

PART I – ADMINISTRATION

Section 1.1 and 1.2 – Child Care and Development Fund Lead Agency

The State Plan Preprint³ requests that States identify the State’s Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Lead Agency, the agency that “... has been designated by the Chief Executive Officer of the State (or Territory), to represent the State (or Territory) as the Lead Agency. The Lead Agency agrees to administer the program in accordance with applicable Federal laws and regulations and the provisions of this Plan, including the assurances and certifications appended hereto” (658D, 658E). An updated list of the State Lead Agency contacts is provided as an Appendix to this report.

Section 1.3 – Estimated Funding for Child Care

The Lead Agency estimates that the following amounts will be available for child care services and related activities during the 1-year period: October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004. (§98.13(a))

The purpose of this section is to provide the public with information on the funds available for child care activities using CCDF. The listed amounts are for informational purposes only and represent the first year of the FY 2004-2005 CCDF Plan Period—October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004. Table 1.3 lists the following estimated amounts: Federal Child Care and Development Fund; Federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) transfer to CCDF; direct Federal TANF spending on child care; State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Funds; and State Matching Funds. After State and Territory CCDF Plans were submitted and approved, the Child Care Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, issued FY 2004 CCDF allocation and earmark amounts for States and Territories.⁴

³ ACF Form 118, Child Care and Development Fund Plan for FY 2004-2005, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/policy1/current/ACF118/planpt.htm>.

⁴ FY 2004 CCDF Allocations and Earmarks for States and Territories, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/policy1/current/allocations2004/allocations.htm>, accessed on July 12, 2004.

TABLE 1.3
ESTIMATED FUNDING for CHILD CARE SERVICES, FEDERAL CHILD CARE and DEVELOPMENT FUND (CCDF),
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE for NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF), and STATE MONIES

State	CCDF	TANF Transfer to CCDF	Direct Federal TANF Spending	State Maintenance of Effort	State Matching Funds	Total Funds Available
Alabama	\$59,496,949	\$18,675,000	\$0	\$6,896,417	\$0	\$85,068,366
Alaska	\$11,700,000	\$16,300,000	\$6,290,000	\$3,544,811	\$3,270,262	\$34,815,073 ¹
American Samoa	\$2,646,159	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$2,646,159
Arizona ²	\$93,812,113	\$0	\$0	\$10,032,936	\$13,837,779	\$117,682,828
Arkansas	\$43,920,377	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$1,886,543	\$4,758,291	\$56,565,211
California	\$517,035,000	\$563,635,000	\$438,900,000	\$85,593,000	\$192,511,000	\$1,797,674,000
Colorado	\$55,700,000	\$30,000,000	NK	\$8,900,000	\$22,500,000	\$117,100,000
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	\$1,625,883	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$1,625,883
Connecticut	\$51,185,709	\$0	\$0	\$18,738,357	\$17,434,124	\$87,358,190
Delaware	\$13,500,604	\$0	\$0	\$5,179,335	\$3,996,796	\$22,676,735
District of Columbia	\$10,652,089	\$18,521,963	\$11,000,000	\$4,566,974	\$2,468,770	\$47,209,796
Florida	\$225,906,789	\$131,610,008	\$112,727,724	\$33,415,872	\$53,350,165	\$557,010,558
Georgia	\$151,200,000	\$28,200,000	\$0	\$22,200,000	\$30,300,000	\$231,900,000
Guam	\$3,974,740	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$19,457,842	\$23,890,000	\$0	\$4,971,630	\$4,263,616	\$52,583,088
Idaho	\$21,521,316	\$8,056,421	NK	\$1,175,819	\$3,035,181	\$33,524,237
Illinois	\$202,673,592 ³	ND	ND	\$56,873,825	\$66,742,424	\$664,800,000
Indiana	\$155,428,235	\$4,052,906	NA	\$15,356,945	\$19,757,870	\$182,621,973
Iowa	\$42,321,331	\$28,407,412	\$0	\$5,078,586	\$8,433,150	\$84,240,479
Kansas	\$44,121,113	\$20,386,212	\$0	\$6,673,024	\$9,837,798	\$80,727,284
Kentucky ⁴	\$72,900,000	\$36,200,000	\$17,000,000	\$7,274,537	\$8,714,272	\$154,586,309

TABLE 1.3
ESTIMATED FUNDING for CHILD CARE SERVICES, FEDERAL CHILD CARE and DEVELOPMENT FUND (CCDF),
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE for NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF), and STATE MONIES

State	CCDF	TANF Transfer to CCDF	Direct Federal TANF Spending	State Maintenance of Effort	State Matching Funds	Total Funds Available
Louisiana	\$96,743,064	\$49,853,219	\$39,000,000 ⁵	\$5,219,488	\$5,000,000	\$205,544,340
Maine	\$16,689,377	\$7,250,000	\$4,500,000	\$1,749,818	\$3,022,398	\$33,211,593
Maryland	\$78,979,219	\$0	\$0	\$23,301,407	\$27,869,137	\$130,149,763
Massachusetts	\$103,775,824	\$91,874,224	\$92,000,000	\$44,973,373	\$30,946,749	\$363,570,170
Michigan	\$139,500,000	NK	\$197,100,000	\$24,400,000	\$34,900,000	\$395,900,000 ⁶
Minnesota	\$77,900,000	\$23,400,000	\$0	\$19,700,000	\$27,900,000	\$148,900,000 ⁷
Mississippi	\$59,392,841	NK	NK	\$1,715,430	\$1,500,000	NK
Missouri	\$92,800,000	\$20,700,000	\$0	\$16,600,000	\$19,000,000	\$149,100,000
Montana	\$13,851,287	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$1,313,990	\$1,661,217	\$18,826,494
Nebraska	\$31,445,046	\$9,000,000	NR	\$6,498,998	\$6,103,075	\$53,047,119
Nevada	\$24,258,688	NA	\$0	\$2,580,421	\$10,608,839	\$37,447,948
New Hampshire	\$16,114,785	\$0	\$0	\$4,581,870	\$6,386,324	\$27,082,979
New Jersey	\$109,200,000	\$78,800,000	\$0	\$26,400,000	\$44,400,000	\$258,800,000
New Mexico	\$37,738,403	\$33,794,000 ⁸	\$0	\$2,895,259	\$3,734,355	\$78,162,017
New York	\$316,000,000	NK ⁹	NK ⁹	\$102,000,000	\$96,000,000	NK ⁹
North Carolina	\$172,131,617	\$79,562,189	\$26,621,241	\$37,927,282	\$24,408,789	\$340,651,118
North Dakota	\$10,086,127	NR	NR	\$1,017,036	\$1,450,881	\$12,554,044
Ohio	\$198,355,242	\$0	\$190,825,450	\$45,403,943	\$41,828,366	\$476,413,001
Oklahoma	\$74,117,273	\$29,518,846	\$56,405,892	\$10,630,233	\$7,553,415	\$171,401,149
Oregon	\$58,707,764	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$11,318,090	\$11,763,114	\$85,007,349
Pennsylvania	\$181,210,000	\$124,484,000	\$52,288,000	\$46,629,051	\$49,784,000	\$454,395,051
Puerto Rico	\$57,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	NR	NR	\$59,000,000
Rhode Island	\$17,556,155	\$8,700,000	\$0	\$5,321,126	\$4,080,742	\$35,658,053 ¹⁰
South Carolina	\$67,897,686	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$4,085,269	\$9,084,743	\$82,567,698

TABLE 1.3
ESTIMATED FUNDING for CHILD CARE SERVICES, FEDERAL CHILD CARE and DEVELOPMENT FUND (CCDF),
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE for NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF), and STATE MONIES

State	CCDF	TANF Transfer to CCDF	Direct Federal TANF Spending	State Maintenance of Effort	State Matching Funds	Total Funds Available
South Dakota	\$12,000,000	NK	\$2,000,000	\$802,914	\$2,200,000	\$17,002,914
Tennessee	\$111,500,000	\$50,600,000	\$21,200,000	\$18,975,000	\$15,500,000	\$217,775,000
Texas ¹¹	\$392,149,053	\$0	\$0	\$27,745,141	\$42,168,167	\$464,062,361
Utah	\$46,451,027	NK	NK	\$4,474,923	\$955,300	\$51,881,250
Vermont	\$10,302,029	\$9,224,074	\$2,796,735	\$2,666,323	\$1,701,656	\$26,690,817
Virgin Islands	\$2,094,534	NK	NK	NA	NA	\$2,094,534
Virginia	\$86,751,785	\$9,412,458	\$16,000,000	\$21,328,762	\$21,865,038 ¹²	\$155,358,043
Washington	\$106,705,285	\$95,000,000	\$81,000,000	\$38,707,605	\$30,720,798	\$352,133,688
West Virginia ¹³	\$31,190,247	\$0	\$23,470,730	\$2,971,392	\$2,700,288	\$60,332,657
Wisconsin ¹⁴	\$83,210,900	\$63,155,400	\$140,387,600	\$16,449,400	\$9,971,800	\$313,175,100
Wyoming	\$6,017,502.00	\$3,700,000	\$0	\$1,553,707	\$0	\$11,271,209

Source: Information compiled from State CCDF Plans, FY 2004-2005.

Key: NA = Not Applicable; ND = Not Yet Determined; NK = Not Known; NR = No Response

Notes:

¹ Alaska's total funds available do not include direct TANF (PASS I).

² Arizona figures are based on data and direction received from ACF Region IX.

³ Illinois CCDF figures are Federal dollars only.

⁴ Kentucky funding levels that are listed represent funding for Federal Fiscal Year 2003. Additional State General Funds: \$5,474,191; Tobacco Settlement Funds: \$7,023,300.

⁵ Louisiana's direct TANF spending on child care: LA 4 (includes Starting Points): \$39,000,000; Child Parent Centers: \$1,228,569; Non-Public School 4-Year-Old Program: \$8,500,000.

⁶ Michigan's FY 2004 budget was not finalized at the time the Plan was prepared. Total funds available includes only sources identified above.

⁷ In addition to the total funds available reported, Minnesota noted \$50.4 million in "additional State match."

⁸ TANF transfer was for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2004 (7/1/03-6/30/04).

⁹ New York reported that Federal TANF transfer to CCDF, direct Federal TANF spending on child care, and total funds available will not be known until enactment of the SFY 2004-2005 New York State Budget and FY 2003-2004 Federal Budget.

Notes (continued):

- ¹⁰ Rhode Island proposes to allocate approximately \$81 million to child care services and related activities in the SFY 2004. The State contributes approximately \$45,000,000 more than the required allocations described above to provide an entitlement to child care assistance for children ages 0–16 in working families earning at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level.
- ¹¹ Texas: CCDF \$392,149,053 includes \$29,339,630 appropriated to Texas Department of Protective & Regulatory Services. TANF direct spending on child care is \$0 (\$2,000,000 from TANF transferred to the Social Services Block Grant [Title XX] for child care services); additional State Matching Funds include \$19,701,442 in local match and \$15,056,27 in pre-K certification.
- ¹² State Matching Funds includes approximately \$7.3 million pre-K funds.
- ¹³ State Matching Funds includes \$39,083 in match for reallocated funds.
- ¹⁴ General Purpose Revenue (GPR) funding; other match outside Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD).

Section 1.4 – Estimated Costs of Administration

The Lead Agency estimates that the following amount (and percentage) of the CCDF will be used to administer the program (not to exceed 5 percent). (658E(c)(3), §§98.13(a), 98.52)

By rule, administrative costs are capped at 5 percent of the State’s CCDF allocation. Table 1.4 identifies the amounts and percentages States estimated they spend on administration of the block grant. These figures are for informational purposes only.

TABLE 1.4 ESTIMATED COSTS of ADMINISTRATION of the CHILD CARE and DEVELOPMENT FUND (CCDF)		
State	Estimated Amount of CCDF	Estimated Percent of CCDF
Alabama	\$3,933,597	5.00%
Alaska	\$677,000	2.00%
American Samoa	\$132,308	5.00%
Arizona	\$5,919,900	5.00%
Arkansas	\$2,196,089	5.00%
California	\$9,268,000	0.86%
Colorado	\$3,100,000	2.60%
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	\$81,284	NR
Connecticut	\$1,023,714	2.00%
Delaware	\$874,870	5.00%
District of Columbia	\$1,456,259	5.00%
Florida	\$22,250,000	5.00%
Georgia	\$10,600,000	5.00%
Guam	\$198,737	5.00%
Hawaii	\$1,186,073	5.00%
Idaho	\$1,617,400	5.00%
Illinois	\$7,000,000	NK
Indiana	\$5,924,952	5.00%
Iowa	\$4,212,024	5.00%
Kansas	\$2,300,000	3.00%
Kentucky	\$3,655,000	5.00%
Louisiana	\$3,200,000	2.10%
Maine	\$800,000	5.00%
Maryland	\$3,948,961	5.00%
Massachusetts	\$3,800,000	1.70%
Michigan	NR	2.00%
Minnesota	\$3,000,000	2.90% ¹

TABLE 1.4
ESTIMATED COSTS of ADMINISTRATION of
the CHILD CARE and DEVELOPMENT FUND (CCDF)

State	Estimated Amount of CCDF	Estimated Percent of CCDF
Mississippi	\$1,700,000	2.80%
Missouri	\$1,600,000	1.07%
Montana	\$875,000	5.00%
Nebraska	\$917,296	2.90%
Nevada	\$1,872,397	5.00%
New Hampshire	\$1,125,055	4.00%
New Jersey	\$5,400,000	5.00%
New Mexico	\$3,763,337	5.00%
New York	\$20,600,000	5.00%
North Carolina	\$6,885,265	4.00%
North Dakota	\$389,321	4.00%
Ohio	\$9,226,688	3.86%
Oklahoma	\$3,716,106	5.00%
Oregon	\$2,956,463	5.00%
Pennsylvania	\$5,076,000	1.83%
Puerto Rico	\$2,850,000	5.00%
Rhode Island	\$1,516,845	5.00%
South Carolina	\$3,849,121	5.00%
South Dakota	\$675,000	4.00%
Tennessee	\$3,000,000	1.00%
Texas	\$21,715,861	5.00%
Utah	\$1,200,000	3.35%
Vermont	\$1,000,000	4.00%
Virgin Islands	\$104,726	5.00%
Virginia	\$7,064,296	5.00%
Washington	\$11,600,000	5.00%
West Virginia	\$1,694,527	5.40%
Wisconsin	\$5,191,660	5.00%
Wyoming	\$563,560	5.00%

Source: Information compiled from State CCDF Plans, FY 2004-2005.

Key: NR = No Response; NK = Not Known

Note:

¹ Minnesota: Estimated percentage when transfers to CCDF are included: total administration is 2.4%.

Section 1.5 – Administration and Implementation

Does the Lead Agency directly administer and implement all services, programs and activities funded under the CCDF Act, including those described in Part 5.1 – Activities & Services to Improve the Quality and Availability of Child Care, Quality Earmarks and Set-Aside?

- Six States (AR, IA, KY, NM, OK, SD) responded that the Lead Agency directly administers and implements all services, programs, and activities funded under the CCDF Act. In the FY 2002-2003 Plan Period, nine States (AR, DC, ID, IA, KY, LA, NM, OK, SD) reported directly administering and implementing all services and activities.

While Lead Agencies assume primary responsibility for administering funds for child care and related services, all States reported contracting with at least one other entity to administer funds aimed to improve the quality and availability of child care. The other entities identified by the Lead Agencies as participating in the administration and implementation of CCDF-funded programs include: child care resource and referral agencies (CCR&Rs); State TANF agencies; State Departments of Education and other State agencies; child care providers and family child care networks; universities and colleges; Tribal agencies and organizations; and others. A list of examples of agencies that assist States in administering CCDF funds is included in Table 1.5.

TABLE 1.5 OTHER AGENCIES that ADMINISTER and IMPLEMENT CCDF PROGRAMS and ACTIVITIES	
State/Territory	Agency
Alabama	Regional Child Care Management Agencies (CMAs) Quality Enhancement Agencies (QEAs)
Alaska	Local government entities or nonprofit organizations
Arizona	MAXIMUS, Inc. (in a specified portion of Maricopa County) Governor’s Office for Children, Youth and Families
California	Other private and State agencies
Colorado	County Departments of Human Services Colorado Child Care Assistance Program
Connecticut	Other agencies (government, private, and nonprofit, community-based organizations)
Delaware	Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families Interagency Resource Management Committee (IRMC) Other agencies
District of Columbia	DC Department of Parks and Recreation DC Public Schools

**TABLE 1.5
OTHER AGENCIES that ADMINISTER and IMPLEMENT
CCDF PROGRAMS and ACTIVITIES**

State/Territory	Agency
Florida	Local school readiness coalitions Florida Children’s Forum Child Care Resource and Referral Network Quality Initiative Redlands Christian Migrant Association Agency for Workforce Innovation
Georgia	County Departments of Family and Children Services Local county departments Division of Family and Children Services Regional Accounting Offices Private for-profit contractors Georgia Child Care Council
Hawaii	Child care subsidy contractors Department of Human Services (DHS) Training Office DHS Benefit, Employment and Support Services Branch
Idaho	External Resource Management Team Other agencies
Illinois	Child care resource and referral agencies (CCR&Rs) Private and public entities Professional organizations Colleges and universities Child care agencies
Indiana	Local Office of Family and Children
Kansas	Department of Health and Environment Kansas Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies Kansas Early Head Start Other State agencies
Louisiana	Child care resource and referral agencies Program Services Section Contract Accountability Review Team (CART)
Maine	Office of Child Care Head Start programs Community-based, private, and nonprofit organizations
Maryland	Department of Business and Economic Development (DBED)
Massachusetts	Child care providers Child care resource and referral agencies Department of Transitional Assistance Department of Social Services Other agencies

TABLE 1.5
OTHER AGENCIES that ADMINISTER and IMPLEMENT
CCDF PROGRAMS and ACTIVITIES

State/Territory	Agency
Michigan	Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association Community Coordinated Child Care Councils Department of Community Health Department of Consumer and Industry Services Michigan State University Extension
Minnesota	County social services agencies Other agencies
Mississippi	Head Start programs Mississippi Planning and Development Districts Municipalities and local businesses Public and nonprofit agencies Institutions of higher learning
Missouri	Department of Health and Senior Services Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Montana	Private nonprofit and private for-profit agencies Institutions of higher learning Montana Early Childhood Advisory Council
Nebraska	Other agencies
Nevada	Nonprofit agencies Other State agencies State Child Care Coordinator's Office Quality Control Section of the Welfare Division
New Hampshire	Other agencies
New Jersey	Division of Youth and Family Services Department of Human Services, Office of Licensing Child care resource and referral agencies Nonprofit community-based agencies Unified Child Care Agencies
New York	Local departments of social services State University of New York City University of New York New York State Department of Health Consortium for Worker Education (Liberty Zone) Nonprofit community-based agencies Cornell University American Red Cross New York State Child Care Coordinating Council
North Carolina	Public agencies Universities

TABLE 1.5
OTHER AGENCIES that ADMINISTER and IMPLEMENT
CCDF PROGRAMS and ACTIVITIES

State/Territory	Agency
North Dakota	Regional representative for Early Childhood Services (State Licensing Staff) Child care resource and referral
Ohio	County Department of Job and Family Services Department of Education
Oregon	Department of Human Services Head Start programs Center for Career Development in Childhood Care and Education State Commission on Children and Families Department of Education Oregon Child Care Resource & Referral Network Oregon Commission on Children and Families
Pennsylvania	Local Child Care Information Services Agencies Keystone University Research Corporation Child Care Resource Developers
Puerto Rico	Other agencies
Rhode Island	Other agencies
South Carolina	State Department of Education South Carolina Afterschool Alliance Head Start and Early Head Start programs South Carolina First Steps to School Readiness South Carolina Center for Child Care Career Development Child care resource and referral agencies Department of Disabilities and Special Needs Department of Health and Environmental Control University of South Carolina Clemson University
Tennessee	Universities Community agencies
Texas	Local Workforce Development Boards Department of Protective and Regulatory Services Other agencies
Utah	Other State and nonprofit agencies
Vermont	Community-based, private, nonprofit organizations
Virgin Islands	Other agencies
Virginia	Other State agencies Other non-State agencies
Washington	Other agencies

TABLE 1.5
OTHER AGENCIES that ADMINISTER and IMPLEMENT
CCDF PROGRAMS and ACTIVITIES

State/Territory	Agency
West Virginia	Other private agencies
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Works (W-2) agencies Counties and Tribal social or human service departments Wisconsin Child Care Improvement Project Child care resource and referral agencies Contracts Child Information Center Technical schools, colleges, and universities Wisconsin Early Childhood Association University of Wisconsin-Extension Local job centers The Registry Department of Public Instruction Early Childhood Excellence Centers Community Child Care Initiative grantees
Wyoming	Other agencies

Source: Information compiled from State CCDF Plans, FY 2004-2005.

Section 1.6 – Specific Eligibility, Referral, and Payment Functions

For child care services funded under §98.50 (i.e., certificates, vouchers, grants/contracts for slots based on individual eligibility), does the Lead Agency itself: (§98.11)

Individual Eligibility Determination of Non-TANF Families

Does the Lead Agency itself: (§98.11) determine individual eligibility of non-TANF families? If NO, identify the name and type of agency that determines eligibility of non-TANF families for child Care:

- Seventeen Lead Agencies (DE, GA, ID, KS, LA, MD, MI, MO, NE, NH, NM, RI, TN, UT, VA, WA, WY) indicated that they determine eligibility of non-TANF families.
- Thirty-one Lead Agencies (AL, AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, FL, HI, IL, IN, ME, MA, MN, MS, MT, NV, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OR, PA, PR, SC, TN, TX, VT, WV, WI) indicated that they do not determine eligibility of non-TANF families.

Individual Eligibility Determination of TANF Families

Does the Lead Agency itself: (§98.11) determine individual eligibility of TANF Families? If No, identify the name and type of agency that determines eligibility of TANF families for child care:

- Twenty-four Lead Agencies (AK, DE, DC, GA, HI, ID, IN, KS, LA, ME, MD, MI, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, PA, RI, TN⁵, UT, VA, WA, WY) reported that they determine eligibility for TANF families.
- Twenty-three Lead Agencies (AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, IL, MA, MN, MS, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OR, PR, SC, TX, VT, WV, WI) reported that they do not determine eligibility for TANF families.

Child Care Referral Services for Parents

Does the Lead Agency itself: (§98.11) assist parents in locating child care? If No, identify the name and type of agency that assists parents:

- Fourteen Lead Agencies (DE, DC, GA, HI, KS, MA, MS, NE, NM, PA, PR, SC, TN, VA) indicated that they directly assist parents with locating child care.
- Thirty-four Lead Agencies (AL, AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, ID, IL, IN, LA, ME, MD, MI, MN, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OR, RI, TN, TX, UT, VT, WA, WV, WI, WY) indicated that they do not assist parents with locating child care.

Provider Payment

Does the Lead Agency itself: (§98.11) make payments to providers? If No, identify the name and type of agency that makes payments:

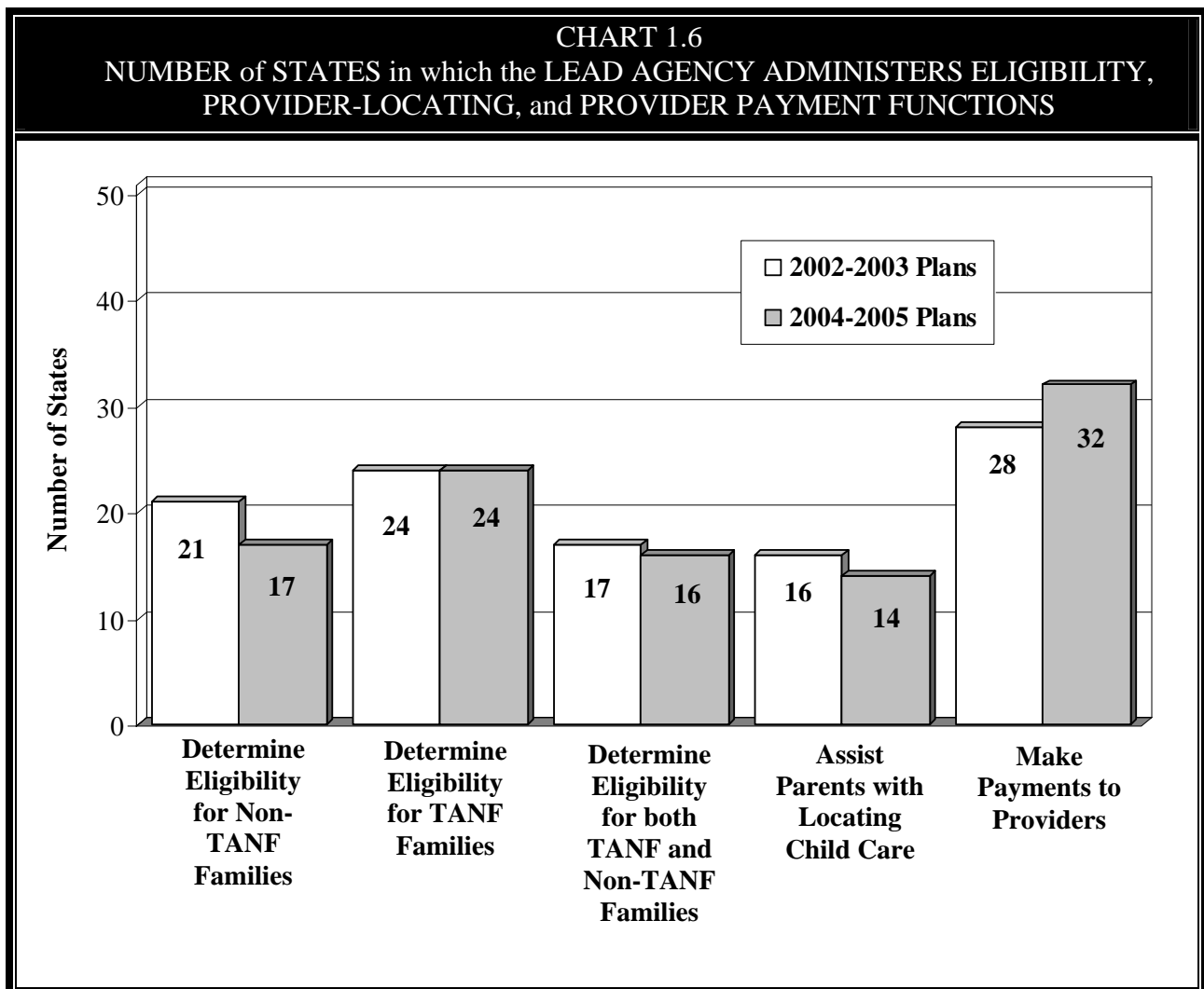
- Thirty-two Lead Agencies (AK, AZ, CA, CT⁶, DE, DC, HI, ID, IL, KS, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NM, ND, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, WA, WY) reported that they make payments to child care providers. In the FY 2002-2003 CCDF Plans, 24 States reported making payments to providers.
- Twenty Lead Agencies (AL, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, IN, MN, MS, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, PR, TX, UT, WV, WI) reported that the provider payment function is performed by another agency.

For most of these key functions, there was a slight decrease in the number of States carrying out the function since 2001. However, provider payment was a task that more States reported executing themselves in 2003 than in the previous Plan Period.

⁵ The Tennessee Lead Agency itself assists parents on the certificate program who reside in four urban counties, Davidson, Knox, Chattanooga and Shelby, if they need assistance in locating child care; in the other 91 counties, it uses contract agencies that operate under the Lead Agency's parent consumer education policies and procedures to assist parents in locating child care.

⁶ The Connecticut Lead Agency provides payments to child care centers and school-age programs funded through its contracted child care component; it contracts with ACS, Inc., a private organization, to provide payments to providers enrolled in the State's Care 4 Kids certificate/voucher program.

As shown in Chart 1.6, in the FY 2004-2005 CCDF Plans, fewer States reported that eligibility determination and provider payment are functions they perform directly than did so in the FY 2002-2003 CCDF Plans.



Source: Information compiled from State CCDF Plans, FY 2002-2003 and FY 2004-2005.

Section 1.7 – Non-Governmental Entities

Is any entity named in response to section 1.6 a non-governmental entity? (See section 1.6 of the guidance). (658D(b), §§98.10(a), 98.11(a))

Most States reported that they delegate one or more of the CCDF-funded tasks outlined in Section 1.6 to a non-governmental agency, such as a contracted voucher management agency or a child care resource and referral agency (CCR&R). Four States (AL, DE, NE, NM) indicated that none of the agencies that determine eligibility, assist parents with locating child care, or make payments to providers under §98.50 are non-governmental agencies.

Section 1.8 – Use of Privately Donated Funds

Will the Lead Agency use private donated funds to meet a part of the matching requirement of the CCDF pursuant to §98.53(e)(2) and (f)?

- Thirteen States (CO, FL, MA, MS, MT, NV, NY, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, VA) indicate that they use private, donated funds to meet part of their matching requirement pursuant to §98.53 of the CCDF Final Rule. In FY 2002-2003 Plans, five States (MA, NV, NY, SD, TX) reported so using private, donated funds.
 - ◆ Two States (MA and UT) designate a State children’s trust fund to receive private donations.
 - ◆ The Lead Agency in six States (MT, NY, OR, SD, TX, VA) is responsible for receiving such funds.
- In one State (FL), there is no single lead entity responsible for receiving private donated funds. Rather, as approved by the Administration of Children and Families in March of 2002, local school readiness coalitions receive private donated funds. Local school readiness coalitions are considered quasi-governmental agencies, and most are incorporated as private, nonprofit organizations.

States Leverage Private Funding

States have reacted to the downturn in public finances by accelerating the search for partners in the private sector with whom to leverage resources for children served through the CCDF. The number of States counting private funds against the CCDF matching requirement nearly tripled from the previous Plan Period.

Section 1.9 – Use of State Prekindergarten Expenditures

During this plan period, will State expenditures for Pre-K programs be used to meet any of the CCDF maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement?

The State assures that its level of effort in full day/full year child care services has not been reduced, pursuant to §98.53(h)(1).

Estimated % of the MOE requirement that will be met with Pre-K expenditures. (It may not exceed 20%.)

If the State uses Pre-K expenditures to meet more than 10% of the MOE requirement, the following describes how the State will coordinate its Pre-K and child care services to expand the availability of child care (§98.53(h)(4)):

During this plan period, will State expenditures for Pre-K programs be used to meet any of the CCDF Matching Fund requirement? (§98.53(h))

Estimated % of the Matching Fund requirement will be met with Pre-K expenditures. (It may not exceed 20%.)

If the State uses Pre-K expenditures to meet more than 10% of the Matching Fund requirement, the following describes how the State will coordinate its Pre-K and child care services to expand the availability of child care (§98.53(h)(4)):

The number of States counting pre-K dollars to meet the requirements in the CCDF law regarding State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) and Match Funding increased slightly since CCDF Plans were last submitted in 2001. However, these States are meeting a larger portion of the Match and MOE requirements with State pre-K expenditures. Especially in States relying on pre-K spending to meet CCDF financial requirements, Lead Agencies are working collaboratively with State Education Agencies and local school districts to increase the availability of child care.

Prekindergarten Spending and State Maintenance of Effort

- In 15 States (AL, AR, GA, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI), expenditures on prekindergarten programs were used to meet the CCDF State MOE requirement. In FY 2002-2003, 11 States (AL, AR, GA, NJ, OK, OR, SC, TX, VA, WA, WI) reported so using pre-K expenditures.
- Twelve States (AR, MD, MI, NJ, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI) reported using prekindergarten expenditures to meet more than 10 percent of the MOE requirement.
- Eleven States (AR, MD, MI, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI) reported doing so at the maximum 20 percent level permitted. On average, States using prekindergarten expenditures to meet MOE requirements met 18 percent of their MOE requirement with State prekindergarten expenditures. In the FY 2002-2003 CCDF Plans, only two States (TX and WI) reported that more than 10 percent of the MOE requirement was met with pre-K spending.

More States Count Pre-K Funds

To meet CCDF match and MOE requirements, more States are counting State pre-K funds—and doing so to a greater degree. For example, the number of States using pre-K expenditures to meet more than 10 percent of the MOE requirement jumped from two in 2001 to 12 in 2003.

Prekindergarten Spending and State Match

- Seventeen States (AL, AZ, AR, CO, MD, MA, MI, NV, NJ, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI) used prekindergarten expenditures to meet the CCDF Matching Fund requirement.
- Sixteen States (AZ, AR, CO, MD, MA, MI, NV, NJ, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI) met more than 10 percent of CCDF Match with State prekindergarten expenditures. Fourteen States (AZ, AR, CO, MD, MA, MI, NV, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA) did so at the maximum level permitted, 20 percent of Match.⁷ On average, the 17 States using

⁷ Prekindergarten expenditures in Alabama were used to meet 10 percent of CCDF Match; in New Jersey and Wisconsin the figure was 15 percent and 13 percent respectively.

prekindergarten expenditures for CCDF Match met 19 percent of their Matching Fund requirement with State prekindergarten expenditures.

Coordinating Pre-K and Child Care Services to Expand the Availability of Child Care

The **Alabama** Department of Children’s Affairs pre-K initiative operates 70 sites in 64 counties. The initiative uses a variety of strategies aimed at serving families and children, including collaborating with other entities to provide services in schools, homes, parenting centers, and child care centers, thus more effectively meeting the needs of working families within these communities. The Alabama Department of Education operates 4-year-old preschool programs for special needs children in all 128 school districts. These services are housed in public school facilities, which increases the availability for working parents, thus more effectively meeting the needs of working families within these communities.

Arkansas’ quality pre-K program, Arkansas Better Chance, is licensed and contractually managed by the Lead Agency for the block grant. These pre-K contracts are with several differing entities, including: local school districts, Regional Educational Service Cooperatives, Head Start grantees, community-based nonprofit organizations, universities, housing authorities, community development corporations, hospitals, and the Economic Opportunity Corporation. These providers utilize the same income eligibility guidelines for their working families as the State’s certificate program. Many of those providers participate in the certificate program as well.

State-funded pre-K programs receive information about the child care voucher program to assist parents in provision of wrap-around services that extend hours of care to children of working families. ABC programs are encouraged to offer after-school care and care during the summer to meet the needs of working families.

Action was taken by the 2003 Arkansas General Assembly to extend a 3 percent excise tax on packaged beer to provide financial support to the ABC program and to low-income working families through the child care voucher program. Eighty percent of the excise tax is given to pre-K services, and the remaining 20 percent is used for the child care voucher program that assists low-income, working families. In order to reduce the waiting time for voucher services, the division added eight people to the child care eligibility staff. This reduction in waiting time has ensured that working parents are receiving services more quickly.

The State-funded **Colorado** Preschool Program requires that local programs and parents create an agreement on how family needs will be met. Recent legislation allows two slots to be used per child if needed to provide full-day care.

In **Georgia**, the Office of School Readiness (OSR) partnership with the Department of Human Resources ensures that pre-K programs Statewide meet the needs of working parents. Eligible families receive extended day child care that supports the parents so that they can work and/or participate in training or education programs. OSR provides lottery funds to DHR to ensure extended care services (before-and after-school care) to Category One

eligible children. Category One eligibility is defined in the pre-K guidelines as the child's participation in one of the following programs: Food Stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, TANF, or PeachCare for Kids. OSR sees this effort as a workforce development issue. Extended day care gives parents additional child care support so that they can work and/or participate in training programs. Extended day care provides an opportunity for children to obtain a quality preschool experience that would otherwise not be available to them.

Many local education agencies that receive State pre-K funding in **Maryland** are already providing wrap-around care to meet the needs of low-income working families. To receive public pre-K funds, a school must survey potential families and determine if wrap-around care is needed to meet the needs of low-income working families. The Maryland State Department of Education completes an annual survey of all schools to determine how many already provide these services for pre-K and kindergarten children and how many provide before- and/or after-school services for school-age children. The survey results were used to determine how local communities could be assisted to expand existing services. Additionally, the Child Care Administration selected programs through a competitive bid process to expand part-day, part-year programs that increase the availability of full-time child care services to meet the needs of low-income working families. The child care needs of low-income working families are a priority for the Child Care Administration and its pre-K programs. Additionally, Judith P. Hoyer Centers have been established to serve low-income, at-risk pre-K children and families. These centers are located in Title I school districts and provide coordination of needed services for low-income children and families.

The **Michigan** Department of Education requires that applicants for both the competitive funding stream and the State school aid funding stream for its prekindergarten program, the Michigan School Readiness Program (MSRP), conduct a needs assessment to make sure that the prekindergarten program aligns with the child care options in the local area. Priority is given in each funding stream to those applicants who propose wrap-around child care either within the program or by coordinating with local child care providers. Each year, data are collected on each child who attends MSRP and on his/her eligibility for child care reimbursement if s/he were not enrolled in MSRP. The match level is calculated based on the savings to the child care fund by enrolling eligible children in MSRP in lieu of child care programs that would receive reimbursement for those children. In addition, the Department of Education provides assurance that at least 50 percent of the children receiving services meet the income guidelines described by the Michigan Family Independence Agency.

Welfare reform's requirement for full-time work or participation in work readiness programs makes full-time, year-round early childhood education programs essential. Through the **New Jersey** Supreme Court order in *Abbott v. Burke*, the 30 Abbott School Districts have amended their Early Childhood Program Operational Plans to provide full-day, full-year early childhood education programs. The State may claim any eligible balance of the State prekindergarten expenditures not utilized for other Federal MOE or matching purposes. Local boards of education must cooperate with and utilize a Department of Human Services licensed child care provider whenever practicable to implement required early childhood educational programs and not duplicate programs or services otherwise available in the

community. In voucher child care programs, the Unified Child Care Agencies (UCCAs) will coordinate parents' and children's needs to ensure that TANF and CCDF eligible families receive the hours of care needed. UCCAs are funded to provide technical assistance to child care centers contracting with Abbott School Districts, as well as to modify voucher payments for children receiving subsidies for wrap-around child care and who attend Abbott pre-K programs.

Pre-K and child care coordination occurs at both the State and local levels in **Texas**. At the State level, the Texas Education Agency and Texas Workforce Commission have designated staff to coordinate the certification and reporting of pre-K expenditures. Both agencies also are the primary participants in a collaboration work group with the Head Start State Collaboration Office and several nonprofit organizations to increase the availability of full-day, full-year child care services that meet the needs of working families. Coordination at the State level focuses on addressing regulatory and administrative barriers to collaboration and removing those barriers to facilitate better collaboration resulting in full-day, full-year child care services.

Localities that participate in the **Virginia** Preschool Initiative must assure that the program will operate at least six hours per day and conform, at least, to the school calendar year. Programs are encouraged to operate on a full-day, full-year basis. Localities must provide transportation to and from the pre-K program and they also must assure that other services are identified to support families of participating children, such as child care wrap-around services. Through the expansion of before- and after-school programs under Virginia's Partnership for Achieving Successful Schools, preschool and school-age programs in participating school divisions will be eligible for expanded service hours to provide working parents with wrap-around child care services. The Department of Social Services, Department of Education, and Head Start have agreed to conduct an assessment of program availability, gaps in services, and deficiencies to better collaborate in the expansion of quality early care and education.