

Tribes and States Working Together
*A Guide to Tribal-State
Child Care Coordination*



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILD CARE BUREAU



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This booklet *“Tribes and States Working Together – A Guide to Tribal-State Child Care Coordination”* was developed in conjunction with the Child Care Bureau’s Eleventh National American Indian and Alaska Native Child Care Conference *“Creating Positive Outcomes in Tribal Early Care and Education Settings”* in Salt Lake City, Utah, April 24-27, 2005.

Introduction

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) has made available \$4.8 billion to States, Territories, and Tribes in Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2004. This program, authorized by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, PL 104-193, assists low-income families, families receiving temporary public assistance, and those transitioning from public assistance in obtaining child care so they can work or attend training/education.

The CCDF is administered by the Child Care Bureau (CCB), Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). By statute, DHHS is required to provide one to two percent (as determined by the DHHS Secretary) of the total CCDF monies allocated by Congress to Federally recognized American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages. The Secretary has elected to provide the full two percent set-aside to Tribes.

“When we collaborate with the State we get to have a voice in what goes on in the State for all kids—and that includes Indian kids.”

– Stan Bienick
Executive Director
Eastern Band of
Cherokee Indians
Cherokee, North
Carolina

In (FY) 2004, 263 tribal grantees in 32 states were funded under this provision. This Federal set aside for Tribes is based on the government-to-government relationship between the United States Government and Tribal Nations. Both States and Tribes are required by Federal statute and CCDF regulations to describe within their CCDF two-year plans how they are coordinating with each other to provide child care services within their boundaries.

In the Child Care Bureau's *Child Care and Development Fund Report of State Plans FY 2004-2005*, twenty states reported consulting with Tribes and Tribal organizations in developing their CCDF programs. This number is growing, with an increasing number of States and Tribes forming more in-depth partnerships around the delivery of affordable, accessible, quality child care services within their boundaries.

Since 2002, the President's *Good Start, Grow Smart* Early Learning Initiative has been a catalyst for increased State-Tribal coordination and collaboration around the development and implementation of early learning guidelines, the establishment of statewide professional development systems, and the coordination of various Federal and State early care and education programs and funding streams.

The purpose of this guide is to increase the understanding of the rationale and benefits of States and Tribes working together to provide quality child care choices and services for the children and families they serve. The guide provides a description of Tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship; an overview of the similarities and differences between State and Tribal CCDF programs; a discussion of the *Good Start, Grow Smart* Early Learning Initiative; and, examples of successful Tribal-State collaborative efforts. Lists of important Tribal, State, and Federal contacts are also included.

"It has been exciting and affirming to spend time with our tribal colleagues as we all work for a common vision."

– Nancy vonBargen
Director of Child Care Services
Oklahoma Department of Human Services

Understanding Tribal Sovereignty and the Government-to-Government Relationship

The foundation for successful collaboration between States and Tribes is an understanding of and appreciation for Tribal sovereignty. American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes are recognized as governments in the U.S. Constitution, with hundreds of treaties, Federal laws, and court cases affirming that Tribes retain the inherent powers to govern themselves as nations. Presidential Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (November 6, 2000); and, Presidential Memorandum, Government-to-Government Relationship with Tribal Governments (September 23, 2004) further reaffirm the sovereign status of Indian Tribes. The Federal Government works with Tribes in a government-to-government relationship.

State-Tribal coordination can flourish when States fully embrace Tribal sovereignty. In fact, over the past few years as an increasing number of Federal programs—such as the CCDF—have devolved to States and Tribes, new partnerships have been forged on a wide range of issues that affect Tribal and State citizens (Note: Tribal citizens are also citizens of the States where they reside). In an effort to address these issues, the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) and the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) are collaborating to improve State-Tribal relations in policy-making and service delivery. Through this partnership Tribal leaders and State legislators are sponsoring educational forums, developing materials, and sharing models of collaboration. In their joint publication *Government to Government—Understanding State and Tribal Governments* (June 2002), NCAI and NCSL offer a description of Tribal nations in the United States.

“Building trust, identifying benefits and respecting individual differences is key to establishing effective Tribal/State collaboration ...keeping in mind that relationship building takes time, and the process will not happen overnight.”

– Laurie Hand
Director, Child Care
and Development
Cherokee Nation
Tahlequah, Oklahoma

More than 558 federally recognized “Indian tribes” (variously called tribes, nations, bands, pueblos, communities and native villages) exist in the United States. About 226 of these are located in Alaska; the rest are located in 34 other states. Tribes are ethnically, culturally and linguistically diverse.

“My involvement has been real positive at the State level. They have not only heard me, but have truly listened when I’ve kept saying culture, culture, culture!”

– Connie Guillory
Early Childhood
Department Manager
Nez Perce Tribe
Lapwai, Idaho

Put in the context of Tribal sovereignty, the government-to-government relationship, and the uniqueness of each Tribal nation, the need for CCDF Administrators —both State and Tribal—to develop and sustain strong partnerships becomes even more apparent. Further, this understanding helps both States and Tribes understand the Tribal-specific provisions of the CCDF legislation and regulations.

A Comparison of State and Tribal CCDF Programs

The purposes and goals of Federal CCDF funding are the same for States, Territories, and Tribes: to increase the availability, affordability, and quality of child care services. Further commonality is found in the CCDF Act provision that Indian children have what is known as “dual eligibility.” This means that parents of eligible Indian children may apply for and receive child care assistance from either the Tribe or the State. However, in order to receive services under a State or Tribal program, the child must still meet the other specific eligibility criteria of that program.

“We have benefited from our collaborations with the Tribes... [they have] allowed us to provide access to resources and share information on the child care subsidy and quality programs.”

– Laura Saterfield
Bureau Director

Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

There are some differences between the CCDF requirements for Tribes and those for States and the Territories. These unique Tribal requirements are primarily found in Subpart I of the CCDF final regulations (45 CFR Parts 98 and 99). Highlights of these Tribal differences are described below.

- Within their CCDF plans, Tribes must define their CCDF service areas. Many include communities located both on and near reservations. It should be noted that most Tribes in Alaska, California, and Oklahoma do not live on reservations and, therefore, are encouraged to work together to ensure that their service areas are not overlapping.

- Tribes must provide a definition of “Indian Child” in their CCDF plans.
- Tribal CCDF funding is based on an annual certified child count of all children under the age of 13 who reside within the Tribe’s designated service area and meet the Tribe’s definition of “Indian Child.”
- Federally recognized Tribes with fewer than 50 children under the age of 13 may apply for CCDF funds as part of a consortium arrangement. For example, four Federally recognized Tribes elect to receive CCDF services as members of the South Puget Inter-Tribal Planning Agency of Shelton, Washington.
- In determining CCDF eligibility guidelines, Tribes may use the State or Tribal median income.
- Tribes may use their State’s market rate surveys, sliding fee schedules, and provider payment rates or develop their own.
- Tribes have the option of using Tribal, State, or local child care licensing requirements. Federal *Minimum Standards for Tribal Family Child Care Homes* and *Minimum Standards for Tribal Child Care Centers* are available to Tribes as guidance.
- Upon approval by their ACF Regional Offices, Tribes may use some of their CCDF funds for the construction and renovation of child care facilities. However, they must ensure that they will not decrease the level of services to families if they plan construction or major renovation efforts.

Another important Tribal CCDF distinction is that Tribes that receive a fiscal year CCDF allocation equal to or greater than \$500,000 are considered “non-exempt” grantees. This distinction means that (1) the Tribe must expend no less than four percent of the aggregate CCDF funds in a fiscal year on quality activities, and (2) the Tribe must operate a certificate program that offers parental choice from a full range of providers (i.e., center-based, group home, family child care, and in-home care), including sectarian (“faith-based”) providers.

Tribes that receive less than an annual \$500,000—which is less than the smallest state allocation—are considered “exempt” and may choose to spend their child care funds all on direct services within Tribal child care centers, all on certificates, or a combination of services. “Exempt” Tribal CCDF grantees are not held to the four percent quality expenditures requirement.

The Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (PL 102-477), as amended, permits Tribes to consolidate CCDF with a number of Federal employment, training, and related services programs into a single, coordinated, comprehensive plan. The Office of Self-Governance and Self-Determination, U.S. Department of the Interior, serves as the Lead Agency for all PL 102-477 plans. Currently 31 of the 265 Tribal CCDF grantees operate their child care services through approved PL 102-477 plans.

“It’s all about dialogue. We’re not doing anything fancy, just respecting each other and realizing that we are all working on the same [child care] things. Lots of State folks don’t realize how little [CCDF] funds some Tribes receive...”

– Sherry Ely-Mendes
Subsidy Services Coordinator
Nevada Children’s Cabinet

Good Start, Grow Smart: **A Catalyst for Coordination**

Since the Bush Administration introduced the *Good Start, Grow Smart* (GSGS) Early Learning Initiative in 2002, the number of Tribal and State Child Care Administrators who have begun to dialogue about early learning and literacy has grown significantly. The GSGS Early Learning Initiative, which supports the school readiness of young children, focuses on strengthening Head Start, partnering with the States to improve early learning, and providing parents, teachers and caregivers with information on early learning. It focuses on strengthening Head Start, partnering with the States to improve early learning, and providing parents, teachers and caregivers with information on early learning. From the time GSGS was first introduced, the Child Care Bureau has been working with the States to address three key areas:

- Development of voluntary Early Learning Guidelines;
- Creation of statewide professional development plans; and
- Coordination of State early childhood programs and funding streams.

The Child Care Bureau has intentionally worked closely with the Tribes in a variety of venues to ensure there is optimal Tribal input on how the *Good Start, Grow Smart* Early Learning Initiative can support Tribal early childhood goals—especially in the areas of culture and language. At annual conferences, cluster trainings, and focus sessions the overriding recommendation of Tribal CCDF Administrators is that States should be encouraged to invite the involvement of Tribes in the development and revisions of Early Learning Guidelines and professional development plans.

“We’re all working for the children. Many of our children go off-reservation to the public schools and it’s important that we collaborate with the State more and more as they develop their guidelines for early learning. We’re not just separate anymore.”

– Katherine Daniels
Acting Child Care
Coordinator
Gila River Indian
Community
Sacaton, Arizona

The Child Care Bureau has communicated the collaboration message in a number of ways to the State CCDF Administrators. Most importantly, States received a copy of the booklet *A Tribal Guide to the Good Start, Grow Smart Early Learning Initiative* with an accompanying message from the Child Care Bureau encouraging State-Tribal collaboration. This booklet—which encourages Tribal and State coordination around the development of State Early Learning Guidelines—was designed to assist Tribal CCDF grantees in gaining a better understanding of President Bush’s plan to strengthen early care and education and provide Tribes with the knowledge needed to become active participants in this process.

Although Tribes are not required to address the *GSGS* priorities in their CCDF plans at this time, many are deciding to use the States’ voluntary early learning guidelines as a resource to improve their own literacy and early childhood programs. And, some States have enhanced their guidelines to include Native culture and language considerations because they have listened to the voices of the Tribal early childhood experts. States have further learned from Tribes around how to integrate and coordinate early care and education programs, since many Tribal communities are far ahead of the States in addressing community-wide collaboration.

Benefits of Tribal-State Collaboration

Tribal and State CCDF Administrators are learning that there are far more benefits to collaboration than simply meeting the Federal requirements of consulting with each other around the development of their CCDF plans. Overall, both State and Tribal child care leaders cite benefits to the children and families as the greatest rationale for working together. When the two governments sit down together and learn about each other's programs and issues, they can create opportunities that help both systems reach their shared goals to provide accessible, affordable, and quality child care services.

“The key to successful work with the State partners is sitting down together at the table and never giving up!”

– Sandra
Kolodziejcki
Child Care
Coordinator
Bad River Band of
Lake Superior
Chippewa Indians
Odanah, Wisconsin

One of the primary reasons to collaborate is that Indian children have dual eligibility for both State and Tribal CCDF assistance. States and Tribes have both found that it is in their best interests to work out a system that supports families to make their own decisions as to whether to access Tribal or State programs. States and Tribes recognize that by working together they can avoid duplication, and maximize limited resources. They also share and learn about each other's best practices in such areas as policy development, training, licensing, and developing culturally sensitive and relevant services.

States governments are increasingly finding ways to encourage—and even require—all of their departments to coordinate with Tribes. For example, in its 2004 report *Oregon’s Approach to State-Tribal Relations* the State of Oregon’s Legislative Commission on Indian Services concludes that State-Tribal coordination benefits all citizens of Oregon. The report states:

In the current weak economy, seeking the most efficient provider of government services—avoiding duplication and supporting efforts to create jobs (particularly in rural areas) is a priority for both the States and Tribes.

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) sum up the benefits of State-Tribal coordination efforts in *Government to Government—Understanding State and Tribal Governments* (June 2002).

No government can operate effectively unless it coordinates with neighboring governments. By collaborating on issues of mutual concern, states and tribes have the opportunity to improve governance and better serve their respective constituents.

“I think it is important to work closely with the Montana Tribes because it is the best way to ensure coordinated and unduplicated services to our families.”

– Linda Fillinger
Bureau Chief
Montana Department of Public
Health and Human Services

Successful Tribal-State Collaborations

In their FY 2004-2005 CCDF plans Tribes and States describe a number of ways they are coming together to coordinate services and support each other. Seven major areas of child care coordination and collaboration have been identified, including:

- Joint planning and policy-making
- Child care subsidies and dual enrollment
- The development of Early Learning Guidelines
- Child care resource and referral delivery
- Child care licensing
- Training and professional development
- Grant and funding opportunities

The following examples highlight each of these major areas of coordination:

Joint Planning and Policy-making

The State of Washington has established a State-Tribal workgroup that brings together Tribal, State, and Federal child care leaders to get to know one another, share information, and develop joint efforts. Arizona's Child Care Administrator has appointed a Tribal Liaison and also participates in the Arizona Tribal Early Childhood Working Group. Convened by the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, this group has adopted a set of guidelines to improve the coordination and quality of child care. In Alaska, the CCDF Lead Agency hosts regular teleconferences with the 31 Alaska Native Tribal CCDF directors.

Child Care Subsidies and Dual Enrollment

Nevada and Wisconsin are two of a handful of states that have worked with Tribes to develop formal agreements around the delivery of child care services. Wisconsin contracts with eleven Tribes to administer the State program for Tribal families within the Tribes' service delivery areas.

The Development of Early Learning Guidelines

Increasingly, States—including Alaska, Idaho, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Washington, and Wisconsin—have ensured that Tribal CCDF representatives are an integral part of the development and implementation of Early Learning Guidelines, as called for by the *Good Start, Grow Smart* Initiative. Some Tribal CCDF administrators are asking to join “the Early Learning Guideline table” when they find that Tribes are not represented. This is especially important since many Tribal CCDF and Head Start programs are choosing to adopt the States’ guidelines or adapt them to meet the cultural and linguistic needs of their children and families.

Child Care Resource and Referral Delivery

Minnesota and Oklahoma are two states that directly contract with Tribes to provide comprehensive child care resource and referral (CCR&R) services. Minnesota contracts with the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Early Childhood Education Department to provide statewide CCR&R services to all eleven Tribes in the State. Oklahoma’s approach is to fund two Tribes—the Cherokee Nation and Delaware Tribe—to serve as CCR&Rs agencies for Indian and non-Indian families and providers in large multi-county areas of the State.

Child Care Licensing and Monitoring

Louisiana and Oklahoma have reciprocal licensing agreements with specific Tribes that allow the Tribes and States to cross-monitor child care programs by sharing monitoring reports and conducting joint complaint investigations. Tribal child care monitoring staff is also included in all State training for licensing/monitoring staff.

Training and Professional Development

A number of States and Tribes participate in shared cross-training and professional development opportunities. For example, Montana's CCDF Lead Agency encourages all local child care resource and referral agencies to invite Tribal CCDF programs and providers to local training events. Arizona helps fund and co-sponsors an annual statewide training conference for Tribal child care providers. The White Earth Reservation Child Care program in Minnesota annually sponsors and delivers a state-of-the-art Community Collaborative Brain Development Conference that draws over 1,000 local, state, and out-of-state Tribal and non-Tribal participants.

"It is important for State and Tribal leaders with responsibility for carrying out the services funded by CCDF to take some time to meet and get to know one another. Doing so when there are no identified problems with the programming helps us work together when problems may arise."

– Betty Medinger
Administrator
Nebraska Department
of Health and
Human Services

Grant and Funding Opportunities

Nearly all State CCDF programs include Tribal programs in all announcements of funding and requests for proposals. Some Tribes and States have collaborated on more innovative funding strategies. Using CCDF and foundation funds, South Dakota has collaborated with the Tribes to hire infant-toddler specialist/trainers within each Tribe. Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Tribal Child Care Association have brought together a wide range of partners to become a pilot site for the national Sparking Connections research project aimed at improving family, friend and neighbor care. Five Tribes are participating in the research project, with funding assistance from the Child Care Bureau.

This compilation highlights just a few of the examples of the work that Tribes and States are undertaking together. How did they do it? All have collaboration stories rich in lessons they have learned. Most of those stories involve sitting down with each other and learning about each other's programs and common issues. It always takes someone—either a Tribal Child Care leader or a State Child Care leader—to take that first step. In Alaska, the State-Tribal collaboration is now viewed as simply the way to do business. In the words of Mary Lorence, the Alaska State Child Care Administrator:

I really believe that the more the State and the Tribes can learn about each other's systems and identify possible areas of collaboration—whether to help a provider purchase necessary items to get licensed or to combine resources for putting on a training—the better we can work together to improve the quality and availability of child care, especially in our rural areas. It is essential, especially in these times of belt tightening, that we all work together towards the common purpose of helping parents choose child care that fits their needs and assist and support child care providers in providing quality care. The opportunities are tremendous when we join forces; together we can achieve so much more than our individual efforts.

Important Tribal, State, and Federal Contacts

Tribal CCDF Grantees

ALABAMA

Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Atmore

ALASKA

Agdaagux Tribal Council, King Cove
Akiachak Native Community, Akiachak
Akiak Native Community, Akiak
Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association,
Anchorage
Arctic Slope Native Association, Ltd., Barrow
Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council, Mountain
Village
Association of Village Council Presidents,
Bethel
Bristol Bay Native Association, Dillingham
Central Council Tlingit and Haida Tribes of
Alaska, Juneau
Chilkat Indian Village, Haines
Chugachmiut, Anchorage
Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc., Anchorage
Copper River Native Association, Copper
River
Hoonah Indian Association, Hoonah
Kawerak, Inc., Nome
Kenaitze Indian Tribe IRA, Kenai
Kivalina I.R.A. Council, Kivalina
Knik Tribal Council, Wasilla
Kodiak Area Native Association, Kodiak
Maniilaq Association, Kotzebue
Metlakatla Indian Community, Metlakatla
Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium, Gakona
Native Village of Barrow, Barrow
Native Village of Point Hope, Point Hope
Ninilchik Traditional Council, Ninilchik
Organized Village of Kwethluk, Kwethluk
Orutsararmiut Native Council, Bethel
Sitka Tribe of Alaska, Sitka
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc., Fairbanks
Tuluksak Native Village, Tuluksak
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, Yakutat

ARIZONA

Cocopah Indian Tribe, Somerton
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Fountain
Hills
Gila River Indian Community, Sacaton
Havasupai Tribal Council, Supai
Hopi Tribe, Kykotsmovi
Hualapai Tribe, Peach Springs
Navajo Nation, Window Rock
Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Tucson
Quechan Indian Tribe, Yuma
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian
Community, Scottsdale
San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos
Tohono O'odham Nation, Sells
White Mountain Apache Tribe, Whiteriver
Yavapai-Apache Nation, Camp Verde

CALIFORNIA

Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria,
Loleta
Bishop Paiute Tribe, Bishop
California Indian Manpower Consortium,
Inc., Sacramento
California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc.,
Sacramento
Campo Band of Mission Indians Seven Tribes
Consortium, Campo
Cloverdale Rancheria, Cloverdale
Cortina Indian Rancheria, Williams
Coyote Valley Tribal Council,
Redwood Valley
Dry Creek Rancheria, Geyserville
Enterprise Rancheria, Oroville
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Needles
Hoopa Valley Tribe, Hoopa
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, Hopland
Inter-Tribal Council of California, Inc.,
Sacramento
Karuk Tribe of California, Happy Camp
La Jolla Band of Indians, Pauma Valley

Lytton Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, Santa Rosa
 Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria, Chico
 Mooretown Rancheria, Oroville
 North Fork Rancheria, Northfork
 Pala Band of Mission Indians, Pala
 Pauma Band of Mission Indians, Pauma Valley
 Pechanga Indian Reservation, Temecula
 Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, Coarsegold
 Pinoleville Indian Reservation, Ukiah
 Pit River Tribe, Burney
 Potter Valley Tribe, Ukiah
 Quartz Valley Indian Reservation, Fort Jones
 Redding Rancheria, Redding
 Rincon Indian Reservation, Valley Center
 Robinson Rancheria, Nice
 Round Valley Indian Tribes, Covelo
 Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians, Kelseyville
 Shingle Springs Rancheria, Shingle Springs
 Smith River Rancheria, Smith River
 Southern California Tribal Chairman's Association, Inc., Valley Center
 Susanville Indian Rancheria, Susanville
 Table Bluff Reservation, Loleta
 Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Thermal
 Tyme Maidu of the Berry Creek Rancheria, Oroville
 United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC), Rocklin
 Yurok Tribe, Klamath

COLORADO
 Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ignacio
 Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Towaoc

FLORIDA

Miccosukee Tribe of Florida, Miami

HAWAII

ALU LIKE Native Hawaiian Child Care Assistance Project, Honolulu

IDAHO

Sac & Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa, Tama
 Coeur d'Alene Tribes, Plummer
 Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai
 Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation, Pocatello
 Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Fort Hall

IOWA

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, Hiawatha

KANSAS

Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, Horton
 Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Mayetta

LOUISIANA

Chitimacha Indian Tribe, Charenton
 Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Elton
 Tunica Biloxi Tribe, Marksville

MAINE

Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians, Presque Isle
 Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, Houlton
 Passamaquoddy Tribe, Princeton
 Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point Reservation, Perry
 Penobscot Indian Nation, Indian Island City

MASSACHUSETTS

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Aquinnah

MICHIGAN

Bay Mills Indian Community, Brimley
 Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians, Peshawbestown
 Hannahville Indian Community, Wilson
 Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Baraga
 Lac Vieux Desert/Band of Lake Chippewa Indians, Watersmeet
 Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa, Harbor Springs
 Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Dowagiac
 Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Sault Ste. Marie

MINNESOTA

Bois Forte Reservation Tribal Council, Nett Lake
 Fond du Lac Reservation, Cloquet
 Grand Portage Day Care Center, Grand Portage
 Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Cass Lake
 Lower Sioux Indian Community, Morton
 Mdewakanton Dakota Sioux (Prairie Island), Welch
 Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians, Onamia
 Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Redby
 Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community, Prior Lake
 Upper Sioux Indian Community, Granite Falls
 White Earth Reservation Tribal Council, White Earth

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Choctaw

MISSOURI

Eastern Shawnee Tribe, Seneca

MONTANA

Blackfeet Tribe, Browning
 Chippewa-Cree Tribe of Rocky Boys
 Reservation, Box Elder
 Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of
 Flathead Nation, Pablo
 Crow Tribe, Crow Agency
 Fork Belknap Indian Community, Hays
 Fort Peck Tribes Assiniboine & Sioux, Poplar
 Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council,
 Lame Deer

NEBRASKA

Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, Macy
 Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, Norfolk
 Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, Niobrara
 Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, Winnebago

NEVADA

Ely Shoshone Tribe, Ely
 Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe, Fallon
 Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, Reno
 Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, Las Vegas
 Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, Nixon
 Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Reno
 Shoshone-Paiute Tribe of Duck Valley
 Reservation, Owyhee
 Walker River Paiute Tribe, Schurz

NEW MEXICO

Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council, Inc.,
 San Juan Pueblo
 Mescalero Apache Tribe, Mescalero
 Pueblo de Cochiti, Cochiti
 Pueblo of Acoma, Pueblo of Acoma
 Pueblo of Isleta, Isleta
 Pueblo of Jemez, Jemez Pueblo
 Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna
 Pueblo of San Felipe, San Felipe
 Pueblo of Sandia, Bernalillo
 Pueblo of Santa Ana, Bernalillo
 Pueblo of Zia, Zia Pueblo
 Pueblo of Zuni, Zuni
 Santo Domingo Tribe, Santo Domingo Pueblo
 Taos Pueblo, Taos

NEW YORK

Seneca Nation of Indians, Salamanca
 St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Akwesasne

NORTH CAROLINA

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Cherokee

NORTH DAKOTA

Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe, Fort Totten
 Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Fort Yates
 Three Affiliated Tribes, New Town
 Trenton Indian Service Area, Trenton
 Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, Belcourt

OKLAHOMA

Absentee Shawnee Tribe, Shawnee
 Alabama Quassart Tribal Town, Wetumka
 Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Anadarko
 Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Binger
 Central Tribes of the Shawnee Area, Inc.,
 Shawnee
 Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah
 Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma,
 Concho
 Chickasaw Nation, Ada
 Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Durant
 Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Shawnee
 Comanche Tribe of Oklahoma, Lawton
 Delaware Tribe of Indians, Bartlesville
 Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma,
 Anadarko
 Fort Sill Apache Tribe, Apache
 Iowa Nation of Oklahoma, Perkins
 Kaw Nation of Oklahoma, Newkirk
 Kialegee ETVLWV, Wetumka
 Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, McLoud
 Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma, Carnegie
 Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, Miami
 Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma, Miami
 Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Okmulgee
 Osage Nation, Pawhuska
 Otoe-Missouria Tribe, Red Rock
 Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, Miami
 Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Pawnee
 Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma, Ponca City
 Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Quapaw
 Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Wewoka
 Seneca-Cayuga Tribe, Grove
 Shawnee Tribe, Miami
 Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Okemah
 Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma, Tonkawa
 United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians,
 Parkhill
 Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Anadarko
 Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma, Wyandotte

OREGON

Burns Paiute Tribe, Burns
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua
and Siuslaw Indians, Coos Bay
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde,
Grand Ronde
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, Siletz
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian
Reservation, Pendleton
The Confederated Tribes of the Warm
Springs, Warm Springs
Coquille Indian Tribe, Coos Bay
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of
Indians, Roseburg
Klamath Tribes, Chiloquin

RHODE ISLAND

Narragansett Indian Tribe, Charlestown

SOUTH CAROLINA

Catawba Indian Nation, Rock Hill

SOUTH DAKOTA

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Eagle Butte
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Fort Thompson
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, Flandreau
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule
Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge
Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Rosebud
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe,
Agency Village
Yankton Sioux Tribe, Marty

TEXAS

Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Livingston
Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, El Paso

UTAH

Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, Cedar City
Ute Indian Tribe, Fort Duchesne

WASHINGTON

Colville Confederated Tribes, Nespelem
Hoh Tribe, Forks
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Sequim
Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Usk
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Port Angeles
Lummi Indian Business Council, Bellingham
Makah Tribal Council, Neah Bay
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Auburn

Nooksack Indian Tribe, Deming
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Kingston
Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Puyallup
Quileute Tribal School, La Push
Quinault Indian Nation, Taholah
Samish Indian Nation, Anacortes
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, Darrington
Skokomish Indian Tribe, Shelton
Snoqualmie Tribe, Carnation
South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency,
Shelton
Spokane Tribe of Indians, Wellpinit
Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Arlington
The Suquamish Tribe, Suquamish
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community,
LaConner
The Tulalip Tribes, Marysville
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, Sedro-Woolley
Yakama Nation, Toppenish

WISCONSIN

Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Indians, Odanah
Forest County Potawatomi, Crandon
Ho-Chunk Nation, Black River Falls
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior
Chippewa Indians, Hayward
Lac du Flambeau Band of the Superior
Chippewa Indians, Lac du Flambeau
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin,
Keshena
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin,
Oneida
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas,
Bayfield
Sokaogon Chippewa Community Mole Lake
Band, Crandon
St. Croix Chippewa Tribe of Wisconsin,
Hertel
Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe Ma[^]Quaw Den,
Bowler

WYOMING

Eastern Shoshone Nation, Ft. Washakie
Northern Arapaho Nation, Arapahoe

State CCDF Grantees

Alabama Dept. of Human Resources

Child Care Services Division
50 North Ripley Street
Montgomery, AL 36130
Phone: 334-242-9513

Arizona Dept. of Economic Security

Child Care Administration
1789 West Jefferson 801A
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone: 602- 542-4248

Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services/Division of Public Assistance

Child Care Programs Office
619 E. Ship Creek Ave, Suite 230
Anchorage, AK 99501-1677
Phone: 907-269-4500

California State Dept. of Education

Child Development Division
1430 N Street, Suite 3410
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: 916-322-6233

Florida Partnership for School Readiness

Holland Building, Room 251
600 S. Calhoun Street
Tallahassee, FL 32314
Phone: 850-922-4200
Toll-free Phone: 866-357-3239

Colorado Dept. of Human Services

Division of Child Care
1575 Sherman Street
Denver, CO 80203
Phone: 303-866-5958
Toll-free Phone: 800-799-5876

Hawaii Dept. of Human Services

Benefit, Employment, and Support Services
Division
820 Mililani Street, Suite 606, Haseko Center
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 808-586-7050

Idaho Dept. of Health and Welfare

Division of Welfare
450 West State Street 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720
Phone: 208-334-5818

Kansas Dept. of Social & Rehabilitation Services

Child Care and Early Childhood
Development
915 SW Harrison, 681W
Topeka, KS 66612
Phone: 785-296-0146

Louisiana Dept. of Social Services

Office of Family Support
755 Third St., Room 323
P.O. Box 94065
Baton Rouge, LA 70801
Phone: 225-342-3947

Maine Dept. of Human Services

Office of Child Care and Head Start
11 State House Station
221 State Street
Augusta, ME 04333-0011
Phone: 207-287-5060

Mississippi Dept. of Human Services

Office of Children and Youth
750 North State Street
Jackson, MS 39202
Phone: 601-359-4555
Toll-free Phone: 800-877-7882

Massachusetts Office of Child Care Services

600 Washington St., 6th Floor,
Suite 6100
Boston, MA 02111
Phone: 617-988-6600

Michigan Family Independence Agency

Child Development and Care Division
235 South Grand Ave., Suite 1302
P.O. Box 30037
Lansing, MI 48909
Phone: 517-373-0356

Montana Dept. of Public Health and Human Services

Human and Community Services Division
Early Childhood Services Bureau
P.O. Box 202952
Helena, MT 59620
Phone: 406-444-9120

Minnesota Dept. of Human Services

444 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-3834
Phone: 651-284-4203

Nebraska Dept. of Health and Human Services

301 Centennial Mall South, 4th Floor
Lincoln, NE 68509
Phone: 402-471-9325

Nevada Dept. of Human Resources

Welfare Division
1470 East College Parkway
Carson City, NV 89706
Phone: 775-684-0677

New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Dept.

Child Care Services Bureau
P.O. Drawer 5160, PERA Building, Room 111
Santa Fe, NM 87502-5160
Phone: 800-610-7610, ext. 77499
Toll-free Phone: 800-832-1321

New York State Office of Children and Family Services

Office of Children and Family Services
Bureau of Early Childhood Services
Riverview Center, Sixth Floor
52 Washington Street
Rensselaer, NY 12144
Phone: 518-474-9454

North Carolina Dept. of Health and Human Services

Division of Child Development
2201 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-2201
Phone: 919-662-4543

North Dakota Dept. of Human Services

Office of Economic Assistance
State Capitol Judicial Wing
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58505
Phone: 701-328-2332

Oklahoma Dept. of Human Services

Division of Child Care
Sequoyah Memorial Office Building
P.O. Box 25352
Oklahoma City, OK 73125
Phone: 405-521 3561
Toll-free Phone: 800-347-2276

Oregon Dept. of Employment

Child Care Division
875 Union Street NE
Salem, OR 97311
Phone: 503-947-1400
Toll-free Phone: 800-556-6616

South Carolina Dept. of Social Services

1535 Confederate Avenue Extension
P.O. Box 1520
Columbia, SC 29201
Phone: 803-898-2570
Toll-free Phone: 800-476-0199

South Dakota Dept. of Social Services

Child Care Services
700 Governors Drive
Pierre, SD 57501
Phone: 605-773-4766
Toll-free Phone: 800-227-3020

Rhode Island Dept. of Human Services

Louis Pasteur Bldg. #57
600 New London Avenue
Cranston, RI 02920
Phone: 401-462-3415

Texas Workforce Commission

Workforce Development Division
101 East 15th Street, Room 130-T
Austin, TX 78778-0001
Phone: 512-936-3058

State of Utah Workforce Services

Office of Child Care
140 East 300 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Phone: 801-526-4341

Washington State Economic Services

Administration
Division of Child Care and Early Learning
1009 College St.
MS 45480
Olympia, WA 98504-5480
Phone: 360-725-4665
Toll-free Phone: 866-482-4325

Wyoming Dept. of Family Services

Hathaway Building Rm. 383
2300 Capitol Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0490
Phone: 307-777-5491

Wisconsin Dept. of Workforce

Development
Bureau of Workforce Solutions
201 East Washington Avenue
Madison, WI 53707
Phone: 608-266-3443
Toll-free Phone: 888-713-KIDS (5437)

Federal Tribal Child Care Contacts

Child Care Bureau

Switzer Building
Room 2046
330 C Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20447

Special Assistant – Tribal Child Care Lead:

Ginny Gorman
Phone: 202-401-7260
Email: ggorman@acf.hhs.gov

Region I

*(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,
New Hampshire, Rhode Island,
Vermont)*

John F. Kennedy Building
Room 2000
Boston, MA 02203

CCDF Tribal Lead Contact:

Janine Gerry
Phone: 617-565-2461
Email: jgerry@acf.hhs.gov

Region II

*(New Jersey, New York,
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)*

26 Federal Plaza
Room 4114
New York, NY 10278

CCDF Tribal Lead Contact:

Amanda B. Guarino
Phone: 212-264-2890 x123
Email: aguarino@acf.hhs.gov

Region III

*(Delaware, District of Columbia,
Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia,
West Virginia)*

No Federally Recognized Tribes

Region IV

*(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky,
Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina,
Tennessee)*

Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Suite 4M60
Atlanta, GA 30303

CCDF Tribal Lead Contact:

Darrel McGhee
Phone: 404-562-2936
Email: dmcghee@acf.hhs.gov

Region V

*(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota,
Ohio, Wisconsin)*

233 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, IL 60601

CCDF Tribal Lead Contact:

Mary Jackson
Phone: 312-353-7022
Email: mjackson@acf.hhs.gov

Region VI

*(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico,
Oklahoma, Texas)*

1301 Young Street, Room 914
Dallas, TX 75202

CCDF Tribal Lead Contact:

Lisa Blackmon-Hansard
Phone: 214-767-8129
Email: lblackmon@acf.hhs.gov
(Program issues)

Ken Cook
Phone: 214-767-8822
Email: kcook@acf.hhs.gov
(Fiscal issues)

Region VII

(Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

601 East 12th Street
Room 384
Kansas City, MO 64106

CCDF Tribal Lead Contact:

Les Thierolf
Phone: 816-426-2265 ext. 175
Email: lthierolf@acf.hhs.gov

Region VIII

*(Colorado, Montana, North Dakota,
South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)*

Federal Office Building
1961 Stout Street
Room 974
Denver, CO 80294-3538

CCDF Tribal Lead Contact:

Doreen McNicholas
Phone: 303-844-1174
Email: dmcnicholas@acf.hhs.gov

Region IX

*(Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii,
Nevada, American Samoa,
Territory of Pacific Islands)*

50 United Nations Plaza
Room 450
San Francisco, CA 94102

CCDF Tribal Lead Contact:

Bob Garcia
Phone: 415-437-8439
Email: rogarcia@acf.hhs.gov

Region X

(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington)

Blanchard Plaza
2201 Sixth Avenue
Room M/S 70
Seattle, WA 98121

CCDF Tribal Lead Contact:

Judy Ogliore
Phone: 206-615-2568
Email: jogliore@acf.hhs.gov
(Idaho and Washington programs)

Melodie Rothwell
Phone: 206-615-2118
Email: mrothwell@acf.hhs.gov
(Alaska and Oregon programs)

Tribal Child Care Technical Assistance Center (TriTAC)

Ponca City Office

1455 Harvest Road
Ponca City, OK 74604
Phone: 580-762-8850
Fax: 580-762-8013
Email: killscrew@cableone.net

Linda Kills Crow

Director

McLean Office

6858 Old Dominion Drive, Suite 302
McLean, Virginia 22101
Toll Free: 800-388-7670
Phone: 703-821-2226
Fax: 703-821-8626
Email: tritac2@aol.com
Website: <http://nccic.org/tribal>

Websites

45 CFR Part 98

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_03/45cfr98_03.html

45 CFR Part 98, Subpart G

<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/get-cfr.cgi?TITTLE=45&PART=98&SUBPART=G&TYPE=TEXT>

45 CFR Part 98, Subpart H

<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/get-cfr.cgi?TITTLE=45&PART=98&SUBPART=H&TYPE=TEXT>

45 CFR Part 98, Subpart I

<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/get-cfr.cgi?TITTLE=45&PART=98&SUBPART=I&TYPE=TEXT>

45 CFR Part 99

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_03/45cfr99_03.html

Administration for Children and Families (ACF)

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov>

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Final Rule

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/policy1/current/finalrul/index.htm>

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Final Report of State Plans

<http://nccic.org/pubs/stateplan/stateplan.pdf>

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Law

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/policy1/current/ccdbgact/index.htm>

Child Care Bureau (CCB)

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb>

***Good Start, Grow Smart* Early Learning Initiative**

<http://nccic.org/pubs/goodstart/index.html>

Government to Government—Understanding State and Tribal Governments (June 2002),
National Conference of State Legislatures
<http://www.ncsl.org/programs/statetribe/publications.htm>

Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act, as amended (Public Law 102-477)
<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c102:S.1530.ENR:>

Minimum Standards for Tribal Child Care Homes and Tribal Child Care Centers
<http://nccic.org/tribal/min-std.html>

National Conference of State Legislatures
<http://www.ncsl.org>

National Congress of American Indians
<http://www.ncai.org>

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) (Public Law 104-193)
<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c104:H.R.3734.ENR:>

Presidential Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (November 6, 2000)
http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=2000_register&docid=fr09no00-167

Presidential Memorandum, Government-to-Government Relationship with Tribal Governments (September 23, 2004)
www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/09/200409.23-4.html

State of Oregon's Legislative Commission on Indian Services
www.leg.state.or.us/cis/odair/state_tribal_relations.pdf.

Tribal Guide to the Good Start, Grow Smart Early Learning Initiative
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/ta/gsgs1.htm>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
<http://www.hhs.gov>

U.S. Department of the Interior
<http://www.doi.gov/>

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April 2005