



Councilmember Dan Kalb

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CITY OF OAKLAND

CITY HALL - ONE FRANK H. OGAWA PLAZA, 2ND FLOOR - OAKLAND - CALIFORNIA 94612

AGENDA MEMORANDUM

To: Rules & Legislation Committee
From: Council President Pro Tem Dan Kalb
Date: June 27, 2019
Subject: Resolution in Support of AB 1022 (Wicks)

Colleagues on the City Council and Members of the Public,

We respectfully urge your support for the attached Resolution, which we have submitted with the attached Fact Sheet and text of the bill, and Assembly Committee on Human Services bill analysis:

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF ASSEMBLY BILL 1022 (WICKS) THAT WOULD ESTABLISH THE CALIFORNIA ANTI-HUNGER RESPONSE AND EMPLOYMENT TRAINING (CARET) PROGRAM TO FIGHT HUNGER AND SUPPORT WORK AMONG INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE BEEN DETERMINED INELIGIBLE FOR THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP).

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive that reads "Dan Kalb".

Dan Kalb, Council President Pro Tem

THIS BILL

AB 1022 will establish the California Anti-Hunger Response and Employment Training (CARET) program to fight hunger and support work among individuals who have been determined ineligible for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

THE ISSUE

Four million Californians currently receive SNAP (CalFresh) nutrition assistance. CalFresh is the state's most effective anti-hunger program, supporting the health of our low-income communities while also creating jobs and benefitting our state's food economy.

In 1996, federal welfare reform implemented strict time limits for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs) receiving SNAP benefits. ABAWDs are CalFresh recipients ages 18 to 49 without dependent children, who are considered fit to work. Someone with ABAWD status is time limited to just three months of CalFresh within a 36-month period unless they:

1. Live in a state or county with an ABAWD waiver;
2. Work an average of 20 hours each week or participate in a qualifying employment and training program or workfare activity;
3. Are granted an individual exemption.

Due to declining unemployment rates, California lost its statewide waiver in 2018. While the majority of the state's estimated 570,000 ABAWDs currently live in areas that have waivers, San Francisco, Santa Clara, and San Mateo have already been required to reinstate ABAWD time limits. Alameda, Contra Costa, and Marin counties will lose their waivers in mid-2019. The federal administration has proposed a rule to eliminate

ABAWD waivers for all but three California counties, drastically restricting state flexibility to protect this highly vulnerable population.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports that individuals likely to be cut off by the three-month limit have average monthly income of approximately 17 percent of the federal poverty level and typically qualify for no other income support.

SOLUTION

AB 1022 will establish the CARET program to create an equivalent state-funded nutrition benefit for individuals who lose eligibility for federally-funded CalFresh due to the ABAWD time limit. It will also allow this population to continue accessing CalFresh Employment and Training programs to support work. Additionally, this bill will direct the Department of Social Services to issue guidance to maximize use of the individual waivers available in federal law.

Hunger never makes any person better able to prepare for work, secure a job, or succeed at their place of employment, and this bill provides support to individuals who would lose eligibility of CalFresh and helps ensure that these individuals are supported to persevere during hard times.

SUPPORT

- Western Center on Law and Poverty (Co-Sponsor)
- Food Bank of Contra Costa and Solano (Co-Sponsor)
- Alameda County Community Food Bank (Co-Sponsor)
- California Association of Food Banks (Co-Sponsor)

- Public Interest Law Project (Co-Sponsor)
- ~~Bay Area Legal Aid~~
- California Catholic Conference
- California Food and Farming Network
- California Food Policy Advocates
- Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations
- Indivisible East Bay
- Sacramento Food Bank and Family Services
- Second Harvest Food Bank of Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties
- St. Jerome Church
- St. Vincent De Paul Society Food Banks
- The Unity Council
- Yolo Food Bank

CONTACT

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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 25, 2019

~~AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 22, 2019~~

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 25, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019–20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1022

**Introduced by Assembly Member Wicks
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Gipson)
(Coauthor: Senator Wiener)**

February 21, 2019

An act to add Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 18946) to Part 6 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to CalFresh.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1022, as amended, Wicks. California ~~Anti-Hunger~~ *Antihunger* Response and Employment Training Act of 2019.

Existing federal law establishes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county.

Existing federal law limits a participant who is an able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) to 3 months of CalFresh benefits in a 3-year period unless that participant has met work participation requirements or is otherwise exempt. Existing federal law authorizes a waiver of that time limit upon the request of a state if it is determined that the area in which the individuals reside has an unemployment rate of over 10% or does not have a sufficient number of jobs to provide employment for the individuals. Existing state law requires the State

Department of Social Services, to the extent permitted by federal law, to annually seek a federal waiver of the time limit.

Existing law authorizes counties to participate in the CalFresh Employment and Training (CalFresh E&T) program, established by federal law, and requires a participating county to demonstrate in its CalFresh E&T plan how it is effectively using CalFresh E&T funds for each of the components that the county offers, including work experience or training and job search.

This bill would require the department to establish the California ~~Anti-Hunger~~ *Antihunger* Response and Employment Training (CARET) program to provide benefits to a person ~~for any month in which the person who~~ has been determined ineligible for CalFresh benefits, or for whom CalFresh benefits have been ~~discontinued~~, *discontinued* as a result of the ABAWD time ~~limit~~, *limit and who is ineligible for an individual waiver*, as specified. The bill would require that the ~~household person~~ receive the same amount of benefits under the CARET program that ~~it~~ *they* would have received under the CalFresh program if the ABAWD time limit did not make ~~a person in the household~~ *them* ineligible. The bill would also make a CARET program recipient eligible for CalFresh E&T program benefits, and would make a CalFresh E&T provider serving a CARET recipient eligible to draw down ~~a state-funded reimbursement in the same reimbursement for the cost of allowable E&T services that the provider would be~~ *amount that the provider would have been eligible to receive for allowable CalFresh E&T services* for a CalFresh ~~recipient~~.

~~The recipient.~~ The bill would require the issuance of CARET benefits through a state-administered and state-funded electronic benefits transfer system, as specified.

The bill would require the department to develop, in consultation with specified entities, and to issue, guidance to maximize the use of individual waivers available under federal law and guidance relating to SNAP. The bill would authorize the guidance to include redistribution of individual waivers between counties, as specified. The bill would require the guidance to be issued no later than ~~January 30~~, *April 1, 2020*, and to remain operative until the CARET program is operative.

To the extent that the bill would expand eligibility for county-administered benefits through the establishment of the CARET program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be referred to,
2 as the California ~~Anti-Hunger~~ *Antihunger* Response and
3 Employment Training Act of 2019.

4 SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

5 (a) One in eight Californians suffers from food insecurity.

6 (b) The federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
7 (SNAP), known as CalFresh in California, is the most important
8 defense against hunger, helping millions of Californians prevent
9 hunger and its long-term consequences.

10 (c) SNAP not only helps prevent hunger among low-income
11 households, as it also creates jobs and supports our food economy
12 across the state.

13 (d) The Secretary of Food and Agriculture and the Secretary of
14 California Health and Human Services sent the California
15 congressional delegation a letter asking that they prioritize policies
16 that reduce hunger, such as eliminating the able-bodied adult
17 without dependents (ABAWD) time limit, in the upcoming
18 reauthorization of SNAP through the 2018 Farm Bill.

19 (e) Instead, the 2018 Farm Bill, signed by the President of the
20 United States on December 20, 2018, included a provision that
21 will reduce the number of individual waivers available for people
22 who will lose benefits as a result of the ABAWD time limit, and
23 the Trump Administration has proposed regulations to further
24 reduce protections to low-income, out-of-work, and underemployed
25 people subject to the time limit.

26 (f) Hunger never makes any person better able to prepare for
27 work, secure a job, or succeed at their place of employment. It

1 only makes them, and our economy, weaker and less able to
2 persevere during hard times.

3 (g) In addition, cutting low-income Californians from CalFresh
4 disconnects them from CalFresh Employment and Training
5 programs, which can help them reduce barriers to unemployment
6 and gain new skills that increase their employability and likelihood
7 of their future economic success.

8 (h) California will provide funding to serve low-income,
9 out-of-work, underemployed, and job-seeking Californians who
10 are impacted by this ill-conceived federal law.

11 SEC. 3. Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 18946) is
12 added to Part 6 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code,
13 to read:

14
15 CHAPTER 10.5. CALIFORNIA ~~ANTI-HUNGER~~ *ANTIHUNGER*
16 RESPONSE AND EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAM
17

18 18946. (a) The State Department of Social Services shall
19 establish the California ~~Anti-Hunger~~ *Antihunger* Response and
20 Employment Training (CARET) program for persons described
21 in subdivision (b).

22 (b) A person ~~shall receive benefits under the CARET program~~
23 ~~for any month in which the person who~~ has been determined
24 ineligible for CalFresh benefits, or for whom CalFresh benefits
25 have been ~~discontinued~~, *discontinued* as a result of the federal
26 able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) time limit ~~if the~~
27 ~~person limit, and who~~ is ineligible for an individual ~~waiver~~, *waiver*,
28 *shall receive benefits under the CARET program.*

29 (c) ~~The household person~~ shall receive CARET benefits in the
30 same amount as the CalFresh benefits ~~it they~~ would have received
31 if the ABAWD time limit did not make ~~a person in the household~~
32 *them* ineligible.

33 (d) A CARET program recipient shall also be eligible for the
34 same CalFresh Employment and Training (CalFresh E&T) program
35 benefits described in Section 18926.5 that the recipient would have
36 been eligible for if the ABAWD time limit did not make the
37 recipient ineligible for CalFresh benefits.

38 (e) A CalFresh E&T provider serving a CARET recipient shall
39 be eligible to draw down ~~a state-funded reimbursement in the same~~
40 ~~reimbursement for the cost of allowable E&T services that the~~

1 ~~provider would be~~ *amount that the provider would have been*
2 *eligible to receive for allowable CalFresh E&T services for a*
3 *CalFresh recipient.*

4 (f) (1) Benefits issued pursuant to this chapter shall be issued
5 through a state-administered and state-funded electronic benefits
6 transfer system that is subject to the standards established in
7 Section 10072.

8 (2) The electronic benefits transfer system used to issue CARET
9 benefits may also be used to issue other state-funded food
10 assistance benefits.

11 (g) This chapter applies only if federal law and guidance prohibit
12 the state from retaining an exemption allocated pursuant to Section
13 273.24(g) of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations for use in
14 a later month.

15 SEC. 4. (a) The State Department of Social Services shall
16 issue guidance to maximize the use of individual waivers available
17 under federal law and guidance relating to the federal Supplemental
18 Nutrition Assistance Program.

19 (b) The department shall develop the guidance in consultation
20 with the Office of Systems Integration, county human services
21 agencies, public benefit recipient advocates, representatives of
22 public benefit caseworkers, and other relevant stakeholders.

23 (c) The guidance may include redistribution of individual
24 waivers between counties if necessary to maximize the use of the
25 waivers to prevent hunger among persons subject to the federal
26 able-bodied adult without dependents time limit.

27 (d) The guidance shall be issued no later than ~~January 30, April~~
28 *1, 2020*, and shall remain operative until the CARET program
29 described in Section 18946 of the Welfare and Institutions Code
30 is operative.

31 SEC. 5. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that
32 this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to
33 local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
34 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
35 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

Date of Hearing: April 23, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

Eloise Gómez Reyes, Chair

AB 1022 (Wicks) – As Amended April 22, 2019

SUBJECT: California Anti-Hunger Response and Employment Training Act of 2019

SUMMARY: Establishes the California Anti-Hunger Response and Employment Training (CARET) Act of 2019 which requires the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to provide state-funded food benefits through the CARET Program to certain eligible individuals who are deemed ineligible for CalFresh as a result of the able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) time limit, requires CDSS to issue guidance no later than January 30, 2020, and makes the provisions of this bill operative only in the event that federal law and guidance prohibits the state from retaining individual exemption allocations, as specified. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Makes Legislative findings and declarations related to hunger in California and the need to provide aid to individuals who are subject to the ABAWD time limit in response to federal efforts to reduce access to food for individuals subject to the ABAWD time limit.
- 2) Requires CDSS to establish the CARET program for certain individuals to receive benefits for any month in which they are deemed ineligible for CalFresh benefits or for whom CalFresh benefits have been discontinued, as a result of the federal ABAWD time limit and if the person is ineligible for an individual waiver.
- 3) Requires a household to receive CARET benefits in the same amount as the CalFresh benefits they would have received if the ABAWD time limit did not render an individual ineligible for CalFresh benefits.
- 4) Deems a CARET program recipient as eligible for the same CalFresh Employment and Training (CFET) benefits, as specified, for which they would have been eligible were they not deemed ineligible for CalFresh benefits due to the ABAWD time limit.
- 5) Allows a CFET provider serving a CARET recipient to receive the same reimbursement for the cost of allowable CFET services that the provider would receive for a CalFresh recipient.
- 6) Requires CARET benefits be delivered through a state-administered and state-funded electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system, subject to the standards enumerated in current law.
- 7) Allows the state-funded EBT system to be used to issue other state-funded food assistance benefits.
- 8) Makes operative the provisions of this bill only in the event that federal law and guidance prohibit the state from retaining individual exemption allocations for use in a later month, as defined in federal regulations.
- 9) Requires CDSS, in consultation with the Office of Systems Integration and relevant stakeholders, as specified, to develop and issue guidance to maximize the use of individual

waivers available under federal law and guidance related to the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

- 10) Permits the guidance to include redistribution of individual waivers between counties if necessary to maximize the use of the waivers to prevent hunger among persons subject to the ABAWD time limit.
- 11) Requires the guidance be issued no later than January 30, 2020, and remain operative until the CARET program, as defined by the provisions of this bill, is operative.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes SNAP under federal law pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1964 and establishes, in California statute, the CalFresh program to administer the provision of federal SNAP benefits to families and individuals meeting certain criteria, as specified. (7 United States Code Section 2011 *et seq.*, Welfare and Institutions Code [WIC] Section 18900 *et seq.*)
- 2) Establishes the EBT Act, and defines the EBT system as the program designed to provide benefits to those eligible to receive public assistance benefits such as CalWORKs and CalFresh. (42 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, WIC 10065 *et seq.*)
- 3) Places a number of requirements on the EBT system, including, but not limited to, requirements that the system: be designed, to the maximum extent feasible, to be compatible with EBT systems in other states; provide reasonable access to benefits to recipients who demonstrate an inability to use an EBT card because of disability, language, lack of access, or other barrier; and, have a 24-hour per day toll-free telephone hotline for the reporting of lost or stolen cards that will provide recipients, at no additional cost to the recipient, with information on how to have the card and personal identification number replaced, among others. (WIC 10072)
- 4) Establishes the SNAP time limit for an ABAWD, which states that an individual is limited to receive SNAP for up to three months within a three year period, unless the individual has met certain work participation requirements, as specified. (7 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Section 273.24)
- 5) Requires CDSS to annually, to the extent permitted by federal law, seek a federal SNAP waiver to the three-month limit in a three-year period of CalFresh benefits for an ABAWD, unless that participant has met the work participation requirement. (WIC 18926)
- 6) Allows a state agency to provide an exemption from the 3-month time limit for covered individuals, and specifies that exemptions do not count towards a state agency's allocation if they are provided to an individual who is otherwise exempt from the time limit during that month. (7 CFR 273.24(g)(2))
- 7) Allows a state agency, for each fiscal year, to provide a number of exemptions such that the average monthly number of exemptions in effect during that fiscal year does not exceed 15% of the number of covered individuals in the state, as estimated by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), as specified. (7 CFR 273.24(g)(3))

- 8) Prohibits state agencies from discriminating against any covered individual for reasons of age, race, color, sex, disability, religious creed, national origin, or political beliefs. (7 CFR 273.24(g)(4))
- 9) Stipulates that FNS, in the event that a state agency does not use all of its exemptions by the end of the fiscal year, will increase the estimated number of exemptions allocated to the state agency for the subsequent fiscal year by the remaining balance. (7 CFR 273.24(i))
- 10) Establishes within CalFresh the federal SNAP Employment and Training (E&T) program to assist members of CalFresh households in gaining skills, training, work, or experience that will increase their ability to obtain regular employment. (7 CFR 273.7, WIC 18926.5)
- 11) Requires a county to screen CalFresh work registrants to determine whether they will participate in, or be deferred from, CFET. Further, allows a CalFresh work registrant to request to enroll in CFET as a voluntary participant. (WIC 18926.5(b))
- 12) Requires an individual be deferred from a mandatory placement in CFET if they reside in a federally determined work surplus area or if they are subject to the ABAWD time limit. (WIC 18926.5(b))

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS:

CalFresh: SNAP provides food access to low-income individuals who meet certain eligibility criteria; in California, this program is known as CalFresh. CalFresh benefits are entirely federally funded, and administration at the federal level lies with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The USDA is tasked with setting specific eligibility requirements for SNAP programs across the country, as well as gross and net income tests, work requirements, and other documentation requirements. Currently, the maximum allowable gross income is 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), although households with elderly members or members with disabilities are not subject to gross income criteria, but must have a net monthly income at or below 100% of the FPL. In California, CalFresh is administered at the local level by county human services agencies, with federal, state, and county governments sharing the costs of program administration. Benefits are made available to recipients on an EBT card, which is an automated teller machine (ATM)-like card that allows an individual to purchase food at point-of-sale devices in stores. Nearly 4 million individuals in California receive CalFresh benefits; on average, an individual receives approximately \$135 per month in benefits. The maximum grant amount for a household size of one is \$192 as of October 1, 2018, and until September 30, 2019.

Able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs): Receipt of SNAP benefits is contingent upon an individual meeting certain eligibility criteria, except in instances when they are exempt due to age, having a disability, or another specific reason. ABAWDs, are individuals between 18 and 49 years old who have no dependents and do not have a disability, and are subject to a specific time limit; specifically, they may only receive SNAP for three months in a three year time period if they do not meet specific work requirements. Federal rules require ABAWDs to work at least 80 hours per month or comply with a workfare program, or participate in a SNAP Employment Training Program (CFET in California). State law requires CDSS to annually seek an exemption to federal ABAWD time limits, and federal rules allow a county or an entire state to be approved for a waiver to the ABAWD time limit if it meets federally established criteria

related to high unemployment or a lack of sufficient jobs. On August 31, 2018, California's statewide waiver expired and on September 1, 2018, California implemented the ABAWD time limit in San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties. California's remaining 55 counties will remain under the ABAWD time limit waiver through August 31, 2019; however, it is unclear as to whether other counties, particularly Alameda and Contra Costa, will be required, upon expiration of the waiver, to implement the ABAWD time limit. As of April 1, 2019, only six states have a statewide ABAWD time limit waiver, 30 states, including California, have partial time limit waivers, and 17 states have no waiver.

CalFresh Employment and Training (CFET): The CFET program (known as SNAP E&T at the federal level) was created in 1985 and aids CalFresh recipients in gaining the skills and experience necessary to enter the workforce. Federal law requires each state to operate an employment and training program, and each year CDSS is required to submit its CFET program plan to the USDA FNS for approval. Operation of a CFET program is optional for California counties, and currently, 37 counties operate a CFET program. In 2011, SB 43 (Liu), Chapter 507, Statutes of 2011, required all counties in California that operate a CFET program to implement the program as voluntary for all participants who reside in an area that is federally determined to be a labor surplus area (meaning an area in which unemployment is higher than the national average). It should be noted that only individuals who receive CalFresh can participate in CFET such that ABAWDs (who are ineligible for CalFresh and subject to the time limit) are unable to receive the employment and training services that may be necessary to aid them in obtaining the employment they need to achieve self-sufficiency. The provisions of this bill would require that CARET recipients receive the same CFET benefits that they would have been eligible for were they not deemed ineligible for CalFresh.

15% exemptions: In addition to a statewide waiver, the USDA also allows for individual, personal waivers to be given to eligible individuals on a case-by-case basis. These exemptions, referred to as "15% exemptions," allow states to extend CalFresh benefits to ABAWDs for one full month. A state may only accrue 15% exemptions if it is deemed ineligible for a statewide waiver of the ABAWD time limit, and in April 2018, California was notified by FNS that it had 866,894 available exemptions. All County Information Notice (ACIN) I-72-18 states that 15% exemptions are only available to individuals who are at risk of losing federal SNAP benefits due to not satisfying the work requirement, although 15% exemptions cannot be granted when an individual is subject to a CalFresh sanction (which can occur when an individual is non-compliant with certain work requirements).

The number of exemptions allotted is calculated as 15% of the eligible ABAWD population in the areas that are not subject to the statewide waiver (currently, San Francisco, Santa Clara, and San Mateo counties). For example, according to California's CFET Plan, CDSS estimates that during the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2019, there will be approximately 700,302 ABAWDs in the state; of those, 665,642 live in areas covered by the USDA waiver. CDSS anticipates that 25,942 individuals in San Francisco, Santa Clara, and San Mateo counties will be exempted from the time limit under the 15% exemption allowance, meaning that, during FFY 2019, 8,706 individuals will be subject to the ABAWD time limit.

SNAP rule change proposal: On February 1, 2019, FNS published Proposed Rule RIN 0584-AE57, which proposes to amend the regulatory standards by which the USDA evaluates a state's ability to request waivers to the ABAWD time limit, as well as end the unlimited carryover of ABAWD 15% exemptions. Specifically, the rule will impose strict work requirements of 20

hours per week on adults who do not currently have jobs and have been unable to find work. In its description of the rule change, the USDA states that "The proposed rule would encourage broader application of the statutory ABAWD work requirement, consistent with the Administration's focus on fostering self-sufficiency." In an April 10, 2019, letter to USDA Secretary Sonny Perdue, members of the California State Assembly stated that:

"This proposed rule would severely hamper our state's efforts to connect Californians to the workforce and preserve their health and well-being. We strongly believe in supporting the health and well-being of individuals, and we know that food stability is a key component in ensuring full participation in the workforce. Nearly 75% of recipients are at work within the year that they claim benefits; however, employment can be seasonal and hours can be limited, revealing the challenges many individuals encounter in seeking and retaining employment. If implemented in its current form, the Proposed Rule would negatively affect CalFresh participants and their communities, and would result in significant financial losses for the state's retail and agricultural industries. For these reasons, we urge you to withdraw the Proposed Rule."

A similar letter written by members of the California State Senate dated April 9, 2019, stated that:

"Currently, most of California is under a waiver of the existing ABAWD rule because of heightened unemployment rates in 55 counties. Imposing harsher limitations on the people who live in these counties will further erode the likelihood of ABAWDs finding work, as food stability is key to an individual's ability to find and maintain work. The Proposed Rule assumes ABAWDs are unemployed or underemployed as a result of lack of motivation. However, the USDA ignores the barriers to employment that many low-income childless adults are facing, including physical and mental health limitations. We are concerned that without the state flexibility that currently exists, individuals of color will be disproportionately affected by this rule change."

Need for this bill: The provisions of this bill seek to ensure that individuals subject to the federal ABAWD time limit are not left without some form of food benefits, particularly in light of the proposed rule change at the federal level, which, if adopted, will affect California's ability to provide federally-funded 15% exemptions to ABAWDs. This bill provides a state-funded benefit to provide food supports to those individuals by requiring CDSS to create the CARET program, and requiring individuals who are subject to the ABAWD time limit and who are ineligible for a 15% exemption to receive benefits through the CARET program. It should be noted that the provisions of this bill will become operative only in the event that federal law and guidance prohibit the state from retaining 15% exemptions allocated for use in a later month. In other words, the provisions of this bill would become operative only in the event that the federal government adopts the proposed rule change to eliminate California's ability to provide 15% exemptions to ABAWDs.

According to the author, "Access to food is critical to the health of our communities and allows people to be job-ready. The loss of CalFresh eligibility and benefits increases hunger and poverty, which never makes any person better able to prepare for work, to secure a job, or to succeed at their place of employment. This bill provides support to individuals who would lose CalFresh eligibility and helps ensure that they are supported to persevere during hard times.

Providing this support is a necessary step that keeps California strong by ensuring we protect this highly vulnerable population and making sure that everyone is fed.”

Recommended committee amendments: In order to make clear the population that would be eligible to receive benefits through the CARET program, to clarify that CARET benefits are state-funded, and to allow sufficient time for development of guidelines, *committee staff recommends the following amendments:*

1) *Beginning on line 29 on page 4 of the bill, make the following amendments:*

- 29 ~~(b) A person shall be eligible for receive benefits under the~~
 30 ~~CARET program if for any month in which the person has been~~
 31 ~~determined ineligible for CalFresh benefits, or whose for whom~~
 32 ~~CalFresh benefits have been discontinued, as a result of the federal~~
 33 ~~able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) time limit and~~
~~if the person is ineligible for an individual waiver.~~
A person who has been deemed ineligible for CalFresh benefits or whose CalFresh benefits
have been discontinued due to the federal able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD)
time limit, and who is ineligible for an individual waiver, shall receive benefits under the
CARET program.
- 35 (c) The ~~household~~ individual shall receive CARET benefits in the same
 36 amount as the CalFresh benefits it they would have received if the
 37 ABAWD time limit did not make a ~~person in the household~~ them
 38 ~~ineligible.~~

2) *Beginning on line 4 on page 5 of the bill, make the following amendments:*

- 4 (e) A CalFresh E&T provider serving a CARET recipient shall
 5 ~~be eligible to draw down a state-funded reimbursement in the same amount that the provider~~
~~would have been reimbursement for the cost of~~
 6 Allowable E&T services that the provider would be eligible to
 7 receive for allowable CFET services for a CalFresh recipient.

3) *Beginning on line 36 on page 5 of the bill, make the following amendments:*

- 36 (d) ~~the~~ guidance shall be issued within 90 days of this chapter becoming operative no later
~~than January 30, 2020,~~
 37 and shall remain operative until the CARET program described
 38 in Section 18946 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is operative.

RELATED AND PRIOR LEGISLATION:

AB 1229 (Wicks) of 2019 requires CDSS to issue guidance to county human services departments that requires counties to, among other things, establish a self-initiated workfare program for former foster youth that will enable them to meet the ABAWD work requirement. AB 1229 is scheduled to be heard in the Assembly Higher Education Committee on April 23, 2019.

H.R. 1276 (Adams) of 2017 would have exempted ABAWDs from SNAP work requirements if the individual is not offered a position in a SNAP E&T program. H.R. 1276 was referred to the House Subcommittee on Nutrition.

AB 563 (Arambula), Chapter 343, Statutes of 2017, included ABAWDs among the individuals who are deferred from mandatory participation in CFET programs.

SB 43 (Liu), Chapter 507, Statutes of 2011, required counties that offer CalFresh E&T to make participation voluntary instead of mandatory, and required counties to screen work registrants to determine whether they will participate in, or be deferred from, a CFET program.

H.R. 2100 (de la Garza), P.L. 99-198, 1985, created the Food Security Act of 1985 which created the Food Stamp Employment & Training Program, now known as SNAP E&T.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Alameda County Community Food Bank (Sponsor)
California Association of Food Banks (Sponsor)
Food Bank of Contra Costa and Solano (Sponsor)
Public Interest Law Project (Sponsor)
Western Center on Law & Poverty, Inc. (Sponsor)
Bay Area Legal Aid
Berkeley Food Network
California Catholic Conference
California Food and Farming Network
California Food Policy Advocates
Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations
Contra Costa Family Economic Security Partnership
Ecology Center (Berkeley)
Educate. Advocate.
Ensuring Opportunity Campaign to End Poverty in Contra Costa County
Feeding San Diego
Hunger Action Los Angeles Inc.
Indivisible East Bay
Los Angeles Community Action Network
Rise Together
Rubicon Programs
Sacramento Food Bank & Family Services
San Francisco-Marin Food Bank
Second Harvest Food Bank of Santa Clara & San Mateo Counties
Second Harvest Food Bank of Santa Cruz County
St. Anthony's
St. Jerome Catholic Church
The Unity Council
Yolo Food Bank
Two Private Citizens

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Kelsy Castillo / HUM. S. / (916) 319-2089

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OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
OAKLAND

DRAFT
City Attorney's Office

19 JUN 27 PM 3:56

OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL

RESOLUTION NO. _____ C.M.S.

INTRODUCED BY COUNCIL PRESIDENT PRO TEM DAN KALB

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF ASSEMBLY BILL 1022 (WICKS) THAT WOULD ESTABLISH THE CALIFORNIA ANTI-HUNGER RESPONSE AND EMPLOYMENT TRAINING (CARET) PROGRAM TO FIGHT HUNGER AND SUPPORT WORK AMONG INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE BEEN DETERMINED INELIGIBLE FOR THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP).

WHEREAS, Four million Californians currently receive SNAP (CalFresh) nutrition assistance; and

WHEREAS, CalFresh is the state's most effective anti-hunger program, supporting the health of our low-income communities while also creating jobs and benefiting our state's food economy; and

WHEREAS, In 1996, federal welfare reform implemented strict time limits for CalFresh recipients ages 18 to 49 without dependent children who are considered fit to work, referred to as Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs); and

WHEREAS, There are an estimated 570,000 ABAWDs in California; and

WHEREAS, Someone with ABAWD status is time limited to just three months of CalFresh within a 36-month period unless they:

1. Live in a state or county with an ABAWD waiver;
2. Work an average of 20 hours each week or participate in a qualifying employment and training program or workfare activity; or
3. Are granted an individual exemption; and

WHEREAS, Due to declining unemployment rates, California lost its statewide waiver in 2018; and

WHEREAS, San Francisco, Santa Clara, and San Mateo counties have been required to reinstate ABAWD time limits, Alameda, Contra Costa, and Marin counties will

lose their waivers in mid-2019, and the federal administration has proposed a rule to eliminate ABAWD waivers for all but three California counties; and

WHEREAS, Such a rule would drastically restrict state flexibility to protect this highly vulnerable population; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports that individuals likely to be cut off by the three-month limit have average monthly incomes of approximately 17 percent of the federal poverty level and typically qualify for no other income support; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill (AB) 1022 (Wicks) would do the following:

- Establish the California Anti-Hunger Response and Employment Training (CARET) program to create an equivalent state-funded nutrition benefit for individuals who lose eligibility for federally-funded CalFresh due to the ABAWD time limit;
- Allow that same population to continue accessing CalFresh Employment and Training programs to support work;
- Direct the Department of Social Services to issue guidance to maximize use of the individual waivers available in federal law; and

WHEREAS, AB 1022 is supported by numerous groups and organizations, including, Alameda County Community Food Bank, Food Bank of Contra Costa and Solano, Bay Area Legal Aid, Second Harvest Food Bank of Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties, and St. Vincent De Paul Society Food Banks; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the Oakland City Council hereby endorses AB 1022 and urges the California State Legislature and Governor Gavin Newsom to support its enactment into law.

IN COUNCIL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA,

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES - FORTUNATO BAS, GALLO, GIBSON MCELHANEY, KALB, REID, TAYLOR, THAO AND
PRESIDENT KAPLAN

NOES -

ABSENT -

ABSTENTION -

ATTEST: _____
LATONDA SIMMONS
City Clerk and Clerk of the Council of the
City of Oakland, California