beginning in three counties: King, Pierce, and Spokane. In the transition project, potentially eligible persons are systematically screened and evaluated for SSI benefits and provided case management services to support the transition to SSI and Medicaid benefits.

Housing Voucher Program.

The Department of Commerce (COM) and the DSHS are required to jointly develop a Housing Voucher (HV) Program. The COM administers the HV Program and must identify the current supply of private and public housing, including acquisition and rental of existing housing stock. The COM must also develop funding strategies and design the HV Program to maximize the ability of the DSHS to recover federal funding.

Under E2SHB 2782, homeless applicants assessed as needing chemical dependency or mental health treatment, or both, are required to agree as a condition of eligibility to accept a HV in place of a cash grant if a voucher is available. The dollar value of the HV is established by the DSHS and may differ from the value of the cash grant. Persons receiving a HV will also receive a \$50 cash stipend per month. Persons who refuse to accept a HV, but are otherwise eligible for DL benefits, remain eligible for medical care services benefits.

Referral to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

The Economic Services Administration must work jointly with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) to develop an assessment tool to determine whether the programs offered by the DVR could assist persons receiving DL benefits in returning to the work force. The assessment tool was to be completed and in use no later than January 1, 2011. By December 10, 2011, the DSHS must report on the use of the tool and the success of DVR programs in returning persons to the work force.

Referral to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

During the application process for DL benefits, the DSHS must inquire as to whether the applicant has ever served in the United States Military. For any applicant who has served, the DSHS must confer with a veteran's benefit specialist with the Washington Department of Veterans Affairs to determine whether the applicant is eligible for any benefits or programs offered by either the state or federal government.

Access to Chemical Dependency Treatment.

If the DSHS or an entity that has contracted with the DSHS to provide medical care services to DL program clients determines that chemical dependency treatment is necessary to improve a client's health status for transition to employment or transition to federal disability benefits, the DSHS or the contracting entity must give the client high priority to enroll in chemical dependency treatment within funds appropriated for chemical dependency treatment. The first priority goes to pregnant women and parents.

Study of Terminations from DL Benefits.

By December 1, 2012, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) is to analyze and report on the experience of persons terminated from DL benefits.

Summary:

The Aged, Blind, or Disabled Assistance Program and the Pregnant Women Assistance Program.

All components of the DL program are terminated effective October 31, 2011, and statutory references deleted. The Aged, Blind, or Disabled Assistance Programs are established effective November 1, 2011. The DSHS is to provide financial assistance under the Aged, Blind, or Disabled Assistance Program to persons who meet eligibility requirements provided in the act. Clients must meet income, resource, and incapacity standards, which include having a medical or mental health impairment that is likely to meet federal SSI disability standards. A person is ineligible for the Aged, Blind, or Disabled Assistance Program if there has been a final determination that he or she is not eligible for federal SSI.

Effective November 1, 2011, the Pregnant Women Assistance Program is established for persons who meet TANF income and resource standards but are ineligible for the TANF program for reasons other than failure to cooperate. Persons eligible for these programs are eligible to receive assistance in the form of a cash grant.

Essential Needs and Housing Support Program.

Effective November 1, 2011, the Essential Needs and Housing Support Program (ENHS) is created. Individuals who are eligible for medical care services, and who are not recipients of alcohol and addiction services or the Aged, Blind, or Disabled Assistance Program, must be referred to the ENHS. No cash grant is awarded under the ENHS.

The DSHS must review the cases of individuals who are not recipients of alcohol and addiction treatment services or recipients of the Aged, Blind, or Disabled Assistance Program and have received medical care services for 12 months, and annually thereafter, to determine whether they are likely to be eligible for the Aged, Blind, or Disabled Assistance Program.

Grants to Local Governments and Community-Based Organizations for the ENHS.

Distribution of Funds. The COM is required to distribute funds for the ENHS. The first distribution of funds must be completed by September 1, 2011. Funding is to be provided to the designated essential needs support and housing support entities. The amount of the distribution is designated in the biennial state omnibus operating appropriations act. The COM must approve the expenditure plans submitted by the designated entities.

During the 2011-2013 biennium, the funding for housing support is to be used for clients who are homeless. A contingency fund is established for clients who are at substantial risk of losing stable housing. After July 2013, the designated housing support entity must give first priority to serving clients who are homeless and second priority clients who would be at substantial risk of losing stable housing.

The appropriations by the Legislature for the ENHS are to be based on the forecasted program caseloads, and the Caseload Forecast Council must provide a courtesy forecast for the medical care services recipients who are homeless. The COM may adjust funding between counties to reflect caseload changes.

The designated entities must begin to provide essential needs and housing support on November 1, 2011. The essential needs and housing support entities must partner with other public and private organizations to maximize the beneficial impact of funds distributed and should attempt to leverage other sources of public and private funds to serve clients. The COM must not use more than 5 percent of the funding for administrative expenses. Essential needs and housing support entities must not use more than 7 percent of the funding for administrative expenses.

The COM, in collaboration with the DSHS, must develop a mechanism to allow the COM and essential needs and housing support entities to verify a person's eligibility for services. The COM must require Housing Support entities to enter data into the Homeless Client Management Information System and, in collaboration with the DSHS, report annually to the Legislature.

The first report regarding recipients served and referred is due December 31, 2011, and must describe the actions taken to achieve the objectives of the act and efforts made to partner with other entities to leverage public and private funds.

The COM must review data submitted by the essential needs and housing support entities and make recommendations for program improvements and administrative efficiencies. The COM may change designated entities if performance or other aspects of the ENHS do not meet the requirements of the COM.

Civil Liability. The COM, counties, and essential needs and housing support entities are not civilly or criminally liable and may not be subject to any cause of action regarding decisions related to the type of housing arrangements supported with funds under this act as a result of good faith actions. Rights to enforce statutory or contractual duties and obligations remain.

Medical Care Services.

Persons are eligible for medical care services if they are incapacitated from gainful employment for a minimum of 90 days. To be eligible, a person must have countable income at or below \$339. Additionally, persons who qualify for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled Assistance Program or the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services are eligible for the Medical Care Services Program.

Chemical Dependency.

The provision related to DL terminations due to time limits is removed from the statute that specifies priority populations for drug and alcohol treatment.

Disability Lifeline Housing Voucher Program.

The statute authorizing the DL HV Program is repealed.

Study of Terminations from DL Benefits.

The statute directing a WSIPP study regarding persons terminated from the DL program is repealed.

Votes on Final Passage:

First Special Session

House	53	36	
Senate	43	2	(Senate amended)
House	56	40	(House concurred)

Effective: June 15, 2011
July 22, 2011 (Section 6)
November 1, 2011 (Section 8)