

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** CS/CS/CS/HB 751 Public Assistance

**SPONSOR(S):** Health & Human Services Committee; Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee; Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee; Eagle

**TIED BILLS:** **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:**

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee	9 Y, 2 N, As CS	Langston	Brazzell
2) Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee	12 Y, 1 N, As CS	Fontaine	Pridgeon
3) Health & Human Services Committee	14 Y, 4 N, As CS	Langston	Calamas

### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) Program provides cash assistance to needy families with children that meet eligibility requirements. To benefit, adults must participate in work activities unless they qualify for an exemption. The regional workforce boards support and monitor applicants' compliance with work activity requirements. The Department of Children and Families (DCF) may sanction TCA recipients who fail to meet work activity requirements by withholding cash assistance for a specified minimum time or until the participant complies, whichever is later. The sanctions are either full-family (where no members of the noncompliant recipient's family may receive TCA) or allow child-only TCA (where any children under 16 may continue to receive TCA). In Florida, TCA and other social welfare benefits are placed on electronic benefits transfer (EBT) cards.

CS/CS/CS/HB 751 increases the penalties for the first three instances of noncompliance with the TCA work requirements to align with the food assistance program's sanctions and creates a fourth sanction. The bill:

- Increases the first sanction from 10 days to one month, and permits child-only TCA during the first month of sanction.
- Increases the second sanction from one month or until compliance, whichever is later, to three months or until compliance, whichever is later; and limits child-only TCA to the first three months of the sanction period.
- Increases the third sanction from three months or until compliance, whichever is later, to six months or until compliance, whichever is later; and limits child-only TCA to the first six months of the sanction period.
- Creates a fourth sanction of twelve months or until compliance, whichever is later, and that the individual must reapply to the program; and limits child-only TCA to the first twelve months of the sanction period.

The bill requires DCF to refer sanctioned participants to appropriate free and low-cost community services, including food banks. Additionally, the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), with DCF and CareerSource Florida, must work with the participant to develop strategies on how to overcome barriers to compliance with the TCA work requirements that the recipient faces through the participant's individual responsibility plan (IRP). The bill requires the IRP to be developed jointly by the participant and the participant's case manager pursuant to an initial assessment. It also specifies the contents of the IRP and additional information that must be provided to the participant.

The bill also requires DEO to develop rules for how RWBs implement sanctions for failure to comply with work requirements. DEO must report on participation statistics, including sanction rates and employment outcomes for mandatory workers in SNAP and TCA, as a part of the annual report it submits to the Governor, the House of Representatives, and the Senate.

Currently, DCF does not charge a fee for replacement EBT cards, although federal regulations allow such fees under certain conditions. The bill requires EBT cardholders to pay a fee for the fifth and every subsequent EBT card requested within a 12-month span. The bill allows DCF to deduct the fee from the cardholder's benefits and provides for a waiver of the fee upon a showing of good cause. The bill prohibits the use of EBT cards at medical marijuana treatment centers; cigar stores and stands, pipe stores, smoke shops and tobacco shops; and body piercing, branding or tattooing establishments.

Additionally, the bill requires the Agency for Health Care Administration to seek federal approval to require Medicaid enrollees to meet work requirements, consistent with those required under TCA, as a condition of Medicaid eligibility and enrollment

The bill has a recurring, positive fiscal impact of \$4,124,792 and a nonrecurring, negative fiscal impact of \$952,360 on DCF. The bill provides a nonrecurring appropriation of \$952,360 to DCF to modify the existing public benefits disbursement system to accommodate these changes. *See Fiscal Analysis & Economic Impact Statement.*

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

**This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.**

**STORAGE NAME:** h0751f.HHS

**DATE:** 3/1/2018

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### **Background**

##### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Under the federal welfare reform legislation of 1996, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program replaced the welfare programs known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program, and the Emergency Assistance program. The law ended federal entitlement to assistance and instead created TANF as a block grant that provides states, territories, and tribes federal funds each year. These funds cover benefits, administrative expenses, and services targeted to needy families. TANF became effective July 1, 1997, and was reauthorized in 2006 by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. States receive block grants to operate their individual programs and to accomplish the goals of the TANF program.

##### Florida's Temporary Cash Assistance Program

The Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) Program, administered by the Department of Children and Families (DCF), provides cash assistance to families with children under the age of 18 or under age 19<sup>1</sup> if full time secondary school students, that meet the technical, income, and asset requirements. The purpose of the TCA Program is to help families become self-supporting while allowing children to remain in their own homes. In October 2017, 11,757 adults and 65,133 children received TCA.<sup>2</sup>

##### *Full-Family and Child-Only TCA*

Florida law specifies two categories of families who are eligible for TCA: those families that are work-eligible and may receive TCA for the full-family, and those families who are eligible to receive child-only TCA. Within the full-family cases, the parent or parents are required to comply with work requirements to receive TCA for the parent(s) and child(ren). Additionally, there are two types of child-only TCA:

- Where the child has not been adjudicated dependent, but is living with a relative,<sup>3</sup> or still resides with his or her custodial parent, but that parent is not eligible to receive TCA;<sup>4</sup> and
- The Relative Caregiver Program, where the child has been adjudicated dependent and has been placed with relatives by the court. These relatives are eligible for a payment that is higher than the typical child-only TCA.

The majority of cash assistance benefits are child-only, through the relative caregiver program, or to work-eligible cases where the adult is ineligible due to sanction for failure to meet TCA work requirements. In October 2017, 35,753 of the 47,013 families receiving TCA were child-only cases; many of these families are not subject to work requirements.<sup>5</sup> In October 2017, there were 11,260 families receiving TCA through full-family cases containing an adult, 380 of which were two-parent families; these families are subject to work requirements.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Parents, children and minor siblings who live together must apply together. Additionally, pregnant women may also receive TCA, either in the third trimester of pregnancy if unable to work, or in the 9th month of pregnancy.

<sup>2</sup> Department of Children and Families, Monthly Flash Report Caseload Data: October 2017, <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/reports/flash2005.xlsx> (last visited January 11, 2018).

<sup>3</sup> Grandparents or other relatives receiving child-only payments are not subject to the TANF work requirement or the TANF time limit.

<sup>4</sup> Child-only families also include situations where a parent is receiving federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments, situations where the parent is not a U.S. citizen and is ineligible for TCA due to their immigration status, and situations where the parent has been sanctioned for noncompliance with work requirements.

<sup>5</sup> *Supra*, note 2.

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*

## *Administration*

Various state agencies and entities work together through a series of contracts or memorandums of understanding to administer the TCA Program. DCF is the recipient of the federal TANF block grant. DCF monitors eligibility and disperses benefits. CareerSource Florida, Inc., the state's workforce policy and investment board, has planning and oversight responsibilities for all workforce-related programs. The Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) implements the policy created by CareerSource.<sup>7</sup> DEO submits financial and performance reports ensuring compliance with federal and state measures and provides training and technical assistance to Regional Workforce Boards (RWBs). RWBs provide a coordinated and comprehensive delivery of local workforce services. The RWBs focus on strategic planning, policy development and oversight of the local workforce investment system within their respective areas, and contracting with one-stop career centers. The contracts with the RWBs are performance- and incentive- based.

## *Eligibility Determination*

An applicant must meet all eligibility requirements to receive TCA benefits. In order to be eligible, an applicant's gross family income must be 185 percent or less of the federal poverty level<sup>8</sup> and may not have more than \$2,000 of counted liquid and nonliquid resources.<sup>9</sup> DCF processes the initial application for TANF. The applicant may submit his or her application in person, online or through the mail. DCF then determines an applicant's eligibility. To be eligible for full-family TCA, applicants must participate in work activities unless they qualify for an exemption.

Exemptions from the work requirement are available for:

- An individual who receives benefits under the Supplemental Security Income program or the Social Security Disability Insurance program.
- An adult who is not defined as a work-eligible individual under federal law.
- A single parent of a child less than 3 months of age, except that the parent may be required to attend parenting classes or other activities to better prepare for raising a child.
- An individual who is exempt from the time period pursuant to s. 414.105, F.S.

If no exemptions from work requirements apply, DCF refers the applicant to DEO.<sup>10</sup> Upon referral, the participant must complete an in-take application and undergo assessment by RWB staff which includes:

- Identifying barriers to employment.
- Identifying the participant's skills that will translate into employment and training opportunities.
- Reviewing the participant's work history
- Identifying whether a participant needs alternative requirements due to domestic violence, substance abuse, medical problems, mental health issues, hidden disabilities, learning disabilities or other problems which prevent the participant from engaging in full-time employment or activities.

Once the assessment is complete, the staff member and participant create an individual responsibility plan (IRP). The IRP includes:

- The participant's employment goal;
- The participant's assigned activities;

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<sup>7</sup> S. 445.007(13), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> S. 414.085(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Licensed vehicles with a combined value of \$8,500 are excluded. S. 414.075, F.S.

<sup>10</sup> This is an electronic referral through a system interface between DCF's computer system and DEO's computer system. Once the referral has been entered into the DEO system, the information may be accessed by any of the RWBs or One-Stop Career Centers.

- Services provided through program partners, community agencies and the workforce system;
- The weekly number of hours the participant is expected to complete; and
- Completion dates and deadlines for particular activities.

DCF does not disburse any benefits to the participant until DEO or the RWB confirms that the participant has registered and attended orientation.

### TCA Income Limit and Maximum Benefit<sup>11</sup>

Household Size	Maximum Monthly Income (185% FPL)	Maximum Monthly Benefit, If Shelter Obligation > \$50	Maximum Monthly Benefit, If Shelter Obligation ≤ \$50	Maximum Monthly Benefit, If No Shelter Obligation
1	\$1860	\$180	\$153	\$95
2	\$2504	\$241	\$205	\$158
4	\$3793	\$364	\$309	\$254

#### *Work Requirement*

Individuals receiving TCA who are not otherwise exempt from work activity requirements must participate in work activities for the maximum number of hours allowable under federal law.<sup>12</sup> The number of required work or activities hours is determined by calculating the value of the cash benefits and then dividing that number by the hourly minimum wage amount.

Federal law requires individuals to participate in work activities for at least:

- 20 hours per week, or attend a secondary school or the equivalent or participate in education directly related to employment if under the age of 20 and married or single head-of-household.
- 20 hours per week for single parents with a child under the age of six.
- 30 hours per week for all other single parents.
- 35 hours per week, combined, for two-parent families not receiving subsidized child care.
- 55 hours per week, combined, for two-parent families receiving subsidized child care.

Pursuant to federal rule<sup>13</sup> and state law,<sup>14</sup> the following activities may be used individually or in combination to satisfy the work requirements for a participant in the TCA program:

- Unsubsidized employment.
- Subsidized private sector employment.
- Subsidized public sector employment.
- On-the-job training.
- Community service programs.
- Work experience.
- Job search and job readiness assistance.
- Vocational educational training.
- Job skills training directly related to employment.
- Education directly related to employment.
- Attendance at school or course of study for graduate equivalency diploma.
- Providing child care services.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Email from Lindsey Zander, Deputy Legislative Affairs Director, Department of Children and Families, RE: HB 751 Question (Jan. 12, 2018) (on file with Children, Families, and Seniors Subcommittee staff).

<sup>12</sup> S. 445.024(2), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> 45 C.F.R. § 261.30

<sup>14</sup> S. 445.024, F.S.

<sup>15</sup> S. 445.024(1)(a)-(l), F.S.

RWBs currently have discretion to assign an applicant to a work activity, including job search, before receiving TCA. Some RWBs already require applicants to complete an initial job search as part of the application process.<sup>16</sup> Currently, Florida's TANF Work Verification Plan<sup>17</sup> requires participants to record each on-site job contact and a representative of the employer or RWB provider staff to certify the validity of the log by signing each entry. If the applicant conducts a job search by phone or internet, the activity must be recorded on a job search report form and include detailed, specific information to allow follow-up and verification by the RWB provider staff.<sup>18</sup>

The federal Administration for Children and Families requires states to meet work participation rates for the TCA program; the required rates vary by family type and state.<sup>19</sup> Florida must meet federal work participation rates for two categories of TCA families: (1) all families, meaning all cash assistance families with any work-eligible recipient(s) and (2) two-parent families with a work-eligible individual.<sup>20</sup> Nationally, the target participation rates are 50% of all families and 90% of two-parent families; these rates are adjusted based on caseload reduction credits, earned by reducing TCA caseloads and spending state funds in excess of required levels.<sup>21</sup> States that do not meet their required rates may be penalized; for at least the past three federal fiscal years, Florida has exceeded its required work participation rates.<sup>22</sup>

### *Employment Outcomes for TCA Recipients*

CareerSource Florida does not track or document employment outcomes for the TCA recipients subject to mandatory work requirements that are served by its RWBs.<sup>23</sup> However, based on data from the Florida Department of Education (DOE) and federal reports, it appears that very few TCA recipients exit the program because of self-sufficiency.

Annual outcome reports published by DOE's Florida Education and Training Placement Information Program (FETPIP) indicate that, of those who received TCA in 2013-14, only 14% found employment, and the majority of those employed earned below minimum wage.<sup>24</sup> Of those who were employed, 86% continued to receive either SNAP or TCA benefits.<sup>25</sup> Additionally, federal TANF data shows that, in 2015, only 12.3% of cases in Florida were closed because TCA recipients gained employment that moved them out of the program; this was below the national average of 16.9 percent.<sup>26</sup> More participants exited the program due to sanctions for failure to meet work requirements than through employment.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Department of Children and Families, Agency Analysis of 2016 House Bill 563 (Nov. 20, 2015)(on file with Children, Families, and Seniors Subcommittee staff).

<sup>17</sup> DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM OFFICE, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families State Plan Renewal October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2017*, Nov. 14, 2014, available at [www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/docs/TANF-Plan.pdf](http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/docs/TANF-Plan.pdf) (last visited January 10, 2018).

<sup>18</sup> *Supra*, note 16 at 2.

<sup>19</sup> OFFICE OF PROGRAM POLICY ANALYSIS & GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY, *Mandatory Work Requirements for Recipients of the Food Assistance and Cash Assistance Programs*, page 4, (Jan. 8, 2018)(on file with the Children Families and Seniors Subcommittee staff).

<sup>20</sup> *Id.* at 5.

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> *Id.* at 4. DCF and DEO also report state fiscal year cash assistance work participation rates; however, these calculated rates differ from the federally calculated rates.

<sup>23</sup> S. 445.004, F.S.

<sup>24</sup> Florida Education & Training Placement Information Program, *Annual Outcomes Report: Fall 2014 Data*, Dec. 2015, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, available at <http://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/7592/urlt/AORPublicationForWeb.pdf> (last visited December 7, 2017).

<sup>25</sup> *Id.*

<sup>26</sup> Information on reasons for TANF case closures on file with Children, Families, and Seniors Subcommittee staff.

<sup>27</sup> *Id.* 14.5% of participants' TANF cases were closed for failure to comply with work requirements. Another 42.3% were closed for failure to comply with other, non-work related, program requirements.

## *Barriers to Employment for TCA Recipients*

Poor employment outcomes for TCA recipients are in part due to barriers that make it difficult for them to obtain and keep jobs. Most TCA recipients have at least one barrier to work and many have multiple barriers, with their likelihood of employment decreasing as the number of barriers increases.<sup>28</sup> Common barriers to employment for TCA recipients include lack of a high school diploma, no or negative work experience, work-limiting health conditions, and poor mental and emotional health.<sup>29</sup> These barriers were associated with a reduction in the estimated odds that the TCA recipient with them would secure employment.<sup>30</sup>

## *Sanctions for Noncompliance*

RWBs can sanction TANF recipients who fail to comply with the work requirements by withholding cash assistance for a specified time, which lengthens with repeated lack of compliance.<sup>31</sup> Sanctions for non-compliant participants involve processes at both DEO and DCF. Because DEO administers the work programs, the RWB first becomes aware of participants' noncompliance and then notifies DCF to request a sanction; DCF then applies the sanctions.<sup>32</sup>

When a participant fails to comply with a mandatory work activity, the RWB records the non-compliance in DEO's tracking system and sends the recipient a notice of adverse action; the recipient then has 10 days to contact DEO to show good cause<sup>33</sup> for missing the requirement.<sup>34</sup> During the 10-day period, the RWB must make both oral and written attempts to contact the participant to.<sup>35</sup>

- Determine if the participant had good cause for failing to meet the work requirement;
- Refer to or provide services to the participant, if appropriate, to assist with the removal of barriers to participation;
- Counsel the participant on the consequences for failure to comply with work or alternative requirement plan activity requirements without good cause;
- Provide information transitional benefits if the participant subsequently obtained employment; and
- Make sure the participant understands that compliance with work activity<sup>36</sup> during 10-day period will avoid the imposition of a sanction.

If the recipient complies within 10 days, the RWB does not request a sanction. However, if the recipient does not show good cause to the RWB and does not comply, the RWB sends DCF a sanction request.<sup>37</sup> Once DCF receives the sanction request from the RWB, it then sends the recipient a notice

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<sup>28</sup> See, Dan Bloom, Pamela J. Loprest, and Sheila R. Zedlewski, *TANF Recipients with Barriers to Employment*, THE URBAN INSTITUTE, Aug. 2012, available at <http://www.mdrc.org/sites/default/files/TANF%20Recipients%20with%20Barriers%20to%20Employment.pdf> (last visited December 7, 2017); Amy Dworsky and Mark E. Courtney, *Barriers to Employment Among TANF Applicants and Their Consequences for Self-Sufficiency*, *Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Social Services*, Vol. 88, No. 3 (2007), available at <https://secure.ce4alliance.com/articles/101210/dworsky.pdf> (last visited December 7, 2017).

<sup>29</sup> *Id.*

<sup>30</sup> For example, the estimated odds of being employed were 71% lower for TCA recipients who had no prior work experience as compared with those who had some prior work experience; additionally, the odds of being employed were also significantly lower for TCA recipients who had no high school diploma or GED (30%), who had a physical or mental disability (33%), or whose health was fair or poor (37%). See, Dan Bloom, Pamela J. Loprest, and Sheila R. Zedlewski, *TANF Recipients with Barriers to Employment*, THE URBAN INSTITUTE, *supra*.

<sup>31</sup> *Supra* note at 11.

<sup>32</sup> *Id.*

<sup>33</sup> *Id.* DCF captures limited information regarding good-cause for noncompliance in three categories: temporary illness, household emergency, and temporary transportation unavailable.

<sup>34</sup> *Id.* at 11, see also rule 65A-4.205(3), F.A.C.

<sup>35</sup> Rule 65A-4.205(3), F.A.C.

<sup>36</sup> The RWB designee must provide the participant with another work activity within the 10-day period if it is impossible for the participant to comply with the original assigned activity.

<sup>37</sup> *Supra*, note 19 DCF only receives a request for sanction and not the reasons for the sanction. See also rule 65A-4.205(4), F.A.C.

of intent to sanction.<sup>38</sup> If the recipient does not show good cause within 10 days, the recipient is sanctioned by DCF, and DCF notifies DEO.<sup>39</sup>

Section 414.065(4), F.S., provides that noncompliance related to the following shall constitute exceptions to the penalties for noncompliance with work participation requirements:

- Unavailability of child care in certain circumstances;<sup>40</sup>
- Treatment or remediation of past effects of domestic violence;
- Medical incapacity;
- Outpatient mental health or substance abuse treatment; and
- Decision pending for Supplemental Security Income or Social Security Disability Income.

Section 414.065(4)(g), F.S., grants rulemaking authority to DCF to determine other situations that would constitute good cause for noncompliance with work participation requirements. It specifies that these situations must include caring for a disabled family member when the need for the care has been verified and alternate care is not available.<sup>41</sup> DCF adopted rules stating that other good causes for noncompliance include the temporary inability to participate due to circumstances beyond the participant's control, such as:

- A family emergency due to the inability to find suitable child care for a sick child under age 12;
- Hospitalization, medical emergency or death of an immediate family member;
- Natural disaster;
- Lack of transportation; and
- Court appearance.<sup>42</sup>

In its database, DEO classifies the reasons for sanctions for noncompliance in the following categories:<sup>43</sup>

- Failure to respond to a mandatory letter.<sup>44</sup> Typically, this is the letter recipients receive from DEO upon referral from DCF requiring them to register with DEO.
- Failure to attend a work activity.
- Failure to turn in a timesheet.
- Failure to attend training.
- Failure to turn in necessary documentation.

The consequences of sanctions are as follows:<sup>45</sup>

- First noncompliance - cash assistance is terminated for the full-family for a minimum of 10 days or until the individual complies.
- Second noncompliance - cash assistance is terminated for the full-family for one month or until the individual complies, whichever is later.

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<sup>38</sup> Id. at 11.

<sup>39</sup> Id., see also rule 65A-4.205(4), F.A.C

<sup>40</sup> Specifically, if the individual is a single parent caring for a child who has not attained 6 years of age, and the adult proves to the RWB an inability to obtain needed child care for one or more of the following reasons, as defined in the Child Care and Development Fund State Plan required by 45 C.F.R. part 98: (1) the unavailability of appropriate child care within a reasonable distance from the individual's home or worksite; (2) the unavailability or unsuitability of informal child care by a relative or under other arrangements; or (3) the unavailability of appropriate and affordable formal child care arrangements. S. 414.065(4)(a), F.S.

<sup>41</sup> S. 414.065(4)(g), F.S.,

<sup>42</sup> Rule 65A-4.205(2), F.A.C.

<sup>43</sup> *Supra*, note 19 at 19.

<sup>44</sup> Id. at 18. For work-eligible individuals with at least one sanction in FFY 2017, over half the sanctions were for failure to respond to a mandatory letter in 14 of 24 RWBs.

<sup>45</sup> S. 414.065(1), F.S.

- Third noncompliance - cash assistance is terminated for the full-family for three months or until the individual complies, whichever is later.

From November 2016 through September 2017, the number of TCA families sanctioned for noncompliance with the work requirements breaks down as follows:

- 16,444 families were sanctioned for a first instance of non-compliance; 5,311, or 32.3 percent, of those families complied with work requirements to be reinstated in the program.<sup>46</sup>
- 4,806 families were sanctioned for a second instance of non-compliance; 2,229, or 46.4 percent, of those families complied with the work requirements to be reinstated in the program. An estimated 1,346 children continued to receive benefits through child-only case.<sup>47</sup>
- 2,954 families were sanctioned for a third instance of non-compliance; 1,273, or 43.1 percent, of those families complied with the work requirements to be reinstated in the program. An estimated 767 children in these families continued to receive benefits through child only cases.<sup>48</sup>

For the second and subsequent instances of noncompliance, the TCA for the child or children in a family who are under age 16 may be continued (i.e. the case becomes a child-only case). Any such payments must be made through a protective payee, and under no circumstances may temporary cash assistance or food assistance be paid to an individual who has not complied with program requirements.<sup>49</sup>

However, if a previously sanctioned participant fully complies with work activity requirements for at least six months, the participant must be reinstated as being in full compliance with program requirements for purpose of sanctions imposed under this section.<sup>50</sup> Once the participant has been reinstated, a subsequent instance of noncompliance would be treated as the first violation.

#### *TCA Sanctions Compared to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Sanctions*

The Food Assistance Program, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly called food stamps, also contains similar sanctions for failure to comply with its Employment and Training Program. However, the SNAP sanctions have a longer duration. For the first instance of noncompliance, food assistance benefits are terminated for one month or until compliance, whichever is later; for the second instance, food assistance benefits are terminated for three months or until compliance, whichever is later; and for the third instance, food assistance benefits are terminated for six months or until compliance, whichever is longer.<sup>51</sup>

#### Electronic Benefits Transfer Card Program

Electronic benefits transfer (EBT) is an electronic system that allows a recipient to authorize transfer of their government benefits, including from the SNAP and TCA programs, to a retailer account to pay for products received.<sup>52</sup> The EBT card program is administered on the federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) within the United States Department of Agriculture and at the state level by DCF.

In Florida, benefits are deposited into a TCA or SNAP account each month; the benefits in the TCA or SNAP account are accessed using the Florida EBT Automated Community Connection to Economic

<sup>46</sup> *Supra*, note 11.

<sup>47</sup> *Id.*

<sup>48</sup> *Id.*

<sup>49</sup> S. 414.065(2), F.S.

<sup>50</sup> S. 414.065(1), F.S.

<sup>51</sup> Rule 65A-1.605(3), F.A.C.

<sup>52</sup> U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICES, *EBT: General Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Information*, <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ebt/general-electronic-benefit-transfer-ebt-information> (last visited March 24, 2017).

Self Sufficiency (ACCESS) card.<sup>53</sup> Even though the EBT card is issued in the name of an applicant, any eligible member of the household is allowed to use the EBT card.<sup>54</sup> Additionally, recipients may designate an authorized representative as a secondary cardholder who can receive an EBT card and access the food assistance account. Authorized representatives are often someone responsible for caring for the recipient. The ACCESS Florida system allows recipients to designate one authorized representative per household.

### *Prohibited Usage*

The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 required states receiving TANF to create policies and practices as necessary to prevent assistance provided under the program from being used in any EBT transaction in the following establishments:

- Any liquor store;
- Any casino, gambling casino, or gaming establishment; or
- Any retail establishment which provides adult-oriented entertainment in which performers disrobe or perform in an unclothed state for entertainment.<sup>55</sup>

In 2013, Florida enacted legislation<sup>56</sup> that prohibits EBT cards from being accepted at the following locations or for the following activities:

- The purchase of an alcoholic beverage as defined in s. 561.01, F.S., and sold pursuant to the Florida Beverage Law.
- An adult entertainment establishment, as defined in s. 847.001, F.S.;
- A pari-mutuel facility, as defined in s. 550.02, F.S.;
- A slot machine facility, as defined in s. 551.102, F.S.;
- A commercial bingo facility that operates outside the provisions of s. 849.0931, F.S.; and
- A casino, gaming facility, or Internet café, including gaming activities authorized under part II of chapter 285.<sup>57</sup>

### *EBT Card Replacement*

When a recipient loses an EBT card, he or she must call the EBT vendor's customer service telephone number to request a replacement EBT card.<sup>58</sup> The vendor then deactivates the card, and sends the household a new card.<sup>59</sup> Federal regulations allow recipients to request an unlimited number of replacement EBT cards.<sup>60</sup> While states cannot limit the number of replacement cards, frequent requests for replacement cards can be an indicator of EBT card fraud, such as trafficking, which occurs when an EBT card containing benefits is exchanged for cash. FNS and DCF consider multiple replacement cards a preliminary indicator of trafficking.

FNS aims to preserve food assistance access for vulnerable populations (e.g., mentally ill and homeless people) who are at risk of losing their cards but who are not committing fraud,<sup>61</sup> while preventing others from trafficking and replacing their EBT cards. In the interest of preventing fraud, FNS regulations require states to monitor all client requests for EBT card replacements and send a notice,

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<sup>53</sup> DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, *Welcome to EBT*, <http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/access-florida-food-medical-assistance-cash/welcome-ebt> (last visited March 24, 2017).

<sup>54</sup> 7 C.F.R. § 273.2(n)(3).

<sup>55</sup> P.L. 112-96. Section 4004.

<sup>56</sup> S. 1, chapter 2013-88, Laws of Florida.

<sup>57</sup> S. 402.82(4), F.S.

<sup>58</sup> The Florida Legislature's Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: DCF Has Mechanisms in Place to Facilitate Eligibility, Verify Participant Identity, and Monitor Benefit Use*, Dec. 3, 2015, p. 8 (research memorandum on file with Children, Families, and Seniors Subcommittee staff).

<sup>59</sup> *Id.*

<sup>60</sup> 7 C.F.R. § 276.4

<sup>61</sup> 7 C.F.R. § 274.6(b)(5)(iii).

upon the fourth request in a 12-month period, alerting the household that their account is being monitored for potential suspicious activity.<sup>62</sup>

DCF sends letters to households that request four or more cards in the previous year.<sup>63</sup> The letter informs the recipient that the card does not need to be replaced each month and that it is important to keep track of the card.<sup>64</sup> The letter also informs the recipient that this number of replacement requests is not normal and that the household's EBT behavior is being monitored.<sup>65</sup> When an individual requests yet another replacement card after receiving the letter, the DCF Office of Public Benefits Integrity referred these cases to the Department of Financial Services Division of Public Assistance Fraud (DPAF) for potential fraud investigation.<sup>66</sup> In Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16 DCF sent 9,566 letters to households that requested four or more cards in the previous 12 months.<sup>67</sup> That number increased to 28,649 letters in FY 2016-17, in part because, beginning in October 2015, DCF started sending letters to anyone who requested four or more cards, not just those who were a high risk for fraud.<sup>68</sup>

Federal regulations allow states to charge recipients for the cost to replace an excessive<sup>69</sup> number of cards. FNS allows states to charge for the cost of the EBT card after four replaced cards. Under DCF's EBT contract, the vendor reports that replacements costs \$3.50 per card.<sup>70</sup> A number of other states that charge for replacement cards. Those states charge between \$2.00 to \$5.00<sup>71</sup> per replacement card with some exceptions for good cause or financial hardship.

### Medicaid

Medicaid is a joint federal- and state-funded program that provides health care for low-income Floridians, administered by the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) under ch. 409, F.S. Federal law establishes the mandatory services to be covered in order to receive federal matching funds.

The structure of each state's Medicaid program varies and what states must pay for is largely determined by the federal government, as a condition of receiving federal funds.<sup>72</sup> Federal law sets the amount, scope, and duration of services offered in the program, among other requirements.<sup>73</sup> The federal government also sets the minimum mandatory populations to be included in every state Medicaid program and the minimum mandatory benefits to be covered in every state Medicaid program.<sup>74</sup> States can add benefits, with federal approval. Florida has added many optional benefits, including prescription drugs, adult dental services, and dialysis.<sup>75</sup>

The Florida Medicaid program covers approximately 4 million low-income individuals, including approximately 2.2 million, or 58.4%, of the children in Florida.<sup>76</sup> Medicaid is the second largest single program in the state, behind public education, representing 31 percent of the total FY 2016-2017

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<sup>62</sup> 7 C.F.R. § 274.6(b)(6); in Florida, after the EBT vendor provides a fourth replacement card to a household within a 12-month span, DCF sends a letter to the household.

<sup>63</sup> *Supra*, note 58.

<sup>64</sup> *Id.*

<sup>65</sup> *Id.*

<sup>66</sup> *Id.*

<sup>67</sup> Email from Jeffrey Ivey, Legislative Specialist, Department of Children and Families, RE: Request for Information – EBT Cards, (Feb. 13, 2018) (on file with Health and Human Services Committee Staff).

<sup>68</sup> *Id.*

<sup>69</sup> Defined by federal regulation as in excess of four cards within a 12-month span.

<sup>70</sup> *Supra*, note 58.

<sup>71</sup> By way of example, Louisiana and Maryland charge \$2.00, New Mexico charges \$2.50, and Massachusetts charges \$5.00.

<sup>72</sup> Title 42 U.S.C. §§ 1396-1396w-5; Title 42 C.F.R. Part 430-456 (§§ 430.0-456.725) (2016).

<sup>73</sup> These federal requirements create an entitlement that comes with constitutional due process protections. The entitlement means that two parts of the Medicaid cost equation – people and utilization – are largely predetermined for the states.

<sup>74</sup> These benefits include physician services, hospital services, home health services, and family planning. S. 409.905, F.S.

<sup>75</sup> S. 409.906, F.S.

<sup>76</sup> Agency for Health Care Administration, *Florida Statewide Medicaid Monthly Enrollment Report*, February 2018, available at [http://www.fdhc.state.fl.us/medicaid/Finance/data\\_analytics/enrollment\\_report/index.shtml](http://www.fdhc.state.fl.us/medicaid/Finance/data_analytics/enrollment_report/index.shtml) (last accessed February 22, 2018).

budget. Medicaid expenditures represent over 19 percent of the total state funds appropriated in FY 2016-2017. Florida's program is the 4th largest in the nation by enrollment, and the 6th largest in terms of expenditures.<sup>77</sup>

Florida Medicaid does not cover all low-income Floridians. The maximum income limits for programs are illustrated below as a percentage of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Current Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility Levels in Florida <sup>78</sup> (With Income Disregards and Modified Adjusted Gross Income)						
Children's Medicaid			CHIP (KidCare) Age 0-18	Pregnant Women	Parents Caretaker Relatives	Childless Adults (non-disabled)
Age 0-1	Age 1-5	Age 6-18				
206% FPL	140% FPL	133% FPL	210% FPL	191% FPL	29% FPL	0% FPL

Applicants for Medicaid must be United States citizens or qualified noncitizens, must be Florida residents, and must provide social security numbers for data matching. While self-attestation is permitted for a number of data elements on the application, most components are matched through the Federal Data Services Hub.<sup>79</sup> Applicants must also agree to cooperate with Child Support Enforcement during the application process.<sup>80</sup>

#### *Medicaid Waivers*

States have some flexibility in the provision of Medicaid services. Section 1915(b) of the Social Security Act provides authority for the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to waive requirements to the extent that he or she "finds it to be cost-effective and efficient and not inconsistent with the purposes of this title." Also, Section 1115 of the Social Security Act allows states to use innovative service delivery systems that improve care, increase efficiency, and reduce costs.

States may also ask the federal government to waive federal requirements to expand populations or services, or to try new ways of service delivery. For example, Florida has a Section 1115 waiver to use a comprehensive managed care delivery model for primary and acute care services, the Statewide Medicaid Managed Care (SMMC) Managed Medical Assistance (MMA) program.<sup>81</sup> In addition to the Section 1115 waiver for the MMA program, Florida also has a waiver under Sections 1915(b) and (c) of the Social Security Act to operate the SMMC Long-term Care (LTC) program.<sup>82</sup> Approximately 82% of the Medicaid population in Florida is enrolled in the MMA and LTC programs.<sup>83</sup>

#### *Medicaid Work Requirements*

Current Medicaid law does not require participation in work or work-related activities as a condition of program eligibility or enrollment in a managed care plan. However, on January 11, 2018, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) announced new policy guidance for states to test work and community engagement for non-elderly, non-pregnant adult Medicaid beneficiaries.<sup>84</sup> CMS stated it

<sup>77</sup> The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *State Health Facts, Total Medicaid Spending FY 2015 and Total Monthly Medicaid and CHIP Enrollment Nov. 2016*, available at <http://kff.org/statedata/> (last viewed April 2, 2017).

<sup>78</sup> U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Medicaid.gov, *Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility Levels*, <https://www.medicare.gov/medicaid-program-information/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-levels/index.html> (last visited February 22, 2018).

<sup>79</sup> Florida Department of Children and Families, *Family-Related Medicaid Programs Fact Sheet*, p. 3 (April 2016), <http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/access/docs/Family-RelatedMedicaidFactSheet.pdf> (last visited February 22, 2018).

<sup>80</sup> Id.

<sup>81</sup> S. 409.964, F.S.

<sup>82</sup> Id.

<sup>83</sup> Supra, FN 76.

<sup>84</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, letter to State Medicaid Directors, RE: Opportunities to Promote Work and Community Engagement Among Medicaid Beneficiaries, Jan. 11, 2018, available at <https://www.medicare.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/smd18002.pdf> (last visited February 22, 2018).

would support state efforts to test programs that make participation in work or other community engagement a requirement for continued Medicaid eligibility or coverage for certain adult Medicaid beneficiaries in demonstration projects authorized under section 1115 waivers.<sup>85</sup> Such programs may be designed to help individuals and families rise out of poverty and attain independence, in furtherance of Medicaid program objectives.<sup>86</sup>

CMS identified health benefits of community engagement, including work and work promotion, for Medicaid beneficiaries, noting that a review of existing studies found strong evidence that unemployment is generally harmful to health and may result in higher mortality, poorer general health, poorer mental health, and higher medical consultation and hospital admission rates.<sup>87</sup> CMS supports state efforts to enable eligible individuals to gain and maintain employment.<sup>88</sup> As a result, in the January 2018 letter, CMS shifted from prior policy and committed to support state demonstrations that require eligible adult beneficiaries to engage in work or community engagement activities to determine whether those requirements assist beneficiaries in obtaining sustainable employment or other productive community engagement and whether sustained employment or other productive community engagement leads to improved health outcomes.<sup>89</sup> CMS suggested that states align with other programs that require nonexempt recipients to meet work requirements, such as TANF or SNAP.<sup>90</sup>

CMS requires states to limit the applicability of such work or community engagement and exempt those beneficiaries who are pregnant, elderly, disabled, medically frail, have acute medical conditions, or are receiving substance abuse treatment.<sup>91</sup>

CMS has approved a work requirement waiver in Kentucky<sup>92</sup> and Indiana,<sup>93</sup> and eight other states have submitted similar waiver amendments.<sup>94</sup>

Florida does not currently impose work requirements as a condition of Medicaid enrollment or eligibility for any subset of Medicaid beneficiaries. However, some Medicaid beneficiaries are already subject to work requirements as a condition of their receipt of TCA. As of January 31, 2018, there were 8,366 non-disabled adult Medicaid beneficiaries receiving TCA and subject to the TCA work requirements.<sup>95</sup>

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<sup>85</sup> Id.

<sup>86</sup> Id.

<sup>87</sup> Id. at p. 2.

<sup>88</sup> Id.

<sup>89</sup> Id. at p. 3.

<sup>90</sup> Id. at p. 4.

<sup>91</sup> Id. at pp. 5-6.

<sup>92</sup> Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, letter to Adam Meier, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Matthew Bevin, Kentucky, RE: Approval of Kentucky's section 1115 Demonstration Project, "Kentucky Helping to Engage and Achieve Long Term Health (KY HEALTH) (Project Number 11-W-0030614 and 21-W-00067/4), Jan. 12, 2018, available at <https://yarmuth.house.gov/uploads/1115.pdf> (last visited February 22, 2018).

<sup>93</sup> Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, letter to Allison Taylor, Medicaid Director, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, RE: Approval of Indiana's section 1115 Demonstration Project, "Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP)" (Project Number 11-W-00296/5), Feb. 1, 2018, available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Waivers/1115/downloads/in/Healthy-Indiana-Plan-2/in-healthy-indiana-plan-support-20-ca.pdf> (last visited February 22, 2018).

<sup>94</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation, *Pending Section 1115 Medicaid Waivers, as of February 21, 2018*, <http://files.kff.org/attachment/Which-States-Have-Approved-and-Pending-Section-1115-Medicaid-Waivers-Pending> (last visited February 22, 2018).

<sup>95</sup> Email from Lindsey Sander, Deputy Legislative Affairs Director, Department of Children and Families, RE: *Medicaid Work Requirement Q – HB 751*, Feb. 27, 2018 (on file with the Health and Human Services Committee staff).

## Effect of the Bill

### Temporary Cash Assistance

#### *Sanctions for Noncompliance*

CS/CS/CS/HB 751 increases the sanctions for TCA recipients subject to work requirements for the first three instances of noncompliance and creates a sanction for the fourth instance of noncompliance. The bill amends s. 414.065(1) and (2), F.S., to:

- Increase the first sanction from 10 days to one month or until compliance, whichever is later; and provides that child-only TCA is exempt from the first month of this sanction.
- Increase the second sanction from one month or until compliance, whichever is later, to three months or until compliance, whichever is later; and provides that child-only TCA, for minor children<sup>96</sup> in the family, is only available for the first three months of the sanction period even if the participant takes longer to comply.
- Increase the third sanction from three months or until compliance, whichever is later, to six months or until compliance, whichever is later; and provides that child-only TCA, for minor children in the family, is only available for the first six months of the sanction period even if the participant takes longer to comply.
- Create a fourth sanction of twelve months or until compliance, whichever is later, and that the individual must reapply to the program to resume receiving benefits; and provides that child-only TCA, for minor children in the family, is only available for the first twelve months of the sanction period even if the participant takes longer to comply.

Because the bill limits the period when a family can receive child-only TCA following noncompliance, it may provide an additional incentive for noncompliant households to comply with work activities once they have served the minimum penalty period.<sup>97</sup>

The bill aligns the sanctions for the first through third occurrences of noncompliance with TCA work requirements with the sanctions for noncompliance with the SNAP program's Employment and Training Program.

The bill also requires DEO to adopt rules that establish uniform standards for compliance with work activity requirements and submitting requests for sanctions for noncompliance with work requirements for TCA and SNAP pursuant to DCF. DEO must also ensure that RWBs implement sanctions for noncompliance with work activity requirements uniformly.

Additionally, when a participant is sanctioned, the bill requires DCF to refer that person to appropriate free and low-cost community services, including food banks. Additionally, the bill clarifies that participants may comply with the work activity requirements before the end of the minimum penalty period.

#### *Work Plan*

The bill requires that, prior to receipt of TCA, DEO, DCF, or CareerSource must inform the participant, in plain language, and have the participant agree to, in writing:

- What is expected of the applicant to continue to receive benefits;

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<sup>96</sup> For purposes of TCA "minor child" means a child under 18 years of age, or under 19 years of age if the child is a full-time student in a secondary school or at the equivalent level of career training, and does not include anyone who is married or divorced. S. 414.0252(8), F.S.

<sup>97</sup> Department of Children and Families, Agency Analysis of 2018 House Bill 751, p. 7 (Nov. 30, 2017)(on file with Children, Families, and Seniors Subcommittee staff).

- Under what circumstances the applicant would be sanctioned and what constitutes good cause for noncompliance; and
- Potential penalties for noncompliance with work requirements, including how long benefits would not be available to the applicant.

The bill also requires that, prior to receipt of TCA, DEO, DCF, or CareerSource must work with the participant to develop strategies on how to overcome barriers to compliance with the TCA work requirements that the recipient faces through the IRP. The bill specifies that the IRP must be developed jointly by the participant and the participant's case manager pursuant to an initial assessment of, at a minimum, the participant's skills, prior work experience, employability, and barriers to employment. The IRP must:

- Seek to move the participant towards self-sufficiency
- Establish employment goals and a plan to move the participant into unsubsidized employment.
- Place the participant into highest level of employment he or she is capable of, increasing over time the participant's responsibilities and amount of work.
- Clearly state in sufficient detail the participant's obligations; activity requirements; and any services the local workforce development board will provide to enable the participant to satisfy his or her obligations and activity requirements, including, but not limited to, child care and transportation, where available.
- Be specific, sufficient, feasible, and sustainable in response to the realities of any barriers to compliance with work activity requirements that the participant faces, including but not limited to, substance abuse, mental illness, physical or mental disability, domestic violence, a criminal record affecting employment, significant job-skill or soft-skill deficiencies, and lack of child care, stable housing or transportation.

#### *Reporting Requirements*

The bill requires DEO to collect and report on participation statistics and employment outcomes for mandatory workers in SNAP and TCA as a part of the annual report it submits to the Governor, the House of Representatives, and the Senate. For the mandatory work participants in TCA and SNAP served by RWBs in the prior fiscal year, the report must cover:

- The number of participants referred by DCF who received workforce services; the total time participants received services and, if available, the length of any gaps in services as a result of sanction or program ineligibility; and the number who were referred but did not receive workforce services, with an explanation for why services were not received, if applicable.
- Activities participated in and whether such activities satisfied the work requirements for participants' receipt of TCA or SNAP.
- Participants' barriers to employment identified by the case managers in individual responsibility plans; the services offered to address such barriers; and whether participants availed themselves of such services, with an explanation of why participants did not avail themselves, if applicable.
- A description and summary of information included in the FETPIP report, including but not limited to the number and percentage of participants securing employment; job sector in which employment was secured and whether full-time or part-time; whether the employment was above minimum wage; whether the participant continued to receive temporary cash assistance or food assistance after securing employment or exited programs due to employment; and any other employment outcomes.
- Number and percentage of participants sanctioned for noncompliance with work requirements; the action or inaction giving rise to the noncompliance; whether the participant identified barriers related to noncompliance; and services offered to prevent future noncompliance.

Additionally, the bill requires the DEO to report on the effectiveness of its communication with participants, options for improving such communication, and any costs associated with such improvements; and the degree to which additional manual registration processes are used by local workforce development boards, a description of such processes, the impact of such processes on sanction rates for noncompliance with work activities, and the benefits and disadvantages of such processes in the first report, which is due December 1, 2018.

## EBT Cards

### *Prohibited Usage*

The bill expands the locations where EBT cards may not be used to include:

- Medical marijuana treatment centers;
- Cigar stores and stands, pipe stores, smoke shops and tobacco shops; and
- Business establishments primarily engaged in the practice of body piercing, branding or tattooing.

### *Replacement Fee*

The bill requires EBT cardholders to pay a fee for the fifth and all subsequent EBT replacement cards requested within a 12-month span. DCF currently sends a letter with the fourth replacement card informing the cardholder that his or her case is being monitored for potential trafficking activity. By charging the fee beginning with the fifth card, DCF may inform the cardholder in the letter that it sends with the fourth replacement card about replacement fees for subsequent new cards.

The bill allows DCF to deduct the fee from the cardholder's benefits and provides for a waiver of the fee upon a showing of good cause, such as that the card malfunctioned or the fee would cause extreme financial hardship.

## Medicaid Work Requirements

The bill requires AHCA to request approval from the federal government to impose work requirements as condition of eligibility for Medicaid and enrollment in an MMA plan.<sup>98</sup> The bill requires the work requirements and the Medicaid recipients subject to them to be consistent with those in the TANF TCA program. Medicaid recipients who are also TCA beneficiaries are already subject to the TCA work requirements, as such, these recipients will not have any new obligations.

Assuming the federal government approves work requirements for Medicaid recipients consistent with those applicable to TCA, the work requirements would apply to able-bodied adults with children, and able-bodied adults without children ages 19-20, who meet the current income eligibility requirements. An estimated 385,945 Medicaid recipients would be subject to the work requirement.<sup>99</sup> These requirements would not apply to children or:

- An individual who receives SSI or SSDI benefits;
- An adult who is not defined as a work-eligible individual under federal law;<sup>100</sup>

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<sup>98</sup> Work requirements would not apply to not LTC enrollees.

<sup>99</sup> Email from Orlando Prior, Legislative Affairs Director, Agency for Health Care Administration, *RE: Medicaid Work Requirements*, Jan. 17, 2018 (on file with the Health and Human Services Committee staff).

<sup>100</sup> 45 CFR 261.2(n):

(1) Work-eligible individual means an adult (or minor child head-of-household) receiving assistance under TANF or a separate State program or a non-recipient parent living with a child receiving such assistance unless the parent is: (i) a minor parent and not the head-of-household; (ii) a non-citizen who is ineligible to receive assistance due to his or her immigration status; or (iii) at State option on a case-by-case basis, a recipient of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits or Aid to the Aged, Blind or Disabled in the Territories.

- A single parent of a child under 3 months, except that the parent may be required to attend parenting classes or other activities to better prepare for the responsibilities of raising a child; or
- An individual who is exempt from the time period pursuant to s. 414.105.<sup>101</sup>

If approved by CMS and by the Legislature, Medicaid enrollees must submit proof to DCF of work activities for no more than 40 hours per week, consistent with federal TCA requirements. Assuming the federal government approves work activities consistent with those applicable to TCA, work activities may be in the following categories:

- Unsubsidized employment;
- Subsidized private sector or public sector employment;
- On-the-job training;
- Community service programs;
- Work experience;
- Job search and job readiness assistance;
- Vocational educational training;
- Job skills training directly related to employment;
- Education directly related to employment;
- Satisfactory attendance at a secondary school or in a course of study leading to a high school equivalency diploma; or
- Providing child care services.<sup>102</sup>

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

#### B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

**Section 1:** Amends s. 414.069, F.S., relating to noncompliance with work requirements.

**Section 2:** Amends s. 445.024, F.S., relating to work requirements.

**Section 3:** Amends s. 402.82, F.S., relating to electronic benefits transfer program.

**Section 4:** Amends s. 409.972, F.S., relating to mandatory and voluntary enrollment.

**Section 5:** Provides an appropriation.

**Section 6:** Provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

#### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

##### 1. Revenues:

None.

##### 2. Expenditures:

The bill increases the length of time during which TCA recipients are ineligible for benefits when not meeting the program's work requirements. The bill expands three existing penalty periods and

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(2) The term also excludes: (i) a parent providing care for a disabled family member living in the home, provided that there is medical documentation to support the need for the parent to remain in the home to care for the disabled family member; (ii) at State option on a case-by-case basis, a parent who is a recipient of Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits; and (iii) an individual in a family receiving MOE-funded assistance under an approved Tribal TANF program, unless the State includes the Tribal family in calculating work participation rates, as permitted under §261.25.

<sup>101</sup> S. 414.105, F.S., provides hardship exemptions for individuals who have diligently participated in activities but have an inability to obtain employment or extraordinary barriers to employment, victims of domestic violence, individuals subject to a time limitation under the Family Transition Act of 1993, individuals who receive SSI or SSDI, and individuals who are totally responsible for the care of a disabled family member.

<sup>102</sup> S. 445.024(1), F.S.

creates a new fourth period. It is expected these provisions to decrease recurring state expenditures for TCA in the amount of \$4,124,792.<sup>103</sup>

In addition to the enhanced penalties, the bill imposes a fee for a fifth, and subsequent, replacement EBT card(s) within a 12-month period and provides such fee may be deducted from the participant's TCA benefits. The total, annual amount of such fees is estimated to be \$188,840 and will result in state savings since it will be deducted from the cash assistance recipient's benefits. One-time programming modifications to DCF's public benefits disbursement system are expected to cost \$952,360.<sup>104</sup> The bill includes an appropriation of this amount to incorporate these system changes.

Additionally, DCF may incur indeterminate costs to implement the conciliation period for the SNAP program and to receive the reason DEO requested a TCA or SNAP participant be sanctioned for noncompliance with work requirements.<sup>105</sup>

DCF may also have significant, indeterminate, negative fiscal impact related to the bill's imposition of work requirements on Medicaid recipients: DCF, as part of its eligibility functions, would refer Medicaid recipients to work programs, track work participation, and take action for recipient failure to comply. However, implementation of these programs is conditioned on federal approval. Implementation may require additional budget authority for DCF for information technology improvements and eligibility workload, in a future legislative approval of the terms of any successful negotiation with the federal government.

#### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

#### C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

DCF may charge the costs of replacement cards against an EBT cardholder's benefits. The cardholder's benefits will be reduced by the cost to replace his or her EBT card. Assuming a replacement cost of \$5.00 per card, the estimated card replacement fees recouped could approach \$188,840 based on replacing 37,768 cards.<sup>106</sup> Fee collections could diminish as the new process affects customer behaviors.<sup>107</sup>

Conditioned on federal approval, Medicaid enrollees will be required to maintain work activities and pay monthly premiums (unless exempt) to maintain eligibility for Medicaid. An indeterminate number of enrollees may be disenrolled and prohibited from reenrolling in the program for 12 months for failing to meet these requirements. Disenrollments may lead to an increase in charity care or uncompensated care provided by hospitals.

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<sup>103</sup> Initially, DCF expected these provisions to decrease recurring state expenditures for TCA in the amount of \$4,428,430. *Supra*, note 97 at p. 6. However, because the bill, as amended allows for additional minor children to receive child-only TCA, DCF estimates that the savings will be reduced by \$303,638. Email from Lindsey Zander, Deputy Director of Legislative Affairs, Department of Children and Families, *RE: Request for Feedback HB 751*, Feb. 9, 2018 (on file with Health and Human Services Committee staff).

<sup>104</sup> *Supra*, note 97 at p. 6.

<sup>105</sup> Email from Jeff Ivey, Legislative Specialist, Department of Children and Families, *Amendment to HB 751 Comments*, Feb. 22, 2018 (on file with Health and Human Services Committee staff).

<sup>106</sup> *Id.*

<sup>107</sup> *Id.*

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

**III. COMMENTS**

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

On January 17, 2018, the Children, Families, and Seniors Subcommittee adopted an amendment that corrected a conflict between provisions of the bill to clarify that TCA may be continued though a protective payee for children under age 16 whose caregiver has been sanctioned for a first instance of noncompliance. The bill was reported favorably as a committee substitute.

On January 30, 2018, the Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee adopted an amendment that provided an appropriation of \$952,360 to DCF to make technology system modifications necessary to implement the provisions of the bill. The bill was reported favorably as a committee substitute. The analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as passed by the Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee.

On February 21, 2018, the Health and Human Services Committee adopted an amendment that:

- Allowed 16-, 17-, and certain 18-year olds to receive child-only TCA during the initial sanction period.
- Required DCF to give SNAP recipients who fail to comply with work requirements a grace period to come into compliance before they are sanctioned.
- Required the DEO to inform TCA and SNAP recipients what constitutes good cause for failure to comply with work requirements.
- Established criteria for individual responsibility plans for TCA and SNAP recipients subject to work requirements, consistent with federal requirements, and requires the plans to be specific, sufficient, feasible, and sustainable by taking into account recipients barriers to compliance.
- Required DEO to establish uniform standards for local workforce boards to follow when requesting DCF to sanction a TCA or SNAP recipient for failure to comply with work requirements.
- Required DEO to submit an annual report that presents information on TCA and SNAP recipients who are subject work requirements, including workforce services received, work activities participated in, barriers to employment identified, employment outcomes, and sanctions for noncompliance with work requirements.
- Required AHCA to seek federal approval to require Medicaid enrollees to meet work requirements, consistent with those required under TCA, as a condition of Medicaid eligibility and enrollment.
- Revised a reference to dispensing organizations centers to reflect current terminology.

The bill was reported favorably as a committee substitute. The analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as passed by the Health and Human Services Committee.