

April 25, 2012

WHAT'S IN THE FY 2013 BUDGET FOR INTERIM DISABILITY ASSISTANCE?

The District's Interim Disability Assistance (IDA) program provides temporary cash benefits to adults with disabilities who have applied for federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits and are awaiting an eligibility determination. IDA is similar to interim assistance programs offered in 38 states, including Maryland and Virginia. SSI approval can take anywhere from several months to several years. The benefits paid to IDA recipients are reimbursed by the federal government if an applicant is ultimately determined to be eligible for SSI.

The proposed fiscal year (FY) 2013 budget would fund IDA at \$2.4 million, the same amount as in FY 2012. (See Figure 1.) The FY 2013 proposed budget reflects \$1.5 million in local dollars and \$900,000 in federal recovery dollars. The funding level in FY 2012 and FY 2013 are the lowest since the program was established in 2002.

The average monthly caseload for IDA has decreased greatly over the past few years, from a high of 2,759 in 2009, down to an estimated 750 for FY 2013 (see figure 2). This is basically the same as the monthly case average expected for fiscal year 2012, but still leaves many individuals on the waitlist.

IDA serves as a vital lifeline for DC residents who cannot work and have no other income or other means to support themselves. IDA allows recipients to pay for basic needs such as transportation, medicine, toiletries, and food. In addition, the modest \$270 in steady monthly income allows access to community-based services and housing that requires a minimum income to participate. The reduced funding and caseloads for IDA since 2009 suggests that many residents with disabilities have no regular source of income.

Analysis of the FY 2013 ID Budget

Interim Disability Assistance is supported by a combination of locally appropriated funds, federal dollars recovered from the Social Security Administration (SSA), and carryover of any unspent recovery funds from prior years. When a recipient is approved for SSI, the federal government reimburses the District, usually for 100 percent of that individual's IDA payments. According to the

KEY FINDINGS

MAYOR'S BUDGET PROPOSAL

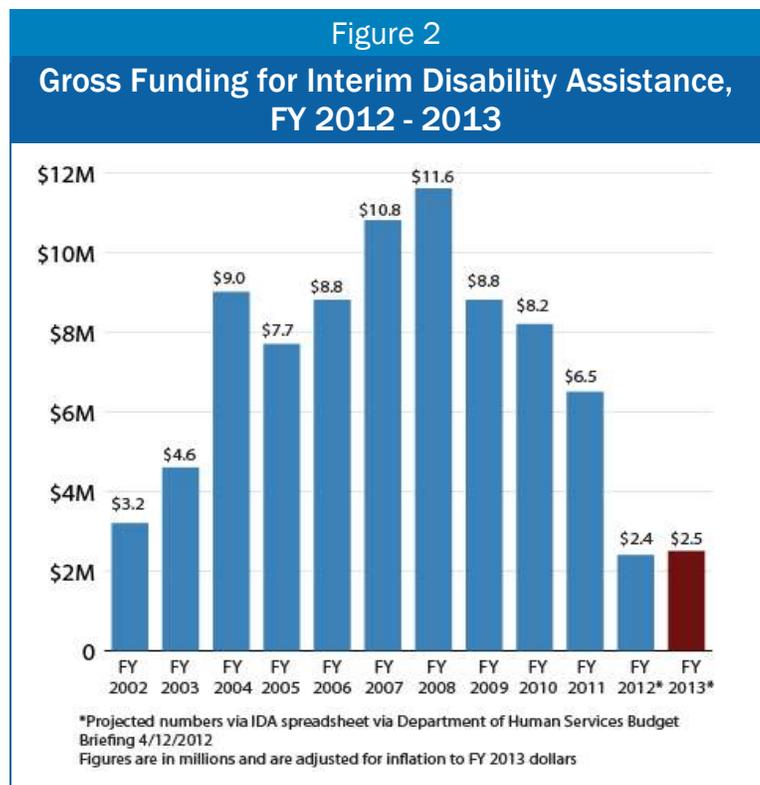
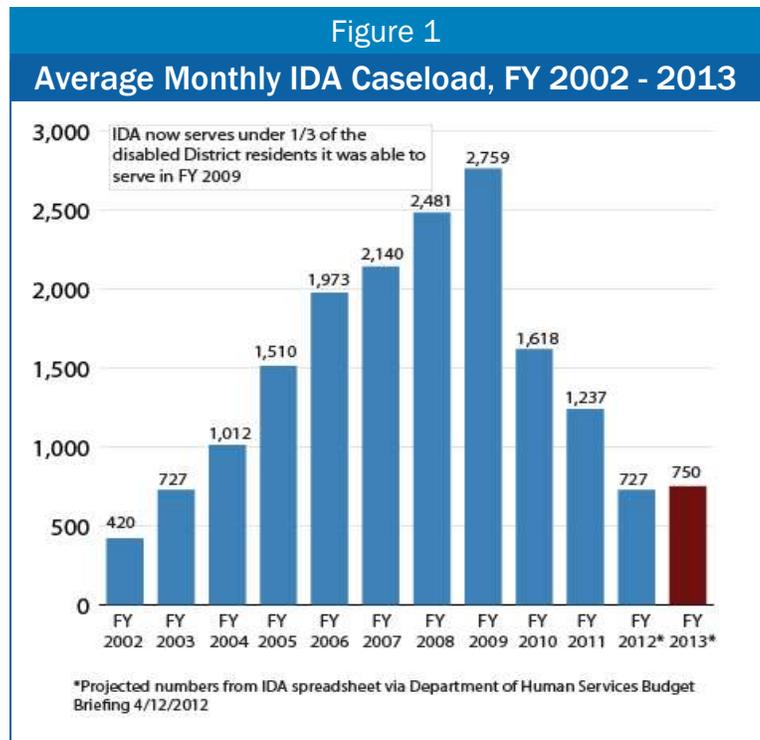
- Maintains funding for IDA at \$2.4 Million in FY2013, the same as in FY2012. The funding levels in these two years are the lowest since IDA was established in 2002.
- The proposed amount means that the average monthly caseload for the IDA program will hold at 750 cases per month. This is far lower than in 2009, when nearly 2,800 residents with disabilities received IDA benefits.

Economic Security Administration in the Department of Human Services, there is an 18- to 24-month lag from the time an IDA benefit is paid to the time when the money might be recovered from SSA.

Across the life of the program, the District has recovered approximately 40 percent of the funds spent on IDA through the federal recovery mechanism, which is consistent with the reimbursement rates in other states that have similar programs. However, this rate varies considerably from year to year based on current and past years' spending.

IDA began as a relatively small program in fiscal year 2002, serving an average of 420 individuals per month. Over the following five years, local funding grew and recovery funds added to the budget, allowing IDA to serve more residents with disabilities. By 2009, Interim Disability Assistance served nearly 2,800 residents with disabilities. (See Figure 2.)

Funding for IDA has been cut sharply since the start of the recession, leading to significant cuts in the number of residents assisted. In FY 2009, the DC Council cut funding to address a mid-year budget gap, and enrollment contracted. Additional cuts in subsequent years eventually led to a 1,500 cap on enrollment in the program in mid-fiscal year 2010. In January 2011, the program stopped enrolling new participants, due to an unexpected reduction in funds mid-year. Subsequently, the program began serving fewer residents. In March 2012 (the last month for which data is available), the caseload was 900, and the numbers provided by the Department of Human Services show the caseload dropping off significantly for the rest of



the fiscal year. In FY 2013, DHS estimates that it will serve an average of 750 residents with disabilities each month.

Performance Measures

The budget for each government agency includes a number of performance measures tied to specific agency objectives. In addition, each agency develops a performance plan each year, and it completes a “performance accountability report” at the end of the year.

The performance measures are intended to provide an indication of how well the agencies are using funds to meet their goals. Unfortunately, the quality of performance measures in the District’s uneven. In many cases, performance measures are unclear or cover aspects of an agency’s functions that do not seem tied to the agency’s core functions.¹

The FY 2013 budget includes no performance measures related to the Interim Disability Assistance program. The Department of Human Services tracks a number of IDA metrics internally, including the caseload, length of the waitlist, and average wait to be served. These are not published as part of its performance measures, however, despite the importance of understanding the impact of recent IDA budget cuts on the program’s ability to meet demand. Without tracking basic data on the program’s performance, it is difficult to assess the program’s effectiveness or the impact of various policy changes on the program’s ability to serve DC residents with disabilities.

The performance measures for IDA should also include a count of clients at each stage of the SSI application process, the SSI approval rate at each stage of appeal, and the average duration of each stage of the process. Additionally, DHS should track the percent of applicants for IDA that are approved for the program, the percent ultimately approved for SSI, and the top reasons for final denial for SSI.

¹The issues related to DC’s performance measurement are discussed further in a DCFPI 2009 report, [*Ten Ways to Improve the Transparency of the DC Budget*](#).