



2023 – 2025 BIENNIAL OPERATING BUDGET COMPARISON

Throughout the 2023 Legislative Session, the Governor, House of Representatives, and Senate will each propose an operating budget for the 2023-2025 biennium. The operating budget determines the level of funding for all state spending, including many investments and programs that serve communities living on low incomes in Washington state.

After each branch of government introduces a budget proposal, the House Appropriations committee and Senate Ways & Means committee hold hearings on these proposals and ultimately pass a negotiated budget. Throughout the legislative session, Statewide Poverty Action Network will provide an overview of the budget proposals that impact low-income communities.

BASIC NEEDS

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) assists parents with incomes so low they cannot meet basic needs for themselves and their dependent children. [Click here for more details about the program.](#) Updates to TANF also typically impact State Family Assistance (SFA), which provides a cash assistance program comparable to TANF to documented immigrant families with children who have resided in the U.S. less than five years and do not yet qualify for the federal TANF program.

Poverty Action priority: Increase equity in access to TANF by eliminating policies that have demonstrated racist outcomes. In 2023, we’re hoping to permanently instate time limit exemptions for families experiencing hardship and remove time limits in child-only TANF cases. Additionally, we hope to pass more broad improvements to the TANF program to improve the program for all recipients.

Governor’s budget	House budget	Senate budget	FINAL BUDGET
<p>Extends TANF time limit exemptions until 6/2025 (\$25.3M).</p> <p>Funds the \$80 cash grant increase for families with children under 3 as passed by the legislature in 2022 (\$13.9M).</p> <p>Does not include funding to eliminate the time limit for child-only TANF cases or any other improvements to the TANF program.</p>	<p>Extends TANF time limit exemptions until 6/2025 (\$28.3M).</p> <p>Funds the \$80 cash grant increase for families with children under 3 as passed by the legislature in 2022 (\$13.9M).</p> <p>Increases cash grants by 8% across cash assistance programs including TANF, ABD, and others (\$41.9M).</p>	<p>Removes the governor’s provision and does not include an extension of TANF time limits.</p> <p>Funds the \$100 cash grant increase for families with children under 3. Slight increase over what passed the legislature in 2022 (\$17.3M).</p> <p>Despite not yet passing 2SHB 1447 in the Senate, funding is included to temporarily extend the TANF time limit for the child-only caseload through 6/2025 (\$1.66M).</p>	<p>Does NOT include an extension for TANF time limits generally. (Child only TANF cases are extended as covered by 2SHB 1447 – details below).</p> <p>Increases cash grants by 8% across cash assistance programs including TANF, ABD, and others (\$41.9M).</p> <p>Funds the \$100 cash grant increase for families with children under 3. This is a slight increase over what passed the legislature in 2022 (\$17.3M).</p>



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	<p>Includes funding for several improvements to TANF made through 2SHB 1447 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to the earned income disregard (\$18.9M) • Increases asset limits (\$6.84M) • Implements the removal of time limits for child-only TANF, including one time IT costs (\$554K) <p>Increases the child support passthrough to 100% by including funding for ESHB 1652 (\$11.3M).</p> <p>Removes \$19M to account for “caseload underspend” across several cash assistance programs.</p>	<p>Removes \$22M to account for “caseload underspend” from TANF alone.</p>	<p>Includes funding for several improvements to TANF made through 2SHB 1447 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to the earned income disregard (\$4.56M) • Increases asset limits (\$4.57M) • Eliminates the time limits for child-only TANF (\$1.66M) <p>Nothing included to increase the amount of child support that custodial parents on TANF can receive (also known as the child support passthrough).</p>
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The **Housing and Essential Needs (HEN)** program provides rental, utility, transportation assistance and hygiene supplies to very low-income adults who either have a temporary disability that prevents them from working or who have a permanent disability and are in the process of applying to federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

Poverty Action priority: Join the Washington Low Income Housing Alliance in calling on the legislature to make a permanent \$15 million investment in HEN during this legislative session.

Governor’s budget	House budget	Senate budget	FINAL BUDGET
<p>Maintains current state investment in HEN (\$15M) but does not replace the \$11M in expiring federal COVID relief funds.</p>	<p>Makes needed investments in HEN. This includes the ongoing state investment of \$15M, as well as</p>	<p>Maintains current state investment in HEN (\$15M) but does not replace the \$11M in expiring federal COVID relief funds.</p>	<p>Makes needed investments in HEN. This includes the ongoing state investment of \$15M, as well as</p>



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	funding to replace \$11M in expiring federal COVID relief funds (\$26.5M).		funding to replace \$11M in expiring federal COVID relief funds (\$26.5M).
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The **Aged, Blind and Disabled (ABD)** program provides a \$417 monthly cash grant to low-income elderly and disabled adults who are waiting to transfer to federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI). A small number of disabled and elderly immigrants who are not eligible for the federal programs also receive assistance through the ABD program. Recipients use their grant to pay for housing and meet their basic needs.

Poverty Action priority: ABD recipients currently must pay back the assistance they receive once they transfer onto SSI/SSDI. This requirement places an undue burden on recipients and should be eliminated.

Governor’s budget	House budget	Senate budget	FINAL BUDGET
Fully eliminates the requirement for recipients to repay their ABD once on SSI/SSDI (\$39.5M).	Fully eliminates the requirement for recipients to repay their ABD once on SSI/SSDI, as included in SHB 1260 (\$39.5M).	Removed the governor’s provision and was not included.	Fully eliminates the requirement for recipients to repay their ABD once on SSI/SSDI, as included in SHB 1260 (\$39.5M). Implementation begins in 2025.

DENTAL CARE ACCESS

Dental Coverage is one of the benefits of our state’s Medicaid program, Apple Health, which provides critical access to dental care for low-income communities. The Medicaid dental budget has long been underfunded, to the detriment of patients’ access to care. In 2021, fewer than 20% of the more than 1 million adults with Medicaid Dental coverage could find a dentist to see them, and less than half of Apple Health covered children.

Poverty Action priority: Maintain and deepen current levels of investment, oppose any cuts to this essential health program, and invest in strategies to increase access to oral health care. In 2023, we support a budget investment to reinstate a dental director position, jointly housed at the Department of Health and the Health Care Authority, as well as funding for a Medicaid-equivalent for undocumented immigrants that would include dental coverage.

Governor’s budget	House budget	Senate budget	FINAL BUDGET
Maintains current investments in the Medicaid Adult Dental program.	Maintains current investments in the Medicaid Adult Dental program.	Maintains current investments in the Medicaid Adult Dental program.	Maintains current investments in the Medicaid Adult Dental program.



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<p>Does not include funding for the dental director position.</p>	<p>Does not include funding for the dental director position.</p> <p>Invests \$95.297M to create a Medicaid-equivalent program for undocumented immigrants. This will include Adult Dental coverage.</p> <p>Invests \$2M in the Skagit Valley College Dental Therapy program to increase access to the program.</p>	<p>Does not include funding for the dental director position.</p> <p>Does not include funding for a Medicaid-equivalent program for undocumented immigrants, a reversal of projections from 2022.</p> <p>Allocates \$21.62M for a Health Benefit Exchange for immigrants, however the subsidized plans do not include dental coverage.</p>	<p>Does not include funding for the dental director position.</p> <p>Invests \$49.501M to create a Medicaid-equivalent program for undocumented immigrants, beginning in July 2024. This will include Adult Dental coverage.</p> <p>Maintains current \$55M investment in Cascade Care Savings premium assistance program, a share of which will go to undocumented immigrants, beginning in January 2024. This means that undocumented immigrants with incomes up to 250% of the federal poverty level will be able to access subsidies to buy care on the state’s Health Benefit Exchange.</p> <p>Invests \$2.1M in the Skagit Valley College Dental Therapy program to increase access to the program.</p>
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HOUSING

The **Housing Trust Fund (HTF)** is a part of the capital budget and is the main source of funding to build, restore, and maintain for affordable housing in our state. This housing makes it possible for people living on low incomes to afford housing and still have enough money to cover other basic needs. Investing in the HTF creates thousands of jobs and generates millions of dollars in state and local tax revenues.

Poverty Action priority: Join the Washington Low Income Housing Alliance in calling on the legislature to make a \$400 million investment in the HTF during this legislative session.

Governor’s budget	House budget	Senate budget	FINAL BUDGET
<p>Using a bonding measure, that will require a statewide referendum vote, the Governor proposes to address housing and homelessness (raise \$1.3B), including adding funding to the Housing Trust Fund (\$623M):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,960 new multifamily units (\$440M) • 750 new permanent supportive housing units (\$100M) • 275 new units for people with disabilities (\$25M) • Preservation and upgrades to existing affordable housing units (\$58M) 	<p>Invests \$400M in the Housing Trust Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$195.5M for competitive projects • \$25M for units for people with developmental disabilities • \$89.9M for Apple Health & Homes permanent supportive housing units • \$25M for affordable homeownership programs for low-income people of color • \$25M for preservation and upgrades to existing units • \$35.6M for specific selected projects 	<p>Invests \$400M in the Housing Trust Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$171.871M for competitive projects • \$25M for units for people with developmental disabilities • \$70M for Apple Health & Homes permanent supportive housing units • \$40M for affordable homeownership programs for low-income people of color • \$40M for preservation and upgrades to existing units • \$46.86M for specific selected projects 	<p>Invests \$400M in the Housing Trust Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$163.663M for competitive projects • \$25M for units for people with developmental disabilities • \$100M for Apple Health & Homes permanent supportive housing units • \$40M for affordable homeownership programs for low-income people of color • \$25M for preservation and upgrades to existing units • \$40.337M for specific selected projects



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INNOVATIVE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES

In conversations with people with low incomes around the state, we have repeatedly heard that people need support to meet their immediate basic needs, but they also have deep hope for a better future for their families and children. While we advocate for critical basic needs programs like TANF, HEN, and ABD, we must also push for innovative strategies for future generations to grow up in healthy, thriving families and communities.

Poverty Action priority: Increase opportunities for families to access unrestricted cash assistance and savings. This includes funding to:

- Expand access to the **Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC)**, WA’s version of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), set to roll out in February 2023;
- Create and fund a statewide **Guaranteed Basic Income (GBI)** pilot; and
- Create and fund the **Washington Futures Fund**, a baby bonds program to create savings for children in low-income families.

Governor’s budget	House budget	Senate budget	FINAL BUDGET
<p>Invests funding to implement WFTC as passed in 2021.</p> <p>Does not invest in a statewide GBI pilot.</p> <p>Does not invest funding in the Washington Futures Fund proposal.</p>	<p>Invests \$7.221M for WFTC changes, as included in HB 1477.</p> <p>Invests \$12.601M for WFTC implementation and IT infrastructure. One time investment of \$1.9M for the GBI program in Tacoma. Does not invest in a statewide GBI pilot.</p> <p>Invests \$350,000 and 1 FTE for ongoing policy and program analysis regarding the Washington Futures Fund proposal.</p>	<p>Invests \$12.601M for WFTC implementation and IT infrastructure.</p> <p>Does not invest in a statewide GBI pilot.</p> <p>Does not invest funding in the Washington Futures Fund proposal.</p>	<p>WFTC investments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$7M to implement HB 1477 (makes eligible people who file Married Filing Separately, allows applications to be submitted for up to three years). • \$74M to forecast the number of eligible people. <p>Invests \$2M for asset building coalitions to provide services and outreach regarding tax credits.</p> <p>One time investment of \$1.9M for the GBI program in Tacoma. Does not invest in a statewide GBI pilot.</p> <p>Does not invest funding in the Washington Futures Fund proposal.</p>