

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Fiscal Policy

BILL: CS/SB 7052

INTRODUCER: Fiscal Policy Committee; Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

SUBJECT: Economic Self-Sufficiency

DATE: February 23, 2024 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Hall	Tuszynski		CF Submitted as Comm. Bill/Fav
2.	Hall	Yeatman	FP	Fav/CS

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

Public assistance programs help low-income families meet their basic needs, such as housing, food, and utilities. The most commonly utilized public assistance programs in Florida include Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or food assistance, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) program, and the School Readiness Program (SR). In Florida, the majority of the participants in these programs are children.

While the goal of public assistance is, generally, to ensure that a family’s basic needs are met and facilitate economic advancement, families often exit programs before they are truly capable of maintaining self-sufficiency. A “benefit cliff” occurs when a modest increase in wages results in a net loss of income due to the reduction in or loss of public assistance funds that follows. Benefit cliffs create a financial disincentive for low-income individuals to earn more income due to the destabilization and uncertainty that often results from a loss in benefits, especially when the benefit lost was essential to a parent’s ability to reliably work.

CS/SB 7052 revises various components of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF), also known as Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The bill creates case management as a transitional benefit for families transitioning from TCA. The bill requires CareerSource Florida to use a tool to demonstrate future financial impacts of changes to benefits and income and local workforce boards to administer, analyze, and use data from intake and exit surveys of TCA recipients.

The bill requires the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to expand mandatory SNAP Employment and Training participation to include adults ages 18-59, who do not have children under age 18 in the home, or otherwise qualify for an exemption.

The bill also creates the School Readiness Plus Program that provides a child care subsidy for families deemed ineligible on redetermination for the SR program, but have income between 85 and 100 percent of the state median income.

The bill has an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on state government and provides an appropriation for the implementation of the School Readiness Plus Program. See Section V., Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2024.

II. Present Situation:

Public Assistance Programs

Public assistance programs help low-income families meet their basic needs, such as housing, food, and utilities.¹ The social safety net for American families depends on the coordination of a complex patchwork of federal, state, and local funding and program administration.² Through various programs, public assistance is capable of helping families to keep children in their family home through economic difficulties³ and reducing the material hardship that has been linked to negative outcomes in children⁴, as well as driving the economy in times of market downturns⁵ and supporting the career advancement of low-income adults striving to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty.⁶

¹ National Conference of State Legislatures, *Introduction to Benefits Cliffs and Public Assistance Programs* (2023), available at <https://www.ncsl.org/human-services/introduction-to-benefits-cliffs-and-public-assistance-programs> (last visited January 24, 2024).

² Brookings Institute, *State Social Safety Net Policy: How are States Addressing Economic Need?* (2023), available at <https://www.brookings.edu/events/state-social-safety-net-policy-how-are-states-addressing-economic-need/> (last visited January 24, 2024).

³ Providing assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes is one of the four purposes of the TANF program. See Office of Family Assistance, *About TANF* (2022), available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/programs/tanf/about> (last visited January 24, 2024). See also Gennetian, L. & Magnuson, K., *Three Reasons Why Providing Cash to Families with Children is a Sound Policy Investment* (2022). Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, available at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/income-security/three-reasons-why-providing-cash-to-families-with-children-is-a-sound> (last visited January 24, 2024).

⁴ Karpman, M., Gonzalez, D., Zuckerman, S., & Adams, G., *What Explains the Widespread Material Hardships among Low-Income Families with Children?* (2018). Urban Institute, available at https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/99521/what_explains_the_widespread_material_hardship_among_low-income_families_with_children_0.pdf (last visited January 24, 2024).

⁵ Vogel, S., Miller, C., & Rolston, K., *Impact of USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) on Rural and Urban Economies in the Aftermath of the Great Recession* (2021). USDA, Economic Research Service Economic Research Report Number 296, available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3938336 (last visited January 24, 2024).

⁶ Duncan, G., & Holzer, H., *Policies that Reduce Intergenerational Poverty* (2023). The Brookings Institute, available at <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/policies-that-reduce-intergenerational-poverty/> (last visited January 24, 2024).

The process of facilitating the broad, conceptual goals of public assistance programs involves several federal programs with different levels of flexibility for states to tailor the programs to their own populations. The specific eligibility criteria and participation requirements vary by program through complementary state and federal policy.

The most commonly utilized public assistance programs in Florida include Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programs (SNAP) or food assistance, and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) program. In Florida, the majority of participants in one or more of these programs are children; in May 2021, children accounted for roughly 60 percent of the total participants in any of these three programs. At that time, 54 percent of children in Florida were participating in at least one of these public assistance programs.⁷

Barriers to Economic Self-Sufficiency

Benefit Cliffs

While the goal of public assistance programs is, generally, to ensure that a family's basic needs are met and facilitate economic advancement, families often exit programs before they are truly capable of maintaining self-sufficiency. A benefit cliff occurs when a modest increase in wages results in a net loss of income due to the reduction in or loss of public benefits that follows.⁸

Benefit cliffs create a financial disincentive for low-income individuals to earn more income due to the destabilization and uncertainty that often results from a loss in benefits, especially when the benefit lost was essential to a parent's ability to reliably work, such as child care.⁹ The fear of an impending benefit cliff can be sufficient to discourage career advancement. The complex nature of public assistance programs contributes to workers struggling to understand the timing and magnitude of benefits loss. This uncertainty, paired with economic insecurity, can prevent individuals from seeking or accepting opportunities for career advancement.¹⁰

The most significant benefit cliffs occur when a family loses housing or child care assistance. While a family is receiving housing and/or child care benefits, the costs for these necessities are a defined, affordable share of the family's income, but those expenses can skyrocket when the family enters the private market where there are no controls on prices.¹¹

⁷ Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA). *Research Memorandum: Economic Self-Sufficiency*, Research Product 10. On file with the Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee.

⁸ Altig, D., Illin, E., Ruder, A., Terry, E., *Benefits Cliffs and the Financial Incentives for Career Advancement: A Case Study of the Health Care Services Career Pathway* (2020). The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, available at <https://www.atlantafed.org/community-development/publications/discussion-papers/2020/01/31/01-benefits-cliffs-and-the-financial-incentives-for-career-advancement> (last visited January 24, 2024).

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, *Career Ladder Identifier and Financial Forecaster (CLIFF)*, available at <https://www.atlantafed.org/economic-mobility-and-resilience/advancing-careers-for-low-income-families/cliff-tool> (last visited January 24, 2024).

¹¹ Ettinger de Cuba, S., *Cliff Effects and the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program* (2017), Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, available at <https://www.bostonfed.org/publications/communities-and-banking/2017/winter/cliff-effects-and-the-supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program.aspx#ft7> (last visited January 24, 2024).

Recidivism

Recidivism occurs when a family leaves an assistance program due to increased income and then returns to the program within two calendar years.¹² Some degree of recidivism is expected; assistance programs exist to support families through financial hardship and, regardless of personal planning, unanticipated events can cause families to find themselves financially unstable once again. A high rate of recidivism, however, indicates that families are not exiting a program at a point where they are able to maintain self-sufficiency. Due to the structure of some public benefits programs, families may be exiting the program into financially tenuous situations and without a clear path for upward mobility.¹³

Program recidivism is exacerbated by factors like the benefits cliff, where families are exiting a program with fewer net resources, and persistent barriers to employment that were not sufficiently addressed before the family exited the program.

Child Care

The lack of child care services presents a significant barrier to employment for the parents of small children. Rather than a personal, individual barrier to employment, the inaccessibility of child care is a structural problem that influences the behavior and economic outcomes for a broad swath of Americans. It is estimated that only 44 percent of U.S. families with children under the age of 13 can afford the full price of childcare without having to sacrifice other basic needs such as housing, food, healthcare, and transportation.¹⁴

The unavailability of appropriate, high quality child care affects both how parents participate in the workforce and children's development. Parents who want to work may have to work fewer hours or turn down higher-paying jobs in order to remain ineligible for child care assistance programs.¹⁵ There is a significant economic impact associated with parents opting out of the workforce, or choosing to remain in lower-paying jobs, due to the inaccessibility of quality, affordable child care.¹⁶

¹² CareerSource Florida, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Transitional Benefits Feasibility Study* (2023). On file with Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee.

¹³ Bourdeaux, C. & Pandey, L., *Report on the Outcomes and Characteristics of TANF Leavers* (2017). Georgia State University, Center for State and Local Finance, available at <https://cslf.gsu.edu/download/outcomes-and-characteristics-of-tanf-leavers/?wpdmdl=6494571&refresh=5f7852f89a8bc1601721080> (last visited January 24, 2024).

¹⁴ Birken, B., Ilin, E., Ruder, A., & Terry, E., *Restructuring the Eligibility Policies of the Child Care and Development Fund to Address Benefit Cliffs and Affordability: Florida As a Case Study* (2021). Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, available at <https://www.atlantafed.org/-/media/documents/community-development/publications/discussion-papers/2021/01-restructuring-the-eligibility-policies-of-the-child-care-and-development-fund-to-address-benefit-cliffs-and-affordability-2021-06-18.pdf> (last visited January 24, 2024).

¹⁵ Morrissey, T.W., *Child Care and Parent Labor Force Participation: A Review of the Research Literature* (2017). Rev Econ Household 15, 1-24. Available at <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11150-016-9331-3> (last visited January 24, 2024).

¹⁶ For more information on this economic impact, see, Altig, D., Ilin, E., Ruder, A., & Terry, E., *Benefits Cliffs and the Financial Incentives for Career Advancement: A Case Study of a Health Care Career Pathway* (2020). Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, available at <https://www.atlantafed.org/community-development/publications/discussion-papers/2020/01/31/01-benefits-cliffs-and-the-financial-incentives-for-career-advancement> (last visited January 24, 2024); and Council of Economic Advisers, *The Role of Affordable Child Care in Promoting Work Outside the Home* (2019), available at <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/The-Role-of-Affordable-Child-Care-in-Promoting-Work-Outside-the-Home-1.pdf> (last visited January 24, 2024).

For parents who choose to remain in the workforce, the inability to afford quality child care can have negative effects on children’s development. Parents may have to reduce their standard of living in order to afford child care and continue to work; if this results in the sacrifice of adequate housing and health care, this can adversely affect parents as well as children and lead to financial and psychological stress.¹⁷ Alternatively, parents may choose lower quality child care that is more affordable. The quality of child care, however, matters for the healthy development of children at early ages.¹⁸ Low quality child care can adversely affect children’s task attentiveness and emotional regulation;¹⁹ whereas high quality child care has been associated with positive outcomes such as fewer reports of problem behaviors, higher cognitive performance, and higher language skills.²⁰

Education

A person’s level of educational attainment has a significant impact on the employment opportunities available to that person and on his or her capacity for upward economic mobility over time. A person who attained at least a high school diploma, or the equivalent,²¹ has access to further education and professional development that are not available to individuals who did not complete high school. Higher levels of educational attainment are associated with higher employment rates and higher median earnings.²² For example, in 2022, the employment rate for adults ages 25 to 24 ranged from 61 percent among individuals who had not completed high school²³ to 87 percent for those with a bachelor’s degree or higher.²⁴

The lack of a high school diploma, or the equivalent, complicates the transition to adulthood. Among youth who do not pursue post-secondary education, having a high school diploma leads to significantly more time employed during the early years of adulthood.²⁵ The top risk factor for homelessness among young adults is the lack of a high school diploma or an equivalent

¹⁷ *Supra*, note 14.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ Gialamas, A., Mittinty, M., Sawyer, M., Zubrick, S., & Lynch, J., *Child Care Quality and Children's Cognitive and Socio-Emotional Development: an Australian Longitudinal Study* (2014). *Early Child Development and Care* 184 (7): 977–997.

²⁰ National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), *Early Child Care Research Network. The NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development* (2005), available at https://www.nichd.nih.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pubs/documents/seccyd_06.pdf (last visited January 24, 2024).

²¹ The most commonly recognized high school equivalent is the General Educational Development (GED) credential. GED credentials are an alternative credential for individuals who did not complete high school. The FED is accepted by most colleges and universities that require a high school diploma for admission, and most companies that have positions requiring a high school diploma accept the GED as an alternative credential. For more information, see Stark, P. & Noel, A., *Trends in High School Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 1972-2012* (2015). US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, available at <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED557576> (last visited January 25, 2024).

²² US Department of Education, *Report on the Condition of Education 2023* (2023), available at <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2023/2023144rev.pdf> (last visited January 25, 2024).

²³ “High school completion” includes those who graduated from high school with a diploma, as well as those who completed a high school equivalency program, such as obtaining GED credentials.

²⁴ *Supra*, note 22; see also Stark, P. & Noel, A., *Trends in High School Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 1972-2012* (2015). US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, available at <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED557576> (last visited January 25, 2024).

²⁵ McDaniel, M. & Kuehn, D., *What Does a High School Diploma Get You? Employment, Race, and the Transition to Adulthood* (2013). *The Review of Black Political Economy*. 40, 371-399, available at <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1007/s12114-012-9147-1> (last visited January 25, 2025).

credential.²⁶ There are a variety of other long-term negative outcomes associated with dropping out of high school, such as lower median income²⁷, higher rates of criminal activity, higher rates of unemployment and incarceration, and poorer health.²⁸

Personal, social, and economic reasons may lead an individual to not complete high school; however, generally, people who did not complete high school are more likely to have grown up in low-income, single-parent households and lived in distressed communities than their counterparts who complete high school.²⁹ For low-income youths living in areas with high rates of income inequality, this has been tied to a perceived lower rate of return on investment for continuing high school.³⁰ This phenomena is consistent with the patterns of intergenerational poverty in the U.S.

Intergenerational Poverty

Intergenerational poverty occurs when individuals who grew up in families with incomes below the poverty line are themselves poor as adults. Children living in families with low incomes face an array of challenges that place them at a much higher risk of experiencing poverty in adulthood compared with other children.³¹ As a result, roughly one-third of children who grow up poor in the U.S. will also experience poverty as adults.³²

There are numerous social and cultural factors that contribute to intergenerational poverty, but key drivers influencing intergenerational mobility include:³³

- Education, spanning early education to career training;
- Children’s health and access to health care;
- Family employment, income, and wealth; and
- Crime and involvement with the criminal justice system.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) system was established at the federal level in 1996 through the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act

²⁶ Morton, M.H., Dworsky, A., & Samuels, G.M., *Missed opportunities: Youth homelessness in America*. National estimates (2017). Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago, available at https://www.chapinhall.org/wp-content/uploads/ChapinHall_VoYC_NationalReport_Final.pdf (last visited January 25, 2024).

²⁷ Stark, P. & Noel, A., *Trends in High School Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 1972-2012* (2015). US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, available at <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED557576> (last visited January 25, 2024).

²⁸ Lansford, J., Dodge, K., Pettit, G., & Bates, J., *A Public Health Perspective on School Dropout and Adult Outcomes: A Prospective Study of Risk and Protective Factors from Age 5 to 27 Years* (2016). *Journal of Adolescent Health*. 58. 652-658, available at [https://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X\(16\)00049-5/fulltext](https://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X(16)00049-5/fulltext) (last visited January 25, 2024).

²⁹ *Supra*, note 25.

³⁰ Kearney, M. & Levine, P., *Income Inequality, Social Mobility, and the Decision to Drop Out of High School* (2016). *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, available at <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/kearneytextspring16bpea.pdf> (last visited January 25, 2024).

³¹ National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *Reducing Intergenerational Poverty* (2023). Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press, available at <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/27058/reducing-intergenerational-poverty> (last visited January 25, 2024).

³² *Id.* For comparison, 17% of people who did not grow up in low-income environments will experience poverty as adults.

³³ *Id.* See also Duncan, G. & Holzer, H., *Policies that Reduce Intergenerational Poverty* (2023). Brookings Institute, available at <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/policies-that-reduce-intergenerational-poverty/> (last visited January 25, 2024).

(PRWORA) of 1996.³⁴ PRWORA ended the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, a federal program which provided dedicated funding for cash assistance to needy families with children, and alternatively, created the broad-purpose TANF block grant.³⁵ TANF became effective July 1, 1997, and was reauthorized by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. The TANF block grant annually distributes federal funds to states, territories, and tribes to accomplish four federally defined purposes:³⁶

- Provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives;
- End the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;
- Prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
- Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

TANF itself is not a single cohesive program; rather, it is a system of funding streams used at the state and local level to provide a wide range of benefits, services, and activities with the general aim of minimizing the effects, or addressing the root causes, of childhood economic disadvantage.³⁷ States use TANF funds to operate state-designed and state-administered programs with significant discretion in how the funds are used to achieve the statutory goals of TANF.³⁸ Most federal regulation of TANF-funded state programs relate to funding spent on direct cash assistance and the recipients of such assistance.³⁹

TANF is funded through both federal and state dollars. The basic federal grant amount and minimum state amounts are set by law, based on expenditures in the pre-TANF programs in the early- to mid-1990s, and have not been adjusted for inflation or other changes in circumstances. States are required to contribute nonfederal “maintenance of effort” (MOE) funds based on state spending in the pre-TANF welfare programs. A state’s required MOE contribution is lowered for states who have met the federal work participation standard for TANF recipients.⁴⁰

³⁴ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Policy Basics: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families* (2022), available at [https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/policy-basics-an-introduction-to-tanf#:~:text=States%20can%20use%20federal%20TANF,%2C%20and%20marriage%3B%20\(3\)](https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/policy-basics-an-introduction-to-tanf#:~:text=States%20can%20use%20federal%20TANF,%2C%20and%20marriage%3B%20(3)) (last visited January 25, 2024). See also U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Family Assistance, *Major Provisions of the Welfare Law* (1997), available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/policy-guidance/major-provisions-welfare-law> (last visited January 25, 2024).

³⁵ Congressional Research Service, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: The Decline in Assistance Receipt Among Eligible Individuals* (2023), available at <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47503> (last visited January 25, 2024).

³⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *About TANF* (2022), available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/programs/tanf/about> (last visited January 25, 2024).

³⁷ Congressional Research Service, *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant: A Primer on TANF Financing and Federal Requirements* (2023), available at <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RL/RL32748> (last visited January 25, 2024).

³⁸ *Supra*, note 36.

³⁹ *Supra*, note 37.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

Florida's Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) Program

Direct cash assistance to needy families is the foundation of public welfare in the U.S.⁴¹ prior to the establishment of TANF in 1996, direct cash assistance to needy families was the primary method of providing support to low-income families with children. Since the transition to the TANF block grant system, the number of families receiving direct cash assistance has waned significantly, even among eligible populations, and the majority of TANF funds are allocated for indirect methods of assisting families.⁴²

The Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA) Program is Florida's direct cash assistance program for needy families. The TCA program is one of several Florida programs funded with the TANF block grant. Through the TCA program, families who meet specific technical, income, and asset requirements⁴³ may receive cash assistance in the form of monthly payments deposited into an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) account.⁴⁴

The TCA program is administered by several state agencies through a series of contracts and memoranda of understanding. The Department of Children and Families (DCF) receives the federal TANF block grant funds, processes applications, determines initial eligibility, monitors ongoing eligibility, and disburses benefits to recipients. The Department of Commerce⁴⁵ (Florida Commerce) is responsible for financial and performance reporting to ensure compliance with federal and state measures and for providing training and technical assistance to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs). LWDBs provide information about available jobs, on-the-job training, and education and training services within their respective areas and contract with one-stop career centers.⁴⁶ CareerSource Florida has planning and oversight responsibilities for all workforce-related programs and contracts with the LWDBs on a performance-basis.⁴⁷

⁴¹ Public cash assistance to needy families has its origins in the early 1900s; state and local entities financed “mother’s pension” programs that provided support to single, often widowed, mothers so that children could be raised in their family homes rather than be institutionalized. See Congressional Research Service, *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant: A Legislative History* (2023), available at <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R44668> (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁴² *Supra*, note 35.

⁴³ Children must be under the age of 18, or under age 19, if they are full-time secondary school students. 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. See Florida Department of Children and Families, *Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA)*, available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/public-assistance/temporary-cash-assistance> (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁴⁴ Florida Department of Children and Families, *Temporary Cash Assistance Fact Sheet* (2019), available at https://www.myflfamilies.com/sites/default/files/2022-10/tcafactsheet_0.pdf (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁴⁵ The Department of Commerce, formerly known as the Department of Economic Opportunity, was renamed as such in the 2023 Legislative session. See Ron DeSantis, *Governor DeSantis Signs Legislation to Streamline Economic Development in Florida* (2023), available at <https://www.flgov.com/2023/05/31/governor-desantis-signs-legislation-to-streamline-economic-development-in-florida/> (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁴⁶ Florida Department of Commerce, CareerSource Florida, *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Annual Statewide Performance Report* (2023), available at <https://careersourceflorida.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/2022-23-WIOA-Annual-Performance-Report.pdf> (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁴⁷ *Id.*

The number of families receiving TCA dramatically increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, peaking at more than 50,000 families receiving TCA payments in July 2020.⁴⁸ While TCA caseloads have not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels, they have decreased steadily since July 2020. In November 2023, 34,015 families, including 44,309 children, received TCA.⁴⁹ Since 2016, Florida's recidivism rate for the TCA program has averaged 30 percent' approximately one third of families exiting TCA due to earned income were not successful in maintaining self-sufficiency.⁵⁰

TCA Eligibility

States have broad discretion in determining who is eligible for cash assistance. Florida's TCA program requires applicants to meet all of the following criteria in order to be eligible:⁵¹

- Be a U.S. citizen or qualified noncitizen in accordance with federal and state law;
- Be a legal resident of Florida;
- Have a minor child residing with a custodial parent or relative caregiver, or be a pregnant woman in the ninth month of pregnancy;
- Have a gross income of 185 percent or less of the federal poverty level;⁵²
- Have liquid or nonliquid resources, of all members of the family, valued at less than \$2,000;⁵³
- Register for work with the Local Workforce Development Board (LWDB), unless an applicant qualifies for an exemption.

In Florida, TCA eligible families fall into one of two case categories: work-eligible or child-only.⁵⁴ Work-eligible cases generally include adult or teenaged heads of household who are subject to work requirements and qualify for benefits based on the needs of the full family so long as work requirements are met. Child-only cases make up roughly half of TCA cases and include households wherein there is no work-eligible adult, such as participants in the Relative Caregiver Program;⁵⁵ such cases receive TCA benefits based only on the needs of the child

⁴⁸ Florida Department of Children and Families, *ESS Standard Reports: Caseload Report*, available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/public-assistance/additional-resources-and-services/ess-standard> (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁴⁹ Florida Department of Children and Families, *ESS Standard Reports: Flash Points*, available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/public-assistance/additional-resources-and-services/ess-standard> (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁵⁰ CareerSource Florida, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Transitional Benefits Feasibility Study*

⁵¹ Florida Department of Children and Families, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families – State Plan Renewal*, October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2023, available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/sites/default/files/2022-10/TANF-Plan.pdf> (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁵² Gross income cannot exceed 185% FPL, and a family's countable income cannot exceed the payment standard for the family size. There is a \$90 deduction on earned income per individual. See Florida Department of Children and Families, *Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA)*, available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/public-assistance/temporary-cash-assistance> (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁵³ Licensed vehicles with a combined value of not more than \$8,500 are excluded if a family includes individuals subject to the work requirement, or if the vehicle is necessary to transport a disabled family member and the vehicle has been specially equipped to transport the disabled person. See s. 414.075, F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 414.045, F.S.

⁵⁵ The Relative Caregiver Program provides financial assistance to relatives who are caring full-time for an eligible child as an alternative to the child being placed in foster care. See Florida Department of Children and Families, *Temporary Cash*

rather than the full family. As of November 2023, there were 16,425 child-only TCA cases and 17,590 cases including an adult.⁵⁶

Florida imposes a lifetime limit of 48 cumulative months for an adult to be eligible for and receive cash assistance. Current law outlines specific, limited circumstances under which a person may be exempt from the time limitation. LWDBs are required to interview and assess the employment prospects and barriers of each participant who is within six months of reaching the 48-month time limit;⁵⁷ however, few families exit TCA due to the time limit. Most households receive TCA for fewer than six months.⁵⁸

TCA Monthly Payment Maximums⁵⁹			
<i>Family Size</i>	Shelter Obligation⁶⁰		
	\$50.01 and up Payment Standard	\$0.01-50.00 Payment Standard	\$0 Payment Standard
1	\$180	\$153	\$95
2	\$241	\$205	\$158
3	\$303	\$258	\$198
4	\$364	\$309	\$254
5	\$426	\$362	\$289
6	\$487	\$414	\$346
7	\$549	\$467	\$392
8	\$610	\$519	\$438
<i>Additional Person</i>	+\$62	+\$52	+\$48

TCA Work Requirement

To be eligible for full-family TCA, work-eligible adult family members must participate in work activities in accordance with s. 445.024, F.S., unless they qualify for an exemption.⁶¹ Individuals who fail to comply with the work requirements may be sanctioned.⁶² TCA applicants who are determined by DCF to not be exempt from the work requirement are referred by DCF to Florida Commerce for work registration and intake processing. DCF does not disburse benefits until Florida Commerce, or the LWDB, if applicable, has confirmed that the participant has registered for and attended orientation.

Assistance (TCA), available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/public-assistance/temporary-cash-assistance> (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁵⁶ *Supra*, note 49.

⁵⁷ Section 414.105, F.S.

⁵⁸ CareerSource Florida, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Transitional Benefits Feasibility Study* (2023), on file with the Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee.

⁵⁹ DCF, *Temporary Cash Assistance Fact Sheet* (2019), available at https://www.myflfamilies.com/sites/default/files/2022-10/tcafactsheet_0.pdf (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁶⁰ “Shelter obligation” reflects housing expenses, such as rent payments.

⁶¹ Section 414.095(1), F.S. a person may be exempted from the work requirement if they receive benefits under the Supplemental Security Income Program or the Security Disability Program, is a single parent of a child under three months of age (parenting preparation activities may be alternatively required), is exempt from the TCA limitation due to the hardship or not considered work-eligible under federal policy. See also DCF, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families – State Plan Renewal, October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2023*, available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/sites/default/files/2022-10/TANF-Plan.pdf> (last visited January 25, 2024).

⁶² Section 414.065, F.S.

Upon referral, the participant must complete an intake application and undergo assessment by LWDB staff which includes:⁶³

- 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 the 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:⁶⁴

- The participant’s employment goal;
- The participants assigned activities;
- 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.

If an individual cannot participate in assigned work activities due to a medical incapacity, the individual may be exempted from the activity for a specified period of time.⁶⁵ To be excused from the work activity requirements, the participant’s medical incapacity must be verified by a physician, in accordance with the procedures established by DCF.⁶⁶

Qualifying Work Activities

Pursuant to state and federal law, there are 12 distinct types of work activities which can be used to satisfy a TCA recipient’s work requirement.⁶⁷ The 12 activities are categorized as either “core” or “supplemental” activities; such categorization impacts how the activity is counted toward a TCA recipient’s work requirement.

Work Activities	
“Core” Activities	“Supplemental” Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsubsidized employment • Subsidized private-sector employment • Subsidized public-sector employment • Work experience • On-the-job training • Job search and job readiness assistance • Community service programs • Vocational educational training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job skills training directly related to employment • Education directly related to employment • Completion of a secondary school program

⁶³ *Supra*, note 51.

⁶⁴ *Id.*

⁶⁵ Section 414.065(4)(d), F.S.

⁶⁶ Rule 65A-4.206(2) – (3), F.A.C.

⁶⁷ 45 CFR 261-30; s. 445.024(1), F.S.; *see also* DCF, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – An Overview of Program Requirements* (2016), available at https://www.myflfamilies.com/sites/default/files/2022-10/TANF%20101%20final_1.pdf (last visited January 25, 2024).

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing child care services to an individual participating in a community service program | |
|---|--|

While each of these activities may contribute toward a TCA recipient’s work requirement, federal policy limits the extent to which certain activities may satisfy the work requirement. Federal and state law further limits how the different work activities may count toward a person’s work requirement based on the characteristics of the individual and the length of time in which the individual engages in the activity.⁶⁸

The number of required work participation hours and the ratio of “core” to “supplemental” work activities is determined by the structure of the recipient family. “Core” activities can contribute to the entirety of a TCA recipient’s required work activity hours, while “supplemental” activities may only contribute after a recipient has completed the required hours of “core” activities. The number of work-eligible adults and the age of children in the family impact the required work participation hours.⁶⁹ For example, education directly related to employment includes activities such as GED examination prep courses, but these activities only count toward the full work participation hours of parents under the age of 20; once a parent is over 20 years of age, they can no longer count GED prep courses toward their total required work activity hours.

Work Participation Requirements	
Family Composition	Required Work Participation Hours
Single parent with a child under age 6	20 hours weekly of “core” work activities
Single parent with a child over 6, or two-parent families where one parent is disabled	30 hours weekly with at least 20 hours of “core” work activities
Married teen or teen head of household under age 20	Maintains satisfactory attendance at secondary school or the equivalent, or participates in education related directly to employment for at least 20 hours weekly
Two-parent families who do not receive subsidized child care	35 hours weekly with at least 30 hours of “core” work activities, combined between both parents
Two-parent families who receive subsidized child care	55 hours weekly with at least 50 hours in “core” activities, combined between both parents

Sanctions for Noncompliance

TCA recipients who fail to comply with work requirements may be sanctioned by the LWDBs. Sanctions result in cash assistance being withheld for a specified period of time, the length of which increases with repeated lack of compliance.⁷⁰ The process for imposing sanctions involves coordination between agencies; the LWDB first becomes aware of the noncompliance, Florida Commerce tracks compliance and notifies recipients of possible adverse action, and DCF applies the sanctions.⁷¹

⁶⁸ 45 CFR § 261.31; s. 445.024, F.S.; see also Congressional Research Service, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): The Work Participation Standard and Engagement in Welfare-to-Work Activities*, available at <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R44751> (last visited January 26, 2024).

⁶⁹ DCF, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – An Overview of Program Requirements*, available at https://www.myflfamilies.com/sites/default/files/2022-10/TANF%20101%20final_1.pdf (last visited January 26, 2024).

⁷⁰ Section 414.065, F.S.

⁷¹ Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, *Mandatory Work Requirements for Recipients of Food Assistance and Cash Assistance Programs*, p. 4. On file with Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee.

When a participant fails to comply with a mandatory work activity, the LWDB records the noncompliance in Florida Commerce's tracking system and sends the recipient a notice of adverse action; the recipient then has 10 days to contact Florida Commerce to show good cause⁷² for missing the requirement.⁷³ During the 10-day waiting period, the LWDB must make both oral and written attempts to contact the participant to:⁷⁴

- 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 on transitional benefits if the participant subsequently obtained employment; and
- Make sure the participant understands that compliance with work activity requirements⁷⁵ during the 10-day period will avoid the imposition of a sanction.

If the recipient complies within 10 days, the LWDB does not request a sanction. However, if the recipient does not show good cause to the LWDB and does not comply, the LWDB sends DCF a sanction request.⁷⁶ Once DCF receives the sanction request from the LWDB, it then sends the recipient a notice of intent to sanction.⁷⁷ If the recipient does not show good cause within 10 days, the recipient is sanctioned by DCF, and DCF notifies Florida Commerce.⁷⁸

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

- Unavailability of child care in certain circumstances⁷⁹
- Treatment or remediation of past effects of domestic violence;
- Medical incapacity;
- Outpatient mental health or substance abuse treatment; and
- Decision pending or 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

⁷² *Id.* DCF captures limited information regarding good cause for noncompliance in three categories: temporary illness, household emergency, and temporary transportation unavailable.

⁷³ *Id.* at 11. *See also* Rule 65A-4.205(3), F.A.C.

⁷⁴ Rule 65A-4.205(3), F.A.C.

⁷⁵ The LWDB 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.

⁷⁶ *Supra*, note 71. DCF only receives a request for sanction and not the reasons for the sanction. *See also* Rule 65A-4.205(4), F.A.C.

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ *Id.* *See also* Rule 65A-4.205(4), F.A.C.

⁷⁹ Specifically, if the individual is a single parent caring for a child who has not attained six years of age, and the adult provides to the LWDB 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 CFR part 98: (1) the unavailability of appropriate child care within a reasonable distance from the individual's home or work site; (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.

specifies that these situations must include caring for a disabled family member when the need for the care has been verified and alternative care is not available.⁸⁰

Florida Commerce classifies reasons for sanctions for noncompliance in the following categories:⁸¹

- Failure to respond to a mandatory letter.⁸² Typically, this is the letter recipients receive from Florida Commerce upon referral from DCF requiring them to register with Florida Commerce.
- Failure to attend a work activity.
- Failure to turn in a timesheet.
- Failure to attend training.
- Failure to turn in necessary documentation.

Consequences of sanctions are as follows:⁸³

- First noncompliance – cash assistance is terminated for the full-family for a minimum of ten 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.
- Third noncompliance – cash assistance is terminated for the full-family for three months or until the individual complies, whichever is later.

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.⁸⁴ If a previously sanctioned participant fully complies with work activity requirements for at least six months, then the participant can be reinstated as being in full compliance with program requirements and TCA payments can resume.⁸⁵

Federal Work Participation Standard

The federal government sets a minimum work participation standard which states must meet as a part of the conditions of receiving TANF funding. The work participation standard is intended to measure how a state is performing in engaging TANF recipients in work or work activities and reinforce the programmatic goal of transitioning families from welfare to work.⁸⁶ Federal law stipulates that 50 percent of all families and 90 percent of two-parent families must be engaged in work in order to meet the standard⁸⁷; however, in practice, the minimum standard varies by

⁸⁰ Section 414.065(4)(g), F.S.

⁸¹ *Supra*, note 71.

⁸² *Id.* 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 LWDBs.

⁸³ Section 414.065(1), F.S.

⁸⁴ Section 414.065(2), F.S.

⁸⁵ Section 414.065, F.S.

⁸⁶ Congressional Research Service, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): The Work Participation Standard and Engagement in Welfare-to-Work Activities*, available at <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R44751> (last visited January 27, 2024).

⁸⁷ 45 CFR § 261.20.

state due to caseload reduction credits a state can earn. For the 2022 fiscal year, Florida’s adjusted standard was 12.3% for “all families” and 52.3% for two parent families.⁸⁸ States may be subject to penalties if the federal minimum work participation rates are not met, though the federal government may reduce or waive these penalties in negotiation with states.⁸⁹

TANF Transitional Benefits

One of the express goals of the TANF Block Grant program is to end family dependence on public benefits by promoting job preparation and work; this is foundational to the welfare-to-work concept on which the TANF Block Grant is based.⁹⁰ Most parents who receive temporary cash assistance benefits work both before and after leaving the program; however, they are predominately employed in low-wage jobs with few options for advancement.⁹¹ TANF transitional benefits help families navigate this period when they become eligible for TCA but are not yet self-sufficient.

TCA recipients who become ineligible due to reasons other than noncompliance with work requirements, such as time limits or earned income, are eligible for transitional benefits intended to reduce the unintended negative effects of the lost benefits. Transitional benefits are designed to support work retention and advancement and assist individuals in achieving economic self-sufficiency.

Families generally become ineligible for TCA when their income reaches 185 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL), at which point they become eligible for transitional benefits.⁹² Current law outlines four types of transitional benefits which are available to qualifying former TCA recipients.

Transitional Benefits		
Benefit Type	Description	Eligibility Requirements
Transitional Child Care ⁹³	Provides subsidized child care vouchers to families	Available for up to 24 months, with an income cap of 200% FPL
Transitional Medical ⁹⁴	Allows families to remain eligible for Medicaid	Available for up to 12 months, with an income cap of 185% FPL after 6 months

⁸⁸ US Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Separate State Programs Maintenance of Effort (SSP-MOE): Work Participation Rates and Engagement in Work Activities Fiscal Year 2022*, available at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/data/work-participation-rates-fiscal-year-2022> (last visited January 29, 2024).

⁸⁹ 45 CFR § 261.50.

⁹⁰ *Supra*, note 86.

⁹¹ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Most Parents Leaving TANF Work, but in Low-Paying, Unstable Jobs, Recent Studies Find*, available at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/most-parents-leaving-tanf-work-but-in-low-paying-unstable-jobs> (last visited January 27, 2024).

⁹² See DCF, Temporary Cash Assistance (TCA), available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/public-assistance/temporary-cash-assistance> (last visited January 27, 2024). To be eligible, a family’s gross income must be less than 185% FPL, and countable income cannot exceed the payment standard for the family size. There is a \$90 deduction from each individual’s gross earned income.

⁹³ Section 445.032, F.S.

⁹⁴ Section 445.029, F.S.

Transitional Education and Training ⁹⁵	Job-related education and training	Available for up to 24 months, with an income cap of 200% FPL
Transitional Transportation ⁹⁶	Support typically provided to families in the form of payment for public transportation or gas	Available for up to 24 months, with an income cap of 200% FPL

CareerSource Florida, Inc., administers transitional benefits through the LWDBs. The provision of transitional benefits depends on the LWDBs available resources and funding, as well as the availability of appropriate services locally.⁹⁷

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Program Overview

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), under the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), administers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).⁹⁸ SNAP is the nation’s largest domestic food and nutrition program for low-income Americans, offering nutritional assistance to millions of individuals and families each year through the provision of funds that can be used to purchase eligible foods.⁹⁹ In fiscal year 2020, SNAP provided assistance to approximately 39.9 million people living in 20.5 million households across the U.S.¹⁰⁰ SNAP benefits support individual households by reducing the effects of poverty and increasing food security while supporting economic activity across communities, as SNAP benefits directly benefit farmers, retailers, food processors and distributors, and their employees.¹⁰¹

SNAP is a federal program administered at the state level in Florida by DCF.¹⁰² DCF determines and monitors eligibility and disburses benefits to SNAP participants. The state and federal governments share the administrative costs of the program, while the federal government funds

⁹⁵ Section 445.030, F.S.

⁹⁶ Section 445.031, F.S.

⁹⁷ CareerSource Florida, Inc., Legislative Inquiry Response (2024), on file with the Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee.

⁹⁸ The Food Stamp Program (FSP) originated in 1939 as a pilot program for certain individuals to buy stamps equal to their normal food expenditures: for every \$1 of orange stamps purchased, people received 50 cents worth of blue stamps, which could be used to buy surplus food. The FSP expanded nationwide in 1974. Under the federal welfare reform legislation of 1996, Congress enacted major changes to the FSP, including limiting eligibility for certain adults who did not meet work requirements. The Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 renamed the FSP the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and implemented priorities to strengthen program integrity, simplify program administration, maintain states’ flexibility in how they administer their programs, and improve access to SNAP. See US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Short History of SNAP*, available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/short-history-snap> (last visited January 27, 2024).

⁹⁹ US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Overview*, available at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap/> (last visited January 27, 2024).

¹⁰⁰ US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Characteristics of SNAP Households: FY 2020 and Early Months of the COVID-19 Pandemic: Characteristics of SNAP Households*, available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/characteristics-snap-households-fy-2020-and-early-months-covid-19-pandemic-characteristics> (last visited January 27, 2024).

¹⁰¹ US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Economic Linkages*, available at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap/economic-linkages/> (last visited January 27, 2024).

¹⁰² Section 414.31, F.S.

100% of the benefit amount received by participants.¹⁰³ Federal laws, regulations, and waivers provide states with various policy options to better target benefits to those most in need, streamline program administration and field operations, and coordinate SNAP activities with those of other programs.¹⁰⁴

The Thrifty Food Plan, a minimal cost food plan reflects current nutrition standards and guidance, the nutrient content and cost of food, and consumption patterns of low-income households, was developed by the USDA to serve as the basis for the determination of SNAP benefits.¹⁰⁵ SNAP benefits are intended to supplement food purchases made with a household's own income; as such, the formula used to determine SNAP benefits assumes that a household will spend 30 percent of their net income on food purchases.¹⁰⁶ The benefit allotted to SNAP households is equal to the difference between the maximum allotment for their household size and 30 percent of their net income.¹⁰⁷ The structure of this formula ensures that the lowest income households receive the most benefits.

As of January 2023, 3,220,757 individuals, including 1,262,174 children and 1,017,860 elderly or disabled individuals, were receiving SNAP benefits in Florida.¹⁰⁸

SNAP Eligibility and Work Requirements

To be eligible for SNAP, households must meet the following criteria: (1) gross monthly income must be at or below 130 percent of the poverty level; (2) net income must be equal to or less than the poverty level; and (3) assets must be below the limits set based on household composition.¹⁰⁹

Individuals may be deemed ineligible for SNAP due to any of the following:¹¹⁰

- Conviction for drug trafficking;
- Fleeing a felony warrant;
- Breaking SNAP or TANF program rules;
- Failure to cooperate with the child support enforcement agency; or
- Being a noncitizen without qualified status.

¹⁰³ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Policy Basics: The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)*, available at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/policy-basics-the-supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap#:~:text=The%20federal%20government%20pays%20the,the%20states%2C%20which%20operate%20it> (last visited January 27, 2024).

¹⁰⁴ US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *State Options Report*, available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/waivers/state-options-report> (last visited January 27, 2024).

¹⁰⁵ US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Nutrition Assistance Program Report: Barriers that Constrain the Adequacy of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Allotments: Survey Findings*, p.9, available at <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/SNAP-Barriers-SurveyFindings.pdf> (last visited January 27, 2024).

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ *Id.*

¹⁰⁸ Email from Chad Corcoran, Deputy Director of Legislative Affairs, Department of Children and Families, Re: SNAP Participants (March 2, 2023), on file with the Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee.

¹⁰⁹ US Department of Agriculture, *Indicators of Diet Quality, Nutrition, and Health for Americans by Program Participation Status, 2011-2016: SNAP Report, Final Report* (2021), available at <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/Indicators-Diet-QualitySNAP.pdf> (last visited January 27, 2024).

¹¹⁰ DCF, SNAP Eligibility, available at <https://www.myflfamilies.com/services/public-assistance/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap/snap-eligibility> (last visited January 27, 2024). See also s. 414.32, F.S.

Able-bodied, non-elderly adults are generally required to participate in work activities in order to be eligible for SNAP. Federal policy outlines two tiers of work requirements for SNAP recipients: the general work requirement and the Able-Bodied Adult Without Dependents (ABAWD) work requirement. The general work requirement applies to all recipients between 16 and 59 years of age, unless they qualify for an exemption.¹¹¹ The general work requirements include requiring a recipient register for work, participating in SNAP Employment and Training (E&T) or workfare if assigned, taking a suitable job if offered, and not voluntarily quitting a job or reducing work hours below 30 a week without a good reason.¹¹²

Adults between age 18 and 52, able-bodied, and without dependents are subject to the ABAWD work requirement and time limit, unless otherwise exempt.¹¹³ ABAWDs are required to work or participate in a qualifying work program for a combined total of at least 80 hours per month. ABAWDs who fail to comply with the ABAWD work requirement for three months in a 36-month period will lose their SNAP benefits.¹¹⁴

SNAP Mandatory Employment and Training

SNAP Employment and Training (SNAP E&T) is intended to help SNAP recipients gain skills, training, work, or experience that will help them obtain regular employment. States are required to operate a SNAP E&T program which includes case management and at least one of the following components:

- Supervised job search;
- Job search training;
- Workfare;
- Work experience;
- Education; or
- Self-employment.

Beyond simply requiring a state to operate a SNAP E&T program and setting the minimum components, states have significant flexibility in how they design their SNAP E&T programs in order to meet the needs of SNAP participants and address local workforce needs.¹¹⁵

¹¹¹ A person may be excused from the general work requirement if they are already working at least 30 hours per week, meeting the work requirements for another program, taking care of a child under 6 or an incapacitated person, unable to work due to a physical or mental limitation, participating regularly in an alcohol or drug treatment program, or studying in school or a training program at least half-time. See US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *SNAP Work Requirements*, available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/work-requirements> (last visited January 27, 2024).

¹¹² US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *SNAP Work Requirements*, available at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/work-requirements> (last visited January 27, 2024).

¹¹³ *Id.* Adults who are unable to work due to a physical or mental limitation, are pregnant, have someone under 18 in their SNAP household, are excused from the general work requirement (see also, note 111), are a veteran, experiencing homelessness, or were in foster care on their 18th birthday and are under the age of 24 are exempt from the ABAWD requirements.

¹¹⁴ US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) ABAWD Policy Guide*, available at <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/SNAP-ABAWD-Policy-Guide-September-2023.pdf> (last visited January 27, 2024).

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

Florida operates a mandatory SNAP E&T program for adults between the ages of 18 and 59¹¹⁶ without dependents who are not exempt from the general or ABAWD work requirements. SNAP E&T components that are available to mandatory E&T participants include supervised job search, job search training, work experience, education, vocational training, and job retention services. If DCF determines there is not an appropriate and available SNAP E&T component for an individual, the participant will be exempt from mandatory SNAP E&T participation.¹¹⁷

Currently, when ABAWDs are determined eligible for benefits, DCF refers these clients to Florida Commerce and the CareerSource Florida network to engage in a comprehensive assessment to identify barriers to employment, training needs, and professional opportunities. Florida Commerce and CareerSource Florida utilize relationships with educational institutions, private sector employers and programs like apprenticeships to assist Floridians in achieving meaningful employment.¹¹⁸

DCF is required to reimburse SNAP E&T participants for all reasonable, allowable, and necessary expenses related to program participation. This may include, but is not limited to, childcare, tuition, books, and work uniforms. If DCF is unable to reimburse the participant, the individual must be exempted from mandatory participation in the SNAP E&T program.¹¹⁹

Career Ladder Identifier and Financial Forecaster (CLIFF)

The Career Ladder Identifier and Financial Forecaster (CLIFF) navigator is a suite of tools developed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta to model the interaction of public benefits, taxes, and tax credits with career advancement. The tool is used to help working families navigate the complex system of public assistance, stabilize their financial situation in the short term, and plan long term career paths.¹²⁰

CareerSource Florida, Inc. partnered with the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta to incorporate the CLIFF tool into state workforce programs. A Florida-specific suite of CLIFF tools has been developed and is being introduced into the local workforce development boards' processes, and staff at both CareerSource Florida, Inc. and DCF have received training on the suite of CLIFF tools. The goal of this program is to assist Floridians in identifying career strategies and achieving economic stability while minimizing the negative impacts of losing public assistance.¹²¹

¹¹⁶ In 2024, Florida expanded the definition of mandatory E&T participants to include ABAWDs and work registrants between the ages of 18 and 59 who do not have children in the household. See DCF, *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Employment and Training (E&T) State Plan – Federal Fiscal Year 2024*, available at https://www.floridajobs.org/docs/default-source/lwdb-resources/programs-and-resources/snap/florida-fy2024-snap-et-state-plan-final_10-31-2023.pdf?sfvrsn=96c95db0_2 (last visited January 29, 2024).

¹¹⁷ *Id.*

¹¹⁸ DCF, *Economic Self-Sufficiency – SNAP Work Requirements Memo*, on file with the Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee.

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, *Career Ladder Identifier and Financial Forecaster (CLIFF)*, available at <https://www.atlantafed.org/economic-mobility-and-resilience/advancing-careers-for-low-income-families/cliff-tool> (last visited January 29, 2024).

¹²¹ CareerSource Florida, *2022-2023 Annual Report*, available at https://careersourceflorida.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/CAREERSOURCE-FLORIDA-FY-22-23-ANNUAL-REPORT_DIGITAL.pdf (last visited January 29, 2024).

School Readiness Program

Program Overview

The School Readiness (SR) program is a state-federal partnership between Florida's Division of Early Learning (DEL) within the Florida Department of Education (DOE) and the Office of Child Care of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.¹²² The SR program is administered by DEL at the state level and early learning coalitions (ELC) at the county and regional levels.¹²³ The DEL partners with 30 local ELCs and the Redlands Christian Migrant Association to deliver comprehensive early childhood care and education services statewide.¹²⁴ The SR Program is one of three main early learning programs overseen by DEL.¹²⁵

Established in 1999¹²⁶, the SR program provides subsidies for child care services and early childhood education for children of low-income families; children in protective services who are at risk of abuse, neglect, abandonment, or homelessness; foster children; and children with disabilities.¹²⁷ The SR program offers financial assistance for child care to families while supporting children in the development of skills for success in school. Additionally, the program provides developmental screenings and referrals to health and education specialists where needed. These services are provided in conjunction with other programs for young children such as Child Care Resource and Referral and the Voluntary Prekindergarten Program.¹²⁸

The DCF Office of Child Care Regulation, as the regulatory agency over child care providers, inspects all child care providers that provide the SR services for compliance with specified health and safety standards.¹²⁹ In lieu of DCF regulation, counties may designate a local licensing agency to license providers if its licensing standards meet or exceed DCF's standards.¹³⁰ Five counties have done this – Broward, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, Pinellas, and Sarasota. In these five counties the local licensing agency, not DCF, inspects child care providers that provide the SR services for compliance with health and safety standards.¹³¹

¹²² Florida Department of Education, *What is School Readiness (SR)?*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/early-learning/parents/school-readiness.stml> (last visited February 22, 2024).

¹²³ Section 1002.83, F.S.; *see also* Florida Department of Education, *Division of Early Learning Annual Report 2022-2023*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/20628/urlt/2223-DEL-AnnualReport.pdf> (last visited February 22, 2024).

¹²⁴ *Id.*

¹²⁵ The DEL also oversees the Voluntary Prekindergarten Program and the Child Care Resource & Referral Programs. *See* Florida Department of Education, Division of Early Learning, *Early Learning*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/early-learning/> (last visited February 22, 2024).

¹²⁶ Ch. 99-357, Laws of Fla., S. 1.

¹²⁷ Sections 1002.81 and 1002.87, F.S.

¹²⁸ Florida Department of Education, Division of Early Learning, *Early Learning*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/schools/early-learning/> (last visited February 22, 2024).

¹²⁹ Sections 402.306-402.319 and 1002.88, F.S.

¹³⁰ Section 402.306(1), F.S.

¹³¹ *See* Florida Department of Education, *Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) Plan for Florida: FFY 2022-2024*, p. 240, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/20628/urlt/2022-2024-CCDF-State-Plan.pdf> (last visited February 22, 2024).

School Readiness Program Funding

The SR Program is primarily funded through the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Block Grant. The regulations governing the use of CCDF funds authorizes states to use grant funds for child care services if¹³²:

- The child is under 13 years of age, or at the state’s option, under age 19 if the child is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself for herself under court supervision;
- The child’s family income does not exceed 85 percent of the state’s median income (SMI) for a family of the same size; and
- The child:
 - Resides with a parent or parents who work or attend job training or educational programs; or
 - Receives, or needs to receive, protective services.

In addition to the CCDF Block Grant, the SR program receives additional funding through the Federal TANF Block Grant, Federal Social Services Block Grant, and the General Revenue Fund.¹³³ The Legislature appropriates the SR program funds to the ELCs and the Redlands Christian Migrant Association, with participating providers receiving their funding primarily from reimbursements from the ELCs and tuition payments by enrolled families.¹³⁴ The ELCs reimburse participating providers with appropriated funds for each eligible child, either through child care certificates provided by parents or through contracted slots.¹³⁵ Provider reimbursement rates are based on provider type and the level of care a child receives with consideration of the market rate schedule set by the DOE.¹³⁶ The reimbursement rate schedules are set locally by the ELC and must be approved by the DEL.¹³⁷

School Readiness Program Participation and Eligibility

There were 209,986 children enrolled with 6,790 providers in the SR program during the 2022-2023 fiscal year.¹³⁸

Early learning coalitions are required by statute to prioritize the following groups for participation in the SR program¹³⁹:

- Children younger than 13 with a parent receiving temporary cash assistance under ch.414, F.S., and subject to the federal TANF work requirements or a parent who has an Intensive Service Account or an Individual Training Account under s. 445.009, F.S.; and
- At-risk children¹⁴⁰ younger than 9.

¹³² 45 C.F.R. § 98.20(a).

¹³³ Florida Department of Education, *Division of Early Learning Annual Report 2022-2023*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/20628/urlt/2223-DEL-AnnualReport.pdf> (last visited February 22, 2024).

¹³⁴ Sections 1002.84(9) and 1002.89, F.S.

¹³⁵ Rule 6M-4.500(1), F.A.C.

¹³⁶ *Id.*; See also s. 1002.895, F.S.

¹³⁷ Rule 6M-4.500(1), F.A.C.

¹³⁸ Florida Department of Education, *Division of Early Learning Annual Report 2022-2023*, available at <https://www.fldoe.org/core/fileparse.php/20628/urlt/2223-DEL-AnnualReport.pdf> (last visited February 22, 2024).

¹³⁹ Section 1002.87, F.S.

¹⁴⁰ “At-risk child” is defined under s. 1002.81, F.S., as a child meeting one of the following criteria: from a family under investigation or supervision by the Department of Children and Families (DCF) or a designated sheriff’s office for child abuse, neglect, abandonment, or exploitation; in a diversion program provided by DCF or its contracted provider and who is

Subsequent enrollment in the program is determined according to an assessment of local priorities within the ELC's region based on the needs of families and provider capacity using available community data.¹⁴¹ Based on these local priorities, enrollment in the SR program can be made available to children meeting at least one of the following criteria¹⁴²:

- Economically disadvantaged children until eligible to enter kindergarten. Their older siblings up to the age they are eligible to enter 6th grade may also be served;
- Children from birth to kindergarten whose parents are transitioning from the TCA work program to employment;
- At-risk children who are at least 9 but younger than 13;
- Economically disadvantaged children younger than 13;
- Children younger than 13 whose parents are transitioning from the TCA work program to employment;
- Children who have special needs and current individual educational plans from age 3 until they are eligible to enter kindergarten; and
- Children concurrently enrolled in the federal Head Start Program and VPK.

School Readiness Copayments and Fees

Parents of children enrolled in the SR program are responsible for paying a copayment directly to the child care provider. Rather than paying the full tuition amount of a child care provider, the SR program copayments are intended to be set at a rate that eliminates cost as a barrier to services for families.¹⁴³ Copayments are based on a sliding fee scale set by the ELC and approved by the DEL.¹⁴⁴ An ELC's sliding fee scale must be set such that economically disadvantaged families have equal access to the care available to families whose income makes them ineligible for school readiness services.¹⁴⁵ Parent copayments may not exceed 10 percent of a family's income unless the ELC provides justification of how the sliding fee scale meets the federal requirement that a copayment be affordable. In addition to the copayment, families may be subject to additional fees, such as a registration fee. The ELC may pay for a participant's registration fees up to \$75 in certain circumstances.¹⁴⁶

The current copayment schedule is not established with a smooth transition to the market rate of child care at the end of the eligibility threshold. Instead, copayments tend to remain relatively low as family income increases, but when a family's income reaches an eligibility threshold of 85 percent state median income (SMI), families lose the SR program benefit and are suddenly subject to the full cost of child care. This transition creates a significant benefit cliff for families participating in the SR program if their income level upon exiting the program is insufficient to

from a family that is actively participating and complying in department-prescribed activities, including education, health services, or work; placed in a court-ordered, long-term custody or under the guardianship of a relative or nonrelative after termination of supervision by DCF or its contracted provider; in the custody of a parent who is considered a victim of domestic violence and is receiving services through a certified domestic violence center; in the custody of a parent who is considered homeless as verified by a DCF certified homeless shelter.

¹⁴¹ Section 1002.85(2)(i), F.S.

¹⁴² Section 1002.87(1), F.S.

¹⁴³ Section 1002.84(9), F.S.

¹⁴⁴ Rule 6M-4.400, F.A.C.

¹⁴⁵ *Id.*

¹⁴⁶ Rule 6M-4.500, F.A.C.

afford the full cost of child care. In some cases, families may attempt to “park” their income below the eligibility threshold in order to not lose access to the child care benefit.¹⁴⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Qualifying work activities

Section 7 of the bill amends s. 445.024, F.S., to allow adults who have not attained a high school diploma, or its equivalent, to satisfy their work activity requirement by participating in adult general education or a high school equivalency examination program by participating for at least 20 hours per week.

The bill also includes a mechanism by which the work activity requirements may be suspended if the work participation rate (WPR) does not exceed the federal minimum by more than 10 percent. Florida Commerce may suspend the provision until the state has again exceeded the federal minimum by 10 percent for three consecutive months. If the provision is expended, the section requires Florida Commerce to issue a notice to the affected TCA recipients within five days of the policy’s suspension.

Section 1 of the bill amends s. 414.065, F.S., to protect individuals who participate in the adult basic education or high school equivalency examination preparation as a work activity during a suspension of the work activity requirements as referenced in section 7. Section 1 allows this “noncompliance” due to the suspension to be considered good cause for noncompliance for up to 6 weeks after the change in the participant’s requirements.

Transitional Case Management

Section 9 of the bill creates s. 445.0281, F.S., to create transitional case management as a service available to families who have transitioned off of cash assistance. Individuals who have been determined ineligible for a reason other than noncompliance with work activity requirements are eligible for voluntary case management services administered by the local workforce development board.

The bill requires case management to include career planning, job search assistance, resume building, basic financial planning, connection to support services, and benefits management using a tool to demonstrate the financial impacts of changes in income and benefits over time. Case managers are directed to connect recipients to other transitional benefits as needed.

Section 5 of the bill amends s. 445.011, F.S., to direct Florida Commerce to develop training for the local development boards relating to case management methods and the provision of welfare transition services generally.

¹⁴⁷ Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, *Restructuring the Eligibility Policies of the Child Care and Development Fund to Address Benefit Cliffs and Affordability: Florida as a Case Study*, available at <https://www.atlantafed.org/-/media/documents/community-development/publications/discussion-papers/2021/01-restructuring-the-eligibility-policies-of-the-child-care-and-development-fund-to-address-benefit-cliffs-and-affordability-2021-06-18.pdf> (last visited February 22, 2024).

Data Collection

Section 10 of the bill amends s. 445.035, F.S., to direct CareerSource Florida, Inc., in collaboration with Florida Commerce and DCF, to develop standardized surveys for TCA recipients to be administered by the LWDBs. The section requires CareerSource Florida, Inc., to develop an intake survey to collect baseline information as a person is entering the program, and an exit survey to collect information which can be used to discern programmatic impacts on individuals over time. The stated purpose of the surveys is to monitor program effectiveness, inform program improvements, and effectively allocate resources.

The bill requires intake surveys to collect, at a minimum:

- Information relating to perceived barriers to employment;
- Reasons for past separation from employment;
- Stated goals for employment or professional development;
- The highest level of education or training the individual has attained; and
- Awareness of non-cash assistance transitional services.

The bill direct the LWDBs to administer the intake survey in conjunction with the diversion screening process required under s. 445.017, F.S., or in case of administrative oversight, requires the survey to be completed by each new TCA recipient who has not otherwise completed the survey.

The bill requires that the exit surveys collect, at a minimum:

- Information on the recipient's enrollment in other benefits programs;
- The recipient's long-term career plan;
- The recipient's credentials, education attained, or training received during enrollment;
- Barriers to the recipient's employment which were addressed during enrollment;
- Any remaining barriers to the recipient's enrollment.

The bill also directs the local workforce development boards to submit the completed surveys to CareerSource Florida, Inc., and disseminate anonymized data to Florida Commerce and DCF on a quarterly basis. The bill requires Florida Commerce, in consultation with CareerSource Florida, Inc., and DCF to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature annually. The report is to include survey results, an analysis of the barriers to employment faced by survey respondents, and recommendations for legislative and administrative changes to mitigate such barriers and improve the effective use of transitional benefits.

Section 2 of the bill amends s. 414.105, F.S., to require the LWDBs to administer exit surveys to each participant who is within six months of reaching the 48-month limit. **Section 8** amends s. 445.028, F.S. to require the workforce system case manager at LWDBs to administer an exit survey to recipients deemed ineligible for a reason other than work activity sanctions or for noncompliance with work activity requirements.

Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)

Section 3 of the bill amends s. 414.455, F.S., to direct DCF, unless prohibited by the federal government, to require participation in SNAP employment and training program among recipients who:

- Are eligible for the program;
- Are between the aged of 18 and 59;
- Do not have children under the age of 18 in the home; and
- Do not otherwise meet an exemption.

This provision is consistent with Florida’s current SNAP E&T plan which has been approved by the federal government.

Career Ladder Identifier and Financial Forecaster (CLIFF)

The bill requires the use of a tool “to demonstrate future financial impacts” (hereinafter, “tool”) relating to a person’s change in income and benefits in several settings. The CLIFF suite of tools developed with the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta is currently used for this purpose.

Section 2 of the bill amends s. 414.105, F.S., to require the tool be implemented during the interview process that occurs when a TCA recipient is within six months of approaching the 48-month time limit. The tool is also included in the required elements of the newly created transitional case management in **section 9** of the bill.

Section 4 of the bill amends s. 445.009, F.S., to require the tool be included in the state’s one-stop delivery system for offering every Floridian access to workforce development and support, through services sites or telephone or computer networks.

Section 5 of the bill amends s. 445.011, F.S., to require Florida Commerce to integrate the CLIFF tool into the workforce service delivery system and develop training for the local workforce development boards, and other workforce system partners, on the use of the tool.

School Readiness Plus Program

Section 11 of the bill creates s. 1002.935, F.S., to create the School Readiness Plus Program which will supplement the existing SR program and serve to mitigate the benefit cliff experienced by families as they become ineligible for the SR program funding due to earned income.

The program will be available to families whose income is between 85 and 100 percent, inclusive, of the state median income.¹⁴⁸ The early learning coalitions are required to administer the program and provide access to benefit management and career planning tools.

The bill sets out a funding model as follows:

¹⁴⁸ 85 percent of SMI is \$63,471 and 100 percent of SMI is \$74,672.

- Requiring the ELCs to spend the minimum amount of funds necessary for the efficient and effective administration of the program;
- Prohibiting the use of more than 5 percent of the funds in a fiscal year;
- Provides the amount of the subsidy is a percentage of the ELC's approved program provider reimbursement rates;
- Requiring the ELC to consider family income and copayments that increase in relation to the family income when establishing the percentage of the amount of the subsidy for the program;
- Requiring the amount of the subsidy and copayment to be sufficient to allow the family to access providers and enable the parent to achieve self-sufficiency.

To receive the subsidy, the bill requires parents to:

- Provide any documentation necessary to verify eligibility.
- Be responsible for the payment of all child care expenses in excess of the amount of the subsidy.

Section 12 of the bill provides an appropriation of \$23,076,259 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Education to implement the School Readiness Plus Program.

Other changes

The bill makes non-substantive style and language changes or conforming changes throughout to give effect to the substantive provisions of the bill.

Section 13 of the bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2024.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:**Services for current and former TCA recipients**

Both Florida Commerce and CareerSource Florida will experience a workload increase to implement the new requirements for data collection. Depending on the degree to which former TCA recipients use the new transitional case management services, CareerSource Florida may also see a workload increase from providing that service. The total fiscal impact is indeterminate.

School Readiness Plus Program

The bill appropriates \$23,076,259 nonrecurring from the General Revenue Fund to implement the School Readiness Plus Program.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends ss. 414.065, 414.105, 414.455, 445.009, 445.011, 445.017, 445.024, 445.028, and 445.035 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates ss. 445.0281 and 1002.935 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Fiscal Policy on February 22, 2024:

The committee substitute creates the School Readiness Plus Program and provides an the appropriation for the implementation of the School Readiness Plus Program.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
