A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO AN EARNED INCOME DISREGARD PROGRAM.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

- 1 SECTION 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as
- 2 "Kal's Law".
- 3 This Act is named after Kal Warrington Silvert, who was
- 4 born with spinal muscular atrophy type 2, which weakens the
- 5 signal that is sent from an individual's brain to their muscles
- 6 and results in minimal use of the individual's body. Kal
- 7 required full time nurses under the medicaid waver program and
- 8 would not be able to gain employment. Kal dreamed of becoming a
- 9 professor and writer but knew that was unobtainable because, in
- 10 order to live, Kal had to financially remain below the poverty
- 11 level to retain his medicaid benefits. This Act serves as an
- 12 intermediate step before the implementation of a full medicaid
- 13 buy-in program and will be able to assist individuals like Kal
- 14 in earning a comfortable living wage while still retaining their
- 15 medicaid benefits.
- 16 SECTION 2. The legislature finds that Act 200, Session
- 17 Laws of Hawaii 2012, established a joint legislative task force



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program for individuals with disabilities who either are not
working or are currently working and would like to earn more
income, based upon Hawaii's current medicaid income and asset
limits, subject to approval of the federal Centers for Medicare

to explore the possibility of implementing a medicaid buy-in

- ${f 6}$ and Medicaid Services. Medicaid buy-in task force meetings have
- 7 been convened by the legislature on a regular basis since 2012,
- 8 and several bills have been introduced to implement a medicaid
- 9 buy-in program. The medicaid buy-in task force has supported
- 10 the medicaid buy-in program as a means to enable workers with
- 11 disabilities to be employed while protecting their medical
- 12 benefits and supports.
- 13 The legislature also finds that the medicaid buy-in task
- 14 force has recommended an alternate approach as an interim step
- 15 to a medicaid buy-in program. The alternative will allow
- 16 individuals with disabilities to earn income and not lose their
- 17 medicaid benefits, which is a risk given current medicaid
- 18 eligibility rules. While this interim program will not provide
- 19 the full benefits of a medicaid buy-in program, such as
- 20 disregarding the individual's assets, it will increase the

- 1 amount of income that an individual may earn while retaining
- 2 medicaid eligibility.
- 3 According to the medicaid buy-in task force, Hawaii is one
- 4 of four remaining states in the United States that has not
- 5 adopted this group coverage for working people with
- 6 disabilities; the other three states are Alabama, Florida, and
- 7 Tennessee. Persons with disabilities regularly report to case
- 8 workers that they cannot accept work opportunities because they
- 9 would lose their benefits. A medicaid buy-in program would
- 10 allow working people with disabilities to retain the medical
- 11 coverage they need, as primary or secondary coverage, by paying
- 12 premiums on a sliding scale, as defined by the state and federal
- 13 government. While the Hawaii Prepaid Health Care Act guarantees
- 14 private health insurance to employees who work twenty hours or
- 15 more a week for four consecutive weeks, the Prepaid Health Care
- 16 Act may not meet the needs of working people with disabilities
- 17 who are unable to work the minimum required twenty hours per
- 18 week. Of those who do work the minimum hours to qualify for the
- 19 Prepaid Health Care Act, many still need to retain their
- 20 medicaid coverage as secondary coverage to access home and
- 21 community-based services.

- 1 The legislature concludes that it is advantageous for
- 2 economic development in the State and in the best interests of
- 3 Hawaii's citizens with disabilities to establish programs and
- 4 policies that encourage their employment. The purpose of this
- 5 Act is to require the department of human services to implement
- 6 an earned income disregard program as an intermediate step to
- 7 implementing a full medicaid buy-in program.
- 8 SECTION 3. (a) The department of human services shall
- 9 disregard income earned by otherwise medicaid-eligible
- 10 individuals with disabilities who are between the ages of
- 11 sixteen and sixty-four when determining eligibility for
- 12 medicaid.
- (b) The department may adopt or amend its administrative
- 14 rules in accordance with chapter 91, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as
- 15 necessary to implement this Act.
- 16 (c) The department shall evaluate the earned income
- 17 disregard program at least annually and assess whether, when,
- 18 and how a full medicaid buy-in program may be implemented.
- 19 (d) The department shall submit a report to the
- 20 legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of
- 21 the regular sessions of 2020, 2021, and 2022, providing an

- 1 update on the earned income disregard program and the viability
- 2 of implementing a full medicaid buy-in program. The report
- 3 shall include the department's findings, recommendations, and
- 4 any proposed legislation, and the report shall identify
- 5 resources needed to implement a full medicaid buy-in program.
- 6 (e) The department is encouraged to collaborate with the
- 7 university of Hawaii center on disability studies for technical
- 8 assistance and program evaluation.
- 9 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2059;
- 10 provided that the earned income disregard program established in
- 11 section 3 of this Act shall take effect upon approval by the
- 12 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Report Title:

Medicaid; Earned Income Disregard Program; Kal's Law

Description:

Requires the Department of Human Services to implement an earned income disregard program as an intermediate step to implementing a medicaid buy-in program. Requires reports to the legislature. Takes effect upon approval by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (SB330 HD1)

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