

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

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FY 2014 BUDGET

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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FY 2014 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, [\$2,303,313,000] \$2,278,313,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, That [\$19,609,000] \$19,396,000 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, [\$293,887,000] \$290,698,000 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G, of which [\$107,781,000] \$106,611,000 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 our evaluations] \$200,000,000 to be allocated by the Secretary for discretionary grants to States to improve the quality of child care, including health and safety measures, under section 658I(a)(1) of such Act.

Note: A full-year FY 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account was operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for FY 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|--|
| [\$300,000,000 for grants to States to improve the quality of child care and for the Federal costs of carrying our evaluations] and \$200,000,000 to be | This is a new initiative that focuses on the quality of child care, particularly health and safety measures. |

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|--|--------------------|
| <i>allocated by the Secretary for discretionary grants to States to improve the quality of child care, including health and safety measures, under section 658I(a)(1) of such Act.</i> | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Authorizing Legislation

| | FY 2012 Amount Authorized | FY 2012 Enacted | FY 2014 Amount Authorized | FY 2014 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 | \$2,278,313,000 | \$2,278,313,000 |
| Section 418 of the Social Security Act | \$2,917,000,000 | \$2,917,000,000 | \$3,417,000,000 | \$3,417,000,000 |
| Appropriations | | | \$200,000,000 | \$200,000,000 |
| Total request level | \$5,195,312,835 | \$5,195,312,835 | \$5,895,313,000 | \$5,895,313,000 |
| Total request level against definite authorizations | \$5,195,312,835 | \$5,195,312,835 | \$5,895,313,000 | \$5,895,313,000 |

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 | \$2,099,797,000 | \$2,278,312,835 |

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> |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 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 | | | | -20,289,000 |
| 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 | | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Rescission | | | | -4,454,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,139,627,000 |
| 2012 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,926,757,000 | | | 2,282,627,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 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 | | | | -4,314,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,195,313,000 |
| 2013 ⁹ | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,603,313,000 | | | 2,292,256,000 |
| Pre-appropriation | | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,209,256,000 |
| 2014 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,478,313,000 | | | |
| Pre-appropriation | 3,417,000,000 | | | |
| Total | 5,895,313,000 | | | |

⁹ For all tables in this chapter, the FY 2013 level reflects the amount in the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013, (P.L. 112-175) for the discretionary appropriation and the current law level for the mandatory appropriation.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | FY 2012 <u>Actual</u> | FY 2013 <u>Level</u> | FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Annual, B.A. | \$2,282,627,000 | \$2,292,256,000 | \$2,478,313,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated, B.A. | 2,917,000,000 | 2,917,000,000 | 3,417,000,000 |
| Rescission | -4,314,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Authority | \$5,195,313,000 | \$5,209,256,000 | \$5,895,313,000 |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -255,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Obligations | \$5,195,057,000 | \$5,209,256,000 | \$5,895,313,000 |

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | FY 2012 <u>Actual</u> | FY 2013 <u>Level</u> | FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u> |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>Discretionary:</u> | | | |
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | 2,268,442,000 | 2,282,324,000 | 2,468,442,000 |
| Research and Evaluation Fund | 9,871,000 | 9,932,000 | 9,871,000 |
| Subtotal, Budget Authority, Discretionary | \$2,278,313,000 | \$2,292,256,000 | \$2,478,313,000 |
| <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 | 7,293,000 | 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 | \$5,195,313,000 | \$5,209,256,000 | \$5,895,313,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| FY 2012 Discretionary Budget Authority | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$2,278,313,000 |
| FY 2013 Mandatory Budget Authority | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$2,917,000,000 |
| Total, Base Budget Authority | |
| | \$5,195,313,000 |
| | |
| FY 2014 Estimate | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$5,895,313,000 |
| | |
| Net change | +\$700,000,000 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2012 Estimate</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Increases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Child Care and Development Block Grant: Increase funding for CCDBG with a strong focus on improving the quality of child care provided (discretionary appropriation). | \$2,268,442,000 | +\$200,000,000 |
| 2) 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 |
| 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 | | +\$700,000,000 |
| Total, Increases | | +\$700,000,000 |
| Net Change | | +\$700,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | \$2,278,313,000 | \$2,292,256,000 | \$2,478,313,000 |
| Child Care Entitlement to States | \$2,917,000,000 | \$2,917,000,000 | \$3,417,000,000 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$5,195,313,000 | \$5,209,256,000 | \$5,895,313,000 |

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

2014 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 has since been extended through a series of short term measures, the latest being the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, which extends the Child Care Entitlement to States program through September 30, 2013. The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) was created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 as a discretionary funded program, subject to annual appropriations, and 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 2011 – the most recent year for which preliminary data are available – approximately 1.6 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 and Social Services Block Grant programs, the total estimated average monthly number of children served in 2011 was 2.5 million. Millions of additional children who do not receive subsidies benefit from the more than \$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. Since these funds expired, states have been forced to scale back services and reduce investments in child care quality improvement activities.

The President's FY 2014 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 for providers to improve quality that were made possible with the Recovery Act funding.

Program Description and Accomplishments – 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. 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)].

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 of child care settings that benefits all of the nearly 12 million young children in out of home care, by supporting state licensing of child care, 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.

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 2013) 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 2013) 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 2013) 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.

Research and Evaluation Funds – The CCDBG research and evaluation funds (\$10 million in FY 2013) 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:

1. 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;
2. Assessment of evidence on the effectiveness of QRIS in improving quality of care and informing parental choice;

3. 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;
4. 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,
5. 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
6. 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 Office of Child Care (OCC) has worked in collaboration with states, tribes, and territories for several years to develop appropriate and achievable goals and measures for the CCDF program. Program performance measures are consistent with the current HHS Priority Performance Goal to improve the quality of early childhood education, thereby increasing the number of low-income children in high-quality care.

Helping Nearly 1 Million Families Succeed at Work

In FY 2011, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, nearly 1 million families and 1.6 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 2011, 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 67 percent, and approximately 28 percent of children were cared for in family child care and group home settings. 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 2011, 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 infrastructure that ensures child care is supporting children's learning and development to help them succeed in school and life. More than half the 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

OCC has implemented several new initiatives reflecting a more comprehensive approach to helping more low-income children access high-quality care. OCC 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, the ACF-801 case-level administrative data report has been revised 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.

The child care technical assistance network has been re-designed 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 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 issued stronger policy guidance on preventing waste, fraud, and abuse and has worked with states to conduct case record reviews to reduce administrative errors. Additionally, OCC has conducted 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 2014 request for CCDF is \$5.9 billion, including \$2.5 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and \$3.4 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to States, and is a \$700 million increase above the FY 2012 Enacted level. The request provides a total increase of \$3.5 billion over five years, and \$7 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 1.4 million children in FY 2014 and supports new investments in quality and standards across child care settings. In addition, the President's budget includes a large investment (\$1.4 billion) in Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships to increase the availability of high quality early care and education for infants and toddlers (see the Budget Request section of the Head Start chapter for details).

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. To expand access to high-quality child care, the budget supports reforms that raise 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 Preschool for All, Preschool Development Grants, Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, 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 Reform – The Administration strongly supports expansive reform of the Child Care and Development Fund that improves health and safety in child care settings, supports parents in making informed child care choices, and improves the overall quality of early learning and afterschool programs available to families. The President's FY 2014 budget request, coupled with the reform principles 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. The Administration's principles for reform include:

- Strengthening state health and safety standards and monitoring of child care providers.
- 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 that meet families' needs – including non-traditional hour care, infant and toddler care, and care for children with special needs – 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.
- Improving coordination of Federal early care and education programs through alignment of program goals, requirements, and priorities.

Creating an Accountability Framework for CCDF

The Administration's proposed reform preserves state flexibility inherent within the CCDF block grant structure, while establishing a framework for accountability that will ensure children receiving child care paid for with federal dollars are in settings that meet basic health and safety requirements, including ensuring providers have background checks and appropriate training in areas such as first-aid and CPR. Improving accountability also means strengthening state protocols for monitoring child care settings to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of over 12 million American children in child care.

The Administration also supports establishing quality indicators for publicly-funded early learning and school readiness services provided to low-income children. These might include standards related to qualifications of child care teaching staff and the learning environment or activities linked to state early learning and development standards. High-quality early childhood development programs are critical to

preparing children for success in school, and that means more than basic health and safety, especially for our most vulnerable children.

The Administration also supports more accountability for the \$1 billion in combined federal and state funds that support child care quality. This includes building upon existing requirements that states set targets and reporting on outcomes of quality initiatives.

Better Consumer Education for Parents

Parental choice is a cornerstone of CCDF that ensures parents have access to a wide variety of child care settings that will meet their needs and prepare their children for school success. Yet, parents often struggle to find accessible, easy to understand information about their child care choices. Parents often assume that child care providers meet basic requirements, such as background checks, yet in many states this and other basic health and safety safeguards are not required.

The Administration supports strengthening state consumer education activities and outreach, for example, by asking states to make provider-specific information available on a website to ensure parents have access to easy-to-understand indicators regarding the quality of child care providers, what kinds of health and safety requirements providers have met, and any history of violations.

Promoting Continuity of Care

Research tells us that children have better educational and developmental outcomes when they have continuity in their child care arrangements.¹⁰ States' policies for eligibility, including how often they re-determine eligibility and to what degree small changes in family circumstances make them ineligible, can have a negative impact when children must leave programs and sever relationships with caregivers. Thus, the Administration supports reforms to improve continuity for families, such as longer eligibility re-determination periods for families receiving child care subsidies and allowing for a period of job search after loss of parental employment.

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.

Child Care is a Key Part of the President's Plan for Early Education for all Americans

The child care reform proposal aligns closely with the Administration's comprehensive early education reform agenda, which includes expanding access to high-quality preschool, as well as improving opportunities for early learning in child care, Head Start, and other early learning programs. Aligning early care and education programs and raising the bar on quality will ensure more low-income children have access to high-quality early education and are ready to succeed in school. The President's plan proposes a new federal-state partnership to provide all low- and moderate-income four-year old children with high-quality preschool. The plan also calls for a significant investment in a new Early Head Start-Child Care partnership to support states and communities that expand the availability of Early Head Start

¹⁰ 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.Clasien 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.

and child care providers that can meet the highest standards of quality for infants and toddlers, serving children from birth through age three.

For child care, the budget request includes \$200 million in funding for an initiative that would provide competitive grants to help states raise the bar on quality for child care through improved regulation, monitoring, and transparency for parents. Funds would be available to states with the most effective applications in key priority areas, such as implementing QRIS and other systems of quality indicators to provide all parents with better and more transparent information about the quality of child care in their communities, raising standards to improve monitoring and oversight of child care providers, including use of unannounced inspections and use of new technologies, and implementing more evidence-based professional development systems focused on improved classroom practice, teacher-child interaction, and better curriculum implementation.

Priority Performance Goal - As noted previously, HHS has established a 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 baseline for outcome performance measure 2B was set in FY 2011 at 17 states. In FY 2012, 19 states had a QRIS that met high-quality benchmarks, slightly less than the FY 2012 target of 20 states. Further progress was hampered by tight budget environments and implementation challenges of statewide roll-outs. States, however, are well positioned for future progress, and OCC has established a target of 25 states for FY 2013, and a target of 27 states for FY 2014.

Currently, many states meet some, but not all seven, of the outlined benchmarks. Multiple states are making progress toward improving their QRIS by incorporating additional high quality benchmarks. As of FY 2012, at least seven states have incorporated six quality benchmarks and at least nine states have incorporated five quality benchmarks. States are making significant progress toward implementing a comprehensive QRIS that meets all outlined quality benchmarks; however, their progress is masked by the single figure reported. To provide a more complete and accurate picture of QRIS implementation and improvements across the country, OCC is closely tracking the progress of states that may not meet *all* quality benchmarks, but that have demonstrated improvements by increasing the number of benchmarks reached. Several states are expanding their QRIS from a pilot, opening QRIS eligibility to family child care providers, implementing financial supports to providers, and taking other steps to meet the high-quality benchmarks. These states expect to complete this implementation in FY 2013. OCC is providing targeted technical assistance and other supports to states as they move forward in creating QRIS that meet high quality benchmarks. 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 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2A: 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. ¹¹ (Outcome) | FY 2010: 18% ¹² Target: 17% (Target Exceeded) | 18% ¹³ | 18% ¹⁴ | Maintain |
| 2B: Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. ¹⁵ (Outcome) | FY 2012: 19 Target: 20 (Target Not Met but Improved) | 20 | 27 | + 7 |
| 2C: 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 ¹⁶ | N/A ¹⁷ | N/A |

¹¹ 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.

¹² This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data is available.

¹³ The FY 2012 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2012 in the President's Budget Request which was \$6.3 billion (\$2.9 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and \$3.4 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to the States). Actual appropriation for FY 2012 was \$5.2 billion (\$2.3 in discretionary funding for CCDBG and \$2.9 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to the States).

¹⁴ The FY 2014 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2014 in the President's Budget Request.

¹⁵ This performance measure aligns with the HHS Priority Performance Goal "Quality of Early Childhood Education."

¹⁶ This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

¹⁷ This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

| Measure | Most Recent Result | FY 2012 Target | FY 2014 Target | FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>2D</u> : Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning guidelines for children ages birth to five that cover a range of domains across physical, cognitive, and social and emotional development, are incorporated into other parts of the child care system, and aligned with other parts of the child care system. ¹⁸ (Outcome) | FY 2011: 27 (Baseline) | N/A ¹⁹ | N/A ²⁰ | N/A |
| <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 | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| <u>2i</u> : Amount of CCDF expenditures on quality improvement activities. (Output) | FY 2010: \$1.18 billion (12.5% of total expenditures) (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

¹⁸ This measure has been updated with new language and data. The old measure was “Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning guidelines in literacy, language, pre-reading, and numeracy for children ages three to five that align with state K-12 standards and are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers and administrators.” Because of the revision to the measure, baseline and actuals associated with the old measure cannot be compared to new measure.

¹⁹ This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

²⁰ This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Resource Data:</u> | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | \$2,261,747,634 | \$2,275,589,531 | \$2,256,050,435 |
| Discretionary | 995,513 | 1,004,218 | 206,000,000 |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 4,676,876 | 4,727,878 | 5,341,565 |
| Program Support | 996,276 | 1,002,373 | 1,050,000 |
| Total, Resources | \$2,268,416,299 | \$2,282,324,000 | \$2,468,442,000 |
| <u>Program Data:</u> | | | |
| Number of Grants | 314 | 314 | 319 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 314 | 314 | 319 |
| \$ | \$2,262,743,147 | \$2,276,593,749 | \$2,462,050,435 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$ | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| \$ | \$4,676,876 | \$4,727,878 | \$5,341,565 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| \$ | \$946,883 | \$952,678 | \$1,000,000 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and printing.
2. Training/Technical Assistance in FY 2014 reflects the amount reserved from the CCDBG appropriation for the 0.5 percent set-aside for contract activities to provide technical assistance, monitoring, and oversight. The total for this set-aside, including Child Care Entitlement, is FY 2014 is \$28,476,567. CCDBG Technical Assistance includes \$5.3 million for contracts, \$5 million for program integrity grants to states, and about \$1 million for program support.
3. The number of grants in FY 2014 will rise because of the \$200 million Early Childhood initiative.

Resource and Program Data
Research and Evaluation Fund

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Resource Data:</u> | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | \$9,718,877 | \$9,717,000 | \$9,656,000 |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | 145,416 | 215,000 | 215,000 |
| Total, Resources | \$9,864,293 | \$9,932,000 | \$9,871,000 |
| <u>Program Data:</u> | | | |
| Number of Grants | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| \$ | \$98,326 | \$1,500,000 | \$1,500,000 |
| Continuations | | | |
| # | 11 | 7 | 3 |
| \$ | \$1,065,996 | \$696,391 | \$696,110 |
| Contracts | | | |
| # | 8 | 14 | 8 |
| \$ | \$8,667,724 | \$7,559,351 | \$7,498,632 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| \$ | \$5,867 | \$86,258 | \$86,258 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for administrative support and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory State Grants

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Resource Data:</u> | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | \$1,177,524,781 | \$1,177,525,000 | \$1,177,525,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | \$1,177,524,781 | \$1,177,525,000 | \$1,177,525,000 |
| <u>Program Data:</u> | | | |
| Number of Grants | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| \$ | \$1,177,524,781 | \$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

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Resource Data:</u> | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | \$1,673,842,719 | \$1,673,843,000 | \$2,154,050,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | \$1,673,842,719 | \$1,673,843,000 | \$2,154,050,000 |
| <u>Program Data:</u> | | | |
| Number of Grants | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| \$ | \$1,673,842,719 | \$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

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Resource Data:</u> | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | | | |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$7,283,082 | \$7,292,000 | \$17,085,000 |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | \$7,283,082 | \$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 | 3 | 10 |
| \$ | \$7,283,082 | \$7,292,000 | \$17,085,000 |
| Interagency Agreements | | | |
| # | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$ | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Notes:

1. Training/Technical Assistance in FY 2014 reflects the amount reserved for the 0.5 percent 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 2014 is \$28,476,564.

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory Tribal Funds

| Data Category | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Level | FY 2014 President's Budget |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Resource Data:</u> | | | |
| Service Grants | | | |
| Formula | \$58,339,999 | \$58,340,000 | \$68,340,000 |
| Discretionary | | | |
| Research/Evaluation | | | |
| Demonstration/Development | | | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | | | |
| Program Support | | | |
| Total, Resources | \$58,339,999 | \$58,340,000 | \$68,340,000 |
| <u>Program Data:</u> | | | |
| Number of Grants | 242 | 242 | 242 |
| New Starts | | | |
| # | 242 | 242 | 242 |
| \$ | \$58,339,999 | \$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 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care & Development Block Grant

FY 2014 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.575

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Alabama | 42,841,727 | 43,103,918 | 42,731,023 | -110,704 |
| Alaska | 4,533,086 | 4,560,828 | 4,521,372 | -11,714 |
| Arizona | 56,867,397 | 57,215,425 | 56,720,451 | -146,946 |
| Arkansas | 28,143,488 | 28,315,726 | 28,070,765 | -72,723 |
| California | 244,004,509 | 245,497,817 | 243,373,998 | -630,511 |
| Colorado | 28,442,448 | 28,616,516 | 28,368,952 | -73,496 |
| Connecticut | 14,940,222 | 15,031,656 | 14,901,616 | -38,606 |
| Delaware | 5,529,727 | 5,563,569 | 5,515,438 | -14,289 |
| District of Columbia | 2,962,184 | 2,980,313 | 2,954,530 | -7,654 |
| Florida | 121,009,572 | 121,750,151 | 120,696,882 | -312,690 |
| Georgia | 92,991,494 | 93,560,602 | 92,751,203 | -240,291 |
| Hawaii | 7,682,628 | 7,729,646 | 7,662,776 | -19,852 |
| Idaho | 14,244,639 | 14,331,816 | 14,207,831 | -36,808 |
| Illinois | 80,078,508 | 80,568,588 | 79,871,584 | -206,924 |
| Indiana | 52,761,493 | 53,084,393 | 52,625,157 | -136,336 |
| Iowa | 21,097,600 | 21,226,717 | 21,043,084 | -54,516 |
| Kansas | 21,639,826 | 21,772,262 | 21,583,908 | -55,918 |
| Kentucky | 39,580,516 | 39,822,749 | 39,478,239 | -102,277 |
| Louisiana | 42,490,869 | 42,750,913 | 42,381,072 | -109,797 |
| Maine | 7,791,183 | 7,838,865 | 7,771,050 | -20,133 |
| Maryland | 27,564,114 | 27,732,806 | 27,492,888 | -71,226 |
| Massachusetts | 27,066,102 | 27,231,747 | 26,996,163 | -69,939 |
| Michigan | 70,025,126 | 70,453,680 | 69,844,180 | -180,946 |
| Minnesota | 30,690,970 | 30,878,799 | 30,611,664 | -79,306 |
| Mississippi | 33,334,909 | 33,538,919 | 33,248,771 | -86,138 |
| Missouri | 44,384,770 | 44,656,405 | 44,270,079 | -114,691 |
| Montana | 6,771,331 | 6,812,772 | 6,753,834 | -17,497 |
| Nebraska | 13,438,942 | 13,521,188 | 13,404,216 | -34,726 |
| Nevada | 16,530,472 | 16,631,638 | 16,487,757 | -42,715 |
| New Hampshire | 5,353,209 | 5,385,971 | 5,339,376 | -13,833 |
| New Jersey | 40,080,473 | 40,325,766 | 39,976,905 | -103,568 |
| New Mexico | 20,077,317 | 20,200,190 | 20,025,437 | -51,880 |
| New York | 101,521,406 | 102,142,717 | 101,259,073 | -262,333 |
| North Carolina | 76,128,077 | 76,593,981 | 75,931,361 | -196,716 |
| North Dakota | 4,156,452 | 4,181,889 | 4,145,712 | -10,740 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2012 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ohio | 80,388,630 | 80,880,608 | 80,180,905 | -207,725 |
| Oklahoma | 33,886,650 | 34,094,036 | 33,799,086 | -87,564 |
| Oregon | 26,225,420 | 26,385,920 | 26,157,653 | -67,767 |
| Pennsylvania | 69,645,391 | 70,071,621 | 69,465,426 | -179,965 |
| Rhode Island | 5,621,733 | 5,656,138 | 5,607,206 | -14,527 |
| South Carolina | 41,232,806 | 41,485,151 | 41,126,260 | -106,546 |
| South Dakota | 6,221,279 | 6,259,353 | 6,205,203 | -16,076 |
| Tennessee | 52,889,987 | 53,213,674 | 52,753,319 | -136,668 |
| Texas | 242,999,338 | 244,486,494 | 242,371,425 | -627,913 |
| Utah | 27,265,984 | 27,432,852 | 27,195,528 | -70,456 |
| Vermont | 3,203,680 | 3,223,287 | 3,195,402 | -8,278 |
| Virginia | 43,445,456 | 43,711,342 | 43,333,192 | -112,264 |
| Washington | 39,115,017 | 39,354,401 | 39,013,943 | -101,074 |
| West Virginia | 14,361,718 | 14,449,612 | 14,324,607 | -37,111 |
| Wisconsin | 36,035,227 | 36,255,763 | 35,942,112 | -93,115 |
| Wyoming | 2,981,813 | 3,000,062 | 2,974,108 | -7,705 |
| Subtotal | 2,172,276,915 | 2,185,571,250 | 2,166,663,722 | -5,613,193 |
| Indian Tribes | 45,566,256 | 45,845,121 | 45,566,256 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 45,566,256 | 45,845,121 | 45,566,256 | 0 |
| American Samoa | 3,001,982 | 3,020,354 | 3,001,982 | 0 |
| Guam | 4,295,676 | 4,321,965 | 4,295,676 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 1,904,992 | 1,916,650 | 1,904,992 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 32,512,899 | 32,711,878 | 32,428,885 | -84,014 |
| Virgin Islands | 2,188,914 | 2,202,310 | 2,188,914 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 43,904,463 | 44,173,158 | 43,820,449 | -84,014 |
| Total States/Territories | 2,261,747,634 | 2,275,589,529 | 2,256,050,427 | -5,697,207 |
| Discretionary Funds | 995,513 | 1,004,218 | 1,000,000 | 4,487 |
| Other | 9,864,293 | 9,931,720 | 209,871,308 | 200,007,015 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 5,459,402 | 5,730,640 | 11,391,564 | 5,932,162 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | 16,319,208 | 16,666,578 | 222,262,872 | 205,943,664 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$2,278,066,842 | \$2,292,256,107 | \$2,478,313,299 | \$200,246,457 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory

FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Alabama | 16,441,707 | 16,441,710 | 16,441,710 | 0 |
| Alaska | 3,544,811 | 3,544,812 | 3,544,812 | 0 |
| Arizona | 19,827,025 | 19,827,029 | 19,827,029 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 5,300,283 | 5,300,284 | 5,300,284 | 0 |
| California | 85,593,217 | 85,593,233 | 85,593,233 | 0 |
| Colorado | 10,173,800 | 10,173,802 | 10,173,802 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 18,738,357 | 18,738,360 | 18,738,360 | 0 |
| Delaware | 5,179,330 | 5,179,331 | 5,179,331 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 4,566,974 | 4,566,975 | 4,566,975 | 0 |
| Florida | 43,026,524 | 43,026,532 | 43,026,532 | 0 |
| Georgia | 36,548,223 | 36,548,230 | 36,548,230 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 4,971,633 | 4,971,634 | 4,971,634 | 0 |
| Idaho | 2,867,578 | 2,867,579 | 2,867,579 | 0 |
| Illinois | 56,873,824 | 56,873,835 | 56,873,835 | 0 |
| Indiana | 26,181,999 | 26,182,004 | 26,182,004 | 0 |
| Iowa | 8,507,792 | 8,507,794 | 8,507,794 | 0 |
| Kansas | 9,811,721 | 9,811,723 | 9,811,723 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 16,701,653 | 16,701,656 | 16,701,656 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 13,864,552 | 13,864,555 | 13,864,555 | 0 |
| Maine | 3,018,598 | 3,018,599 | 3,018,599 | 0 |
| Maryland | 23,301,407 | 23,301,411 | 23,301,411 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 44,973,373 | 44,973,381 | 44,973,381 | 0 |
| Michigan | 32,081,922 | 32,081,928 | 32,081,928 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 23,367,543 | 23,367,547 | 23,367,547 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 6,293,116 | 6,293,117 | 6,293,117 | 0 |
| Missouri | 24,668,568 | 24,668,573 | 24,668,573 | 0 |
| Montana | 3,190,691 | 3,190,692 | 3,190,692 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 10,594,637 | 10,594,639 | 10,594,639 | 0 |
| Nevada | 2,580,422 | 2,580,422 | 2,580,422 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 4,581,870 | 4,581,871 | 4,581,871 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 26,374,178 | 26,374,183 | 26,374,183 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 8,307,587 | 8,307,589 | 8,307,589 | 0 |
| New York | 101,983,998 | 101,984,017 | 101,984,017 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 69,639,228 | 69,639,241 | 69,639,241 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 2,506,022 | 2,506,022 | 2,506,022 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ohio | 70,124,656 | 70,124,669 | 70,124,669 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 24,909,979 | 24,909,984 | 24,909,984 | 0 |
| Oregon | 19,408,790 | 19,408,794 | 19,408,794 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 55,336,804 | 55,336,814 | 55,336,814 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 6,633,774 | 6,633,775 | 6,633,775 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 9,867,439 | 9,867,441 | 9,867,441 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 1,710,801 | 1,710,801 | 1,710,801 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 37,702,188 | 37,702,195 | 37,702,195 | 0 |
| Texas | 59,844,129 | 59,844,140 | 59,844,140 | 0 |
| Utah | 12,591,564 | 12,591,566 | 12,591,566 | 0 |
| Vermont | 3,944,887 | 3,944,888 | 3,944,888 | 0 |
| Virginia | 21,328,766 | 21,328,770 | 21,328,770 | 0 |
| Washington | 41,883,444 | 41,883,452 | 41,883,452 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 8,727,005 | 8,727,007 | 8,727,007 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 24,511,351 | 24,511,356 | 24,511,356 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 2,815,041 | 2,815,042 | 2,815,042 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 1,177,524,781 | 1,177,525,000 | 1,177,525,000 | 0 |
| Indian Tribes | 58,339,999 | 58,340,000 | 68,340,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Subtotal | 58,339,999 | 58,340,000 | 68,340,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Total States/Territories | 1,235,864,780 | 1,235,865,000 | 1,245,865,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 3,093,405 | 3,096,912 | 7,256,000 | 4,159,087 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | 3,093,405 | 3,096,912 | 7,256,000 | 4,159,087 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$1,238,958,185 | \$1,238,961,912 | \$1,253,121,000 | \$14,159,087 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching

FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Alabama | 25,484,430 | 25,484,434 | 32,795,636 | 7,311,202 |
| Alaska | 4,280,970 | 4,280,971 | 5,509,134 | 1,228,163 |
| Arizona | 37,307,731 | 37,307,737 | 48,010,913 | 10,703,176 |
| Arkansas | 16,247,112 | 16,247,115 | 20,908,232 | 4,661,117 |
| California | 207,709,074 | 207,709,109 | 267,298,549 | 59,589,441 |
| Colorado | 28,270,446 | 28,270,451 | 36,380,930 | 8,110,479 |
| Connecticut | 17,932,329 | 17,932,332 | 23,076,919 | 5,144,587 |
| Delaware | 4,636,743 | 4,636,744 | 5,966,974 | 1,330,230 |
| District of Columbia | 2,327,366 | 2,327,366 | 2,995,062 | 667,696 |
| Florida | 89,449,030 | 89,449,045 | 115,110,984 | 25,661,939 |
| Georgia | 56,911,366 | 56,911,376 | 73,238,618 | 16,327,243 |
| Hawaii | 6,939,734 | 6,939,735 | 8,930,668 | 1,990,933 |
| Idaho | 9,918,860 | 9,918,862 | 12,764,473 | 2,845,611 |
| Illinois | 70,174,515 | 70,174,527 | 90,306,821 | 20,132,294 |
| Indiana | 36,395,583 | 36,395,589 | 46,837,080 | 10,441,491 |
| Iowa | 16,557,231 | 16,557,234 | 21,307,321 | 4,750,087 |
| Kansas | 16,707,312 | 16,707,315 | 21,500,458 | 4,793,143 |
| Kentucky | 23,304,108 | 23,304,112 | 29,989,803 | 6,685,691 |
| Louisiana | 25,501,881 | 25,501,885 | 32,818,093 | 7,316,208 |
| Maine | 6,025,942 | 6,025,943 | 7,754,719 | 1,728,776 |
| Maryland | 30,266,985 | 30,266,990 | 38,950,254 | 8,683,264 |
| Massachusetts | 31,410,023 | 31,410,028 | 40,421,217 | 9,011,189 |
| Michigan | 51,729,852 | 51,729,861 | 66,570,584 | 14,840,724 |
| Minnesota | 29,153,539 | 29,153,544 | 37,517,372 | 8,363,829 |
| Mississippi | 17,152,272 | 17,152,275 | 22,073,072 | 4,920,798 |
| Missouri | 32,231,180 | 32,231,185 | 41,477,955 | 9,246,770 |
| Montana | 5,045,725 | 5,045,726 | 6,493,289 | 1,447,563 |
| Nebraska | 10,586,175 | 10,586,177 | 13,623,234 | 3,037,057 |
| Nevada | 15,187,223 | 15,187,226 | 19,544,272 | 4,357,047 |
| New Hampshire | 6,242,320 | 6,242,321 | 8,033,174 | 1,790,853 |
| New Jersey | 46,024,842 | 46,024,850 | 59,228,869 | 13,204,019 |
| New Mexico | 11,827,222 | 11,827,224 | 15,220,323 | 3,393,099 |
| New York | 96,029,735 | 96,029,751 | 123,579,622 | 27,549,871 |
| North Carolina | 52,212,878 | 52,212,887 | 67,192,185 | 14,979,298 |
| North Dakota | 3,425,067 | 3,425,068 | 4,407,681 | 982,614 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2012 Actual | FY 2013 Estimate | FY 2014 Estimate | Difference +/- 2013 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ohio | 61,123,541 | 61,123,551 | 78,659,220 | 17,535,669 |
| Oklahoma | 21,443,202 | 21,443,206 | 27,595,024 | 6,151,818 |
| Oregon | 19,605,090 | 19,605,093 | 25,229,577 | 5,624,484 |
| Pennsylvania | 61,742,863 | 61,742,873 | 79,456,219 | 17,713,346 |
| Rhode Island | 4,920,780 | 4,920,781 | 6,332,498 | 1,411,717 |
| South Carolina | 24,610,663 | 24,610,667 | 31,671,195 | 7,060,528 |
| South Dakota | 4,664,249 | 4,664,250 | 6,002,371 | 1,338,122 |
| Tennessee | 33,930,530 | 33,930,536 | 43,664,830 | 9,734,295 |
| Texas | 157,929,475 | 157,929,502 | 203,237,725 | 45,308,223 |
| Utah | 20,664,662 | 20,664,665 | 26,593,129 | 5,928,463 |
| Vermont | 2,814,787 | 2,814,787 | 3,622,319 | 807,531 |
| Virginia | 42,013,365 | 42,013,372 | 54,066,543 | 12,053,171 |
| Washington | 35,813,947 | 35,813,953 | 46,088,579 | 10,274,626 |
| West Virginia | 8,705,066 | 8,705,067 | 11,202,455 | 2,497,387 |
| Wisconsin | 30,116,335 | 30,116,340 | 38,756,384 | 8,640,044 |
| Wyoming | 3,137,363 | 3,137,364 | 4,037,438 | 900,075 |
| Subtotal | 1,673,842,719 | 1,673,843,000 | 2,154,050,000 | 480,207,000 |
| Total States/Territories | 1,673,842,719 | 1,673,843,000 | 2,154,050,000 | 480,207,000 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 4,189,677 | 4,195,088 | 9,829,000 | 5,633,913 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | 4,189,677 | 4,195,088 | 9,829,000 | 5,633,913 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$1,678,032,396 | \$1,678,038,088 | \$2,163,879,000 | \$485,840,913 |

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