SUPPORTING SCHOOL-AGED YOUTH THROUGH SUBSIDIZED CARE

SUBSIDIZED AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS
WASHINGTON, DC
June 18, 2019
AGENDA

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS
2. OVERVIEW OF CCDBG
3. GUEST PRESENTATIONS
   - Jay Nichols, Child Care Aware of America
   - Erik Peterson, Afterschool Alliance
4. DISCUSSION AND Q/A
PRESENTERS

Elena Rocha
Senior Director, Youth Development Partnerships and Policy
YMCA of the USA

Jay Nichols
Director, Federal Policy and Governmental Affairs
Child Care Aware of America

Erik Peterson
Vice President of Policy
Afterschool Alliance
DEFINITIONS: CCDF, CCDBG AND TANF

Child Care Development Fund (CCDF)

- Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds - Mandatory
  - Guaranteed funds
  - Federal allotments based on:
    - Share of children under age of 13

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) - Discretionary

- Allocation formula based on:
  - Share of children under 5
  - Share of children receiving free or reduce price lunches
  - Per capita income

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

- Transfers
  - State can transfer up to 30% of TANF block grant to CCDF.
  - TANF transfers are subject to the same rules as discretionary funds.

- Direct
  - State can spend federal TANF funds on child care within the TANF program.
CCDBG BASICS

Block grant that gives states flexibility to set child care policies within federal parameters

- Created in 1990, Expanded in 1996 as part of Welfare Reform Act
- Last reauthorized in 2014
- Final rule released in 2016 to clarify regulatory changes

CCDBG now places an equal emphasis on two goals:

1. Family economic stability by making child care more affordable
2. Fostering healthy child development and school success by improving the quality of child care

Funding Allocation by Age Group

- Early Childhood: 45%
- School-Aged: 55%
2014 CHANGES TO CCDBG: NEW PROVISIONS

1. Health and Safety Standards
   • Comprehensive background checks
   • Monitoring and inspection requirements

2. Child Care Program Standards
   • Professional training requirements
   • Child-to-provider ratio standards
   • Early learning and developmental guidelines
   • Quality set-aside reporting requirements

3. Access Improvements
   • 12-month eligibility
   • Policies related to provider payment practices
# CCDBG Funding Over Time (in Billions)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>FY12</th>
<th>FY13</th>
<th>FY14</th>
<th>FY15</th>
<th>FY16</th>
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<td>$2,278</td>
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<td>$2,856</td>
<td>$5,226</td>
<td>$5,276</td>
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- Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018
- Reauthorization of CCDBG
- Final Regulations Released
HHS requires states to submit 3-year CCDF plans
• Plans describe the program to be administered by the state
• Serve as the primary mechanism HHS uses to determine state compliance with the law’s requirements

Please familiarize yourself with your state’s CCDF plan!
• Areas of the plan differentiate between school-age and preschool-age children.
• There may be proactive advocacy opportunities for the Y!
The Need

Fewer than 1 out of 6 children eligible for CCDF are being served.

**MEDIAN WAGES**

- **CHILD CARE**: $10.72 PER HOUR
- **PRESCHOOL**: $13.94 PER HOUR
- **KINDERGARTEN**: $31.29 PER HOUR

**Average Monthly Number of Children Served in CCDBG in the United States (in millions)**

- **1998**: 1.80 million
- **2000**: 1.80 million
- **2002**: 1.75 million
- **2004**: 1.75 million
- **2006**: 1.70 million
- **2008**: 1.70 million
- **2010**: 1.65 million
- **2012**: 1.60 million
- **2014**: 1.55 million
- **2016**: 1.50 million

Source: HHS administrative data.
How States are Using New Funds

- Compliance with 2014 law
  - Comprehensive background checks
- Funding new child care slots
  - FY 2018-151,000 new children (CLASP)
- Raising subsidy reimbursement rates
- Investment in the workforce
- Infant/toddler activities
- Investment in school-age children
How States Have Benefitted from CCDBG

DID YOU KNOW?

- How States Have Benefitted from CCDBG

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

We ask that Congress increase CCDBG funding by an additional $5 billion in FY2020, in order to help states meet the 2014 requirements and increase the number of children served by the grant.

2019 Agenda

THE HISTORY OF CCDBG

Established in 1991, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is the primary federal grant program that provides child care assistance for families in need. CCDBG is administered to states in block grants. States use the program to subsidise child care for working families with low incomes. Most of this assistance is administered through vouchers or certificates, which can be used by parents to select the high-quality provider or program that works best for their family.

Congress reauthorized CCDBG in 2014 with overwhelming bipartisan support. The CCDBG Act of 2014 improved child care health and safety standards, and provided funding to help make quality child care available to more families with low incomes. The 2014 law also mandated that states meet new requirements on comprehensive criminal background checks and disaster preparedness/response planning, among other critical improvements.

A JOB NOT FINISHED

Despite the reauthorization, Congress failed to provide sufficient funding to help states make quality child care available to working families. Currently, only 1 in 6 families who qualify for child care assistance receive it.

States continue to request and receive waivers from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to delay implementation of the new requirements, particularly background checks. Additionally, FY2015 saw the lowest number of children served by the grant in nearly 20 years.

The lack of adequate funding has hampered states’ ability to provide quality child care to working families. Currently, only 1 in 6 families who qualify for child care assistance receive it.

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WHY CCDBG MATTERS IN MONTANA

In FY2018, Montana received almost $15 million in discretionary funding, a historic high. These funds have allowed Montana to meet the increased inspection and criminal background check requirements for providers and increase provider payments rates to the 75th percentile of 2016 market rates as of September 2018. In addition, Montana expanded the age range to which the higher payment rates for infants and toddlers apply from birth to 24 months to birth through 35 months.

This is just the beginning, however, it is going to take consistent increases in funding to bring the quality and accessibility to families in order to ensure all children have a strong early childhood foundation. For FY2019-2020, Montana is proposing to use additional funding to promote family engagement, continued emergency preparedness plans, build its workforce, address the “child care desert” in our most rural areas and have a continued focus on the requirements of the 2014 reauthorization. With an increase of $6 billion in CCDBG funding, Montana would reach 1,489 more children. This additional funding will allow us to serve more families and providers in our great state and build a foundation for children to thrive now and in the future.

HOW CONGRESS CAN HELP IN 2019

CCDBG remains underfunded, despite the funding increase in FY 2016 of $2.4 billion. While this funding allowed states to begin the intense work of revising their child care systems to help thousands of children and families gain access to high-quality care, it did not fully meet the critical need for high-quality child care.

In fact, even with CCDBG’s historic increase, federal funding for child care is still $1 billion less than FY2001 levels, when adjusted for inflation.

Given the population growth since 2001, it is clear that states still do not have enough funding to meet the needs of families.

For this reason, we ask that Congress increase CCDBG funding by an additional $5 billion in FY2020. This will help states meet the 2014 requirements and increase the number of children served.

CCDBG in FY 2020

➢ $5 billion increase
➢ Request is aligned with ECE community
➢ “One-time funding” vs “new normal”
➢ CCAoA will continue to update/expand state-specific initiative
How Can the Y Engage CCR&Rs

➢ Child Care Resource and Referral Networks (CCR&Rs)
➢ They are the “eyes and ears” on the ground
➢ Serve as the connector to providers and families
➢ Gather and report data
Contact Information

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Subsidized Child Care and Afterschool Programs
Erik Peterson, Afterschool Alliance
Making CCDF Work for Afterschool & Summer Learning Programs

• Braiding, blending, and leveraging CCDF funding with 21stCCLC & more

• Takeaways from meeting w/ HHS Office of Child Care

• Resources to check out

• Advocacy opportunities around school age child care
**Braiding, blending, and leveraging CCDF**

**Why Blend and Braid?**
- Increased funding to expand services or improve quality
- Ensure sustainability
- Reach broader audience and new families

**Braid vs. Blend vs. Layer**

**Co-Pay (CCDF) versus Free Programs (21st CCLC)**

_Afterschool Alliance_
Braiding, blending, and leveraging CCDF

Federal Funding for School-Age Child Care/Afterschool/Summer Learning:

- CCDF
- 21st Century Community Learning Centers
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Child Nutrition Programs (CACFP meals and snack, Summer Meals)
- Corporation for National and Community Service: VISTA, AmeriCorps
Braiding, blending, and leveraging CCDF

EXAMPLES:
• Utah: Summer Youth Grant combines TANF and CCDF
• Vermont: Program Quality Assessment & Improvement, training, professional development
• Milwaukee, Wisconsin: One provider, multiple sites with different funding streams
• For Kids Only, Massachusetts: Supplementing 21st CCLC with CCDF
Takeaways from meeting w/ HHS Office of Child Care
Resources!

NCASE: National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment

Afterschool Alliance
- http://afterschoolalliance.org/Issue-School-Age-Child-Care.cfm
- http://afterschoolalliance.org/CCDBG-site-reviews.cfm
Advocacy Opportunities

Connect with Statewide Afterschool Networks

http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/policyStateMap.cfm
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THANK YOU

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