



FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT®
FOR HEALTHY LIVING
FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

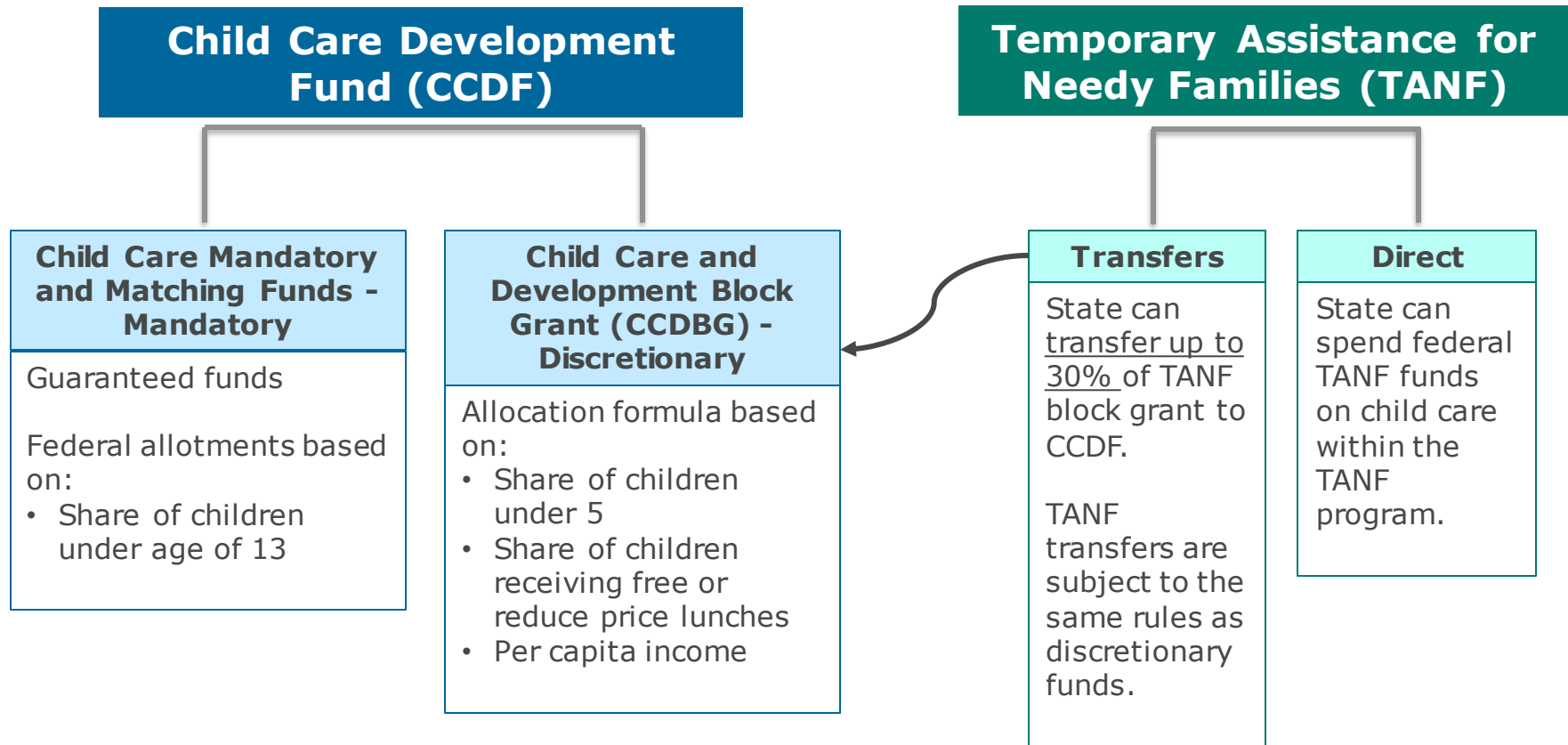


Erik Peterson

Vice President of Policy

Afterschool Alliance

DEFINITIONS: CCDF, CCDBG AND TANF



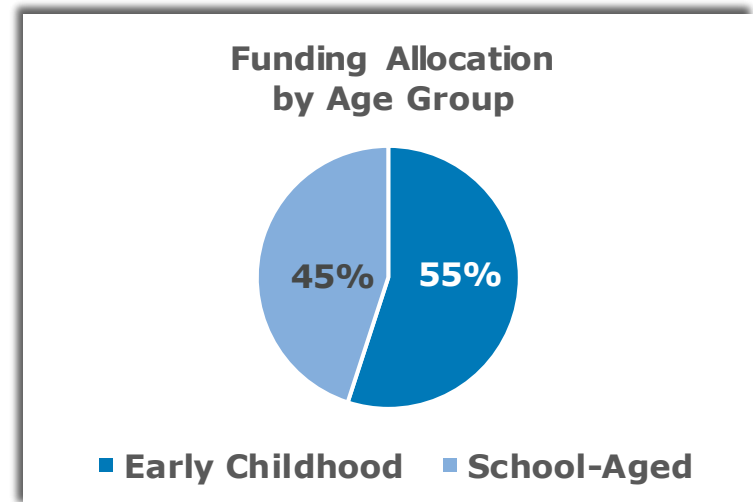
CCDBG BASICS

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



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)

Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018

FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
\$2,278	\$2,206	\$2,358	\$2,435	\$2,761	\$2,856	\$5,226	\$5,276	?

Reauthorization of CCDBG

Final Regulations Released

CCDF STATE PLANS: FY 2019-2021

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!**



Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Plan

for

State/Territory _____

FFY 2019–2021

This Plan describes the Child Care and Development Fund program to be administered by the State or Territory for the period from 10/1/2018 to 9/30/2021, as provided for in the applicable statutes and regulations. The Lead Agency has the flexibility to modify this program at any time, including amending the options selected or described.

For purposes of simplicity and clarity, the specific provisions of applicable laws printed herein are sometimes paraphrases of, or excerpts and incomplete quotations from, the full text. The Lead Agency acknowledges its responsibility to adhere to the applicable laws regardless of these modifications.



CCDBG Federal and State Landscape

**Jacob Stewart, Manager, Policy and
Governmental Affairs**

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



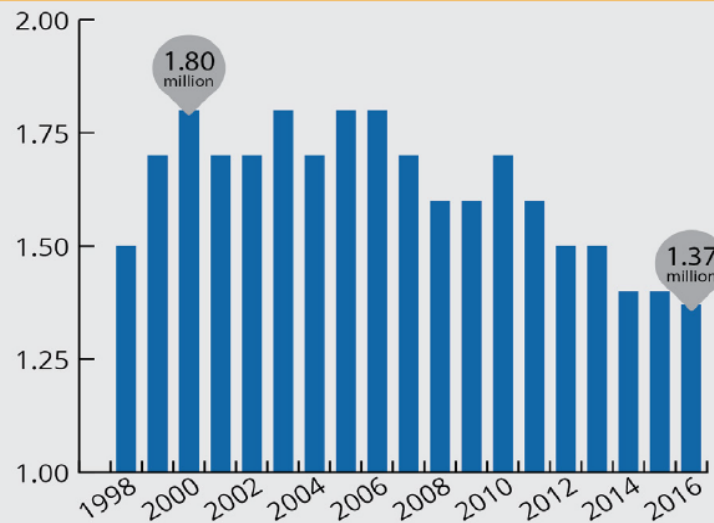
KINDERGARTEN



\$31.29 PER HOUR



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



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



CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

ONE PAGER

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 subsidize 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.

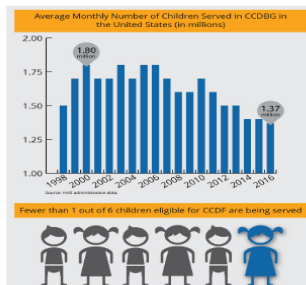
Congress reauthorized CCDBG in 2014 with overwhelming bipartisan support. The CCDBG Act of 2014 improved child care health and safety standards, and provided funding to help make quality child care available to more families with low incomes. The 2014 law also mandated that states meet new requirements 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 millions of families that need it. Today, states use resources from other federal funding streams, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), to ensure families don't lose critical access to child care.

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.

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, FY2016 saw the lowest number of children served by the grant in nearly 20 years.



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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 FY 2019-2020, Montana is proposing to use additional funding to promote family engagement, continued emergency preparedness plans, build its workforce, address the "child care deserts" in our most rural areas and have a continued focus on the requirements of the 2014 reauthorization. **With an increase of \$5 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 2019 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.

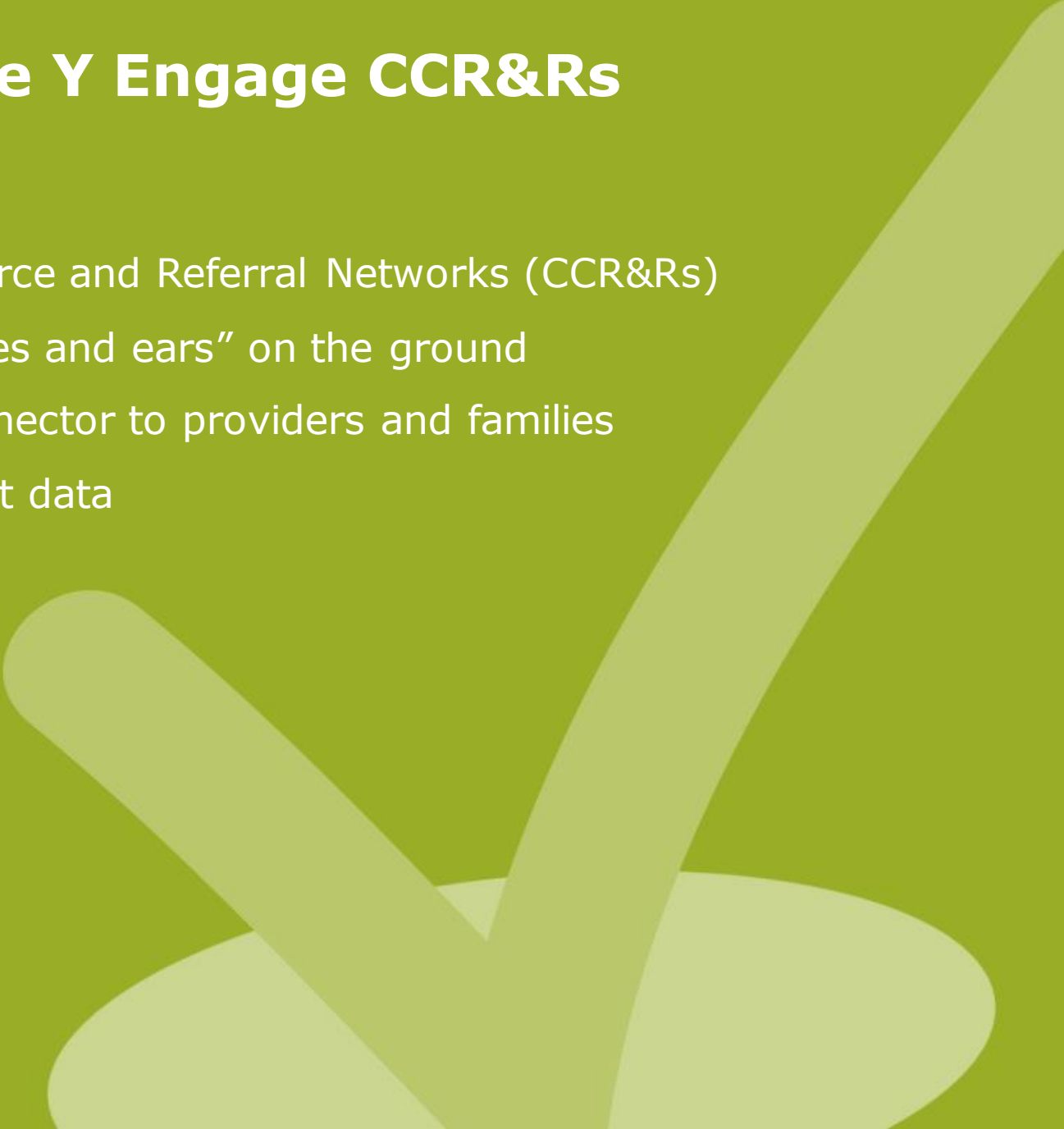
For this reason, we ask that Congress increase CCDBG funding by an additional \$5 billion in FY2020. This will help states meet the 2014 requirements and increase the number of children served.

<https://info.childcareaware.org/ccdbg-2019-state-snapshots>

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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Photo credit: 50 Afterschool
Networks

Subsidized Child Care and Afterschool Programs

Erik Peterson, Afterschool Alliance



Afterschool Alliance
AFTERSCHOOL FOR ALL

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)



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



Office of Child Care

An Office of the Administration for Children & Families



Afterschool Alliance

Resources!

NCASE: National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment

- <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/public/coordinating-ccdf-21stccle-services.pdf>
- https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/public/practice_brief_3_combining_resources_508c.pdf

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>



Afterschool Alliance



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DISCUSSION AND Q&A



THANK YOU

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