

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>FY 2013 BUDGET</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE.....	41
AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION	42
APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW	42
APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY TABLE	43
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	45
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ACTIVITY	45
SUMMARY OF CHANGES	46
JUSTIFICATION:	
GENERAL STATEMENT	47
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	48
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS	50
BUDGET REQUEST.....	52
OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES TABLE	55
RESOURCE AND PROGRAM DATA	57
STATE TABLES	63

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FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES Child Care and Development Fund

Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant¹ Discretionary

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, [\$2,282,627,000]\$2,303,313,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, That [19,433,000]\$19,609,000 shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary for a competitive grant for the operation of a national toll free hotline and Web site to develop and disseminate child care consumer education information for parents and help parents access child care in their local community: *Provided further*, That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G, [\$291,248,000]\$293,887,000 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G, of which [\$106,813,000]\$107,781,000 shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: *Provided further*, That [\$9,890,000]\$9,871,000 shall be for use by the Secretary for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities.

In addition, \$300,000,000 for grants to States to improve the quality of child care and for the Federal costs of carrying out evaluations. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012)

¹ The Administration's reauthorization proposal would incorporate the quality requirements listed here into the quality requirements of the CCDBG Act.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate ¹	FY 2013 Amount Authorized ²	FY 2013 Budget Request
Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990. (The authorization for this program expired on September 30, 2002.)	\$2,278,312,835	\$2,278,312,835	\$2,303,313,000	\$2,303,313,000
Section 418 of the Social Security Act	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,417,000,000	3,417,000,000
Appropriations			300,000,000	300,000,000
Total request level	5,195,312,835	5,195,312,835	6,020,313,000	6,020,313,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	5,195,312,835	5,195,312,835	6,020,313,000	6,020,313,000

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2012
Child Care and Development Block Grant	FY 2002	\$1,000,000,000	\$2,099,979,000	\$2,278,312,835

¹ For all tables in this chapter, the FY 2012 level reflects the enacted amount for the discretionary appropriation and the current law level for the mandatory appropriation.

² FY 2013 Amount Authorized reflects the Administration's proposal for reauthorization of the CCDBG Act and the Child Care Entitlement in Section 418 of the Social Security Act.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004				
Appropriation	\$2,099,729,000	\$2,099,729,000	\$2,099,729,000	\$2,099,729,000
Pre-appropriation				2,717,000,000
Rescission				-12,419,000
Total				4,804,310,000
2005				
Appropriation	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000
Pre-appropriation				2,717,000,000
Rescission				-16,808,000
Total				4,799,921,000
2006				
Appropriation	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000
Pre-appropriation				2,917,000,000
Rescission				-20,829,000
Section 202 Transfer				-1,417,000
Total				4,977,664,000
2007				
Appropriation	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000
Pre-appropriation				2,917,000,000
Total				4,979,081,000
2008				
Appropriation	2,062,081,000	2,137,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,098,746,000
Pre-appropriation				2,917,000,000
Rescission				-36,665,000
Total				4,979,081,000
2009				
Appropriation	2,062,081,000	2,112,081,000	2,137,081,000	2,127,081,000
Pre-appropriation				2,917,000,000
Recovery Act				2,000,000,000
Total				7,044,081,000
2010				
Appropriation	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000
1% Transfer to HRSA				-324,000
Pre-appropriation				2,917,000,000
Total				5,043,757,000
2011				
Appropriation	2,927,081,000			2,227,081,000
Pre-appropriation	3,717,000,000			2,917,000,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
Rescission				-4,454,000
Total	6,644,081,000			5,139,627,000
2012				
Appropriation	2,926,757,000			2,282,627,000
Pre-appropriation	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,314,000
Total	6,343,757,000			5,195,313,000
2013				
Appropriation	2,603,313,000			
Pre-appropriation	3,417,000,000			
Total	6,020,313,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$2,227,081,000	\$2,282,627,000	\$2,603,313,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,417,000,000
Rescission	-4,454,000	-4,314,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$5,139,627,000	\$5,195,313,000	\$6,020,313,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-8,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$5,139,619,000	\$5,195,313,000	\$6,020,313,000

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Discretionary:</u>			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,212,737,000	2,268,442,000	2,593,442,000
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,890,000	9,871,000	9,871,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Discretionary	\$2,222,627,000	\$2,278,313,000	\$2,603,313,000
<u>Mandatory:</u>			
Mandatory State Grants	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching Child Care Grants	1,673,843,000	1,673,843,000	2,154,050,000
Training and Technical Assistance	7,292,000	7,292,000	17,085,000
Mandatory Tribal Funds	58,340,000	58,340,000	68,340,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Mandatory	\$2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000	\$3,417,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$5,139,627,000	\$5,195,313,000	\$6,020,313,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$5,195,313,000
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$6,020,313,000
Net change	+\$825,000,000

	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Matching Child Care Grants: Increase matching grants with a strong focus on improving the quality of services provided to children (mandatory appropriation).	\$1,673,843,000	+\$480,207,000
2) Child Care and Development Block Grant: Increase funding for CCDBG with a strong focus on improving the quality of services provided to children (discretionary appropriation).	\$2,268,442,000	+\$325,000,000
3) Mandatory Tribal Funds: Increase funds for Tribal CCDF programs, which corresponds to overall increase in Child Care Entitlement (mandatory appropriation).	\$58,340,000	+\$10,000,000
4) Training and Technical Assistance: Additional funding for training and technical assistance targeted to program integrity (mandatory appropriation).	\$7,292,000	+\$9,793,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$825,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$825,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
Net Change		+\$825,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Estimate
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$2,222,627,000	\$2,278,313,000	\$2,603,313,000	+\$380,686,000
Child Care Entitlement to States	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,417,000,000	+500,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$5,139,627,000	\$5,195,313,000	\$6,020,313,000	+\$880,686,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act and Section 418 of the Social Security Act

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

General Statement

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) includes the Child Care Entitlement to States program and the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant. The entitlement portion consists of “Mandatory funds” – funds that states receive that are not subject to a matching or maintenance of effort requirement – and “Matching funds,” which require a match and maintenance of effort. Both sets of funds are made available under section 418 of the Social Security Act. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) reauthorized the Child Care Entitlement to States program through 2010. The Child Care Entitlement was extended in the four Continuing Appropriations Resolutions of 2012. On December 23, 2011, President Obama signed the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011, which included an extension of the Child Care Entitlement to States program through February 29, 2012. The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) was created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 as a discretionary funded program, which does not have matching or maintenance of effort requirements. The CCDBG Act is long overdue for reauthorization, having last been reauthorized in 1996.

CCDF discretionary and mandatory funding is used by states to provide financial support to low-income families that are working or attending a job training or educational program to help them pay for child care and to improve the quality of child care, including staff training and monitoring of child care providers. High quality child care promotes the health and well-being of children and promotes school success for both children under the age of five and for school-age children in after-school and summer care. CCDF provides states with significant flexibility to design and implement their child care programs.

In 2010 – the most recent year for which preliminary data are available – approximately 1.7 million children received child care assistance in an average month through child care subsidies funded through the CCDF program. With additional funding for child care subsidies from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) programs, the total estimated average monthly number of children served in 2010 was 2.6 million. Millions of additional children who do not

receive subsidies benefit from the nearly \$1 billion in CCDF funds that are invested annually in efforts to improve the quality of child care.

Through FY 2011, states were able to use an additional \$2 billion made available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) to meet the needs of low-income families during the recession when many families experienced financial hardship and needed assistance to pay for child care so that they could maintain their employment, go back to school, or look for work. Preliminary FY 2010 data show that at the height of Recovery Act spending, CCDF funds helped support services for approximately 1.7 million children and to support quality improvement investments totaling approximately \$1.2 billion, about 12 percent of total CCDF spending in FY 2010. Since these funds expired in FY 2011, states have been forced to scale back services and reduce investments in child care quality improvement activities.

This President's FY 2013 budget request would help states avert more cutbacks and maintain services to families, as well as continue investments in quality such as scholarships for teachers and grants to providers that were made possible with the Recovery Act funding. The FY 2013 child care funding request would extend child care assistance in FY 2013 to an estimated 70,000 more children than could be served in the absence of these additional funds.

Program Description – CCDF is a dual purpose program with a two-generational impact. CCDF provides access to child care for low-income parents in order for them to work and gain economic independence, and it supports the long-term development of our nation's most disadvantaged and vulnerable children by making investments to improve the quality of child care. Federal funds enable states, tribes, and territories to provide child care subsidies through grants, contracts, and vouchers to low-income families. In addition, CCDF funds are used to improve the quality and availability of child care for subsidized and unsubsidized children alike, through implementation of tiered Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS), improved training and professional development opportunities for early childhood educators, and expansion of infrastructure in communities to support curriculum development and linkages to health and other supportive services in early care and after-school programs. Quality child care and afterschool programs support children's learning and development to help them succeed in school and in life. Findings from a longitudinal study by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) released in 2010 found that the impact of quality care extends into adolescence [NICHD *Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development*, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2010)].

Discretionary Child Care – The amount an individual state (including D.C. and Puerto Rico) receives in a fiscal year is determined according to a formula that consists of three factors – the population of children under age 5, the number of children who receive free or reduced price school lunches under the National School Lunch Act, and per capita income. The amount a tribal grantee receives is based on the number of Indian children under age 13 in addition to a base amount set by the Secretary. Territorial grantees receive funds based on the number of children under age 5 living in territories, and per capita income in the territories.

Mandatory Child Care – Mandatory funds are allocated to state grantees based on historic levels of Title IV-A child care expenditures. Mandatory tribal funds are allocated based on tribal child counts.

Matching Child Care – Matching funds are those remaining after Mandatory funds and the two percent of the appropriation set-aside for tribes and tribal organizations are allocated. Matching funds are available to states if three conditions are met by the end of the fiscal year in which Matching funds are awarded: (1) all Mandatory funds are obligated; (2) the state's maintenance-of-effort funds are expended; and (3) the state provides its share of Matching funds at the Federal Medical Assistance rate (FMAP).

Unobligated funds not spent by states will be available for re-appropriation in the next fiscal year. A state's allocation of the Matching Fund is based on the number of children under age 13 in the state compared with the national total of children under age 13.

Training and Technical Assistance – In accordance with program regulations, the Secretary may withhold no more than one quarter of one percent of the CCDF funding made available for a fiscal year for the provision of training and technical assistance to the states, territories, and tribes.

Tribal and Territorial Grantees – Two percent of the CCDF funds are reserved for Indian tribes, and one half of one percent of the CCDBG appropriation is reserved for the territories.

Administrative Expenditures – State and territorial grantees may spend no more than five percent of their CCDF funds on administrative activities. The definition of administrative activities does not include the following activities: client eligibility determination; preparation and participation in judicial hearings; child care placement; recruitment, licensing, and supervision of child care placements; rate setting; resource and referral services; training of child care staff; and establishment and maintenance of child care information systems.

Quality Expenditure Requirement – A portion of CCDF funds are designated for activities to promote quality. Under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, states are required to spend a minimum of four percent of CCDF funds on activities that are designed to provide comprehensive consumer education to parents and the public, activities that increase parental choice, and activities designed to improve the quality and availability of child care (such as resource and referral services, training and education for providers, child care licensing, and ongoing technical assistance for providers). Since 2000, states have been required by CCDBG appropriations language to spend additional funds on the following three targeted quality activities, including:

- Child Care Resource and Referral and School-Aged Child Care Activities – States, tribes, and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds (\$19 million in FY 2012) on resource and referral services and on school-aged child care activities. These funds may support development of school-age care credentials for child care providers, grants to expand or improve school-age care, and consumer information and referral services to help parents find child care.
- Quality Expansion Activities – States and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds (\$184 million in FY 2012) on quality expansion activities. These funds may support any activities authorized under section 658G of the CCDBG Act and may include improvement of professional development opportunities, support to include children with special needs in child care, and monitoring and site visits of child care programs.
- Infant and Toddler Care States and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds (\$107 million in FY 2012) on activities to improve the quality of child care provided to infants and toddlers. States may use this funding to provide specialized training, technical assistance, and/or expand the supply of child care programs serving infants and toddlers.

The CCDBG research and evaluation funds support activities that inform policy development, consumer education, and innovative ways to improve child care services and systems. Recently, funds have been used for a number of efforts, including:

- Implementation of the National Survey of Early Care and Education, the first conducted since 1990, to provide national estimates of utilization of child care and early education, parental preferences and choices of care, characteristics of programs providing care and early education services to children

and of the teaching and care-giving staff interacting with children, and availability and use of public funds;

- Assessment of evidence on the effectiveness of QRIS in improving quality of care and informing parental choice;
- Development of a CCDF policies database to be used by analysts in conjunction with other state- or national-level data to better understand the relationships between CCDF policies and use and stability of child care and parent employment outcomes;
- Experimental evaluations of the effects of alternative child care subsidy strategies, such as alternative eligibility and re-determination policies and alternative co-payment structures, on stability of care arrangements, choices of care, and parental satisfaction with care; and,
- Research partnerships between CCDF Lead Agencies and researchers to answer policy-relevant child care subsidy questions such as how parents value and weight different features of quality care when making choices for their children and factors that promote stability of care and family and child outcomes; and
- Assessment of the relationships between different characteristics of quality care, dosages of quality care, and thresholds or levels of quality in programs and young children's developmental outcomes in multiple domains; and, design of a rigorous study to test those relationships.

Program Accomplishments – The performance measures for CCDF reflect the current HHS High Priority Performance Goal to improve the quality of early childhood education, thereby increasing the number of low-income children in high-quality care. Research shows that high quality child care can improve children's school readiness. However, the availability of quality child care varies considerably and available services do not always meet minimum standards for quality care.

Helping Nearly 1 Million Families Succeed at Work

In FY 2010, at the height of state spending of Recovery Act funds, and the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, nearly 1 million families and 1.7 million children received child care assistance in an average month through child care subsidies funded under CCDF and associated state funding. Of the children served in FY 2010, school-age children made up more than a third of the caseload, infants and toddlers slightly less than a third, and preschoolers slightly less than a third. Center care was the most prevalent type of care used by families receiving CCDF subsidies at 63 percent, and approximately 27 percent of children were cared for in family child care homes. Nearly half of the families receiving subsidies had incomes below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which was \$22,350 for a family of four in 2011, and only 15 percent had incomes above 150 percent of FPL.

Promoting Higher Standards and Helping Child Care Programs Meet Them

CCDF invests in improving the quality of child care available to families across the country. In FY 2010, states reported spending approximately \$1.2 billion (12 percent) of CCDF funds on quality improvement activities. This exceeds the statutory quality spending requirements, demonstrating the commitment states have to improving child care quality. These quality investments reach millions of children across a wide array of settings in the child care market. States are using quality dollars to build a strong child care infrastructure that ensures child care is supporting children's learning and development to help them succeed in school and life. As of the fall of 2011, 25 states have developed statewide QRIS that set standards for excellence for child care providers and provide a pathway to help programs continually improve to meet the higher standards. Through these systems, states provide grants and technical assistance to child care programs and provide easy-to-understand quality information to parents so that they can assess the child care choices available in their community.

Promoting More Qualified Child Care Teachers and Leaders

Many states use CCDF to provide scholarships for child care teachers and work closely with systems of higher education, especially community colleges, to increase the number of teachers with training or a degree in early childhood or youth development for afterschool teachers. In the FY 2012-2013 CCDF Plans, the majority of states and territories indicated they have implemented key components of a professional development system for their child care workforce, including standards for the skills and knowledge of early childhood and afterschool educators and administrators (48 states and territories), and career pathways that encourage child care teachers and administrators to reach higher credentials and complete their education (46 states and territories). In addition, nearly all states and territories have implemented early learning guidelines that describe what children should know and be able to do in the years leading up to kindergarten. State early learning guidelines (also known as early learning standards) for young children are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators and often align with state K-12 standards.

Supporting States' Efforts to Create Strong, Accountable Early Learning and Afterschool Systems

The Office of Child Care (OCC) has implemented several new initiatives reflecting a more comprehensive approach to helping more low-income children access high-quality care. OCC has revised the CCDF Plan to include a quality section focused on establishing a planning process for building the components of a strong child care system that involves self-assessment, goal setting, and tracking of progress through an annual Quality Performance Report. In addition, OCC is in the process of revising the ACF-801 case-level administrative data report to begin to capture information on the quality of child care settings serving children receiving CCDF subsidies. For the first time ever these changes will provide key data on activities to improve the quality of child care, the quality of care provided to children supported by CCDF, and the impact of CCDF quality investments.

OCC recently re-designed the child care technical assistance network to specialize in core areas focusing on accountability, subsidy policy and quality improvement efforts. This new structure complements the changes made to the CCDF Plan and will help OCC target technical assistance to better help states meet their goals. The new technical assistance network includes establishment of three new National Centers – Child Care Subsidy Innovation and Accountability, Child Care Quality Improvement, and Child Care Professional Development Systems and Workforce Initiatives.

OCC also has been working with states, tribes, and territories to strengthen program integrity to ensure that funds are maximized to benefit eligible children and families. For example, OCC recently issued stronger policy guidance on preventing waste, fraud, and abuse and has worked with states to conduct case record reviews to reduce administrative errors. OCC recently revised the Grantee Internal Control Self Assessment Instrument, which is designed to assist grantees in assessing how well their policies and procedures meet the CCDF regulatory requirements for supporting program integrity and financial accountability. Additionally, OCC has completed several site visits to provide technical assistance to states that completed case record reviews and reported high administrative error rates.

Finally, CCDF has helped lay the ground work for the development of early learning systems, investments that will be leveraged by the Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge (RTT-ELC), a grant competition administered jointly by Department of Education and HHS. RTT-ELC provides incentives and supports to selected states to build a coordinated system of early learning development to ensure more low-income children have access to high-quality early learning programs and are able to start school with a strong foundation for learning. OCC has worked in collaboration with the Department of Education to ensure that there is alignment between the goals and priorities of RTT-ELC and quality investments made through CCDF, resulting in a complementary national strategy to improve the quality of early learning programs across the country.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for CCDF is \$6.0 billion, an \$825 million increase above the FY 2011 Enacted level, including \$2.6 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and \$3.4 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to States. The request provides a total increase of \$3.5 billion over five years, and \$7.2 billion over ten years for the Child Care Entitlement, representing a firm commitment to maintaining child care funding at these levels in the future. This funding level will support 1.5 million children in FY 2013, which is 70,000 more than would be served in the absence of these funds and supports new investments in quality and standards across child care settings.

High quality early childhood development programs are critical to preparing children for success in school. Children who attend higher quality child care programs perform better academically than children in lower-quality programs.¹ To expand access to high-quality child care, the Budget supports a reauthorization package that devotes a larger share of CCDF to raising the bar on quality and puts more information into the hands of parents so that they can make informed choices about the care and education of their children. These reforms, along with investments in the Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge and Head Start, are key elements of the Administration’s broader education agenda designed to help every child reach his or her academic potential and improve our nation’s competitiveness.

This request also maintains \$9.9 million in discretionary funds to support continuing research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. Increasing our knowledge of what child care services work best and disseminating that knowledge throughout the country are integral to improving the quality care provided to our children.

Principles for Reauthorization – The Administration supports reauthorization of the CCDBG Act and Section 418 of the Social Security Act and looks forward to working with Congress to develop a reauthorization package that improves health and safety in child care settings, supports parents in making child care choices, and improves the overall quality of early learning and afterschool programs available to families. This budget request supports a set of critical reauthorization principles that would reform the nation’s child care system to one that provides healthy, safe, nurturing care and is focused on continuous quality improvement. The Administration’s principles for reauthorization include:

- Improving the quality of early childhood development and afterschool settings to better prepare children for success in school.
- Serving more low-income children in safe, healthy, nurturing child care settings that are highly effective in promoting learning, child development, and school readiness.
- Supporting parent employment and parent choice by expanding high quality choices available to parents across a range of child care settings and providing parents with information about the quality of child care programs.
- Minimizing disruptions to children’s development and learning by promoting continuity of care.
- Strengthening program integrity and accountability in the CCDF program.
- Encouraging states to assess and track children’s school readiness.
- Streamlining federal, state, and local early care and education programs to support early learning and school readiness.

Improving Quality

This Administration remains committed to reforms to CCDF that focus on improving the quality of care provided to the 12 million young children in out-of-home care. The Administration is outlining a set of reauthorization proposals that will help the nation meet the overarching goal of helping more low-income

¹ Peisner-Feinberg, E. S., Burchinal, M. R., Clifford, R. M., Culkin, M.L., Howes, C., Kagan, S. L., Yazejian, N., Byler, P., Rustici, J., & Zelazo, J. (2000). The children of the cost, quality, and outcomes study go to school: Technical report. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center.

children access high quality child care that fosters healthy development, school success, and meets the diverse needs of families.

The Administration's reauthorization proposals preserve state flexibility inherent within the block grant structure, while establishing a foundation that will assure health and safety in child care and a systemic framework through which states and communities can improve the quality of child care. This includes increasing the share of dollars dedicated to quality improvement and incorporating into statute existing quality set-asides included in appropriations language. Currently, combined statutory quality spending requirements are 7 percent and in FY 2010 states reported spending an average of 12 percent on quality activities.

Increasing the share of funds spent on quality will support improvements in state health and safety standards, as well as improved state monitoring systems to ensure providers meet regulatory requirements established by the state. Quality funds will also be used by states to support implementation of Quality Rating and Improvement Systems for child care programs and to expand professional development opportunities for the child care workforce.

Expanding Access

The increased funding included in this budget request will help meet critical child care needs and ease the burden on working families by supporting services for 1.5 million children through CCDF in FY 2013. Over the last few years child care caseloads have been declining. In FY 2009, the Recovery Act provided \$2 billion in supplemental funding for the program. Preliminary FY 2010 data showed that, at the height of Recovery Act spending, CCDF funds helped support services for approximately 1.7 million children and to support quality improvement investments totaling approximately \$1.2 billion which was about 12 percent of total spending in FY 2010. Since these funds expired in FY 2011, states have been forced to scale back services and reduce investments in child care quality improvement activities. The President's FY 2013 budget request, coupled with the reauthorization proposals outlined here, will help low-income children access higher quality child care, a critical factor in school readiness and the future success of low-income children.

Promoting Continuity of Care

Research tells us that children have better educational and developmental outcomes when they have continuity in their child care arrangements.² Thus, the proposal would support changes that would improve continuity for families, such as longer eligibility re-determination periods for families receiving child care subsidies.

Ensuring Program Integrity

In addition, the Budget proposes additional resources for state program integrity efforts and to provide technical assistance to states on reducing waste, fraud, and abuse and improving the quality of care. OCC will continue to work to identify best practices in states with low error rates and work intensively with states identified as needing to improve error rates.

² Helen Raikes, "A Secure Base for Babies: Applying Attachment Theory Concepts to the Infant Care Setting," *Young Children* 51, no. 5 (1996): 59-67.

Debby Cryer, Laura Wagner-Moore, Margaret Burchinal, Noreen Yazejian, Sarah Hurwitz, and Mark Wolery, "Effects of Transitions to New Child Care Classes on Infant/Toddler Distress and Behavior," *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 20, no. 1 (2005): 37-56.

J. Clasiën de Schipper, Marinus H. Van Ijzendoorn, and Louis W.C. Tavecchio, "Stability in Center Day Care: Relations with Children's Well-being and Problem Behavior in Day Care," *Social Development* 13, no. 4 (2004): 531-550.

Child Care is a Key Part of the Administration's Early Care and Education Agenda

The child care proposal aligns closely with the Administration's comprehensive education reform agenda, which includes improving opportunities for early learning in child care, Head Start, and other early learning programs. The administration is aligning early care and education programs and raising the bar on quality so that more low-income children have access to high-quality early education and are ready to succeed in school. In Head Start, the Administration has taken steps to require low-performing grantees to re-compete for continued federal funding to ensure that Head Start programs provide the best available early education services to children in every community. The new RTT-ELC grant competition provides incentives and supports to selected states to build a coordinated system of early learning and development. With 12 million young children in child care settings and over 1.5 million children receiving CCDF subsidies, the Administration is also committed to improving quality in child care settings through reform proposals, including a new \$300 million initiative to help parents identify high-quality programs and to help programs meet quality standards.

The CCDF reform proposals remove barriers to coordination with programs such as Head Start and state pre-kindergarten programs to allow states and communities to better address the comprehensive needs of children. For example, the reforms help align early care and education programs by promoting continuity of care for children and higher standards for child care providers.

In addition, the budget includes \$300 million in funding for a Child Care Quality Initiative. Funds would be available to each state that submit a plan that demonstrates how it will use QRIS or another system of quality indicators to help families, especially low-income families, find early learning and afterschool programs that will help their children enter kindergarten ready to succeed. Building on the existing infrastructure investments in CCDF and RTT-ELC, states will use the majority of these funds to invest directly in programs and teachers to help them meet the higher quality standards that can help children on the path to school success. States will need to demonstrate how they will make reliable information about the quality of child care programs available to parents so that parents can make informed decisions about the program that will best meet the needs of their families. Additional funding will be competitively awarded to states and tribes that demonstrate strong commitment to making large strides in their ability to implement a QRIS or other system of quality indicator that communicates reliable program-specific quality information to parents. This targeted funding will complement the RTT-ELC by supporting states that need to develop, implement, or fundamentally improve quality indicators in order to move forward on early childhood systems-building. In addition, the initiative includes an evaluation fund to assess which investments make the greatest impact on quality, including in-depth examinations of which indicators most closely reflect improved teacher-child interaction and other classroom practices strongly linked to child outcomes.

High Priority Performance Goals - As noted previously, HHS has established a High Priority Performance Goal in the area of Early Childhood Education to improve the quality of early care and education programs for low-income children. As an indicator for this goal, OCC is working to expand the number of states with QRIS that meet high quality benchmarks as defined for child care and other early childhood programs developed by HHS in coordination with the Department of Education. QRIS provides pathways and support for child care providers to move up to higher standards of quality and increases parents' knowledge and understanding of the child care options available to them. The reauthorization proposal furthers this goal by working with all states to establish effective QRIS systems and taking best practices nationwide with full implementation of QRIS benchmarks. The baseline for developmental performance measure 2B, once established, will reflect the number of states adopting these practices which are the hallmarks of a strong QRIS. When implemented effectively, QRIS can help improve the overall quality of care available and potentially improve child outcomes as a result.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>2A</u> : Maintain the proportion of children served through Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) child care funding as compared to the number of children in families with income equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income. ¹ (Outcome)	FY 2010: 18% ² Target: 17% (Target Exceeded)	18% ³	18% ⁴	Maintain
<u>2B</u> : Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. ⁵ (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>2C</u> : Increase the number of states and territories with professional development systems that include core knowledge and competencies, career pathways, professional development capacity assessments, accessible professional development opportunities, and financial supports for child care practitioners. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 31 (Baseline)	N/A ⁶	35	N/A
<u>2D</u> : Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning guidelines in literacy, language, pre-reading, and numeracy for children ages three to give that align with state K-12 standards and are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators. (Outcome)	FY 2009: 38 Target: 35 (Target Exceeded)	N/A ⁷	42	+2

¹ This measure estimates the average monthly number of children receiving child care subsidies from all federal sources (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Child Care and Development Fund, and Social Services Block Grant), compared on an annual basis to an estimate of the average monthly number of children eligible for child care subsidies. This measure has been revised to include all children eligible under federal statute (i.e., equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income); the prior measure reflected a smaller universe of eligible children (i.e., less than 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level). Under CCDF law, states have substantial flexibility to establish their own rules regarding eligibility for child care subsidies within broad federal guidelines. This estimate does not take into account state-specific eligibility thresholds and other requirements families must meet to receive child care subsidies.

² This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data is available.

³ The FY 2012 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2012 in the President’s Budget Request.

⁴ The FY 2013 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2013 in the President’s Budget Request.

⁵ This developmental outcome measure aligns with the HHS High Priority Performance Goal “Quality of Early Childhood Education.”

⁶ This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

⁷ This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>2E</u> : Increase the number or percentage of low-income children receiving CCDF subsidies who are enrolled in high quality care settings. (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	N/A	TBD	Maintain
<u>2i</u> : Number of grants. (Output)	FY 2011: 314 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>2ii</u> : Estimated number of families receiving consumer education. (Output)	FY 2010: 9.8 million ⁸ (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁸The FY 2010 figure is preliminary.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,207,180,000	\$2,262,771,000	\$2,474,925,000
Discretionary			92,000,000
Research/Evaluation			20,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	4,762,000	4,671,000	5,267,000
Program Support	795,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Total, Resources	\$2,212,737,000	\$2,268,442,000	\$2,593,442,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	313	313	319
New Starts			
#	313	313	319
\$	\$2,207,180,000	\$2,262,771,000	\$2,586,925,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	4	4	3
\$	\$4,762,000	\$4,671,000	\$5,267,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$795,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,250,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and printing.
2. Training/Technical Assistance – FY 2013 reflects the amount reserved from the CCDBG appropriation for the 0.5% set-aside for activities to provide technical assistance, monitoring, and oversight. The total for this set-aside, including Child Care Entitlement, in FY 2013 is \$28,601,565. Training/Technical Assistance includes funding for contracts and program integrity grants to states.
3. The number of grants in FY 2013 could rise because of the \$300 million Quality Initiative.

Resource and Program Data
Research and Evaluation Fund

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$9,441,000	\$9,330,000	\$9,346,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	441,000	541,000	525,000
Total, Resources	\$9,882,000	\$9,871,000	\$9,871,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	6	9	18
New Starts			
#	3	4	11
\$	\$74,000	\$100,000	\$2,150,000
Continuations			
#	3	5	7
\$	\$597,000	\$1,551,000	\$1,251,000
Contracts			
#	8	7	7
\$	\$8,995,000	\$7,904,000	\$6,170,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	0	0
\$	\$66,000	\$66,000	\$66,000

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory State Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	51	51	51
New Starts			
#	51	51	51
\$	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Matching Child Care Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,673,843,000	\$1,673,843,000	\$2,154,050,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,673,843,000	\$1,673,843,000	\$2,154,050,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	51	51	51
New Starts			
#	51	51	51
\$	\$1,673,843,000	\$1,673,843,000	\$2,154,050,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Training and Technical Assistance

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	\$7,292,000	\$7,292,000	\$17,085,000
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$7,292,000	\$7,292,000	\$17,085,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	3	10	10
\$	\$7,292,000	\$7,292,000	\$17,085,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Training/Technical Assistance – FY 2013 reflects the amount reserved from the CCDBG appropriation for the 0.5% set-aside for activities to provide technical assistance, monitoring, and oversight. The total for this set-aside, including Child Care and Development Block Grant, in FY 2013 is \$28,601,565.

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory Tribal Funds

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$58,340,000	\$58,340,000	\$68,340,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$58,340,000	\$58,340,000	\$68,340,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	242	242	242
New Starts			
#	242	242	242
\$	\$58,340,000	\$58,340,000	\$68,340,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Child Care & Development Block Grant				CFDA #	93.575
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$41,802,873	\$42,841,727	\$43,127,621	\$285,894	
Alaska	4,316,191	4,533,086	4,563,336	30,250	
Arizona	57,395,997	56,867,397	57,246,887	379,490	
Arkansas	27,614,947	28,143,488	28,331,297	187,809	
California	243,236,756	244,004,509	245,632,812	1,628,303	
Colorado	27,524,224	28,442,448	28,632,252	189,804	
Connecticut	14,525,253	14,940,222	15,039,922	99,700	
Delaware	5,327,010	5,529,727	5,566,628	36,901	
District of Columbia	2,935,562	2,962,184	2,981,951	19,767	
Florida	118,478,385	121,009,572	121,817,099	807,527	
Georgia	92,440,670	92,991,494	93,612,049	620,555	
Hawaii	6,906,414	7,682,628	7,733,896	51,268	
Idaho	13,522,936	14,244,639	14,339,697	95,058	
Illinois	79,137,908	80,078,508	80,612,892	534,384	
Indiana	50,126,013	52,761,493	53,113,584	352,091	
Iowa	19,974,531	21,097,600	21,238,390	140,790	
Kansas	20,386,572	21,639,826	21,784,234	144,408	
Kentucky	39,059,368	39,580,516	39,844,647	264,131	
Louisiana	41,175,115	42,490,869	42,774,421	283,552	
Maine	7,347,802	7,791,183	7,843,176	51,993	
Maryland	26,461,035	27,564,114	27,748,056	183,942	
Massachusetts	26,325,394	27,066,102	27,246,721	180,619	
Michigan	67,356,531	70,025,126	70,492,421	467,295	
Minnesota	28,889,292	30,690,970	30,895,779	204,809	
Mississippi	33,139,627	33,334,909	33,557,361	222,452	
Missouri	42,789,795	44,384,770	44,680,961	296,191	
Montana	6,342,489	6,771,331	6,816,518	45,187	
Nebraska	12,872,947	13,438,942	13,528,623	89,681	
Nevada	16,025,838	16,530,472	16,640,784	110,312	
New Hampshire	5,178,486	5,353,209	5,388,932	35,723	
New Jersey	38,257,673	40,080,473	40,347,940	267,467	
New Mexico	19,675,244	20,077,317	20,211,298	133,981	
New York	100,442,007	101,521,406	102,198,884	677,478	
North Carolina	74,539,159	76,128,077	76,636,099	508,022	
North Dakota	3,867,009	4,156,452	4,184,189	27,737	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	76,946,750	80,388,630	80,925,083	536,453
Oklahoma	32,596,325	33,886,650	34,112,784	226,134
Oregon	25,407,506	26,225,420	26,400,429	175,009
Pennsylvania	66,883,605	69,645,391	70,110,152	464,761
Rhode Island	5,502,242	5,621,733	5,659,248	37,515
South Carolina	40,041,629	41,232,806	41,507,963	275,157
South Dakota	5,861,345	6,221,279	6,262,795	41,516
Tennessee	51,395,658	52,889,987	53,242,935	352,948
Texas	239,220,386	242,999,338	244,620,933	1,621,595
Utah	25,788,006	27,265,984	27,447,937	181,953
Vermont	3,059,698	3,203,680	3,225,059	21,379
Virginia	41,971,386	43,445,456	43,735,378	289,922
Washington	37,285,723	39,115,017	39,376,041	261,024
West Virginia	13,860,851	14,361,718	14,457,557	95,839
Wisconsin	33,862,387	36,035,227	36,275,699	240,472
Wyoming	2,771,279	2,981,813	3,001,711	19,898
Subtotal	2,117,851,829	2,172,276,915	2,186,773,061	14,496,146
Indian Tribes	43,452,537	44,566,257	44,754,740	188,483
Subtotal	43,452,537	44,566,257	44,754,740	188,483
American Samoa	2,928,609	3,001,982	3,021,917	19,935
Guam	4,190,681	4,295,676	4,324,201	28,525
Northern Mariana Islands	1,858,431	1,904,992	1,917,642	12,650
Puerto Rico	33,762,591	32,512,899	32,729,866	216,967
Virgin Islands	2,135,413	2,188,914	2,203,450	14,536
Subtotal	44,875,725	43,904,463	44,197,076	292,613
Total States/Territories	2,206,180,091	2,260,747,635	2,275,724,877	14,977,242
Discretionary Funds	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other	9,881,964	11,894,095	315,120,913	303,226,818
Training and Technical Assistance	5,342,817	5,671,105	11,467,210	5,796,105
Subtotal, Adjustments	16,224,781	17,565,200	327,588,123	310,022,923
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$2,222,404,872	\$2,278,312,835	\$2,603,313,000	\$325,000,165

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory				CFDA #	93.596
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$16,441,707	\$16,441,707	\$16,441,707	0	
Alaska	3,544,811	3,544,811	3,544,811	0	
Arizona	19,827,025	19,827,025	19,827,025	0	
Arkansas	5,300,283	5,300,283	5,300,283	0	
California	85,593,217	85,593,217	85,593,217	0	
Colorado	10,173,800	10,173,800	10,173,800	0	
Connecticut	18,738,357	18,738,357	18,738,357	0	
Delaware	5,179,330	5,179,330	5,179,330	0	
District of Columbia	4,566,974	4,566,974	4,566,974	0	
Florida	43,026,524	43,026,524	43,026,524	0	
Georgia	36,548,223	36,548,223	36,548,223	0	
Hawaii	4,971,633	4,971,633	4,971,633	0	
Idaho	2,867,578	2,867,578	2,867,578	0	
Illinois	56,873,824	56,873,824	56,873,824	0	
Indiana	26,181,999	26,181,999	26,181,999	0	
Iowa	8,507,792	8,507,792	8,507,792	0	
Kansas	9,811,721	9,811,721	9,811,721	0	
Kentucky	16,701,653	16,701,653	16,701,653	0	
Louisiana	13,864,552	13,864,552	13,864,552	0	
Maine	3,018,598	3,018,598	3,018,598	0	
Maryland	23,301,407	23,301,407	23,301,407	0	
Massachusetts	44,973,373	44,973,373	44,973,373	0	
Michigan	32,081,922	32,081,922	32,081,922	0	
Minnesota	23,367,543	23,367,543	23,367,543	0	
Mississippi	6,293,116	6,293,116	6,293,116	0	
Missouri	24,668,568	24,668,568	24,668,568	0	
Montana	3,190,691	3,190,691	3,190,691	0	
Nebraska	10,594,637	10,594,637	10,594,637	0	
Nevada	2,580,422	2,580,422	2,580,422	0	
New Hampshire	4,581,870	4,581,870	4,581,870	0	
New Jersey	26,374,178	26,374,178	26,374,178	0	
New Mexico	8,307,587	8,307,587	8,307,587	0	
New York	101,983,998	101,983,998	101,983,998	0	
North Carolina	69,639,228	69,639,228	69,639,228	0	
North Dakota	2,506,022	2,506,022	2,506,022	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	70,124,656	70,124,656	70,124,656	0
Oklahoma	24,909,979	24,909,979	24,909,979	0
Oregon	19,408,790	19,408,790	19,408,790	0
Pennsylvania	55,336,804	55,336,804	55,336,804	0
Rhode Island	6,633,774	6,633,774	6,633,774	0
South Carolina	9,867,439	9,867,439	9,867,439	0
South Dakota	1,710,801	1,710,801	1,710,801	0
Tennessee	37,702,188	37,702,188	37,702,188	0
Texas	59,844,129	59,844,129	59,844,129	0
Utah	12,591,564	12,591,564	12,591,564	0
Vermont	3,944,887	3,944,887	3,944,887	0
Virginia	21,328,766	21,328,766	21,328,766	0
Washington	41,883,444	41,883,444	41,883,444	0
West Virginia	8,727,005	8,727,005	8,727,005	0
Wisconsin	24,511,351	24,511,351	24,511,351	0
Wyoming	2,815,041	2,815,041	2,815,041	0
Subtotal	1,177,524,781	1,177,524,781	1,177,524,781	0
Indian Tribes	58,340,000	58,340,000	68,340,000	\$10,000,000
Subtotal	58,340,000	58,340,000	68,340,000	10,000,000
Total States/Territories	1,235,864,781	1,235,864,781	1,245,864,781	10,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	3,791,840	3,791,840	6,229,325	2,437,485
Subtotal, Adjustments	3,791,840	3,791,840	6,229,325	2,437,485
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,239,656,621	\$1,239,656,621	\$1,252,094,106	\$12,437,485

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching			CFDA #	93.596
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$25,223,442	\$25,223,442	\$32,459,773	\$7,236,331
Alaska	4,131,342	4,131,342	5,316,579	1,185,237
Arizona	39,839,319	39,839,319	51,268,787	11,429,468
Arkansas	16,047,972	16,047,972	20,651,961	4,603,989
California	211,577,448	211,577,448	272,276,718	60,699,270
Colorado	28,143,186	28,143,186	36,217,160	8,073,974
Connecticut	17,637,477	17,637,477	22,697,477	5,060,000
Delaware	4,643,334	4,643,334	5,975,456	1,332,122
District of Columbia	2,605,362	2,605,362	3,352,812	747,450
Florida	91,041,268	91,041,268	117,160,018	26,118,750
Georgia	58,916,458	58,916,458	75,818,949	16,902,491
Hawaii	6,606,074	6,606,074	8,501,285	1,895,211
Idaho	9,582,243	9,582,243	12,331,284	2,749,041
Illinois	71,134,734	71,134,734	91,542,516	20,407,782
Indiana	35,596,747	35,596,747	45,809,067	10,212,320
Iowa	15,937,334	15,937,334	20,509,582	4,572,248
Kansas	15,967,695	15,967,695	20,548,653	4,580,958
Kentucky	22,748,585	22,748,585	29,274,907	6,526,322
Louisiana	25,258,785	25,258,785	32,505,256	7,246,471
Maine	5,849,296	5,849,296	7,527,395	1,678,099
Maryland	30,075,721	30,075,721	38,704,118	8,628,397
Massachusetts	31,541,727	31,541,727	40,590,706	9,048,979
Michigan	51,245,545	51,245,545	65,947,335	14,701,790
Minnesota	28,279,950	28,279,950	36,393,160	8,113,210
Mississippi	17,273,241	17,273,241	22,228,746	4,955,505
Missouri	31,906,649	31,906,649	41,060,320	9,153,671
Montana	4,860,780	4,860,780	6,255,285	1,394,505
Nebraska	10,257,934	10,257,934	13,200,824	2,942,890
Nevada	15,608,628	15,608,628	20,086,574	4,477,946
New Hampshire	6,236,389	6,236,389	8,025,541	1,789,152
New Jersey	45,397,245	45,397,245	58,421,221	13,023,976
New Mexico	11,612,275	11,612,275	14,943,710	3,331,435
New York	97,517,367	97,517,367	125,494,040	27,976,673
North Carolina	51,911,521	51,911,521	66,804,372	14,892,851
North Dakota	3,210,491	3,210,491	4,131,546	921,055

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	59,976,626	59,976,626	77,183,268	17,206,642
Oklahoma	20,928,183	20,928,183	26,932,251	6,004,068
Oregon	19,562,694	19,562,694	25,175,018	5,612,324
Pennsylvania	60,583,842	60,583,842	77,964,688	17,380,846
Rhode Island	4,943,143	4,943,143	6,361,277	1,418,134
South Carolina	24,304,086	24,304,086	31,276,664	6,972,578
South Dakota	4,497,509	4,497,509	5,787,795	1,290,286
Tennessee	33,541,274	33,541,274	43,163,901	9,622,627
Texas	159,360,482	159,360,482	205,079,272	45,718,790
Utah	7,500,000	20,482,393	26,358,569	5,876,176
Vermont	2,697,814	2,697,814	3,471,788	773,974
Virginia	41,690,954	41,690,954	53,651,636	11,960,682
Washington	35,237,555	35,237,555	45,346,826	10,109,271
West Virginia	8,565,514	8,565,514	11,022,867	2,457,353
Wisconsin	29,044,263	29,044,263	37,376,746	8,332,483
Wyoming	3,002,823	3,002,823	3,864,300	861,477
Subtotal	1,660,860,326	1,673,842,719	2,154,050,000	480,207,281
Total States/Territories	1,660,860,326	1,673,842,719	2,154,050,000	480,207,281
Training and Technical Assistance	3,487,342	3,500,660	10,855,675	7,355,015
Subtotal, Adjustments	3,487,342	3,500,660	10,855,675	7,355,015
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,664,347,668	\$1,677,343,379	\$2,164,905,675	\$487,562,296