



Appendix A – ONE system rollout timeline

This graph demonstrates the timeline for ONE Integrated Eligibility rollout from Pilot to full Statewide Implementation. The Virtual Eligibility Centers (VEC) are currently in the Pilot phase for SNAP.

On September 8, 2020 the Applicant Portal will launch Statewide to SNAP applicants.

Pilot & ONE Upgrade			Wave 1 November 2020	Wave 2 February 2021
<p>VEC Pilot & ONE Upgrade July 6, 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VEC Pilot: Corvallis Medical Processing Center, Team 5 Star from 5503 office • ONE Upgrade: All Medical Processing Centers • APD & SSP Transition Team** 	<p>SFO Pilot August 3, 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants Pass SSP & APD offices 	<p>Statewide AP Go Live (All Programs) September 8, 2020</p> <p>Starting in August, as they complete system training, these groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSP Processing Centers (PCs) • Workshare staff • Oregon Processing Center (OPC) <p>join the VEC and start using integrated ONE to process all programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFOs in Districts: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14 • AAAs: NWSDS, OCWCOG, LCOG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFOs in Districts: 1, 2, 9, 12, 15, 16 • AAA: Multnomah County
				
<p>** A small number of SSP and APD/AAA staff across the state will use the integrated ONE system starting July 6, 2020 to support the VEC Pilot and ONE Upgrade</p>				

Appendix B – SNAP Applications ending demonstrating recertification workload as of 7/7/2020.

The graph below demonstrates the known recertification workload and the additional volume Oregon will experience for processing applications.

The waivers for No Interviews will allow Oregon to process the application more quickly and maintain the current timeliness for processing as we transition into the Statewide Applicant Portal for ONE Integrated Eligibility.

SNAP Applications Ending	Count
7/31/2020	25,015
8/31/2020	26,438
9/30/2020	43,683
10/31/2020	44,319
11/30/2020	47,172
12/31/2020	50,777
1/31/2021	29,534
2/28/2021	44,490
3/31/2021	48,508
4/31/2021	24,927

Appendix C – Projection of SNAP certification end dates

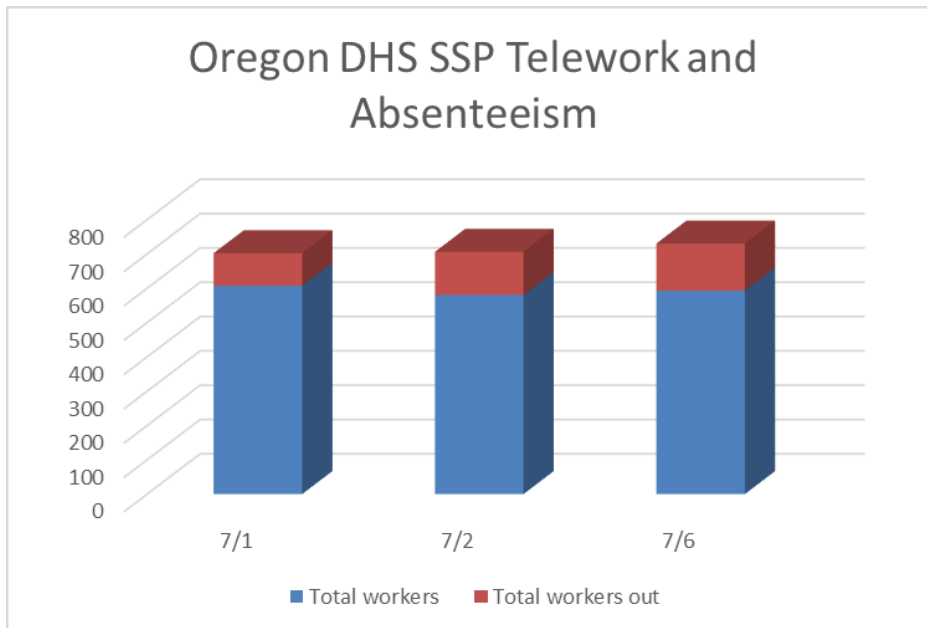
The graph below demonstrates increases in the SNAP caseload during the surge in the pandemic. Many of these households, noted in the column titled “Changes” will be at the point of recertification in 12 months.

SNAP caseload	Counts	Changes	
Jan-20	345,721		
Feb-20	346,178	+	457
Mar-20	359,017	+	12,839
Apr-20	395,848	+	36,831
May-20	405,104	+	9,256

Appendix D – Oregon DHS SSP Telework and Absenteeism

The majority of Oregon Eligibility Workers are continuing to telework and the waivers have allowed for our staff at Oregon DHS to remain healthy and safe.

Loss of the waivers increases the risk of requiring workers to return to the worksite in order to address the increase in office visits. So far Oregon has been able to keep all 110 offices open due to the reduction in the need for SNAP Interviews. The loss of this waiver could have a dramatic effect in our ability to remain open as the risk of infection increases for staff.



Appendix E – Number of applications received per week 1/5/2020-6/28/2020

This graph represents the weekly SNAP applications and surges in requests for benefits. Oregon anticipates that when the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) payments end on July 25, 2020 we will see another surge in applications for SNAP.

Week of	Applications	Week of	Applications
12/29/2019	6,583	4/5/2020	15,031
1/5/2020	9,347	4/12/2020	14,295
1/12/2020	8,095	4/19/2020	10,366
1/19/2020	5,636	4/26/2020	20,093
1/26/2020	7,377	5/3/2020	6,448
2/2/2020	9,704	5/10/2020	5,672
2/9/2020	8,243	5/17/2020	4,774
2/16/2020	5,745	5/24/2020	19,983
2/23/2020	7,208	5/31/2020	4,602
3/1/2020	9,311	6/7/2020	4,237
3/8/2020	7,536	6/14/2020	4,239
3/15/2020	9,659	6/21/2020	4,275
3/22/2020	13,322	6/28/2020	20,327
3/29/2020	23,352		

Appendix F – SNAP participation data January 2020 – May 2020

This graph demonstrates the SNAP caseload information with the Persons 60 and older highlighted.

	Cases	Persons	Persons 60+
January-2020	345,721	581,867	99,290
February-2020	346,178	581,288	98,973
March-2020	359,017	601,101	98,951
April-2020	395,848	665,156	101,524
May-2020	405,104	681,125	102,403
June-2020	411,918	692,588	102,801

Appendix G – Visualization of Oregon’s reopening timeline

OREGON’S TIMELINE FOR ADDRESSING INCREASE IN SNAP APPLICATIONS DURING THE PANDEMIC	
Governor Kate Brown signed Executive Order 20-03 which declared an emergency due to coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak in Oregon. ¹	March 8, 2020
Oregon DHS mobilized to provide the equipment and necessary supports so that employees may work from home.	March 13, 2020
Changes to the statewide workload model completed and rolled out to address current surge in SNAP intakes.	March 2020
Oregon attempts to re-open and enter Phase 2. However, due to significant increases in COVID-19 infections statewide, this was paused. ²	June 12, 2020
Oregon resumes reopening efforts and moves into the next phase(s) of reopening. ³	June 19, 2020
ONE pilot begins (see ONE implementation timeline chart for more detail on ONE rollout)	July 7, 2020
Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) benefits end ⁴	July 31, 2020
Anticipated surge in SNAP applications due to the end of FPUC	August 1, 2020
Implementation of the Statewide Applicant Portal in ONE Integrated Eligibility	September 8, 2020

¹ https://www.oregon.gov/gov/admin/Pages/eo_20-03.aspx

² This is in order to allow Oregon public health experts time to assess what factors are driving the spread of the virus.

³ <https://www.oregon.gov/newsroom/Pages/NewsDetail.aspx?newsid=36806>

⁴ https://www.oregon.gov/employ/Documents/PUA_FAQs.pdf

In order to receive approval, a State must demonstrate that the adjustments continue to be warranted given the current circumstances in the State. FNS will approve these adjustments on an extremely limited basis and in consideration of the data provided by the State to support extension.

State Agency and Region: Oregon, West Region

What Adjustment(s) is the State Requesting (e.g. adjustments that extend certification periods and waive periodic reports, eliminate the interview at certification and recertification, and postpone expedited service interview)

- Extend Certification Periods (July and August 2020)
- No Interview for Elderly/Disabled (July, August and September 2020)
- Postpone Expedited Service Interview (July, August and September 2020)
- Waive Initial and Recertification Interview (July, August and September 2020)

Demonstrated Need for Extension of the Adjustment (This should be based on operational data provided by the State, not a narrative. Data to support requests would be expected to include data on increases in applications compared to previous years, extent of application backlog, system limitations, current office/call center closures, and any staffing limitations and increase in workload due to capacity constraints, among other supporting information.)

Oregon anticipates an increase in SNAP applications throughout July and August when the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) payments end on July 25, 2020. The most current unemployment claim data indicates that Oregon Employment Department (OED) received 486,700 claims between March 15, 2020 and June 6, 2020. According to a report published by a Regional Economist with OED on June 11, 2020 profiling unemployment claims, Oregon saw about 450,000 initial claims for unemployment within the first 12 weeks of the crisis, a number greater than 20% of the statewide labor force. The highest number of claims reside in Multnomah County (82,218 claims) and Washington County (45,598 claims). Census data from 2019 indicates older adults make up 17.6% of all of Oregonians. Based on that data we can calculate that about 14.5% of Oregon’s older adult population resides in Multnomah County which is one of the counties experiencing high rates of transmission.

Phone call volume increased: Since the onset of COVID-19, Oregon has experienced an increase in call volume by clients wanting to apply for the first time, there is also increased calls on the status of applications, to report changes and most recently, inquiring on P-EBT. Multnomah County in Oregon has already experienced their online application percentage jump to 98% of all customers, new and ongoing applying online. This trend of applying online is anticipated to continue well beyond reopening.

Oregon DHS is averaging about 704 teleworking eligibility workers per day from 5/26/20 to 7/6/20. This is approximately 110 absences which is an absenteeism rate of 16%. The reduced staffing levels can result in decreased productivity for remaining staff and reduced customer service.

The graph below demonstrates increases in the SNAP caseload during the surge in the pandemic. Many of these households, noted in the column titled “Changes” will be at the point of recertification in 12 months.

SNAP caseload	Counts	Changes	
Jan-20	345,721		
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How Does the State Plan to Transition to the New Normal (The State should provide the region with a detailed plan that shows how and when the State will return to its “new normal” -- that is a steady operation that may in fact entail higher caseloads than experienced pre-Covid -- including a phased in approach [e.g., low risk cases later in transition or geographic areas of the State that are more impacted] after all adjustment extensions expire.)

The goal of DHS is to increase efforts that get us to our “new normal” in September to give the agency time to adapt to the challenges of implementing a new technology system during a national pandemic. Due to the coronavirus pandemic and Oregon’s rapid response to adjusting business practices we were forced to delay the implementation of the new ONE Integrated Eligibility system. Several key factors to consider in our application for the waivers are: The new “go live” pilot occurred on July 6, 2020 and limited SNAP applications that are now being entered into the new system. The new system is taking our workers and clients a longer period of time to complete as everyone is adjusting to the new screens and business practices associated with the new system. On June 12th, Oregon attempted to re-open and enter Phase 2. However, due to significant increases in COVID-19 infections statewide, this was paused. In preparation of the original anticipated increase in applications due to the pandemic, (mid-March of this year) DHS began shifting field processes away from our previous processes in which benefit cases were housed in specific geographic field offices towards a statewide workshare model. The Governor will be monitoring projections as counties apply to enter phase 1 or phase 2 of reopening. Oregon experienced a record number of COVID-19 cases in a single day on July 9, 2020 with 389 new confirmed and presumptive cases and 6 new deaths.

WRO Analysis:

Executive Order 20-30

Office of the Governor
State of Oregon

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 20-30

SECOND EXTENSION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 20-03 AND COVID-19 STATE OF EMERGENCY; RESCINDING EXECUTIVE ORDER 20-13 AND EXECUTIVE ORDER 20-18

Since January 2020, the State of Oregon has been engaged in responding to the public health threat posed by the novel infectious coronavirus (COVID-19). As the threat escalated, the State's response elevated to meet the threat. On March 8, 2020, I declared a state of emergency pursuant to ORS 401.165 *et seq.*, and directed certain immediate response actions. Thereafter, the World Health Organization declared that the COVID-19 outbreak is a global pandemic, and the President of the United States declared the COVID-19 outbreak a national emergency.

During March and April 2020, as the coronavirus continued to spread around the world, I took a series of actions aimed at slowing the spread of COVID-19 in Oregon, and to mitigate the public health and economic impacts of the pandemic. These actions included but were not limited to limitations on gatherings; closing schools; taking steps to protect those in congregate living situations; declaring an abnormal market disruption; banning on-site consumption of food and drink at food establishments statewide; suspending in-person instructional activities at higher education institutions; ordering the postponement of non-urgent health care procedures in order to conserve personal protective equipment (PPE) and hospital beds; and imposing a temporary moratorium on residential and commercial evictions. On March 23, 2020, I ordered Oregonians to "Stay Home, Save Lives," directing individuals to stay home to the greatest extent possible, ordering the closure of specified retail businesses, requiring physical distancing measures for other public and private facilities, and imposing requirements for outdoor areas and licensed childcare.

Those actions helped prevent and control the spread of COVID-19 in Oregon, and increased the state's preparedness to live with this virus until a vaccine or cure can be found. Accordingly, in late April and early

May 2020, I began to take steps to ease the restrictions mentioned above, including allowing for the gradual resumption of non-urgent health care procedures, reopening certain outdoor recreation opportunities, allowing small gatherings, and easing restrictions around childcare and certain retail businesses. I signed executive orders directing the State to begin a phased, data-driven, and regionally tailored approach to reopening social, economic, and other activities in Oregon. I also signed executive orders allowing schools and universities around the state to begin the process of planning to reopen in some form during the next academic year.

Although physical distancing, the “Stay Home, Save Lives” order, and the other essential actions mentioned above have helped slow the spread of COVID-19 in Oregon, State and local public health officials have advised that the virus is continuing to circulate in the community and have expected the number of cases to increase as restrictions are lifted. Indeed, as reopening has moved forward, case numbers have begun to climb more rapidly in Oregon. And as recent large-scale outbreaks tied to food processing plants and a house of worship demonstrate, spikes in cases can occur rapidly, even in counties where case numbers had previously been low. Rising case numbers recently required the State to temporarily pause the reopening process for a substantial fraction of the state’s population, and, most recently, to issue additional requirements for the use of face coverings in many indoor public spaces, to help slow the spread of the virus while allowing reopening to continue.

While Oregon is continuing to cautiously reopen, this virus remains very dangerous, and the global spread of the novel coronavirus continues to seriously threaten the lives and health of Oregonians. As of today, there are at least 8,656 cases and 207 deaths in Oregon, with more than 125,000 deaths from COVID-19 nationwide. Spikes of cases are occurring across the country following reopening, and while Oregon is in better position than many states, Oregon too is seeing rising case numbers as reopening proceeds. Cases of COVID-19 have been detected in all corners of the state, as the virus knows no boundaries. Supply chains for testing and PPE remain critical, and Oregon’s capacity to test, contact-trace, and isolate new cases needs continued improvement. Given that risk for a resurgence of COVID-19 remains if protective measures are not maintained here in Oregon, we must maintain preparedness as we continue to ease these restrictions over time. Preventing and controlling outbreaks and continuing to limit the spread of COVID-19 is the only way to avoid future business and social disruption, and to allow Oregon’s economic and social life to thrive.

Put simply, the difficult work of controlling the statewide spread of this virus must continue, and must continue to evolve as we learn more and conditions change. This emergency is not over, and neither is our emergency response.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY DIRECTED AND ORDERED:

1. Extension of State of Emergency for an Additional 60 Days

a. On March 8, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-03, declaring a statewide state of emergency pursuant to ORS chapter 401, due to the COVID-19 outbreak in Oregon. That emergency declaration extended for 60 days, through May 7, 2020.

b. On May 1, 2020, I issued Executive Order 20-24, finding that COVID-19 continued to threaten public health and safety, and extending Executive Order 20-03 and the COVID-19 state of emergency for an additional 60 days, through July 6, 2020.

c. Pursuant to ORS 401.165 and ORS 401.204 and based on the facts described above, I find that COVID-19 continues to threaten public health and safety, and remains a statewide emergency under ORS 401.025. Accordingly, I hereby extend Executive Order 20-03 and the COVID-19 state of emergency for an additional 60 days, through September 4, 2020, unless extended or terminated earlier by the Governor.

2. Periodic Review of COVID-19 Emergency Orders

a. Review Process. As part of the response to the COVID-19 state of emergency, and pursuant to my emergency powers, I have issued a series of emergency orders, designed to address the threat. It is important to continually evaluate the ongoing need for these orders. Accordingly, I intend to re-evaluate each of the orders at least once every 60 days, to decide whether it should be continued, modified, or rescinded.

b. Results of Review. As part of my decision to extend the state of emergency for COVID-19, I have reviewed all COVID-19 emergency orders which remain in effect. I have decided the following:

(1) Executive Orders 20-06 and 20-15 (Abnormal Market Disruption). I find there remains an ongoing need for these emergency orders, which provide the Attorney General with authority to investigate price gouging and other market disruptions. At this time, these orders shall continue, without modification.

(2) Executive Order 20-13 (Temporary Evictions Moratorium). The Oregon Legislative Assembly recently enacted House Bill 4213, which codified and extended the temporary evictions moratorium from Executive Order 20-13. As a result, I find that Executive Order 20-13 is no longer necessary. I hereby rescind that order, effective immediately.

(3) Executive Order 20-16 (Public Meetings and Local Government Operations). The Oregon Legislative Assembly also recently enacted House Bill 4212, which codified several provisions from Executive Order 20-16. As a result, I intend to rescind Executive Order 20-16 soon. I am consulting with local governments regarding the effective date of that rescission. In the meantime, Executive Order 20-16 remains in effect, for now.

(4) Executive Order 20-18 (Protecting CARES Act Payments). Recently enacted House Bill 4212 also codified the protections put in place by Executive Order 20-18, prohibiting garnishment of CARES Act recovery rebates. Given that codification, I find that Executive Order 20-18 is no longer necessary. I hereby rescind that order, effective immediately.

(5) Executive Order 20-19 (Childcare Facilities). Executive Order 20-19 sets forth directives relating to emergency childcare facilities. I find there remains an ongoing need for this emergency order, and continue it without modification.

(6) Executive Order 20-22 (Resumption of Non-urgent Healthcare Procedures using PPE; Restricting Visitation). Executive Order 20-22 sets forth directives that allow the resumption of non-urgent healthcare procedures using PPE, and that place restrictions on visitation in certain healthcare facilities. I find there remains an ongoing need for this emergency order, and continue it without modification.

(7) Executive Order 20-27 (A Safe and Strong Oregon, Reopening Phase II). Executive Order 20-27 sets forth directives relating to the management of the ongoing COVID-19 emergency and the reopening of Oregon's economy. I find there remains an ongoing need for this emergency order, and continue it without modification.

(8) Executive Order 20-28 (Higher Education). Executive Order 20-28 sets forth directives relating to the resumption of in-person instruction and other activities at higher education institutions. I find there remains an ongoing need for this emergency order, and continue it without modification.

(9) Executive Order 20-29 (K-12 Education). Executive Order 20-29 sets forth directives relating to the provision of K-12 education services in Oregon. I find there remains an ongoing need for this emergency order, and continue it without modification.

Done at Salem, Oregon, this 30th day of June, 2020.

Kate Brown
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

Bev Clarno
SECRETARY OF STATE

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