Tribes and States Working Together

A Guide to Tribal-State Child Care Coordination
# Table of Contents

**Introduction** 1

Understanding Tribal Sovereignty and the Government-to-Government Relationship 3

A Comparison of State and Tribal CCDF Programs 5

*Good Start, Grow Smart: A Catalyst for Coordination* 8

Benefits of Tribal-State Coordination 10

Successful Tribal-State Collaborations 12

Important Tribal, State, and Federal Contacts 16

Websites for Agencies and Documents Referenced in this Guide 24

---

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.

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.

“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 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.
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.

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.

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.

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

– Sandra Kolodziejski
Child Care Coordinator
Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Odanah, Wisconsin
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&R 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.

“\nIt 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
Orutsarmiut Native Council, Bethel
Sirkta Tribe of Alaska, Sirkta
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc., Fairbanks
Tuluxsak Native Village, Tuluxsak
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
Lytron 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
Micsusukee 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

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 Quassarte 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 ETWLV, Wetumka
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, McLeod
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Department/Division</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama Dept. of Human Resources</td>
<td>Child Care Services Division</td>
<td>50 North Ripley Street, Montgomery, AL 36130</td>
<td>334-242-9513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Dept. of Economic Security</td>
<td>Child Care Administration</td>
<td>1789 West Jefferson 801A, Phoenix, AZ 85007</td>
<td>602-542-4248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services/Division of Public Assistance</td>
<td>Child Care Programs Office</td>
<td>619 E. Ship Creek Ave, Suite 230, Anchorage, AK 99501-1677</td>
<td>907-269-4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Dept. of Education</td>
<td>Child Development Division</td>
<td>1430 N Street, Suite 3410, Sacramento, CA 95814</td>
<td>916-322-6233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Partnership for School Readiness</td>
<td></td>
<td>Holland Building, Room 251, 600 S. Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, FL 32314</td>
<td>850-922-4200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine Dept. of Human Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0011</td>
<td>207-287-5060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi Dept. of Human Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>750 North State Street, Jackson, MS 39202</td>
<td>601-359-4555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Office of Child Care Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>600 Washington St., 6th Floor, Suite 6100, Boston, MA 02111</td>
<td>617-988-6600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Family Independence Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td>235 South Grand Ave., Suite 1302, Lansing, MI 48909</td>
<td>517-373-0356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana Dept. of Public Health and Human Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>Human and Community Services Division, Early Childhood Services Bureau, P.O. Box 202952, Helena, MT 59620</td>
<td>406-444-9120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota Dept. of Human Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>444 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-3834</td>
<td>651-284-4203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Dept. of Education</td>
<td></td>
<td>1430 N Street, Suite 3410, Sacramento, CA 95814</td>
<td>916-322-6233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Office of Child Care Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>600 Washington St., 6th Floor, Suite 6100, Boston, MA 02111</td>
<td>617-988-6600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Family Independence Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td>235 South Grand Ave., Suite 1302, Lansing, MI 48909</td>
<td>517-373-0356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota Dept. of Human Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>444 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-3834</td>
<td>651-284-4203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: 505-610-7610, 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.  
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: killscrow@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?TTL=45&PART=98&SUBPART=G&TYPE=TEXT

45 CFR Part 98, Subpart H
http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/get-cfr.cgi?TTL=45&PART=98&SUBPART=H&TYPE=TEXT

45 CFR Part 98, Subpart I
http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/get-cfr.cgi?TTL=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

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

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Law

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)

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/
This Guide was developed under PSC Contract Number 233-03-0021, Task Order Number 2 for the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services/Administration for Children and Families Child Care Bureau.

April 2005