

**Ways and Means Subcommittee Questions for  
Children, Adults and Families  
February 17, 2005**

**Children Adults and Families**

**Self Sufficiency**

**Employment Related Day Care**

**1. Number of employers over the past 10 years [or as far back as data are available] who provide oversight training around childcare? How does it work? What does it cost? How much is out of the Employment Division? Any Federal mandated services? Requestor: Representative Richardson, Requested February 7, 2005**

DHS does not provide childcare provider training. This is primarily the responsibility of Oregon's Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) system. The Employment Department's Child Care Division (CCD) contracts with the Oregon Child Care Resource & Referral Network (OCCRRN) to provide a wide range of services that include provider trainings; these services are offered in all 36 counties in Oregon. CCD funding for the 2003-2006 biennium is 5.7 million, all federally funded.

In addition, DHS contracts with the CCR&R Network to provide enhanced services to DHS JOBS and Employment Related Day Care (ERDC) clients and the providers who participate in the subsidy program. These services augment the regular CCR&R services by tailoring information and assistance to the needs of DHS clients. DHS funding for the 2003-2005 biennium is 1.7 million. 94 percent of this is federally funded. Given the turnover in the JOBS and ERDC programs, these services cost about \$20 per client. Services include:

1. Provider training required to qualify for the DHS Enhanced Rate.
2. Recruitment of trained providers for DHS Child Care Programs.
3. Technical assistance to providers regarding DHS payment and listing process issues, sponsorship of provider forums and workshops related to the DHS Child Care Programs.
4. Assistance to providers who need help meeting DHS health and safety requirements.
5. Enhanced services to DHS clients to help them recognize, find and maintain quality childcare.

Although DHS staff publicizes the availability of the enhanced rate in publications such as the Provider Guide, in provider forums and in conversations with clients and their childcare providers, they do not train providers.

The federal childcare block does not mandate any services to providers. CAF has provided in Exhibit A, by program, those services that are federally mandated for clients.

Please see Exhibit A

### Food Stamps

2. **A. Provide Food Stamps staffing and administrative cost over time.**  
**B. Food Stamp caseload information by county.**  
**C. Provide a comparison of Food Stamp caseloads per FTE overtime. Requestor: LFO, Requested: February 10, 2005**

- A. Further research is required in order to provide a comprehensive response to this question. The answer will be provided next week.
- B. Please see Exhibit B
- C. Please see Exhibit C

### Foster Care

3. **How does Idaho and Washington get higher a reunification outcome than Oregon? What are they doing differently? Are the data really comparable? Requestor: Representative Richardson, Requested: February 9, 2005**

#### State of Idaho

*"In talking with your legislators regarding seeing Idaho as a model, it is important for them to see the whole picture. Although our reunification efforts looked good at first glance it is important to note that we didn't fare so well when it came to Foster Care Re-entries. We were sending children home too early and without the post-reunification supports needed to maintain the placement back with the family. We realized that we weren't doing the best job of re-assessing the risk at case closure when the decision was made to return. Because of this children were re-entering our foster care system. We are focusing on improving in this area with our PIP and during our CQI process."*

- Mickey Harmer, Idaho Foster Care Specialist

- Recurrence of maltreatment 9.3 percent to Oregon's 7.6 percent (National benchmark 6.1 percent or fewer)
- Re-entry into foster care 11.9 percent to Oregon's 9.7 percent (National benchmark 8.6 percent or fewer)

In addition, the State of Idaho has experienced a dramatic increase in the total number of children in the state foster care system, increasing the foster care capacity 44 percent from years 2001 to 2004. At the same time the costs of care nearly doubled \$6.7 million to \$11.4 million per year.

## State of Washington

The State of Washington has provided similar information concerning looking at the over all picture of reunification. Washington has been experiencing a significant decrease in their overall reunifications from 1997 to 2003.

- Recurrence of maltreatment 11.7 percent to Oregon's 7.6 percent (National benchmark 6.1 percent or fewer)
- Re-entry into foster care 16.2 percent to Oregon's 9.7 percent (National benchmark 8.6 percent or fewer)

The State of Washington, unlike Idaho and Oregon, has experienced a relatively flat level of children in foster care from an average daily population of 7,922 children in the year 1999 to 7,879 in the year 2003. Washington does measure their foster care population differently from Idaho and Oregon, by excluding children in foster care less then 60 days.

### *Priorities and Reductions*

**4. Look at the last page of the cuts list. Go back and omit reductions in the CHIP program, mental health and drug/alcohol programs and see what other programs you need to add to reach the reduction target. Requestor: Senator Bates, Requested: February 10, 2005**

The Department has communicated to the Chair of Ways and Means that DHS will not be revising the priority list.

## Exhibit A

Exhibit A is program comparison chart showing eligibility requirements, average payments and numbers served. For Food Stamps and Medicaid, for the most part, the eligibility requirements are federally mandated. We have listed the eligibility requirements that were of particular interest to the committee. Each program will have some number of unique requirements that have not been listed.

<b>Basic Self-Sufficiency Program Comparison Chart</b>				
<b>Eligibility Criteria</b>	<b>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)</b>	<b>Food Stamp Program</b>	<b>Medical Programs</b>	<b>Child Care (ERDC)</b>
<b>Must be Resident of Oregon?</b>	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes*
<b>Minimum Time for Residency?</b>	No*	No	No	No*
<b>Need a Dependent Child?</b>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes**
<b>Citizenship Requirements</b>	See Attached	See Attached	See Attached	Oregon Resident-Employed
<b>Income Limit/Family of 3</b>	\$616*	\$2416* – This amount is not federally mandated but is allowed up to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level  Expenses ***	TANF-related Medical: \$616  OHP - \$2,416 (for children and pregnant adults)  OHP - \$1,306 (for non-pregnant adults)	\$1959
<b>Resource Limit</b>	\$2,500 for applicants,  \$10,000 for those cooperating with case plan*	Unlimited for Categorically Eligible  \$3000 for households with one member over age 60 or disabled  \$2000 for all others	Varies by program	No*
<b>Federally Required Services</b>	- JOBS Services - Cooperation with the Child Support Agency	Employment and Training (OFSET)	Services based on the prioritized list of health services adopted by the Oregon Legislature	Focus on the working poor
<b>Number served</b>	19,850 families as of January, 2005	157,398 households served by CAF in December, 2004	297,693 persons served by CAF in December, 2004	21,072 children in care (10,187 cases) in December, 2004
<b>Average Benefit (See attached for income and benefit limits)</b>	\$403	\$213 per household	\$274 Capitation Fee Rate	Average co-pay \$119 Average Benefit Amount \$225

\*Indicates that requirement is at state option – not mandated by federal law or regulation.

\*\*In order to receive ERDC, a household must have a dependent child who needs care, and is either under age 13 or under age 18 with special needs.

\*\*\* For Food Stamps: the allowable expenses are a 20% earned income disregard, Standard deduction, payment of child support, childcare, medical costs (for those age 60 and over), and shelter costs.

## Non-Citizen Eligibility for Public Assistance

This chart is a simplified overview. Because the regulations governing non-citizen eligibility are complex, people need to check with the appropriate agency in order to determine their exact eligibility status. The chart applies to people admitted after August 22, 1996.

<b>Immigration Status</b>	<b>TANF</b>	<b>Food Stamp Benefits</b>	<b>Medicaid</b>	<b>Refugee</b>	<b>State/Local Benefit Programs</b>	<b>SSI</b>
Lawful permanent resident immigrant without 40 work quarters and less than 5 years US residency	eligible (state option)	not eligible	not eligible**	not eligible	state option	not eligible
Lawful permanent resident immigrant with either 40 work quarters or 5 years (or more) US residency	eligible	eligible	eligible (40 work quarters is not applicable)	not eligible	eligible	eligible
Refugee, Asylee, Cuban/Haitian entrant, Amerasian, Human Trafficking	eligible	eligible	eligible	eligible	eligible	seven year eligibility
Lawful permanent on active duty or veteran (spouse and dependents)	eligible	eligible	eligible	not eligible	eligible	eligible
Non-immigrants (ambassadors, visitors, aliens in transit, students, religious ministers, visa waiver program, etc.)	not eligible	not eligible	not eligible	not eligible	eligible	not eligible
Undocumented non-citizens	not eligible	not eligible	not eligible	not eligible	not eligible	not eligible

Non-citizens are eligible for emergency medical for life threatening illness or delivery.

\*\* Entered the US before 8/22/96, but did not receive their qualified status until after 8/22/96 and have been residing continuously in the US between 8/22/06 and the date their qualified status was granted.

## Exhibit B

### FOOD STAMPS

COUNTY	NON-ASSIST PERSONS	TOTAL PERSONS	TOTAL CASES	BENEFITS
BAKER	1,691	2,244	1,107	\$178,886
BENTON	3,211	3,990	1,993	402,415
CLACKAMAS	17,448	22,909	11,132	2,040,815
CLATSOP	3,127	3,883	2,052	325,022
COLUMBIA	4,395	5,226	2,610	460,906
COOS	6,768	10,331	5,532	877,782
CROOK	2,091	2,581	1,183	213,207
CURRY	1,478	2,479	1,387	207,013
DESCHUTES	10,339	14,702	7,102	1,300,663
DOUGLAS	11,718	16,052	8,036	1,376,057
GILLIAM	89	119	47	8,395
GRANT	481	639	331	51,085
HARNEY	653	809	393	61,514
HOOD RIVER	1,981	2,268	1,023	182,493
JACKSON	22,332	26,806	13,369	2,351,596
JEFFERSON	3,043	3,535	1,526	323,801
JOSEPHINE	7,258	11,496	6,193	1,022,720
KLAMATH	8,907	10,423	5,190	915,535
LAKE	782	876	387	74,568
LANE	36,337	46,999	25,252	4,300,516
LINCOLN	4,272	5,972	3,364	557,051
LINN	15,657	20,243	10,674	1,865,503
MALHEUR	3,680	4,675	1,940	380,468
MARION	38,164	48,637	21,987	4,295,987
MORROW	723	1,182	409	89,787
MULTNOMAH	61,322	92,189	51,129	8,726,936
POLK	3,091	4,255	2,187	354,460
SHERMAN (1)				
TILLAMOOK	1,977	2,680	1,365	224,571
UMATILLA	7,133	10,284	4,745	837,862
UNION	2,329	3,245	1,565	270,473
WALLOWA	441	602	342	49,051
WASCO	2,868	4,045	1,979	347,636
WASHINGTON	24,077	33,781	16,065	3,093,766
WHEELER (1)				
YAMHILL	7,816	9,115	4,365	811,285
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>317,679</b>	<b>429,272</b>	<b>217,961</b>	<b>\$38,579,825</b>

1. Wheeler and Sherman Counties have no Branches. Clients in those counties are served in surrounding counties.

## Exhibit C

### Families Served by the Department of Human Services SELF-SUFFICIENCY

