COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Washington State Board

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
2SHB 1893

Student Emergency Assistance Grant (SEAG)

DECEMBER 2025

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Student Emergency Assistance Grant (SEAG) Program

The Washington State Legislature established the Student Emergency Assistance Grant (SEAG) program in 2019 with $750,000 in pilot funding (2SHB 1893). Administered by the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC), SEAG provides grants to colleges to award emergency financial assistance to students facing unforeseen challenges that could disrupt their education. The initial program funded students at 16 of Washington's 34 community and technical colleges. In 2021, the Legislature expanded the program with $8 million in additional funding (ESSB 5092), allowing SBCTC to increase the number of participating colleges from 16 to 30. Appendix A lists the participating colleges and grant amounts for fiscal year 2025.

To participate in the SEAG program, colleges must demonstrate a need for the program, offer low-barrier access, avoid requiring completion of the Free Application for Student Financial Aid (FAFSA) to receive emergency assistance, and establish criteria for prioritizing emergency aid disbursements. Approved requests for emergency aid must be processed within four business days.

Colleges also refer all SEAG applicants to relevant college and community resources and follow up at 10- and 45-day intervals, regardless of whether the students were awarded SEAG funds, to assess the aid's impact and provide additional support. Outcomes are reported to SBCTC quarterly.

Executive Summary

This report examines the number of students who benefited from emergency assistance funds during fiscal year 2025. During this period, the number of students requesting aid decreased from fiscal year 2024, while the number receiving emergency assistance increased. While the total dollar amount of requests for assistance also decreased from fiscal year 2024, there remains a significant gap of over $19.8 million between students' needs and available funding.

Below are key highlights of the SEAG program across the 30 participating colleges.

- **More students were served in fiscal year 2025**. Colleges received 13,136 student requests for emergency assistance in fiscal year 2025 and fully or partially funded 5,002 students, or 38% of those requests. In contrast, colleges received 14,347 requests for student emergency assistance in fiscal year 2024 and funded 4,985 students.
- **The combined amount requested by students was less than the year before**. Students requested $23.8 million in emergency assistance funds in fiscal year 2025, down from $24.8 million in fiscal year 2024. However, despite a reduced total amount requested, emergency needs continue to outpace available funding.
- **A significant gap persists between the requests made by students and the available funding.** Despite the total funding requests in fiscal year 2025 being lower than those in fiscal year 2024, student emergency needs continue to exceed the funding provided by SEAG. Of the $23.8 million in student emergency assistance requests for fiscal year 2025, only $4 million — 16.8% of the requested amount — was funded, leaving $19.8 million in unmet requests. Furthermore, students received, on average, less funding than they asked for: the average request per student was $1,813, while the average award was $799.

- **SEAG grants have a considerable impact.** Data from fiscal year 2025 indicates that 91% of students completed the credits and/or credentials they attempted within the same quarter in which they received SEAG compared to 84% of first-time entering students who were retained fall to winter quarter in the same year. Additionally, 66% of recipients who received emergency fund assistance in fiscal year 2025 were still enrolled or completed credentials by the fall quarter of 2026 compared to 60% fall-to-fall retention or completion for first-time students entering in 2025.

The SEAG program continues to experience growing demand as colleges face rising levels of student need. Participation in the program has expanded significantly from 16 colleges in fiscal year 2019 to 30 colleges in 2025. The expansion of participating colleges has come within the budget set forth in 2021. The remaining four community and technical colleges are in their planning year during fiscal year 2026, and all 34 colleges will be fully participating by fiscal year 2027, further increasing pressure on the fund. This trend is likely to continue as students navigate ongoing financial instability, higher living costs, limited affordable housing, increased transportation expenses, and other economic challenges that have intensified in recent years.

In fiscal year 2025, the most requested emergency needs were housing, transportation, and food.

- The housing category represents student housing or shelter expenses, and if the student is at risk of losing housing or shelter due to foreclosure, eviction, or loss of resources to remain housed. Housing continues to reflect the highest number of student requests and dollar amounts requested. In fiscal year 2025, there were 8,081 student emergency assistance requests for housing totaling $10,923,475. The average requested amount for emergency housing needs was $1,376. Colleges funded 2,112 student requests totaling $1,714,941 — about 16% of the total requested — leaving $9,208,534 in requests unfunded. The average funded amount was $812.

- The transportation category includes essential travel expenses related to education and most often includes public transportation, gas, and auto repair costs. Transportation was the second most requested emergency need in fiscal year 2025. There were 5,432 requests for transportation assistance totaling $3,359,204. The average requested amount for transportation-related needs was $618. Colleges funded 1,951 student requests totaling $811,305 — about 24% of the total sought — leaving $2,547,899 in requests unfunded. The average funded amount was $416.

- The food category addresses vital food or nutrition-related expenses. Food was the third most-requested category. In fiscal year 2025, there were 4,638 requests for food assistance totaling $1,934,072. The average requested amount for food-related needs was $417. Colleges funded 1,309 student food requests totaling $289,900 — about 15% of the total requests — leaving $1,644,172 in requests unfunded. The average funded amount was $221.

Students attending community and technical colleges in Washington face significant challenges with housing, transportation, and food security. Institutions are working diligently to provide immediate and equitable access to resources that address students' basic needs. However, the gap between emergent needs and available resources persists, preventing some students from focusing on continuing their education.

Emergency Assistance for Washington State Community and Technical College Students

Washington Community and Technical College Students

During the 2024-25 academic year, 307,000 students were enrolled in Washington's community and technical colleges. Among these students, 19% reported having children or other dependents. Students who are 25 and older make up 49% of the student population at community and technical colleges. Additionally, 57% identified as female, and 55% of students who reported demographic information were people of color. During this same year, 48% of students enrolled in an aid-eligible program also received need-based aid.

Washington Community and Technical College Students' Basic Needs Insecurity

Basic needs insecurity among students at Washington community and technical colleges is well documented in the Washington Student Achievement Council's (WSAC) 2025 report, *Basic Needs Security Among Washington College Students*.[1] According to this report, over half (53.4%) of community and technical college students experienced food or housing insecurity, including homelessness, up from 50.7% in 2022. Specific populations, particularly American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian students, faced these challenges at even higher rates than others. Former homeless and foster care youth reported the highest rates of insecurity, at 88.4% and 84.4%, respectively. These vulnerable populations encounter significant basic needs insecurities that impede their educational progress.

Additionally, WSAC's brief, *Cost of Attendance Gap: The Myth of Full Ride Financial Aid* [2] highlights that there are considerable unmet financial needs for students from low-income backgrounds. For community college students living independently, the gap between their actual need and the full financial aid package can reach up to $14,054. Non-tuition costs, such as housing, food, and transportation, constitute the largest portion of this unmet need. These students are most impacted by an unforeseen expense that can impede their academic progress.

In 2023, the Washington Legislature enacted SSHB 1559, which mandates higher education institutions to establish a Benefits Navigator position. This role is designed to assist students in accessing vital resources such as public benefits and emergency assistance. Additionally, institutions were required to develop a Hunger-Free and Basic Needs Campus Strategic Plan in 2024. SSHB 1559 also introduced a three-year pilot program to provide free and low-cost meal plans or food vouchers to eligible low-income students at four community and technical colleges: Columbia Basin College, Everett Community College, Grays Harbor College, and Walla Walla Community College.

Combined with other support programs such as the Early Achievers Grant, Supporting Students Experiencing Homelessness, and the Passport for Foster Youth Program, the implementation of

[1] Washington Student Achievement Council: Basic Needs Security Among Washington College Students, January 2025

[2] Washington Student Achievement Council: Cost of Attendance Gap: Myth of Full Ride Financial Aid, March, 2023.

SSHB 1559 marks a significant enhancement to the safety net for addressing students' fundamental needs. The SEAG program adds another layer of security for students who face emergency expenses while in school. However, the many unfunded student emergency requests recorded during the fiscal year 2025 highlight the urgent need for additional support mechanisms.

Requested and Awarded Funding for Fiscal Year 2025

The following data charts illustrate outcomes based on the latest available student data.

Chart 1: Student emergency requests funded by fiscal year.

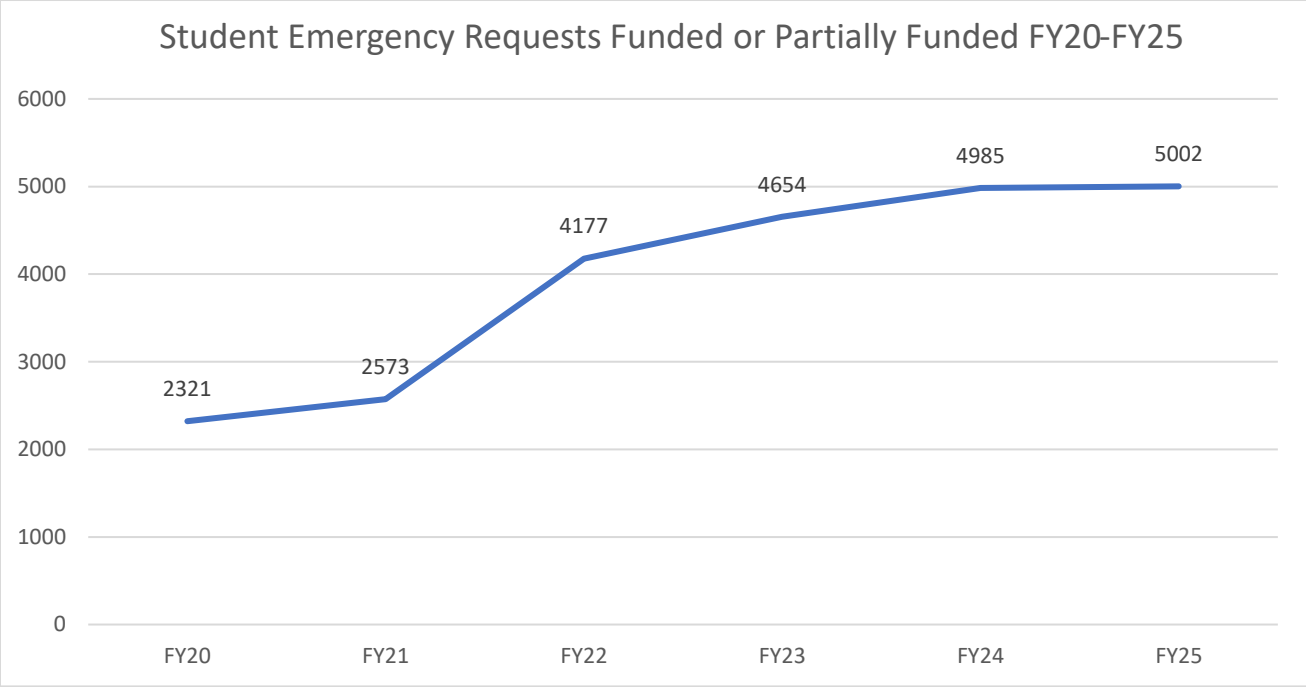


Chart 1 illustrates that in fiscal year 2020, 2,321 student requests received funding through SEAG. This number rose markedly to 5,002 funded requests by fiscal year 2025. Note the original SEAG pilot expanded from 16 to 27 colleges in fiscal year 2022. In fiscal year 2025, 27 colleges continue to offer SEAG funding, and three additional colleges were in their planning grant year.

In fiscal year 2025, colleges received emergency assistance requests from 13,136 individual students. Of these requests, they were able to fund 38% (5,002). A significant number of requests received only partial funding. The primary reasons cited by colleges for partial or no funding were insufficient SEAG funding, lack of additional capacity within students' financial aid award packages, and access to alternative funding sources.

Chart 2: Sum of FY25 funds requested compared to funds awarded (2024-2025 academic year).

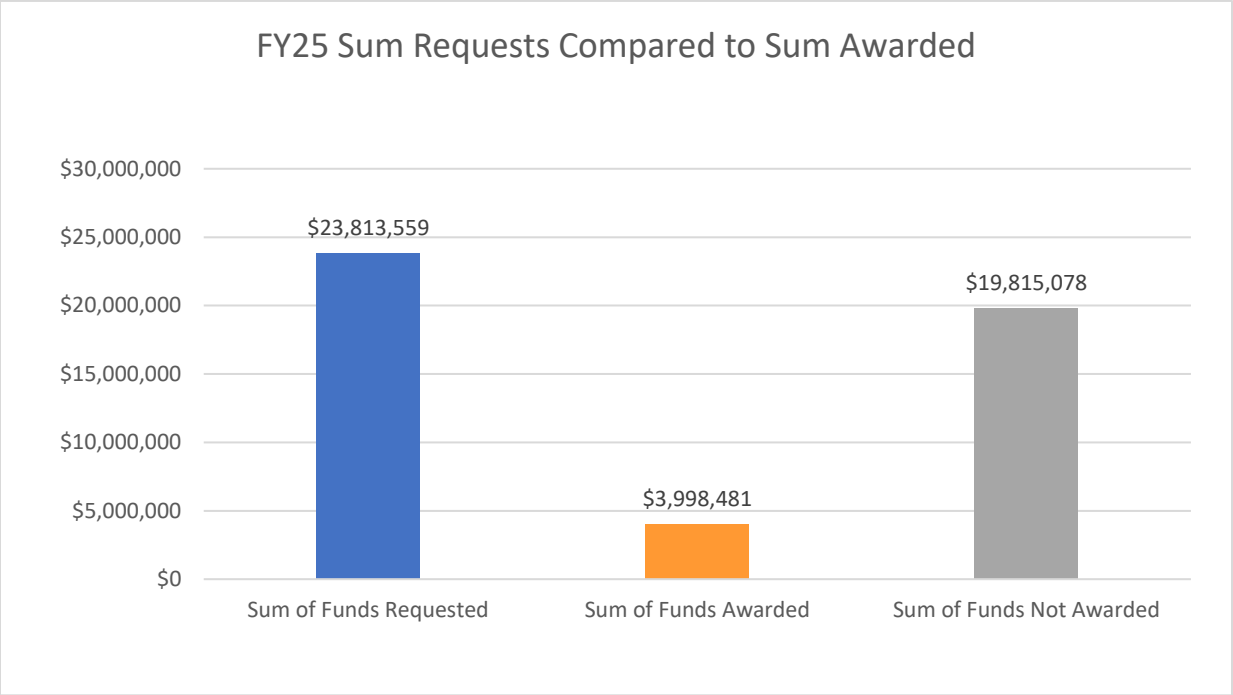


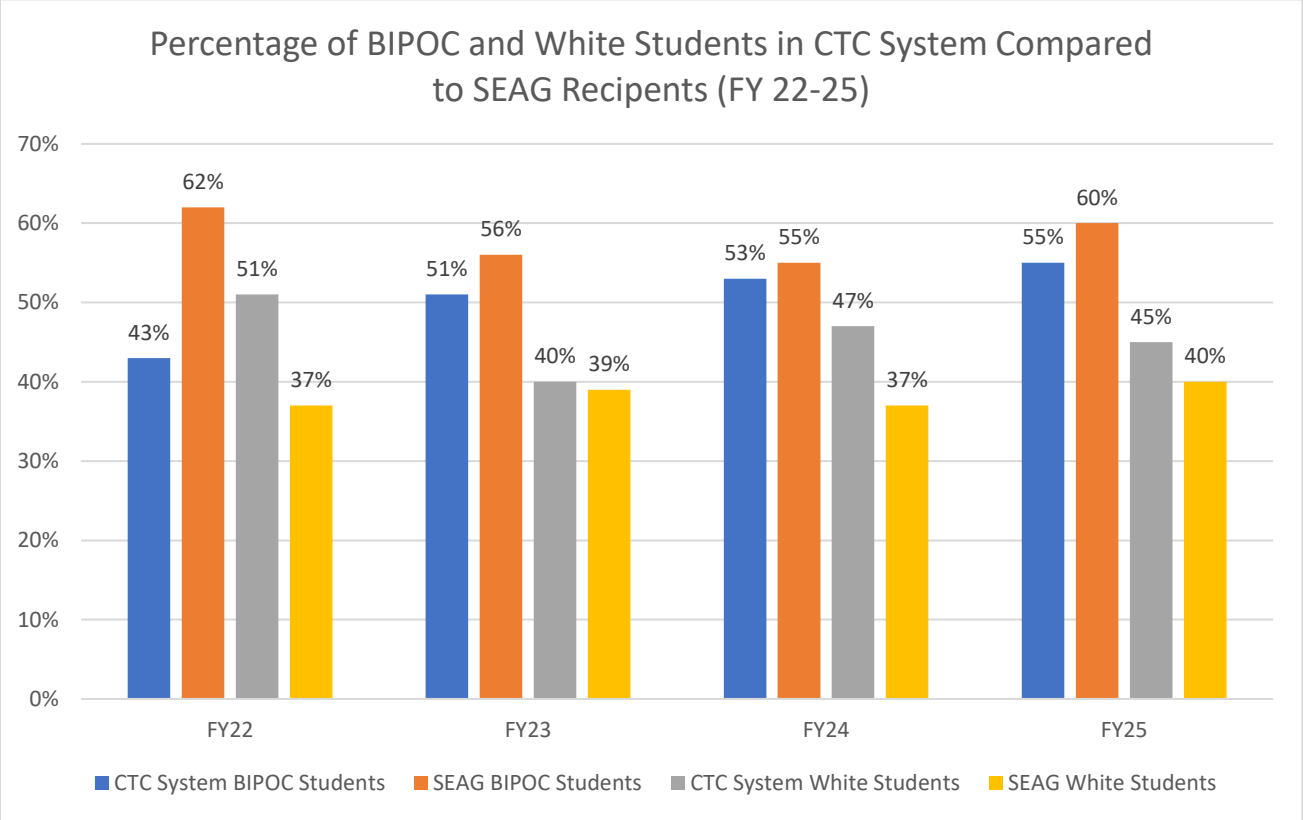
Chart 2 illustrates the total SEAG dollar amounts requested, funded, and the remaining unfunded amounts. In fiscal year 2025, the total value of unfunded emergency requests reached $19.8 million. The extent of unfunded student emergency requests across the community and technical college system highlights a continuing student emergency need beyond available resources. While colleges reported utilizing other funding sources to bridge some gaps temporarily, these alternative funding options are also limited. Consequently, college staff are often faced with difficult decisions regarding the denial of emergency funds or the partial funding of student requests. This situation further perpetuates the cycle of student poverty.

'It has been extremely helpful for my family and helped me to continue to go to school. I am very grateful. Thank you so much to my community and the college for making this possible." - Student

Recipient Demographics

As cited earlier in this report, WSAC's 2025 report on students' basic needs showed that American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian students were impacted by basic needs insecurity at higher rates than students of other races and ethnicities. [3] In fiscal year 2025, 60% of students who received SEAG aid identified as BIPOC while 55% of the general CTC student population who reported demographic information identified as BIPOC. Chart 5 shows a persistent increase in the percentage of BIPOC students who received SEAG funding in fiscal years 2022-2025, compared to the overall percentage of students in the community and technical college system.

Chart 3: Percentage of BIPOC and White student populations compared to the percentage of those students served through SEAG grants



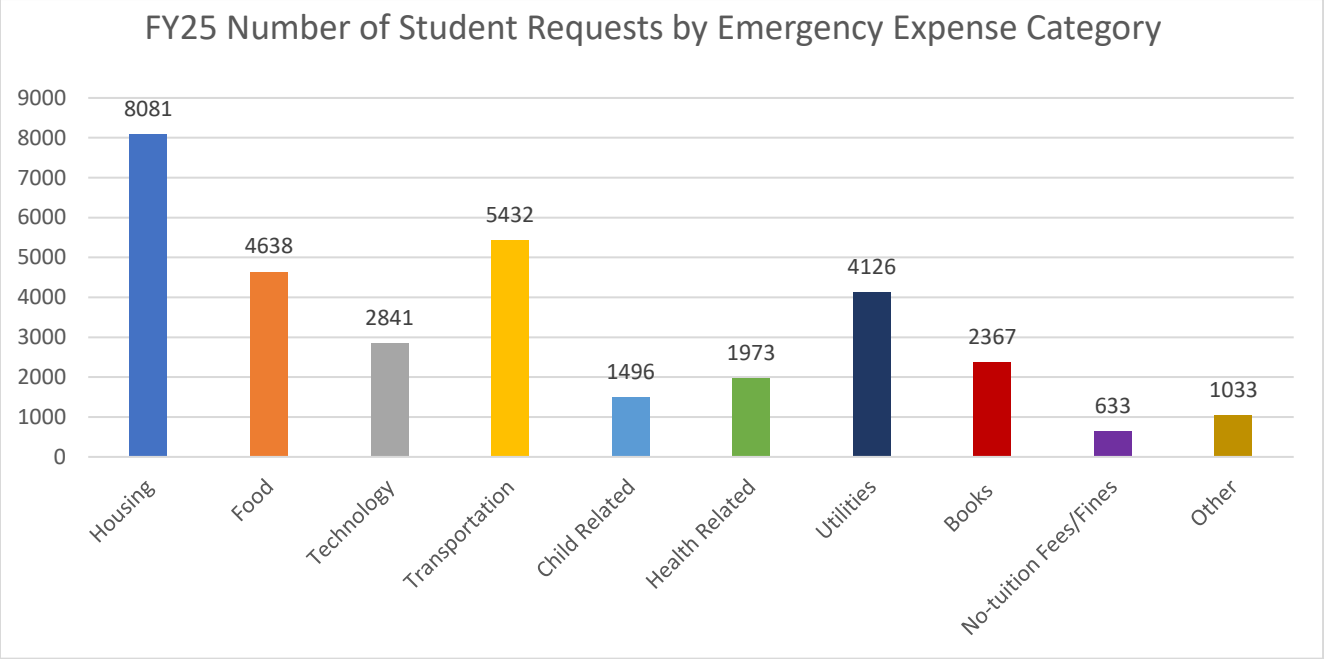
The SEAG program provides colleges with a low-barrier, rapid-response resource to respond to student needs. Data from participating colleges shows the program is utilized by those identified as having the greatest likelihood of an emergency expense impacting college progression.

[3] Washington Student Achievement Council: Basic Needs Security Among Washington College Students, January 2023.

Types of Emergency Assistance Requested and Additional Student Needs

Chart 4 below shows the total number of SEAG requests listed by category. Housing was the most requested emergency fund category, followed by transportation and food.

Chart 4: FY25 number of SEAG student requests by category



As shown in Chart 5, below, housing continued to have the largest dollar amounts requested compared to the other SEAG expense categories for emergency assistance in fiscal year 2025.

Chart 5: FY25 SEAG amount requested per expense category

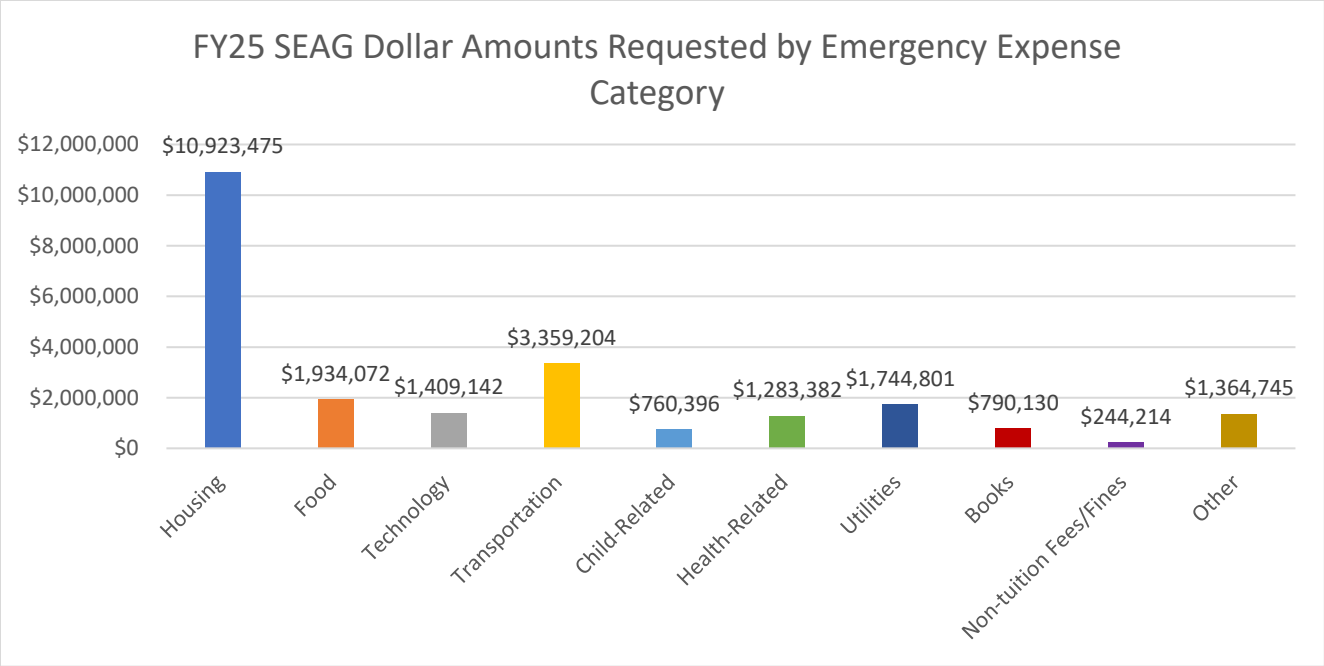


Chart 5 also shows that the housing expense category accounts for 46% of the total funding requested. This is up from fiscal year 2024 in which housing comprised 44% of the requests. This data suggests that continued investment in student housing support is necessary for students to persist through their educational goals. This has been seen year over year as the highest dollar emergency fund request trend.

"The funds helped me keep a roof over me and my son heads, thank you so much!!" – Student

Students often encounter a variety of emergent needs, seldom experiencing just one in isolation. To help identify these additional needs, college emergency assistance applications include a section where students can indicate other needs and describe their circumstances alongside their primary concern. By recognizing the full spectrum of student emergency needs, colleges can more effectively support students in addressing multiple challenges.

"As a full-time student and single mother of three, I was overwhelmed by the urgent need to repair a leak in my water main. This grant helped me avoid a water shut-off and allowed me to maintain safe, livable conditions for my children. More importantly, it gave me the peace of mind and stability I needed to stay focused on my studies and continue pursuing my goals without falling behind." – Student

Colleges reported they learned about outstanding emergent needs through their 10- and 45-day follow-ups with students after fund disbursement. For the sake of accurate reporting, these

additional emergency needs were carefully tracked through the college emergency fund application process, categorized as “additional need.” This approach not only ensures that no student is left behind but also highlights institutional commitment to addressing every challenge faced by its students.

SEAG Expense Categories

The nine types of SEAG expense categories are described below.

Housing

The housing category includes expenses related to student housing or shelter, particularly when students face risks such as foreclosure, eviction, or a loss of resources to remain housed. In fiscal year 2025, students submitted 8,081 requests for emergency housing assistance, totaling $10,923,475. Colleges funded 2,112 student requests, providing $1,714,941 (approximately 16% of the total requested). This left $9,208,534 in unmet need, underscoring the significant and ongoing demand for housing support in the community and technical college system.

Transportation

The transportation category covers travel expenses associated with students’ educational needs, including public transit fares, fuel costs, and auto repairs. Transportation was the second most requested category in fiscal year 2025, with 5,432 requests totaling $3,359,204. Colleges fulfilled 1,951 requests, providing $811,305 (approximately 24% of the total requested). This left $2,547,899 in unfunded requests.

Food

The food category encompasses all expenses related to food and nutrition and is ranked as the third most requested category in fiscal year 2025. Students submitted 4,638 requests totaling $1,934,072. Colleges funded 1,309 requests, distributing $289,900 — about 15% of the total requested. The remaining $1,644,172 in requests went unfunded.

Utilities

The utilities category includes expenses related to essential services such as electricity, water, sewer, and garbage services. It was the fourth largest student emergency need in fiscal year 2025, Students submitted 4,126 requests for utility assistance, totaling $1,744,801. Colleges funded 1,176 requests, providing $352,415 --- about 20% of the total requested – leaving $1,392,386 in requests unfunded.

Technology

The technology category covers expenses related to technology for educational purposes. Examples include items such as computers, cell phones, Wi-Fi connection and devices, printer, headphones, and various cables and cords. In fiscal year 2025, 2,841 students submitted requests for technology totaling $1,409,142. Colleges fulfilled 705 requests, providing $277,543 (about 20% of the total requested). The remaining $1,131,599 in requests were unfunded.

Child-related

The child-related category includes all expenses associated with childcare, such as payments to childcare providers, emergency care, and child healthcare. In fiscal year 2025, there were 1,496

requests for emergency child-related assistance, totaling $760,396. Colleges funded 320 requests totaling $136,298 (approximately 18% of the total requested). This left $624,098 in assistance unfunded.

Health-related

The health-related category reflects health-related expenses or bills, including medical, dental, or vision. In fiscal year 2025, there were 1,973 requests totaling $1,283,382. Colleges funded 569 requests, totaling $239,765 (about 19% of the total requested). This left $1,043,617 in requests unfunded.

Books

The book category refers to any printed and online books, access codes, study and exam costs, and other course materials, including tools and supplies. This applies only when all other funding sources have been exhausted. In fiscal year 2025, there were 2,367 student emergency fund requests for books totaling $790,130. The colleges were able to fund 341 requests totaling $85,190 (about 10% of the total). This left $704,940 in unfunded requests.

Fees and fines (non-tuition related)

The fees and fines category refers to any non-tuition-related fees and fines that create a barrier to the student continuing in courses. This category includes non-utility or non-housing-related bills or debts. In fiscal year 2025 there were 633 student emergency fund requests for non-tuition related fees and fines, totaling $244,214. The colleges were able to fund 147 requests totaling $91,125 — about 37% of the total amount — leaving $153,089 in requests unfunded.

Other

The “other” category is a category used by colleges to collect data on any emergency expenses that did not fit into the defined expense categories. These expenses include non-utility bills or debt, non-child family expenses, hygiene and clothing, and tuition. Student requests in the “other” category were mainly for tuition. Tuition is not an allowable SEAG expense. In fiscal year 2025, the system fielded 1,033 emergency requests totaling $1,364,745. The college system did not fund any student requests in the “other” category, leaving $1,364,745 requests unfunded.

Understanding Reasons Requests Were Not Funded

Colleges reported several challenges in meeting all student emergency requests. The most common reasons for not fully funding requests were limited SEAG resources and financial aid constraints, particularly when a student had no unmet need remaining in their aid packages.

Out of 13,136 student emergency requests, 38% (5,002) were funded through SEAG funds. Many requests were either denied or partially funded due to regulations regarding unmet financial aid need. Financial aid is influenced by the cost of attendance, which determines the available funding within a student's award for disbursing emergency funds. Requests that went unfunded were often supported, in part, through alternative funding sources.

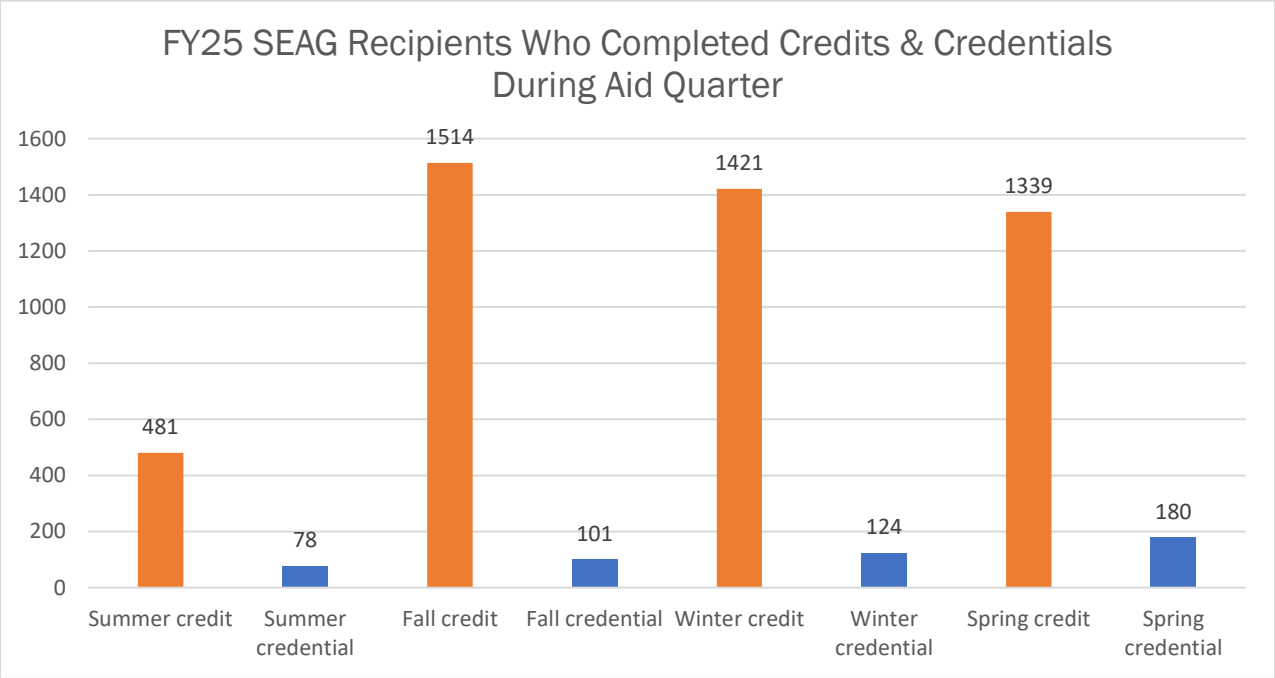
"Thank you so much for the attention you have given to my situation.
I have tapped into some of the resources that have been

recommended and my situation is much more secure for next month. I appreciate your help very much." – Student

Student Outcomes and Successes

Chart 6 shows the number of SEAG recipients who completed credits and credentials during the quarter in which they received assistance. Fall and winter quarters had the highest number of credits completed and credentials earned by SEAG recipients. Additionally, 91% of students completed the credits they attempted in the same quarter in which they received SEAG aid.

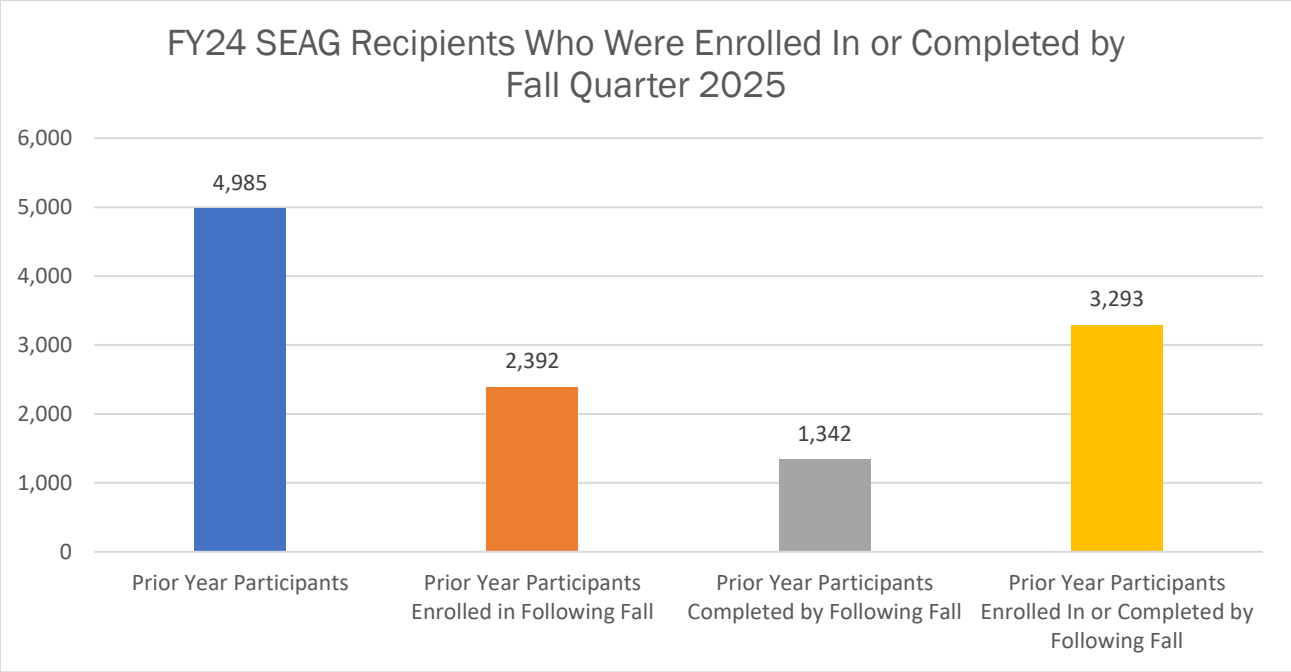
Chart 6: FY25 SEAG recipients who completed credits and credentials in the quarter in which they received SEAG aid (2024-2025 academic year).



"I would not have been able to continue with my classes without the assistance I received." – Student

Chart 7 illustrates students who received SEAG funding during the fiscal year 2024 who persisted or completed by the fall quarter of 2025. Consistent, ongoing funding from the SEAG program has allowed colleges to structure their support services alongside direct monetary assistance to students. With 66% of FY 24 SEAG recipients continuing to persist or complete their credentials by fall 2025 compared to 60% of first-time entering students being retained from fall 2024 to fall 2025, the SEAG program demonstrates its impact on mitigating unforeseen financial emergencies and their potential negative impact on student progression.

Chart 7: FY24 SEAG recipients who were enrolled in or completed by fall quarter 2025



SEAG Program Award Process

Colleges established a general and targeted outreach framework for SEAG, ensuring low-barrier access for students requesting emergency assistance. The SEAG program delivery model mandates that colleges identify students experiencing financial emergencies, implement an accessible and straightforward emergency assistance request process, create an equitable review and decision-making process for these requests, communicate timely notifications regarding decisions, ensure prompt disbursement of SEAG funds, and establish a follow-up system to gather student feedback on the resolution of their emergent needs. Additionally, colleges are required to conduct personalized follow-ups and offer referrals.

The SEAG program evaluation is an essential operational process that helps college staff evaluate and make mid-course corrections when necessary. As in past years, colleges identified gaps through the grant summative and formative evaluation process. They implemented measures to ensure a continuity of operations for the SEAG program and improve students' access to the grants.

Outreach

Colleges expanded their outreach using a variety of targeted outreach approaches including social media, texting, newsletters, websites, Canvas, syllabi, College 101 classes, staff signature lines with links to applications, and on-campus resources. Colleges also spread the word about the SEAG program using bookmarks, tabling events, emails, in-classroom presentations, and by and staffing Sunday markets. All college websites provide a centralized location for students to find SEAG information about access points and links to online applications.

In addition to offering online access, colleges have in-person funding teams dedicated to supporting at-risk students who need emergency assistance. The teams provide information on basic needs

access and program eligibility, answer questions, and help students fill out low-barrier emergency fund applications. Colleges have standardized their online applications to meet accessibility needs. Additionally, some colleges have identified the need to scale up emergency assistance outreach to first-generation, limited English speakers, and refugee students and to include translation and interpretation services.

Accessible and Low-Barrier Request Process

SEAG colleges adopt an inclusive and streamlined approach to the application process, removing the requirement for additional documentation regarding student needs beyond the application itself. Institutions are encouraged to trust students. Funding teams focus on identifying students' basic necessities and assisting them in completing low-barrier emergency assistance applications. They review applications and prioritize needs across additional funding sources to deliver comprehensive support. Colleges provide online and in-person assistance, enabling students to submit emergency assistance applications through either method.

Equitable Review and Decision Process

Colleges have set up centralized application processes for vetting emergency fund requests and established priority funding models with specific criteria. These models assess the possibility of providing full or partial funding and consider additional emergency assistance from other sources, such as other grants and off-campus resources, to support as many students as possible with urgent needs. Funding requests are prioritized in various ways, such as limiting the amounts and the number of quarters a student can apply for funds. This is necessary due to limited SEAG funding and high demand. As a result, many requests are denied, partially funded, or unfunded.

Efficient Disbursement and Timely Notification

Most colleges disburse funds directly to students' BankMobile accounts or send the students gift cards or checks for a quick turnaround time. There is an option to submit emergency assistance funds via third party or voucher payments, however, the processing time on campus can take longer for voucher payments. Colleges continue to refine their awarding and disbursement processes to reduce processing time. Challenges related to financial aid review still exist; however, colleges have been improving in their ability to review and disburse assistance within the four-day requirement. When delays for disbursements are related to setting up new BankMobile accounts or other reasons, some colleges have provided immediate gift cards with partial funding so students can meet their most emergent needs. The remainder of the funds are then disbursed a few days later to meet the four-day turnaround requirement.

Follow-Up Assessment and Evaluation Findings

In addition to the requirement for a four-day turnaround, colleges engage with students at various stages and intervals. These interactions allow college staff to determine when additional referrals to on- and off-campus resources are necessary for students seeking additional support. Colleges frequently check in through emails and surveys to determine whether students' needs have been fully met and if further assistance is required. Student feedback has also been instrumental in facilitating mid-course adjustments, such as the revision and simplification of applications and eligibility requirements.

In some cases, colleges discovered through post-disbursement follow-ups that students' emergent needs were not always fully addressed and that there were often multiple urgent needs beyond the initial request for SEAG funds. In response, colleges have revised their centralized application system to encompass all SEAG funding categories, encouraging students to disclose various emergent needs. This infrastructure alleviates the burden on students, reducing the need to submit multiple applications for different funding sources and to repeatedly share their personal stories.

Conclusion

Six years after the inception of the Student Emergency Assistance Grant, the data for fiscal year 2025 highlights a continued urgency for students in our community and technical colleges. During fiscal year 2025, colleges received student emergency assistance requests that far exceeded available resources. They were able to assist 5,002 students out of a total of 13,136 requests, representing an increase of 17 students compared to the previous year.

Colleges continue to make adjustments to their operations based on valuable student feedback to improve the processing time and disbursement of SEAG funds. Quarterly community of practice with SEAG programs also provide guidance and best practices to improve SEAG operations. Overall, the community and technical college system successfully administered SEAG funds for fiscal year 2025 and connected students with additional resources. Additional programs have been introduced to address gaps in basic needs funding, such as the Basic Needs Navigator position at campuses, providing a single point of contact for students to access various resources, including public benefits. The SEAG program remains a valuable tool in addition to other state, federal, and local funding sources for colleges as they address student needs locally.

"I love that this option is available for students. Thank you so much for all the support! Everyone who assisted me throughout the process was incredibly helpful and kind. They even helped me complete my SNAP benefits application, which was a huge relief. The advice and resources provided have been amazing. I'm finally not stressed about bills, which allows me to focus more on studying and learning." - Student

College data show the requests for emergency assistance are far greater than the available SEAG funding can support. Throughout the 2024-25 academic year, colleges worked diligently to address students' emergency financial needs but were only able to fulfill 38% of the requests. The steady number of emergency funding requests and the nearly $19.8 million in unfunded requests highlight the substantial need among Washington's community and technical college students, emphasizing the importance of programs like SEAG. SEAG funding is a vital source of support for students and plays a key role in achieving Washington's goal of having 70% of adults earn a credential beyond high school.

Contact

For more information about the SEAG program and this report:

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Appendix A: FY 25 College Allocation Funding

College	Funding
Bates Technical College	$183,200.00
Bellevue College	$172,000.00
Bellingham Technical College	$172,000.00
Centralia College	$172,000.00
Clark College	$172,000.00
Clover Park Technical College	$172,000.00
Columbia Basin College	$172,000.00
Edmonds College	$183,200.00
Everett Community College	$172,000.00
Grays Harbor College	$172,000.00
Green River College	$172,000.00
Highline College	$172,000.00
Lake Washington Institute of Technology	$183,200.00
Lower Columbia College	$183,200.00
Olympic College	$172,000.00
Peninsula College	$172,000.00
Pierce College District	$344,000.00
Renton Technical College	$172,000.00
Seattle Central College	$172,000.00
North Seattle College	$183,200.00
Shoreline Community College*	$7,500.00
South Seattle College	$172,000.00
Skagit Valley College	$172,000.00
South Puget Sound Community College	$175,000.00
Spokane Community College	$172,000.00
Spokane Falls Community College*	$7,500.00
Tacoma Community College	$172,000.00
Walla Walla Community College	$154,000.00
Wenatchee Valley College*	$7,500.00
Total	$4,707,500.00

* Shoreline, Spokane Falls and Wenatchee Valley completed SEAG planning grant year during FY25.

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Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges