



**November 2023 Caseload
Estimating Conference**
RI Department of Human Services
October 27, 2023

Caseload Testimony

Daniel J. McKee
Governor

Kimberly M. Brito
Director

November 2023 Caseload Conference

Rhode Island Department of Human Services

The members of the Caseload Estimating Conference have requested that the Department of Human Services (DHS) provide written answers to various questions in addition to the presentation of their estimates. Red text denoting the start of a question and response is highlighted throughout the document.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

RI WORKS OVERVIEW	3
PROFILE OF RI WORKS	4
RI WORKS CASES BY CITY/TOWN	5
RI WORKS TRENDS.....	12
RI WORKS RECENT LEGISLATIVE CHANGES	13
ADDITIONAL DOLLARS FROM THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT	16
HARDSHIP EXTENSIONS.....	16
WORK PARTICIPATION RATE (WPR) OVERVIEW	17
2023 TANF BUDGET.....	21
TANF MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT (MOE)	22
RI WORKS CONTRACTED VENDORS.....	23
POTENTIAL FEDERAL LAW CHANGES.....	28
CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW	29
FEDERAL FUNDING AND INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT CHILD CARE RECOVERY	35
CHILD CARE CASLOAD TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS	38
STATE SUPPLEMENTAL PAYMENT (SSP)	53
GENERAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (GPA).....	55
CASELOAD PROJECTIONS.....	APPENDIX A

Rhode Island Works (RIW) Program

RI Works is Rhode Island's name for the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Authorized under Public Law 104-193 in 1996 (the welfare reform legislation "Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act" or PRWORA), the TANF program is a block grant to states to achieve the following purposes:

- Assisting needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes
- Reducing the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage
- Preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies
- Encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families

States create their own programs within the parameters of TANF. RIGL § 40-5.2 authorizes RI Works. It was previously known as the Family Independence Program (FIP) when enacted in 1997. In 2008, it was revised as the RI Works program to align with TANF's employment goals and policies and to help recipient families become employed and self-sufficient. The goal of RI Works is to eliminate or reduce the harmful effects of poverty on families and children by fostering employment and opportunity as a means to economic independence (RIGL § 40-5.2-6 (a)); and to eliminate the stigma of welfare by promoting a philosophy and a perception that the purpose of welfare is to eliminate or reduce the harmful effects of poverty on families and children by promoting work opportunities for all Rhode Island residents (RIGL § 40-5.2-6 (c)).

All activities and services provided through the RI Works program are intended to promote stability and economic progress for families through the provision of supportive services, the development of employment skills and intensive work readiness services. The RI Works program supports adult family members to work by offering the following benefits and services:

- **Cash Assistance** is provided to families experiencing poverty that meet certain regulations
- **Comprehensive Assessment and Service Planning** for families receiving cash assistance
- **Child Care Assistance** is provided to support the family, when needed
- **Employment Supports** which includes assistance with job training, adult education and obtaining employment at livable wages
- **Food Assistance** is provided by Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- **Transportation** reimbursement and/or bus passes are available to support preparation for employment
- Parents are strongly encouraged to apply for **Healthcare** while on RI Works

The TANF Block Grant is the funding source for RI Works. In order to draw Rhode Island's \$94.7 million federal grant, the State is required to maintain an historic level of investment in programs that serve low-income families. This investment is called Maintenance of Effort (MOE), and these expenditures are calculated each fiscal year and must be at least 80 percent of historic "qualified" state expenditures under the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Program. In Rhode Island, 80 percent MOE is \$64.4 million.

Profile of RI Works

Household Breakdown	Household Breakdown	
	Households with 1 parent	65.4%
	Households with 2 parents	5.9%
	Households with child-only cases	28.7%

Race and Ethnicity	Race and Ethnicity	
	American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	0.7%
	Asian, Non-Hispanic	0.7%
	Black or African American, Non-Hispanic	13.3%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0.1%
	White, Non-Hispanic	18.0%
	Hispanic, including Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban	29.8%
Unable to Determine the Ethnicity or Race	37.4%	

Age	Age	
	Adults aged 18 and older	30.2%
	Children under age 18	69.8%

Recipients per Household	Recipients per Household	
	1 individual	19.2%
	2 individuals	34.5%
	3 individuals	24.9%
	4+ individuals	21.3%

Profile of RI Works (Continued)

Education Levels	Self-Reported Education Levels for Adults	
	Less Than 8th Grade	2.3%
	8th Grade	2.7%
	9th Grade	5.0%
	10th Grade	6.7%
	11th Grade	13.5%
	12th Grade or GED Completed	43.4%
	Some College, Not Graduated	17.3%
	Two Year Degree	4.3%
	Four Year Degree	3.1%
	Post Four Year Degree	0.8%
	Unknown	0.9%

Color Key

- Four Year Degree
- Associates/Some C..
- Masters Degree +
- HS Diploma/GED
- Less Than HS Diplo..

Education Level



City/Town	City/Town	Cases	Individuals
	Barrington	9	26
	Bristol	18	40
	Burrillville	21	53
	Central Falls	149	408
	Charlestown	2	5

	City/Town	Cases	Individuals
	Coventry	36	78
	Cranston	156	395
	Cumberland	35	90
	East Greenwich	12	27
	East Providence	111	282
	Exeter	1	3
	Foster	4	11
	Glocester	3	9
	Hopkinton	6	14
	Jamestown	6	16
	Johnston	47	105
	Lincoln	40	99
City/Town	Little Compton	2	6
	Middletown	38	94
	Narragansett	6	15
	New Shoreham	0	0
	Newport	125	371
	North Kingstown	33	78
	North Providence	80	204
	North Smithfield	9	21
	Pawtucket	363	898
	Portsmouth	10	24
	Providence	1,266	3,441
	Richmond	2	4
	Scituate	14	35
	Smithfield	16	53
	South Kingstown	15	44
	Tiverton	23	55
	Warren	19	47
	Warwick	121	303
	West Greenwich	4	8
	West Warwick	67	175
	Westerly	15	35
	Woonsocket	372	997
	Undetermined	8	28
		Total	3,264

Hardships City/Town and Year	City/Town	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Barrington	0	0	0	0	1
	Bristol	7	9	0	0	1
	Burrillville	2	0	0	0	1
	Central Falls	87	68	29	52	17
	Charlestown	0	0	0	0	17
	Coventry	7	4	0	4	0
	Cranston	92	7	7	15	0
	Cumberland	13	7	7	15	2
	East Greenwich	0	7	7	15	0
	East Providence	26	7	7	15	8
	Exeter	0	7	7	15	0
	Foster	0	0	0	0	2
	Glocester	2	0	0	2	0
	Hopkinton	0	0	0	2	0
	Jamestown	3	0	0	8	1
	Johnston	13	25	13	29	2
	Lincoln	4	31	20	31	2
	Little Compton	0	0	0	0	1
	Middletown	14	13	23	19	3
	Narragansett	0	0	0	0	0
	New Shoreham	0	0	0	0	0
	Newport	69	64	62	95	23
	North Kingstown	25	15	7	9	3
	North Providence	14	10	2	23	7
	North Smithfield	0	0	0	0	0
	Pawtucket	135	153	105	132	28
	Portsmouth	3	6	0	1	1
	Providence	1,079	829	524	537	144
	Richmond	3	0	0	0	0
	Scituate	8	9	0	11	2
	Smithfield	0	8	4	11	3
South Kingstown	4	0	0	2	2	
Tiverton	0	0	0	0	1	
Warren	3	0	0	0	2	

Hardships City/Town Yr	City/Town	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Warwick	45	47	42	32	11
	West Greenwich	0	0	0	3	0
	West Warwick	25	14	4	24	2
	Westerly	0	0	0	0	1
	Woonsocket	170	131	74	170	49
	Other/Multiple City	2	0	2	2	0
Total	1,855	1,471	946	1,274	337	

Question: Please provide a profile of current 1-parent, 2-parent, and child only cases by demographics (such as age and residence) and by duration of benefits.

Question: Please provide a profile of hardship cases by similar criteria as listed above and for the past five years.

Answer: Please see charts above and below.

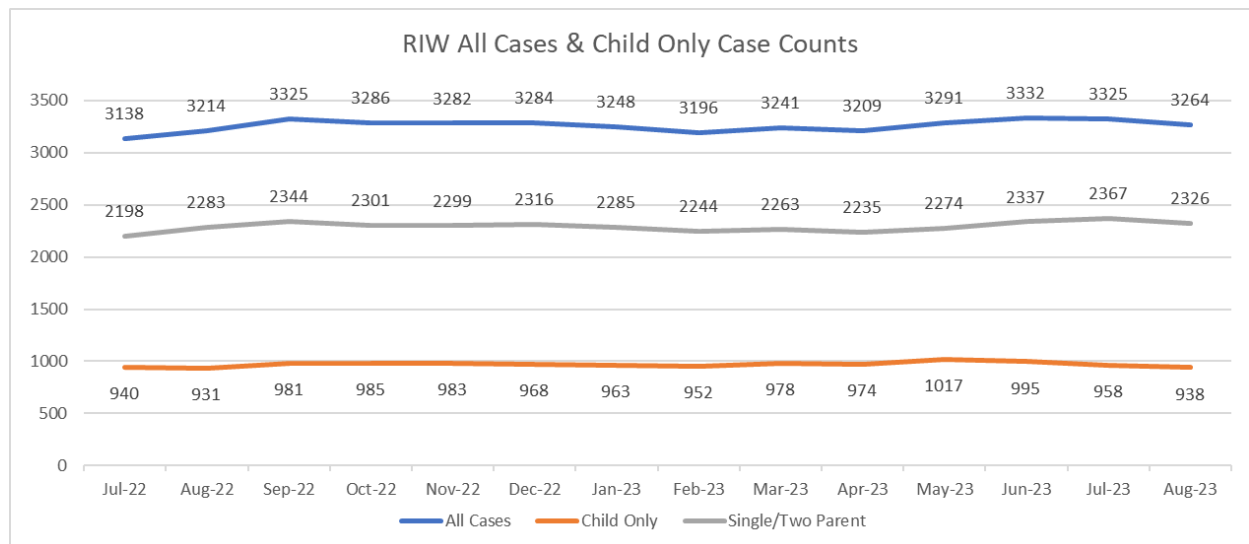
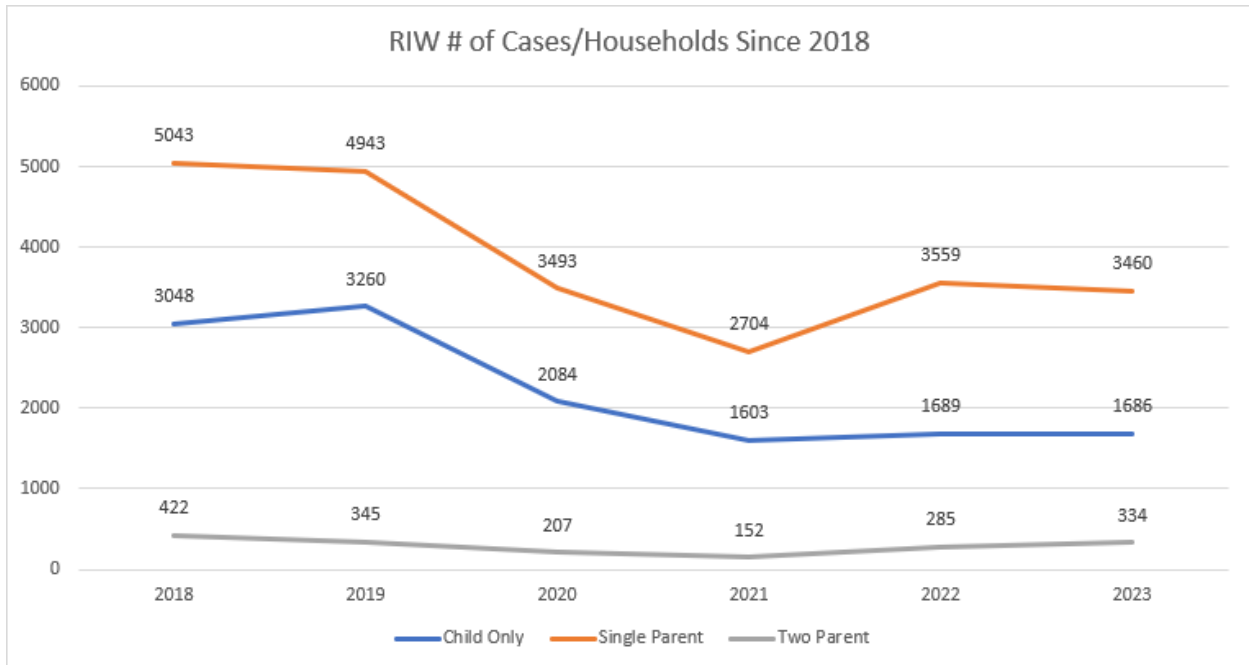
Family Type		Months on RI Works				Total
		0-24	25-48	49-60	>60	
	Single-Parent	896	560	522	156	2,134
	Two-Parent	143	25	20	4	192
	Total	1,039	585	542	160	2,326

Duration of Benefits	Year	Median Duration of Benefits
	2018	30
	2019	35
	2020	40
	2021	44
	2022	36
	2023	36

2023 Cases			
City/Town	Child-Only	Single-Parent	Two-Parent
Barrington	1	8	0
Bristol	5	13	0
Burrillville	5	15	1
Central Falls	50	93	6
Charlestown	1	1	0
Coventry	16	20	0
Cranston	40	99	17
Cumberland	11	20	4
East Greenwich	6	6	0
East Providence	28	79	4
Exeter	0	1	0
Foster	0	4	0
Glocester	1	1	1
Hopkinton	6	0	0
Jamestown	2	4	0
Johnston	14	32	1
Lincoln	12	25	3
Little Compton	0	2	0
Middletown	7	29	2
Narragansett	4	2	0
New Shoreham	0	0	0
Newport	26	93	6
North Kingstown	13	19	1
North Providence	17	54	9
North Smithfield	2	6	1
Pawtucket	108	235	20
Portsmouth	4	6	0
Providence	365	815	86
Richmond	1	1	0
Scituate	2	11	1
Smithfield	3	11	2
South Kingstown	8	6	1
Tiverton	8	13	2
Warren	4	15	0
Warwick	35	79	7
West Greenwich	3	1	0
West Warwick	19	45	3
Westerly	9	4	2
Woonsocket	100	262	10
Undetermined	2	4	2
Total	938	2,134	192

Question: How many child-only cases are included in the estimate for FY 2024 and FY 2025? How many families receive the payment(s)? Please include data for the last five years.

Answer: Thirty percent of the caseload is projected to be child only cases for FY 2024 and 31 percent for FY 2025. The percentage of child only cases prior to COVID had been stable at 35 percent. The percentage of child only cases since COVID have varied from 26 percent to 48 percent. The projection was created using a weighted average of the past 12 months and 6 months respectively.



Question: Please provide for the last five years how many parents are currently without a plan due to:

- a. Exemption from employment planning

Answer: 155 cases are currently active with exemptions

Exemptions	Yearly Data
2019	318
2020	300
2021	121
2022	147
2023	155

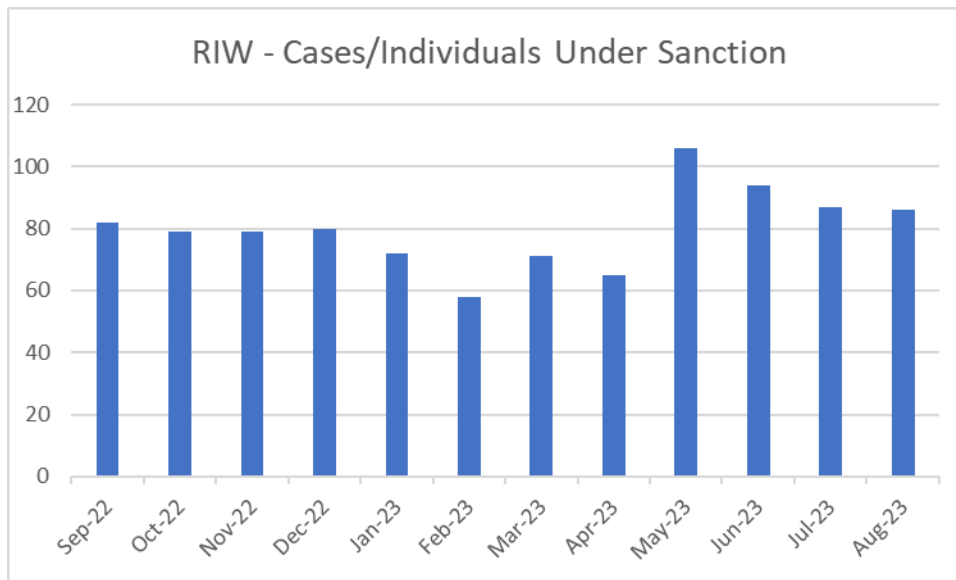
- b. Being between plans

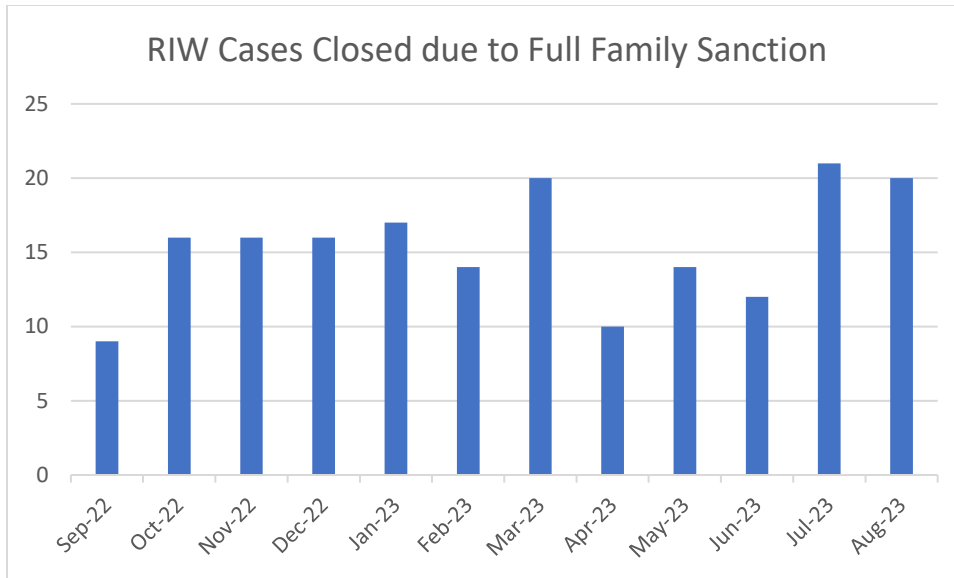
Answer: 101 cases are currently active without a plan

Between Plans	Yearly Data
2019	184
2020	78
2021	95
2022	66
2023	101

- c. Sanction—by month, the number of parents sanctioned for not complying with work requirements in FY2023 and FY2024

Answer: Please see graphs and charts below.





This chart does not represent the number of cases actively participating in RI Works while receiving an FFS, but rather the number of non-compliant cases who closed due to an FFS.

RI Works Trends

From the beginning of the Rhode Island Works program the number of families participating in the RI Works program decreased year-over-year. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the RI Works caseload never fully recovered back to the prior caseload of about 3,800 cases. All COVID related leniencies have been removed.

DHS has seen the RI Works caseload stabilize over the past 22 months. The average caseload increase runs between 0.75 percent to 1 percent. The Department estimates that for the remainder of FY 2024, the caseload will have a slight increase of 0.75 percent per month through June 2024; this is based on statistical review of the past 22 months. The FY 2024 projections account for the effect of the Medicaid Renewals due to the ending of the Public Health Emergency. In the 2025 projections, caseload is projected to continue the gradual increase of 0.5 percent monthly over time.

DHS has successfully partnered with multiple community agencies to conduct outreach to Rhode Island families who had become unengaged in RI Works. Partnering agencies have increased supports for applicants as well as existing RI Works customers. The increased access to assistance for both DHS applications and required documentation will contribute to the gradual increase in RI Works cases through FY 2025.

According to the 2023 Rhode Island Kids Count Factbook, 15 percent of children in RI are living in poverty and 7 percent of children are living in extreme poverty, which equals nearly 14,600

children¹. The RI Works program is providing benefits to roughly 6,000 children or 41 percent of the children living in extreme poverty. This is only 0.78 percent of the RI population.

RI Works families often require additional wraparound services, above and beyond those required by the typical job seeker, to secure long-term stability for their family. Families frequently face many barriers including: unstable housing, mental health and substance abuse challenges, low literacy levels, and other challenges associated with living in poverty. DHS and RI Works providers take the necessary time to develop stabilization services and help residents access long-term employment on their pathway out of poverty.

RI Works Recent Legislative Changes

Pregnancy at Onset

The regulatory change is complete, systematic changes are expected in early 2024.

¹ [RIKCFactbook2022 \(rikidscount.org\)](https://rikidscount.org)

Question: Please provide an update on the reopening of field offices, any staffing challenges related to the reopening and the impact on enrollment from those challenges.

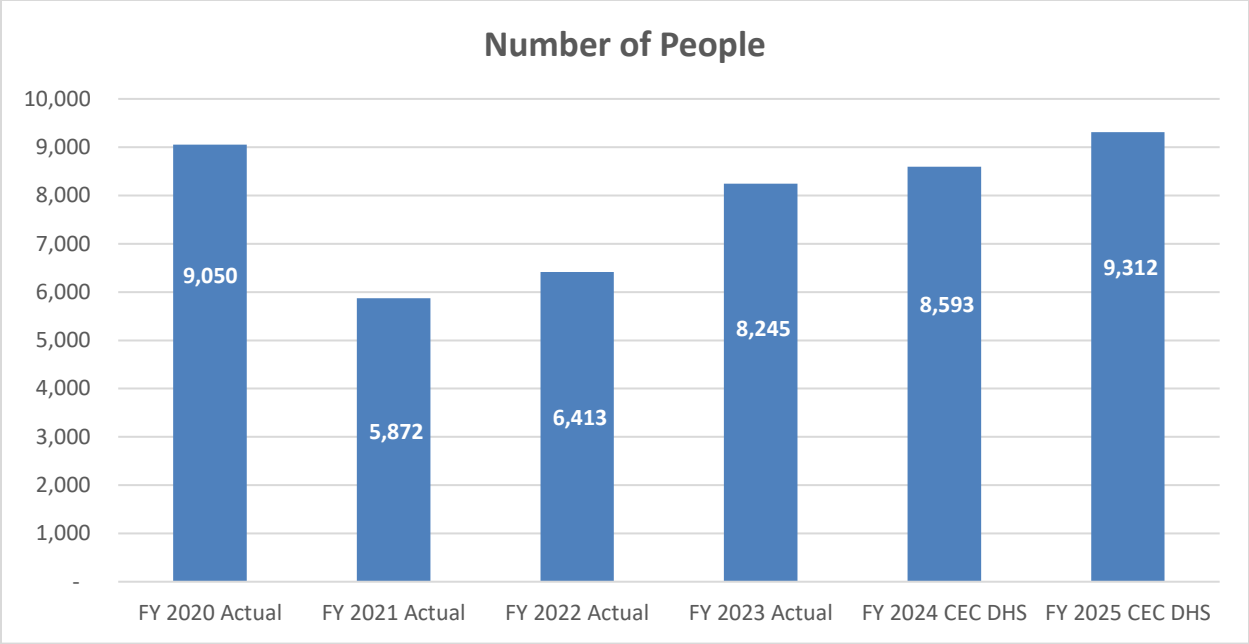
- a. Please provide an update on the opening of new field offices, and challenges, and the impact on enrollment.

Answer: Since the May 2023 caseload testimony, DHS has been preparing to open a second Providence customer-facing office at 125 Holden Street, in addition to the current One Reservoir Avenue location. DHS anticipates this location being open to the public in early December 2023. DHS is currently in a month-to-month arrangement at One Reservoir Avenue while it continues longer term lease negotiations with DOA and the landlord. Once the second Providence office is open, DHS will have a total of seven regional offices where customers can be seen for in-person services.

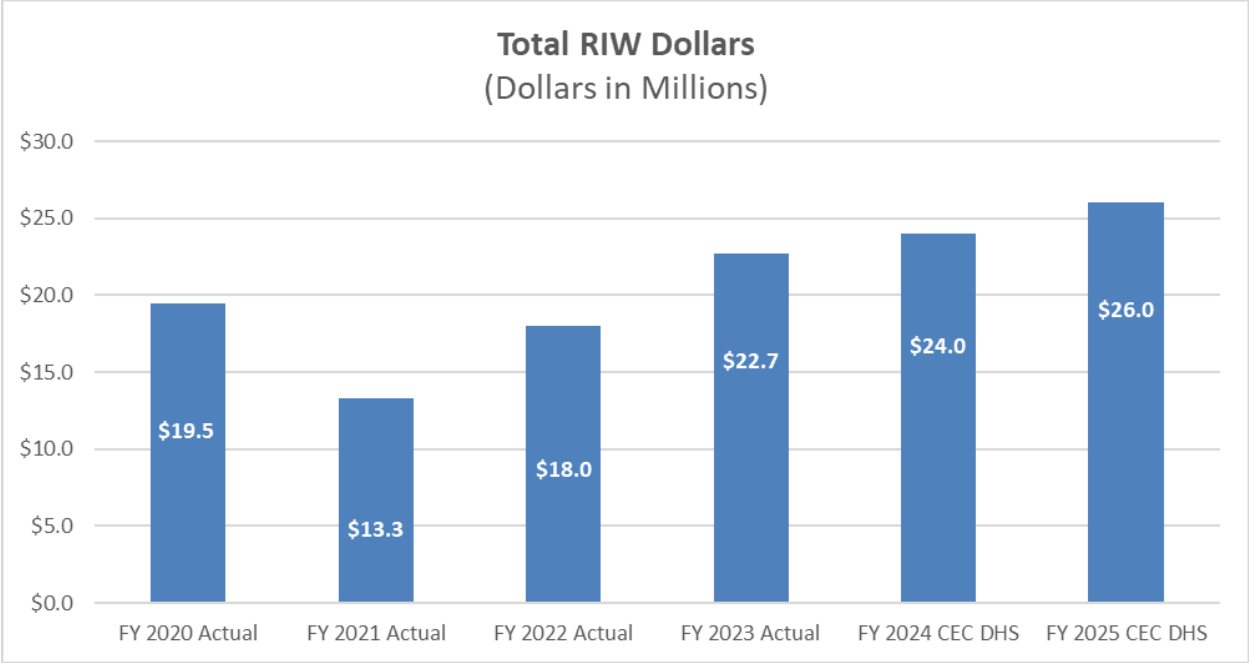
- b. Please provide an update regarding the opening of printing stations, challenges, and the impact on wait time and enrollment.

Answer: DHS launched its Document Scanning Center (DSC) pilot in January 2023 at One Reservoir Avenue. The pilot has been extremely successful to date, with plans to expand a dedicated DSC at the 125 Holden Street and Pawtucket offices. The 125 Holden Street office is planned to open in December 2023 and the Pawtucket DSC had its soft opening the week of October 9, 2023, with a press release for full opening issued on October 19. The One Reservoir Avenue DSC has seen increased monthly average number of customers since January while maintaining consistent processing time of no more than 10 minutes. As of January 2023, there were 101 average customers per day while as of September 2023, that number grew to an average of 308 customers per day.

While the DSC has proven to be an overwhelming operational success, it is important to note that DHS customers can have their documents scanned at any DHS location, which is especially important for our customers who go to our smaller regional offices that do not have a DSC.



Over the past 22 months, the RI Works caseload has largely stabilized and maintained a small increase, the remainder of FY 2024 is expected to increase at 0.75 percent per month. Community agencies that have partnered with DHS will continue to provide support to families applying for RI Works. Estimates for FY 2025 include an increase of 0.5 percent throughout the fiscal year. DHS expects to slowly regain the RI Works eligible families lost during the COVID-19 pandemic.



Additional Dollars from the American Rescue Plan Act

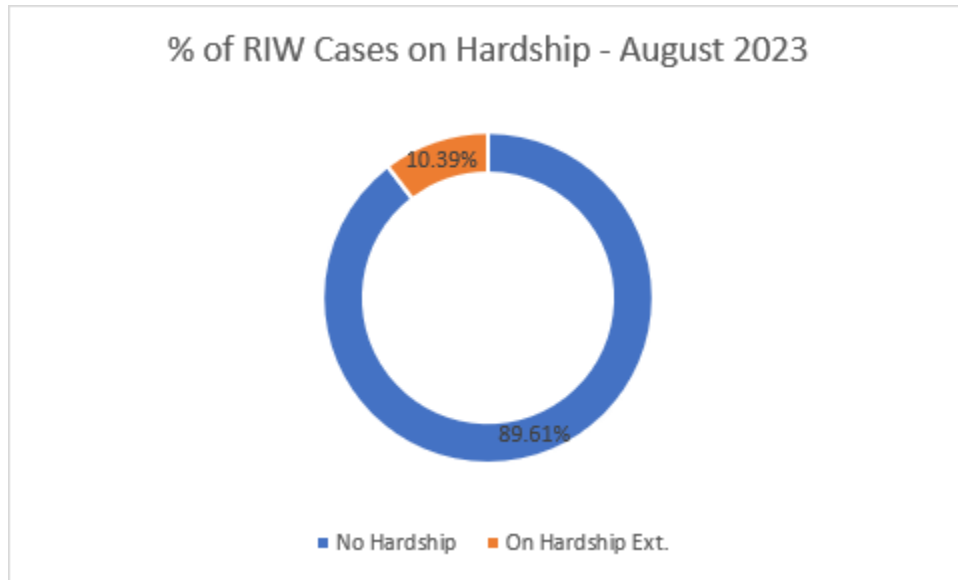
The American Rescue Plan Act provided TANF a Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund (PEAF), which are additional COVID-19 funds. These federal funds, totaling \$2,703,236, were specifically for Non-Recurrent, Short-Term Benefits (NRST) that supported TANF-eligible populations. The use had to satisfy TANF rules including Income Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) and citizenship requirements. DHS provided funds for a one-time NRST payment to RIW households in early FY 2023.

Question: Previous DHS testimony mentioned an expected Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund (PEAF) payment in FY2024. Please provide an update on the FY 2024 allotment of PEAFF funds and how the Department plans to expend these funds.

Answer: Additional PEAFF dollars have been provided to Rhode Island, which will be distributed in a similar manner as the 2023 PEAFF, this allotment will be distributed in December 2023. The PEAFF distribution amount will be \$298,000.

Hardships Extensions

Hardship extensions are available to families reaching time limits. There are five criteria in DHS regulations for hardship extensions. Currently, hardship extensions are granted for six-month increments. Cases classified as “hardship” cannot have employment plan exemptions, cannot be “between plans”, and cannot be under sanction.



The number of hardships as a percent of total caseload remains below the federal statutory ceiling of 20 percent. Rhode Island’s hardship cases constitute approximately 10.4 percent of the state caseload. Rhode Island’s hardship cases are now counted only after a case exceeds 60 months on the RI Works benefit. RI Works vendors have begun additional programming to target the cases exceeding 60 months on their state time clock.

Work Participation Rate (WPR) Overview

RI Works parents are required to participate in employment preparation activities and must do so for a minimum number of hours-per-week on average for the month, per Federal TANF regulations. Those required minimum hours differ based on the age of the youngest child and whether there is a second parent in the household.

- Parents whose youngest child is under the age of six must participate for a minimum of 20 hours per week.
- Parents whose youngest child is six or older must participate for a minimum of 30 hours per week.
- Two-parent families must participate for a minimum of 35 hours per week.

Not all RI Works parents are required to participate in employment-related activities. Some are exempt for reasons including being disabled, caring for a child under the age of one, caring for a disabled child or family member, or are in the third trimester of pregnancy and medically unable to work. Others are exempt because they are “child-only” cases where the payment is entirely for the child(ren) and the parents or caretaker relatives do not receive a cash payment for themselves (i.e., parent on SSI or children in kinship care).

Unless exempt, parents receiving a cash payment are required to comply with an employment plan. Parents can be sanctioned or closed if they are not meeting the minimum required employment plan hours without good cause. If parents can provide good cause for a failure to comply with their employment plans, then their case will not be sanctioned or closed. Occasionally parents have ended their planned activities without new employment plans, also referred to as “between plans.”

Question: Please provide the “all families” and “two-parent families” work participation rate for FY 2022 and FY 2023, along with a work participation rate target.

Answer:

- FY 2011: Required all families: Required 0.0 percent (met 11.0 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 30.7 percent (not met 8.3 percent)
- FY 2012: Required all families: Required 50.0 percent (not met 10.0 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 90.0 percent (not met 6.7 percent)
- FY 2013: Required all families: Required 0.0 percent (met 11.7 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 48.3 percent (not met 7.3 percent)
- FY 2014: Required all families: Required 0.0 percent (met 12.1 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 39.8 percent (not met 8.7 percent)
- FY 2015: Required all families: Required 0.9 percent (met 14.9 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 40.9 percent (not met 11 percent)
- FY 2016: Required all families: Required 0.0 percent (met 14.9 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 34.8 percent (not met 12.0 percent)
- FY 2017 Required all families: Required 0.0 percent (met 8.5 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 29.5 percent (not met 5.8 percent)
- FY 2018 Required all families: Required 0.0 percent (met 8.2 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 30.2 percent (not met 7.1 percent)
- FY 2019 Required all families: Required 0.0percent (met 8.9 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 31.2 percent (not met 11.8 percent)
- FY 2020 Required all families: Required 0.0 percent (met 6.8 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 27.6 percent (not met 7.3 percent)
- FY 2021 Required all families: Required 0.0 percent (met 6.5 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 26.3 percent (not met 8.0 percent)
- FY 2022 Required all families: Required 0.0 percent (met 7.6 percent)
Required 2-parent families: Required 15.2 percent (not met 8.6 percent)
- FY 2023 is not yet available

Federal Work Participation Rate (WPR) data is derived from a quarterly data interface that is reviewed by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). The State cannot currently calculate WPR. Instead, ACF provides the State with feedback based on data submissions.

Question: Please provide an update on the status of current or potential federal penalties associated with the work participation rate.

Answer:

Penalty Year	Reason	Status	Amount
2011	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Pending Appeal, Waiting on ACF	\$130,963.00
2012	Did not met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Pending Appeal, Pending Recalculation, Waiting on ACF	\$1,629,276.00
2013	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Pending Appeal, Waiting on ACF	\$ 258,715.00
2014	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Pending Appeal, Waiting on ACF	\$ 129,635.00
2015	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Pending Appeal, Waiting on ACF	\$ 98,545.00
2016	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Pending Appeal, Waiting on ACF	\$ 29,587.00
2017	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Pending Appeal, Waiting on ACF	\$ 80,264.00
2018	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Pending Appeal, Waiting on ACF	\$ 69,094.00
2019	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Pending Appeal, Waiting on ACF	\$ 64,231.00
2020	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Appeal Granted	\$ 0.00
2021	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Pending Appeal, Waiting on ACF	\$ 86,959.00
2022	Met overall WPR, did not meet 2-parent family WPR	Met Improvement Requirements	\$ 0.00

Fiscal Year	Awarded	Expensed	Planned Expenses	Cumulative Carry Forward
SFY 2020	\$94,294,104	\$85,644,437	-	\$15,800,878
SFY 2021	\$94,608,671	\$69,204,618	-	\$41,204,931
SFY 2022	\$95,675,713	\$60,891,460	-	\$75,989,184
SFY 2023	\$94,708,016	\$72,542,481	-	\$98,151,719
SFY 2024	\$94,700,000	\$11,649,158	\$70,543,306	\$110,659,255
SFY 2025	\$94,700,000	\$0	\$101,174,739	\$104,184,516
SFY 2026	\$94,700,000	\$0	\$103,970,877	\$94,913,639
SFY 2027	\$94,700,000	\$0	\$105,120,877	\$84,492,762
SFY 2028	\$94,700,000	\$0	\$105,120,877	\$74,071,855

Question: Please update FY 2023 and FY 2024 TANF block grant estimates. Include the balance of any unspent funds from prior years and report any plans for its use.

Answer: See above. The projected TANF carryforward amounts have grown from the May 2023 caseload testimony due to the newly revised estimates for RIW and CCAP caseload. Approximately 17% of the annual TANF funding, or \$15.8 million, was carried forward as of FY 2020. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the caseload expenses for both RIW and CCAP have continued to be lower and directly contribute to the increased carryforward balance. Additionally, TANF supported CCAP caseload at an average of \$39.7 million across FY 2019 and FY 2020, but FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023 actual TANF support was \$29.8 million, \$15.8 million, and \$18.6 million, respectively. This significant decrease is, in part, attributable to overall caseload decline, but also due to \$30.0 million in COVID-19 direct funding used to support child care costs from FY 2021 through FY 2023. There is \$11.2 million remaining in child care pandemic funding to be expended on CCAP subsidies in FY 2024. As a result, TANF is slated to support CCAP caseload at around \$23.4 million in FY 2024 and \$40.6 million in FY 2025. It is expected that TANF support will be above pre-pandemic support at around \$43.6 million beginning in FY 2026.

2024 TANF Budget							
Line Seq	Agency	LIS Name	FY 23 Final Enacted Budget	FY23 Actual Expenditures	FY24 Enacted Budget	FY24 Expenditures as of 9/30/23 (RIFANS)	Description of the Services Funded by TANF
2025105	079	TANF/EA- CM Program- Federal Share	\$ 382,449	\$ 1,108,684	\$ 454,338	\$ 314,933	DCYF for TANF eligible youth to be served
2075106	079	TANF/EA- CW Program- Federal Share	\$ 5,704,642	\$ 7,387,461	\$ 5,896,576	\$ 1,721,285	DCYF for TANF eligible youth to be served
2075145	079	TANF/SSBG Grant	\$ 487,100	\$ 359,469	\$ 485,529	\$ -	DCYF for TANF eligible youth to be served
2075148	079	TANF - HCBS	\$ 1,433,569	\$ 1,063,152	\$ 1,396,342	\$ -	DCYF for TANF eligible youth to be served
2075150	079	TANF - SSBG Transfer	\$ 2,845,685	\$ 2,653,005	\$ 2,836,512	\$ (522)	DCYF for TANF eligible youth to be served
2170182	075	DHS Home Visiting Coop	\$ 200,000	\$ 152,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	RIDOH for RIW parents in the Family Visiting
2275116	069	C- Job Opport & Basic Skills Jobs	\$ 7,100,000	\$ 9,015,818	\$ 7,100,000	\$ 1,287,858	Contracted vendors engaging in direct services for RIW parents
2275121	069	Assistance Payments Admn	\$ 5,693,115	\$ 5,075,567	\$ 5,666,765	\$ 705,215	Administrative funds for DHS
2275177	069	TANF - Subsidized Employment Enhancement	\$ 200,000	\$ 199,979	\$ 200,000	\$ -	Crossroads contract to provide services to homeless families
2275186	069	UHIP - TANF Federal Allocation	\$ 484,201	\$ 419,035	\$ 1,583,238	\$ 175,162	Administrative funds for UHIP
2275202	069	UHIP- Non lapd TANF Federal	\$ 1,072,333	\$ 1,155,914	\$ 214,507	\$ (39,520)	Administrative funds for UHIP
2400101	069	Fip/TANF - Regular	\$ 24,147,110	\$ 24,269,816	\$ 25,264,000	\$ 6,666,083	Cost for TANF/RIW benefits to families
2400107	069	AFDC Catastrophic Aid	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,615	\$ 2,400	\$ 400	Costs for families who have experienced a catastrophic event like
2400110	069	Child Care - SSBG Reallocation	\$ 7,560,000	\$ 4,559,473	\$ 7,560,000	\$ (120)	Funding of low income child care with TANF funds
2400112	069	Child Care - TANF Funds	\$ 19,143,895	\$ 14,042,189	\$ 20,568,532	\$ 706,921	Funding of low income child care with TANF funds
2400114	069	RIPTA Transportation Benefit	\$ 554,048	\$ 416,609	\$ 716,000	\$ -	Funding of bus passes for RIW parents
2400115	069	Child Care Assistance Enhancement	\$ 936,544	\$ (20)	\$ 936,544	\$ -	Funding of low income child care with TANF funds
2725162	072	Project Opportunity	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,151,165	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 111,463	Adult Education (ABE, ESL, GED)
Total			\$78,947,091	\$73,031,931	\$82,081,283	\$11,649,158	

Question: Transportation: Please provide the basis for the agency projection for transportation costs? What is the utilization for bus passes and how has it changed in the last five years?

- a. Have you seen any impact from the RIPTA R-line free fare pilot program? Please provide any data you have collected about how this may have affected utilization rates.
- b. Please provide the Department's assumptions regarding the newly implemented RIPTA voucher program.

Answer: Projected transportation costs are calculated by a presumed usage rate of total RI Works persons multiplied by the adjusted cost of the monthly bus pass. Only about 5.3 percent of persons on RI Works are currently utilizing their bus pass option from MTM. To account for the end of the RIPTA R-line free fare pilot, DHS is projecting a usage at 7 percent for the remainder of FY 2024 and FY 2025. Trends over the past five years have significantly dropped the transportation costs, both the increased virtual training with virtual participation hours, as well as an electronic card have added to the decreased usage. Data evaluated was conducted by address or location of RI Works families and locations of RI Works vendors, in proximity to the R-Line. The RFQ sent out by RIPTA in early October will be largely for ADA and expanded paratransit, this population is unlikely to affect the RI Works transportation costs.

TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

The TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) is a requirement that a state must spend at least a specified amount of state funds for benefits and services for families in need each year. A broad array of benefits and services for low-income families with children can count toward satisfying a state's MOE obligation. A state may count any state funds used for TANF program services or any funds that meet the federal TANF purposes as TANF MOE toward the required \$64.4 million benchmark.

Federal Law allows six types of expenditures that can be counted toward MOE requirements:

1. Cash assistance
2. Child care assistance
3. Educational activities designed to increase self-sufficiency
4. Job training and work
5. Any other use of funds reasonably calculated to accomplish a TANF purpose
6. Administrative costs in connection with other allowable purposes

The consequences for not meeting the MOE are that the TANF grant will be reduced the following year on a dollar-for-dollar basis and the state will be required to expend additional state funds in its TANF program to the amount by which the state fell short of meeting the MOE.

Question: Please indicate how the state will meet its maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement and identify which MOE items are state costs and which are in-kind contributions.

Answer: DHS seeks MOE from both state agencies and other philanthropic agencies statewide. MOE is calculated using the methods provided by a previous vendor. DHS exceeded the MOE requirement by \$5.7M in 2022.

State Costs: \$55,425,075

In-kind: \$14,621,856

For FY 2020 and future years, the Department has been instructed by ACF to calculate MOE differently by removing a provision previously allowed due to a prior law grandfathering. The grandfathering has ended. This significantly reduces the amount of allowable expenditures and MOE allowed from DCYF Residential. The Department is working on utilizing other avenues to collect the MOE.

	FFY 2019 Reported to ACF	FFY 2020 Reported to ACF	FFY 2021 Reported to ACF	FFY 2022 Reported to ACF	FFY 2023 Projected to ACF
RIW Admin - DHS	\$1,656,013	\$2,913,488	\$4,740,191	\$3,855,901	\$3,000,000
Child Care MOE DHS	\$5,351,126	\$5,351,126	\$5,351,126	\$5,351,126	\$5,000,000
Emergency Assistance - DCYF	\$20,734,069	\$2,180,682	\$1,635,450	\$1,131,567	\$1,100,000
DCYF Other	\$621,757	\$16,235,585	\$16,084,231	\$15,774,162	\$15,000,000
DEFRA (Child Support Pass-Thru)	\$277,647	\$268,957	\$208,803	\$217,814	\$200,000
RIDE Adult Ed	\$1,050,000	\$1,050,000	\$1,050,000	\$1,050,000	\$1,200,000
CAP Agencies (Leg. Grants)	\$229,260	\$214,200	\$287,820	\$210,180	\$200,000
Head Start	\$1,190,000	\$1,190,000	\$1,190,000	\$1,190,000	\$1,190,000
SSI	\$2,654,551	\$2,613,169	\$2,472,240	\$2,228,503	\$2,200,000
GWB-DLT Youth Work Readiness	\$739,689	\$529,777	\$442,080	\$754,407	\$750,000
Earned Income Tax Credit	\$22,577,639	\$22,094,812	\$15,963,386	\$19,364,568	\$20,000,000
Property Tax Relief Program (Circuit Breaker)	\$137,718	\$118,980	\$120,234	\$121,851	\$115,000
DCYF Residential	\$12,694,648	\$4,178,130	\$2,982,641	\$4,174,996	\$3,000,000
Weatherization	\$7,835,733	\$6,488,963	\$6,979,035	\$5,159,377	\$5,000,000
Rhode Island Food Bank	\$3,523,303	\$3,136,951	\$3,218,941	\$2,900,173	\$2,750,000
Community Organizations (Listed Below)	\$2,908,915	\$2,801,769	\$2,338,768	\$2,172,515	\$2,337,500
OPC / Promise	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,389,791	\$4,000,000
Total	\$84,182,068	\$71,366,589	\$65,064,947	\$70,046,931	\$67,042,500

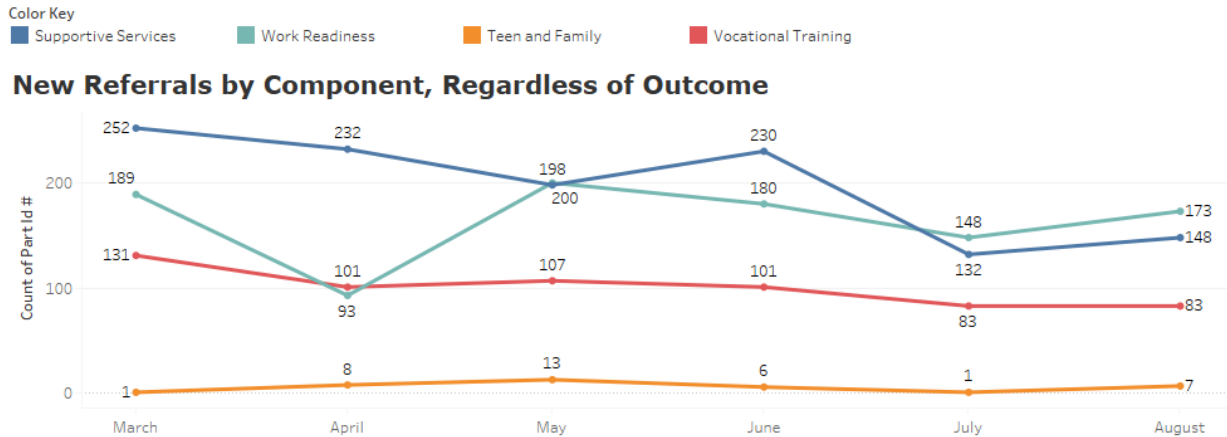
The tables below show MOE expenditures by category and community organizations:

	FFY 2019 Reported to ACF	FFY 2020 Reported to ACF	FFY 2021 Reported to ACF	FFY 2022 Reported to ACF	FFY 2023 Projected to ACF
Roman Catholic Diocese or Providence	\$40,884	\$25,036	\$25,036	\$111,513	\$50,000
The Salvation Army	\$324,545	\$57,551	\$0	\$0	\$0
United Way of Rhode Island	\$1,355,336	\$692,548	\$310,145	\$0	\$200,000
Boys and Girls Club	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,250,000
Rhode Island Foundation	\$103,074	\$444,840	\$480,709	\$466,077	\$400,000
SStarbirth	\$44,087	\$36,612	\$35,363	\$41,999	\$35,000
Crossroads	\$136,154	\$737,909	\$390,104	\$87,227	\$200,000
Dorcas International Institute	\$104,835	\$0	\$24,170	\$12,720	\$20,000
Non-Violence Institute	\$0	\$4,834	\$0	\$1,080	\$2,500
RI Coalition Against Domestic Violence	\$0	\$2,439	\$2,427	\$390,329	\$125,000
Com CAP	\$0	\$0	\$70,814	\$8,566	\$5,000
Genesis Center	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,004	\$50,000
Total	\$2,908,915	\$2,801,769	\$2,338,768	\$2,172,515	\$2,337,500

RI Works Contracted Vendors

Three contracted vendors support the RI Works customers with their employment plans. These vendors provide support to customers through the four program components: Supportive

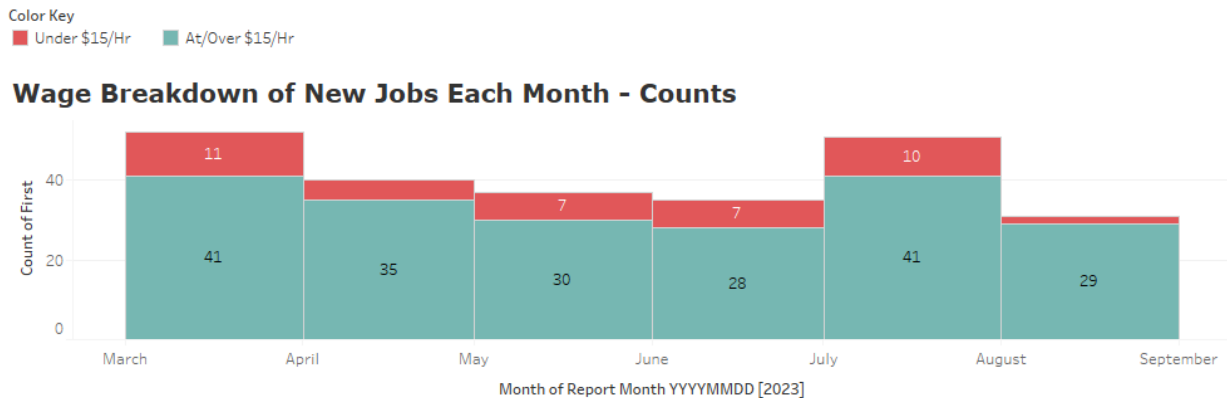
Services, Youth Services, Vocational Training and Job Readiness, Employment & Retention. The programs provided to RI Works families streamline supportive services, education and/or training programs with the goal of stabilizing families. The vendors' programs result in more parents being engaged in work activities that would be reflected in higher wages and assisting them in obtaining successful employment outcomes.



The contracts are based on performance metrics that incentivize the vendors to assist parents in obtaining long-term employment at a living-wage. DHS is utilizing the Grant Management System to solicit new RI Works vendors in early 2024. Like the previous contracts, active contract management will be utilized, including requiring monthly data to analyze vendor services for RI Works families. DHS will continue to request vendors to provide extensive data to the Department on a monthly basis so progress and trends can be tracked, and changes can be put into effect as needed.



Employment - Wage Breakdown

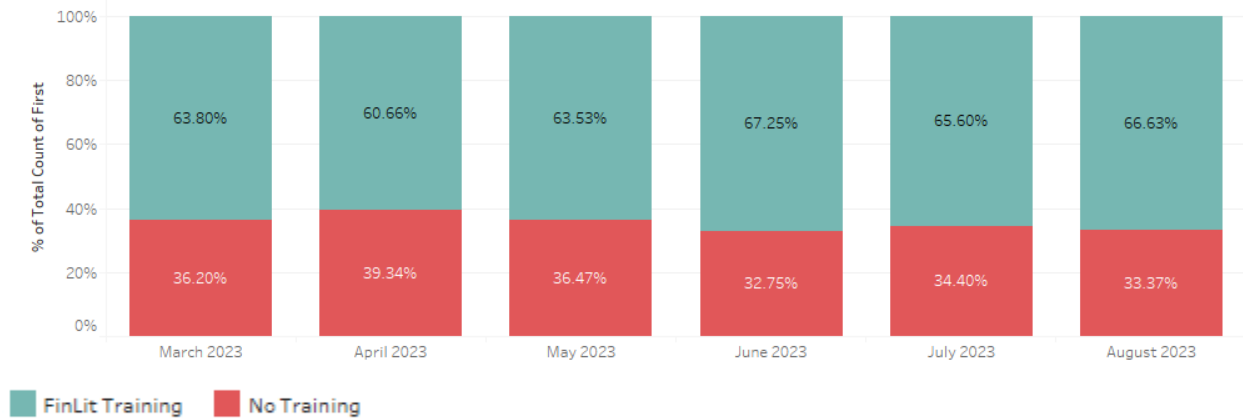


Since the roll-out of these contracts, two very important new services have been implemented:

- **Financial Literacy** to ensure that RI Works families become more aware of financial issues on their path to self-sufficiency. DHS has required all service vendors to

integrate financial literacy into their curricula. As of February 2023, approximately 62 percent of the RI Works population attending one of our three providers' programs has started or received financial literacy training.

Financial Literacy: All Participants Monthly

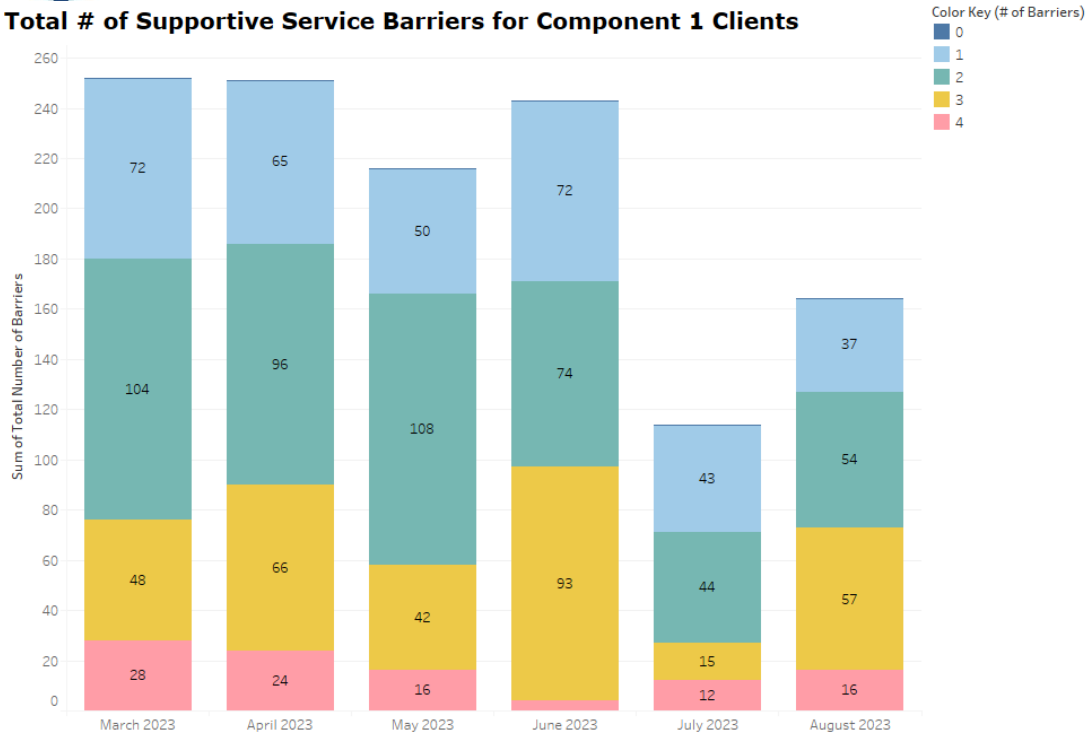


- **Supportive Services** to assist RI Works families in resolving barriers and issues that may be hindering them from becoming employed and on a path to self-sufficiency. The most common problems faced by RI Works customers include:
 - Mental Health Challenges
 - Unstable Housing/Homelessness
 - Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence
 - Low Education Attainment
 - Unaddressed Disabilities
 - Substance Use Disorder



RIW Vendor Data: Supportive Service Barriers

Total # of Supportive Service Barriers for Component 1 Clients

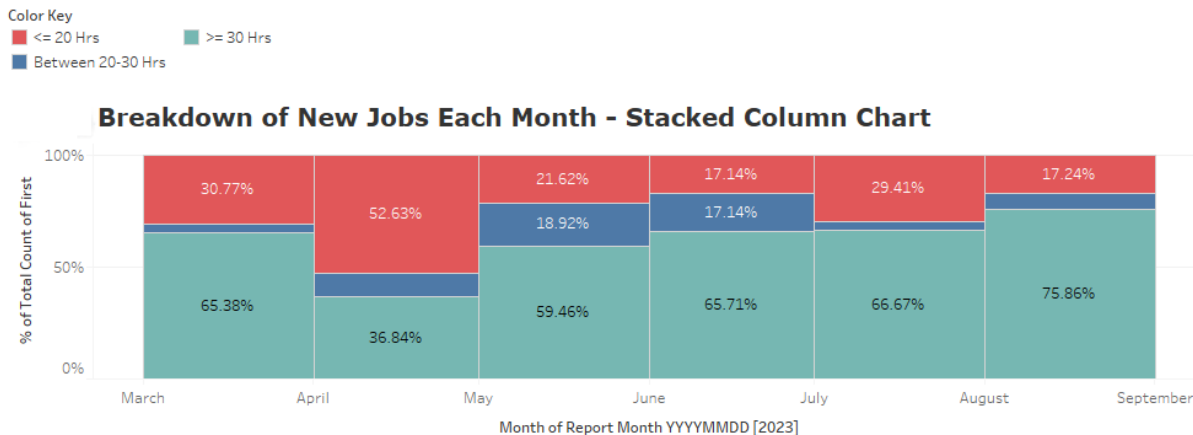


RI Works staff analyze vendor data monthly and can provide immediate feedback to vendors who are either struggling or being highly effective with working with RI Works families. The completion of vocational training programs can have a significant effect on obtaining long-term, sustainable employment.

RI Works vendors prepare customers for employment by providing assistance with resumes and cover letters, interview skills, and counsel on appropriate workplace behavior. RI Works vendors also make referrals for customers to acquire appropriate attire for interviews and work. There are multiple work-readiness strategies pursuant to 45 CFR 261.2, including subsidized employment, paid or unpaid work experience, on-the-job training, job search and job readiness activities, and community service. All RI Works customers are required to attend financial literacy counseling, to prepare parents for budgeting their future income. When a customer is placed at a training site or employed, vendors provide job coaching, including performance feedback, to customers and also support employers in order to assure an effective match and maximize job retention.

In the past year, 516 parents have entered employment, five parents were enrolled in on-the-job training, and 29 participated in a work experience activity. Wages for these job placements vary from minimum wage up to \$43.00 per hour. Seventy-eight percent of job placements are for wages at or over \$15 per hour. In the past year, 230 customers retained employment for at least six months, and 393 customers achieved the benchmark of earning more than \$4,000 in the 5th quarter

after the start of their employment plans, in accordance with WIOA standards. Vendors were paid more than \$471,500 in performance payments due to job retention. Additionally, in the past year, 98 parents have completed their vocational training program. A total 397 RI Works parents have participated in vocational training programs this past year.



Question: Please identify the strategies the RI Works Program is preparing its beneficiaries for in workforce readiness.

- a. Please identify the industries in which the RI Works Program beneficiaries receive workforce development.

Answer: Working with RI Works parents includes wraparound supportive services, adult education, vocational training, and job readiness. Depending on the parent or caretaker’s education or work history, the RI Works vendors create a family goal and employment goal. Goals are updated with every new employment plan. Working with this population often means mitigating multi-generational barriers to longtime sustaining employment. In order to ensure success, the RI Works vendors must monitor labor market statistics in critical fields, ensuring job availability and wages high enough to sustain a family.

Approximately 70% of vocational training is medical field-related, including: CNA, Medical Assistant, Dental Assistant, Medical Billing, Nursing, Phlebotomy, Respiratory Therapist and EMT. Approximately 30% of vocational training is in other fields including CDL, Carpentry/Weatherization, Accounting, Human Resources, and Cosmetology.

RI Works vendors commonly help parents secure jobs in the following industries: healthcare/homecare, retail, clerical/office, banking, manufacturing, childcare/early childhood education, community-based organizations, hospitality, food prep/cooking, landscaping, and delivery services (Amazon, Last Mile, Door Dash, Uber Eats, etc.).

Potential Federal Law Changes

TANF has again been temporarily authorized by a continuing resolution. There has been communication from federal partners that continuing resolutions will eventually lead to the replacement of the current TANF law. There is no current movement on the TANF bills in Washington.

Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP)

The Starting Right Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) supports the dual purpose of promoting the healthy development and school success of children, while also supporting low-income families who need child care to work, attend approved training, or college degree programs. Eligibility for CCAP is comprised of two components: categorical eligibility for recipients of RI Works (RIW) and income-based eligibility for families working or enrolled in an approved training or college degree program.

Families receiving RIW benefits who need child care to comply with their employment and training plan receive child care with no co-payment requirements. Income-based eligibility for child care consists of a two-tiered eligibility structure, with initial eligibility available to families with income of up to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (~54 percent of State Median Income (SMI) or \$49,720 for a family of three).

Families who are determined eligible at the first tier (defined as income up to 200% FPL) may then utilize Transitional Child Care to continue to access child care subsidies if their income rises above the initial eligibility threshold of 200 percent FPL but remain under 300 percent of FPL (~81 percent of State Median Income (SMI) or \$74,580 for a family of three). Income-eligible families are subject to a graduated co-payment based on family income ranging between zero (for those earning 100 percent FPL or less) to a maximum of seven percent of a family's income (for those earning between 150 percent FPL to 300 percent FPL). As of January 1, 2022, DHS lowered the copay cap from 14 percent to the Health and Human Services general affordability guideline and the national standard of seven percent.

The Office of Child Care (OCC) continues to track child care trends closely to measure the ongoing impact of the pandemic and the ongoing stages of recovery. This includes regular review of CCAP enrollments, licensed capacity, and movement within the quality framework. The number of CCAP enrollments at the end of FY 23 was approximately 38.4% percent less than what it was pre-pandemic. The OCC is seeing positive gains, however, CCAP enrollment has remained relatively stable over the past six months with small gains in both Family Child Care enrollments and center-based enrollments as illustrated in this report.

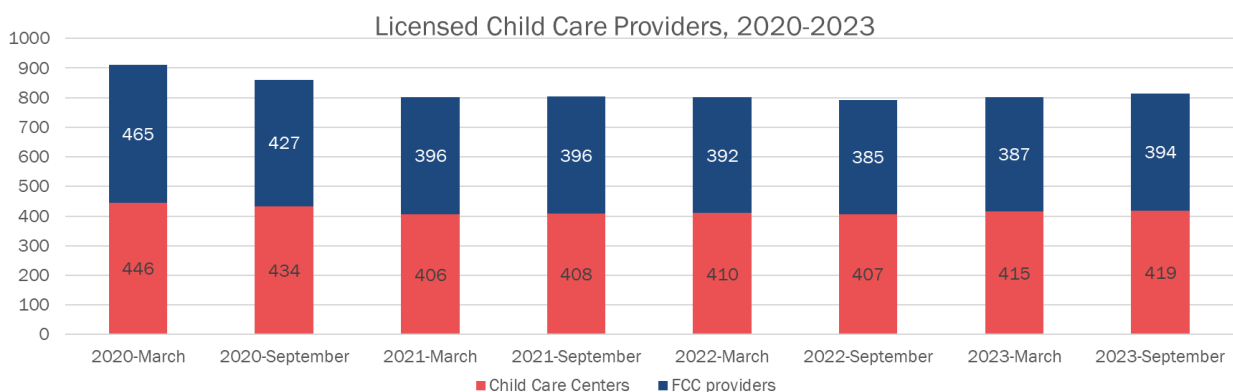
In addition to information on the caseload trends, DHS continues to provide grants, bonuses, and additional resources and programming to help providers realize a full post-pandemic recovery. These will also be detailed in this document, as they are important factors to sustaining child care as a business in Rhode Island.

Question: Please provide the most current total number of licensed child care providers and the number of child care slots or capacity in the state, including the providers that do not participate in the CCAP program for the last five years.

- a. Please provide the number of children enrolled in CCAP by age group, provider type, and star rating.
- b. Please provide an update to the federal awards received or anticipated for activities in response to the COVID-19 PHE, or other stimulus funding, as well as any planned uses and how much of each award will be used for such activity. Please provide spend to date and available balance for each award by item (planned use).
- c. Please provide the average timeframe to fully license and establish family child care providers.
 - i. Previous DHS testimony mentioned interest in new strategies to increase FCCP seats including group child care settings and expanding number of seats in an individual setting. Please provide information regarding strategies to expand FCCP slots, the number of FCCP’s that are considering expansion, and the criteria needed for a FCCP to expand.
- d. Please, if possible, provide a child to staff ratio.

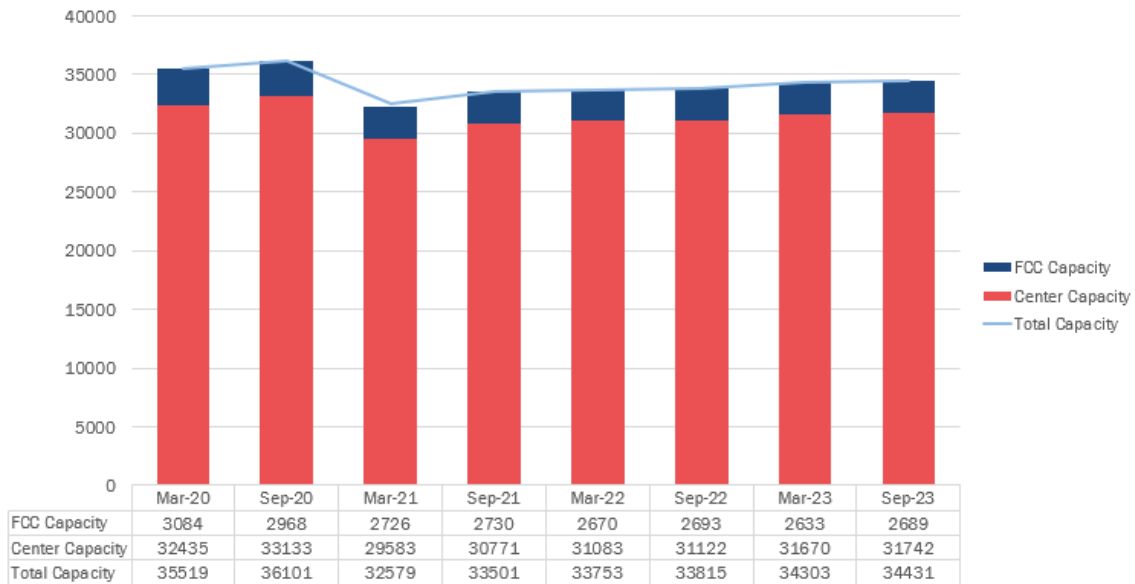
Answer:

The first table below shows the current number of DHS-licensed providers as of September 2023, as well as the last seven caseloads from March 2020. This provides the current total number of licensed child care providers in the state, including the providers who have not participated in the CCAP program for the last four years. The unit transitioned from the Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) at the end of October 2019, so consistent caseload data exists as of March 2020.



While enrollment declined through the height of the pandemic, child care has stabilized in terms of number of providers caring for children in RI. DHS continues to add both providers and capacity to licensed child care spots, as noted in the next chart. Although not at pre-pandemic capacity and number of providers, there is continued growth.

Child Care Capacity from March 2020-present



It is currently not possible to provide a staff-to-child ratio for active children and staff in the ECE community. DHS can provide information on capacity of the entire system based on licensed program data, as well as the number of CCAP children who are enrolled in programs. This does not account for a large portion of the early childhood population, consisting of families who are paying privately for care in more than 800 programs statewide. Currently, we do not have any ability to capture private pay attendance and enrollment in any of our systems, but are looking for a mechanism to, at a minimum, self-report enrollment in the upcoming RI Start Early System (RISES) system.

Regarding the workforce, the DHS workforce registry goes live in early 2024. DHS expects to have a much stronger sense of the number of employees in the field. Currently, it can only be approximate based on pandemic retention bonus applications, which do not reflect newly hired employees, or employees who choose not to take the bonus. Staff ratios can also present some challenges in calculating because regulations allow for 1 teacher for every 13 children in a school-age program and 1 teacher for every 4 children in an infant program.

Enrollments are further broken down by age group (Infant/Toddler, Preschool and School-Age). For example, of the 2,269 preschool-aged children in center-based care who have CCAP benefits, 576 are enrolled in a center with a BrightStars rating of 4 Stars. Most children in all age groups attend full time. DHS has provided this information as part of caseload testimony since 2020 and will continue to provide it moving forward in this format to highlight patterns.

CCAP Enrollment by BrightStars Rating CEC Center-Based Providers February 2023 to August 2023												
2023	Feb	Aug	Feb	Aug	Feb	Aug	Feb	Aug	Feb	Aug	Feb	Aug
Age Group	1 Star		2 Star		3 Star		4 Star		5 Star		TOTAL	
Infant/Toddlers	252	254	401	376	204	169	275	235	54	52	1,126	1,086
Preschoolers	419	485	537	695	289	358	498	576	135	155	1,878	2,269
School-Age	524	462	551	440	307	408	437	410	23	62	1,842	1,782
TOTAL	1,195	1,201	1,489	1,511	800	935	1,210	1,221	212	269	4,906	5,137

CCAP Enrollment by BrightStars Rating CEC Family Based & Group Family Based February 2023 to August 2023												
2023	Feb	Aug	Feb	Aug	Feb	Aug	Feb	Aug	Feb	Aug	Feb	Aug
Age Group	1 Star		2 Star		3 Star		4 Star		5 Star		Total	
Infant/Toddlers	278	281	185	190	10	14	5	4	1	1	479	489
Preschoolers	272	336	196	237	8	21	4	5	0	0	480	599
School-Age	246	220	222	185	4	11	8	4	0	0	480	420
TOTAL	796	837	603	612	22	46	17	13	1	1	1,439	1,508

Children Enrolled by Bright Stars Rating, Time and Age Category												
	23-Feb	23-Aug	23-Feb	23-Aug	23-Feb	23-Aug	23-Feb	23-Aug	23-Feb	23-Aug	23-Feb	23-Aug
Brightstars Rating	1		2		3		4		5		Grand Total	
Full Time												
Infant/Toddlers	454	462	528	518	185	169	244	214	48	48	1,459	1,411
Preschoolers	538	699	601	828	219	334	368	505	71	127	1,797	2,493
School-Age	248	485	273	449	58	334	119	313	0	30	698	1,611
Half Time												
Infant/Toddlers	9	3	4	5	2	0	2	1	1	0	18	9
Preschoolers	27	13	30	17	15	6	41	8	34	4	147	48
School-Age	156	49	188	38	80	26	57	20	7	8	488	141
¼ Time												
Infant/Toddlers	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	2
Preschoolers	1	1	1	2	1	3	5	0	8	1	16	7
School-Age	19	3	26	5	5	3	25	5	0	7	75	23
⅓ Time												
Infant/Toddlers	67	71	53	43	27	15	31	23	6	5	184	157
Preschoolers	125	106	101	85	62	36	88	68	22	23	398	318
School-Age	347	144	284	132	168	56	244	76	16	17	1,059	425
Grand Total	1,991	2,035	2,090	2,121	820	981	1,225	1,233	212	269	6,343	6,645

Total Licensed Child Care Participation in BrightStars by Provider Type Through August 31, 2023				
Star Rating Level	Center	Family Child Care	School Age	TOTAL
1 Star	75	257	29	361
2 Star	73	127	20	220
3 Star	29	7	24	60
4 Star	54	3	11	68
5 Star	34	1	5	40
Total Participants	265	395	89	749

From September 2022 to September 2023, total enrollment increased by 150 in center-based programs (3%) and by 169 in Family Child Care programs (13%). The biggest gain in age category enrollments reflect efforts to increase Infant/Toddler capacity with 230 additional Infant/Toddler enrollments in center-based programs (27%) over the past 12 months and 115 additional Infant/Toddler enrollments in FCC based programs (31%) over the same time period. These gains were offset by an overall decrease in school-age enrollments of 85 (center and FCC combined) and smaller gains in the preschool category of eight children in center-based programs (0.36%), and 51 children in FCC based programs (9.5%).

Center Based Providers - (Includes DCYF) Sept-22 through Sept 2023				
	Infant/Toddler Enrollments	Preschool Enrollments	SA Enrollments	Total Enrollments
Sep-22	854	2,248	1,861	4,963
Oct-22	1,040	1,930	1,881	4,851
Nov-22	1,062	1,907	1,868	4,837
Dec-22	1,106	1,933	1,885	4,924
Jan-23	1,155	1,900	1,858	4,913
Feb-23	1,178	1,870	1,837	4,885
Mar-23	914	2,344	1,792	5,050
Apr-23	985	2,391	1,838	5,214
May-23	1,022	2,334	1,800	5,156
Jun-23	1,064	2,437	2,055	5,556
Jul-23	1,110	2,403	1,944	5,457
Aug-23	1,084	2,256	1,773	5,113
Trend: Sep '22 to Sept '23	+230	+8	-88	+150

Family and Group Family Providers - (Includes DCYF) Sept-22 through Sept-23				
	Infant/Toddler Enrollments	Preschool Enrollments	SA Enrollments	Total Enrollments
Sep-22	368	534	409	1,311
Oct-22	428	501	492	1,421
Nov-22	430	485	470	1,385
Dec-22	444	486	473	1,403
Jan-23	466	475	475	1,416
Feb-23	471	476	473	1,420
Mar-23	418	589	447	1,454
Apr-23	449	597	443	1,489
May-23	451	589	433	1,473
Jun-23	475	620	447	1,542
Jul-23	491	610	438	1,539
Aug-23	483	585	412	1,480
Trend: Sep '22 to Sept '23	+115	+51	+3	+169

Percentage of CCAP Children Enrolled in 4 and 5 Star Programs						
December 2018	December 2019	December 2020	December 2021	September 2022	February 2023	September 2023
10%	16%	21%	24%	26%	26%	23%

The percentage of CCAP enrolled children attending 4-and 5-star child care programs has increased 13% since the tiered system was first implemented in 2018. Current data as of September 2023 is included in the above chart. The slight decline between February and September 2023 reflects a larger portion of new enrollments in programs rated 1-3, rather than in programs rated 4-5. All Star levels saw increased enrollments, with the greatest gains in programs with a Bright Stars rating of 3. Of the roughly 300 new enrollments since February, 65 were in 4- and 5-Star programs. It is anticipated that as DHS sees engagement in the quality rating system across all provider types, the percentage of children enrolled in 4- and 5-star programs will increase over time. DHS continues to collaborate with partners and quality improvement-related vendors to create a cohesive case management system, including targeted technical assistance and support to providers aimed at helping them move up the quality continuum.

Federal Funding and Initiatives to Support Child Care Recovery

The State has been in receipt of pandemic-response federal funding specifically dedicated to child care programming since March 2020. The specific funding sources, as well as the agency’s use of this funding for COVID-19 initiatives and CCAP payment practices are listed below, along with the funding source charged, associated cost and status. At this time, all funding has been obligated for various initiatives listed. All CRRSA CCDF, CARES CCDF and ARPA Stabilization have been spent as of September 30, 2023. The remaining in progress projects will be completed and obligations will be liquidated upon receipt of a final invoice.

Funding Source	Item + Total Budget	Status	Amount Obligated	Amount Liquidated
CRRSA CCDF	Fiscal Intermediary for Stabilization Grants	Complete	\$893,549	\$893,549
	Child Care Stabilization Grants	Complete	\$18,583,200	\$18,583,200
	CCAP- COVID Rate Increase (7/1 – 12/31/21)	Complete	\$911,953	\$911,953
	Interdepartmental Project Manager	In Progress	\$385,909	\$282,947
	Pre-K Expansion	Complete	\$1,300,000	\$1,299,991
	CCAP Co-pays (10/1 – 3/5/22)	Complete	\$1,622,765	\$1,622,765
	Permit and License of Child Care Inspection and Monitoring System	Complete	\$6,525	\$6,525
DOA Administration Charges	In Progress	163,331	163,331	
		Total	\$23,867,232	\$23,764,261
ARPA CCDF	CCAP- Reimbursing based on enrollment not attendance	Complete	\$1,630,835	\$1,630,835
	CCAP- Rate Increase (1/1/22 – 6/30/24)	In Progress	\$29,601,702	\$20,506,405
	CCAP- Cap co-pays at 7%	In Progress	\$2,776,643	\$1,649,126
	BrightStars LearnERS (Job-embedded PD) and Quality Grants	In Progress	\$797,812	\$732,586
	SUCCESS/Children’s Mental Health	In Progress	\$628,468	\$343,184
	DOA Administration Charges	In Progress	\$358,609	\$358,609
		Total	\$35,794,069	\$25,220,745
CARES CCDF	Child Care Grants	Complete	\$1,860,519	\$1,860,519
	CCAP co-pays (through 6/30/21)	Complete	\$1,045,517	\$1,045,517
	CCAP co-pays (7/1/21 – 9/30/21)	Complete	\$996,504	\$996,504
	ECCE Background Check Fee Waiver	Complete	\$395,167	\$395,167
	COVID Rate Increase (7/1 - 12/31)	Complete	\$2,648,677	\$2,648,677
	Interdepartmental Project Manager	Complete	\$22,531	\$22,531
	Facility Planning Grants, Faciliation & Thought Leadership	In Progress	\$387,648	\$98,695
	COVID-19 at home test and distribution agency support	In Progress	\$131,365	\$103,564
	Child Care Health Consultation Model	In Progress	\$100,000	\$5,730
	Test to Stay Protocol – COVID-19	Complete	\$523,340	\$523,340
	DOA Administration Charges	In Progress	\$54,563	\$54,563
		Total	\$8,165,831	\$7,754,807
ARPA Stabilization	Child Care Stabilization Grants	Complete	\$55,109,000	\$55,109,000
	Fiscal Intermediary for Stabilization Grants	Complete	\$1,170,189	\$1,170,189
	DOA Administration Charges	Complete	\$972,047	\$972,047
		Total	\$57,251,236	\$57,251,236

Another way DHS is supporting providers is through Early Educator Pandemic Retention Bonuses using funds provided by the American Rescue Plan (ARPA) State Fiscal Recovery Funds (SFRF). This program is intended to invest in early educators by offering bonuses to direct care staff employed at DHS-licensed child care providers. These bonuses supplement educator compensation to support retention and recruitment in the early learning sector, as well as recognize the vital work that early educators do in supporting the state’s youngest learners. As of September 2023, there were 5,820 unique applicants (up 668 applicants from the last caseload count of 5,152 unique applicants in April 2023) that have received a Pandemic Retention Bonus, totaling \$22.89 million.

The breakdown of these awards are as follows:

- 3,239 unique applications in round 1
- 3,758 in round 2 (796 unique/ 2,962 retained)
- 3,881 in round 3 (608 unique/3,273 retained)
- 4,268 in round 4 (509 unique/3,759 retained)
- 4,247 in round 5 (349 unique/3,898 retained)
- 4,137 in round 6 (322 unique/3,815 retained)
- 2,137 applicants have applied for all rounds (1-6)

85% of the unique applicants have applied in two or more windows, with 37% of unique applicants applying in all six windows.

The DHS has also received SFRF to support four additional child care projects listed below:

Project	Allocation	DHS spend to date as of September 2023*
Child Care Family Provider Support	\$600,000	\$598,000
Child Care Retention Bonuses	\$37,400,000	\$25,179,524
Child Care Workforce Registry	\$1,000,000	\$0
Program Quality Improvement Grants	\$1,000,000	\$118,230
TEACH Early Educator Scholarship	\$2,000,000	\$14,610
TOTAL SFRF DOLLARS	\$42,000,000	\$25,910,364

**This is the DHS spend to date as the SFRF dollars were provided to a vendor/subrecipient to disburse.*

One SFRF-funded project that has seen great success so far is the Program Quality Improvement Grants. This work, called LearnERS, has proven to be so successful that funding has been secured through both SFRF and Preschool Development Grant (PDG) funds through June 2025. Since the onset of this work, 156 child care and family child care staff have engaged with LearnERS. Currently, there are 127 active participants in LearnERS, 103 of these are center staff and 24 are family child care providers.

With the additional support of the LearnERS program, new providers are also able to move up the quality continuum faster and generally feel more supported through the process. There have been 30 increases in BrightStars across programs since the last caseload. Of the 30 increases,

eight were enrolled in LearnERS, which provided an additional 25% increase in BrightStars ratings since last caseload. Several of the family child care providers that are not currently part of LearnERS have been outreached to participate in the project, as it is a great way to begin to move FCC's up the quality continuum. Providers were offered a one-on-one session with a BrightStars navigator who provides targeted support in reviewing documentation to identify if they can achieve a higher rating, while potentially waiting to be in the queue for a LearnERS cohort. Over the course of this project, 715 currently enrolled CCAP children have benefited from their program's participation in LearnERS. BrightStars and DHS are committed to creating a sustainable version of LearnERS using CCDF funds in preparation of the sunset of COVID-relief funds in 2025.

DHS has implemented several strategies to both recruit and support interested parties in becoming Family Child Care Providers (FCCPs), as well as those already licensed to expand their capacity. For new providers, DHS has worked closely with the Center for Early Learning Providers to launch both the required orientation and First Steps trainings online as self-paced webinars. Previously, participants needed to wait until DHS held larger in-person or virtual orientation sessions every quarter to start the process.

This change allows interested parties to take the orientation as soon as they are interested in learning more about the process. Upon submitting required documents, the participant is then enrolled in First Steps, which is a series of six online training modules that are self-paced. Previously, these were also held in person or virtually and those waiting to enroll needed to wait until there was a cohort of participants.

The Center also provides technical assistance support which is available throughout the process. This includes on-site visits to assess the environment and assisting in the completion of the licensing application. The timeframe to complete this initial process varies significantly based on the participant and other outside factors, including coordination of a fire marshal inspection, a radon inspection, and a lead inspection. However, we have seen the time significantly reduced and/or found that the applications that are received are either more complete or that the participant has the support needed to get the application completed. The process can take as little as 30 days from start to finish assuming no major issues with inspections. It can take between three and four months for an incoming family child care provider to move through the process at their own pace.

An additional recruitment strategy continues to be start-up grants. These grants aim to reduce financial barriers that may prevent an interested participant from moving forward.

For currently licensed providers who are looking to expand, DHS has been working closely with larger cities, including Providence, to identify barriers to FCCs moving from a regular family child care home to a group FCC. This involves an increase from a maximum group size of 8, to a maximum group size of 12. Some municipalities, including Providence, have zoning requirements that make it challenging to become approved as a group family child care home. One provider has completed the process in Providence. DHS anticipates that by the end of this calendar year,

the process will be formalized to allow for an easier and less cost prohibitive approval. It is estimated that in Providence alone there would be a minimum of 8 to 10 providers interested in expansion.

As part of the expansion request, DHS does complete measurement visits to ensure that any space has enough square footage for an increase in capacity to ensure adequate health and safety, as well as the ability to provide quality programming. However, DHS remains committed to working with providers to creatively identify space that is safe, while also meeting space requirements.

Over the last 6 months, DHS has assisted about a dozen providers to expand from six to eight children with an assistant. This allows for expansion, if square footage allows, while also remaining in the FCC category and avoiding any zoning barriers.

The criteria to expand is as follows:

- For an FCC to expand from six to eight children, they must have the appropriate additional square footage per child, as well as an approved assistant who must be always on site when there are more than six children. Liability insurance must also reflect the increased number of children.
- To move from an FCC with a maximum of 8 children to a group FCC that can have between 8-12 at all times, the provider must have been a licensed family child care facility for a minimum of five years and provide evidence of additional educational requirements. For example, an FCC provider is only required to have a high school diploma. A group FCC (GFCC) provider must show evidence of a range of either educational attainment (associate degree or higher in child development, early childhood or a field directly related) or credit hours combined with years providing care as an FCCP.
 - It is important to note that DHS is in the process of relaxing the FCC and GFCC regulations and plans on eliminating the five-year requirement to make it easier for providers to take more children if space and zoning allows.

Child Care Caseload Trends and Projections

Question: Please fill out the DHS excel file for the FY 2024 and FY 2025 estimates by fund source and line sequence.

- a. For the Child Care Development Block grant
 - i. Do the general revenues meet or exceed the required match? If required match is exceeded, please explain why.
 - ii. Please include the balance of any unspent funds from prior years and report any plans for use.
 - iii. Would the federal Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) rule change have any impact on spending and general revenue match?

Question: Please provide the minimum general revenue match required for the block grants.

Answer: See the narrative and tables below.

Fiscal Year	Mandatory	Matching	Discretionary
FFY2023	\$3,126,195	\$3,710,780	\$14,814,098

The table above represents FFY 2023 Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) amounts available for SFY 2024 funding. CCAP administrative and systems costs, quality contracts, and various CBA payment practices such as reimbursement for paid sick time utilizing DHS-approved emergency assistants are funded with discretionary funding.

In addition, discretionary funding is utilized to fund the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) for Child Care Staff, a one-year pilot offering CCAP benefits to subsidize the cost of child care for eligible early childhood educators and staff working in DHS-licensed child care programs and RISES (Rhode Island Start Early System), the child care data system that will encompass business functionalities utilized by various stakeholders, including state agencies (DHS and RIDE), families, early learning workforce members, early learning providers, and early learning technical assistance and quality vendors. Mandatory and matching federal funding is expected to be spent in the first quarter of SFY 24.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 included more than \$8 billion in total annual CCDBG discretionary funds, an increase of \$1.9 billion above the previous year’s funding. Rhode Island’s distribution of these additional federal discretionary funds for FFY 2023 totaled \$4 million, and the additional appropriation is expected to continue each year. However, as concerns about economic recovery, unemployment, and inflation continue—and with federal funding provided through the American Rescue Plan Act set to expire at the end of the current fiscal year)—significant and sustained increases in annual discretionary funding remain a critical support.

DHS’s enacted budget reflects the 27.7% increase in the match requirement from SFY 2023 to SFY 2024. This is due to the increase in CCDF mandatory and matching appropriations as enacted by Section 9801 of ARPA in FFY 2021. Because the state CCDF mandatory fund amount remains fixed in law, the increase in funds appropriated to the state by ARPA are awarded as CCDF matching funds and will be maintained in future years. Additionally, the temporary increase of 6.2 percentage points to states’ Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) as authorized by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act will continue to phase down in SFY 2024, with the increase reducing to 2.5 percent as of July 1, 2023 and 1.5 percent as of October 1, 2023. While COVID-19-related FMAP increases will no longer apply as of January 1, 2024, the FMAP increased from 53.96 percent to 55.01 percent in FFY 2024, and Rhode Island will also see an additional increase to 56.31 percent in FFY 2025.

General Revenue	SFY24 Minimum	SFY25 Minimum
Maintenance of Effort (MOE)	\$5,321,126	\$5,321,126
State Match	\$4,835,619	\$4,788,766
General Revenue Total	\$10,156,745	\$10,109,902

General revenues are budgeted to meet the required match, with an additional \$30,000 level funded every year as a sign of the state’s commitment to contribute to the program. The DHS

Cash Array Excel file for the FY 2024 and FY 2025 estimates by fund source and line sequence is included with the caseload documents as Appendix A.

Any potential CCDF rule change could have an impact on agency spending and any potential state match. Rhode Island has already made several changes proposed in the new rule that has impacted spending. This includes capping co-payments at 7% of a family's income, posting online current information about the scale for parent co-payments, and expanding sustainable payment practices requiring states to pay based on enrollment or an alternative balanced approach.

However, there are some changes that the state would have to make provided all the new rules are promulgated, including:

- Paying providers prospectively prior to the delivery of services. This is much different than the way Rhode Island operates now. Currently, provider payments are made bi-weekly and cover two service weeks. The bi-weekly payments are made three to four weeks *after* services have been provided. For example, a provider who cared for children the weeks of 10/1/23 and 10/8/23, would receive payment for those weeks on 11/2/23.
- Building the supply of child care with grants and contracts, which is not what Rhode Island currently uses to increase supply and quality of child care.
- Making family enrollment easier and faster, including presumptive eligibility, simple verification, and eliminating policies that make approval more challenging for families.

The above changes would be at a substantial cost, especially if the Child Care Assistance Program continues to be a part of the larger integrated eligibility system, as system changes have a direct impact on all services provided from the DHS.

Question: Please provide an update on the disenrollment trends.

Answer: See narrative below.

Providers have been required to disenroll children who no longer attend their program since COVID mitigation payment practices ended in September 2022. Children who are absent with no notice are considered non-attending for the week and providers do not receive payment.

If a child is absent with no notice for 10 consecutive days, providers are asked to confirm with the family the intent to return or disenroll the child from their program. In any case, providers will not receive payment for the child showing absent without notice.

Additionally, children are automatically disenrolled from CCAP upon termination/non-renewal of CCAP benefits. They are disenrolled by a provider when a parent withdraws the child from care.

Children are automatically disenrolled from a previous provider when a new provider enrolls the child to ensure the child is not enrolled in overlapping hours with multiple providers. School age

children who still show enrollment during school hours at the end of the summer are disenrolled by DHS.

Providers have until the beginning of the school year to adjust their enrollments for school-age children and those not adjusted are disenrolled. Providers do have the option to reenroll for before and after-school care if the child continues to attend.

Over the 12-month period from October 2022 through September 2023, approximately 2,620 children disenrolled from care and did not reenroll during their benefit period. This could be for the following reasons:

- Fluctuations in parent employment
- Children who no longer need care (for example, school-age children who only need care during summer/vacation hours represent just over 40% of the disenrollments during an ongoing benefit period)
- Pre-school age children who move to a state Pre-K, non-licensed public preschool program or age into kindergarten
- Families who are opting to move to a private-pay provider who doesn't accept CCAP benefits through a number of different means (family care combined with part time hours, as an example)
- Families who have moved out-of-state
- Families whose benefits are ending soon and families move children to alternate care before their benefit end date knowing they have taken an increase in pay during the 12-month period and will no longer be eligible for recertification

Currently, there is no mechanism for tracking disenrollment reasons other than termination of benefits or failure to recertify. Of the 2,620 children, approximately 838 were disenrolled because of the termination/non-renewal of benefits between October 2022 and September 2023.

Question: Please provide an update to the part-time and permanent closure trends for providers. Are there any new providers that have been or are waiting to be licensed?

Answer: See table and narrative below.

Provider type	Provider Opening and Closings in Child Care March 1, 2023- August 31, 2023		
	Openings	Closings	+/-
Family Child Care providers	25	13	+12
Center providers	8	5	+3
Total	33	18	+15

As of August 2023, 18 providers have closed while 33 new programs opened. Of the 18 closings, only five were center-based programs, and two reopened under different leadership or at a different location. The remaining three were before and after-school programs in local elementary schools that were struggling with enrollment. Family child care providers continue to close due to an aging workforce, with over 80% not renewing because of retirement.

Currently, DHS has several pending licensures in the queue. In addition to 13 pending family child care applications, there are also four pending child care center applications. Also, DHS has 36 new potential family child care providers working with technical assistance to complete First Steps and become licensed prior to the end of the calendar year.

DHS is seeing an increase in quality providers who are looking to start a Family Child Care center home, in part due to the start-up funding through the ARPA SFRF to support this specific child care type. Since the start of the Family Child Care provider grant program in April 2022, DHS has awarded 112 applicants with startup funding (an increase from 78 prospective family child care providers estimated at last caseload). DHS is working with them through the licensing process.

As of August 2023, 62 of these providers have received licenses and another 10 have pending applications with DHS. The remaining providers are receiving active technical assistance from the Center for Early Learning Professionals, as well as the Office of Child Care's Licensing Department. These supports include technical assistance through the application process followed by an assigned, individual technical assistance specialist from the Center of Early Learning Professionals to assist the new provider with the First Steps training process.

Once the provider has completed First Steps, the technical assistance specialist visits the providers home to help prepare the space for licensing and helps the provider complete their licensing application. Once licensed, these providers are assigned a BrightStars navigator to ensure they continue to move up the quality continuum and increase the quality of care they are providing the children in their care.

In addition to these supports, the applicants are required to participate in a 5-session business training that includes budgeting, marketing, documents, and reporting, supervising staff and a session with one-on-one assistance for preparing their business documents. Many families choose licensed Family Child Care programs because of the home-like environment and the non-standard hours of operation, which is appealing to families who don't work a typical 9-5 job.

Question: Please provide the underlying assumptions the Department is utilizing to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the CCAP program with respect to caseload and costs as well as the financial health and stability of child care providers. Please note any changes since the May conference, including details on rates being paid, assumed capacity (including seats and staff lost), and any other impacts on providers.

Answer: See narrative and tables below.

DHS continues to see record low enrollment, providing subsidies to an average of 5,605 children each week in FY 2023. However, despite the end of pandemic era mitigations, DHS is still seeing some recovery with the number of subsidies increasing by 3.7% in FY 2023 compared to FY 2022. The overall landscape of child care has changed in the past year, with infant and toddler subsidies increasing by 27.5% and preschool and school age decreasing by the same amount.

The decline of preschool subsidies can be attributed to the increase of universal pre-kindergarten for four-year-olds. Families who choose this no-cost educational option may only need a six-hour school day, as they can find alternative care before and after school. The decrease in school age subsidies is the direct result of no longer paying based on enrollment, but instead, attendance. Additionally, the flexibility to enroll school-age children in care during regular school hours during COVID-related school closures was eliminated.

Generally, providers are still struggling with workforce and attracting and retaining qualified staff, but there has been an increase in staff in the field over the last year. This has allowed closed classrooms to slowly begin opening. While DHS has increased infant and toddler subsidies substantially in the last year, it is important to note that there are still lengthy infant and toddler waitlists throughout every major city – highlighting the need for infant and toddler care in the state.

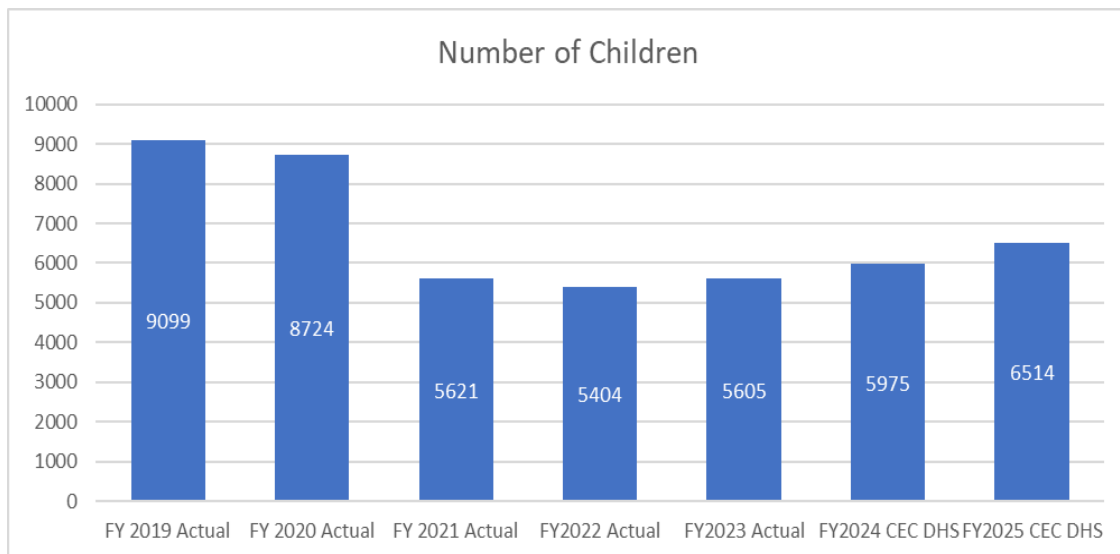
Number of Children by Age Grouping		
Category	# of Children	% of Total
Infant	572	10.2%
Toddler	2,233	39.9%
Preschool	1,760	31.4%
School Age	1,040	18.5%
Total	5,605	100%
<i>Based on average in SFY23</i>		

Number of Children by Provider Type		
	# of Children	# of Providers
Family Based	1,345	279
Center Based	4,260	260
Total	5,605	539
<i>Based on average in SFY23</i>		

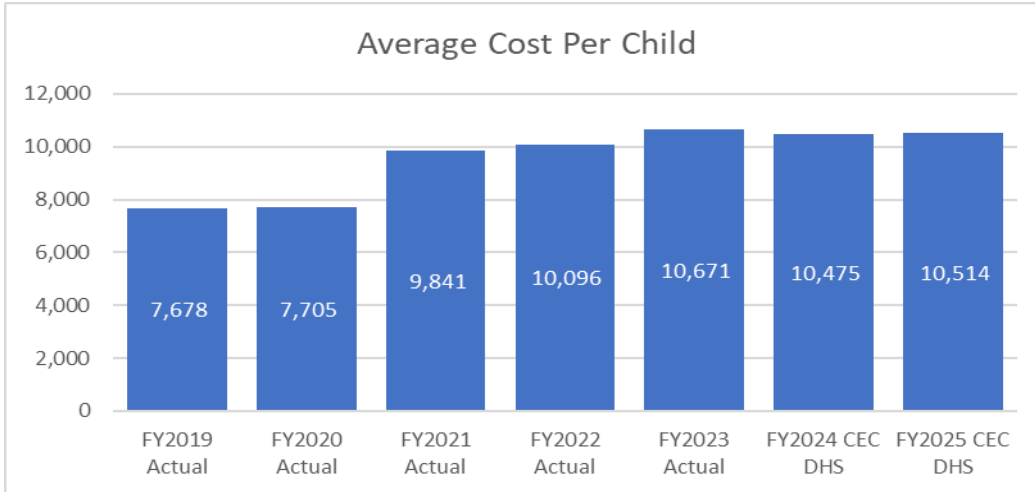
The number of providers serving CCAP children has increased by 2.1% since last fiscal year, with 24% of children being served at family home providers and 76% being served in center-based providers.

The number of family home providers serving CCAP children has increased in FY 2023 by 4.1%, with the number of center-based providers remaining the same. The flexibility a family-based provider offers has long been a factor for families when looking for child care, especially now when centers providing a standard schedule cannot accommodate early and late day schedules due to staffing issues. This flexibility, as well as the flexibilities being seen in the current employment trends, may be a factor in the rise of children being served by family-based providers. DHS has also been working to market and open new family child care programs because of their flexibility.

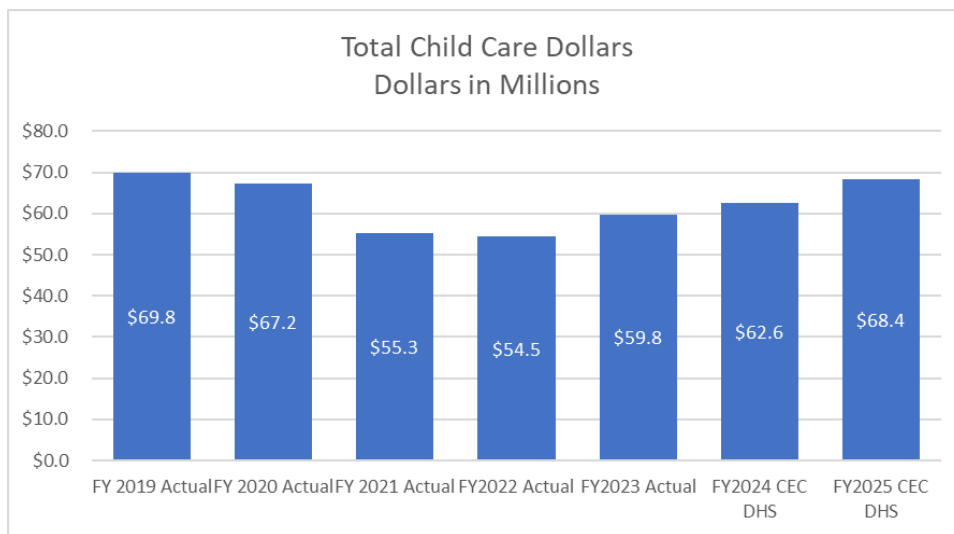
In general, families utilize child care subsidy programs for relatively short periods of time, but frequently return to the subsidy program after they exit. The overall number of children enrolled in child care throughout FY 2023 is 36.9% higher than the average amount of children enrolled in any given pay period. In FY 2023, the number of individual children served by CCAP was 8,880.



DHS is expecting to see a 6.6% increase in the average caseload in FY 2024 compared to FY 2023. The expansion of eligibility to 200% of the federal poverty level, as well as the increased transitional exit of 300%, and the expansion of child care assistance for college students is a factor in this growth. While DHS had experienced a batch-over-batch growth of 0.8% through payment cycle 21 in FY 2023, the remainder of the fiscal year slowed, and the annual batch-over-batch growth was 0.5%. It is expected that this growth rate will continue in SFY 2024, resulting in an annual increase of 6.6%.



After seeing steady increases in the cost-per-child over the last few years due to enhanced COVID rates and increases to center-based and family-based provider rates, DHS is expecting the cost-per-child to stabilize with an average cost-per-child of \$10,475 in SFY 2024.



DHS experienced a 0.5% batch-over-batch growth rate in the cost of subsidies in SFY 2024 through Batch 8. This growth rate is consistent with the estimated growth rate projected for the number of subsidies forecasted for SFY 2024, as stated above.

DHS projections include the SFY 2024 estimated cost of CCAP for Child Care Staff Pilot, the one-year pilot offering CCAP benefits to subsidize the cost of child care for eligible early childhood educators and staff working in DHS-licensed programs.

FY2024		
	Average # of Children	Amount
Base	5,975	\$62,588,749
Child Care for Child Care Workers		\$3,002,164
Total		\$65,590,913

The annual average number of children served increased by 201 in SFY 2023 compared to SFY 2022. In SFY 2024, utilizing the 0.5% growth rate, the average number of children served is expected to increase by 370 compared to SFY 2023. This percentage increase is applied to SFY 2025, increasing the number of children served in SFY 2025 to 6,514. The annual cost will also increase by 9.4%, which includes the 2.5% rate increase for family-based child care providers effective July 1, 2024, as negotiated in the most recent collective bargaining agreement.

FY2025		
	Average # of Children	Amount
Base	6,514	\$68,103,889
Family Child Care Provider Rate Increase 7/1/24		\$380,598
Total Base		\$68,484,487
Child Care for Child Care Workers		\$1,003,289
Total		\$69,487,776

Question: What percentage of the families eligible for the state subsidized program have children enrolled in one of the child care settings? Please provide any data on the number of families not using the benefit.

Answer: See narrative below.

There are approximately 4,224 families (6,658 children) who have requested and been approved for CCAP benefits who have enrolled with a CCAP provider and billed for benefit services. There are 328 families (503 children) in RIBridges who have requested and been approved for CCAP benefits but who have not enrolled with a CCAP provider or billed for CCAP benefit services. This equates to approximately 7% of all approved cases not utilizing the benefit. This could be for several reasons such as parent employment patterns, including flexibility to work remotely, challenges finding providers with available slots depending on the age of the children and/or the desired location, or because of reduced capacity related to post-pandemic staffing shortages.

Currently, there is no mechanism for tracking a parent's reason for not using their CCAP certificate. However, the department is implementing ways to engage with parents in the community, including a parent advisory group to better understand the challenges related to finding CCAP provider care that meets individual family needs.

Question: The FY 2023 enacted budget permanently extended child care assistance for individuals enrolled in either URI, RIC, or CCRI. How many families have taken advantage of the program, how many children were impacted by this program in FY 2023, and what are the assumptions for FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Answer: See narrative below.

The FY 2023 enacted budget authorized Child Care Assistance for College. In FY 2023 22 children who were approved for benefits under CCAP for College utilized their benefit and enrolled with CCAP approved providers. In FY 2024 (through Batch 8) an additional 4 children utilized their benefit and enrolled with CCAP approved providers. With a total of 30 families and 51 children approved, benefit utilization in FY 2023 was approximately 43.1%, increasing to 51% so far in FY 2024. FY 2022 and FY 2023 spending is \$71,047 and \$159,820, respectively.

DHS rolled out an ongoing CCAP marketing campaign in July 2023 to increase awareness of CCAP, and specifically, CCAP for College. The campaign includes social media ads on Facebook and Instagram scheduled to run through the end of November. The most recent Facebook ad had 63,945 impressions within four days of launch. A press conference with Governor McKee was held at CCRI to formally launch the program and news media including WPRI and NBC 10 covered the event. In addition, both paper and online multi-lingual materials were designed and are in use, with additional publicity from Spanish radio station Poder.

DHS anticipates increased demand throughout FY 24, with increased awareness resulting from the media campaign and partnership with CCRI, RIC and URI. The program allows eligible students to combine part-time work hours with part-time credit hours to meet the approved activity requirements to support the schedule and needs of student parents. The cost in FY 2024 is estimated to be \$475,821 with enrollment in the program increasing due to extensive outreach.

Question: The SFY 2024 enacted budget included funds for a new Child Care pilot in which child care educators and administrative staff receive free child care.

- a. Please provide an update regarding enrollment and expenses.
- b. Please provide details regarding enrollees by occupation and CCAP status.
- c. Please provide details regarding applicants that were denied enrollment in the pilot.
- d. If possible, please provide a demographic breakdown of applicants.

Answer: See narrative and table below.

As of October 4, 2023, a total of 215 unique applications were received by the program vendor, PCG. This does not include duplicate or cancelled applications. The majority of applications received (69.7%) are approved (150).

Application Status	Child Care Center	Family Child Care Home	Total	Total Percentage
Approved	136	14	150	69.7%
Denied	27	1	28	13.0%
DHS Review	1	0	1	0.5%
PCG Second Review	6	0	6	2.8%
On Hold- Edit Request	18	7	25	11.6%
PCG First Review	4	0	4	1.9%
Resubmission Request	1	0	1	0.5%
Grand Total	193	22	215	100%

Notes on Status:

- Approved applications include at least one child with an approval to participate in the CCAP for Child Care pilot program
- Denied applications are applications where all children associated with the application are denied from participating in the pilot
- PCG conducts two internal reviews of the application before they are routed to DHS for final approval

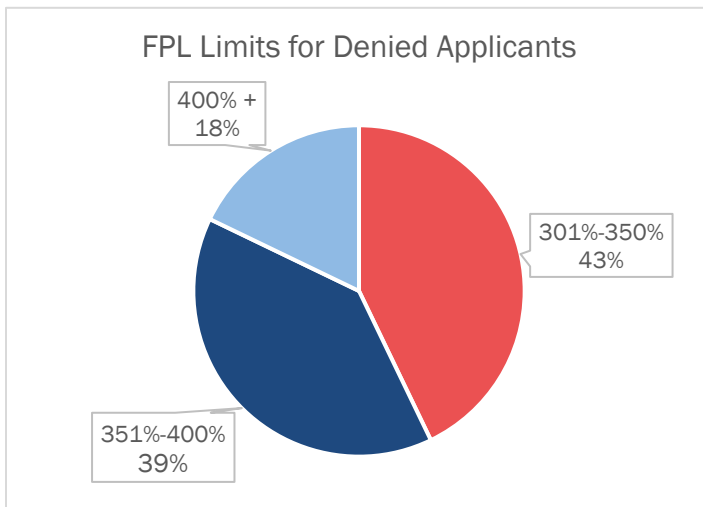
Children approved to participate in the pilot evenly represent the three allowable age categories. Among the 211 approved children, 131 are enrolled in a CCAP program for the following care hours:

- Full Time (30+ hours weekly): 94
- Three Quarter Time (20-29 hours weekly): 31
- Half Time (10-19 hours weekly): 6

Children are enrolled at 64 DHS licensed CCAP participating programs; 11 of these (17%) are Family Child Care homes. Of the approved children, 28% are also participating in the regular CCAP program (59 of 211). In these cases, while they are part of the pilot, DHS is covering the cost of their co-payment they would otherwise be required to pay.

Age Category	Count	Percent
Infant/Toddler	75	35.5%
Preschool	73	34.5%
School Age	63	30%
Grand Total	211	100%

Of the 28 denied applications, where all children associated with the application are denied participation, all are denied due to the household income being above the 300% FPL limit. There are two approved applications, where at least one child is approved, and one or more children are denied as they did not meet the age eligibility requirements.



Among the 28 denied applications:

- 96% of these applicants earned an annual estimated income of \$75,000 or more
- 23 of these applicants had an income between 301%-400% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), while five earned 400% or more than the FPL
- 93% of denied applications were for a two-parent household
- In two-parent households, 100% of the time the second parent was working
- The most common job title of denied applications was “Director” (21%)

All Applications (n=215)	Approved Applications (n=150)
“Toddler Lead Teacher” (11%)	“Toddler Lead Teacher” (11%)
“Preschool Lead Teacher” (11%)	“Preschool Lead Teacher” (11%)
“Family Child Care Provider” (9%)	“Toddler Assistant Teacher” (10%)
“Toddler Assistant Teacher” (9%)	“Infant Lead Teacher” (9%)

The majority of applicants represent a single parent household (64%). Among approved applications, the representation of a single parent household increases to 77%.

In two-parent households, the second parent is more likely to be employed than not working (86% vs. 14% across all 215 applications).

The most common household size among applicants (215) are:

- 3-person household: 34%
- 2-person household: 32%
- 4-person household: 21%

Among approved applications (150), the most common household size is a 2-person household (39%). The table below shows the income category for all applicants, with a majority of applicants earning an estimated income of \$49,999 or less. Twenty-one percent of all applicants

are also participating in the traditional CCAP program, and this increases to 26% participation for approved applications (n=150). Applying for this pilot is beneficial to traditional CCAP participants as the pilot will cover the cost of the family co-payment.

Income Category	All Applicants		Approved Applicants	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Under \$25,000	53	25%	25	17%
\$25,000-\$49,999	100	47%	94	63%
\$50,000-\$74,999	27	13%	24	16%
\$75,000-\$99,999	15	7%	6	4%
\$100,000-\$124,999	12	6%	1	1%
\$125,000+	8	4%	0	0%
Grand Total	215	100%	150	100%

Applicants (215) for the CCAP for Child Care pilot most frequently identify as:

- White (65%)
- Black or African American (12%)
- Two or more races (7%)

The majority identify as non-Hispanic (62%), followed by Hispanic or Latino (37%). Overwhelmingly, applicants identify as women (99.1%, or 213 applicants). For the majority of applicants, a high school diploma or GED is the highest level of education.

Highest Level of Education	Count	Percent
High school diploma or GED	128	60%
Associate degree	41	19%
Bachelor’s degree	30	13%
Master’s degree	10	5%
Ph.D. or professional degree	6	3%
Grand Total	215	100%

As stated earlier, DHS has 150 approved applications with 211 children in the CCAP for Child Care Pilot currently. Assuming there is no change in status during the eligible 12-month period, the current cost for a pilot certificate for these applications is \$1,656,101.

Question: Please provide an update regarding the Step Up to WAGE\$ pilot program including, but not limited to:

- a. Number of total applicants
- b. Reasons for denial
- c. Demographic breakdown of applicants

Answer: See narrative below.

The Step Up to WAGE\$ pilot is an education-based salary supplement for professionals who are working with young children in early childhood settings. It is a demonstration program of Child Care Services Association (CCSA) in North Carolina, and is based on the national Child Care WAGE\$ program, which is meant to increase retention, education and compensation of early childhood professionals.

The applications for Step Up to WAGE\$ opened to the provider community on May 15, 2023. Applications are still being processed and confirmed with 156 educators receiving an award between Waves 1 and Wave 2 so far. A third wave of applicants will receive awards this month, and the remaining, eligible applicants will be added to a waiting list should additional funds become available. As of October 1, 2023, the pilot has received 609 applications. 538 of these were center-based applications from a wide range of roles including lead teachers, teachers' assistants, and administrators. Additionally, 51 of these were family child care providers, and 20 are in the early review stages. Below is a breakdown of the roles of the educators who received an award between Waves 1 and Waves 2:

Educator Roles	Grants Received
Admin/10 hours w. kids	1
Assistant Director	7
Assistant Teacher	27
Director	2
Education Coordinator	6
Family Child Care Provider	25
Head Start TA	1
I/T Assistant Teacher	4
I/T Lead Teacher	22
Lead Teacher	34
Owner	1
Teacher	26
Grand Total	156

Some additional demographic data around the applicant pool include:

- 99% of all of the applicants are female
- 29% of all applicants identified as Latino
- 23% of all applicants identified as a person of color

- 23% of all applicants live in Providence
- 3% of all applicants live outside of RI (MA/CT)
- The average age of the applicants is 42 years old.
- The average hourly wage for applicants is \$18/hr

Because Step Up To WAGE\$ is education-based, it is essential for DHS to gather educational background data in order to provide a salary supplement amount to the applicant. Twenty-three percent of all applicants have some type of a college degree and 77% have either a Child Development Associate (CDA) or some college credits, but no degree.

At this time, 191 applications have been reviewed and did not qualify for the Step Up to WAGE\$ program due to a variety of reasons listed below:

DNQ Reason	Total
Applicant did not meet educational eligibility	94
Applicant earns more than \$23/hour, making them ineligible	41
Applicant in an ineligible role – does not work with children on a regular basis	11
Applicant works less than 10 hours/week with children birth through five	16
Applicant works for a non-BrightStars/non-CCAP provider	4
Applicant had an incomplete application	10
Applicant has left program since applying	14
Center closed	1
Total	191

State Supplemental Payment (SSP) Program

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal program that provides monthly cash payments to individuals in need. SSI is for people who are 65 or older, as well as blind or individuals of any age, including children, with a disability. To qualify for SSI, individuals must also have little or no income and few resources. DHS administers the State supplemental portion of monthly SSI benefits to eligible residents of Rhode Island. The Social Security Administration (SSA) sends the Federal portion of SSI benefits. The DHS issues a separate payment for the State Supplemental Payment (SSP).

Question: Please provide the number of SSI recipients in each category (persons, personal needs allowance, assisted living).

Answer:

As of September 2023, there are a total of 30,984 SSP recipients. There are 29,992 individual/couple payments, 627 personal needs allowance payments, and 365 assisted living payments. More detail can be found in Appendix A.

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2024 November CEC DHS	FY 2025 November CEC DHS
SSP						
Persons	33,184	32,695	31,630	31,900	31,000	31,024
Cost / Person	\$ 46	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 43
Cash Payments	\$ 18,300,777	\$ 17,366,916	\$ 16,508,974	\$ 17,036,700	\$ 16,256,971	\$ 16,142,945
Transaction Fees	\$ 63,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 56,033	\$ 58,500	\$ 59,000	\$ 60,000
Total Dollars	\$18,363,777	\$17,421,916	\$16,565,007	\$17,095,200	\$16,315,971	\$16,202,945

The SSP caseload has seen an average 0.2% decrease each month since October 2022. This has resulted in a 5% decrease in FY 2023 from FY 2022. The FY 2024 and 2025 projections do not continue to factor in this small monthly decrease; the estimate is flat based on September 2023 caseload of 29,992. While the number of applications remain consistent, the number of applications approved each month has increased. However, the overall caseload is decreasing due to the number of closed cases each month. Death and relocation continue to be the primary reasons a SSP case closes. Considering the uncertainty of continuing to see a total number of cases closing that yields a net caseload decrease monthly, the FY 2024 projection is flat, but yields a 2% overall decrease from FY 2023. These assumptions bring the average number of persons to 29,997 and 29,992 for FY 2024 and FY 2025, respectively.

The administrative transaction fee decreased to \$56,033 for FY 2023. Per the Federal SSA and based on the projected caseload, the transaction fee is estimated at \$59,000 for FY 2024 and \$60,000 for FY 2025. The cost per person is not calculated to include transaction fees.

The total moving costs were \$197,361 in FY 2023. Based on a 12 month average, DHS estimates the cost of \$257,235 and \$243,996 respectively, for FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Question: Please provide the number of individuals residing in a non-Medicaid funded assisted living facility and receiving the \$206 payment and the total cost for FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Answer: Each month the Department issues cash payments of \$206 for individuals in assisted living facilities. As of September 2023, there are 37 individuals within four assisted living facilities. The FY2024 projection of \$93,730 is based on an average of 40 individuals and is based on the last four quarters of data.

	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q2	FY 2023 Q3	FY 2023 Q4	FY23 Total	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2024 DHS Projected	FY 2025 DHS Projected
Bristol Assisted Living	\$7,622	\$6,798	\$6,386	\$5,768	\$26,574	\$5,768	\$26,574	\$26,574
Charlesgate	\$1,648	\$1,236	\$3,090	\$2,266	\$8,240	\$2,266	\$8,240	\$8,240
Community Care Alliance	\$7,622	\$8,034	\$7,210	\$8,034	\$30,900	\$8,446	\$30,900	\$30,900
Franciscan Missionaries	\$9,270	\$8,446	\$8,034	\$2,266	\$28,016	\$4,738	\$28,016	\$28,016
Total	\$26,162	\$24,514	\$24,720	\$18,334	\$93,730	\$21,218	\$93,730	\$93,730

The number of quarterly cases in each facility is shown below. DHS cost projections align with its methodology for the cash payments in both FY 2024 and FY 2025.

	FY 2023 Q1	FY 2023 Q2	FY 2023 Q3	FY 2023 Q4	FY 2023 Average DHS	FY 2024 Average DHS Projected	FY 2025 Average DHS Projected
Bristol Assisted Living	10	4	12	9	9	9	9
Charlesgate	5	4	3	4	4	4	4
Community Care Alliance	12	12	12	13	12	12	12
Forest Farm	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Franciscan Missionaries	13	16	15	11	14	15	15
St. Elizabeth	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	40	42	37	40	40	40

General Public Assistance (GPA) Program

The General Public Assistance (GPA) program is intended as a program of last resort for the neediest individuals in the State. GPA provides a small cash benefit to adults aged 18 and over who have very limited income and resources and have an illness or medical condition that keeps them from working while they await an SSI determination. To qualify, an individual must earn less than \$327 a month and cannot qualify for other federal assistance programs other than Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). In addition, the program provides supplemental assistance for funerals and burials.

As of September 2023, there are 520 GPA Bridge cases. This exceeds the May 2023 DHS projection for the month by 27 cases, illustrating that anticipated increases are still being realized. Over the last 12-month period, approximately 26% of GPA applications received each month were approved and resulted in an average net increase of 20 cases per month. The current projection uses a rolling 12-month average, giving rise to the number of cases reaching an average of 587 in FY 2024 and 824 in FY 2025 at a cost of \$1,184,570 and \$1,730,688 each year, net of recoveries, respectively.

Question: For FY 2024 and FY 2025, please provide an estimate of the expenses for the burial assistance program.

Answer: The total cost for GPA burials for FY 2023 was \$586,422 for 566 burials which is slightly less than the \$600,000 FY 2023 Final Enacted. Through September 2023, FY 2024 costs are \$168,488 for 172 burials. The GPA burial expenses have consistently averaged around \$600,000 per year, over the last five years including \$679,746 in FY 2020 during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on that fact, the FY 2024 and FY 2025 GPA burial costs are also estimated at \$600,000.

	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2024 November CEC DHS	FY 2025 November CEC DHS
GPA						
Persons - Bridge	67	114	352	558	587	824
Cost / Person	\$ 162	\$ 178	\$ 154	\$ 186	\$ 168	\$ 175
Cash Payments - Bridge	\$ 130,410	\$ 243,731	\$ 651,968	\$ 1,245,456	\$ 1,184,750	\$ 1,730,688
Burials	\$ 569,269	\$ 589,380	\$ 586,422	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
Total Dollars	\$ 699,679	\$ 833,111	\$ 1,238,390	\$ 1,845,456	\$ 1,784,750	\$ 2,330,688



Appendix A

Department of Human Services
Public Assistance Caseloads & Expenditures
November 2023 Caseload

**Department of Human Services
Public Assistance Caseloads & Expenditures
November 2023 Caseload**

	FY 2021 Actual*	FY 2022 Actual*	FY 2023 Actual*	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2024 November CEC DHS	FY 2025 November CEC DHS
TANF / RI Works						
Persons	5,872	6,413	8,245	8,518	8,593	9,312
Cost / Person	\$ 188	\$ 235	\$ 230	\$ 232	\$ 233	\$ 232
Cash Payments	\$ 13,281,012	\$ 18,047,084	\$ 22,718,650	\$ 23,741,000	\$ 23,990,078	\$ 25,959,771
Supportive Services	\$ 573,780	\$ 635,640	\$ 866,589	\$ 838,000	\$ 876,513	\$ 964,827
Clothing - Children	\$ 371,158	\$ 379,641	\$ 684,576	\$ 685,000	\$ 652,600	\$ 690,000
PEAF	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,676,205	\$ -	\$ 298,000	\$ -
Catastrophic	\$ 2,302	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,615	\$ 2,400	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,600
Transportation	\$ 568,985	\$ 435,429	\$ 416,609	\$ 716,000	\$ 577,323	\$ 645,341
Total Dollars	\$ 14,797,237	\$ 19,498,794	\$ 27,365,244	\$ 25,982,400	\$ 26,397,514	\$ 28,263,539
Child Care						
Subsidies	5,621	5,404	5,605	6,400	5,975	6,514
Cost / Subsidy (Annual)	\$ 9,931	\$ 10,104	\$ 10,639	\$ 10,650	\$ 10,475	\$ 10,514
Base CCAP Dollars	\$ 55,825,214	\$ 54,601,152	\$ 59,632,712	\$ 68,160,000	\$ 62,588,749	\$ 68,484,487
CCAP Provider Pilot Subsidies				376		
CCAP Provider Pilot Dollars				\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3,002,164	\$ 1,003,289
Total Dollars	\$ 55,823,214	\$ 54,601,152	\$ 59,632,712	\$ 72,160,000	\$ 65,590,913	\$ 69,487,776
SSP						
Persons	33,184	32,695	31,630	31,900	31,000	31,024
Cost / Person	\$ 46	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 45	\$ 44	\$ 43
Cash Payments	\$ 18,300,777	\$ 17,366,916	\$ 16,508,974	\$ 17,036,700	\$ 16,256,971	\$ 16,142,945
Trans. Fees	\$ 63,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 56,033	\$ 58,500	\$ 59,000	\$ 60,000
Total Dollars	\$ 18,363,777	\$ 17,421,916	\$ 16,565,007	\$ 17,095,200	\$ 16,315,971	\$ 16,202,945
GPA						
Persons Total - Bridge	67	114	352	558	587	824
Cost / Person	\$ 162	\$ 178	\$ 154	\$ 186	\$ 168	\$ 175
Cash Payments - Bridge	\$ 130,410	\$ 243,731	\$ 651,968	\$ 1,245,456	\$ 1,184,570	\$ 1,730,688
Burials	\$ 569,269	\$ 589,380	\$ 586,422	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
Total Dollars	\$ 699,679	\$ 833,111	\$ 1,238,390	\$ 1,845,456	\$ 1,784,570	\$ 2,330,688
Grand Total Dollars	\$ 89,683,908	\$ 92,354,973	\$ 104,801,353	\$ 117,083,056	\$ 110,088,967	\$ 116,284,947

* Note: Prior year actuals includes adjustment in cost per person/subsidy to agree to RIFANS.

**Department of Human Services
Rhode Island Works (TANF) Caseload and Expenditures
November 2023 Caseload**

Rhode Island Works SFY 2023	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Persons	7,923	8,321	8,462	8,344	8,266	8,247	8,265	8,107	8,162	8,077	8,305	8,461	8,245
Cases	3,040	3,175	3,209	3,169	3,135	3,128	3,142	3,093	3,121	3,102	3,202	3,262	3,148
Persons/case	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Average cost per person	\$ 147	\$ 299	\$ 226	\$ 229	\$ 228	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 230	\$ 242	\$ 226	\$ 232	\$ 229	\$ 229
Average cost per case	\$ 383	\$ 784	\$ 597	\$ 603	\$ 601	\$ 611	\$ 611	\$ 602	\$ 634	\$ 588	\$ 601	\$ 595	\$ 601
Regular	\$ 1,087,783	\$ 2,323,941	\$ 1,788,856	\$ 1,783,935	\$ 1,760,026	\$ 1,784,734	\$ 1,791,544	\$ 1,739,110	\$ 1,845,060	\$ 1,700,892	\$ 1,792,824	\$ 1,801,965	\$ 21,206,843
Two Parent	\$ 77,225	\$ 164,983	\$ 126,996	\$ 126,646	\$ 124,949	\$ 126,703	\$ 127,187	\$ 123,464	\$ 132,596	\$ 124,362	\$ 131,084	\$ 131,787	\$ 1,517,981
Total	\$ 1,165,008	\$ 2,488,924	\$ 1,915,852	\$ 1,910,581	\$ 1,884,976	\$ 1,911,437	\$ 1,918,730	\$ 1,862,574	\$ 1,977,656	\$ 1,825,254	\$ 1,923,908	\$ 1,933,752	\$ 22,718,650
Catastrophic	\$ 400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 615	\$ 200	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 2,615
PEAF	\$ 1,997,299	\$ 626,755	\$ 24,523	\$ 7,847	\$ 19,782	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,676,205
Clothing	\$ -	\$ 631,627	\$ 28,279	\$ 19,567	\$ 4,786	\$ 242	\$ 45	\$ 30	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 684,576
Supportive Services	\$ 58,302	\$ 77,220	\$ 59,514	\$ 85,722	\$ 65,664	\$ 67,086	\$ 79,347	\$ 69,603	\$ 67,359	\$ 67,539	\$ 68,031	\$ 101,202	\$ 866,589
Transportation	\$ 39,799	\$ 39,870	\$ 39,514	\$ 41,421	\$ 33,320	\$ 31,896	\$ 29,954	\$ 32,893	\$ 33,818	\$ 30,828	\$ 34,246	\$ 29,050	\$ 416,609
Total	\$ 3,260,808	\$ 3,864,396	\$ 2,067,682	\$ 2,065,137	\$ 2,008,527	\$ 2,010,661	\$ 2,028,692	\$ 1,965,300	\$ 2,079,433	\$ 1,924,221	\$ 2,026,185	\$ 2,064,204	\$ 27,365,244

Rhode Island Works SFY 2024	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Persons	8,211	8,354	8,308	8,521	8,564	8,606	8,649	8,693	8,736	8,780	8,824	8,868	8,593
Cases	3,240	3,234	3,261	3,277	3,294	3,310	3,327	3,343	3,360.1	3,377	3,394	3,411	3,319
Persons/case	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Average cost per person	\$ 235	\$ 232	\$ 235	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 233
Average cost per case	\$ 594	\$ 598	\$ 599	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 602
Regular	\$ 1,780,016	\$ 1,787,586	\$ 1,802,107	\$ 1,840,928	\$ 1,850,132	\$ 1,859,383	\$ 1,868,680	\$ 1,878,023	\$ 1,887,413	\$ 1,896,851	\$ 1,906,335	\$ 1,915,866	\$ 22,273,321
Two Parent	\$ 145,822	\$ 148,686	\$ 149,935	\$ 138,564	\$ 139,257	\$ 139,954	\$ 140,653	\$ 141,357	\$ 142,063	\$ 142,774	\$ 143,488	\$ 144,205	\$ 1,714,513
Total	\$ 1,925,838	\$ 1,936,272	\$ 1,952,042	\$ 1,979,492	\$ 1,989,390	\$ 1,999,337	\$ 2,009,333	\$ 2,019,380	\$ 2,029,477	\$ 2,039,624	\$ 2,049,822	\$ 2,060,071	\$ 23,990,078
Catastrophic	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 3,000
PEAF *	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 298,000
Clothing	\$ -	\$ 627,100	\$ 25,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 652,600
Supportive Services	\$ 64,872	\$ 66,873	\$ 69,237	\$ 73,570	\$ 73,938	\$ 74,308	\$ 74,679	\$ 75,053	\$ 75,428	\$ 75,805	\$ 76,184	\$ 76,565	\$ 876,513
Transportation	\$ 36,878	\$ 41,085	\$ 47,520	\$ 49,209	\$ 49,455	\$ 49,702	\$ 49,951	\$ 50,200	\$ 50,451	\$ 50,704	\$ 50,957	\$ 51,212	\$ 577,323
Total	\$ 2,027,587	\$ 2,671,530	\$ 2,094,499	\$ 2,102,471	\$ 2,113,083	\$ 2,421,646	\$ 2,134,263	\$ 2,144,933	\$ 2,155,656	\$ 2,166,433	\$ 2,177,264	\$ 2,188,148	\$ 26,397,514

Rhode Island Works SFY 2025	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Persons	8,934	9,001	9,069	9,137	9,205	9,274	9,344	9,414	9,485	9,556	9,628	9,700	9,312
Cases	3,436	3,462	3,488	3,514	3,541	3,567	3,594	3,621	3,648	3,675	3,703	3,731	3,582
Persons/case	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Average cost per person	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232	\$ 232
Average cost per case	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604	\$ 604
Regular	\$ 1,930,235	\$ 1,944,712	\$ 1,959,298	\$ 1,973,992	\$ 1,988,797	\$ 2,003,713	\$ 2,018,741	\$ 2,033,882	\$ 2,049,136	\$ 2,064,504	\$ 2,079,988	\$ 2,095,588	\$ 24,142,587
Two Parent	\$ 145,287	\$ 146,376	\$ 147,474	\$ 148,580	\$ 149,694	\$ 150,817	\$ 151,948	\$ 153,088	\$ 154,236	\$ 155,393	\$ 156,558	\$ 157,732	\$ 1,817,184
Total	\$ 2,075,522	\$ 2,091,088	\$ 2,106,772	\$ 2,122,572	\$ 2,138,492	\$ 2,154,530	\$ 2,170,689	\$ 2,186,970	\$ 2,203,372	\$ 2,219,897	\$ 2,236,546	\$ 2,253,320	\$ 25,959,771
Catastrophic	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 3,600
Clothing	\$ -	\$ 665,000	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 690,000
Supportive Services	\$ 77,139	\$ 77,718	\$ 78,301	\$ 78,888	\$ 79,480	\$ 80,076	\$ 80,676	\$ 81,281	\$ 81,891	\$ 82,505	\$ 83,124	\$ 83,747	\$ 964,827
Transportation	\$ 51,596	\$ 51,983	\$ 52,373	\$ 52,766	\$ 53,161	\$ 53,560	\$ 53,962	\$ 54,366	\$ 54,774	\$ 55,185	\$ 55,599	\$ 56,016	\$ 645,341
Total	\$ 2,204,557	\$ 2,886,089	\$ 2,262,745	\$ 2,254,526	\$ 2,271,433	\$ 2,288,466	\$ 2,305,627	\$ 2,322,917	\$ 2,340,337	\$ 2,357,887	\$ 2,375,569	\$ 2,393,384	\$ 28,263,539

**Department of Human Services
Child Care Caseload and Expenditures
November 2023 Caseload**

Cycle #	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024 Estimate		2025 Estimate	
	Total children	Total subsidies	Total children	Total subsidies	Total children	Total subsidies	Total children	Total subsidies	Total children	Total subsidies	Total children	Total subsidies
1	9,250	\$ 2,798,140	6,944	\$ 2,469,462	5,296	\$ 2,048,826	5,870	\$ 2,338,018	5,890	\$ 2,371,712	6,312	\$ 2,552,309
2	9,064	\$ 2,831,685	6,508	\$ 2,460,904	5,212	\$ 2,086,157	5,876	\$ 2,424,501	5,907	\$ 2,494,244	6,328	\$ 2,558,715
3	9,253	\$ 2,867,250	6,610	\$ 2,448,571	5,267	\$ 2,073,514	5,892	\$ 2,403,588	5,986	\$ 2,593,424	6,343	\$ 2,565,137
4	8,623	\$ 2,644,548	6,164	\$ 2,324,812	5,155	\$ 2,056,932	5,710	\$ 2,348,194	5,676	\$ 2,391,499	6,359	\$ 2,571,576
5	9,208	\$ 2,777,842	6,316	\$ 2,342,119	5,256	\$ 2,127,681	5,870	\$ 2,304,555	5,704	\$ 2,266,807	6,375	\$ 2,578,030
6	8,643	\$ 2,481,319	6,013	\$ 2,212,320	4,922	\$ 1,922,724	5,650	\$ 2,329,917	5,731	\$ 2,278,790	6,391	\$ 2,584,501
7	8,929	\$ 2,583,254	5,924	\$ 2,212,160	5,104	\$ 2,021,325	5,219	\$ 1,917,013	5,758	\$ 2,290,836	6,407	\$ 2,590,988
8	8,906	\$ 2,548,986	5,667	\$ 2,105,822	4,961	\$ 1,957,429	5,130	\$ 1,888,798	5,785	\$ 2,302,946	6,423	\$ 2,597,492
9	8,774	\$ 2,437,656	5,725	\$ 2,113,638	5,053	\$ 2,047,103	5,313	\$ 2,057,909	5,812	\$ 2,315,120	6,440	\$ 2,604,011
10	8,934	\$ 2,606,382	5,643	\$ 2,113,033	5,389	\$ 2,189,888	5,430	\$ 2,008,052	5,840	\$ 2,327,359	6,456	\$ 2,610,548
11	8,794	\$ 2,477,737	5,537	\$ 2,063,863	5,417	\$ 2,229,918	5,343	\$ 1,995,049	5,867	\$ 2,339,662	6,472	\$ 2,617,100
12	8,926	\$ 2,589,930	5,687	\$ 2,104,168	5,510	\$ 2,131,551	5,431	\$ 1,978,401	5,895	\$ 2,352,030	6,488	\$ 2,623,669
13	8,890	\$ 2,464,441	5,479	\$ 2,072,585	5,474	\$ 2,151,305	5,497	\$ 2,035,899	5,923	\$ 2,364,463	6,504	\$ 2,630,254
14	9,074	\$ 2,517,741	5,532	\$ 1,990,206	5,459	\$ 2,066,550	5,534	\$ 2,119,504	5,951	\$ 2,376,963	6,521	\$ 2,636,856
15	9,044	\$ 2,755,192	5,238	\$ 1,937,643	5,431	\$ 2,136,909	5,504	\$ 2,153,968	5,979	\$ 2,389,528	6,537	\$ 2,643,475
16	9,096	\$ 2,511,986	5,355	\$ 1,993,482	5,540	\$ 2,214,461	5,587	\$ 5,165,805	6,007	\$ 2,402,160	6,554	\$ 2,650,110
17	9,220	\$ 2,648,582	5,207	\$ 1,937,727	5,413	\$ 2,105,870	5,650	\$ 2,202,104	6,035	\$ 2,414,858	6,570	\$ 2,656,762
18	9,206	\$ 2,553,496	5,226	\$ 2,053,809	5,626	\$ 2,183,368	5,687	\$ 2,194,655	6,064	\$ 2,427,624	6,587	\$ 2,663,430
19	9,287	\$ 2,682,692	5,108	\$ 2,009,270	5,512	\$ 2,169,706	5,701	\$ 2,211,396	6,092	\$ 2,440,457	6,603	\$ 2,670,115
20	9,190	\$ 2,735,095	5,113	\$ 2,034,486	5,591	\$ 2,073,905	5,722	\$ 2,247,284	6,121	\$ 2,453,358	6,620	\$ 2,676,817
21	8,742	\$ 2,615,674	5,132	\$ 2,033,619	5,694	\$ 2,107,173	5,560	\$ 2,230,260	6,150	\$ 2,466,327	6,636	\$ 2,683,536
22	8,678	\$ 2,589,228	5,242	\$ 2,111,385	5,697	\$ 2,098,359	5,599	\$ 2,216,395	6,179	\$ 2,479,365	6,653	\$ 2,690,272
23	8,063	\$ 2,400,724	5,219	\$ 2,062,101	5,490	\$ 2,026,605	5,800	\$ 2,301,674	6,208	\$ 2,492,471	6,670	\$ 2,697,024
24	8,011	\$ 2,378,602	5,172	\$ 2,048,315	5,537	\$ 2,045,352	5,778	\$ 2,313,991	6,237	\$ 2,505,647	6,686	\$ 2,703,794
25	6,579	\$ 2,331,167	5,302	\$ 2,047,455	5,729	\$ 2,161,442	5,687	\$ 2,196,302	6,266	\$ 2,518,893	6,703	\$ 2,710,580
26	6,439	\$ 2,390,366	5,082	\$ 2,008,454	5,767	\$ 2,125,227	5,692	\$ 2,226,951	6,296	\$ 2,532,208	6,720	\$ 2,717,384
Total	8,724	\$ 67,219,715	5,621	\$ 55,311,411	5,404	\$ 54,559,282	5,605	\$ 59,810,183	5,975	\$ 62,588,749	6,514	\$ 68,484,487
		\$ 7,705		\$ 9,840		\$ 10,096		\$ 10,671		\$ 10,475		\$ 10,514
	-4.1%	-3.8%	-35.6%	-17.7%	-3.9%	-1.4%	3.7%	9.6%	6.6%	4.6%	9.0%	9.4%

Department of Human Services
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplement Program (SSP) Caseload and Expenditures
November 2023 Caseload

SSP (SFY 2023)	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Persons	31,279	31,292	31,049	31,042	31,013	30,951	30,544	30,413	30,304	30,182	30,047	29,987	30,675
Personal Needs Allowance	560	546	559	559	580	585	599	600	620	608	621	618	588
Assisted Living	360	360	359	362	370	379	381	371	372	365	364	362	367
Total Persons	32,199	32,198	31,967	31,963	31,963	31,915	31,524	31,384	31,296	31,155	31,032	30,967	31,630
Average cost per person	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 45	\$ 44	\$ 43	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ 44
SSP payroll	\$ 1,283,210	\$ 1,286,881	\$ 1,275,782	\$ 1,282,419	\$ 1,289,498	\$ 1,281,901	\$ 1,287,064	\$ 1,254,058	\$ 1,242,413	\$ 1,232,491	\$ 1,234,021	\$ 1,133,836	\$ 15,083,573
Assisted Living	\$ 89,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 101,000	\$ 83,000	\$ 98,000	\$ 96,000	\$ 93,000	\$ 86,000	\$ 94,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 99,000	\$ 1,079,000
Personal Needs Allowance	\$ 13,000	\$ 12,320	\$ 11,700	\$ 11,180	\$ 12,820	\$ 11,900	\$ 12,580	\$ 12,360	\$ 13,000	\$ 12,340	\$ 13,020	\$ 12,820	\$ 149,040
Supplemental	\$ 8,664	\$ 18,939	\$ 19,608	\$ 12,678	\$ 16,008	\$ 17,618	\$ 25,802	\$ 13,304	\$ 12,594	\$ 17,486	\$ 14,602	\$ 20,058	\$ 197,361
Total Payments	\$ 1,393,874	\$ 1,383,140	\$ 1,397,090	\$ 1,407,277	\$ 1,401,326	\$ 1,409,419	\$ 1,421,446	\$ 1,372,722	\$ 1,354,007	\$ 1,356,317	\$ 1,346,643	\$ 1,265,714	\$ 16,508,974
Transaction Costs	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,033	\$ 56,033
Total	\$ 1,398,874	\$ 1,387,140	\$ 1,401,090	\$ 1,412,277	\$ 1,405,326	\$ 1,415,419	\$ 1,425,446	\$ 1,377,722	\$ 1,359,007	\$ 1,361,317	\$ 1,350,643	\$ 1,270,747	\$ 16,565,007

SSP (SFY 2024)	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Persons	30,025	30,014	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,997
Personal Needs Allowance	627	630	627	630	633	636	640	643	646	649	653	656	639
Assisted Living	358	359	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	364
Total Persons	31,010	31,003	30,984	30,987	30,990	30,993	30,997	31,000	31,003	31,006	31,010	31,013	31,000
Average cost per person	\$ 43	\$ 45	\$ 46	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 44
SSP payroll	\$ 1,246,338	\$ 1,247,460	\$ 1,250,109	\$ 1,208,498	\$ 1,208,621	\$ 1,208,745	\$ 1,208,869	\$ 1,208,993	\$ 1,209,119	\$ 1,209,245	\$ 1,209,371	\$ 1,209,499	\$ 14,624,867
Assisted Living	\$ 84,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 117,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 1,026,000
Personal Needs Allowance	\$ 13,660	\$ 45,205	\$ 29,635	\$ 28,356	\$ 28,498	\$ 28,640	\$ 28,784	\$ 28,927	\$ 29,072	\$ 29,217	\$ 29,364	\$ 29,510	\$ 348,869
Supplemental	\$ -	\$ 43,518	\$ 30,720	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 257,235
Total Payments	\$ 1,343,998	\$ 1,396,183	\$ 1,427,464	\$ 1,342,187	\$ 1,342,452	\$ 1,342,718	\$ 1,342,985	\$ 1,343,254	\$ 1,343,524	\$ 1,343,795	\$ 1,344,068	\$ 1,344,342	\$ 16,256,971
Transaction Costs	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 59,000
Total	\$ 1,348,998	\$ 1,400,183	\$ 1,432,464	\$ 1,347,187	\$ 1,347,452	\$ 1,347,718	\$ 1,347,985	\$ 1,348,254	\$ 1,348,524	\$ 1,348,795	\$ 1,349,068	\$ 1,349,342	\$ 16,315,971

SSP (SFY 2025)	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Persons	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992	29,992
Personal Needs Allowance	657	659	661	662	664	666	667	669	671	672	674	676	667
Assisted Living	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
Total Persons	31,014	31,016	31,018	31,019	31,021	31,023	31,024	31,026	31,028	31,029	31,031	31,033	31,024
Average cost per person	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 43
SSP payroll	\$ 1,209,563	\$ 1,209,627	\$ 1,209,691	\$ 1,209,755	\$ 1,209,820	\$ 1,209,885	\$ 1,209,950	\$ 1,210,015	\$ 1,210,080	\$ 1,210,145	\$ 1,210,211	\$ 1,210,277	\$ 14,519,017
Assisted Living	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	\$ 1,020,000
Personal Needs Allowance	\$ 29,584	\$ 29,658	\$ 29,732	\$ 29,807	\$ 29,881	\$ 29,956	\$ 30,031	\$ 30,106	\$ 30,181	\$ 30,256	\$ 30,332	\$ 30,408	\$ 359,932
Supplemental	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 20,333	\$ 243,996
Total Payments	\$ 1,344,480	\$ 1,344,618	\$ 1,344,756	\$ 1,344,895	\$ 1,345,034	\$ 1,345,173	\$ 1,345,313	\$ 1,345,453	\$ 1,345,594	\$ 1,345,735	\$ 1,345,876	\$ 1,346,018	\$ 16,142,945
Transaction Costs	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 60,000
Total	\$ 1,349,480	\$ 1,349,618	\$ 1,349,756	\$ 1,349,895	\$ 1,350,034	\$ 1,350,173	\$ 1,350,313	\$ 1,350,453	\$ 1,350,594	\$ 1,350,735	\$ 1,350,876	\$ 1,351,018	\$ 16,202,945

Department of Human Services
 General Public Assistance (GPA) Caseload and Expenditures
 November 2023 Caseload

GPA (SFY 2023)	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Total Persons	223	252	282	312	335	365	367	372	398	406	444	463	352
Average cost per person / Bridge	\$ 180	\$ 194	\$ 195	\$ 188	\$ 194	\$ 117	\$ 193	\$ 191	\$ 188	\$ 158	\$ 172	\$ (35)	\$ 154
Bridge Payments	\$ 60,650	\$ 49,000	\$ 54,912	\$ 58,700	\$ 65,015	\$ 68,900	\$ 71,000	\$ 71,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,900	\$ 87,450	\$ 8,565	\$ 746,092
Bridge Recoveries	\$ (20,470)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (26,137)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (11,694)	\$ (10,876)	\$ (24,948)	\$ (94,125)	\$ (94,125)
Total Bridge Payments	\$ 40,180	\$ 49,000	\$ 54,912	\$ 58,700	\$ 65,015	\$ 42,763	\$ 71,000	\$ 71,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 64,206	\$ 76,574	\$ (16,383)	\$ 651,968
Burials	\$ 18,300	\$ 32,650	\$ 69,350	\$ 46,825	\$ 49,075	\$ 34,865	\$ 39,739	\$ 72,925	\$ 73,413	\$ 49,800	\$ 46,050	\$ 53,430	\$ 586,422
Total	\$ 58,480	\$ 81,650	\$ 124,262	\$ 105,525	\$ 114,090	\$ 77,628	\$ 110,739	\$ 143,925	\$ 148,413	\$ 114,006	\$ 122,624	\$ 37,048	\$ 1,238,390

GPA (SFY 2024)	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Total Persons	475	501	520	540	559	578	596	615	635	655	676	696	587
Average cost per person / Bridge	\$ 167	\$ 132	\$ 174	\$ 168	\$ 169	\$ 170	\$ 170	\$ 171	\$ 172	\$ 172	\$ 173	\$ 173	\$ 168
Bridge Payments	\$ 92,300	\$ 95,000	\$ 99,813	\$ 103,680	\$ 107,328	\$ 110,976	\$ 114,432	\$ 118,080	\$ 121,920	\$ 125,760	\$ 129,792	\$ 133,632	\$ 1,352,713
Bridge Recoveries	\$ (12,913)	\$ (29,030)	\$ (9,200)	\$ (13,000)	\$ (13,000)	\$ (13,000)	\$ (13,000)	\$ (13,000)	\$ (13,000)	\$ (13,000)	\$ (13,000)	\$ (13,000)	\$ (168,143)
Total Bridge Payments	\$ 79,387	\$ 65,970	\$ 90,613	\$ 90,680	\$ 94,328	\$ 97,976	\$ 101,432	\$ 105,080	\$ 108,920	\$ 112,760	\$ 116,792	\$ 120,632	\$ 1,184,570
Burials	\$ 38,431	\$ 83,150	\$ 46,907	\$ 47,512	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 600,000
Total	\$ 117,818	\$ 149,120	\$ 137,520	\$ 138,192	\$ 142,328	\$ 145,976	\$ 149,432	\$ 153,080	\$ 156,920	\$ 160,760	\$ 164,792	\$ 168,632	\$ 1,784,570

GPA (SFY 2025)	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Total Persons	715	736	755	775	794	814	834	854	873	893	913	933	824
Average cost per person / Bridge	\$ 172	\$ 173	\$ 173	\$ 174	\$ 174	\$ 175	\$ 175	\$ 176	\$ 176	\$ 176	\$ 177	\$ 177	\$ 175
Bridge Payments	\$ 137,280	\$ 141,312	\$ 144,960	\$ 148,800	\$ 152,448	\$ 156,288	\$ 160,128	\$ 163,968	\$ 167,616	\$ 171,456	\$ 175,296	\$ 179,136	\$ 1,898,688
Bridge Recoveries	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (14,000)	\$ (168,000)
Total Bridge Payments	\$ 123,280	\$ 127,312	\$ 130,960	\$ 134,800	\$ 138,448	\$ 142,288	\$ 146,128	\$ 149,968	\$ 153,616	\$ 157,456	\$ 161,296	\$ 165,136	\$ 1,730,688
Burials	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 600,000
Total	\$ 173,280	\$ 177,312	\$ 180,960	\$ 184,800	\$ 188,448	\$ 192,288	\$ 196,128	\$ 199,968	\$ 203,616	\$ 207,456	\$ 211,296	\$ 215,136	\$ 2,330,688

November 2023 CEC: CASH ASSISTANCE

Fund/ Agency	RIFANS Account	RIFANS NATURAL	Line Sequence	FY 2024 DHS	FY 2025 DHS
CASH ASSISTANCE					
SSI					
10.069	2385101	651120	Aid to the Aged, Blind or Disabled	\$ 16,315,971	\$ 16,202,945
			Total General Revenue	\$ 16,315,971	\$ 16,202,945
			TOTAL - SSI	\$ 16,315,971	\$ 16,202,945
TANF/RIW					
10.069	2400101	651120	FIP/TANF - Regular	\$ 25,519,191	\$ 27,614,598
10.069	2400107	651120	Catastrophic Aid	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,600
10.069	2400114	651120	RIPTA Transportation Benefit	\$ 577,323	\$ 645,341
10.069	4869506	651120	ARP DIRECT: Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund	\$ 298,000	\$ -
			TOTAL FF- TANF/RIW	\$ 26,397,514	\$ 28,263,539
			TOTAL ALL FUNDS- TANF/RIW	\$ 26,397,514	\$ 28,263,539
CHILD CARE					
10.069	2395101	651250	Child Care - Non M.O.E.	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
10.069	2395102	651250	Child Care	\$ 5,321,126	\$ 5,321,126
10.069	2395103	651250	Child Care - Matching	\$ 4,835,619	\$ 4,788,776
			TOTAL GR- CHILD CARE	\$ 10,186,745	\$ 10,139,902
10.069	2400104	651250	Child Care - Social Services Block Grant	\$ -	\$ -
10.069	2400105	651250	Child Care Mandatory (CCDF)	\$ 6,633,774	\$ 6,633,774
10.069	2400106	651250	Child Care Matching (CCDF)	\$ 6,092,333	\$ 6,092,333
10.069	2400108	651250	Child Care Development Block Grant (DISC)	\$ 8,073,333	\$ 6,014,667
10.069	2400110	651250	Child Care - SSBG	\$ 4,560,000	\$ 4,560,000
10.069	2400112	651250	Child Care - TANF Funds	\$ 18,812,787	\$ 36,047,100
10.069	2400115	651250	Child Care Assistance Enhancement	\$ -	\$ -
10.069	4669611	651250	CAA 21: Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$ -	\$ -
10.069	4869513	615250	ARP Direct: Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$ 11,231,941	\$ -
			TOTAL FF- CHILD CARE	\$ 55,404,168	\$ 59,347,874
			TOTAL ALL FUNDS- CHILD CARE	\$ 65,590,913	\$ 69,487,776
GENERAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
10.069	2405101	651120	General Public Assistance (CEC Only)	\$ 1,784,570	\$ 2,330,688
			TOTAL GR- GPA CEC	\$ 1,784,570	\$ 2,330,688
			GRAND TOTAL GR- CEC CASH	\$ 28,287,285	\$ 28,673,535
			GRAND TOTAL FF- CEC CASH	\$ 81,801,682	\$ 87,611,413
			GRAND TOTAL AF- CEC CASH	\$ 110,088,967	\$ 116,284,947