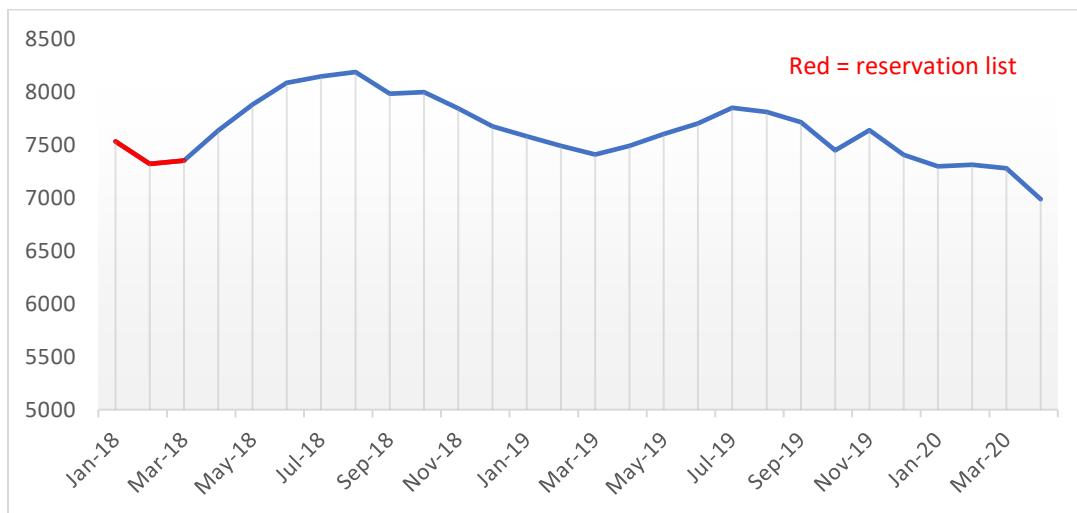


Employment Related Day Care (ERDC) Caseload

In the last 28 months, the highest caseload of 8,186 was in August 2018. Since this time, the caseload has been trending down, with the exception of a slight increase in the summer of 2019. The reservation list has been turned off since April 2018.

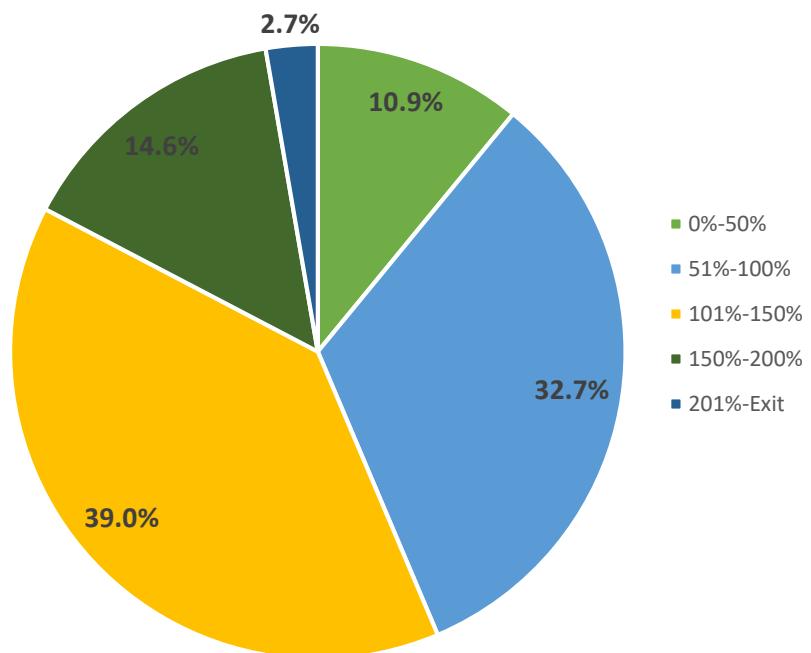


In 2019, ERDC served
14,641 children
7,747 cases

ERDC Caseload by Income

The federal poverty level monthly income for a 3-person household is \$1,810. The pie chart to the right has the rough breakdown of family incomes for April 2020. As the chart demonstrates, 82.7% of ERDC families are at or below 150% of the federal poverty level.

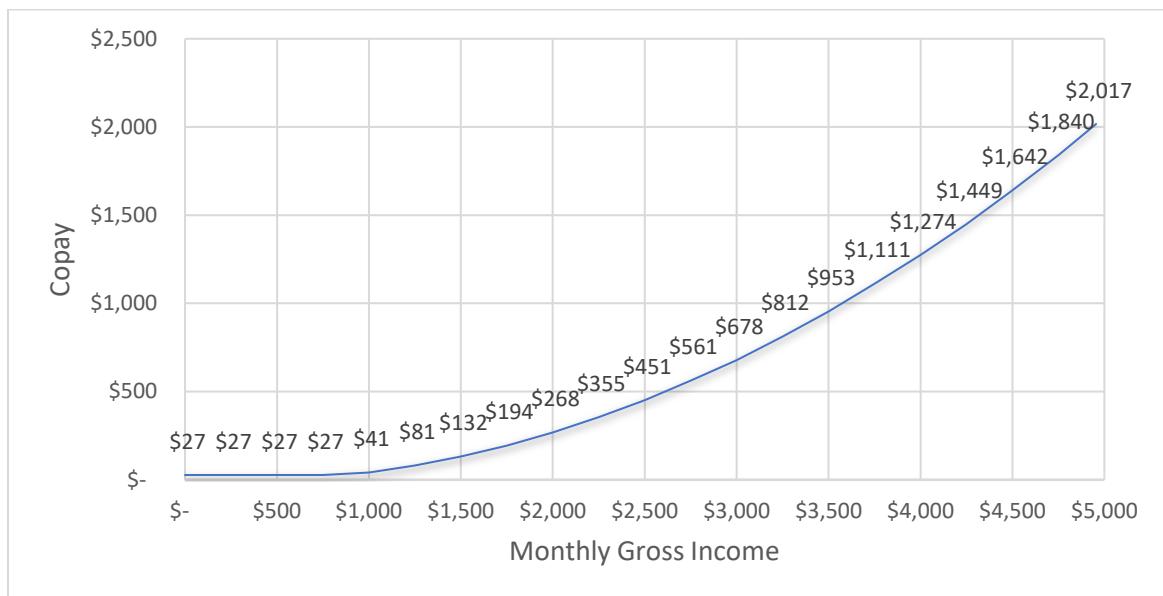
Household income must be below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level to become eligible for ERDC (temporary policy has expanded entrance eligibility)



ERDC Copay

DHS has a maximum amount they will pay a child care provider. If the cost of care is higher than the DHS maximum rates, the parent is responsible for the additional costs, plus the copay. The family pays the copay directly to the provider. If the copay is higher than the amount DHS will pay, the family is not eligible for assistance. *Note: Temporary policy changes have reduced family copays to zero dollars so DHS is not reviewing to see if any copays are greater than the cost of care at this time.*

The copay formula is found in OAR 461-155-0150 Child Care Eligibility Standard, Payment Rates and Copayments. The graph below demonstrates how a copay changes based on income for a 3-person household. Entrance eligibility is limited to those working with incomes at or below 185% of the poverty level (100% and 185% federal poverty level incomes are noted on the graph with orange dots). The average monthly copay in April 2020 was \$271.



Additional questions

How should providers mark the billing form when submitting during the pandemic?

Providers who have closed due to COVID-19 or are submitting a billing for absent days without the parent signature, should mark “Closed due to COVID-19” or “No signature due to COVID-19” on the billing form.

2019-2021 Budget

How much DHS general fund money goes to child care?

\$65.5 million

How much CCDF money goes to DHS child care?

\$114.3 million

5/18/20

As a percentage, how big of a cut is \$12.6 million from the DHS ERDC general fund budget?

All Self-Sufficiency Programs had to submit a 17% cut. The proposed ERDC funding reduction is 19.2%.

With some families leaving ERDC to move to TANF or not recertifying, why doesn't DHS pay based on February enrollment numbers?

DHS opted to pay providers utilizing increased absent days and the coverage of closure days because:

- The existing payment plan is already understood by providers, requires no manual workarounds or system changes, and, unlike other plans, would not send a second 1099 form to providers.
- It allows us to pay multiple providers for a single ERDC eligible child.
- We could implement payments for COVID-19 related absences and closures immediately, so providers would not see a reduction in subsidy payments for their March billings, thus creating more stability and assurance for providers moving into April.
- It let the child care policy group move quickly to create a new safety net for child care providers that didn't previously exist.
- It allowed for continued payment of eligible families, a familiar practice for providers serving DHS families.

The process cannot be leveraged to cover ineligible families who are no longer eligible for DHS child care payments.

At this time, continuing with the current process was determined the best solution based on the Governor's mandate to cover child care through the duration of the state of emergency.