



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
OFFICE OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF

EDUCATION

Meeting:	State Early Childhood Development Coordinating Council (SECDCC)	
Date/ Time:	Feb. 15, 2023 3-4:30 p.m.	
Location:	Microsoft Teams	
Agenda Items		
I. Welcome		Sara Mead Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE)
II. DC 2023-2027 Economic Development Strategy		Katie Littman Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning & Economic Development (DMPED)
III. Restart of the Medicaid Program		Caitlin Brandt and Taylor Woods Department of Health Care Finances (DHCF)
IV. Relief Grant Fund Updates		Sara Mead
V. Member updates and public comment		All
VI. Wrap-up/next steps/adjourn		Sara Mead

DC'S COMEBACK PLAN JANUARY 2023



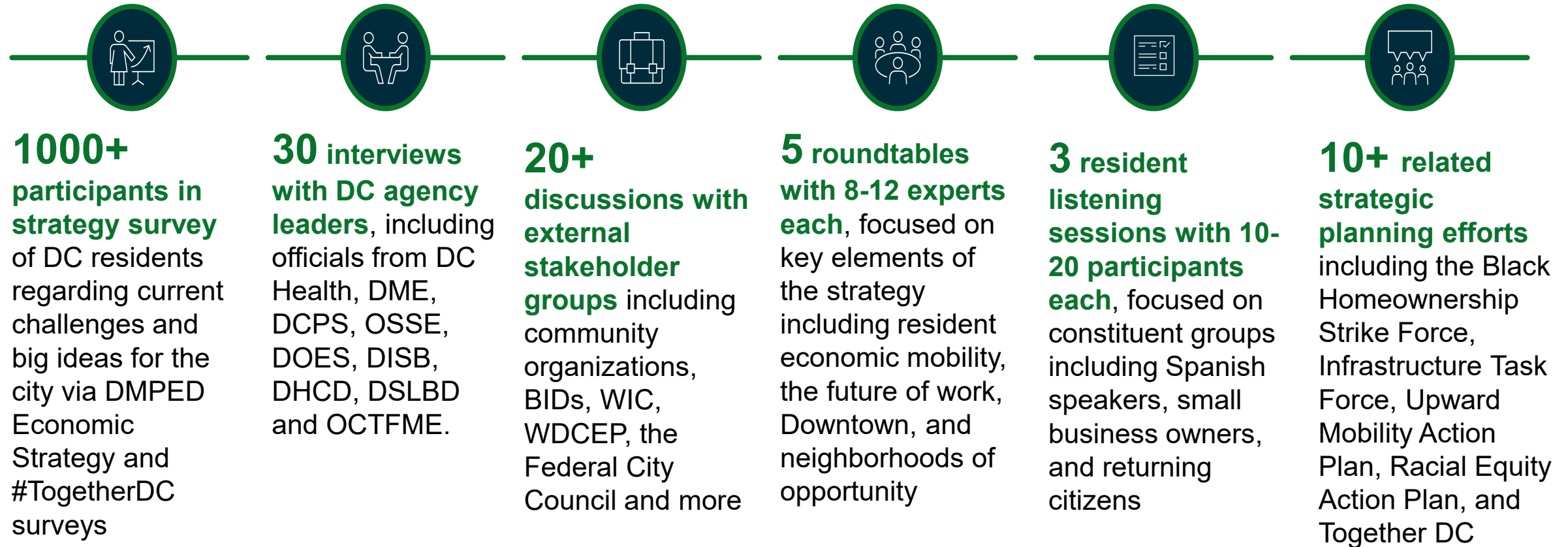
OUR 2023-2027 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

#DistrictofComebacks

DMPED
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MAYOR FOR
PLANNING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WE ARE WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DC MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

DMPED engaged over 1,000 stakeholders to inform this strategy



Visit comeback.dc.gov for summaries from stakeholder engagement sessions.



Goals to Achieve by 2028

Successful Businesses

- A** Create 35,000 new jobs in high-growth target sectors¹

- B** Increase the share of minority-owned employer businesses to 33% of all employer businesses²

Opportunity Rich Neighborhoods

- C** Eliminate key amenity gaps across all neighborhoods and increase access to opportunity for residents
 - 1) **Grocery:** Ensure all Ward 7 and 8 residents live within a mile of a grocery store
 - 2) **Internet:** Ensure all DC residents have equitable access to affordable, high-speed and reliable internet, and are empowered with the devices, tech support, and digital literacy and skills to effectively use it
 - 3) **Housing:** Put DC on path to equitably distributing affordable housing citywide by meeting production goals for each planning area by 2025 (as part of overall goal to create 12,000 new homes affordable to households earning below 80% of MFI)

- D** Add 15,000 residents to the Downtown population and add 7 million sq ft of residential units

Thriving people

- E** Retain current residents and reach a population of 725,000

- F** Increase economic prosperity in DC by lifting the median household income of Black residents by \$25,000³

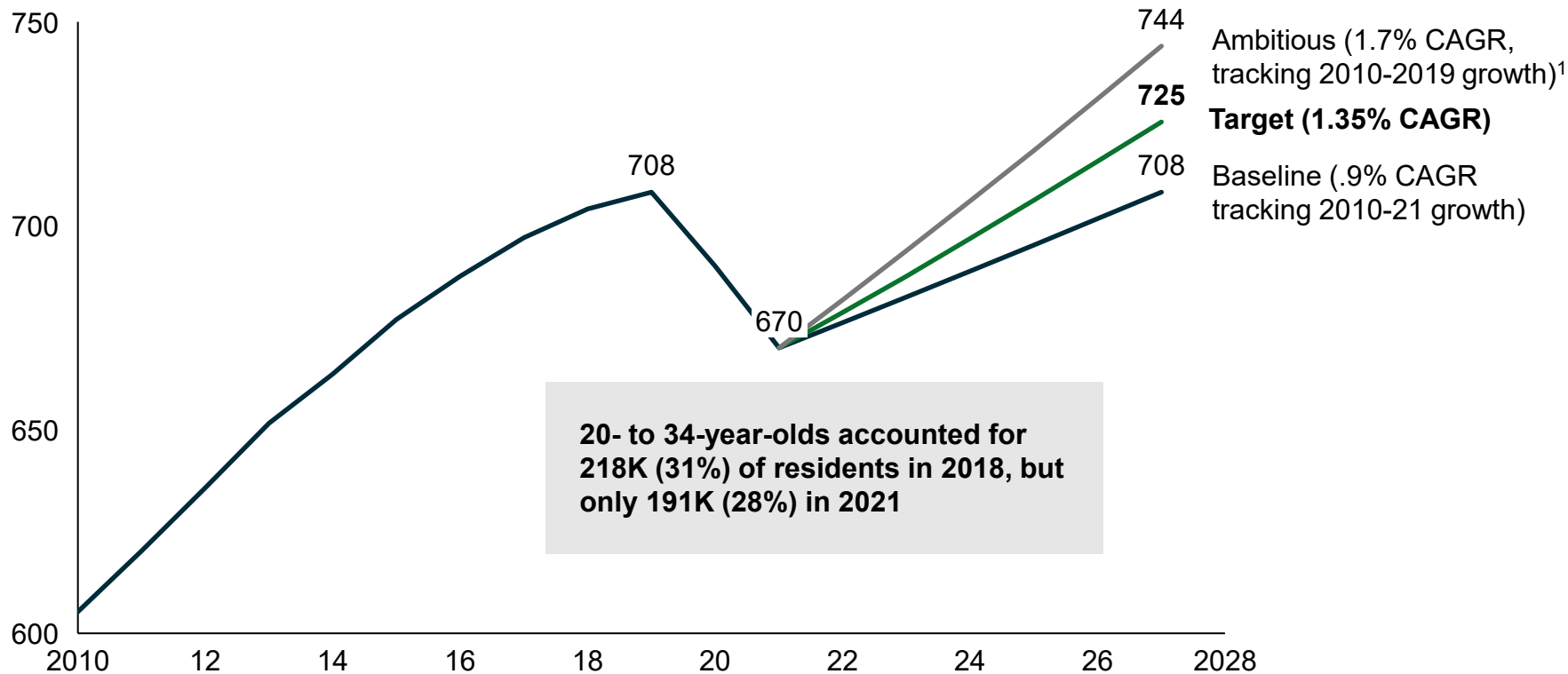
1. Target sectors include 1) education and research, 2) consulting services, 3) communications and design, 4) hospitality, tourism and entertainment, 5) life sciences and health tech, and 6) technology
2. Currently minority-owned businesses account for 27% of employer firms in DC; Note, the current public survey that tracks small business (the American Business Survey) has limited data availability for minority owned small businesses due to sample size. Setting a goal to increase the number and size of Black and Hispanic owned firms will require the District to begin tracking this data through a corresponding survey initiative
3. Increase from \$52k in 2021. This would bring the median Black household income above the ALICE threshold of a living wage for a 2-person (1 adult, 1 child) household in DC (\$78K), enabling families to afford basic necessities including housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, and a smartphone plan (see United Way: <https://www.unitedforalice.org/national-reports>).

Thriving People

Thriving People Goal: Retain Current Residents & Reach Population to 725K Residents by 2028

Doing so ensures that DC remains affordable and attractive for current residents and families. This goal can be accomplished by retaining current residents and adding 11,000 residents annually over the next 5 years

DC population, 2010-21 Thousands



Maintaining and growing the population will likely require reversing outmigration of residents ages 20-34, which accounted for loss of 30K residents 2018-2021 (79% of total outmigration)

DC must also ensure enough housing stock is suitable for families, as well as single residents

1. CAGR = compound annual growth rate

Source: US Census via Moody's Analytics

Outmigration Trends: Desire for more affordable and better housing is the top driver of outmigration from DC

Characteristics of people leaving DC, 2015-2019

Factor causing move from DC ¹	Average annual number of people leaving DC ¹	Average age of people leaving DC ¹	Average income of people leaving DC ¹	Factor Details
Housing	43,875	35	\$67,865	Wanted to own home, wanted new or better housing, wanted better neighborhood, for cheaper housing, foreclosure or eviction, other housing reason
Job-related	29,686	30	\$67,399	New job or job transfer, to look for work or lost job, for easier commute, other job-related reason
Personal	25,111	34	\$60,390	Change in marital status, to establish own household, other family reason, change of climate, health reasons, natural disaster, other reason
Attend/leave college	3,464	30	\$23,439	--
Retirement	120	76	\$60,536	--

Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

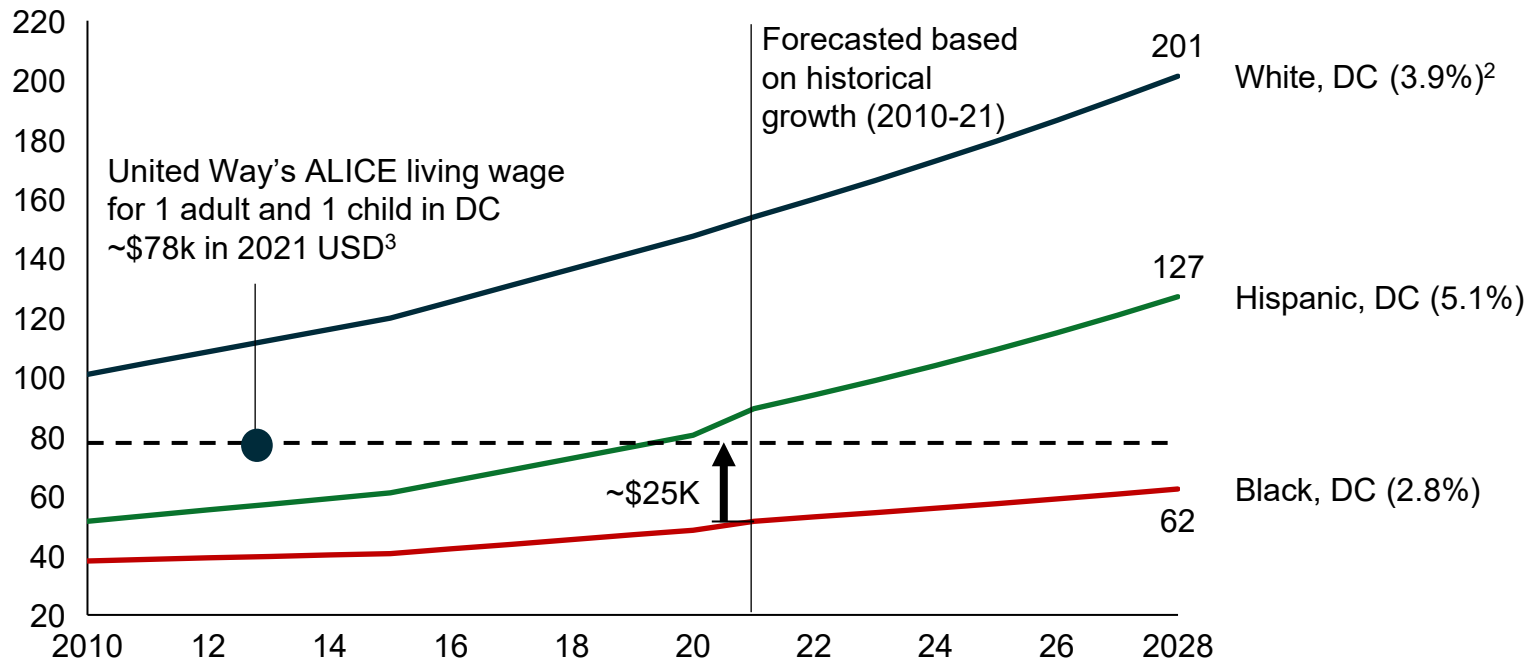
1. Reasons specific to those who remained in the US after leaving DC
Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

Thriving People Goal: Increase economic prosperity in DC by lifting the median household income of Black residents by \$25K by 2028

Reach target of increasing Black household income by \$25k to \$78k by 2028 (a family sustaining income in the District) and in so doing, decrease the racial income gap

Median household income by race and ethnicity for DC, 2010-28¹

Median household income, thousands, USD; (CAGR, 2010-28, %)



Insights from our analysis on median household income by race

- \$78k is United Way's Asset Limited Income Constrained Employed (ALICE) living wage for 1 adult and 1 child and is close to DC average household size of 2.1³
- DC has one of the highest white to Black median income gaps (~3x) of major US cities
- The median income gap in DC between white and Hispanic households has fallen from 1.96 in 2010 to 1.72 in 2020, and could fall further to 1.58 by 2028

1. Dollars in nominal terms; based on 5-year estimates from the US Census
 2. White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
 3. Based on United For ALICE tool; data from 2018; ~\$72k in 2018 is worth ~\$78k in 2021

Source: US Census, 5-year estimates; United for Alice; Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Inflation Calculator

DC agencies offer programs that support upward mobility for residents

Across agencies, District programs support residents' economic mobility

Stability

Programs that provide emergency support and address basic services following an emergency or life event (examples: Rapid Re-housing, emergency shelter)

Mobility

Programs that advance residents towards greater economic autonomy and dignity (examples: Opportunity Accounts, Direct Cash Transfers, HPAP)

Prosperity

When residents reach their personal and financial goals. (Housing example: All residents live in safe, stable housing that is large enough for their family and affordable based on their income.)

Factors driving resident's mobility



Housing



Financial Wellbeing



Workforce development and Adult Education



Health and well-being



Access to transport and infrastructure

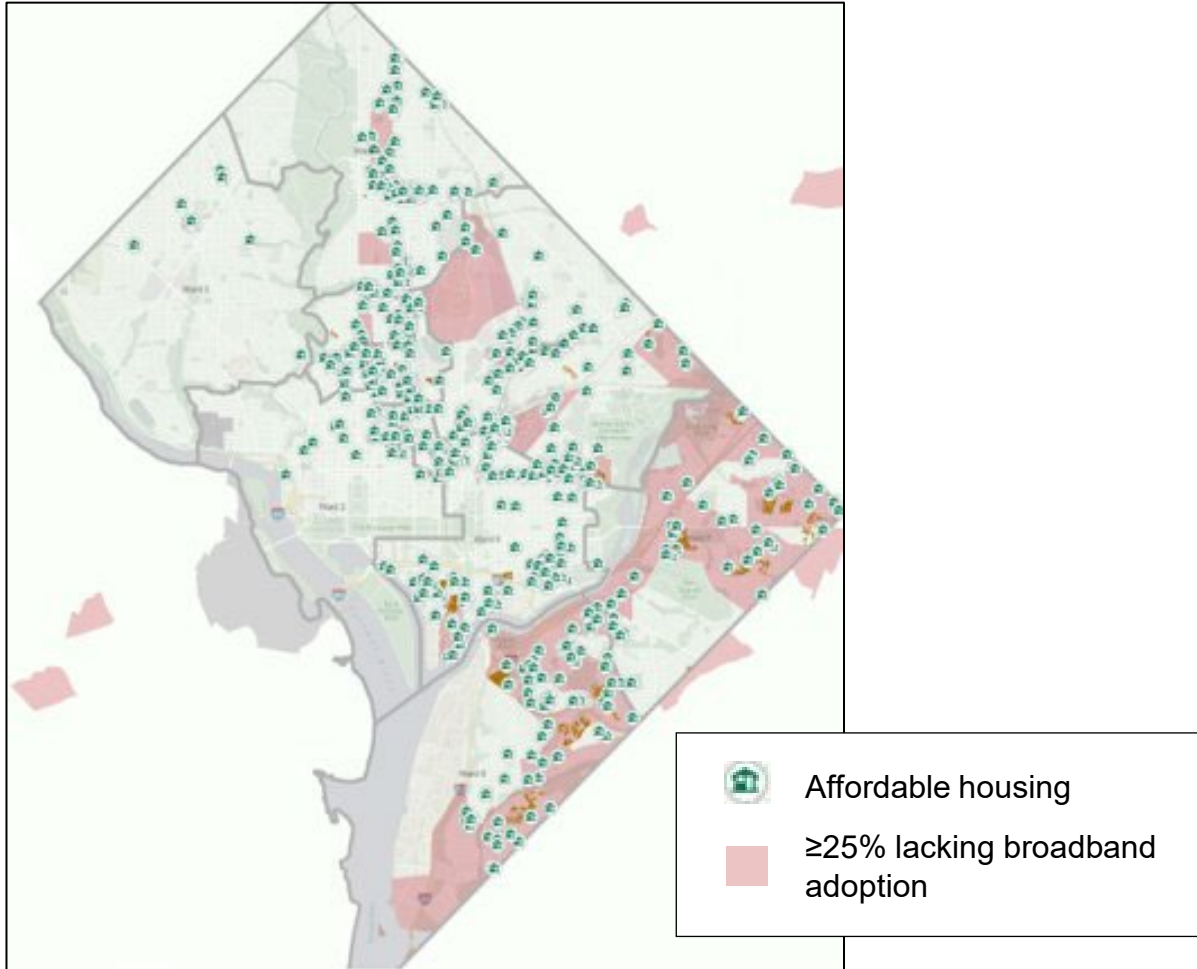


K-12 and post-secondary Education

Opportunity-Rich Neighborhoods

Broadband and Digital Access

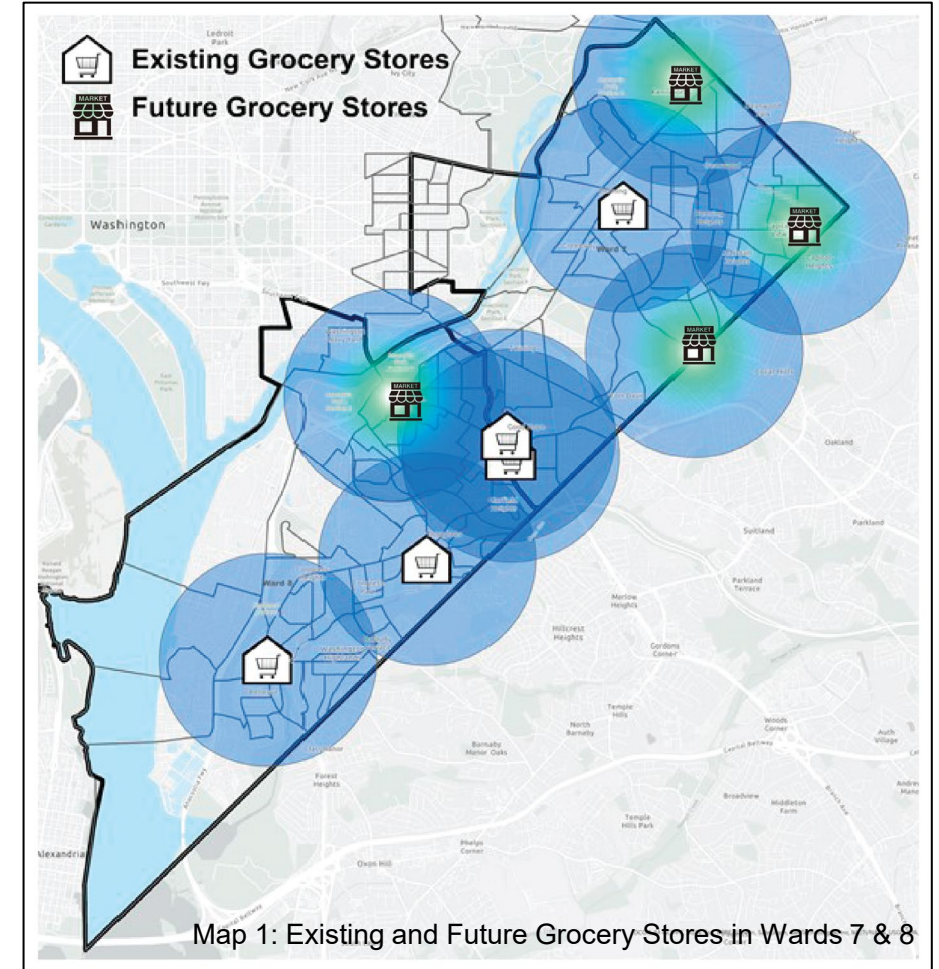
Ensure all DC residents have equitable access to affordable, high-speed and reliable internet



Map 2: Areas where 25% or more households report no internet subscriptions

Food Access

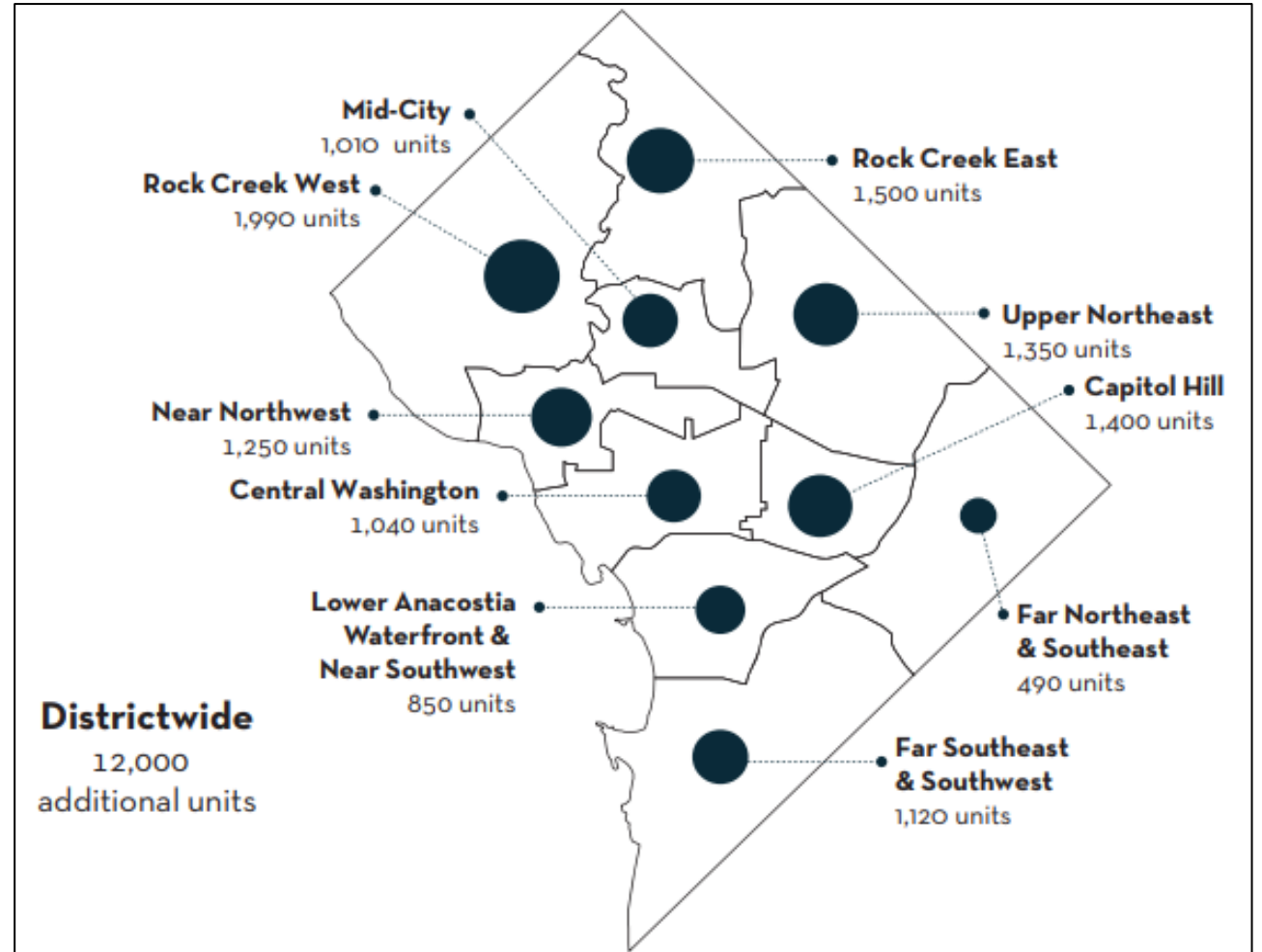
Ensure all residents East of the River live within one mile of a grocery store



Affordable Housing

Ensuring affordable housing is available in neighborhoods across the District

Planning Area	Projected Percent of Goal by 2025
Far Southeast & Southwest	369.50%
Far Northeast & Southeast	322.40%
Lower Anacostia Waterfront & Near Southwest	161.30%
Mid-City	131.80%
Upper Northeast	97.20%
Central Washington	94.60%
Rock Creek East	84.40%
Near Northwest	37.20%
Capitol Hill	34.60%
Rock Creek West	13.80%
Total	110.00%



Map 3: 2025 Dedicated Affordable Housing Production Goals by Comprehensive Planning Areas

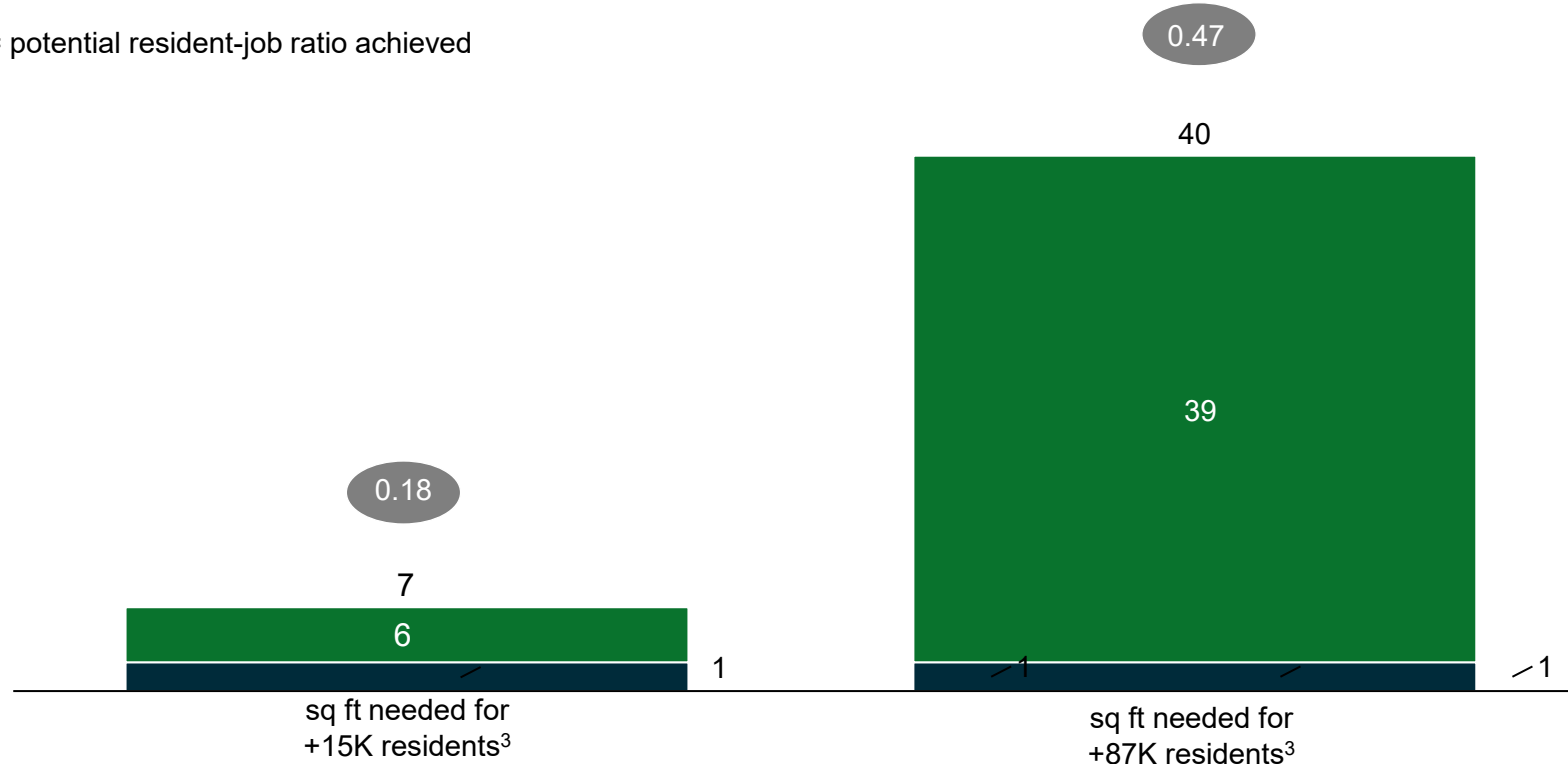
Downtown Goal: Build a more vibrant, mixed-use Downtown by adding 15,000 residents by 2028

In order to accomplish, DC will need to add ~6M total sq ft in residential inventory in addition to the estimated 1M currently in the Downtown pipeline

Additional residential space needed Downtown for 1.6 sized households (M sq ft)¹

■ Net new ■ Already in pipeline

ⓧ = potential resident-job ratio achieved





Our Downtown is currently home to 25,000 residents occupying an estimated 11.7M sq feet out of a total of 103M sq feet of commercial use Downtown.

Assuming an average household size of 1.6, **Downtown would need to add ~7M sq ft of net new residential space through conversion of existing properties or construction of new space** to achieve a goal of adding 15,000 residents

1. Current Downtown pipeline includes ~970K pipeline
 2. Based on the average DC household size of 1.6, and average household occupied 750 sf

Downtown: Action Overview

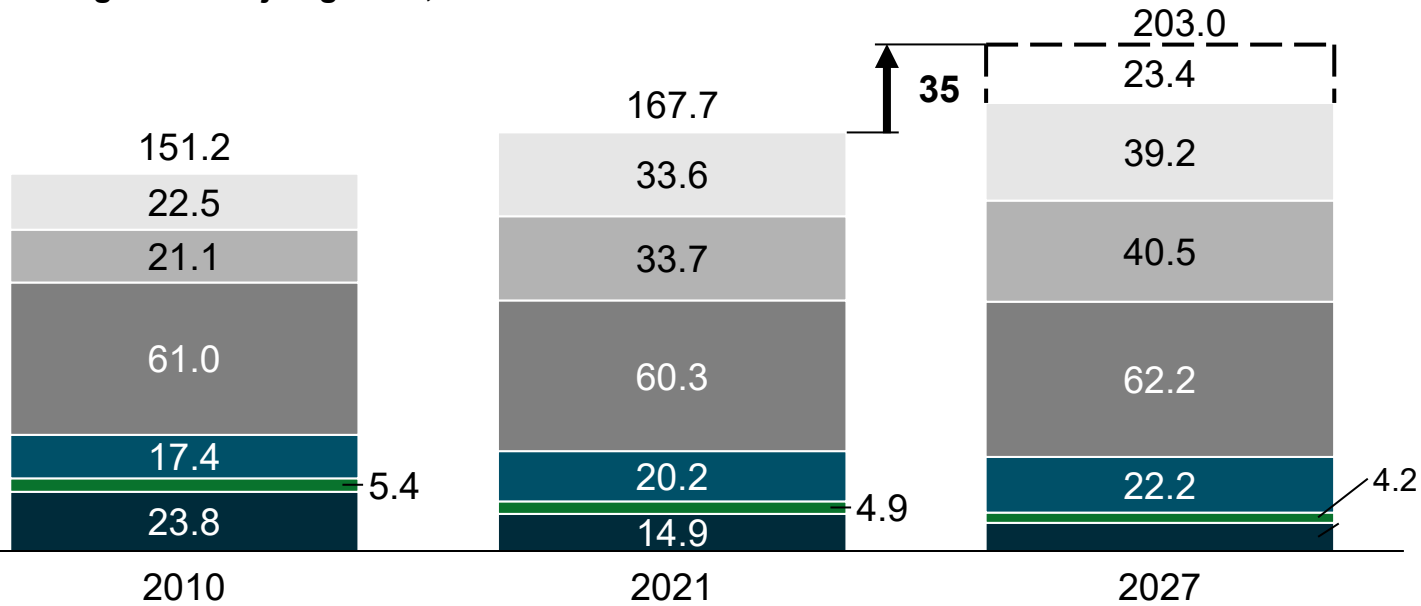
Category	Initiatives
Fill the space	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use Vitality Fund to accelerate business retention and attraction• Grow university and innovation activity and footprint Downtown• Maximize the potential of large upcoming on-market commercial leases• Develop the Penn West Equity and Innovation District
Change the space	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create residential nodes and increase housing supply Downtown• Establish Downtown destination corridors• Explore financial and regulatory approaches to support shift of office to other commercial uses
Bring the people	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bolster tourism, hospitality and entertainment by establishing a Tourism Recovery District, explore creation of a stopover program, support arts/cultural festivals, launch hospitality business and workforce technical assistance.• Expand multimodal transportation capacity
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a Downtown Stakeholders Action Plan

Successful Businesses

Successful Businesses Goals

(A) Create 35,000 new jobs in target sectors by 2028

Target cluster job growth, thousands

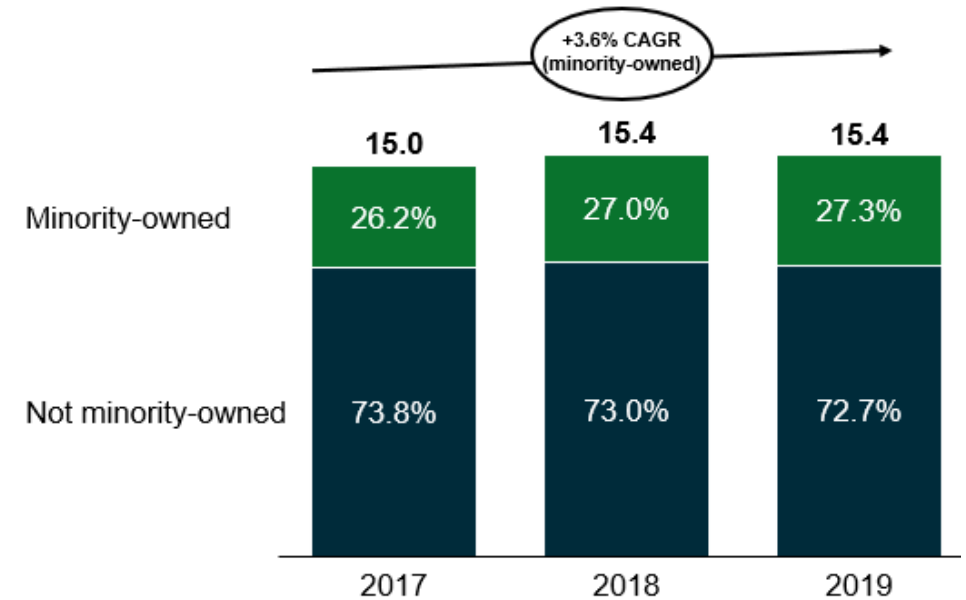


- Further growth opportunity¹
- Education and Research
- Hospitality, Tourism, and Entertainment
- Consulting Services
- Communications and Design
- Life Sciences and HealthTech²
- Technology

(B) Increase share of minority-owned employer businesses by 33%

Total employer firms, 2017-2019

Number and share of employer firms, thousands



1. The most recent data on minority owned businesses comes from the Census American Business Survey from 2018, though many subcategories are suppressed due to small sample sizes, making it unreliable. Internally tracking minority business ownership data is a more reliable approach.
2. See: <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-and-social-sector/our-insights/covid-19s-effect-on-minority-owned-small-businesses-in-the-united-states>

Target Sectors

Bolster DC's existing leadership¹



Education and Research

Educational institutions and companies conducting scientific research and development, particularly those in the energy and data science fields. Growing this cluster could also attract companies who are seeking proximity to higher education, international institutions, think tanks, and government agencies (e.g. EdTech, CivicTech).



Communications and Design

Firms working in marketing, design, media, and communication, including publishers of written or digital media content. Utilize DC's strong existing talent base and industry presence in the information sector as well as the ecosystem of government and professional services companies to attract and retain top design firms, marketing agencies, and companies creating, producing, or publishing content.



Consulting Services

Management, engineering, and other specialized firms providing informational or strategic resources to clients. Building on the presence of government agencies, international organizations, regional HQs, and world-class talent, will grow and attract consulting firms to DC with a focus on in-demand expertise such as sustainability (e.g. leverage DC policies to develop green buildings specialization)



Hospitality, Tourism, and Entertainment

Hotels, entertainment, nightlife, and arts venues, restaurants, and other firms offering tourism and hospitality services. Leveraging DC's position as a top location for international visitors alongside opportunities for Downtown transformation will drive growth in this sector.

1. Clusters feature high specialization and growth in DC
2. Clusters with specialization and growth in Washington, DC MSA

Leverage Regional Strengths²



Life Sciences + HealthTech

Organizations conducting research, development and manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, biotechnology-based food and medicines, and other products. Leveraging the regional strength of this sub-sector, the presence of national research and regulatory bodies (e.g., NIH), and educational and healthcare institutions will grow activity within the District's borders, with a focus on medical devices and healthcare software.



Technology (e.g., Cybersecurity, AI)

Businesses creating, implementing, and connecting technological systems and processes. Capitalizing on DC's status as a global talent hub and the local presence of the federal government, Amazon and other regional anchors will bolster the presence of tech firms, particularly in Cybersecurity, Artificial Intelligence, and other emerging industries (e.g. FinTech, CleanTech, MobilityTech, FoodTech).

Successful businesses: Action Overview

Category

Initiatives

Business environment

- Improve ease of doing business
- Assess Tax Revision Commission recommendations

Small business & entrepreneurship

- Establish an annual survey of DC business owners
- Increase access to capital for small businesses and underserved entrepreneurs
- Enhance the Commercial Property Acquisition Fund
- Support vibrant commercial corridors
- Support entrepreneurship training programs
- Maximize inclusiveness of business grant application processes
- Use local procurement to create opportunities for small and BIPOC-owned businesses

Sector-specific attraction, retention, expansion

- Ramp up retention, expansion, and attraction efforts targeting high-growth sectors
- Build DC's health technology and life sciences sector
- Bolster DC's tech industry by creating a dedicated technology entity
- Support tourism, hospitality and entertainment
- Explore opportunities to build DC's climate technology and finance ecosystem
- Designate a federal government real estate concierge



Childcare Affordability

Launch multi-pronged childcare affordability initiative

Description:

Launch multi-pronged childcare affordability initiative, focusing on ages 0-2 by increasing the supply of childcare slots, bolstering subsidies to households, and exploring employer support for childcare through innovative public-private funding model, and building the most robust free before- and after-school programs in the nation.

Why is it a big bet and what is the potential impact?

DC was one of the first US cities to implement **universal pre-K**. As of 2017, the program enrolled 9 out of 10 four-year-olds and 7 out of 10 of three-year-olds¹.

DC also offers the **Child Care Subsidy/Voucher Program** for infants under the age of three to families earning up to 250% of Federal Poverty Guideline (FPG, based on initial program eligibility) and the **Keep Child Care Affordable Tax Credit**, which is available to families not eligible for subsidies (but currently capped at \$1,020 per family)

Despite these investments, childcare, especially for infants 0-3, remains unaffordable for many DC families, including the “missing middle” not eligible for subsidies. The “missing middle” refers to the population of residents that might barely not be eligible for DC programs or subsidies but still have a lower salary which does not cushion them financially for necessary expenses. The **average annual cost** of infant care in DC **ranks #1** in the US, at **\$24,243/year²**

DC residents spend **29% of median family income on childcare** (The Health and Human Services affordability standard calls for childcare to cost no more than 7% of a family’s income)

What would it take to execute?

Increase supply of childcare slots, by 1) Renewing OSSE’s \$10 million Access to Quality Child Care Grant after current expiry in 2024, which helps child development facilities expand, open and improve new and existing facilities; 2) Conducting an audit of licensing procedures for childcare businesses to identify and address common point points for childcare facilities, and 3) Build on existing subsidy and grant programs to increase access, quality and affordability of out-of-school time care for school-aged students

Bolster subsidies to households, by 1) Expanding initial eligibility in the Child Care Subsidy/Voucher Program to families earning 300% of the FPG (from current 250%); and 2) Assessing potential for further subsidy increases to support the “missing middle”, families that fall between 300% of FPG and high income who struggle to afford infant care, while weighing the benefits and costs of such a policy, including potential unintended effects of gentrification and / or inability to fund other critical programs.

Explore employer support for childcare through innovative public-private funding model, e.g., Tri-Share Child Care Program in Michigan, where childcare costs are equally divided among the employer, the employee, and the state

1. Center for American Progress, report published in 2018

2. Economic Policy Institute, “The cost of child care in Washington, DC” (last updated October 2020)

Source: Center for American Progress; ParentMap; OSSE website; Interview with Dr. Christina Grant, State Superintendent of Education, OSSE; Committee for Economic Development (CED); Economic Policy Institute, “The cost of child care in Washington, DC” (last updated October 2020)

Childcare presents a financial challenge for families in the District

\$24k

Average annual cost of infant care in DC, ranked **1st** out of 50 states

3.5x

Higher cost of infant care in DC compared to undergraduate in-state tuition at UDC

29%

Share of a median family's income in DC potentially dedicated to childcare (HHS affordability standard recommends that childcare should cost no more than **7%** of a family's income)

40

Number of weeks a minimum wage worker in DC would need to work full time just to pay for childcare for one infant

Childcare: Key existing programs and activities (1/3)

Program / activity	Agency	Description	
Universal Pre-Kindergarten (PK3 and PK4)	DCPS	Free pre-Kindergarten (PK) education services in its public and public charter schools for residents who meet the PK age cut-offs	DC is #1 in the nation for preschool access, with 69% of 3-year-olds and 89% of 4-year-olds enrolled in publicly funded pre-K programs ¹
Early Action PK Schools	DCPS	Guaranteed access for in-boundary students applying to pre-kindergarten at participating schools	
Child Care Subsidy/Voucher Program	OSSE (using federal and local funds)	<p>Subsidy available to families through certificates (vouchers), or grants and contracts with providers. Provides parents with range of provider settings and types—including centers, family childcare homes, relatives, and faith-based providers³</p> <p>Based on an assessment of need, income and family size: initial eligibility is 250% of the FPG; continued enrollment is 85% of the State Median Income (SMI)²</p> <p>May also be available for: 1) Families who receive TANF and participate in education and training; 2) Teen parents seeking HS degree; and/or 3) Families not receiving TANF, but pursuing additional education</p> <p>Funded through the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), a block grant to states, and DC</p>	<p>In fiscal year 2019 the program provided subsidy payments directly to childcare facilities for more than 5,000 infants and toddlers and over 4,000 three-to-five year olds in DC³</p> <p>Less than 15% of children under 5 participate in subsidies, and there is very little help for non-subsidy eligible families with infants and toddlers⁴</p> <p>There are 1,000 school-aged children receiving out of school time care through child care subsidy/vouchers.⁵</p>
Keep Child Care Affordable Tax Credit	DC Office of Tax and Revenue	Tax credit for non-subsidy eligible families, capped at \$1,020 per year ⁶	Limit to what D.C. can do to support affordability on tax side because families' D.C. tax liability is low relative to costs of care ⁴

1. OSSE 2019-23 Strategic Plan
2. FY22 DC Sliding Fee Scale, OSSE
3. DC Action, Policy Snapshot: Child Care Subsidy Program
4. Interview with Dr. Christina Grant, State Superintendent of Education, OSSE
5. Keep Child Care Affordable Tax Credit is a refundable income tax credit that was enacted in the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Support Act of 2019.

Childcare: Key existing programs and activities (2/3)

Program / activity	Agency	Description
My Child Care DC	OSSE	One-stop-shop to access comprehensive information about DC’s licensed child development providers
My School DC	DCPS	Single online application to apply to attend a PK3 or PK4 program at any DCPS school (including Early Action)
Capital Quality	OSSE	Redesigned quality rating and improvement system for child development facilities based on research-based assessments
Quality Improvement Network	OSSE	Comprehensive system of supports for infant and toddler providers and families
D.C. Early Childhood Educator Equitable Compensation Task Force	DC Council; OSSE	Charged with disbursing revenue to support pay parity for early childhood educators from a new tax increase on wealthy households: \$53.9 million in 2022; by 2025 it will be \$74.8 million (Early Childhood Educator Pay Equity Fund)
Birth-to-Three for All DC Act of 2018	DC Council; OSSE	Increasing childcare subsidy eligibility threshold until all families are eligible by 2028; 2018 fiscal impact statement estimated that expanding eligibility in this way would cost from \$73 million to \$215 million by 2028

Childcare: Key existing programs and activities (3/3)

Program / activity	Agency	Description
Access to Quality Child Care Grant	OSSE	Administered by the Low Income Investment Fund (LIIF), \$10 million grant program to child development facilities to expand, open and improve new and existing child development facilities
Back-to-Work Child Care grants	OSSE	\$32 million in grants intended to help DC licensed child care facilities resume and maintain full operations as they recover from the pandemic and enable families, particularly women, to find the child care they need to return to work. The Low Income Investment Fund (LIIF) has been selected to administer the new program that will support pandemic recovery and improve access to care for families in the District
21st Century Community Learning Centers	OSSE	Provides grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and community-based organizations to offer academic enrichment opportunities to students during hours that schools are not in session.
Learn24	DME	Learn24 is a network of afterschool and summer opportunities supported to ensure children and youth in the District have access to quality educational and enrichment activities beyond the school day. Led by the Office of Out of School Time Grants and Youth Outcomes, located in DME.

1. Access to Quality Child Care Grant program aims improve the supply and quality of child care services in the District. The program, administered by the Low Income Investment Fund (LIIF), provides grants to child development facilities to expand, open and improve new and existing child development facilities.

Thank you!

comeback.dc.gov



DHCF Briefing on Preparing for the Restart of the Medicaid Program

Department of Health Care Finance
Division of Eligibility Policy
Caitlin Brandt, Management Analyst
Taylor Woods, Special Projects Officer
Feb. 15, 2023



Presentation Overview



- **Brief Overview on Public Health Emergencies and Medicaid Unwinding**
- **The Importance of Beneficiary Outreach**
- **How to Renew**
- **Questions**



Different Restart Dates for Different Programs



- **The Alliance and Immigrant Children’s Program both restarted renewals in July of 2022.**
- **The District’s Medicaid program will begin renewals on April 1.**
- **Not everyone will get renewal forms in April, and renewals for beneficiaries will be distributed over 14 months.**



Why This Matters



- **Outside of Public Health Emergencies, regular program operations include the following rules:**
 - Beneficiaries must report changes that may affect their eligibility
 - Beneficiaries must complete regular renewals to determine if a beneficiary is still eligible.
- **During the PHE, the District chose to provide ‘Continuous Coverage’ for all of its beneficiaries, including Alliance and ICP.**
 - Federal guidance disallows states from terminating coverage for any beneficiary enrolled on or after March 10, 2020, outside of a few exceptions (move out-of-state, death, request to be removed from Medicaid, and technical administrative errors).



The Importance of Beneficiary Outreach



- Working with other District agencies and community advocates, we want to ensure continuity of coverage for as many of our beneficiaries as possible.
- **DHCF will need to conduct outreach to inform beneficiaries about the upcoming need to renew their coverage.**
 - Many Medicaid beneficiaries have never been through the renewal process before and won't be expecting it.
- We are particularly concerned about not having accurate beneficiary information, like updated addresses, to effectively communicate with beneficiaries.
 - Federal requirement is to mail renewal packets to the address we have for beneficiaries.
 - We will be conducting outreach through other methods, but mail is still the main form of communication for many beneficiaries.



Outreach



- **We are currently working with a Communications Contractor to provide information to beneficiaries on how to update their current information.**
 - We are in the final stages of making a toolkit for community stakeholders that we can share with you all.
 - We will be launching an ad campaign throughout the city to get people informed.
 - We are creating a one stop shop website with information about the Medicaid unwinding.
 - Starting at 2:30 pm on April 5 and continuing every-other-Wednesday at 2:30 p.m. following that, the District is holding stakeholder meetings on Medicaid Renewal. At the meetings, we'll share out the number of renewals so far, run through how to change your address and renew, and take questions and comments from the public. **Please email Medicaid.restart@dc.gov to join the meetings.**



Save Time! Submit Your Renewal Online!



- **Beneficiaries may submit their completed renewals:**
- **Online:** District Direct allows beneficiaries to complete their renewal, report changes, submit verifications, and view notices online or through the mobile app. Beneficiaries may visit districtdirect.dc.gov or download the mobile app through the Apple App Store or Google Play. **Please encourage beneficiaries to complete their renewal online!**
- **By Phone:**
- Call Center (202) 727-5355; Language & Translation Line 1-855-532-5465
- **By Mail:**
 - Department of Human Services | Economic Security Administration
 - Case Record Management Unit
 - P.O. Box 91560 Washington, DC 20090
- **By Drop-off at a Service Center**
- **By Fax:**
- Fax to (202) 671-4400



Questions or Follow Up?

- ▶ **Caitlin Brandt (Medicaid and Alliance) – Caitlin.Brandt@dc.gov**
- ▶ **Taylor Woods (Events and outreach) – Taylor.Woods2@dc.gov**
- ▶ **District Direct - districtdirect.dc.gov/ua/**
- ▶ **District Direct Training Opportunities - my.dcas.dc.gov/pub/partner-courses**
- ▶ **Alliance and ICP Renewal FAQ – dhcf.dc.gov/alliance-icp-renewal-faq**

Multiple rounds of federal COVID-19 legislation provided funding for child care

Legislation	Date enacted	Funding Stream	Amount
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES)	March 27, 2020	CARES CCDF	\$6 million
Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriation (CRRSA)	Dec. 27, 2020	Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER)*	\$2.4 million
		CRRSA CCDF	\$16.7 million
American Recovery Plan (ARP)	March 11, 2021	ARP Child Care Stabilization	\$38.8 million
		ARP CCDF	\$24.9 million

**The Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER) provided funding that governors could choose to use to support early childhood, elementary and secondary, or higher education. Mayor Bowser chose to dedicate all the GEER funds that the District received from the CRRSA Act to support emergency relief for child care.*

DC also chose to allocate additional local and ARP funds to support child care

Grant Program	Dates	Funding Stream	Amount
DC Child Care Provider Relief Fund	Fall 2020	Local funds	\$5 million
Access to Quality Child Care	September 2022-October 2023	ARP Revenue Replacement for Government Services	\$10 million
Back-to-Work Child Care	September 2022-October 2024	ARP Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund	\$32 million
DC Leading Educators toward Advanced Degrees (DC LEAD)	September 2022-October 2023	ARP Revenue Replacement for Government Services	\$2 million*

**The DC LEAD program also received additional funding from Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) discretionary funds and local funds previously allocated for the Teacher Education and Compensation Helps (T.E.A.C.H.) DC program.*

DC used these funds to provide several rounds of relief grants to child care providers

Opportunity	Total Funding	Funding Sources
DC Child Care Road to Recovery Fund I	\$5.8 million	\$2.8 million CARES \$3 million local funds
DC Child Care Road to Recovery Fund II	\$3 million	\$2.4 million GEER \$600,000 CRRSA
DC Child Care Provider Relief Fund I	\$5 million	Local funds
DC Child Care Provider Relief Fund II	\$10.7 million	CRRSA funds
DC Child Care Stabilization Grants	\$38 million	ARPA Stabilization funds
Access to Quality	\$10 million	ARP Revenue Replacement
Back-to-Work Child Care	\$32 million	ARP State Fiscal Recovery

To date, OSSE has distributed nearly \$50 million in child care relief funding grants

Opportunity	Funding Allocation	Amount distributed	Administered by	Grant Dates*	Description
Access to Quality Emergency Grants	\$400,000	\$400,000	Low-Income Investment Fund (LIIF)	Summer 2020	Emergency relief grants to Access to Quality grantees
DC Child Care Road to Recovery Fund I & II	\$8.8 million	\$8.8 million	LIIF	Spring 2021	Relief grants to providers with specific criteria/needs
DC Child Care Provider Relief Fund I	\$5 million	\$5 million	Washington Area Community Investment Fund (Wacif)	Fall 2020	Relief grants to nearly all licensed providers (formula)
DC Child Care Provider Relief Fund II	\$10.7 million	\$9 million	Wacif	Summer 2021	Relief grants to nearly all licensed providers (formula)
DC Child Care Stabilization Grant	\$38 million	\$27.3 million	LIIF, Wacif, Hurley & Associates, UPO	December 2021-December 2022; January-August 2023	Relief grants to nearly all licensed providers (formula); additional grants to providers with unmet needs (see next slide)



**Start/end date for the grant program as a whole; grants to individual providers may have different dates*

OSSE continues to support three grant programs to support child care recovery through September 2024

Program	Funding	Administered by	Grant dates*	Description
Access to Quality	\$10 million	LIIF	August 2022-September 2023	Grants for building investments to create, expand, or improve new facilities to increase supply of quality infant and toddler seats.
DC Child Care Stabilization Targeted Grants	\$10 million	LIIF	January 2023-August 2023	Grants to child care providers that received DC Child Care Stabilization Grants but have additional, unmet financial needs. Focus on one-time costs to increase long-term sustainability.
Back-to-Work Child Care	\$32 million	LIIF	January 2022-September 2024	Ongoing financial assistance to child care providers in neighborhoods most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, coupled with business supports to enhance long-term sustainability.



**Start/end date for the grant program as a whole; grants to individual providers may have different dates*

OSSE is using \$24.9M in ARP CCDF funds to support increased subsidy rates and workforce supports through fiscal year 2024 (FY24)

- Updated child care subsidy reimbursement rates became effective Oct. 1, 2021
 - Increased center reimbursement rates infants and toddlers at the Developing, Progressing and Quality designation and preschoolers at all designations
 - Increased home reimbursement rates for infants, toddlers and preschoolers at all designations
 - Providers with Preliminary designation paid at higher level
- CCDF funds also support DC LEAD workforce scholarships and incentives in FY22-FY24