

February 2, 2010

Hon. Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Attorney General
1300 I Street, 17th Floor
Sacramento, California 95814

Attention: Ms. Krystal Paris
Initiative Coordinator

Dear Attorney General Brown:

Pursuant to Elections Code Section 9005, we have reviewed a proposed initiative (A.G. File No. 09-0102) that would (1) make changes to the application process for federal, state, and local public benefits; and (2) impose a five-year time limit on cash benefits for low-income children not living with a cash-aided adult.

Background

Federal, State, and Local Benefits. Under federal law, public benefits are generally defined to include grants, contracts, loans, professional licenses, or commercial licenses. The definition also includes any retirement, welfare, health, disability, public or assisted housing, postsecondary education, food assistance, unemployment benefits, or any other similar benefits provided to an individual, household, or family with public funds.

Immigration Status and Program Eligibility. United States citizens, also known as U.S. nationals, are typically eligible for all public benefits. Legal noncitizens, sometimes referred to as qualified aliens, are barred from receiving certain federal benefits and may be barred from receiving state and local benefits. Undocumented persons, also known as illegal aliens, are generally ineligible for public benefits with certain exceptions, such as emergency medical services.

Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program. The SAVE Program operated by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services is an automated system designed to aid federal, state, and local agencies to verify the immigration status of applicants for governmental benefits.

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs). The CalWORKs program provides cash assistance and welfare-to-work services to low-income families with children. A parent may be found to be ineligible for CalWORKs for various reasons. That could be because it was determined that the parent is undocumented,

has failed to comply with certain program requirements, or had reached the five-year time limit allowed for benefits. In such cases, cash aid is nonetheless provided to their children. These are commonly known as child-only cases.

Proposal

Some of the provisions of this initiative could be subject to challenge in the courts and found unconstitutional and thus may not go into effect. The description below assumes that these provisions would be upheld in the courts if there was such a court challenge.

Changes in Application Process for Public Benefits. This measure makes changes to the application process for public benefits. Specifically, persons applying for public benefits would be required to execute an affidavit under penalty of perjury declaring themselves a U.S. citizen or qualified alien who was lawfully present in the country. Filing a fraudulent affidavit would be a felony punishable by a term of five years in state prison or a fine of \$25,000.

Whenever an applicant stated that he or she was a qualified alien, state or local agencies would be required under this measure to verify this claim through SAVE or any equivalent program. Until such verification was made, an applicant would be presumed eligible for public benefits. Each state or local agency would be required to monitor SAVE for application errors and report them to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. State and local agencies would also be required to monitor SAVE for significant delays. Under certain circumstances, if an application for public benefits were approved for a person who did not satisfy the application requirements, a copy of the application would have to be provided to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The proposed affidavit requirement applies to a wide variety of public benefits for which citizenship status affects eligibility. There are, however, specified exceptions, such as emergency medical care and soup kitchens, for which affidavits would not be required.

Eligibility Changes for Children in CalWORKs. This measure would impose a five-year time limit on cash benefits for all children residing in households in which the parents are not eligible to receive CalWORKs benefits, commonly known as child-only cases. Once child-only benefits were eliminated, some of these children would be eligible for aid through state- and county-supported Foster Care or county general assistance programs. Federal law does not require states to aid children whose parents are not receiving assistance under CalWORKs.

Fiscal Effects

We have identified several potential major fiscal effects of this measure, which we describe below.

State and Local Government Administrative Costs. If upheld in the courts, the provisions of this measure making changes to the application process for federal, state, and local public benefits could result in unknown significant *ongoing* costs to state and local governments. These costs would be incurred to (1) collect, process, and store affidavits; (2) verify the eligibility of persons applying for certain benefits using the SAVE Program; (3) monitor SAVE for application errors and significant delays and report application errors to the U. S. Department of Homeland Security; and (4) transmit certain approved applications for benefits to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The measure would also result in unknown significant *one-time* costs for modifications to existing benefit application processing systems in order to comply with the new requirement that applicants submit affidavits.

Law Enforcement Costs. This measure could result in unknown, but probably minor, state and local law enforcement costs to the extent that persons were charged with executing a false affidavit to obtain a public benefit.

Reduction in Public Benefit Costs. The proposed five-year time limit on child-only cash assistance would likely result in state savings in the hundreds of millions annually in the CalWORKs program. These savings would be partially offset by increased state and county costs for children who shifted into state- and county-supported Foster Care or into county-run general assistance programs.

The provisions changing the processes for applying for public benefits could also reduce state and local costs. Some persons who might otherwise apply for public benefits would likely decide not to do so because of the requirement that they execute an affidavit regarding their citizenship status. Also, some persons who would otherwise receive public benefits under the current application processes might not be approved under the new procedures required by this measure. The amount of savings from these provisions is unknown but is likely to be significant.

Summary of Fiscal Effects. This measure would have the following fiscal effects on state and local governments:

- If upheld in the courts, unknown significant one-time and ongoing costs to state and local governments due to changes in the application process for public benefits, as well as unknown but likely significant savings from decreased use of public benefits.
- Unknown, but probably minor, state and local law enforcement costs due to provisions in the measure creating a new crime for the filing of false affidavits to obtain public benefits.

- State savings in the hundreds of millions annually from imposing a five-year time limit on child-only CalWORKs cases, partially offset by state and county costs for children who shifted to Foster Care or county general assistance programs. Further unknown, but likely significant, savings from the provisions changing the application processes for public benefits.

Sincerely,

Mac Taylor
Legislative Analyst

Ana J. Matosantos
Director of Finance