**Summary**

- A total of 144 clients in 2022 have a documented service request that was denied due to lack of capacity. 1,195 clients had requested to be on a service request list in 2021.
- There are 12,085 clients on the No-Paid Services (NPS) Caseload. 42 clients (0%) in 2022 (475 clients or 4% in 2021) are on the NPS Caseload and have a documented service request that has been denied due to lack of capacity. The status/needs of the other 12,043 clients on the No-Paid Services Caseload is unknown.
- There are 37,919 clients on the Paid Services Caseload. 102 clients (0%) in 2022 (720 clients or 2% in 2021) on the Paid Services Caseload have a documented service request that has been denied due to lack of capacity.
- In the 2021 legislative session, the legislature provided additional waiver openings, which is why there are so few requests for 2022. Most people on the NPS don’t know to ask to be on a request list.

Data Source: Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) as of November 2022

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In 2022, the legislature asked the Caseload Forecast Council to provide courtesy forecasts for any community residential services provided by DDA. The forecasts for State Operated Living Alternatives (SOLA) and Waiver Request Lists that provide the other community residential services such as supported living, adult family homes, group homes, and companion homes would provide the legislature with an estimation of how many people with an intellectual and/or developmental disability (IDD) that are clients of DDA might need those services in the coming biennium.

Although the intent was good, the “request list” numbers do not accurately provide the true number of clients waiting, as the No Paid Services (NPS) caseload has over 12,000 people who have not been assessed and who do not know they have to ask to be placed on a request list.

DDA was provided with new case managers for the NPS caseload in the 2022 Supplemental budget, but it is taking time to find the new hires and train them. This courtesy forecast though, is very misleading and is not taking into account all the clients who will be added to request list from the NPS caseload.

The 2022 Legislature passed ESSB 5268 which added several new duties to the CFC’s forecast portfolio, including the number of individuals who have requested services through waiver programs administered by the Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA). The “Total Waiver Request” forecast is comprised of individuals requesting and being placed on the waiver enrollment database due to lack of capacity for any of the following five waivers: the Basic Plus (BP), Individual and Family Services (IFS), Core, Community Protection (CP), and Children’s Intensive In-home Behavioral Support (CIIBS) waivers. Each of these waivers offer specific services to meet health and safety needs in the community, as opposed to an institution. The Total Waiver Request forecast is a roll-up of five separate forecasts of individuals requesting one of these waivers:

- The BP waiver supports individuals who require waiver services to meet their assessed health and safety needs in the community. Services are provided in their own homes, family homes, adult family homes, or assisted living facilities. Services include Supported Employment and Community Inclusion Services.
- The IFS waiver supports individuals who require waiver services to remain in their family homes. Individuals must live in their family home.
- The Core waiver offers residential options to individuals at immediate risk of institutional placement or with an identified health and welfare need for services that cannot be met by the other waivers.
- The CP waiver offers therapeutic residential supports for individuals assessed to require 24-hour, on-site staff supervision to ensure the safety of others.
- The CIIBS waiver supports youth at risk of out-of-home placement due to challenging behaviors.

The Total Waiver Request caseload is projected to decline substantially based on DDA’s recent efforts to actively pursue outreach to those on the waiver request lists. For all of the waivers except for CIIBS, there remains sufficient waiver capacity to serve those clients on the request list who are both Medicaid-eligible and still requesting to receive services. Medicaid waiver eligibility, based on both functional and financial criteria, is not determined until an individual on the waiver request list says that they want a service; they may opt to remain on the list and will continue to do so until they either are no longer interested in the service, or until they are interested, are determined to meet Medicaid eligibility criteria, and are enrolled into the waiver if capacity allows. Those who are no longer wanting to receive services, or who are determined ineligible for Medicaid waivered services upon expressing interest in receiving services currently, are removed from the waiver request list. The slight growth projected in FY 2025 is solely due to the CIIBS waiver request caseload since it is the only waiver currently lacking any capacity.
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The projected growth in the caseload is largely based on funded capacity provided by the legislature.

The agency has the funding to exceed the current forecast, but the ability to meet that capacity is contingent upon several factors. These factors include specific client needs and compatibility with other residents, sufficient staffing availability, and available housing for new expansion homes.