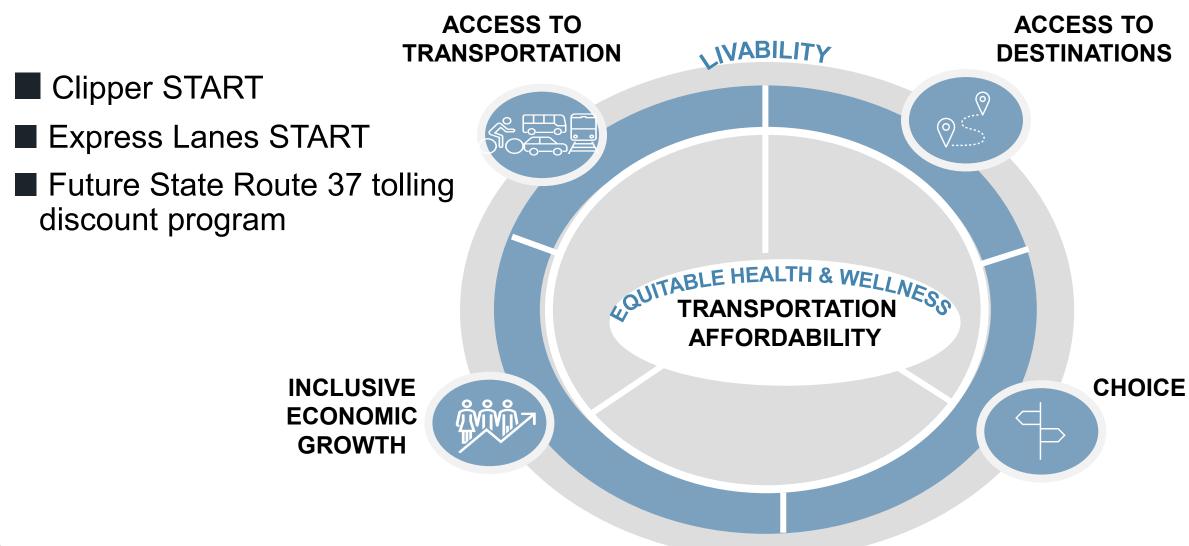
Means-Based Collaborative Assessments: Eligibility and Enrollment



Policy Advisory Council October 22, 2024

Evolving and Growing Affordability Pilots

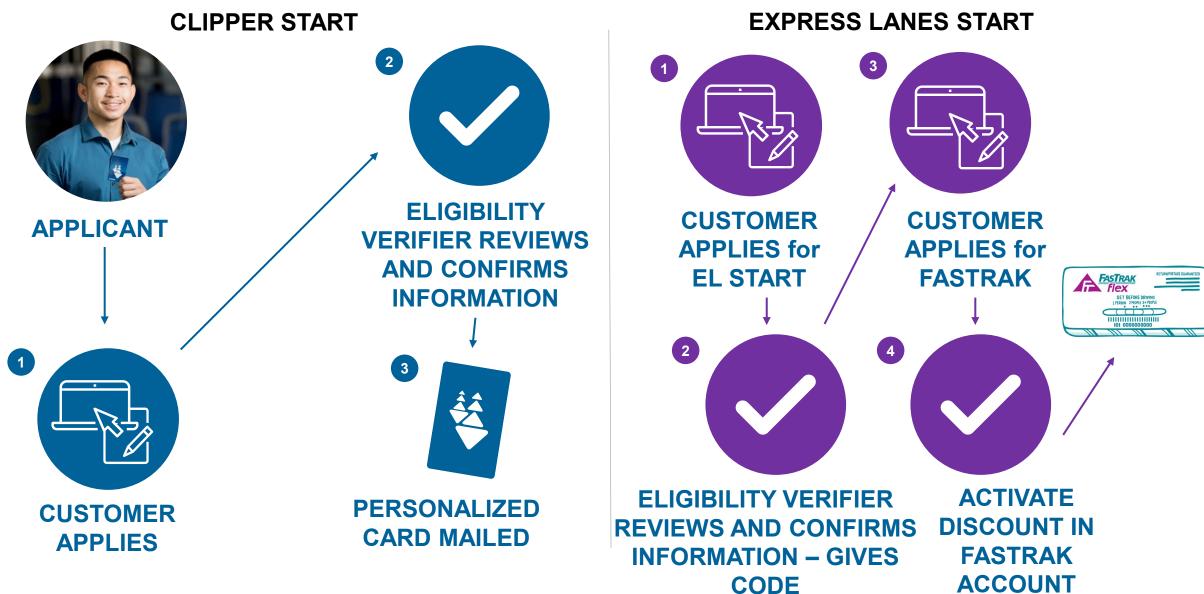




Question

■ What can strengthen MTC's transportation affordability initiatives to make them more **comprehensive** in **eligibility and services** as well as more flexible in how they can be **accessed and used**?

Enrollment Process



Means-Based Collaborative's Guiding Principles

- **/**
- Current program structure should not inhibit bold thinking
- -
- Program design should be driven by user experience
- 6
- More than one program may be necessary to achieve project goals
- •••
- Majority of program expenses should go toward the benefit, not administration
- 1700
- Alignment with partners should extend and expand reach
- MM
- Eligibility recommendation should be data-informed



Peer/Partner Program Research Scope

- How do MTC's START programs compare with other peers/partner programs in the areas of eligibility criteria and qualification process?
- Reviewed over 50 national means-based programs:
 - Transit
 - Micromobility
 - Tolling
 - Utilities
 - Other public benefits
- Detailed eligibility requirements, qualification methods, enrollment processes, benefit type

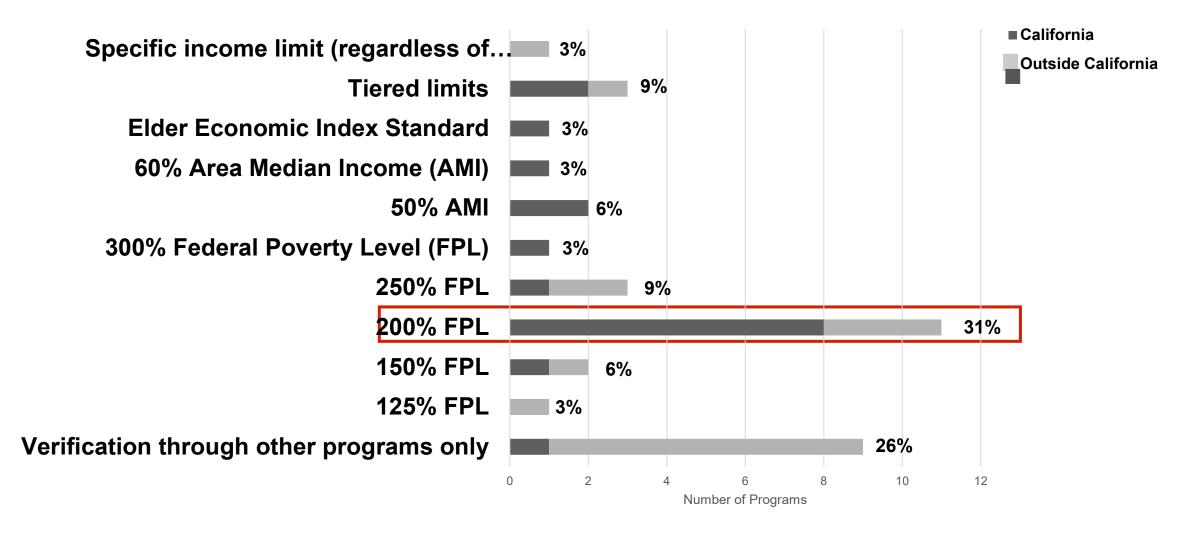
MTC Current Eligibility Model

Eligibility	EL START Clipper START		
Income Eligibility Threshold	200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL)		
Income Verification Options	CalFresh/EBT card, Medi-Cal card, Muni Lifeline card, County benefit eligibility letter, or most recent tax return		
Most Common Verification Method	Medi-Cal Card and CalFresh/EBT Card		
Least Common Verification Method	Muni Lifeline Card		
Age Requirement	None	19-64	
Eligibility for Individuals with Disabilities	Same as general population	Encouraged to apply for Regional Transit Connection (RTC) Discount ID Card instead	
Program	I-880 Express Lanes Only	22 Transit Operators	



Peer Program Eligibility Thresholds

Income Eligibility Requirements for 35 Peer Programs*



Program Qualification

- In California, the most common means-based programs used to qualify applicants are:
 - CalFresh
 - Medi-Cal
 - CalWORKS
- Most programs accept documentation from other low-income programs to qualify applicants
- Using proof of enrollment for applicant qualification = cross-qualification

Public Benefit Enrollment Opportunities

Program	Bay Area Enrollment	Considerations
CalFresh	400,695 New enrollment annually	 Integration with state agency (Department of Social Services) could present regulatory challenges Deployment at county level could prove to make this nimble
Medi-Cal	2,089,665 Current enrollment as of March 2024	 Income eligibility is lower than 200% FPL (138% FPL) Significant potential increase in uptake; MTC ability to absorb new participants while maintaining timely review/approval processes Labyrinth of state agency players and regulatory barriers
PG&E CARE Program	534,502 New enrollment annually	 Private sector; willingness to partner with regional government unknown Utilizes other benefit programs to qualify participants, not the other way around



Public Benefit Enrollment

- In most cases, applicants have the choice to apply in person, online, or by mail.
- Best practices = immediate eligibility verification and enrollment → increased benefit usage
- MTC currently provides the option for applicants to apply online or by mail.

Eligibility and Enrollment for START Programs

Program	Eligibility	Approved Applications (September 2024)
Clipper START	 Resident of nine-county Bay Area Household income up to 200% FPL 19-64 years old Not have a Regional Transit Connection (RTC) Discount ID Card (available to persons with qualifying disabilities) 	42,167
Express Lanes START	 Resident of nine-county Bay Area Household income up to 200% FPL Have a FasTrak® account or the ability to open one 	4,067*

^{* =} this number includes all approved EL START applications, regardless of FasTrak® activation status.



Eligibility Threshold Assessment

Primary goals:

- Explore the impact of an augmented eligibility threshold on the START programs
- Provide a data-informed approach for the eligibility recommendations
- Analyzed changes in program eligibility and potential uptake for 10 different income thresholds

Eligibility Threshold Assessment Findings

- Significant opportunities exist to capture an untapped market even at the current 200% FPL threshold.
- Even small changes in the threshold would substantially increase the START programs' eligible population.
- Changing the income eligibility threshold alone does not necessarily result in increased program uptake.

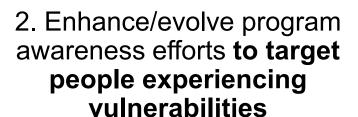
Framework for Draft Recommendations



1. Address programmatic barriers to improve program access, reduce barriers



Extend program reach to meet the untapped opportunity at the current threshold











Resulting in: Improved affordability, Increase in transit ridership

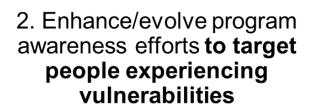


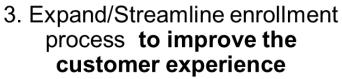
For Discussion:

1. Address programmatic barriers to improve program access, reduce barriers



Extend program reach to meet the untapped opportunity at the current threshold







- What are your reactions to expanding proof of enrollment for applicant qualification (i.e. cross-qualification)? Prioritize untapped market?
- Reactions to approaching MTC's means-based programs through a "systems" or project-specific lens?
- What other areas can we build "flexibility and ease" into the program?

