

**TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE
FOR NEEDY FAMILIES
(TANF)**

ANNUAL REPORT

STATE OF ARKANSAS
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2022

Arkansas Division of Workforce Services
Charisse Childers, Ph.D., ADWS Director

DECEMBER 2022

Table of Contents

Page Number

Attachment A

Introduction and Purpose of the Annual Report.....	3
A. Work Activities	3
Unsubsidized Employment	
Subsidized Employment	
Work Experience	
On-the-Job Training	
Job Search and Job Readiness	
Community Services Programs	
Vocational Education Training	
Job Skills	
Education Directly Related to Employment	
Satisfactory Attendance at Secondary School or Equivalency	
Providing Childcare Services for Participant Enrolled in Community Service Program	
B. Services Available to Families Ineligible Due to Employment Hours.....	6
C. Penalty for Non-Compliance with a Work Activity	7
D. Child Care Disregards	8
E. Family Violence Option	8
F. Non-recurring Short-term Benefits	8
G. Displacement Complaints	9
H. Third & Fourth TANF Purposes.....	9
I. Encourage the Formation and Maintenance of Two-Parent Families..... (45CFR 260.20(d))	11
J. Participation in Subsidized Employment.....	12
K. EBT Policies and Practices	12

Attachment B

Annual Report on State Maintenance-of-Effort Programs (ACF-204)

Work, Education & Training Activities 15
Program Management 17

State Plan for Title IV-A of the Social Security ACT 19

Introduction and Purpose of Report

The Arkansas Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Federal Fiscal Year 2022 annual report was prepared and is being submitted as required by federal regulation 45 CFR 265.9.

Arkansas' Temporary Assistance for Needy Families cash assistance program consists of our traditional Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA) facet, as well as our post-employment facet, called Arkansas Work Pays.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds from the U.S. Department Health and Human Services support both TEA and Work Pays in Arkansas, which help disadvantaged Arkansans transition from government assistance to self-sufficiency. Both TEA and Work Pays require active work participation or training to qualify for temporary assistance.

A. Work Activities Definitions

Able-bodied adult family members are required to participate in work activities, which are designed to lead to employment. The work activities and definition are as follows:

- 1. Unsubsidized Employment** — is defined as supervised full-time or part-time employment in the public or private sector with wages paid by the employer that are not supplemented by TANF or any other public program. The determination of whether or not employment is subsidized depends on whether the employer, rather than the participant, receives a direct subsidy. Self-employment and College Work Study are considered unsubsidized employment in Arkansas.

Self-Employment

Self-employment is defined as unsubsidized employment in which an individual generates income for themselves rather than for others.

College Work Study

Work Study is defined as unsubsidized employment for students in financial need. Work Study placements are sites developed or contracted out by educational institutions where students who qualify for this benefit are employed in order to receive this financial aid. The wages are usually received as an hourly salary that cannot exceed the total Work Study award.

- 2. Subsidized Employment** – consists of both Private and Public employment whereby the participant must receive the same wages, benefits, and working conditions as other employees who are performing comparable work. The employer must meet or exceed Federal Minimum Wage requirements.

Subsidized Private Sector Employment is defined as supervised employment in the private sector for which the employer receives a subsidy from TANF or other public funds to offset some or all of the wages and costs of employing a participant for an established trial period. It is agreed that at the end of the trial period, not to exceed six months, the employer is expected to retain the participant as a regular employee without receiving a subsidy.

Subsidized Public Sector Employment is defined as supervised employment in the public sector for which the employer receives a subsidy from TANF or other public funds to offset some or all the wages and costs of employing a participant for an established trial period. It is agreed that at the end of the trial period, not to exceed six months, the employer is expected to retain the participant as a regular employee without receiving a subsidy.

- 3. Work Experience** – is defined as supervised unpaid work in a public-sector or private-sector setting that allows participants to develop employment / job skills and improve work habits through time-limited unsalaried job at a clearly defined, well-supervised site. The Work Experience definition includes Unpaid Internships. Unpaid Internships are short-term and usually part-time worksite learning assignments with a public or private organization that enhances the participant's employability through skill building. The participant does not receive a wage. Unpaid Internships include external learning assignments that may be required by a program (i.e. Clinical Hours).
- 4. On-the-Job Training** – is defined as training in the public or private sector that is given to a paid employee while he or she is engaged in productive work and that provides knowledge and skills essential to the full and adequate performance of the job. On-the-job training differs from subsidized employment in that the OJT employer receives a subsidy to help with costs associated with *training*. "Supported work" for individuals with disabilities is considered OJT if onsite training is included.
- 5. Job Search and Job Readiness Assistance** – is defined as seeking or obtaining employment or the preparation for seeking or obtaining employment. Job search activities include contacting potential employers, applying for vacancies, and interviewing for jobs. Job readiness activities include classes or workshops where participants can improve their employability skills. Participants learn techniques such as resume writing, workplace etiquette, interviewing, and life skills.

Job readiness activities also include substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment (including mental health treatment needed to address domestic violence), or rehabilitation activities. Such treatment or therapy must be determined to be necessary and documented by a qualified medical or mental health professional or treatment provider.

6. **Community Service** – is defined as projects that serve a useful community purpose and those that are designed to improve the employability of recipients. Participation in Community Service enables participants with limited or no experience to learn valuable work habits and socialization skills that employers require of their workers. Community Service activities are performed with a government entity (city, county or state), or community and charitable organizations.
7. **Career and Technical Education** (not to exceed 12 months with respect to any individual) – is defined as organized educational programs that are directly related to the preparation of individuals for employment in current or emerging occupations requiring training. Career and Technical Education does include organized educational programs that lead to a baccalaureate or advanced degrees.

Career and Technical Education must be provided by education or training organizations such as: vocational-technical schools, community colleges, post-secondary institutions, proprietary schools, non-profit organizations, and secondary schools that offer vocational education.

Distance learning is allowed when provided by an accredited program recognized by the Arkansas Department of Career Education and/or Arkansas Department of Higher Education. Distance learning programs should have a mechanism for providing reports that document progress and time spent by an individual accessing the online distance-learning program. This documentation will be provided to the case manager no less than bi-weekly.

Career and Technical Education does include English as a Second Language (ESL) if they are a necessary and regular part of the work activity.

8. **Job Skills Training** – Job skills training is defined as training or education for job skills required by an employer to provide an individual with the ability to obtain employment or to advance or adapt to the changing demands of the workplace.

Job skills training includes customized training that meets the needs of a specific

employer, general training that prepares an individual for employment, and vocational education training that continues after the twelve-month time limit, if it fits in the definition of this activity. This definition includes all actual hours spent in class as well as supervised and unsupervised time spent performing other activities required for the approved training program.

9. **Education Directly Related to Employment** – is defined as an educational program that is related to a specific occupation, job, or job offer. This includes courses designed to provide the knowledge and skills for specific occupations or work settings and includes English for Speakers of Other Languages and Basic Education. When it is a prerequisite for employment by an employer, this activity may include education leading to a GED or a high school equivalency diploma. Supervised and unsupervised time spent in study halls is included in the definition.
10. **Satisfactory Attendance at Secondary School** – is defined as high school attendance or participation in a GED preparation class and may be assigned to participants who lack a high school diploma or a GED. As a condition of eligibility for TANF cash assistance, a teen parent who does not have a high school diploma or a GED will participate in this activity.
11. **Providing Childcare Services** – is defined as a structured activity in which a participant provides unpaid childcare to enable another TANF participant to participate in a community service program. This definition does not include providing childcare to a TANF participant participating in any activity other than community service which allows one parent in a two-parent family to provide childcare for his or her own child while other parent participates in community service.

B. Services Available to Families Ineligible Due to Employment

The following extended supportive services are available to families who lose eligibility for TEA cash assistance due to employment.

1. Extended Support Services (ESS) Child Care – ESS childcare services are available for up to a lifetime limit of two years (24 cumulative months). The first year (12 months) of ESS childcare will be at no cost to the participant. The second year (months 13-24) will be on a cost-sharing basis that is based upon the Division of Childcare's current fee scale. To receive ESS childcare assistance at no cost during the first twelve months, as least one of the following conditions must be met:
 - Earnings alone caused the family to be income ineligible for TEA, or
 - The participant is employed an average minimum of 20 hours per week. To receive ESS childcare assistance during the second year, a participant must be employed an average of 25 hours per week.

2. Employment Bonus – A cash payment in the amount of the last TEA payment is made to the family in the month following case closure. Only one bonus payment is made within a 12-month period.
3. Extended Support Service (ESS) Transportation – A cash payment of \$200 is made to the family one month following case closure to assist with meeting employment related transportation expenses.
4. Extended Support Service (ESS) Job Retention – During the 12 months following case closure, an individual may receive cash payments for the purpose of enabling him or her to maintain employment. There must be an immediate need, which if not resolved, will result in the loss of termination of employment.
5. Transitional Medicaid – A family whose TEA Medicaid case closes due to employment may receive up to one year of extended Medicaid coverage.
6. Categorically Eligible Household for Food Stamps – A household remains categorically eligible for Food Stamps if all members receive (or are certified to receive) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or at least one member receives (or is certified to receive) Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA) benefits including: child care, TEA cash assistance, mentoring services, case management or extended case management services, employment bonus, transportation assistance or job retention payments.

C. Penalty for Non-Compliance with a Work Activity

Once an individual fails to comply with a work activity requirement, a good cause determination is made. If it is determined that good cause does not exist, a non-compliance sanction is imposed. The non-compliance sanction process is as follows:

Level I – Month One – If a client fails to comply, their family's financial assistance may be suspended for one (1) month.

Level II – Months Two, Three, and Four of Non-Compliance – If the client fails to come into compliance during the month of suspended benefits, the family's financial assistance may be reduced by up to twenty-five (25) percent of the full cash assistance payment for up to three (3) months.

Level III – Months Five and Six of Non-Compliance – if the client's non-compliance continues after the fourth month, the family's financial assistance may be suspended for two (2) months.

Level IV – Months Seven, Eight and Nine of Non-Compliance – If the client fails to come into compliance during the second period of suspended benefits, the family's financial assistance may be reduced by up to fifty (50) percent for the next

three months.

Level V – Subsequent Non-Compliance – The TEA cash assistance case shall be closed if the non-compliance continues after the end of this period.

The sanction is lifted upon compliance with the required activity.

D. Child Care Disregards

The state does not allow the option of a childcare disregard. Childcare is paid directly to the provider.

E. Family Violence Option

The state agency defers from work activity participation an individual who is unable to participate due directly to the effects of domestic violence. During the initial assessment, a screening tool is completed by the individual, which provides information to the TEA Case Manager that domestic violence may exist. The responses are discussed with the individual and a decision regarding deferral is made at that time. The TEA Case Managers have received training on how to identify possible domestic violence and have been provided procedures for referring to other agencies for services.

In an effort to provide services to these individuals, the state agency has partnered with local domestic violence agencies and shelters to establish local referral procedures, trainings, etc.

F. Nonrecurring Short-term Benefits

1. Diversion Assistance – A diversion payment may be provided to an otherwise eligible TEA family in certain specified circumstances so that the family does not come on to regular TEA cash assistance. To qualify for diversion, the adult caretaker must meet the following conditions:
 - a. Have a related minor child living in the home
 - b. Be currently employed but having a problem that jeopardizes the employment;
 - c. Be promised a job but needs help in order to accept the job (i.e. needs car repairs, uniforms, etc.)
 - d. Has never received a diversion payment; or
 - e. Agree to forego any TEA benefits for a period of 100 days.

The diversion payment will be the actual cost of what it would take to resolve the problem up to a maximum equal to three (3) months of what the monthly TEA cash assistance would have been for the family size.

Under Arkansas State Law, a diversion payment is considered a loan. If not

repaid, it will count toward the adult's maximum time limit of twenty-four (24) months.

During the initial interview, the Case Manager assesses the problems and needed services including Food Stamps, Medicaid, Child Care, etc. If the individual is diverted from the TEA program, the caseworker continues to process any other pending application for services.

2. Relocation Assistance – Cash assistance to help a family who receives TEA cash assistance move from an area of limited job opportunities to a new locality within Arkansas for full-time employment is available on a limited basis. Before relocation assistance is provided, the person must have a bona fide offer of full-time employment in the new locality.

G. Displacement Complaints

An agreement is developed between the Division of Workforce Services and an OJT or subsidized employment employer. This agreement requires the employer to assure that regular employee positions will not be displaced, or partially displaced, and normal work shift hours, wages, or employment benefits will not be reduced as a result of activities by TEA program participants.

The local officer staff is responsible for discussing the assurances with the employer prior to finalizing the agreement. It is the employer's responsibility to make employees aware of the assurances.

The Arkansas Division of Workforce Services has responsibility for handling any displacement complaints in accordance with Arkansas State Law, Act 1058 of 1997.

H. Third and Fourth TANF Purposes

Plan to Reduce Unwed Births and Teen Pregnancy (45CFR260.20© & (d))

Reduction of out-of-Wedlock Births and Teenage Pregnancy Prevention: Arkansas citizens are concerned about the number of teenage pregnancies, and the legislature has responded to those concerns by establishing a variety of state-level initiatives carried out by partnerships among federal, state and local human services, educational and health agencies and programs. Unmarried birth prevention should be viewed as a process, not a program, involving multiple strategies and multiple agencies in a sustained effort. The rise in unwed births is an urgent social problem that resists easy solutions.

Despite a decline in recent years, the teen birth rate in Arkansas is the highest in the nation. The Arkansas Department of Health, Teen Pregnancy Data Deck, 2018, (https://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/images/uploads/pdf/Spring_2018_Teen_Pregnancy_Data_Deck_FINAL.pdf), lists the birth rate among teens aged 15-19 as 33.5 per 1,000 females compared to the United States rate of 22.3. The areas with the highest birth rates in the 15-19 age group are the Southwest, Northeast,

and the Mississippi Delta. St. Francis County was the highest at 77.0 followed by Phillips County at 73.9, and Hempstead and Mississippi counties at 66.6. Birth rates in females 15-19 by race/ethnicity are blacks 39.9, Hispanics 39.3, and whites 31.1 per 1,000. Teen pregnancy and childbearing affect all Arkansans with respect to health, education, and economics. Teen mothers and their children are more likely to drop out of school, live in poverty, and have poor health. According to the Arkansas Center for Health Improvement's March 2016 Fact Sheet, "Teen Pregnancy in Arkansas", only 40 percent of teen mothers finish high school, and of those who do, only two (2%) percent finish college by age 30. The consequences of teen pregnancy also have an adverse effect on the state's economy in the form of lost tax revenue, reduced workforce productivity, and the cost of providing public assistance. In addition, children born to teen mothers are more likely to be at risk for low birth weight and infant mortality, suffer from less cognitive stimulation, and are less prepared for kindergarten. Consequently, these children are more likely to have lower school achievement and are more likely to drop out of high school; have behavioral problems and chronic medical condition, give birth as a teen, and become unemployed and therefore be reliant upon public support.

- 1) The Arkansas Division of Workforce Services (ADWS), Arkansas Department of Human Services (ADHS), and the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) work in partnership to achieve the goal of reduced non-marital and adolescent pregnancies. A broad range of public and private provider agencies and stakeholders from around the state also are involved in teen pregnancy prevention, abstinence education, and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) intervention. The link to the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention/Intervention and Family Planning website is:
<https://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programs-services/topics/family-planning/resources>

Act 841 of 2019 created the Primary Prevention Programs Act. This legislation seeks to create prevention and risk avoidance strategies that help youth to develop personal efficacy, refusal skills, boundary and goal-setting skills, and healthy relationships.

- 2) The Arkansas Department of Health seeks to address these strategies and program goals through the efforts of the Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) program funded under Title V of the Social Security Act. The SRAE program, previously called the abstinence program, has been funded by Title V of the Social Security Act since 1998. The SRAE program includes teaching youth about goal setting, personal responsibility, skills to develop healthy relationships, importance of healthy marriages, sexually transmitted infections prevention, and the prevention of risky behaviors such as underage drinking and drug abuse in youth.

The ADH Center for Health Advancement works with experienced SRAE subgrantees to implement Healthy Relationships programming in schools and assists community organizations statewide. Community organizations work to expand and implement Healthy Relationships programming in schools and collaborate with other community organizations statewide to educate youth aged 10 to 19 about healthy relationships which seek to help prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies.

Adolescents learn the skills for goal setting, personal responsibility, healthy decision making, and focus on the future through the promotion of the success sequence. They gain skills necessary to avoid sexual activity as well as other risky behaviors such as underage drinking, illicit drug use, smoking, and violence. These resources assist public schools and communities with meeting the goals of Act 841 of 2019.

The Healthy Relationships program supports the implementation of prevention education aimed at teaching youth how to voluntarily refrain from non-marital sexual activity and other risky behaviors through an evidence-based approach that integrates findings with practical implementation and aligns with the needs and desired outcomes for the intended audience. Healthy Relationship programming is one intervention in ADH's continuum of services with the goal to prevent and reduce teen pregnancy and develop strong families.

Programs components, where applicable include:

- School-Based
- Community-based
- Adjudicated youth
- Foster care
- Summer Programs
- After-School Programs
- Healthy Marriage and Family Formation

The ADH programs utilize and are SRAE aligned with the SMARTool (Systematic Method for Assessing Risk-avoidance Tool), nine protective factors have been identified through research as appropriate targets for risk avoidance for awarding funds to sub-grantees. The SRAE framework follows the Standards from the Arkansas Department of Education-Arkansas Health and Wellness Curriculum Framework with meeting the goals of Act 841 of 2019.

- 3) The Arkansas TANF program provides grants to the Arkansas Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs operating in Arkansas to provide services. The project represents 25 distinct Boys and Girls Clubs organizations with 45 program sites located throughout the State of Arkansas. The objectives of the grants are to improve the social, academic, and employment skills of low-income at-risk youth. The Boys and Girls Clubs' Skills Mastery and Resistance Training (SMART) curricula focuses on helping youth develop healthy attitudes and responsible behaviors that lead to:

- abstinence from sexual involvement and substance abuse.
- positive relationships free of violence and abuse; and overall health.

Families that meet income-eligibility requirements for the free and reduced-price school-lunch program may participate in a full range of services. The long-term goal of the Boys and Girls Club program is to help youth realize their full potential as productive, responsible, and caring citizens.

Education and Training on Rape Prevention

The Arkansas Commission on Child Abuse, Rape, and Domestic Violence (ACCARDV) of the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS) and the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH) are authorized to allocate and administer funds for Sexual Violence Prevention and Education through a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

These funds strengthen sexual violence prevention and education efforts through the provision of grants to community-based organizations to provide comprehensive sexual violence primary prevention aimed at preventing the initial occurrence of sexual violence.

Programs funded across the State solicit the assistance of community organizations to provide sexual violence prevention and education to youth, at-risk youth, and adults. These programs are designed to change attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors that allow sexual violence to occur.

Educational programs are available to specific populations, including males, Hispanics, African Americans, and persons with disabilities.

I. Encourage the Formation and Maintenance of Two-Parent Families (45CFR 260.20(d))

Healthy Marriage Initiative

As part of the legislatively mandated Community Investment Initiative (CII), the Division of Workforce Services (DWS) utilized Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program funds to award Professional Service Contracts to Private or Community Organizations, including Faith-Based Organizations (FBCO), to deliver services to improve marriage and relationship skills among youth and engaged and married couples.

These Healthy Marriage Initiatives assist families, couples, and individuals in need of assistance with marriage enhancement and relationship education, parenting education, and economic stability services. In general, these funds assisted in the efforts to improve marriages and relationship skills among married and engaged couples.

Fatherhood Initiative

As part of the legislatively – mandated Community Investment Initiative, the Division of Workforce Services (DWS) utilized Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program funds to award Professional Service Contracts to Private or Community Organizations, including Faith-Based Organizations (FBCO), to deliver services to better prepare Arkansas for fatherhood and strong family relationships.

These Responsible Fatherhood Initiatives assist non-custodial fathers in need of

assistance with fatherhood enhancement and relationship education, parenting education, and economic stability services participated in the program. In general, these funds were used to assist in the efforts to improve the financial and emotional connections of non-custodial parents to their children through fatherhood programs.

J. Participation in Subsidized Employment (45CFR 261.30 (b)(c))

For Federal Fiscal Year 2022, there was zero (0) individuals who participated in subsidized employment.

K. Description of Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Policies and Practices

1. Procedures for preventing the use of TANF assistance via electronic benefit transfer transactions in any liquor store; any casino, gambling casino, or gaming establishment, which provides adult oriented entertainment in which performers disrobe or perform in an unclothed state for entertainment.

As indicated in the state's approved EBT Restrictions Plan, we used an aggressive notification philosophy to prevent the use of TANF assistance at restricted locations.

Notification of the restrictions has previously been mailed to each TANF recipient, signage regarding these restrictions was placed in all agency offices, and the Agency Director requested the assistance of the Alcohol Beverage Control Director (ABC) in notifying restricted establishments of these restrictions.

Additionally, TANF case managers continually provide verbal notification of these restrictions to participants during office visits.

2. How the state identifies the locations specified in the statute.

The Agency requests comprehensive lists of all licensed establishments who have applied for and received an approved "liquor license" from the Arkansas Department of Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC). This list includes all establishments that are licensed for retail liquor sales, private clubs with adult entertainment, and adult entertainment establishments. These lists are maintained on a monthly basis to include all newly approved licenses.

The Agency requests a comprehensive list of all licensed establishments who have applied for and received an approved "gaming establishment" license from the Arkansas Racing Commission. This list is maintained on a monthly basis to include all newly approved licenses.

3. Procedures for ongoing monitoring to ensure policies are being carried out as intended.

During the implementation of this federal restriction, the Agency established EBT Card Restrictions Internal Procedures.

Dedicated TANF staff conducts regular monitoring of establishments with liquor licenses, adult entertainment, and gaming establishments to identify any access or use of the EBT cards within these establishments. Our staff are currently in the process of being transitioned to use a new EBT system. Once the transition is complete, we will be able to report on the numbers and any potential misuse of the EBT card across these targeted establishments.

4. How the state plans to respond to findings of non-compliance or program ineffectiveness.

The Agency's monitoring of these transactions has been ongoing, and we are tracking those establishments and participants whereby these transactions have occurred.

The Agency is prepared to seek legislative changes, if necessary, to ensure continued compliance by all program participants.

Attachment B0

Annual Report on State Maintenance-of-Effort Programs: Form ACF-204

State – Arkansas

Fiscal Year – 2022

Date Submitted: December 31, 2022

Provide the following information for **EACH PROGRAM** (according to the nature of the benefit or service provided) for which the State claims MOE expenditures.

1. Name of Benefit or Service Program

Early Care & Education

2. Description of the Major Program Benefits, Services and Activities:

Pre-Kindergarten / Head Start – The School Readiness Program provides comprehensive child care services to pre-school children ages 3-5 at state licensed child care centers and at schools governed by local health safety laws throughout the state to families with incomes below the 75% state median income level. School Readiness allows TANF and former TANF eligible parents to work, participate in job training/counseling or participate in activities to address substance abuse/mental health problems. It also provides educational opportunity to children to help them become ready for school.

3. Purpose(s) of Benefit or Service Program:

- To provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.
- To end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage.
- Reduce the incidences of out-of-wedlock pregnancies.

4. Program Type: (Check one)

This Program is operated under the TANF program.

This Program is a separate State program

5. Description of Work Activities (Complete only if this program is a separate State program):

N/A

6. Total State Expenditures for the Program for the Fiscal Year: **\$30,432,000**

7. Total State MOE Expenditures under the Program for the Fiscal Year: **\$30,432,000**

8. Total Number of Families Served under the Program with MOE Funds: **24,012**

This last figure represents (check one):

 X The average monthly total for the fiscal year.

 The total served over the fiscal year.

9. Financial Eligibility Criteria for Receiving MOE-funded Program Benefits or Services:

Economically disadvantaged families with pre-school aged children

10. Prior Program Authorization: Was this program authorized and allowable under prior law?

Yes X No

11. Total Program Expenditures in FY 1995

(NOTE: provide only if response on question 10 is No)

The family must meet the requirements as outlined in Arkansas' TANF State Plan.

This certifies that all families for which the state claims MOE expenditures for the fiscal year meet the State's criteria for "eligible families."

SIGNATURE: _____

NAME: Phil Harris

TITLE: ADWS Assistant Director - TANF

Attachment B1

Annual Report on State Maintenance-of-Effort Programs: Form ACF-204

State – Arkansas

Fiscal Year – 2022

Date Submitted: December 31, 2022

Provide the following information for **EACH PROGRAM** (according to the nature of the benefit or service provided) for which the State claims MOE expenditures.

1. Name of Benefit or service Program

**Transitional Employment Assistance
Program Management**

2. Description of the Major Program Benefits, Services and Activities:

Administrative Costs - Provides costs associated with Department of Human Services' intake, eligibility determination, and other administrative activities.

3. Purpose(s) of Benefit or Service Program:

- To provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.
- To end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage.

4. Program Type: (Check one)

This Program is operated under the TANF program.

This Program is a separate State program

5. Description of Work Activities (Complete only if this program is a separate State program):

N/A

6. Total State Expenditures for the Program for the Fiscal Year: **\$3,032,340**

7. Total State MOE Expenditures under the Program for the Fiscal Year: **\$3,032,340**

8. Total Number of Families Served under the Program with MOE Funds: **2,184**
This last figure represents (check one):

The average monthly total for the fiscal year.

X The total served over the fiscal year.

9. Financial Eligibility Criteria for Receiving MOE-funded Program Benefits or Services:

The family must meet the requirements as outlined in Arkansas' TANF State Plan.

10. Prior Program Authorization: Was this program authorized and allowable under prior law?

Yes X No

11. Total Program Expenditures in FY 1995

(NOTE: provide only if response on question 10 is No)

This certifies that all families for which the state claims MOE expenditures for the fiscal year meet the State's criteria for "eligible families."

SIGNATURE: _____

NAME: Phil Harris

TITLE: ADWS Assistant Director – TANF

ARKANSAS

STATE PLAN FOR TITLE IV-A OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT: TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

TRANSITIONAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

In accordance with the Arkansas State Plan for Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, the State assures that the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Program is operated in accordance with Part E of the Social Security Act that encourages parental responsibility and promotes family unity.

The Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Children and Family Services will provide services to a needy family who has insufficient resources immediately available to alleviate an emergency situation. For purposes of this addendum, an emergency situation will be defined as a family member at risk of maltreatment.

For families who are experiencing an emergency situation, the Division will provide a maltreatment assessment of the family needs. This assessment will not affect the eligibility or the benefits that are due a family under the TEA program.

In addition, the State uses TANF funds for emergency assistance activities that were previously authorized as of September 30, 1995, under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Emergency Assistance State Plan.