Second Regular Session - 2018

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 564

BY HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

AN ACT

•	111(1101
2	RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CORPORATE WELFARE AND LOW WAGE DISCLO-
3	SURE ACT; PROVIDING A SHORT TITLE; PROVIDING LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND
4	PURPOSE; AMENDING CHAPTER 10, TITLE 56, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF
5	A NEW SECTION 56-1003A, IDAHO CODE, TO REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
5	AND WELFARE TO PREPARE AND FILE A PUBLIC BENEFIT PROGRAM EMPLOYER RE-
7	PORT, TO PROVIDE THE CONTENTS OF THE REPORT AND TO PROVIDE WHAT THE RE-
3	PORT SHALL BE SUBJECT TO AND WHAT SHALL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE REPORT.

- Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:
- SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This act shall be known and may be cited as "The Corporate Welfare and Low Wage Disclosure Act."
 - SECTION 2. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. (1) The Legislature finds that:
 - (a) Public benefit programs are essential to provide state residents with access to fresh, healthy food, quality health coverage, basic needs, cash assistance, child care, and income supports, among other benefits.
 - (b) The state needs to preserve and expand public benefit programs to ensure that no resident has to go hungry or forgo medical care because he or she cannot afford basic life necessities.
 - (c) When low wages and a lack of benefits leave workers unable to make ends meet, they turn to public assistance programs for health care, food, and other basic necessities.
 - (d) Employers that pay low wages and offer insufficient benefits shift the costs of doing business onto taxpayers.
 - (e) Specifically, more than sixty percent of enrollees in Medicaid and CHIP nationwide are members of working families, meaning that the tax-payers bear a significant portion of the hidden costs of low-wage work.
 - (f) Large, profitable employers should pay wages and benefits that do not impoverish workers or shift costs onto taxpayers. Such employers put responsible employers at a competitive disadvantage, creating an unfair playing field for business in the state.
 - (g) To promote a deeper understanding of the causes and sources of underemployment, poverty wages, and the economic impacts on our society, business, and the state budget, it is appropriate for policymakers to possess a broader set of empirical data with which to make informed decisions.
 - (2) Purpose. This law is enacted to obtain data that will enable the state to protect workers and strengthen the economy.

SECTION 3. That Chapter 10, Title 56, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 56-1003A, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

56-1003A. CORPORATE WELFARE AND LOW WAGE DISCLOSURE ACT -- RE-PORT. (1) The department of health and welfare shall annually, no later than February 1, prepare and file a public welfare program beneficiary employer report to identify the fifty (50) employers who employ fifty (50) or more employees and have the highest number of employees who receive medical assistance, medical benefits or assistance through the state plan for medicaid, the state children's health insurance program (SCHIP), the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), electronic benefits transfer (EBT), the women, infants, and children program (WIC) and the temporary assistance for families in Idaho (TAFI). The report shall be filed with the secretary of the state senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives, the joint finance-appropriations committee and the senate and house health and welfare committees. The report shall also be made available on the department's website.

(2) The report shall include:

- (a) The name and address of the employer;
- (b) The size of the employer;
- (c) The number of public benefit program beneficiaries who are employees of that employer;
- (d) The number of public benefit program beneficiaries who are spouses or dependents of an employee of that employer;
- (e) Whether the employer offers health benefits to its employees;
- (f) The cost to the state of providing public health program benefits for its employees and enrolled dependents, if available; and
- (g) Whether the employer offered health benefits to its employees who are public health program beneficiaries and, if so, the number of such employees.
- (3) The report shall not include the names of any individual public benefit access program beneficiaries and shall be subject to privacy standards pursuant to Public Law 104-191 and the health insurance portability and accountability act of 1996. The department may establish interagency agreements to collect information to fulfill the requirements of this section including, but not limited to, an interagency agreement to access and utilize information collected through the health insurance responsibility disclosure form.