

**LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD**  
**Austin, Texas**

**FISCAL NOTE, 86TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION**

**March 22, 2019**

**TO:** Honorable James B. Frank, Chair, House Committee on Human Services

**FROM:** John McGeady, Assistant Director    Sarah Keyton, Assistant Director  
Legislative Budget Board

**IN RE: HB1483** by Frank (Relating to a pilot program for assisting certain recipients of public benefits to gain permanent self-sufficiency.), **Committee Report 1st House, Substituted**

**Estimated Two-year Net Impact to General Revenue Related Funds** for HB1483, Committee Report 1st House, Substituted: a negative impact of (\$203,977) through the biennium ending August 31, 2021.

The bill would make no appropriation but could provide the legal basis for an appropriation of funds to implement the provisions of the bill.

**General Revenue-Related Funds, Five-Year Impact:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Probable Net Positive/(Negative) Impact to General Revenue Related Funds</b>
2020	\$0
2021	(\$203,977)
2022	(\$354,314)
2023	(\$378,488)
2024	(\$378,488)

**All Funds, Five-Year Impact:**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Probable (Cost) from General Revenue Fund 1</b>
2020	\$0
2021	(\$203,977)
2022	(\$354,314)
2023	(\$378,488)
2024	(\$378,488)

**Fiscal Analysis**

The bill would require the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), with the assistance of certain other entities including the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) and local workforce

development boards, to develop and implement a pilot program to assist certain eligible participants with gaining self-sufficiency. The pilot would test extending Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance payments and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits by waiving the application of income and asset limit eligibility requirements and time limits for financial assistance benefits for at least 24 months, but not to exceed 60 months, and reduce the benefits using a slow-reduction scale, as well as provide one-third of participating families with extended workforce services. Upon conclusion of the program, but not later than 48 months following the date the last participating family is enrolled in the program, the bill would require HHSC to report to the legislature on the results of the program.

The bill would go into effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house. Otherwise, the bill would go into effect September 1, 2019.

## **Methodology**

It is assumed that HHSC and TWC can absorb the one-time costs associated with implementing the bill, and that the pilot would begin providing services in January 2021 to allow 16 months, as required by the bill, to implement the program. According to HHSC, potential additional costs related to extended benefits from an increase in average monthly cash assistance or SNAP caseload as a result of waiving certain eligibility requirements are expected to be negligible.

It is assumed that the maximum allowable enrollment of 500 participants (as permitted by the bill) would enroll in the pilot initially, and that the capacity would increase by 20 percent the following year for a total of 600 participants. It is assumed that only one-third of these allowable participants would receive extended workforce services. According to TWC, local workforce development boards would need to hire additional case management staff at a ratio of 50 cases per caseworker and a cost of \$29,622 per caseworker. This would include three caseworkers for 167 participants at a cost of \$88,866 for calendar year 2021 and four caseworkers for 200 participants at a cost of \$118,488 each subsequent calendar year. Additionally, each participant would receive reimbursement for transportation at a cost of \$25 per week, or \$1,300 per year. The total cost for transportation would be \$217,100 in calendar year 2021, and \$260,000 in each subsequent calendar year. It is likely that there would be some participant attrition beginning 24 months after people enroll in the pilot program, which would reduce costs beginning in fiscal year 2023; however, no such assumptions were made in calculating costs. Calendar year costs have been adjusted to corresponding fiscal years, resulting in total estimated costs of \$0.2 million in General Revenue in fiscal year 2021 and \$0.4 million in General Revenue in each subsequent year.

If the bill became effective prior to September 1, 2019, the program may be implemented sooner resulting in additional costs.

## **Local Government Impact**

The bill would result in an increase in funding for local workforce development boards beginning in fiscal year 2021.

**Source Agencies:** 320 Texas Workforce Commission, 529 Health and Human Services Commission

**LBB Staff:** WP, AKi, SGr, CP, LR, JGa