

Revised based on amendments adopted through 3-5-14

**FISCAL NOTE**  
**LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST ESTIMATE**

<b>ESTIMATE OF FISCAL IMPACT – STATE AGENCIES</b> (See narrative for political subdivision estimates)				
	<b>FY 2014-15</b>		<b>FY 2015-16</b>	
	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE
GENERAL FUNDS	371,152		787,968	
CASH FUNDS				
FEDERAL FUNDS				
OTHER FUNDS				
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>371,152</b>		<b>787,968</b>	

**Any Fiscal Notes received from state agencies and political subdivisions are attached following the Legislative Fiscal Analyst Estimate.**

This bill would require the application of a 10% disregard in the child care subsidy program at eligibility redetermination after twelve months of continuous eligibility and all redeterminations thereafter.

The four-month average of participants in the Low-Income Sliding Fee eligibility group that lose eligibility due to earnings is 317 per month. The cost projections are based on the assumption 20% of the children who lose child care eligibility due to income would continue because of the income disregards required under this bill. An additional assumption is made that 20% who lose eligibility due to income have received the subsidy for 12 months. It is estimated that 13 children per month would continue to receive child care services at an average cost per month of \$420.93 in FY 14 and FY 15. First year costs are phased-in as the eligibility redeterminations are made. Estimated costs are \$361,152 GF in FY 15 and \$787,968 GF in FY 15. One-time programming costs are \$9,000 GF.

This bill would disregard certain assets and income from eligibility determinations for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the child care subsidy program. The assets that would be exempt are educational savings accounts, a qualified tuition program or similar savings account or plan established to save for qualified higher education expenses. Income that would be disregarded would be from scholarships or grants related to post-secondary education and post-secondary work-study programs.

Most educational savings accounts, scholarships and work-study income are not counted towards income or assets when determining eligibility for SNAP and child care. There is no fiscal impact.