

**The CCDF Policies Database Tables:
CCDF Policies as of October 1, 2011**

Revised August 2013

THE CCDF POLICIES DATABASE TABLES: CCDF POLICIES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2011

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Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2011

State	Maximum Age for Most Children	Child Mentally or Physically	
		Incapacitated	Child in Protective Services
Alabama	12	18	12
Alaska	12	18 ¹	12 ²
Arizona	12	12	12
Arkansas	12	18	18
California	12	21	12
Colorado	12	18	NA ³
Connecticut	12	18	12
Delaware	12	18	18
DC	12	18	18
Florida	12	18	18
Georgia	12	17	12 ⁴
Hawaii	12	17	17
Idaho	12	17 ⁵	17 ⁵
Illinois	12 ⁶	18	NA ³
Indiana	12	17	17
Iowa	12	18	12 ⁷
Kansas	12	18	12
Kentucky	12	18	12
Louisiana	12	17	12
Maine	12	18	12 ⁸
Maryland	12	18	NA ³
Massachusetts	12, unless the child turns 13 during the school year, then services may be provided for the remainder of the school year	15 ⁹	12 ¹⁰
Michigan	12 ¹¹	17 ¹²	12 ¹³
Minnesota	12	14	NA ³
Mississippi	12	18	12
Missouri	12	17 ¹⁴	17
Montana	12	18	17
Nebraska	12	18	18
Nevada	12	18	12
New Hampshire	12	17	12
New Jersey	12	18	18
New Mexico	12	17	12 ¹⁵
New York	12, unless the child turns 13 during the school year, then services may be provided for the remainder of the school year	17 ¹⁶	12 ¹⁷
North Carolina	12	17	17
North Dakota	12	18	NA ¹⁸
Ohio	12	17	12
Oklahoma	12 ⁸	18	12 ⁸
Oregon	11 ¹⁹	17	NA ³
Pennsylvania	12	18	12
Rhode Island	12	18	12

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2011

State	Maximum Age for Most Children	Child Mentally or Physically	
		Incapacitated	Child in Protective Services
South Carolina	12	18	12
South Dakota	12	17 ²⁰	17 ²¹
Tennessee	12	17	12
Texas	12	18 ²²	18 ²³
Utah	12	17	17 ⁴
Vermont	12	18	18 ²⁴
Virginia	12	17	17
Washington	12 ²⁵	18	NA ³
West Virginia	12 ²⁶	17 ²⁷	12 ⁴
Wisconsin	12	18	NA ³
Wyoming	12	17	NA ³
American Samoa	12	12	12 ²⁸
Guam	12	18	18 ⁸
No Mariana Islands	12	12	12
Puerto Rico	12	18	18
Virgin Islands	13 ²⁹	18	18 ³⁰

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Eligibility ends on the last day of the month in which the child reaches age 19.

² Children age 13 to 18 who require court-ordered adult supervision and who are receiving TANF benefits may continue to receive subsidized child care.

³ Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

⁴ The age limit is 17 for children under court-ordered supervision.

⁵ The child may receive care until the month of his or her 18th birthday. A child who is a full-time student and expects to complete secondary school by the month of his or her 19th birthday is eligible until the month of the 19th birthday.

⁶ Care is funded during the entire month of the child's 13th birthday.

⁷ Children age 13 up to age 16 may be eligible for child care benefits if there are special circumstances that put the safety and well-being of the children at risk if left home alone.

⁸ The age limit is 18 for children under court-ordered supervision.

⁹ A child who turns 16 may remain in care for the remainder of the school year.

¹⁰ Children involved with child protective services are treated the same as other children with an age limit of 12, or 13 if the child turns 13 during the school year, in which case services may be provided for the remainder of the school year.

¹¹ Children who turn 13 during a biweekly pay period are eligible through the end of that pay period.

¹² At age 18, the child may continue to receive care if he or she requires constant care due to a physical, mental, or psychological condition or a court order, is a full-time high school student, and is reasonably expected to complete high school before age 19.

¹³ Children under court supervision may receive care through age 17, or 18 if still in high school and expected to graduate before turning 19.

¹⁴ If the child is still in school, he or she may receive care through age 18.

¹⁵ The age limit is 16 for children under court-ordered supervision.

¹⁶ If the child is enrolled full time in secondary school or in an equivalent level of vocational or technical training, he or she may receive care through age 18.

¹⁷ Children who turn 13 during the school year may continue to receive care through the end of the school year using Title XX funding using a provider with whom the district has a contract or letter of intent and is licensed or registered. Children under court supervision may receive care through age 17. If the child is enrolled full time in secondary school or in an equivalent level of vocational or technical training, he or she may receive care through age 18.

¹⁸ Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program. The age limit is 18 for children under court-ordered supervision.

¹⁹ Children must be younger than 12 in order to meet the general age requirement. Children ages 12 through 17 are eligible if they are physically or mentally incapable of self-care, under court supervision, receiving foster care, eligible for the special needs rate, or subject to circumstances that significantly compromise the child's safety or the caretaker's ability to work if child care is not available.

²⁰ The maximum age is 18 if the child is enrolled in school and expected to graduate, and is physically or mentally incapable of self-care.

²¹ The maximum age is 18 if the child is enrolled in school and expected to graduate, and is under court supervision.

²² Subsidies for children over the age of 12 with disabilities are provided at the discretion of the local agency.

²³ Services for a child receiving protective services may continue as long as the child protective services agency authorizes the care.

²⁴ Children under court supervision or committed to the custody or guardianship of the commissioner are eligible through age 18.

²⁵ Child care centers may provide care through age 12. Child care homes may only provide care through age 11.

²⁶ For home-based self-employed applicants and applicants taking web-based classes, the maximum age for a child who is not physically or mentally incapacitated is 6.

²⁷ For home-based self-employed applicants and applicants taking web classes, the maximum age for a child who is physically or mentally incapacitated is 12.

²⁸ Children under court supervision must be under age 13.

²⁹ A child is eligible through age 13.

³⁰ The age of a child in protective services must be exempt by a court order.

Table 2. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2011 ²

State	General Full-Time Requirement	Minimum Work Hours for Part-Time Care	Minimum Work Hours for a Two Parent Household ³
Alabama	15	15	Each parent must work 15 hours
Alaska	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Arizona	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Arkansas	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
California	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Colorado	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Connecticut	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Delaware	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
DC	20	20	Each parent must work 20 hours
Florida	20 ⁴	20 ⁴	Each parent must work 20 hours ⁴
Georgia	30 ⁵	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
Hawaii	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Idaho	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Illinois	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Indiana	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Iowa	28 ⁶	28 ⁶	Each parent must work 28 hours ⁶
Kansas	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Kentucky	20	20	Both must work a total of 40 hours ⁷
Louisiana	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
Maine	No minimum ⁸	No minimum	No minimum
Maryland	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Massachusetts	30	20	Each parent must work 30 hours ⁹
Michigan	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Minnesota	20	20	Each parent must work 20 hours
Mississippi	25 ¹⁰	25	Each parent must work 25 hours ¹⁰
Missouri	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Montana	Other ¹¹	Other ¹¹	Other ¹¹
Nebraska	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Nevada	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New Hampshire	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New Jersey	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
New Mexico	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New York	20 ¹²	20 ¹²	Each parent must work 20 hours ¹²
North Carolina	30 ¹³	No minimum ¹³	Each parent must work 30 hours ¹³

Table 2. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2011 ²

State	General Full-Time Requirement	Minimum Work Hours for Part-Time Care	Minimum Work Hours for a Two Parent Household ³
North Dakota	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Ohio	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Oklahoma	No minimum ¹⁴	No minimum ¹⁴	No minimum ¹⁴
Oregon	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Pennsylvania	20 ¹⁵	20 ¹⁵	Each parent must work 20 hours ¹⁵
Rhode Island	20 ¹⁶	20 ¹⁶	Each parent must work 20 hours ¹⁶
South Carolina	30	15	Each parent must work 30 hours ¹⁷
South Dakota	20 ¹⁸	20 ¹⁸	Each parent must work 20 hours ¹⁸
Tennessee	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
Texas	25 ¹⁹	25 ¹⁹	Both must work a total of 50 hours ¹⁹
Utah	15	15	One parent must work 30 hours and the other must work 15 hours
Vermont	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Virginia	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Washington	No minimum ²⁰	No minimum ²⁰	No minimum ²⁰
West Virginia	No minimum ²¹	No minimum ²¹	No minimum ²¹
Wisconsin	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Wyoming	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
American Samoa	20	20	Each parent must work 20 hours
Guam	32	No minimum	Each parent must work 32 hours
No Mariana Islands	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
Puerto Rico	38 ²²	15	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² This table captures whether there is an explicit policy for the minimum number of work hours required. This table does not capture work requirement differences between various eligibility groups.

³ When the minimum number of work hours varies for full-time care and part-time care, the full-time requirement is captured and the part-time requirement is described in the notes.

⁴ Parents or guardians must enter the program with a minimum of 20 hours but may remain eligible at a minimum of 15 hours if their hours are reduced by an employer due to circumstances beyond their control.

⁵ If in training, the participant must work 24 hours per week. If a participant's work hours are reduced for economic hardship related reasons only, they must average 25 hours per week. New applicants must still meet the 30 hour requirement.

⁶ TANF recipients do not have to meet the minimum work hours requirement.

⁷ The minimum requirement for one parent in a two-parent household is five hours per week.

- ⁸ Applicants who are self-employed must participate in a self-employment activity a minimum average of 20 hours per week.
- ⁹ Part-time care may be authorized if one or both parents are working less than 30 hours, but at least 20 hours.
- ¹⁰ Each parent must be working at least 25 hours per week, or one parent must be working at least 25 hours per week and the other parent must be enrolled in an approved full-time educational or training program. Families in transitional child care do not need to meet the work hours requirement. The 25 hours per week work requirement is reduced for foreign students who hold a VISA because they are permitted to work only on campus for 20 hours per week.
- ¹¹ The work requirement is monthly. Two-parent households must work 120 hours per month. Single parents must work 60 hours per month. Single parents attending school full time are required to work 40 hours per month.
- ¹² Policies coded for New York City. The work requirement for families receiving transitional child care is 17.5 hours per week for a single parent working in a job exempt from minimum wage or a combined 25 hours per week for two parents working in jobs exempt from minimum wage.
- ¹³ Full-time employment is considered an average of 30 hours or more per week. Part-time care is approved for any number of hours less than full-time care.
- ¹⁴ Foster families must work a minimum of 20 hours per week.
- ¹⁵ Ten hours of training may be substituted for 10 hours of the 20 hour work requirement.
- ¹⁶ Income eligible parents must work an average of at least 20 hours per week in a month.
- ¹⁷ If one or both parents work part time, only part-time care will be authorized. Each parent must work 15 hours for part-time care.
- ¹⁸ Applicants must work a minimum of 80 hours per month.
- ¹⁹ A higher number of hours may be required by the local department.
- ²⁰ When a non-TANF client is receiving care for education or training, he or she must work a minimum of 20 hours a week or 16 hours in a federal or state work study program.
- ²¹ Self-employed individuals must work a minimum of 20 hours per week.
- ²² The recipient must work at least 7.5 hours daily.

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2011

State	<u>Job Search Activities</u>						Post-Secondary
	Employment	Job Search	Job Search Time Limit	High School/GED ²	ESL ²	Training ²	Education ²
Alabama	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	Yes ³	Yes ³
Alaska	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	80 hours in a year ⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	30 days per job loss occurrence ⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁶
Arkansas	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	60 days in a year ⁷	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
California	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	60 days in a year ⁸	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	30 days in a year ⁹	Yes ¹⁰	Yes ¹⁰	Yes ¹⁰	Yes ¹⁰
Connecticut	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Other ¹¹	Yes ¹²	No	No	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	No	No ¹³
DC	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	No time limit	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ¹⁴	30 days per job loss occurrence	Yes ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁵
Georgia	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	8 weeks per job loss occurrence ¹⁶	Yes	No	Yes	No ¹⁷
Hawaii	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	30 days in a year ¹⁸	Yes	No ¹⁹	Yes	Yes
Idaho	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ²⁰	30 days per job loss occurrence ²⁰	Yes ²¹	Yes ²¹	Yes ²¹	Yes ²²
Indiana	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	13 weeks in a year	Yes ²³	Yes ²³	Yes ²³	Yes ²³
Iowa	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	30 days in a year ¹⁸	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes ²⁴	No	NA	Yes	No ²⁵	Yes	Yes

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2011

State	<u>Job Search Activities</u>						Post-Secondary
	Employment	Job Search	Job Search Time Limit	High School/GED ²	ESL ²	Training ²	Education ²
Kentucky	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility ²⁶	4 weeks per job loss occurrence	Yes ²⁷	No	No ²⁸	No ²⁷
Louisiana	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	2 months in 6 months ²⁹	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	2 weeks per job loss occurrence ³⁰	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ³¹
Massachusetts	Yes ³²	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	12 weeks in a year ³³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ³⁴
Michigan	Yes	No ³⁵	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	240 hours in a year ³⁶	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	60 days per job loss occurrence ³⁷	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Missouri	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility ³⁸	30 days per job loss occurrence ³⁸	Yes ³⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁴⁰
Montana	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁴¹	30 days per job loss occurrence ⁴²	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ⁴³
Nebraska	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	2 months per job loss occurrence ⁴⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁴⁵
Nevada	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	4 weeks in a year	Yes ⁴⁶	No	Yes	Yes ⁴⁷
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	40 days in 6 months ⁴⁸	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁴⁹	Yes ⁵⁰
New Jersey	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	30 days per job loss occurrence ⁵¹	Yes ⁵²	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility ⁵³	6 months in a year ⁵³	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁵⁴	Yes ⁵⁵
North Carolina	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	60 days per job loss occurrence ⁵⁶	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2011

State	<u>Job Search Activities</u>						Post-Secondary
	Employment	Job Search	Job Search Time Limit	High School/GED ²	ESL ²	Training ²	Education ²
North Dakota	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	8 weeks in a year ⁵⁷	Yes	No	Yes ⁵⁸	Yes ⁵⁸
Ohio	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁵⁹
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁶⁰	30 days per job loss occurrence ⁶⁰	Yes ⁶¹	Yes ⁶¹	Yes ⁶²	Yes ⁶³
Oregon	Yes ⁶⁴	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	1 month per job loss occurrence ⁶⁵	No	No	No	No ⁶⁶
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	60 days per job loss occurrence ⁶⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁶⁸	21 days in 6 months ⁶⁸	Yes ⁶⁹	--- ¹	Yes ⁶⁹	--- ¹
South Carolina	Yes ⁷⁰	No ⁷¹	NA	Yes	No ⁷²	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁷³	30 days in 6 months ⁷³	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Texas	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁷⁴	4 weeks in a year ⁷⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	Yes	No ⁷⁵	NA	No ⁷⁶	No ⁷⁶	No ⁷⁶	No ⁷⁶
Vermont	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility ⁷⁷	4 weeks in a year ⁷⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁷⁸	Yes ⁷⁸
Virginia	Yes ⁷⁹	No ⁸⁰	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ¹⁴	28 days per job loss occurrence ⁸¹	Yes ⁸²	Yes ⁸²	Yes ⁸²	Yes ⁸²
West Virginia	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	30 days in 6 months ⁸³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	No ⁸⁴	NA	Yes ⁸⁵	Yes ⁸⁶	Yes ⁸⁷	Yes ⁸⁸
Wyoming	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ⁸⁹
American Samoa	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	6 months in a year ⁹⁰	Yes ⁹¹	--- ¹	Yes	Yes ⁹¹
Guam	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2011

State	<u>Job Search Activities</u>						Post-Secondary Education ²
	Employment	Job Search	Job Search Time Limit	High School/GED ²	ESL ²	Training ²	
No Mariana Islands	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	30 days	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	--- ¹	Yes ⁹²	--- ¹	Yes ⁹³	Yes ⁹⁴
Virgin Islands	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² States may require participants to meet work requirements in addition to education and training activities. This additional information can be found in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database. Unless noted, care is generally not approved for graduate level education.

³ Training and educational activities are limited to non-academic vocational, trade, or technical training programs lasting no more than 24 calendar months from the parent's initial enrollment into the program; or, for parents who have already completed the first two years of a four-year college degree program, the last two years of the four-year degree program.

⁴ Job search activities are limited to 80 hours of care in a calendar year.

⁵ Job search activities are approved for up to two 30-day periods in a year for families already receiving child care subsidies.

⁶ Students must maintain a C average, or in cases where grades are not used, meet comparable requirements of the education or training program. The education activity must be related to a specific occupation, job, or job offer.

⁷ A hand written statement listing job contacts or documentation of job search can be submitted in order to receive an additional 15 calendar days of care. Only 60 calendar days of care for job search may be received in a calendar year, with a 60-month lifetime limit.

⁸ Job search activities are limited to 60 days per fiscal year, five days per week, and less than 30 hours per week.

⁹ Job search activities are limited to 30 days of child care within a 12-month period.

¹⁰ Counties have the option of including training and education as eligible activities for the subsidy. Activities can lead to an associate's degree or a bachelor's degree, but they are limited to a first bachelor's degree.

¹¹ Job search activities are approved through the end of the month following the month in which employment ended.

¹² High school activities are approved for all parents under age 20.

¹³ Post-secondary education is only approved if it is part of a TANF Employment and Training program or if the applicant began education activities while in a SNAP Employment and Training program.

¹⁴ For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.

¹⁵ A client's education activity must consist of at least 20 hours per week. For TANF clients, post-secondary education is limited to degrees related to their field of work.

¹⁶ If the client does not obtain employment after eight weeks, child care services may be suspended for up to 12 weeks or services may be terminated.

¹⁷ Enrollment in a degree program is not an approved activity. Participation in vocational programs at colleges and universities is an approved activity.

¹⁸ Child care for job search activities may be approved for only one 30-consecutive-day period in any 12-month period.

- ¹⁹ Families with income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines who are employed and have limited English proficiency are given priority.
- ²⁰ Families are limited to three 30-day grace periods in any 12-month period. TANF clients participating in an approved agency program are initially and continually eligible if job search activities are listed in their plan.
- ²¹ Students must maintain a C average, or in cases where grades are not used, meet comparable requirements of the education or training program. Beginning with month 25 of participation, the client must work 20 hours or more per week. The work requirement does not apply to a teen parent.
- ²² Students who do not work must maintain a 2.5 GPA, and students who work 20 hours or more per week must maintain a 2.0 GPA. The client cannot already have an associate's degree and be seeking a second one. The client cannot already have a bachelor's degree.
- ²³ For TANF work program families, activities must be approved by a TANF work program caseworker. For other families, activities must be completed through a certified or accredited secondary or post-secondary training organization or institution. Benefits for post-secondary education may only be given for a maximum of 16 semesters and may only support one four-year degree or two Associate degrees.
- ²⁴ If a self-employed person is not earning the equivalent of the federal minimum wage after six months, child care services may be terminated.
- ²⁵ ESL is only authorized under the TANF work program.
- ²⁶ The parent must have lost employment within four weeks of application to initially qualify for job search activities.
- ²⁷ Education is an approved activity for teen parents or if it is part of the state work program requirement. For parents who are not teens or part of the work program, care may be provided during education activities if the parent qualifies for the subsidy based on employment.
- ²⁸ Training is only an approved activity if it is part of the state work program requirement.
- ²⁹ Job search activities may be approved for a maximum of two months in a six-month period. Job search activities are limited to 20 hours per week.
- ³⁰ The two week time limit is per job loss occurrence. If the individual has difficulty finding employment, multiple job search periods may be approved.
- ³¹ The education activity must be related to a specific occupation, job, or job offer.
- ³² The parent must earn at least the state minimum wage.
- ³³ Parents already receiving benefits are allowed eight weeks of job search activities at the level of care they were receiving while employed. Parents not already receiving care are allowed eight weeks of job search activities at the full-time level of care. Four additional weeks of job search activities may be approved in extraordinary circumstances.
- ³⁴ Education activities must take place at an accredited college or university, leading to an associate's or bachelor's degree.
- ³⁵ Job search activities are allowed for migrant workers only.
- ³⁶ A maximum of 240 hours per calendar year is allowed for job search. TANF families are exempted from this maximum if job search activities are a part of their employment plan.
- ³⁷ Job search is an eligible activity for 60 days from the last day of employment.
- ³⁸ Job search activities are allowed for non-TANF families for 30 days at a time, twice per year. Families receiving TANF are allowed 12 weeks of job search activities per year.
- ³⁹ The student must maintain a 2.0 GPA on a 4.0 grade scale or be making satisfactory progress as defined by the institution.
- ⁴⁰ The student must maintain a 2.0 GPA on a 4.0 grade scale or its equivalent in another grading system.
- ⁴¹ In the case of TANF recipients, job search activities are only approved for applicants who have job search in their family investment agreement/employability plan.
- ⁴² One grace period may be granted per job loss. There is no explicit limit on the number of times a parent may use the grace period, but an eligibility specialist can deny the request based on apparent misuse.
- ⁴³ Post-secondary education is not allowed above a bachelor's degree. If, however, the parent received the last post-secondary degree or training certificate over five years ago, subsidies may be allowed for a second certificate or bachelor's degree.
- ⁴⁴ Clients may initially be given two consecutive calendar months for job search activities in a program year (July 1 through June 30). Each time the client loses a job, he or she is entitled to two months of care for job search activities.

- ⁴⁵ Post-secondary education is not approved for a client to earn a second bachelor's degree.
- ⁴⁶ High school and GED activities are limited to minor parents.
- ⁴⁷ Subsidy benefits are approved for a maximum of 40 calendar months when the only purpose of care is being a student.
- ⁴⁸ For non-TANF families, care cannot be authorized for more than 40 days of child care services in any six month period. For TANF families, all activities in the individual's employment plan are authorized.
- ⁴⁹ Training is approved if it prepares the individual for employment.
- ⁵⁰ Prerequisite courses for post-secondary education are not an eligible activity. All other courses that lead to a degree or certificate in an area of specialization are eligible activities. If the applicant is not participating in the state's employment program, the program cannot result in a bachelor's degree or higher.
- ⁵¹ Job search activities may be approved for two 30-day periods in a year.
- ⁵² Child care benefits for clients who are preparing for the GED are limited to one year.
- ⁵³ Job search activities can be approved for up to six months if a district selects this option in its Child and Family Services Plan and has funds available. Districts can limit job search activities to less than six months. This limitation is per year, unless otherwise noted in the district's Child and Family Services Plan.
- ⁵⁴ Enrollment in more than two consecutive vocational training programs, when care is needed, is not allowed.
- ⁵⁵ Approved post-secondary education activities include two-year programs other than ones with a specific vocational sequence leading to an associate degree and four-year college programs if the parent is also working at least 17.5 hours per week.
- ⁵⁶ Job search activities are initially approved for 30 days per job loss occurrence. Job search activities can be extended for another 30 days if the parent requests an extension and the caseworker determines that an extension is warranted.
- ⁵⁷ Job search activities are allowed for 20 hours per week, including travel and break time, for eight weeks per calendar year.
- ⁵⁸ The amount of time a person is eligible to receive the subsidy for vocational training or post-secondary education is limited to 24 months or two years. Vocational training at a college or university must lead to a certificate, certificate of completion, post-secondary diploma, or an Associate of Applied Science degree. Post-secondary education is not an approved activity if the individual already has a diploma, degree, or certificate, except for certified nursing assistants.
- ⁵⁹ Post-baccalaureate education is only approved if the education is necessary to meet specific requirements associated with maintaining employment, certification, or licensure. Post-secondary education is not approved for individuals who have already completed 140 undergraduate semester hours or 216 undergraduate quarter hours, or the combined equivalent.
- ⁶⁰ The individual must have received child care benefits for at least 30 calendar days prior to losing employment or completing a training or education program. Job search activities may be approved for 30 days and no more than twice per calendar year, for a total of 60 days per year, and only if the individual was employed or attending school for at least 90 days between job search activities.
- ⁶¹ Care is not approved for both parents to attend GED or ESL classes at the same time.
- ⁶² Training is approved when it will qualify the individual to meet requirements for a job that the client could not meet without a certificate, accreditation, or licensure. The training program must qualify for federal financial aid from the U.S. Department of Education. In a two-parent household, the other parent must be employed during the hours the first parent is attending training. On-the-job training or apprenticeship programs that pay minimum wage are approved under employment activities.
- ⁶³ Post-secondary education must be expected to lead to a degree or certificate. In a two-parent household, care will not be authorized if both parents are attending a formal education or training program at the same time.
- ⁶⁴ Self-employed families are not eligible for the child care subsidy.
- ⁶⁵ Job search activities must be approved by agency staff.
- ⁶⁶ Child care for education activities is covered as long as the client is primarily an employee rather than a student. As a general rule, clients enrolled in enough credit hours to qualify for financial aid are considered students and their class hours cannot be covered.
- ⁶⁷ TANF families are given 30 days between a break in activities during which they may keep receiving subsidized child care.

- ⁶⁸ Income eligible parents receiving a child care subsidy may be granted a grace period not to exceed 21 days when the parents experience temporary unemployment or a transition between jobs.
- ⁶⁹ High school, GED, and training activities are approved for teen parents, under the age of 20, without a high school degree or its equivalent. The applicant must be participating in the state's assistance program for teen parents. TANF applicants may participate in employment or education as approved in their employment plan.
- ⁷⁰ Employment includes subsidized employment, on-the-job training, and self-employment. It may also include part-time or work-study employment for at least 15 hours a week. A participant is considered employed if he or she is paid a salary.
- ⁷¹ Job search activities are only approved for TANF recipients.
- ⁷² ESL may be authorized for TANF recipients in order to comply with a family plan.
- ⁷³ Job search activities are limited to 30 days in a half year period, consisting of the periods January through June and July through December.
- ⁷⁴ Job search is an eligible activity for up to four weeks per fiscal year.
- ⁷⁵ Job search activities are approved for CCDF eligibility only for homeless families.
- ⁷⁶ Care is authorized for education or training activities only if clients meet the minimum work requirement.
- ⁷⁷ Parents must demonstrate involvement in activities generally recognized as necessary to obtain employment or training leading to employment. Job search activities are not authorized for care of school-age children during the school year or if both caretakers are seeking employment. Job search extensions may be authorized.
- ⁷⁸ Parents must demonstrate participation in a program that is likely to lead to employment within one year after completion of the program. The policy also applies to training or education programs required to maintain employment. Community service time/training are eligible activities. Volunteer work and post-bachelor education are not eligible activities.
- ⁷⁹ If the client has been self-employed for less than a year, he or she must provide proof of earnings equivalent to minimum wage for actual hours worked within three months of approval for the program.
- ⁸⁰ Job search activities are only approved if they are part of a TANF or SNAP work program.
- ⁸¹ Job searches are limited to two times per year. Each job search period is for 28 days, and the job search periods may be used back to back, for a total of 56 days of job search per year.
- ⁸² Non-TANF clients over the age of 21 must work 20 hours in conjunction with education and training to be eligible for care.
- ⁸³ Recipients can receive care for job search activities for up to 30 days in a six-month period. Job search activities are covered for five hours a day, four days a week.
- ⁸⁴ Job search is allowed if the applicant is participating in a TANF work program or the SNAP Employment and Training Program.
- ⁸⁵ If the parent is age 20 or older, approval for high school or GED activities is limited to 24 months. The time restriction does not apply to parents age 19 or younger. Parents age 20 and older must also participate in at least five hours of employment per week.
- ⁸⁶ ESL activities are limited to 24 months.
- ⁸⁷ Pre-job training is limited to two weeks. Apprenticeships are considered allowable employment.
- ⁸⁸ Education activities are limited to 24 months. The activity must provide skills that will help the individual maintain his or her current job or help the individual obtain a job in another field. Parents must also participate in at least five hours of employment per week.
- ⁸⁹ Approval for post-secondary education is limited to one degree, unless an associate's degree was earned as part of working towards completing a bachelor's degree. The participant must also meet at least a 2.0 cumulative grade point average each term or semester.
- ⁹⁰ Job search activities can be approved for two months at a time and initially renewed up to a maximum of six months. The parent must then wait six months before qualifying for a second and final job search period, not to exceed an additional six months.
- ⁹¹ Participants must be taking at least two classes each semester.
- ⁹² Any program from an institution that is accredited by the department of education resulting in a diploma or certificate is approved.

⁹³ The program requires a minimum of 15 hours of weekly training.

⁹⁴ Any educational, training, or rehabilitation program licensed by the department of higher education with a specific vocational, education, or occupational goal that is geared towards the development of knowledge and skills necessary to secure employment is an eligible activity.

Table 4. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2011 (continued)

State	Approved Activities for TANF Families			
	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Alabama	No	No	Yes	No
Alaska	No	No	Yes	Yes
Arizona	No	No	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	No	No	Yes	No
California	NA ²	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	NA ²	No	Yes ³	No
Connecticut	No	No	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁴
Delaware	Yes	No	Yes ⁵	Yes ⁵
DC	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Florida	NA ²	No	Yes	Yes
Georgia	No	No	Yes	Yes ⁶
Hawaii	No	No ⁷	Yes ⁸	Yes ⁸
Idaho	No	No	Yes	Yes ⁹
Illinois	No	No	Yes	Yes ¹⁰
Indiana	No	No	Yes	No
Iowa	No	No	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	No	No	Yes	No
Louisiana	No	No	Yes ¹¹	No
Maine	No	No	No	No
Maryland	No	No	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	No	Yes ¹²	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³
Michigan	Yes ¹⁴	No	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	No	No	Yes ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁵
Mississippi	No	No	Yes	Yes
Missouri	NA ²	No	Yes ¹⁶	Yes ¹⁶
Montana	No	No	Yes ¹⁷	No
Nebraska	No	No	Yes	Yes
Nevada	No	No	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes ¹⁸	Other ¹⁹	Yes ²⁰	Yes ²⁰
New Jersey	No	No	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
New York	No ²¹	Yes ²²	Yes	No
North Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	No	No	Yes ²³	Yes ²³
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes ²⁴	Yes ²⁴
Oklahoma	NA ²	No	Yes	No
Oregon	No	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	No	Yes ²⁵	No
Rhode Island	--- ¹	No	Yes ²⁶	Yes ²⁶
South Carolina	No	No	Yes ²⁷	Yes ²⁷
South Dakota	No	No	Yes ²⁸	No
Tennessee	No	No	Yes	Yes
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	No

Table 4. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2011 (continued)

State	Approved Activities for TANF Families			
	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Utah	No	Yes ²⁹	Yes	Yes
Vermont	No	Yes	Yes	No
Virginia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	No	No	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	No	Yes	No
Wyoming	Yes	No	Yes	No
American Samoa	No	No	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰
Guam	NA ³¹	No	NA ³²	NA ³²
No Mariana Islands	NA ³³	No	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	No	No	Yes ³⁴	Yes ³⁴

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

³ Eligibility is determined according to the TANF work program guidelines.

⁴ Approved activities include education, training, job search, substance abuse and mental health treatment, or any activity included in the participant's employment plan.

⁵ TANF participants must be employed, attending school, or participating in the TANF work program.

⁶ TANF participation requirements, as outlined in the family service plan, are approved activities.

⁷ Families with income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines who are employed and homeless are given priority.

⁸ Applicants may participate in a TANF work program or a treatment program.

⁹ Employment and other activities are approved under the state's TANF program. The family may participate in other activities as outlined in its personal responsibility contract.

¹⁰ Approved activities include education, training, job search, substance abuse and mental health treatment, or any activity included in the participant's responsibility and services plan.

¹¹ Eligibility is approved for participation in the state program that provides education, employment, training, and related services for families receiving or applying for TANF assistance.

¹² If the family is referred by the state's housing authority program, the family may participate in housing search and other shelter activities.

¹³ Families receiving TANF may receive child care if care is authorized by the department that administers the state's TANF program.

¹⁴ Department assigned employment preparation activities are approved.

¹⁵ TANF recipients must either be involved in an approved work program as developed by the participant and a job counselor, or one of the following activities outside of the work program: employment, job search, financial and employment services orientation, or appeals and hearings for cash assistance.

¹⁶ The applicant must be participating in work or education activities.

¹⁷ TANF case assistance parents have to be participating in family investment agreement/employability plan activities that require child care.

¹⁸ Care may be approved for up to 40 days in a six-month period if funding permits.

¹⁹ Participants who are seeking both employment and housing can qualify for subsidized care.

²⁰ TANF participants must be participating in employment, an associate's or bachelor's degree program, or a course of study necessary to meet the participants' goals for obtaining employment.

²¹ Policy coded for New York City.

²² A county may pay for child care for housing search activities if the county selected this option in its child and family services plan.

- ²³ Approved activities include participation in employment, education, training, or any approved TANF work program.
- ²⁴ Child care is approved if it is necessary for the parent to comply with the requirements of a self-sufficiency contract.
- ²⁵ Participants in the TANF training or work support training program are eligible.
- ²⁶ TANF applicants may participate in employment or education as approved in their employment plan.
- ²⁷ A TANF participant who is participating in work, school, or training, complying with his or her TANF family plan, participating in a TANF countable component, attempting to start a countable component within two weeks, or incapacitated and unable to work for 90 or more days is eligible for child care assistance.
- ²⁸ TANF families participating in activities approved by the TANF employment specialist are eligible for reimbursement of child care costs for those activities.
- ²⁹ Homeless families may use child care assistance for activities including, but not limited to, employment, job search, training, shelter search, or working through a crisis situation.
- ³⁰ This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.
- ³¹ Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under this territory or outlying area's primary child care subsidy program.
- ³² Child care for TANF work program participants is not provided under this territory or outlying area's primary child care subsidy program.
- ³³ This territory or outlying area does not have a SNAP E&T program.
- ³⁴ Any TANF parent who is working or officially enrolled or registered and actively participating in a job training or educational program is eligible.

Table 5. Exemptions from Parent/Caretaker Activity Requirements, 2011 ²

State	Elderly Exemption ³	Exemption for Parents with Special Needs ⁴
Alabama	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Alaska	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Arizona	No elderly exemption	No
Arkansas	No elderly exemption	Yes
California	No elderly exemption	Yes ⁶
Colorado	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁷
Connecticut	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Delaware	No elderly exemption	Yes ⁸
DC	No elderly exemption	No
Florida	No elderly exemption	Yes
Georgia	60 ⁹	Varies ⁵
Hawaii	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹⁰
Idaho	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁷
Illinois	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Indiana	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹¹
Iowa	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹²
Kansas	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹³
Kentucky	No elderly exemption	Yes
Louisiana	No elderly exemption	No
Maine	No elderly exemption	No
Maryland	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Massachusetts	65 ¹⁴	Yes
Michigan	No elderly exemption	Yes
Minnesota	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Mississippi	65 ¹⁵	Varies ¹⁶
Missouri	No elderly exemption	Yes
Montana	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹⁷
Nebraska	No elderly exemption	Yes ¹⁸
Nevada	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹⁹
New Hampshire	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹⁰
New Jersey	61 ²⁰	Varies ⁵
New Mexico	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
New York	No elderly exemption	Yes
North Carolina	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
North Dakota	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Ohio	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Oklahoma	No elderly exemption	No
Oregon	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Pennsylvania	No elderly exemption	Varies ²¹
Rhode Island	No elderly exemption	Yes ²²
South Carolina	No elderly exemption	Yes
South Dakota	No elderly exemption	Varies ²³
Tennessee	No elderly exemption	Yes
Texas	No elderly exemption	Varies ²⁴

Table 5. Exemptions from Parent/Caretaker Activity Requirements, 2011 ²

State	Elderly Exemption ³	Exemption for Parents with Special Needs ⁴
Utah	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Vermont	No elderly exemption	Varies ²⁵
Virginia	No elderly exemption	Varies ²⁶
Washington	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
West Virginia	No elderly exemption	No
Wisconsin	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁷
Wyoming	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁷
American Samoa	No elderly exemption	--- ¹
Guam	No elderly exemption	Yes
No Mariana Islands	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	Yes
Virgin Islands	No elderly exemption	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Federal CCDF Policies require families to meet at least one reason for care. States may choose to use state funds to provide subsidies for families who do not meet the federal guidelines.

³ The elderly exemption is the minimum age at which an individual would be potentially eligible for CCDF, regardless of work participation.

⁴ Variations in the exemption are noted. States are coded "yes" when their policy documents described an exemption for parents with special needs, but did not describe any variations in the policy for single-parent families, two-parent families, temporary special needs, or long-term special needs. Variations beyond what was described in the policy documents may exist.

⁵ Applicants are exempt from meeting approved activity requirements if they are in a two-parent household where one parent is participating in an approved activity and the other is incapable of providing care because of a medically verified disability.

⁶ An incapacitated parent or caretaker is temporarily or permanently unable to provide care and supervision of the child for all or part of the day due to a physical or mental health condition.

⁷ The family is eligible if one parent in a two-parent household participates in an eligible activity and the other parent is incapacitated. A single parent that is incapacitated and therefore not able to participate in an eligible activity is ineligible for a CCDF subsidy.

⁸ A parent or caretaker is eligible if he or she has a condition that makes him or her unable to care for his or her child for some portion of the day. For two-parent households, both parents must have a need for child care.

⁹ Grandparents raising grandchildren under age 5 are exempt from activity requirements if they are recipients of child-only TANF benefits and are at least age 60, or are under age 60 and receiving SSI or RSDI disability benefits.

¹⁰ Care is allowed for a two-parent family when one parent is permanently or temporarily disabled. Care is allowed in a one-parent household when the parent is temporarily disabled.

¹¹ In single-parent families, CCDF benefits can be continued when the parent has a temporary medical condition that prevents the parent from working or participating in training activities and when the parent's employer provides a statement indicating the parent has an assurance he or she may return to his or her job. In two-parent households, CCDF benefits may be provided to allow one parent to participate in employment or training activities if the disabled parent provides a valid doctor's statement indicating he or she is unable to participate in employment or training and is unable to care for his or her child. In two-parent families in which both parents are disabled, CCDF benefits can be continued if the condition of one parent is temporary, prevents the parent from working or participating in training activities, and the parent's employer provides a statement indicating the parent has an assurance he or she may return to his or her job.

¹² In a single-parent or two-parent household, care is authorized if the parent was previously eligible for child care for work or training purposes and becomes temporarily unable to work or attend training due to medical reasons.

¹³ Parents with a temporary emergency need, including hospitalization or otherwise being temporarily unable to provide adequate care, may be approved for subsidized care for up to six months.

¹⁴ Individuals age 65 and over and retired do not have to meet work requirements.

¹⁵ There is no employment requirement when a child lives in the home of a caretaker who is age 65 or older and is not the biological parent of the child.

- ¹⁶ When one parent in a two-parent home has documented special needs, the parent with special needs does not have to meet the work requirement. When a single parent has documented special needs and a guardian is responsible for the parent's affairs, the guardian must meet the work requirement. If there is no other responsible guardian, the parent does not have to meet the work requirement.
- ¹⁷ The minimum hourly work requirement for a parent with a severe disability may be waived if a licensed practitioner determines that the parent with a disability is unable to work the number of hours required to receive a subsidy and the family otherwise qualifies for subsidies. If the parent's work requirement is waived, he or she may not qualify for subsidies during school or training time.
- ¹⁸ Child care is approved when the parent has a medically verified disability.
- ¹⁹ Exemption requests are considered on a case-by-case basis when submitted with supporting documentation, such as medical documentation.
- ²⁰ Individuals in the kinship child care program are exempt from the work requirement when they are over the age of 60.
- ²¹ A single parent who becomes disabled following the determination of eligibility is exempt from work, education, or training activities for a period of 183 days. An individual in a two-parent home may be exempt if the other parent continues to meet the activity requirement.
- ²² A family that has already been determined eligible for services may request an exception to the work requirement and provide documentation to support the claim.
- ²³ Exceptions can be made to the work and school requirements if extraordinary factors exist. These are considered on a case-by-case basis and require professional documentation as to why the program requirements cannot be met. These include physical or mental limitations of the parent or applicant.
- ²⁴ Local agencies have the option to make exemptions for parents with documented disabilities.
- ²⁵ The parent must be physically, mentally, or emotionally incapable of providing all the care and supervision to his or her children, as determined by an MD, NP, PA, or licensed psychologist. Authorization of child care financial assistance is limited to the number of days and hours per week recommended by the professional making the determination.
- ²⁶ Care is available for up to four weeks in a twelve-month period if the parent is ill or incapacitated. The time period may be extended for justifiable reasons. In two-parent households, there must be a documented good cause as to why neither parent can provide child care.

Table 6. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2011 ²

State	Transitional Child Care	Homeless	Child Protective Services	Foster Children
Alabama	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Other ³	Other ⁴
Alaska	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁵	Same as other families
Arizona	Other ⁶	Other ⁷	Other ⁸	Other ⁹
Arkansas	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ¹⁰	Other ¹⁰
California	Other ¹¹	Other ¹²	No activity requirement ¹³	No activity requirement ¹⁴
Colorado	Same as other families ¹⁵	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Connecticut	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Delaware	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement	Same as other families
DC	Same as other families	Same as other families	No activity requirement ¹⁶	Same as other families ¹⁷
Florida	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ¹⁸	Other ¹⁸
Georgia	Other ¹⁹	Same as other families	Varies depending on if child left in home ²⁰	Same as other families
Hawaii	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ²¹	Same as other families ²²
Idaho	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ²³	Same as other families
Illinois	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Indiana	Same as other families	Same as other families	Varies depending on if child left in home ²⁴	Same as other families ²⁵
Iowa	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ²⁶	Same as other families ²⁷
Kansas	Other ²⁸	Same as other families	Other ²⁹	Other ³⁰
Kentucky	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Other ³¹	Not eligible
Louisiana	NA ³²	Same as other families	Other ³³	Other ³⁴
Maine	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Maryland	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Massachusetts	Same as other families	Other ³⁵	Other ³⁶	Same as other families ³⁷
Michigan	Same as other families ³⁸	Same as other families	Other ³⁹	Other ⁴⁰

Table 6. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2011 ²

State	Transitional Child Care	Homeless	Child Protective Services	Foster Children
Minnesota	Other ⁴¹	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Mississippi	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual ⁴²	Same as other families	Other ⁴³	Other ⁴⁴
Missouri	Same as other families	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Montana	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁴⁵	Other ⁴⁶
Nebraska	Other ⁴⁷	Same as other families	Same as other families ⁴⁸	Same as other families ²²
Nevada	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁴⁹	Other ⁵⁰
New Hampshire	Same as other families	Other ⁵¹	Varies depending on if child left in home ⁵²	Same as other families
New Jersey	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual ⁵³	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement ⁵⁴
New Mexico	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Other ⁵⁵	Other ⁵⁵
New York	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual ⁵⁶	Other ^{57, 58}	No activity requirement	Other ^{57, 59}
North Carolina	Same as other families	Same as other families	Varies depending on if child left in home ⁶⁰	No activity requirement ⁶¹
North Dakota	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Ohio	Other ⁶²	No activity requirement	Varies depending on if child left in home ⁶³	Same as other families
Oklahoma	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁶⁴	Same as other families ⁶⁵
Oregon	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Same as other families
Pennsylvania	Other ⁶⁶	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families ⁶⁷
Rhode Island	Same as other families	Same as other families	---	Other ⁶⁸
South Carolina	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁶⁹	Same as other families ⁷⁰
South Dakota	Other ⁷¹	Same as other families	Other ⁷²	Other ⁷²
Tennessee	Same as other families	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Texas	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁷³	Other ⁷³
Utah	Same as other families	Other ⁷⁴	Same as other families	Not eligible ⁷⁵

Table 6. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2011 ²

State	Transitional Child Care	Homeless	Child Protective Services	Foster Children
Vermont	NA ³²	Other ⁷⁶	Other ⁷⁷	Other ⁷⁸
Virginia	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁷⁹	Not eligible
Washington	NA ³²	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
West Virginia	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁸⁰	Same as other families ⁸¹
Wisconsin	Same as other families ⁸²	Same as other families	Not eligible	Other ⁸³
Wyoming	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Same as other families
American Samoa	NA ³²	Other ⁸⁴	No activity requirement ⁸⁵	No activity requirement ⁸⁶
Guam	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁸⁷	Other ⁸⁷
No Mariana Islands	NA ³²	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Puerto Rico	Same as other families	No activity requirement ⁸⁸	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Virgin Islands	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁸⁹	No activity requirement ⁸⁶

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Federal CCDF policies require families to meet at least one reason for care. States may choose to use state funds to provide subsidies for families who do not meet the federal guidelines.

³ Any child for whom the department submits a written referral requesting services for a reason of protective services is eligible for care.

⁴ If the department has legal custody of the child or the parent has signed a boarding home agreement, and the department provides a written referral, the foster care child is eligible for care.

⁵ Eligibility is determined by the Office of Children's Services.

⁶ Families receiving transitional child care must be employed.

⁷ A client living in homeless or domestic violence shelters is eligible for care based on participation in structured shelter activities as verified by the shelter, or if the client is unable to care for his or her child due to a physical, mental, or emotional disability.

⁸ Families are eligible for protective services child care when the protective services file requires child care and there is either a confirmed case of abuse or a risk of abuse or neglect. Families receiving care through child protective services are not required to meet income guidelines.

⁹ Foster care families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families. The department may pay for child protective services child care during the time foster parents spend at work, in training, counseling, or similar activities which are directly connected to their ability to care for foster children in their home.

¹⁰ Protective services or foster care families have a separate eligibility process.

¹¹ Activity requirements for transitional child care families are generally the same as non-transitional child care families except that they may also be participating in job retention services approved by the county welfare department. Housing search for homeless families is not a qualifying activity.

¹² Activities are approved if they are related to seeking permanent housing for family stability and, if the family is residing in the shelter, appointments or activities necessary to comply with shelter participation requirements.

¹³ Child protective services families do not have to meet income requirements.

- ¹⁴ Foster care cases are treated the same as child protective services cases for purposes of eligibility and income requirements.
- ¹⁵ Families transitioning from TANF to low-income child care do not have to complete an application until redetermination.
- ¹⁶ There are no requirements of the parents for training or employment. The child under protection may reside with a relative or guardian outside the District of Columbia.
- ¹⁷ The foster parent must be working a minimum of 20 hours per week. The child may reside with a foster parent or guardian outside the District of Columbia.
- ¹⁸ Eligibility is not dependent on family income or work requirements but rather on a documented referral from the child protective services department.
- ¹⁹ Transitional child care recipients may work less than the standard hourly requirement but must work at least the minimum hours that made them ineligible for TANF. Transitional child care clients must participate in one or more state approved activities a minimum of 24 hours per week for each responsible adult.
- ²⁰ When the child is left in the home and care is needed for the child's protection, the family is not required to meet work requirements, but the family must meet income and residency criteria. When the child is placed in the care of another relative or family friend, the applicant must meet work or activity requirements as well as income and residency requirements.
- ²¹ The family must have a court order that specifies care is needed for a specific purpose, such as work. Child protective services families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families.
- ²² Foster care families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families.
- ²³ A child is eligible for child care benefits if the child protection case plan requires constant supervision.
- ²⁴ Custodians or caretakers in child protective services cases in which children are in out-of-home placements are subject to the same requirements as non-child protective services families. In child protective services cases in which children remain in their own homes, families are categorically eligible (service and financial need requirements are waived) if the child protective services caseworker provides written documentation that child care is a necessary part of the case plan.
- ²⁵ Activities conferring eligibility for foster children are the same as for non-foster care families. However, licensed foster parents are not included in the unit for the purpose of calculating family income.
- ²⁶ Families are eligible for protective services child care when the protective services file requires child care and there is either a confirmed case of abuse or a risk of abuse or neglect. Families receiving care through child protective services are not required to meet income guidelines.
- ²⁷ Only relative foster families receive child care through the CCDF program.
- ²⁸ TANF recipients who gain employment and therefore lose their cash assistance are given a two month grace period during which they remain eligible for child care subsidies but do not have to meet the 20 hour per week minimum.
- ²⁹ If a temporary emergency need for service is established and a social services program manager signs a request for social services child care, care may be approved for six months.
- ³⁰ Care may be approved for juvenile offenders when the foster parent is employed and needs care. Children in licensed foster care are provided care through a different program.
- ³¹ Care may be authorized for preventive services when the child is at risk of abuse or neglect or protective services when the child has been abused or neglected. Child protective services cases are not required to meet the same income thresholds as other participants.
- ³² This state or outlying area does not have transitional child care.
- ³³ Protective services children are eligible regardless of income when the child care services are necessary in order to maintain the child in his or her own home and when the need for care meets the eligibility policy for the protective services program.
- ³⁴ Foster children are eligible for care to maintain the child's current placement in a foster or adoptive home and when the need for care meets the eligibility policy for the foster care program.
- ³⁵ If the family is referred by the state's housing authority program, the family may participate in housing search and other shelter activities.
- ³⁶ The child protective services agency may authorize care on a case-by-case basis for families with active protective needs documented in a supported report of abuse or neglect within the previous 12 months or when there is a determination of need to begin or continue supportive child care at a supervisory progress review.
- ³⁷ The family is required to meet the activity requirement but is exempt from the income requirement.
- ³⁸ Families are exempt from income determination.
- ³⁹ Families are automatically eligible if child care is required by an active protective services plan. Families are exempt from income determination.
- ⁴⁰ When the child needing care has an active care case and child care is a component of the foster care service plan, the child is automatically eligible for care without income determination.

- ⁴¹ Transitional child care families are eligible for subsidies through employment or job search activities. Participants must be employed an average of 20 hours per week. Education does not confer eligibility for families under the transitional child care sub-program, but if a participant is a full-time student, he or she need only be employed a minimum of 10 hours per week. However, the participant will only be authorized for hours when he or she is working.
- ⁴² Families in transitional child care do not need to meet the work hours requirement.
- ⁴³ To be eligible for child care services, the caretaker must be working a minimum of 25 hours per week or enrolled in an educational training program and working the minimum required hours, unless exempted due to extenuating circumstances. The family does not have to meet the income requirement.
- ⁴⁴ A child that is placed in a licensed foster family home or placed with an approved relative or kinship caretaker is considered a family of one. However, in determining eligibility foster parents are required to meet the work, educational, or training requirements, unless exempted by the state due to extenuating circumstances.
- ⁴⁵ To qualify for child protective services child care, the child must need care because of the danger of neglect or abuse. The physical or emotional risk to the child needs to be documented in the case record. Some families may be required to pay for child care services, as determined on a case-by-case basis.
- ⁴⁶ The department may pay for child care during the time foster parents spend at work, in training, counseling, or similar activities which are directly connected to their ability to care for foster children in their home.
- ⁴⁷ Transitional child care may be provided if all of the following criteria are met: the family loses TANF eligibility as a result of increased earnings or hours of employment, the family received a TANF grant for which they were eligible in three of the last six months preceding ineligibility, the family provides financial information to determine eligibility and copayment, child care is necessary to accept or retain employment, and the family's gross earned and unearned income is equal to or less than 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.
- ⁴⁸ Families who require emergency child protective services or require child protective family services may be eligible without regard to income. Families receiving protective services must still meet the need for service requirement.
- ⁴⁹ To be eligible under this category, children must be placed in the custody of an individual for a defined length of time, until they can be returned to their parents. If the child is placed in the custody of an individual who is related by blood or marriage, the applicant must become a licensed foster parent within six months of the placement.
- ⁵⁰ Approved activities for foster parents must be verified by a caseworker. If the foster parent is related by blood or marriage, the eligible foster parent can receive up to two years of 100 percent of the state maximum reimbursement amount. After the two years, the foster parent will no longer be eligible as a foster care case.
- ⁵¹ Applicants can qualify for child care assistance if they are participating in a combination of job and housing search activities.
- ⁵² If the children remain in the parent's home and child care is provided to prevent child abuse or neglect, to rehabilitate the family, or to reunite the family, the parents are not required to be employed.
- ⁵³ Transitional child care is available for families who are no longer eligible for TANF due to increased earnings or increased employment that results in increased earnings.
- ⁵⁴ Foster children in out-of-home settings are considered to be under child protective services and therefore automatically eligible.
- ⁵⁵ Eligibility is determined by the child protective services worker.
- ⁵⁶ The family must have received TANF for three of the previous six months, have income at or below 200 percent of the state income standard, and need child care for a child under 13 years of age. The temporary assistance case must have been closed due to increased employment income or child support, or voluntary closure when the family is no longer financially eligible for temporary assistance. Additionally, parents who failed to recertify, but otherwise meet the eligibility criteria for transitional child care, are considered to have voluntarily ended assistance.
- ⁵⁷ Policies coded for New York City.
- ⁵⁸ Eligibility is limited to homeless families who are working or participating in an educational or vocational activity. One or more of the legally responsible adults must reside in an approved homeless family emergency shelter.
- ⁵⁹ The child must be referred by a voluntary foster care agency or the administration for children's services. Care is authorized for one year if the parent is employed or for six months if the parent is not employed.
- ⁶⁰ If a child is in protective services and needs child care in order to stay in his or her own home, the child is automatically eligible. If a child is removed from the home, he or she can no longer receive care as a child protective services case but must apply under another need category.
- ⁶¹ Children in foster care who are in the custody of a county and have been placed either with an adult other than their parents or in a licensed foster home are eligible.
- ⁶² The family must be in need of child care due to employment. The family's income must not exceed 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and the family must meet all requirements of the application and redetermination process.

- ⁶³ Protective child care is authorized only if the child resides in the home of the parent for whom the protective case plan is written.
- ⁶⁴ Child care may be approved in critical situations to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation.
- ⁶⁵ Parents must be working at least 20 hours per week or one parent must be working and the other have a significant disability that precludes providing care for the child.
- ⁶⁶ Families must meet work participation requirements, unless they lost TANF eligibility due to having earnings over the TANF income limit, in which case they do not have to meet minimum work hour requirements.
- ⁶⁷ Foster children are eligible for care as long as the foster parents meet the nonfinancial eligibility requirements.
- ⁶⁸ Foster parents must be working, or the developmental needs of the foster child must require that the child attend day care.
- ⁶⁹ Care must be needed to enable the child to remain in the home of the parent, or a caretaker if the child is removed from the parent's home, and to reduce the effects of abuse and neglect by addressing physical, social, emotional, cognitive, and language development needs. The parent is not required to meet income or activity requirements.
- ⁷⁰ The foster parent must meet the work requirement. Only the child's income is used to determine eligibility. Children placed in an out-of-state placement and children placed in South Carolina from another state are not eligible for child care services through the state's primary child care program.
- ⁷¹ There is no minimum work requirement.
- ⁷² In cases where the state or other licensed agency has legal custody of the child, foster parents are not required to meet income or work requirements. However, care is only authorized for the times the foster parents are working or attending school. In cases where the foster parents adopt the child or receive guardianship, the foster parents must meet the minimum work or school requirements.
- ⁷³ The child protective services agency has the responsibility for determining child care eligibility for children in the agency's protective care, including foster care.
- ⁷⁴ Homeless families may qualify under different activity requirements. If the individual has a referral from a recognized homeless agency, care may be approved for employment, job search, training, shelter search, or working through a crisis situation.
- ⁷⁵ Foster care parents are not eligible for child care benefits for their foster children. This includes the child of a teen parent in foster care.
- ⁷⁶ Care may be approved in order to protect children from harm.
- ⁷⁷ The family must have a referral from a child protective services worker. If a family is categorized as protective services, the family is eligible as long as funds are available.
- ⁷⁸ Foster families whose service need is based on the special needs of a foster child or foster parent are eligible for child care financial assistance at 100 percent of the state established rate, regardless of income.
- ⁷⁹ Child protective service is an approved activity for CCDF-eligible families if the family is receiving child protective services through the family assessment track, investigation track, or child protective services on-going. When parents are involved in activities included in the child protective service plan, the local department is required to approve child care.
- ⁸⁰ Eligibility is determined by the child protective services worker.
- ⁸¹ The foster parent must be participating in an employment, education, or job training activity. The family must meet the income requirement, but it is based on the income of the child.
- ⁸² Families transitioning off of a TANF work program are assigned the minimum copayment based on the number of children in care for up to five weeks of care.
- ⁸³ Foster parents and subsidized guardians who need child care for their foster children are not required to provide their own income if they are only applying for child care assistance. Foster parents and all foster children who are also minor parents must participate in an approved activity to receive child care assistance for their foster children.
- ⁸⁴ If a family is categorized as protective services due to homelessness as a result of a natural disaster, the family is eligible as long as funds are available.
- ⁸⁵ Children referred by child protective services receive immediate placement.
- ⁸⁶ Foster care parents are not required to participate in employment, education, or training activities.
- ⁸⁷ Income and copayment requirements are waived and the parent must be participating in work, education, or training activities. If a non-parent caretaker is requesting child care for his or her own child in addition to the child in protective services or foster care, income is counted. Children may also receive care while awaiting placement in a foster home, while the foster parent requires time to implement the case plan, or when the foster parent requires time away from the child.
- ⁸⁸ Children with families who have unstable housing are not required to meet eligibility requirements.
- ⁸⁹ Applicants who have children in protective services must have a letter of recommendation or court order documenting it is in the best interest of the child to be placed in child care daily. On a case-by-case basis, the agency may waive income eligibility requirements.

Table 7. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Children and Siblings, 2011

State	Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit	Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit	Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Alabama	17	17	Fully counted
Alaska	17 ²	17 ²	Not counted ³
Arizona	17	17	Varies/partially counted ⁴
Arkansas	NA ⁵	NA ⁵	Counted at age 18 and older
California	17	18	Not counted
Colorado	NA ⁶	NA ⁶	Not counted
Connecticut	17	17	Not counted
Delaware	17	17	Fully counted
DC	17	21	Not counted
Florida	NA ⁷	NA ⁷	Counted at age 18 and older ⁸
Georgia	17	17	Not counted
Hawaii	17	17	Varies/partially counted ⁹
Idaho	NA ¹⁰	NA ¹⁰	Counted at age 18 and older
Illinois	20 ¹¹	20 ¹¹	Counted at age 19 and older
Indiana	17	17	Not counted
Iowa	17	17	Counted at age 15 and older ¹²
Kansas	18	18	Counted at age 18 and older ¹³
Kentucky	18	18	Not counted
Louisiana	18	18	Not counted ¹⁴
Maine	17	17	Varies/partially counted ¹⁵
Maryland	17	21	Counted at age 15 and older ¹⁶
Massachusetts	17	23	Counted at age 21 and older
Michigan	17	17	Varies/partially counted ⁴
Minnesota	17	17 ¹⁷	Varies/partially counted ¹⁸
Mississippi	17 ¹⁹	20 ¹⁹	Not counted
Missouri	17	17	Varies/partially counted ⁴
Montana	17 ²⁰	17 ²⁰	Varies/partially counted ²¹
Nebraska	18	18	Varies/partially counted ²²
Nevada	17	18	Varies/partially counted ²³
New Hampshire	17	19	Varies/partially counted ²⁴
New Jersey	NA ²⁵	NA ²⁵	Fully counted
New Mexico	17	18	Not counted
New York	17 ²⁶	17 ²⁶	Counted at age 14 and older
North Carolina	17	18 ²⁷	Not counted
North Dakota	18	18	Not counted
Ohio	17	17	Varies/partially counted ²⁸
Oklahoma	17	17	Varies/partially counted ²⁹
Oregon	17	18	Not counted
Pennsylvania	17	21	Not counted
Rhode Island	17 ³⁰	17 ³⁰	Not counted
South Carolina	17	20	Counted at age 18 and older ³¹
South Dakota	17	17	Not counted

Table 7. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Children and Siblings, 2011

State	Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit	Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit	Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Tennessee	17	18	Varies/partially counted ³²
Texas	NA ⁶	NA ⁶	Fully counted
Utah	17	18	Not counted
Vermont	NA ³³	NA ³³	Not counted
Virginia	17	17	Not counted
Washington	18	18 ³⁴	Not counted
West Virginia	17	17	Not counted
Wisconsin	17	18	Not counted ³⁵
Wyoming	17	17	Varies/partially counted ²⁸
American Samoa	---	---	Not counted
Guam	17 ³⁶	17 ³⁶	Fully counted
No Mariana Islands	17	17	Varies/partially counted ³⁷
Puerto Rico	20	20	---
Virgin Islands	17	18	Not counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Once a child turns 18, he or she is considered an adult and is no longer a dependent for child care subsidy purposes, unless that child has a developmental disability, in which case he or she remains a dependent until age 19.

³ Only unearned income is counted for children in the home.

⁴ If a child is attending school, his or her income is not counted.

⁵ Children and siblings are counted in the unit as long as they are dependent on the parent or applicant, regardless of age.

⁶ Children of the primary applicant continue to be counted as part of the family unit as long as they live with the primary applicant and are counted on his or her tax return.

⁷ Siblings are counted as long as they still reside with the family and are financially supported by the family.

⁸ Earned income is excluded for any family member who is under age 18, or age 18 if enrolled as a full-time student in a secondary school or its equivalent. Earned income of family members under the age of 22 is excluded if they are full-time students in a secondary school and receiving the John M. McKay Scholarship.

⁹ If the child is a student at least half time, his or her earnings are not counted.

¹⁰ Children who are claimed as dependents for tax purposes are included in the unit.

¹¹ Children under age 21 may be included in the unit if they are dependent on the family for more than 50 percent of their support and are full-time students away at school. In order to be counted in the unit, they cannot establish residency outside of the family household.

¹² Earnings of a child under age 15 may not be counted. Earnings of a child under age 18 may not be counted if the child is a full-time student.

¹³ The earnings of any child under 18, or 19 if the child is working toward the attainment of a high school diploma or its equivalent, are exempt.

¹⁴ When the child's earnings cannot be separated from those of other household members, the total earnings are prorated equally among the working members and the child's share is excluded.

¹⁵ Earned income is not counted if the child is 19 or younger, attending elementary or secondary school, and living with the applicant.

¹⁶ Earnings of a child under age 15 or a child under age 18 who is attending public school are not counted.

¹⁷ An adult age 18 or older who is a full-time high school or post-secondary student may be considered a dependent if 50 percent or more of the adult student's support is provided by the parents, stepparents, guardians and their spouses, or eligible relative caregivers and their spouses residing in the same family.

¹⁸ The income of a full-time or part-time student under age 19 is not counted if he or she has not yet earned a high school diploma or GED.

- ¹⁹ A child younger than 21 years old in the home attending school and/or disabled is considered a dependent and should be counted as a household member.
- ²⁰ Adult siblings, age 18 and over, have the option of being counted as household members.
- ²¹ The earned income of a dependent child who is attending elementary or high school, regardless of age, is excluded.
- ²² Earnings are not counted if the child is age 18 or under and in school. Summer earnings of a child age 18 or under are not counted if the caseworker verifies the child will return to school in the fall.
- ²³ If a sibling is attending high school, earnings are not counted. If earnings cannot be separated from those of other household members, total earnings are prorated equally among working members of the household and the sibling's portion is disregarded.
- ²⁴ Earned income of a child through the age of 19 is not counted if the child is a full-time student in high school or its equivalent.
- ²⁵ Children and siblings are counted in the unit as long as they are dependent on the parent or applicant, regardless of age.
- ²⁶ The district may elect to include 18, 19, or 20-year-old individuals in the same family unit. All individuals may be included or just those whose inclusion would benefit the family.
- ²⁷ A sibling is counted if he or she is still in high school and scheduled to graduate before his or her 19th birthday.
- ²⁸ Earnings of a minor child are not counted as long as the child is a full-time student.
- ²⁹ Earnings of a child, age 17 or under, are not counted if the child is attending school full time or attending classes to obtain a GED.
- ³⁰ A dependent child under the age of 18, or under the age of 19 if the child has a documented disability, is included in the unit.
- ³¹ Earned income of a child under age 18 is not counted unless the child is emancipated or a teen parent with a benefit case in his or her own name.
- ³² Part-time income is not counted if the child or sibling is 18 or younger and in school.
- ³³ Siblings are counted in the unit as long as a caretaker in the household is legally responsible for them, regardless of age.
- ³⁴ Siblings up to 21 years of age may be included if they are participating in a special education program.
- ³⁵ Income is not counted for dependent minors, defined as children under age 18, or dependent 18-year-olds.
- ³⁶ Children under age 18 are included in the unit. If a child age 18 or over is a tax dependent of the applicant, he or she is included in the unit.
- ³⁷ Earnings of minor children who are students at least half-time are excluded, even during semester and vacation breaks.

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2011

State	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding
Alabama	18 ²	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Alaska	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Arizona	19 ³	Fully counted	Varies ⁴	Varies ⁵
Arkansas	17 ⁶	Varies/partially counted ⁷	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another ⁸	Only teen parent and child(ren) included ⁸
California	18 ⁹	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Colorado	20	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Connecticut	17	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit ¹⁰	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included ¹⁰
Delaware	17	Not counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
DC	25 ¹¹	Not counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Florida	17 ¹²	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Georgia	17	Not counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Hawaii	17 ¹³	Varies/partially counted ¹⁴	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Idaho	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Illinois	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Indiana	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Varies ¹⁵
Iowa	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Kansas	17	Fully counted	Varies ¹⁶	Varies ¹⁶

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2011

State	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding
Kentucky	19 ¹⁷	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Louisiana	17	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Maine	19 ¹⁸	Fully counted	Varies ¹⁹	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Maryland	17	Varies/partially counted ²⁰	Varies ²¹	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Massachusetts	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Michigan	17 ²²	Varies/partially counted ²³	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Minnesota	17	Varies/partially counted ²⁴	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Mississippi	17	Not counted	Varies ²⁵	Varies ²⁵
Missouri	17	Fully counted	Varies ²⁶	Varies ²⁶
Montana	19	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Nebraska	18	Varies/partially counted ²⁷	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Nevada	17	Varies/partially counted ²⁸	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
New Hampshire	19 ²⁹	Varies/partially counted ³⁰	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
New Jersey	18	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
New Mexico	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
New York	20	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
North Carolina	17	Fully counted	Varies ³¹	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
North Dakota	20 ³²	Varies/partially counted ³³	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2011

State	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding
Ohio	17	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit ³⁴	Parents/caretakers of the teen parent included ³⁴
Oklahoma	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Oregon	17	Varies/partially counted ³⁵	Varies ³⁵	Varies ³⁵
Pennsylvania	17	Not counted ³⁶	Varies ²⁶	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Rhode Island	19	Fully counted	Varies ³⁷	Varies ³⁷
South Carolina	17 ³⁸	Fully counted	Varies ³⁹	Varies ³⁹
South Dakota	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another ⁴⁰	Only teen parent and child(ren) included ⁴⁰
Tennessee	19	Fully counted	Varies ⁴¹	Varies ⁴²
Texas	19 ⁴³	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Utah	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Vermont	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Virginia	17	Not counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Washington	21 ⁴⁴	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
West Virginia	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another ⁴⁵	Only teen parent and child(ren) included ⁴⁵
Wisconsin	19 ⁴⁶	Not counted ⁴⁷	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Wyoming	17	Fully counted	Varies ⁴⁸	Varies ⁴⁸
American Samoa	17	Varies/partially counted ⁴⁹	Varies ⁵⁰	Varies ⁵⁰
Guam	18 ⁵¹	Varies/partially counted ⁵²	---	---
No Mariana Islands	18 ⁵³	Varies/partially counted ⁵⁴	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Puerto Rico	20	Not counted	---	---

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2011

State	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding
Virgin Islands	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The maximum age is 18 if the parent remains in high school or its equivalent.

³ A minor parent is a parent under age 18. A teen parent is a parent age 13 through 19.

⁴ Policies for minor and teen parents vary. When the siblings of a minor parent receive subsidized child care, the minor parent, child, adult parent, and siblings form one unit.

⁵ If the parent of the minor intends to claim either the minor or the minor's child as a dependent, they are both included in the unit. If the parent does not intend to count either the minor or the minor's child as a dependent, the minor and the minor's child are counted as a separate unit.

⁶ An individual under the age of 18 is considered an emancipated minor and allowed to apply for child care assistance if one of the following conditions exists: the individual is legally emancipated by court order; the individual is currently or previously married; or the individual is living outside the home of a custodial adult with no plans to return and no indication that his or her parent or custodians regard themselves as being responsible for his or her care and control. All other applicants must be at least 18 years of age and must have full-time physical custody of the child.

⁷ Parents attending high school full time are excluded from income requirements. If the teen parent is not attending high school full time and is considered an emancipated minor, he or she is treated the same as an adult applicant.

⁸ The policy applies to emancipated minors, who are considered and treated like adult applicants.

⁹ The maximum age is 17 if the teen parent is not attending high school.

¹⁰ Any individuals who are counted as part of the family unit for TANF are also counted as part of the family unit for child care assistance.

¹¹ A parent age 25 or younger who lives with a parent or guardian and attends high school or college is considered a young adult and treated the same as a teen parent.

¹² The maximum age applies unless the parent is married or emancipated.

¹³ Teen parents may be eligible for care if they meet the eligibility criteria and are not living in the same household as their adult parents or caretakers.

¹⁴ Income is counted if the teen parent is an emancipated minor.

¹⁵ The minor parent and his or her children are considered a separate family unless the minor parent is not the primary caregiver of his or her children, in which case the minor parent and his or her children are considered part of the CCDF unit of their mutual caregiver.

¹⁶ When a minor teen parent needs child care to finish high school or obtain a GED, the minor's caretaker is included in the unit. The teen parent's siblings are not included.

¹⁷ A teen parent is defined as being age 19 or younger and actively seeking a high school diploma or GED.

¹⁸ The teen parent must reside with his or her child and attend a secondary school or GED equivalency program.

¹⁹ The family unit composition is decided on a case-by-case basis.

²⁰ A disregard of 5,000 dollars of a family's annual gross income per child is allowed if the minor parent is attending public school full time.

²¹ Teen parents apply as the head of household. When the adult parent has physical custody of the children in need of care, another unit is established with the adult listed as head of household. The adult parent is still considered part of the unit in the teen parent's case.

²² The applicant must be unmarried to be considered a minor parent. Minor parents who have not completed high school must attend elementary or secondary school full-time or, if aged 16 or 17, participate in a TANF work program. Minor parents must also live in an adult-supervised living arrangement or show good cause for not living in an adult-supervised setting.

²³ Earnings are not counted if the teen parent is under age 18, attending school, and living with someone who provides care or supervision.

- ²⁴ The income of a full-time or part-time student under age 19 is not counted if he or she has not yet earned a high school diploma or GED.
- ²⁵ Any parent enrolled full time in high school or in a GED program may apply for child care as a separate family unit.
- ²⁶ A minor parent has the option of being considered a separate family unit.
- ²⁷ Earnings are not counted if the child is age 18 or under and in school. Summer earnings of a child age 18 or under are not counted if the caseworker verifies the child will return to school in the fall.
- ²⁸ If a teen is attending high school, earnings are not counted. If earnings cannot be separated from those of other household members, total earnings are prorated equally among working members of the household and the teen's portion is disregarded.
- ²⁹ Full-time students with a biological, foster, step, guardianship, or adoptive relationship to a parent in the household may be considered teen parents through age 19.
- ³⁰ Income is counted unless the individual is under age 20 and attending high school or its equivalent full time.
- ³¹ The teen parent is counted in the adult parent's unit, but the teen parent's child is not.
- ³² The parent must be enrolled in the Crossroads program to be eligible for income-excluded child care through age 20. Other teen parents do not receive preferential treatment.
- ³³ The income of a teen parent participating in the Crossroads program is exempt.
- ³⁴ A minor parent who participates in the learning, earning, and parenting (LEAP) program may apply for child care benefits on his or her own. The family is then defined as the minor parent and the children of the minor parent.
- ³⁵ Minor parents who are employed and request a separate employment-related day care case are considered the caretaker of their own unit and their income is counted. If they do not request a separate case, they may be included in the adult parent's unit, and the income of the minor parent is not counted.
- ³⁶ The teen parent cannot be emancipated.
- ³⁷ If the teen parent is under the age of 16 and not an emancipated minor, the parent or legal guardian of the teen parent is included in the unit.
- ³⁸ In order to apply for child care, the parent must be 18 or within six months of turning 18. If the parent is not 18, he or she must be legally emancipated in order to apply for child care. If the minor is not legally emancipated, the minor's parent must apply for child care and meet all eligibility criteria. Teen parents under 18 receiving TANF do not have to be emancipated in order to receive child care.
- ³⁹ If the minor is legally emancipated, he or she is counted as a separate unit. If the minor is not emancipated, the minor and parents are counted as one unit.
- ⁴⁰ If a minor parent has a child, he or she is considered the applicant and must meet the minimum work or school requirements.
- ⁴¹ The parents of the minor parent are included in the unit but not the siblings.
- ⁴² A minor parent under age 18 may be considered a separate household if he or she is legally emancipated.
- ⁴³ A person can be considered a teen parent through age 19 if he or she is attending high school or its equivalent.
- ⁴⁴ Teen parents in high school or a GED program do not have to meet work requirements through age 21.
- ⁴⁵ The minor and child form one unit as long as the minor parent has legal custody of the child.
- ⁴⁶ The parent must be enrolled in a high school or GED program to be considered a teen parent.
- ⁴⁷ All earned income of minors is excluded, including earned income of minors in supervised independent living situations.
- ⁴⁸ If all three generations are part of the same TANF payment unit, they are considered one unit; otherwise the minor and child form one unit, and the minor's parents and siblings form another unit.
- ⁴⁹ If the teen parent is in school, income is not counted.
- ⁵⁰ Grandparents may include grandchildren in the unit if they have legally adopted the children or if they provide more than 50 percent of the care for the children.
- ⁵¹ A teen parent is an unmarried parent who is under the age of 19, has not received a high school diploma or GED, lives in the home of his or her parent or guardian, and attends a high school program.
- ⁵² A teen parent's income is excluded if the teen parent and offspring reside with the teen's parents, an adult relative, or a legal guardian, and the teen parent is attending school.
- ⁵³ The applicant must be unmarried, attending high school or a GED program, and be living with a parent, adult relative, or legal guardian.
- ⁵⁴ Earnings of minor children who are students at least half time are excluded, even during semester and vacation breaks.

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2011

State	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	How Blended Families are Treated when Defining the Family Size ²	Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Alabama	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Alaska	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Arizona	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Arkansas	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
California	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Colorado	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies/partially counted ³
Connecticut	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Delaware	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
DC	Never included	NA	Each parent forms one unit with their children	Not counted
Florida	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Not counted
Georgia	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies/partially counted ⁴
Hawaii	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies/partially counted ⁵
Idaho	Always included	Fully counted	Each parent forms one unit with their children	Fully counted
Illinois	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Indiana	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Iowa	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Kansas	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Kentucky	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted ⁶
Louisiana	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Maine	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Maryland	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Massachusetts	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Not counted
Michigan	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2011

State	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	How Blended Families are Treated when Defining the Family Size ²	Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Minnesota	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Mississippi	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Missouri	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Montana	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Nebraska	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Nevada	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
New Hampshire	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
New Jersey	Varies ⁷	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
New Mexico	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
New York	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies/partially counted ⁸
North Carolina	Never included	NA	Each parent forms one unit with their children	Fully counted
North Dakota	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Ohio	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Oklahoma	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Oregon	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Pennsylvania	Always included	Varies/partially counted ⁹	The parents and children form one unit	Not counted
Rhode Island	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Not counted
South Carolina	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
South Dakota	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies/partially counted ¹⁰
Tennessee	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Texas	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Utah	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Vermont	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2011

State	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	How Blended Families are Treated when Defining the Family Size ²	Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Virginia	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit ¹¹	Fully counted
Washington	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
West Virginia	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Wisconsin	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Wyoming	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
American Samoa	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	--- ¹
Guam	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
No Mariana Islands	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted
Puerto Rico	Always included	Fully counted	--- ¹	Varies/partially counted ¹²
Virgin Islands	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Fully counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² For the purposes of the CCDF Policies Database, blended families are defined as families consisting of married parents with no children in common.

³ If the parent is involuntarily removed from the home, his or her income is not counted.

⁴ Income is counted for parents absent from the home due to military or work assignments.

⁵ Income is counted if the parent continues to maintain responsibility for the care, education, and financial support of the child.

⁶ Earnings of a temporarily absent parent are counted. Earnings of a parent who is absent from the household for thirty days or more due to incarceration or hospitalization are not counted and the parent is not included in the unit.

⁷ If the step-parent is legally responsible for the child, he or she is included.

⁸ Income is counted if the individual is contributing or required to contribute to the needs of the household.

⁹ There is a step-parent deduction if the child requesting care is not his or her biological child. The deduction varies by family size and county. If care is needed for either a child in common or his or her own children, the step-parent's income is fully counted.

¹⁰ If the parent is absent because of work or school, his or her income is counted. If the parent is incarcerated for at least 30 consecutive days, his or her income is not counted.

¹¹ Unmarried couples are treated as one unit if the couples are cohabiting as man and wife.

¹² Income earned by parents who are migrant farm workers is taken into consideration during the time period in which they are employed.

Table 10. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Relative Caretakers, 2011¹

State	If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Alabama	Varies ²	Fully counted
Alaska	Always included	Fully counted
Arizona	Varies ³	Fully counted
Arkansas	Always included	Fully counted
California	Never included	NA
Colorado	Always included	Fully counted
Connecticut	Always included ⁴	Fully counted
Delaware	Never included	NA
DC	Always included ⁵	Not counted
Florida	Varies ⁶	Fully counted ⁶
Georgia	Always included	Fully counted
Hawaii	Always included	Fully counted
Idaho	Always included	Fully counted
Illinois	Always included	Varies/partially counted ⁷
Indiana	Always included	Fully counted
Iowa	Never included	NA
Kansas	Always included	Fully counted
Kentucky	Always included	Fully counted
Louisiana	Always included	Fully counted
Maine	Never included ⁸	NA
Maryland	Always included	Fully counted
Massachusetts	Always included ⁹	Not counted
Michigan	Varies ¹⁰	Fully counted
Minnesota	Always included	Fully counted
Mississippi	Always included ¹¹	Fully counted
Missouri	Always included	Fully counted
Montana	Always included ¹²	Fully counted
Nebraska	Always included	Fully counted
Nevada	Always included ¹³	Fully counted
New Hampshire	Always included	Varies/partially counted ¹⁴
New Jersey	Always included	Fully counted
New Mexico	Always included ¹⁵	Fully counted
New York	Varies ¹⁶	Fully counted
North Carolina	Never included	NA
North Dakota	Always included	Fully counted
Ohio	Always included	Fully counted
Oklahoma	Varies ¹⁷	Fully counted
Oregon	Always included	Fully counted
Pennsylvania	Always included	Fully counted
Rhode Island	Always included	Fully counted
South Carolina	Always included ¹⁸	Fully counted
South Dakota	Always included ¹⁹	Not counted
Tennessee	Always included	Fully counted
Texas	Always included ²⁰	Fully counted

Table 10. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Relative Caretakers, 2011¹

State	If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Utah	Always included ²¹	Fully counted
Vermont	Always included ²²	Varies/partially counted ²³
Virginia	Always included ²⁴	Fully counted
Washington	Never included	NA
West Virginia	Always included ²⁵	Fully counted
Wisconsin	Always included ²¹	Varies/partially counted ²⁶
Wyoming	Always included	Fully counted
American Samoa	Always included ²⁷	Fully counted
Guam	Always included	Varies/partially counted ²⁸
No Mariana Islands	Always included ¹²	Fully counted
Puerto Rico	Always included ²⁹	Fully counted ²⁹
Virgin Islands	Always included ⁵	Fully counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ For the purposes of the CCDF Policies Database, a relative caretaker situation exists when the child lives with the relative, the relative has assumed responsibility for the care of the child, and the child's parents do not live in the home with the child.

² Caretakers are included in the unit unless they are foster parents referred by the foster care program, in which case they are allowed to apply for subsidies, but they are not counted in the family size.

³ When care is requested for the related child only, the caretaker is not included in the unit. When care is requested for the caretaker's own children in addition to the related child, the unit consists of the caretaker, the other responsible person if applicable, their children, and the related child. If a caretaker requests child care for his or her own children as well as a child for whom he or she cares, the income of the caretaker and spouse or non-parent, relative caretaker and spouse is counted.

⁴ A non-parent, relative caretaker is included in the unit when he or she is under the cash assistance program.

⁵ A non-parent caretaker is included in the unit if he or she is the legal guardian of the child.

⁶ Foster parents and caretakers who fall under the relative caregiver category of care are not included in the unit and their income is not counted. If caretakers have legal responsibility for the child, they are included in the unit and their income is counted.

⁷ The income of a caretaker relative who is not a parent or step-parent, is employed, and is the representative payee of a child who is receiving child-only or general assistance TANF is not counted for eligibility and copayment purposes. However, if the caretaker relative is in an education and training program, his or her income is counted for eligibility and copayment purposes.

⁸ The child is considered a family of one.

⁹ A non-parent relative caretaker is included in the unit if the biological or adoptive parents do not reside in the house and the non-parent caretaker is a legal guardian, foster parent, or designated caretaker.

¹⁰ Non-parent caretakers are included in the unit if they are the applicant for child care, with the exception of legal guardians, who are not included in the unit if they are not requesting care for other children.

¹¹ A parent is defined as a mother or father by blood, marriage, or adoption, a legal guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis.

¹² A person acting in loco parentis is always counted as a household member.

¹³ Any adult with court-ordered custody of the child is counted.

¹⁴ If a caretaker requests child care for his or her own children as well as a child for whom he or she cares, the income of the caretaker and spouse or non-parent, relative caretaker and spouse is counted.

¹⁵ Legal guardians and grandparents, in addition to biological or step-parents, are included in the unit. Grandparents have to be either the legal guardians or determined to be providing for the grandchild's physical and emotional needs.

¹⁶ Non-parent caretakers are allowed to apply for subsidies but are not included in the family unit, unless the non-parent caregiver is receiving either TANF cash assistance or New York State-only cash assistance.

¹⁷ The caretaker is included if he or she is court-ordered to be legally and financially responsible for the child.

- ¹⁸ If the caretaker has either legal responsibility or has assumed full physical responsibility for the child, he or she is counted in the unit.
- ¹⁹ Any individual 18 years of age or older who has a signed statement from the child's parent or guardian giving the individual authority to exercise parental control of the child is allowed to apply for child care subsidies. The caretaker must open and maintain an active child support enforcement case within six months of initial eligibility.
- ²⁰ A non-parent caretaker is included in the unit if he or she is responsible for the care and supervision of the child.
- ²¹ The non-parent relative caretaker is included if the child is living with the caretaker and the parents are absent from the home.
- ²² Persons who live with, supervise, and care for a child or children whose parents do not live in the home are always included.
- ²³ If the caretaker is legally responsible for the child's welfare, such as a biological, step, adoptive, or foster parent or legal guardian, then the caretaker's income is considered. However, if the child is living with an adult caretaker other than the legally responsible adult, then the legally responsible adult's income is considered, not the adult caretaker who lives in the home.
- ²⁴ The caretaker is included in the unit if he or she is responsible for the day-to-day care and supervision of the child.
- ²⁵ The non-parent caretaker is counted in the unit if he or she has been given custody or guardianship of the child by a court or taken full physical custody or responsibility for the child.
- ²⁶ The earned or unearned income of foster parents, subsidized guardians, or kinship care relatives is not counted if they are applying for child care only for their foster or kinship care children.
- ²⁷ Legal guardians and caretakers standing in loco parentis are included in the unit. A caretaker is considered to be standing in loco parentis when he or she has cared for the child for at least six months.
- ²⁸ The income of a non-parent caretaker is not counted if the child is receiving child protective services.
- ²⁹ Any person that functions as a parent is considered part of the unit.

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility, 2011

State	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Alabama	Varies/partially counted ¹	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted ²	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Alaska	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Arizona	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Arkansas	Varies/partially counted ³	Varies/partially counted ⁴	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
California	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit ⁵	Not counted
Colorado	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	NA ⁶
Connecticut	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
Delaware	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted ⁷	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
DC	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted only for CCDF- eligible children	Not counted
Florida	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ⁸	Varies/partially counted ⁹	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	NA ⁶
Georgia	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Hawaii	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Idaho	Varies/partially counted ¹⁰	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted ¹¹	Counted for all children in the unit ¹²	Not counted
Illinois	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Indiana	Fully counted	Fully counted ¹³	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Iowa	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Kansas	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility, 2011

State	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Kentucky	Varies/partially counted ¹⁴	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Louisiana	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Maine	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Fully counted
Maryland	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit ¹⁵	Not counted
Massachusetts	Varies/partially counted ¹⁶	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Michigan	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁷	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit ¹⁸	Not counted
Minnesota	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Mississippi	NA ¹⁹	Varies/partially counted ⁸	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Missouri	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ²⁰	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Montana	Varies/partially counted ²¹	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Nebraska	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Nevada	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
New Hampshire	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
New Jersey	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
New Mexico	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
New York	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit ²²	Not counted
North Carolina	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility, 2011

State	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
North Dakota	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Ohio	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Oklahoma	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²³	Fully counted	Fully counted ²⁴	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Oregon	Fully counted ²⁵	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted ²⁶	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Pennsylvania	NA ¹⁹	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Rhode Island	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
South Carolina	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
South Dakota	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Tennessee	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Texas	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Utah	Not counted	Not counted ²⁷	Fully counted	Fully counted ²⁸	Counted for all children in the unit ²⁹	Not counted
Vermont	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Virginia	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit ²²	Not counted
Washington	Varies/partially counted ³⁰	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted ³¹	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
West Virginia	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Wisconsin	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
Wyoming	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
American Samoa	NA ³²	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility, 2011

State	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Guam	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
No Mariana Islands	NA ³²	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Puerto Rico	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
Virgin Islands	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted only for CCDF-eligible children	Not counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ If the TANF benefit amount is the sole reason for a family's income ineligibility, the TANF benefit is excluded for income eligibility purposes for six months.

² Forty percent of income from self-employment is deducted to cover the cost of operating the business.

³ Income is counted except when the person designated to represent the household is a relative applying on behalf of a child for whom he or she has full-time custody.

⁴ Income is counted except when the person designated to represent the household is the recipient of SSI.

⁵ If financial assistance is provided by the absent parent for housing or car expenses, that income is also counted.

⁶ Child care for SNAP participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

⁷ A standard deduction that is a percentage of the gross income applies to all families with costs to produce income. Self-employed households not claiming or verifying any costs to produce income do not get the deduction.

⁸ SSI income of adults in the household is counted. SSI income of children is not.

⁹ SSDI income of adults in the household is counted. SSDI income of children is not.

¹⁰ Income is counted as entered in the temporary assistance program. The child care assistance program does not add any income for families receiving temporary assistance. Child-only non-parent cases use the child care assistance income guidelines.

¹¹ A standard deduction is determined by subtracting 50 percent of the gross monthly self-employment income.

¹² Child support payments are counted as income. Payments made by the non-custodial parent designated for work-related child care costs are not counted as income and are subtracted from the child care expenses.

¹³ Lump sum SSI payments are not counted.

¹⁴ TANF child-only payments are excluded.

¹⁵ The first 2,500 dollars of child support lump sum payments or arrearages are disregarded.

¹⁶ If the applicant is not receiving TANF cash benefits, any cash benefits the applicant receives for a child in his or her care are counted.

¹⁷ SSI is not counted when determining eligibility and copayments for children receiving SSI. If the household is applying for child care for any other children not receiving SSI, SSI is counted for determining eligibility for the other household members.

¹⁸ Child support that goes directly to pay a creditor or service supplier, or that is retained by the department, is excluded.

¹⁹ Eligibility for child care service for TANF parents is determined by the TANF case manager.

²⁰ Income under an SSI plan for achieving self-support is not counted.

²¹ Only TANF cash assistance benefits, not including work support payments, and Tribal TANF benefits are counted.

²² Lump sum child support arrears are not counted as income.

²³ Children who receive SSI are predetermined eligible and assigned no copayment. If other children in the household are applying for child care, the SSI income is counted in determining the copayment for the other household members.

²⁴ The tax return for the previous year is used to determine self-employment income. If the tax return is no longer representative or the business is less than one year old, business records are used and a 50 percent deduction is given for expenses.

²⁵ Pre-TANF and Post-TANF program payments are excluded.

²⁶ The gross amount is used when there are no allowable costs. If there are allowable costs, a standard deduction is determined by subtracting 50 percent of the gross monthly self-employment income, or the actual costs are deducted from the gross amount when they exceed 50 percent.

²⁷ Any income, earned or unearned, of a household member receiving SSI, is not counted. The exception is child support income for a child in the household.

²⁸ A household may choose one of two options for claiming self-employment expenses. They may elect to have 40 percent of gross income deducted for business expenses or they may elect to claim actual expenses.

²⁹ The first 50 dollars of child support received by the household is deducted. Any child support paid directly to the child care provider is not counted.

³⁰ When a TANF client starts a new job, TANF income may be exempted for three months.

³¹ A client may verify itemized deductions or take a standard 100 dollar monthly deduction.

³² This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued), 2011

State	General Assistance ²	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Alabama	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Alaska	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ³	Not counted	Fully counted ⁴	Not counted	Counted if above 500 dollars	Counted if above 500 dollars
Arizona	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ⁵	Not counted
Arkansas	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
California	Fully counted ⁶	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ⁷	Not counted
Colorado	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Connecticut	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted ⁸	Not counted	Counted if above 600 dollars yearly	Counted if above 1,200 dollars yearly
Delaware	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
DC	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Florida	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ⁹	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Georgia	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Hawaii	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Idaho	NA ¹⁰	Not counted ¹¹	Not counted ¹¹	Varies/partially counted ¹²	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹³	Fully counted
Illinois	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁴	Not counted
Indiana	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted ¹⁵	Not counted
Iowa	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁶
Kansas	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁷
Kentucky	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Louisiana	NA ¹⁰	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Maine	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁸	Not counted	Not counted
Maryland	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁴	Not counted

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued), 2011

State	General Assistance ²	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Massachusetts	NA ¹⁰	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁴	Not counted
Michigan	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted ¹⁹	Counted if above 30 dollars quarterly
Minnesota	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²⁰	Varies/partially counted ²¹
Mississippi	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²²	Not counted
Missouri	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Montana	Varies/partially counted ²³	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted if above 50 dollars
Nebraska	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted ²⁴	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁴	Not counted
Nevada	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²⁵	Counted if above 30 dollars quarterly ²⁶
New Hampshire	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
New Jersey	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
New Mexico	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
New York	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
North Carolina	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²⁷	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
North Dakota	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Ohio	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted ²⁸
Oklahoma	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Counted if above 30 dollars quarterly ²⁹
Oregon	NA ³⁰	Varies/partially counted ³¹	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ³²	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Pennsylvania	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Counted if above 100 dollars	Counted if above 100 dollars yearly ³³
Rhode Island	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
South Carolina	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
South Dakota	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued), 2011

State	General Assistance ²	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Tennessee	NA ¹⁰	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Texas	Fully counted	Not counted ³⁴	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Utah	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ³⁵	Varies/partially counted ³⁶
Vermont	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Virginia	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ³⁷	Varies/partially counted ³⁸	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted ³⁹
Washington	Fully counted	Not counted ⁴⁰	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted ⁴¹	Not counted
West Virginia	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁴	Not counted ⁴²
Wisconsin	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ⁴³	Not counted
Wyoming	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted if above 50 dollars quarterly
American Samoa	Fully counted	--- ¹	--- ¹	Fully counted	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Guam	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted
No Mariana Islands	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Puerto Rico	Not counted	Not counted	--- ¹	Not counted	--- ¹	Not counted	Not counted
Virgin Islands	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.² General assistance programs are state or locally funded assistance programs for low-income families.³ Federal non-cash benefits are excluded. Housing allowances or the fair market value of employer-provided housing are counted.⁴ Foster care payments are counted when the child is included in the family size.⁵ Money received through lottery or gambling is counted.⁶ Public cash assistance is counted.⁷ The following are not counted in income: scholarships for educational purposes (except funding for living costs); tax refunds; GI Bill entitlements, hardship duty pay, hazardous duty pay, hostile fire pay, or imminent danger pay; insurance or court settlements (excluding lost wages and punitive damages); reimbursements for work-related expenses; disaster relief grants or payments (except portions for rental assistance or unemployment); adoption assistance payments. The following are counted in income: bonuses; gambling or lottery winnings; survivor or retirement benefits; inheritance; portion of student grants or scholarships not identified for education purposes such as tuition, books, or supplies; insurance or court settlements for lost wages or punitive damages; capital gains defined as net proceeds from sale of property or stocks.

- ⁸ Foster children are a separate family unit of one. Their income does not count for the rest of the family.
- ⁹ Military FSSA housing assistance is fully counted. Housing assistance payments from HUD issued directly to a landlord are not counted.
- ¹⁰ The state does not have general assistance.
- ¹¹ Assistance from another organization or agency to meet a specific need is not counted.
- ¹² Income is not counted when determining eligibility for the foster child. Income is counted when determining eligibility for the foster parent's child.
- ¹³ Non-recurring lump sum income is not counted when it is used to pay medical bills for accidents or injuries or used to pay funeral or burial costs. Lump sum income, minus the exclusions, is counted in determining eligibility.
- ¹⁴ Lump sum inheritances or insurance payments are not counted. Other one time lump sum payments may be counted.
- ¹⁵ Lump sums received through life insurance, Social Security, inheritances, lawsuit settlements, annual employment bonuses, gambling, or lottery winnings are counted. The total lump sum is divided by 12 to calculate monthly earnings.
- ¹⁶ Gifts are counted if they are in the form of a cash payment, unless they are obtained and used under conditions that preclude their use for current living costs.
- ¹⁷ Income sources such as monetary gifts exceeding 50 dollars per month, royalties, trust fund income, or gambling winnings are counted.
- ¹⁸ State and local EITC payments are not excluded from income.
- ¹⁹ Lump-sum income, such as inheritances, insurance settlements and injury awards, are fully counted for the month they are received. With a single payment of benefits, such as veterans benefits and workers compensations, that includes both accumulated benefits and benefits intended as payment for the current month, only the current month portion should be counted as income.
- ²⁰ Non-recurring lump sum income that is earmarked and used for a specific purpose is not counted. All other lump sum income is counted.
- ²¹ The income is not counted if funds are earmarked and used for a specific purpose or if funds are paid by a source other than the family directly to the family's child care provider. All other gifts are counted.
- ²² Bonuses are not considered for income calculation.
- ²³ Assistance payments from other states are counted. Supportive services that are specified in a public assistance program are excluded.
- ²⁴ Money received from participation in the foster grandparent program is not counted.
- ²⁵ If a lump sum is provided to assist with burial, legal, medical bills, or replacement of damaged or lost possessions, any amount earmarked and used for the purpose for which it was paid is disregarded. The agency may ask for verification if expenses seem questionable.
- ²⁶ Cash gifts or contributions are counted unless the gifts total 30 dollars or less in a three-month period per household member or the gift is received too irregularly to be reasonably anticipated.
- ²⁷ Rental assistance provided by an organization on a regular basis is counted; subsidized housing and housing allotments paid directly to the landlord, including military housing allotments, are not counted.
- ²⁸ Cash contributions received by the family from persons, organizations, or assistance agencies are fully counted.
- ²⁹ Income received irregularly but in excess of 30 dollars per quarter is considered income unless it is from an excluded income source.
- ³⁰ The state does not currently fund general assistance. When general assistance is funded, the payments are counted as unearned income.
- ³¹ Payments from HUD are excluded. Payments from the YouthBuild Program are counted as earned income.
- ³² The family unit can choose to include or exclude the foster child when determining family size. The foster care payment is counted as unearned income if the child is included in the unit; otherwise it is not counted.
- ³³ Non-recurring cash gifts under 100 dollars per person per year are not counted.
- ³⁴ Housing allowances from the military are not counted.

- ³⁵ The lump sum payment of a type of income normally not counted is not counted. Insurance settlements for destroyed exempt property are not counted.
- ³⁶ Cash contributions from non-household members are counted. Irregular income such as donations, cash prizes, gifts, and awards are counted only if they can be reasonably anticipated in a month. Irregular income less than or equal to 30 dollars per household member per quarter year is not counted.
- ³⁷ Housing assistance is not counted if paid directly to the landlord. Housing assistance for military personnel is not counted if the individual is living on base and the entire assistance amount is deducted on the leave and earning statement.
- ³⁸ Energy assistance is not counted if the assistance is paid directly to the vendor.
- ³⁹ Monetary gifts for identifiable one-time occasions or normal annual occasions are disregarded.
- ⁴⁰ Corporate compensation, such as rent and living expenses, is considered countable income.
- ⁴¹ Lump sum income is divided by 12 to get a monthly income figure and applied for the remainder of the current eligibility period.
- ⁴² Monetary gifts received on an infrequent basis, such as those received on birthdays or holidays, are not counted.
- ⁴³ Tax refunds are excluded for determining eligibility and copayment rates. All other non-recurring income is counted in the month it is received.

Table 13. Income Disregards when Determining Eligibility, 2011

State	Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard	Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted
Alabama	0	None
Alaska	0	All ¹
Arizona	0	All
Arkansas	100 dollars ²	None
California	0	All
Colorado	0	All
Connecticut	0	All
Delaware	0	None
DC	0	All
Florida	0	All ³
Georgia	0	None
Hawaii	0	None
Idaho	0	All
Illinois	0	All
Indiana	0	None
Iowa	0	None
Kansas	0	None
Kentucky	0	All
Louisiana	0	None
Maine	0	All
Maryland	0 ⁴	All
Massachusetts	0	All
Michigan	0	None
Minnesota	0	All
Mississippi	0	None
Missouri	0 ⁵	None
Montana	0	All
Nebraska	0	None
Nevada	0	All
New Hampshire	0	None
New Jersey	0	None
New Mexico	0	None
New York	0	None
North Carolina	0	All
North Dakota	0	All
Ohio	0	All
Oklahoma	0	All ⁶
Oregon	0	None
Pennsylvania	0	All
Rhode Island	0	None
South Carolina	0	None
South Dakota	4 percent ⁷	All
Tennessee	0	All
Texas	0	None
Utah	100 dollars ⁸	All
Vermont	0	All
Virginia	0 ⁹	All
Washington	0	All

Table 13. Income Disregards when Determining Eligibility, 2011

State	Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard	Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted
West Virginia	0	None
Wisconsin	0	None
Wyoming	200 dollars ¹⁰	None
American Samoa	0	None
Guam	0	None
No Mariana Islands	0	None
Puerto Rico	15 percent ¹¹	None
Virgin Islands	20 percent ¹²	None

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ The applicant must have a court order and pay stubs showing the child support is being deducted from pay or copies of check or money orders showing child support is being paid out.

² Each adult household member who is employed at least 30 hours per week receives a 100 dollar work-related deduction from his or her gross income to account for withholding and other mandatory work-related expenses. The only exception to this policy is an adult who is excluded from being counted in the household because of alien status.

³ The applicant must have a court order and pay stubs showing that the child support is being deducted from wages or copies of checks or money orders showing child support is being paid out.

⁴ A disregard of 5,000 dollars of a family's annual gross income per child is allowed if a minor parent is attending public school full time or if the adult with physical custody of the child is not the child's parent.

⁵ Any monthly medical insurance premium for physician, vision, dental, or cancer insurance, medical supplement policies, or nursing care is deducted from income.

⁶ Child support must be court-ordered.

⁷ Gross income is adjusted with a 4 percent income disregard. Families with children with advanced special needs can receive a 20 percent income disregard, along with consideration of income at a maximum of 85 percent of the state median income.

⁸ Each household member whose earned income is counted will have up to 100 dollars deducted from his or her income. If a household member's countable earned income is less than 100 dollars, the full amount will be disregarded.

⁹ Earnings of less than 25 dollars per month are disregarded.

¹⁰ There is a 200 dollar income disregard for each working adult whose income is used in determining eligibility.

¹¹ There is a special discount for residents of Vieques and Culebra Municipalities and a 15 percent discount for the increased cost of living for families not residing in Vieques and Culebra.

¹² There is an income disregard for families with children with special needs enrolled in Head Start or private centers equal to the amount of medical and rehabilitative services incurred.

Table 14. Initial Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Initially Qualify for CCDF Subsidies, 2011 ¹

State	Family Size				
	1	2	3	4	5
Alabama	NA	1594	2007	2421	2835
Alaska	NA	4250	4524	4614	5045
Arizona	1499	2023	2550	3074	3599
Arkansas	1642	2204	2480	2720	3096
California	3283	3283	3518	3908	4534
Colorado ²	NA	2023	2548	3073	3598
Connecticut	2213	2894	3574	4255	4936
Delaware	1815	2452	3088	3725	4362
DC	2256	3035	3815	4594	5373
Florida ³	1361	1839	2316	2794	3271
Georgia	1387	1867	2347	2827	3307
Hawaii	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Idaho	NA	1540	1932	2323	2715
Illinois	NA	2268	2857	3446	4035
Indiana	1153	1557	1961	2365	2770
Iowa ⁴	1317	1778	2240	2701	3162
Kansas	NA	2268	2856	3447	4035
Kentucky ⁵	NA	1839	2317	2794	3272
Louisiana	NA	2420	2989	3559	4128
Maine	2269	3065	3860	4656	5381
Maryland	1547	2023	2499	2975	3451
Massachusetts	NA	2835	3502	4169	4836
Michigan	1607	1607	1990	2367	2746
Minnesota ⁶	NA	2317	2862	3408	3953
Mississippi	NA	2333	2917	3417	4000
Missouri	1212	1584	1960	2333	2704
Montana	NA	1821	2289	2756	3224
Nebraska	NA	1471	1854	2236	2617
Nevada	2315	3027	3740	4452	5164
New Hampshire	2269	3065	3861	4657	5453
New Jersey ⁷	1815	2452	3088	3725	4362
New Mexico	NA	2452	3088	3725	4362
New York	1815	2452	3088	3725	4362
North Carolina	2209	2889	3568	4248	4928
North Dakota	NA	2023	2548	3074	3599
Ohio	NA	1533	1931	2329	2726
Oklahoma ⁸	NA	2425	2925	3625	3625
Oregon	NA	2268	2857	3446	4035
Pennsylvania	1815	2452	3088	3725	4362
Rhode Island	NA	2207	2780	3353	3926
South Carolina	1361	1839	2316	2794	3271
South Dakota	NA	2146	2703	3260	3817
Tennessee	NA	2158	2666	3174	3682
Texas ⁹	NA	2452	3088	3725	4362
Utah	NA	2232	2757	3282	3807
Vermont	3050	3050	3050	3674	4298
Virginia ¹⁰	1670	2247	2823	3400	3976

Table 14. Initial Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Initially Qualify for CCDF Subsidies, 2011 ¹

State	Family Size				
	1	2	3	4	5
Washington	1589	2146	2702	3260	3817
West Virginia	1361	1839	2316	2794	3271
Wisconsin ¹¹	NA	2268	2857	3446	4035
Wyoming	NA	2758	3474	4191	4907
American Samoa	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Guam	1361	1839	2316	2794	3271
No Mariana Islands	1707	1707	1986	2921	3453
Puerto Rico	935	1179	1423	1667	1911
Virgin Islands	NA	2530	2752	2974	3197

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Family size refers to the number of household members included in the unit for determining eligibility. States determine which household members are included in the unit. This table does not capture eligibility threshold differences between various eligibility groups, such as TANF recipients.

² Policies coded for Denver County. Counties may establish eligibility thresholds between 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and 85 percent of state median income.

³ Eligibility for families who are not TANF, transitional child care, or child protective services families is capped at 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Eligibility for TANF and transitional child care families is capped at 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Eligibility for child protective services families is capped at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

⁴ Families requiring care for children with special needs use a different set of eligibility thresholds. If a family has children that meet the criteria for special needs and children that do not meet the criteria for special needs, the caseworker uses both sets of thresholds to determine eligibility.

⁵ Applicants whose state temporary assistance benefits were discontinued within 12 months of applying for child care are eligible if their income is at or below 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

⁶ Initial eligibility thresholds are set at 47 percent of the state median income. These thresholds also apply to applicants for transitional care who experienced a break in eligibility between TANF child care and transitional child care.

⁷ New families applying for Abbott Wrap-Around Child Care are eligible at higher income thresholds, with incomes up to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

⁸ Eligibility thresholds vary based on both family size and the number of children in care. These thresholds assume a family size two has one child in care, a family size three has two children in care, and a family size four or more has three or more children in care. The threshold for any family size with one child in care is 2,425 dollars per month. The threshold for any family size with two children in care is 2,925 dollars per month. The threshold for any family size with three or more children in care is 3,625 dollars per month.

⁹ Policies coded for the Gulf Coast Region. Local boards have the authority to establish eligibility thresholds as either a percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines or state median income, but not to exceed 85 percent of state median income.

¹⁰ Policies coded for areas in Group III. Across Virginia, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

¹¹ Families' income cannot exceed 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, unless providing foster or kinship care (set at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines).

Table 15. Continuing Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies, 2011¹

State	If Thresholds Vary for Initial and Continuing Eligibility	Family Size				
		1	2	3	4	5
Alabama	Yes	NA	1839	2316	2794	3271
Alaska	No	NA	4250	4524	4614	5045
Arizona	No	1499	2023	2550	3074	3599
Arkansas	No	1642	2204	2480	2720	3096
California	No	3283	3283	3518	3908	4534
Colorado ²	No	NA	2023	2548	3073	3598
Connecticut	Yes	3319	4340	5362	6383	7404
Delaware	No	1815	2452	3088	3725	4362
DC	Yes	2636	3447	4258	5070	5881
Florida	Yes	1815	2452	3088	3725	4362
Georgia	No	1387	1867	2347	2827	3307
Hawaii	No	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Idaho	No	NA	1540	1932	2323	2715
Illinois	No	NA	2268	2857	3446	4035
Indiana	Yes	1543	2084	2625	3166	3707
Iowa ³	No	1317	1778	2240	2701	3162
Kansas	No	NA	2268	2856	3447	4035
Kentucky ⁴	Yes	NA	2023	2549	3074	3599
Louisiana	No	NA	2420	2989	3559	4128
Maine	No	2269	3065	3860	4656	5381
Maryland	No	1547	2023	2499	2975	3451
Massachusetts	Yes	NA	4819	5953	7087	8221
Michigan	No	1607	1607	1990	2367	2746
Minnesota	Yes	NA	3303	4080	4858	5635
Mississippi	No	NA	2333	2917	3417	4000
Missouri ⁵	Yes	1327	1734	2145	2553	2960
Montana	No	NA	1821	2289	2756	3224
Nebraska	No	NA	1471	1854	2236	2617
Nevada	No	2315	3027	3740	4452	5164
New Hampshire	No	2269	3065	3861	4657	5453
New Jersey ⁶	Yes	2269	3065	3860	4656	5452
New Mexico	No	NA	2452	3088	3725	4362
New York	No	1815	2452	3088	3725	4362
North Carolina	No	2209	2889	3568	4248	4928
North Dakota	No	NA	2023	2548	3074	3599
Ohio	Yes	NA	2452	3090	3726	4362
Oklahoma	No	NA	2425	2925	3625	3625
Oregon	No	NA	2268	2857	3446	4035
Pennsylvania	Yes	2133	2881	3629	4377	5125
Rhode Island	No	NA	2207	2780	3353	3926
South Carolina	Yes	1588	2145	2702	3259	3816
South Dakota	No	NA	2146	2703	3260	3817
Tennessee	No	NA	2158	2666	3174	3682
Texas ⁷	Yes	NA	3155	3898	4640	5383
Utah	Yes	NA	2789	3446	4102	4758
Vermont	No	3050	3050	3050	3674	4298

Table 15. Continuing Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies, 2011 ¹

State	If Thresholds Vary for Initial and Continuing Eligibility	Family Size				
		1	2	3	4	5
Virginia ⁸	No	1670	2247	2823	3400	3976
Washington	No	1589	2146	2702	3260	3817
West Virginia	Yes	1679	2268	2857	3446	4035
Wisconsin ⁹	Yes	NA	2452	3088	3725	4362
Wyoming	No	NA	2758	3474	4191	4907
American Samoa	No	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Guam	No	1361	1839	2316	2794	3271
No Mariana Islands	No	1707	1707	1986	2921	3453
Puerto Rico	No	935	1179	1423	1667	1911
Virgin Islands	No	NA	2530	2752	2974	3197

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Family size refers to the number of household members included in the unit for determining eligibility. States determine which household members are included in the unit. This table does not capture eligibility threshold differences between various eligibility groups, such as TANF recipients.

² Policies coded for Denver County. Counties may establish eligibility thresholds between 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and 85 percent of the state median income.

³ Families requiring care for children with special needs use a different set of eligibility thresholds. If a family has children that meet the criteria for special needs and children that do not meet the criteria for special needs, the caseworker uses both sets of thresholds to determine eligibility.

⁴ Applicants whose state temporary assistance benefits were discontinued within 12 months of applying for child care are eligible if their income is at or below 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

⁵ If an applicant is already receiving child care and his or her income increases to between 127 percent and 139 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, he or she is classified under transitional child care. The applicant will then receive 75 percent of the calculated benefit amount. As a result of the reduced reimbursement rate, the individual may be responsible for paying the provider more than the copayment amount required by the agency.

⁶ New families applying for Abbott Wrap-Around Child Care are eligible at higher income thresholds, with incomes up to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

⁷ Policies coded for the Gulf Coast Region. Local boards have the authority to establish eligibility thresholds as either a percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines or state median income, but not to exceed 85 percent of state median income.

⁸ Policies coded for areas in Group III. Across Virginia, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

⁹ Families' income cannot exceed 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. If a family's income exceeds 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for two consecutive months, the subsidy will be discontinued.

Table 16. Assets Test, 2011

State	Maximum Countable Assets	Exempted Value of a Vehicle
Alabama	No limit	No limit
Alaska	No limit	No limit
Arizona	No limit	No limit
Arkansas	No limit	No limit
California	No limit	No limit
Colorado	No limit	No limit
Connecticut	No limit	No limit
Delaware	No limit	No limit
DC	No limit	No limit
Florida	No limit	No limit
Georgia	No limit	No limit
Hawaii	No limit	No limit
Idaho	No limit	No limit
Illinois	No limit	No limit
Indiana	No limit	No limit
Iowa	No limit	No limit
Kansas	No limit	No limit
Kentucky	No limit	No limit
Louisiana	No limit	No limit
Maine	No limit	No limit
Maryland	No limit	No limit
Massachusetts	No limit	No limit
Michigan	No limit	No limit
Minnesota	No limit	No limit
Mississippi	No limit	No limit
Missouri	No limit	No limit
Montana	No limit	No limit
Nebraska	6,000 dollars	12,000 dollar market value of one vehicle ²
Nevada	No limit	No limit
New Hampshire	No limit	No limit
New Jersey	No limit	No limit
New Mexico	No limit	No limit
New York	No limit	No limit
North Carolina	No limit	No limit
North Dakota	No limit	No limit
Ohio	No limit	No limit
Oklahoma	No limit	No limit
Oregon	No limit	No limit
Pennsylvania	No limit	No limit
Rhode Island	10,000 dollars ³	NA ⁴
South Carolina	No limit	No limit
South Dakota	No limit	No limit
Tennessee	No limit	No limit
Texas	No limit	No limit
Utah	No limit	No limit
Vermont	No limit	No limit
Virginia	No limit	No limit
Washington	No limit	No limit
West Virginia	No limit	No limit
Wisconsin	No limit	No limit
Wyoming	No limit	No limit

Table 16. Assets Test, 2011

State	Maximum Countable Assets	Exempted Value of a Vehicle
American Samoa	No limit	No limit
Guam	No limit	No limit
No Mariana Islands	No limit	No limit
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	No limit	No limit

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The limit applies to the family's first motor vehicle or the vehicle with the greatest fair market value.

³ Only liquid assets are counted for the assets test.

⁴ Only liquid assets are counted for the assets test.

Table 17. Application Procedures, 2011 ¹

State	Method for Submitting Application	Within How Many Days Applicant Must Be Notified of Eligibility After Submitting the Application
Alabama	In-person ²	30
Alaska	In-person, mail, fax	30
Arizona	In-person, mail, fax, email ³	30
Arkansas	In-person, mail, fax	45 ⁴
California	In-person	30
Colorado	In-person, mail, online	15
Connecticut	In-person, mail	30
Delaware	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
DC	In-person	30
Florida	In-person, mail, fax, email, online, phone	Other ⁵
Georgia	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	30 ⁶
Hawaii	In-person, mail ⁷	30 ⁸
Idaho	In-person, mail, fax	30
Illinois	In-person, mail, fax	30 ⁹
Indiana	In-person, mail, fax	Other ¹⁰
Iowa	In-person, mail, online	30 ¹¹
Kansas	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
Kentucky	In-person ¹²	30
Louisiana	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	30
Maine	In-person, mail	30
Maryland	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
Massachusetts	In-person, mail, fax	Other ¹³
Michigan	In-person, mail, fax, online	45
Minnesota	In-person, mail	30 ¹⁴
Mississippi	In-person, mail	14
Missouri	In-person, mail	15
Montana	In-person, mail, fax	30
Nebraska	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	30 ¹⁵
Nevada	In-person, mail, fax	30
New Hampshire	In-person	30
New Jersey	In-person, mail	45
New Mexico	In-person, mail	14 ¹⁶
New York	In-person, mail	45 ¹⁷
North Carolina	In-person, mail	30
North Dakota	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	15 ¹⁸
Ohio	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	30
Oklahoma	In-person, mail, fax, email	Other ¹⁹
Oregon	In-person, mail, online ²⁰	45
Pennsylvania	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
Rhode Island	In-person	Other ²¹
South Carolina	In-person, mail, fax, email	15 ²²
South Dakota	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	10 ²³
Tennessee	In-person, mail, fax, online ²⁴	30 ²⁵
Texas	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	20

Table 17. Application Procedures, 2011 ¹

State	Method for Submitting Application	Within How Many Days Applicant Must Be Notified of Eligibility After Submitting the Application
Utah	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
Vermont	In-person, mail, fax	NA ²⁶
Virginia	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
Washington	In-person, mail, fax, online, phone ²⁷	30
West Virginia	In-person	Other ²⁸
Wisconsin	In-person, mail, fax, online	9 ²⁹
Wyoming	In-person, mail, fax	30
American Samoa	In-person	10 ³⁰
Guam	In-person, mail	10 ³¹
No Mariana Islands	In-person	15
Puerto Rico	In-person	30
Virgin Islands	In-person	Other ³²

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Policies for initial application procedures are captured. Policies for submitting information during the redetermination process are not included.

² Families enrolled in TANF work programs, families with members in protective services, and families with members in foster care may use a written referral from the appropriate department.

³ No face-to-face interview is required if the information needed for determining eligibility is already on file with the department or if the required information can be obtained through another method.

⁴ Once all required information has been received, the state has 45 days to either deny the application or approve the family for benefits.

⁵ This policy is decided at the local level. However, TANF and child protective services cases are required to have action taken within 10 days.

⁶ The caseworker has 30 calendar days to determine eligibility beginning the day after the interview.

⁷ The initial application must be submitted in writing.

⁸ The application interview to establish eligibility must be arranged by staff as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after receipt of the signed and dated application and supporting documentation. When the application is denied, the agency must give timely notice of 10 days prior to the effective date of the denial action.

⁹ All applicants must receive either an approval, denial, or request for more information form within 30 calendar days from the date the application is received.

¹⁰ The applicant is notified at the time of the appointment.

¹¹ If the application is denied for failure to provide requested information, the applicant is entitled to a 14-day grace period to supply the missing information and have eligibility determined without having to file a new application.

¹² The applicant may submit the form indicating he or she intends to apply for child care services by mail, but the applicant must meet with the caseworker in order to complete the application. If the applicant is physically unable to complete an in person interview, he or she may designate a representative to complete the application process. CPS cases and participants in the state's transitional assistance program who are working, in a work program, or teen parents attending high school or GED classes apply through a different department and are not required to complete the interview.

¹³ Applicants must be notified within 10 days if the application is denied, but there is no requirement for when applicants must be notified if the application is approved.

¹⁴ The response time can be extended 15 days with the applicant's consent.

¹⁵ The caseworker must take action on the application within 30 days of receipt of the application, and a notice of action must be sent to the applicant.

¹⁶ The applicant is notified immediately if he or she submits all required documentation at the time of application. Otherwise, the applicant is given 14 days to submit documentation and then notified of eligibility.

- ¹⁷ Eligibility decisions must be made within 30 calendar days from the date of application, and a written notice must be sent to the family within 15 calendar days of the eligibility decision.
- ¹⁸ The application must be acted upon within 15 days unless there are extenuating circumstances, such as an applicant waiting for a provider to become licensed.
- ¹⁹ The worker must determine eligibility within two working days of completing an interview and receiving all verification.
- ²⁰ For clients transitioning from TANF, the application for child care assistance can be made by a phone call or office visit by either the worker or the client, a notice returned by the client by mail, or any other method that results in enough information to determine eligibility and benefit level. If the family is applying for SNAP and employment related day care together, the online SNAP application may be used.
- ²¹ Applicants receive timely notice. The application must be completed within 30 days.
- ²² The caseworker must make every effort to enter the application into the child care database within 15 calendar days of receiving the complete application. Once the applicant is in the database, an eligibility letter is sent to the client.
- ²³ Eligibility is determined within 10 days and then a written notice is sent to the family.
- ²⁴ The online option for submitting the application is available if the individual is applying for TANF and child care.
- ²⁵ Child care for TANF families is approved during the TANF application processing period, which is limited to 45 days.
- ²⁶ This state does not have a specific time frame for eligibility determination.
- ²⁷ Applicants may apply by telephone through the state's call center.
- ²⁸ Applicants receive an eligibility decision during in-person application if they have provided all requested information. If additional information is needed, it must be provided to the caseworker and eligibility must be determined within 13 days.
- ²⁹ The agency must determine eligibility within seven days and the client must be issued a child care authorization within two business days after eligibility is determined. If the client has not selected an approved provider, the authorization may be delayed.
- ³⁰ Eligibility determination must be made within 10 days and the applicant must be given notice, either hand delivered or mailed.
- ³¹ Eligibility is determined within 10 work days.
- ³² Applicants make an appointment to submit paperwork and complete the application process. Eligibility is determined during that appointment.

Table 18. Information that Must be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2011 ²

State	Applicant Identity	Household Composition	Applicant's Relationship to Child	Employment	Income	Child's Immunization Record ³
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Arizona	Yes ⁴	No	Varies ⁵	Yes	Yes ⁶	No
Arkansas	No ⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁸	No
California	No ⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹⁰	Varies ¹¹
Colorado	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹²	Varies ¹³
Connecticut	Yes ¹⁴	No ¹⁵	No ¹⁵	Yes	Yes	No ¹⁶
Delaware	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	No ¹⁷	No ¹⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹⁸
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Varies ¹⁹
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Idaho	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Indiana	Yes	Yes ²⁰	No ²¹	Yes	Yes	No
Iowa	No ¹⁷	No ¹⁷	No ¹⁷	Yes	Yes ²²	No
Kansas	No	No ¹⁷	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies ²³
Louisiana	No	No ¹⁷	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Maryland	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan	Yes	No ¹⁷	No ¹⁷	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota	Yes	No ²⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska	No ¹⁷	No ¹⁷	No ¹⁷	Yes	Yes ²⁵	No
Nevada	Yes	No ¹⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes ²⁶	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Jersey	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 18. Information that Must be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2011 ²

State	Applicant Identity	Household Composition	Applicant's Relationship to Child	Employment	Income	Child's Immunization Record ³
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ²⁷	Yes	No
North Carolina	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ohio	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma	Yes	No ¹⁷	No	Yes	Yes ²⁸	No
Oregon	No ²⁹	No ²⁹	No ²⁹	Yes	Yes	No ²⁹
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rhode Island	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	--- ¹
South Carolina	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	No	No	Varies ³⁰	Yes	Yes	No
Tennessee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies ³¹
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	No ¹⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	No	No	Varies ³²	Yes	Yes	No
Virginia	No	No	No	Yes	Yes ³³	Varies ³⁴
Washington	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia	Yes	No ¹⁷	No	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
American Samoa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No Mariana Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	Varies ³⁵	Varies ³⁶	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	No	No	Varies ³⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² When the applicant is required to submit documentation, it is counted as verification. If the applicant is only required to make a verbal statement, it is not counted as verification for the purposes of the CCDF Policies Database.

³ This variable captures whether information must be verified with the lead agency at the time of application. In many cases, the provider is required to maintain immunization records. While not captured here, this information can be found in the full database detail.

⁴ Applicants with current or prior cash assistance cases or food stamp cases are exempt from identification verification since their information is already in the system.

- ⁵ Verification is not required for natural, step, or adoptive parents.
- ⁶ Applicants who have an open cash assistance, food stamp, or medical assistance case in the system are not required to provide documentation.
- ⁷ While not required for eligibility, the agency attempts to verify a valid Social Security Number for every household member for identification purposes.
- ⁸ If the family has an open TANF or SNAP case, the state has the option of using income information available from the state information system, unless it is over 30 days old, or re-verifying income information.
- ⁹ Policy coded for Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program.
- ¹⁰ Families with children who are eligible for reasons other than income, such as being homeless, at risk of abuse or neglect, or receiving cash aid, may not be required to verify income.
- ¹¹ Documentation of immunization records is not required for children receiving services in licensed facilities or in public or private elementary schools.
- ¹² Applicants must submit written verification of all earned and unearned income. Verbal attestation can be provided at the time of application, but written verification must be submitted within 30 days.
- ¹³ Verification must be provided to either the child care provider or the county, as required by the county policy.
- ¹⁴ A condition is considered verified when the available evidence indicates that it is more likely to be true than not. The department will not deny assistance, discontinue a family's benefits, or reduce a family's benefits if the parent can establish good cause for not providing the requested verification.
- ¹⁵ The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information. A condition is considered verified when the available evidence indicates that it is more likely to be true than not. The department will not deny assistance, discontinue a family's benefits, or reduce a family's benefits if the parent can establish good cause for not providing the requested verification.
- ¹⁶ The agency may require verification if the child is in unregulated care and the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information. A condition is considered verified when the available evidence indicates that it is more likely to be true than not. The department will not deny assistance, discontinue a family's benefits, or reduce a family's benefits if the parent can establish good cause for not providing the requested verification.
- ¹⁷ The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.
- ¹⁸ Service may be terminated if a child's medical records are not up to date.
- ¹⁹ Immunizations must be verified for children in regulated child care settings, children in public school settings, or children who receive TANF benefits.
- ²⁰ Documentation to verify the identity of other children and adult members in the unit is required.
- ²¹ The relationship to the child does not have to be verified, except for foster parents applying for care for a foster child.
- ²² Applicants receiving protective child care services, participating in the TANF work program, or receiving TANF are not required to verify income.
- ²³ Documentation is not required if the child is currently attending a licensed child care center, certified child care home, public school, Head Start, or other type of care that requires proof of immunization for enrollment.
- ²⁴ With the exception of the parental relationship, household composition does not need to be verified unless questionable.
- ²⁵ A declaration from the client is acceptable regarding unearned income, unless the client has a history of program abuse.
- ²⁶ TANF cash assistance case referrals from the department do not have to verify income. The income statement on the referral form is accepted.
- ²⁷ Policy coded for New York City.
- ²⁸ Income is not verified for caretakers who are not legally and financially responsible for the child. Adopted families do not have to verify income when the child was adopted through the state's department of human services or a federally recognized Indian tribe by the parent who is applying for benefits, the parent has an adoption assistance agreement, both the adoptive parent and child reside in the state, the child is age five or younger, and need for care is for employment only.
- ²⁹ Anything questionable that affects eligibility or benefit level must be verified.
- ³⁰ Applicants who have accepted parental control of the children must provide documentation.

³¹ Documentation is not required for children placed in regulated care since licensed providers are required to document child immunizations.

³² If the applicant is not the biological, adoptive, or foster parent of the child for whom he or she is requesting a child care subsidy, it must be verified through court documentation that the applicant is the legal guardian.

³³ The local agency should accept a parent's written statement that he or she has no income unless there is reason to doubt the statement.

³⁴ If the child is already enrolled in another program that requires immunization records, the documentation does not have to be verified.

³⁵ In cases where a family has agreed to relinquish custody of a minor to another family or individual, evidence of permanent or temporary custody issued by a court or the department for children and families is required.

³⁶ Documentation is only required to verify work hours for self-employed applicants.

³⁷ Applicants who are foster parents are required to have a letter documenting that they are the foster parent.

Table 19. Redetermination Requirements, 2011

State	Redetermination Period (in months) ²	If New Documentation is Required During Redetermination	Number of Days that Individuals Will Be Notified Prior to an Adverse Subsidy Change
Alabama	6	Yes	10 ³
Alaska	6	Yes ⁴	NA ⁵
Arizona	6	Yes	10 ⁶
Arkansas	6 ⁷	Yes	10
California	12 ⁸	Yes	14 ⁹
Colorado	12	Yes ¹⁰	11
Connecticut	8	Yes	10
Delaware	12 ¹¹	Yes	10
DC	12	Yes	15
Florida	12 ¹²	Yes	10 ¹³
Georgia	12	Yes	12 ¹⁴
Hawaii	6	Yes	10 ¹⁵
Idaho	6 ¹⁶	Yes	NA ⁵
Illinois	6 ¹⁷	Yes	10 ¹⁸
Indiana	6	Yes	10 ¹⁹
Iowa	6	Yes	10
Kansas	12	Yes	10
Kentucky	12	Yes	10 ²⁰
Louisiana	12	Yes	5 ²¹
Maine	12 ²²	Yes	30
Maryland	12	Yes	5 ²³
Massachusetts	12 ²⁴	Yes	14
Michigan	12 ²⁵	Yes ²⁶	11 ²⁷
Minnesota	6 ²⁸	Yes	15
Mississippi	6 ²⁹	Yes	14
Missouri	12	Yes	Other ³⁰
Montana	6 ³¹	Yes	15 ³²
Nebraska	12	Yes ³³	10 ³⁴
Nevada	6	Yes	10
New Hampshire	6	Yes	10 ³⁵
New Jersey	12	Yes	10
New Mexico	6 ³⁶	Yes	14
New York	12	Yes	10 ³⁷
North Carolina	12	Yes ³⁸	10
North Dakota	6	Yes	NA ³⁹
Ohio	12	Yes	15 ⁴⁰
Oklahoma	6 ⁴¹	Yes	10 ¹³
Oregon	6 ⁴²	Yes	10 ¹³
Pennsylvania	6	Yes	10
Rhode Island	6 ⁴³	Yes	10 ⁴⁴
South Carolina	12	Yes	10

Table 19. Redetermination Requirements, 2011

State	Redetermination Period (in months) ²	If New Documentation is Required During Redetermination	Number of Days that Individuals Will Be Notified Prior to an Adverse Subsidy Change
South Dakota	6 ⁴⁵	Yes	Other ⁴⁶
Tennessee	6	Yes	10 ¹³
Texas	Varies ⁴⁷	Yes	15
Utah	6	Yes	1 ⁴⁸
Vermont	12	Yes	Other ⁴⁹
Virginia	12	Yes ⁵⁰	10
Washington	6 ⁵¹	Yes	10
West Virginia	6	Yes	13 ⁵²
Wisconsin	6 ⁵³	Yes	10 ⁵⁴
Wyoming	6	Yes	Other ⁵⁵
American Samoa	6	Yes	--- ¹
Guam	12	No ⁵⁶	15
No Mariana Islands	6	Yes	10
Puerto Rico	12	--- ¹	10
Virgin Islands	6	Yes	30 ⁵⁷

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The redetermination period is how often the family's eligibility must be reviewed in order to continue receiving care.

³ Individuals will be notified within 10 days unless advance notification requirements do not apply or a parent signs a written statement waiving the right to an advance notice.

⁴ Families seeking to continue participation past their initial child care authorization period must complete a new application and an update interview, either in person or by telephone, at the end of their eligibility period.

⁵ There is no requirement for notification.

⁶ An advance notice of 10 days is required if the family will have an increase in its copayment. The change is effective the first day of the month following the expiration of the 10-day notice. If the family will have a decrease in its copayment, adequate notice is required, but a 10-day advance notice is not required.

⁷ Students must complete the redetermination process before the start of each new school semester.

⁸ If employment hours are unpredictable, redetermination must take place at least every four months. If a child is receiving care due to risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, eligibility is limited to three months, at which point the family must be redetermined eligible under a different need criteria.

⁹ If notification is mailed, the number of days is extended to 19 days.

¹⁰ Employed parents must submit written proof of employment, scheduled hours that child care is needed, and wage information. Self-employed parents must show a net profit from their self-employment.

¹¹ Parents must complete an interim form every six months.

¹² Redetermination for protective services is every six months. Redetermination periods may vary by coalition, but the minimum is 12 months.

¹³ Individuals are given 10-days notice prior to a decrease in benefits or other adverse action.

¹⁴ Clients must be given timely notice of 12 days prior to fee increases, changes in eligible children, or sanctions. Adequate notice is required when fees are reduced or changes in rates were not previously reflected on the certificate for child care.

¹⁵ Families are given timely notice of 10 days prior to an adverse action. Changes that result in higher benefits will take effect the first of the month following the month in which the change is reported. Timely notice is not required when the family requests that services end or when funds are not available.

- ¹⁶ Redetermination is completed at least every six months. Redetermination is completed more often for protective service cases (every three months) and education activities (at the end of each semester or term).
- ¹⁷ Families must be redetermined every six months except when parents are enrolled in an education or training program that lasts less than six months, the family has a service plan that indicates the activity lasts less than six months, or the child is participating in an approved Head Start or Pre-K program.
- ¹⁸ Individuals are given 10-days notice when benefits are cancelled. Changes to copayments are implemented on the first of the month following notification of the change.
- ¹⁹ The rule applies to adverse actions, including a denial or termination of services, increased fees, or reduction of services.
- ²⁰ Required notification varies. Changes that increase benefits do not require advance notice. Changes that decrease benefits require 10-days notice.
- ²¹ Notification is required within five work days.
- ²² Full redetermination is done at 12 months. At six months, the family must indicate that the information on file is still correct.
- ²³ The family is entitled to five-working-days notice, which does not include state holidays.
- ²⁴ Families are reassessed for eligibility every 12 months, unless the activity is scheduled to last fewer than 12 months (end of the semester for school activities), the activity is only authorized for 12 months (job search, maternal leave), or if the parent is newly employed (reassessed after eight weeks and then every 12 months). Families authorized by the TANF or child welfare agencies may be authorized for less than 12 months, depending on their needs. Families can request extensions for redetermination due to extraordinary circumstances such as the death or illness of a family member or a natural disaster.
- ²⁵ Families are also subject to a mid-redetermination contact, during which verification of any changes in employment, need for care, or hours of care is required.
- ²⁶ Income must be verified at redetermination.
- ²⁷ A timely notice is mailed at least 11 days before an intended negative action takes effect. For an increase in benefits, notice is sent to the client at the same time an action takes effect.
- ²⁸ Redetermination of eligibility for some high school students under the age of 21 is deferred beyond 6 months, not to exceed 12 months, to the end of the student's school year.
- ²⁹ In addition to redetermination after 6 months, if the next year's state funds are not enough to serve all eligible families and their providers, current parents and providers' child care certificates will end September 30. Parents and providers are required to re-apply beginning October 1, and parents are rolled-over based upon the established priorities.
- ³⁰ An increase in the copayment will take affect the month after notice is sent. A decrease in the copayment will take affect in the month notice is sent.
- ³¹ Re-certification is conducted periodically, usually every six months.
- ³² Parents who are subject to an adverse action (denial, suspension, reduction, or termination of subsidy, or a repayment demand from the state) are entitled to mailed written notification 15 days prior to the adverse action. For all other changes to a parent's policy, the parent is notified in writing.
- ³³ The parent must complete a new application reflecting his or her current situation.
- ³⁴ For termination or reduction of services, the client must be given 10-days notice. If fraud has been verified, notice of termination or reduction of services must be provided no later than the effective date of the action. No notice is required if the client did not complete the redetermination process at the end of the service period.
- ³⁵ Notification varies. If the benefits will be decreased, the family is given notice 10 calendar days prior to the action. If the family moves from a lower income eligibility level to a higher income eligibility level or if there is a change in the expected copayment, the family is notified, but a 10-day notice is not required.
- ³⁶ Participants in high school may redetermine upon the completion of the school year. Clients who have received child care assistance continuously for at least two years, have been employed at the same location for at least two years, and who have not had frequent changes to their cases, may recertify every 12 months.
- ³⁷ Ten-days notice is required if benefits will be reduced or the change will force the family to find different child care arrangements. Timely notice of 10 days is not required when benefits will increase.
- ³⁸ Participants in the SNAP program do not have to provide new income documentation at redetermination.
- ³⁹ There is no requirement for notification.
- ⁴⁰ When the department is proposing to reduce or terminate benefits, notice is sent no less than 15 days prior to the date of the proposed action.

- ⁴¹ Redetermination is completed every six months, except for families receiving TANF or a State Supplemental Payment, in which case redetermination is completed every 12 months.
- ⁴² Recertification is generally required at six months. If the client has a companion SNAP case and is using the state's simplified reporting system, the recertification period is 12 months with changes reported at six months. The recertification period may be shorter if care is needed for fewer than six months.
- ⁴³ Families who qualify based on income eligibility are subject to redetermination every six months. Families who qualify based on participation in the state's TANF program are subject to redetermination every 12 months.
- ⁴⁴ Families must be notified at least 10 days prior to the effective date of a change that results in a reduction, suspension, or discontinuance of the subsidy.
- ⁴⁵ Assistance can be granted for a period of 12 months for applicants utilizing child care providers participating in the Head Start full-day/full-year program. Families transitioning off TANF can receive one year of continuous eligibility if their income does not exceed 85 percent of the state median income.
- ⁴⁶ Notice is sent to the client and provider no later than the date the provider would normally receive a child care payment.
- ⁴⁷ Redetermination periods are determined by each local area.
- ⁴⁸ The department must provide at least one-day advance notice on most negative actions.
- ⁴⁹ If a family's circumstances change significantly, a new annual re-determination is required, and a new 12-month period begins at the time the significant changes occur. If the significant change decreases the family's subsidy, the change becomes effective at the annual review in order to give the family time to prepare for the reduction in their benefit.
- ⁵⁰ Redetermination is conducted in the same manner as initial determination, except the parent does not have to complete a new affidavit of citizenship.
- ⁵¹ Families who receive the child care subsidy and have a child enrolled in Head Start, Early Head Start, or the state Pre-K program are redetermined after 12 months.
- ⁵² The family must be notified at least 13 days prior to termination of services or any other negative action. Copayment increases resulting from redetermination are not considered negative actions and do not require a 13-day notice.
- ⁵³ In addition to the six-month review, applicants must complete a 12-month review in person or by phone.
- ⁵⁴ When benefits are reduced or terminated, the family is given at least 10 days notice.
- ⁵⁵ For adverse actions, adequate notice must be received by the family no later than the date the benefits would have been received. Notice is not required when benefits are increased.
- ⁵⁶ New documentation is not required unless there is a change in provider.
- ⁵⁷ If adjustments are made to the amount paid to the provider, both the parent and provider are notified at least one month in advance.

Table 20. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services are Exempt from Redetermination, 2011

State	TANF	SNAP	Foster Care	Child Protective Services
Alabama	No	No	No	No
Alaska	No	No	No	No
Arizona	No	No	No	No
Arkansas	No	No	No	No
California	No	No	No	No
Colorado	Yes	NA ²	NA ³	NA ⁴
Connecticut	No	No	No	No
Delaware	No	No	No	No
DC	No	No	No	No
Florida	No	NA ²	No	No
Georgia	No	No	No	No
Hawaii	No	No	No	No
Idaho	No	No	No	No
Illinois	No	No	NA ³	NA ⁴
Indiana	No	No	No	No
Iowa	No	No	No ⁵	No
Kansas	No	No	No	No
Kentucky	No ⁶	No	NA ³	No ⁷
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	No
Maine	No	No	No	No
Maryland	No	No	NA ³	NA ⁴
Massachusetts	No	No	No	No
Michigan	No ⁸	No ⁸	No	No
Minnesota	No	No	NA ³	NA ⁴
Mississippi	No	No	No	No
Missouri	No	No	No	No
Montana	No	No	No	No
Nebraska	No	No	No	Yes ⁹
Nevada	Yes	No	No	No
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No
New Jersey	No	No	No	No
New Mexico	No	No	No	No
New York	No ¹⁰	No	No ¹¹	Yes ¹²
North Carolina	No	No	No	No
North Dakota	No	No	NA ³	NA ⁴
Ohio	No	No	No	No
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No
Oregon	No	No ¹³	No	NA ⁴
Pennsylvania	No ⁶	No	No	No
Rhode Island	No ¹⁴	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	No	No	No
Texas	No	No	No	No
Utah	No	No	NA ³	No
Vermont	No	No	No	No

Table 20. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services are Exempt from Redetermination, 2011

State	TANF	SNAP	Foster Care	Child Protective Services
Virginia	No	No	NA ³	No
Washington	No	No	NA ³	NA ⁴
West Virginia	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	No	No	NA ⁴
Wyoming	No	No	No	NA ⁴
American Samoa	NA ¹⁵	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Guam	No	No	No	No
No Mariana Islands	NA ¹⁵	No	No	No
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	No	No	No	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Child care for SNAP clients is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

³ Foster child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

⁴ Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

⁵ Only relative foster families receive child care through the CCDF program.

⁶ TANF applicants must complete redetermination with the department that determined their initial eligibility.

⁷ Child protective services applicants must complete redetermination with the department that determined their initial eligibility.

⁸ Redetermination periods for families participating in multiple programs are aligned so the families do not have to complete an additional redetermination for child care.

⁹ Child protective services cases are not required to submit or resubmit application materials if a child abuse or neglect report has been filed or there is a court order.

¹⁰ Districts that have an online inquiry system can verify TANF recipients every 12 months through the system instead of the usual redetermination process.

¹¹ Redeterminations are made at least every six months for a child in receipt of foster care maintenance payments.

¹² Policy coded for New York City.

¹³ When the family has a companion SNAP case in the state's simplified reporting system, the eligibility period is extended to 12 months and aligned with the SNAP recertification process. In addition, SNAP families submit an interim change report during the sixth month of the SNAP eligibility period.

¹⁴ Families who qualify based on participation in the state's TANF program are not exempt from redetermination, but they do have a different time frame for redetermination. They are subject to redetermination every 12 months, rather than every six months.

¹⁵ This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

Table 21. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2011

State	Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes	If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported	If Changes in Income Must Be Reported	If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported
Alabama	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Alaska	7	Yes	Yes, changes of 200 dollars or more monthly	Yes
Arizona	2	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Arkansas	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
California	5	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes ¹
Colorado	Other ²	Yes ²	Other ²	Yes
Connecticut	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Delaware	10	Yes	Yes, changes of 75 dollars or more monthly	Yes
DC	3	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Florida	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Georgia	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Hawaii	10	No	Other ³	Yes
Idaho	10	Yes	Yes, all changes ⁴	Yes
Illinois	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Indiana	10	Yes ⁵	No ⁶	Yes
Iowa	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Kansas	10	Yes ⁵	Yes, changes of more than 100 dollars monthly ⁷	Yes
Kentucky	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Louisiana	10	Yes	Yes, changes of more than 100 dollars monthly ⁸	Yes
Maine	10	Yes	Yes, changes of 100 dollars or more monthly	Yes
Maryland	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Massachusetts	10	Yes	Other ⁹	Yes
Michigan	10	Yes	Yes, changes of more than 50 dollars monthly ¹⁰	Yes
Minnesota	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Mississippi	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Missouri	Other ¹¹	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Montana	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Nebraska	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Nevada	10	Yes	Yes, all changes ¹²	Yes
New Hampshire	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
New Jersey	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
New Mexico	14	Yes	No	Yes
New York	Other ¹¹	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
North Carolina	5	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
North Dakota	10	No	No	Yes
Ohio	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Oklahoma	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Oregon	10 ¹³	Yes ¹⁴	Yes, all changes ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁶
Pennsylvania	10	Yes	No	Yes

Table 21. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2011

State	Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes	If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported	If Changes in Income Must Be Reported	If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported
Rhode Island	10	Yes	Yes, changes of 25 dollars or more monthly	Yes
South Carolina	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
South Dakota	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Tennessee	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Texas	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Utah	10	No ¹⁷	Other ¹⁸	Yes
Vermont	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Virginia	5	Yes	Other ¹⁹	Yes
Washington	10 ²⁰	Yes	Other ²¹	Yes
West Virginia	5	Yes	No ²²	Yes
Wisconsin	10	Yes	Other ²³	Yes
Wyoming	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
American Samoa	10	Yes	Yes, changes of 25 dollars or more	Yes
Guam	10	Yes	Yes, changes of 25 dollars or more	Yes
No Mariana Islands	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Puerto Rico	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Virgin Islands	10 ²⁴	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Changes in family size must be reported.

² Participants must report and verify changes in income that exceed 85 percent of the state median income within 10 calendar days of the change. If the parent or caretaker is no longer in his or her qualifying activity, the change must be reported in writing within four calendar weeks.

³ Changes in income only need to be reported when monthly gross household income is in excess of 85 percent of the state median income.

⁴ Parents must report permanent changes in income.

⁵ A loss of employment must be reported.

⁶ When adding a household member with income, proof of current income for all CCDF household members must be provided.

⁷ Changes must be reported when earned income increases or decreases by more than 100 dollars per month or when unearned income increases or decreases by more than 50 dollars per month. Families that do not qualify for aid based on income are not required to report changes in income until redetermination.

⁸ Changes in the household's gross monthly income of more than 100 dollars in earned income or 50 dollars in unearned income must be reported.

⁹ A significant change, defined as a 20 percent increase or decrease in total household income, must be reported.

¹⁰ Changes in rate of pay and changes in gross monthly income of more than 50 dollars since the last time they were reported must be reported. Earned income related changes must be reported within 10 days of receiving the first payment reflecting the change.

¹¹ The client must report changes immediately.

¹² All earned income changes must be reported. Unearned income changes under 50 dollars within the last 30 days do not need to be reported.

¹³ Changes in the state's change reporting system must be reported within 10 days. Clients with companion SNAP cases using the state's simplified reporting system have until the 10th of the month following the change to report it.

- ¹⁴ Changes in employment status must be reported in the state's change reporting system. Clients with companion SNAP cases using the state's simplified reporting system are only required to report a loss of employment.
- ¹⁵ Changes in income source, including rate of pay, must be reported in the state's change reporting system. Clients with companion SNAP cases using the state's simplified reporting system are only required to report if their income increases above 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.
- ¹⁶ Changes in membership of the filing group must be reported in the state's change reporting system. Clients with companion SNAP cases using the state's simplified reporting system are only required to report when a parent of a child or unborn child or the spouse of the caretaker moves in.
- ¹⁷ Parents only have to report if they are no longer meeting the minimum work requirement. Also, the family must report if a parent or child's schedule changes so that child care is no longer needed during the hours of approved employment or training activities.
- ¹⁸ Changes in income have to be reported when gross income exceeds 70 percent of the state median income.
- ¹⁹ Changes to the family's gross monthly income causing the total amount to exceed the income eligibility threshold must be reported. Also, if a family no longer has income, it must be reported.
- ²⁰ A change in providers must be reported within five days.
- ²¹ A change in income must only be reported if it is an increase that would cause income to exceed the maximum eligibility limit.
- ²² Income changes reported prior to redetermination will not affect eligibility unless the parent asks for a redetermination in order to reduce parent fees when income decreases.
- ²³ Changes must be reported if monthly income increases by at least 250 dollars, decreases by 100 dollars or more, or if the increase in income will raise gross income above 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.
- ²⁴ The parent must notify the department of any change in family circumstances immediately and no later than 10 days from the occurrence.

Table 22. Maximum Hours Approved for Child Care Subsidies, 2011

State	Maximum Hours of Care Paid for By Subsidy	If Maximum Hours of Care Policy Differs for Part-Time Workers
Alabama	No maximum	NA
Alaska	255 per month	No difference
Arizona	No maximum	NA
Arkansas	10 per day	No difference
California	No maximum	NA
Colorado	No maximum ¹	NA
Connecticut	280 per month ²	No difference
Delaware	No maximum	NA
DC	No maximum	NA
Florida	No maximum	NA
Georgia	No maximum	NA
Hawaii	No maximum	NA
Idaho	No maximum	NA
Illinois	No maximum	NA
Indiana	No maximum	NA
Iowa	Varies ³	No difference
Kansas	215 per month ⁴	No difference
Kentucky	18 per day	No difference
Louisiana	No maximum	NA
Maine	50 per week ⁵	No difference
Maryland	No maximum	NA
Massachusetts	50 per week	30 per week
Michigan	45 per week ⁶	No difference
Minnesota	60 per week ⁷	No difference
Mississippi	No maximum ⁸	NA
Missouri	No maximum	NA
Montana	20 per day	No difference
Nebraska	60 per week ⁹	No difference
Nevada	14 per day	No difference
New Hampshire	No maximum	NA
New Jersey	No maximum	NA
New Mexico	No maximum	NA
New York	No maximum	NA
North Carolina	No maximum	NA
North Dakota	No maximum	NA
Ohio	No maximum	NA
Oklahoma	No maximum	NA
Oregon	323 per month	No difference
Pennsylvania	No maximum	NA
Rhode Island	No maximum	NA
South Carolina	No maximum	NA
South Dakota	210 per month	No difference
Tennessee	No maximum	NA
Texas	18 per day	No difference
Utah	50 per week	No difference
Vermont	No maximum	NA
Virginia	60 per week ¹⁰	No difference
Washington	16 per day	No difference

Table 22. Maximum Hours Approved for Child Care Subsidies, 2011

State	Maximum Hours of Care Paid for By Subsidy	If Maximum Hours of Care Policy Differs for Part-Time Workers
West Virginia	No maximum	NA
Wisconsin	75 per week	No difference
Wyoming	16 per day ¹¹	No difference
American Samoa	No maximum	NA
Guam	No maximum	NA
No Mariana Islands	No maximum	NA
Puerto Rico	No maximum	NA
Virgin Islands	No maximum	NA

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Counties are encouraged to develop and implement their own payment policies that address what care will be authorized.

² There is also a maximum of 12 hours per day and of 65 hours per week.

³ Families may be approved for two half-day units of service (up to five hours each) in a 24-hour period. With supervisory approval, up to four half-day units of service may be approved in a 24-hour period.

⁴ A maximum of 215 hours per month is the suggested guideline, but additional hours may be approved on a case-by-case basis with approval from the caseworker's supervisor.

⁵ Exceptions can be approved on a case-by-case basis by the department supervisor.

⁶ The maximum number of hours of care that can be authorized is 90 hours biweekly per child.

⁷ The maximum number of hours of care allowed is 120 hours per child every two weeks.

⁸ Care in excess of 24 hours must be due to the nature of the parents' work, education, or training.

⁹ The state has both a weekly limit and a daily limit. The daily limit is 18 hours of care and it must comply with the 60 hour weekly limit.

¹⁰ If a client's employment requires him or her to work more than 60 hours some weeks, but the total amount of care for the month does not exceed a 60 hour average per week, payment will be made.

¹¹ Child care may be authorized for more than 16 hours if overnight travel is required for the parent to maintain or accept employment.

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2011 ¹

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Alabama	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies ²	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Alaska	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³	Income equal to or less than 55 percent of the state median income standard.	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Arizona	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁴	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Arkansas	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁵	Income at or below 40 percent of the state median income.	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
California	Varies ^{6,7}	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁷	Income at or below 40 percent of the state median income standard. ⁷	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁷	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ^{7,8}
Colorado	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Varies ⁹	Income below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Varies ¹⁰	Varies ¹⁰	Varies ¹⁰	NA ¹¹
Connecticut	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 50 percent of the state median income.	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Delaware	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Income below 40 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines prior to or after allowable deductions.	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2011 ¹

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
DC	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed ¹²	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Florida	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ¹³
Georgia	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies ¹⁴	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Hawaii	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹⁵	Income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Varies ¹⁶	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹⁵	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹⁵
Idaho	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷
Illinois	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷
Indiana	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	The lowest income level where the family is at risk of becoming dependent on public assistance.	Varies ¹⁸	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2011 ¹

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Iowa	Varies ¹⁹	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines when the parent is working 28 hours per week, under age 21 participating in an education program that will lead to a high school diploma or its equivalent, or under age 21 and participating in an approved training or education program.	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Kansas	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies ²⁰	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Kentucky	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²¹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Louisiana	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed ²²	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Maine	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Gross income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Maryland	Varies ²³	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income less than or equal to the minimum amount listed for the applicant's family size in the state's fee schedule.	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA ¹¹

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2011 ¹

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Massachusetts	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁴	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁵
Michigan	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷
Minnesota	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁶	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA ¹¹
Mississippi	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 50 percent of the state median income.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Missouri	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 15 percent of the state median income.	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Montana	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Lower income, relative to family size.	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁷	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Nebraska	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷
Nevada	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines where the family is considered at-risk.	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
New Hampshire	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2011 ¹

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
New Jersey	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁸	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁸	Income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁸	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁸	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁸	Subsidy guaranteed
New Mexico	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
New York	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Districts set an income level at or below 200 percent of the state income standard which defines the upper income level for families with very low income.	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁹	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁹	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
North Carolina	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
North Dakota	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷
Ohio	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Oklahoma	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷
Oregon	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA ¹¹
Pennsylvania	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies ³⁰	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Rhode Island	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2011 ¹

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
South Carolina	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
South Dakota	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³¹			
Tennessee	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed ³²	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Texas	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies ³³	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Utah	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷
Vermont	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Virginia	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³⁴
Washington	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA ¹¹
West Virginia	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷
Wisconsin	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2011 ¹

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Wyoming	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA ¹¹
American Samoa	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³⁵	Income at or below 50 percent of the state median income.	NA ³⁶	NA ³⁶	NA ³⁶	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Guam	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
No Mariana Islands	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below the 85 percent of the state median income guideline.	NA ³⁶	NA ³⁶	NA ³⁶	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Puerto Rico	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 50 percent of the state median income.	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Virgin Islands	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 85 percent of the state median income.	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Written policies for prioritizing groups when funds are limited are captured. All groups may be served when funds are not limited. These policies are often used when a waiting list is in place. An entry of "Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed" indicates priority is given for the group of children, but when funds are limited the children may not be guaranteed a subsidy.

² The subsidy is guaranteed if the family is enrolled in the TANF work program and a referral is sent by the family's caseworker.

³ Parents who are lowest on the income scale and working or attending school receive higher priority.

⁴ There are various priority groups depending on level of income.

- ⁵ Low-income families who qualify for copayment exemptions are given higher priority.
- ⁶ When two or more families have the same income ranking, the family that has a child with special needs is admitted to the subsidy program first.
- ⁷ Policies coded for Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program.
- ⁸ When not all of the children in a family are certified based on child protective services, the other children or parents in the family must meet both eligibility and need criteria. Those children will not be given priority.
- ⁹ Families with very low income are given priority. Whether or not the subsidy is guaranteed may vary depending on whether enrollment at the county level is suspended or partially suspended.
- ¹⁰ If a county chooses to partially suspend enrollment, the county must develop policies for which groups of applicants are given priority. Statewide, priority is given to very low-income applicants with income below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and children of teen parents. The county may assign additional priority groups.
- ¹¹ Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.
- ¹² Subsidies are guaranteed for TANF recipients participating in qualifying activities, including training, job search, and work.
- ¹³ Priority is given for children under school-age only.
- ¹⁴ Applicants participating in TANF job search or work activities are given priority.
- ¹⁵ Families with the least amount of monthly income are given first priority within the priority group.
- ¹⁶ If the family receives TANF and is considered very low-income with income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the family falls into priority group three and is given priority over other families.
- ¹⁷ All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.
- ¹⁸ The subsidy is guaranteed for families in the TANF work program. Families receiving TANF but not in the work program are prioritized but not guaranteed a subsidy. If CCDF program funding is not available to serve an eligible TANF work program family, other families must be terminated to release funding. Families with higher incomes who have received CCDF assistance for a longer period of time are the first to be terminated when funds are unavailable for families with higher priority.
- ¹⁹ Children with special needs are given priority if the family's income is below 200 percent of the poverty guidelines and the parents are working at least 28 hours per week.
- ²⁰ Families participating in the TANF work program and receiving TANF or SNAP are provided child care benefits without being placed on a waiting list.
- ²¹ Applicants are given priority if they are working or participating in work preparation activities.
- ²² Families who lose TANF eligibility due to increased income are given priority.
- ²³ Primary consideration within each priority group is given to children with special needs.
- ²⁴ If families have an authorization with the department that administers TANF, they are given immediate access to child care without having to be placed on a waiting list.
- ²⁵ The state's department for children and families may authorize care on a case-by-case basis for families with active protective needs documented in a supported report of abuse or neglect within the previous 12 months, or when there is a determination of need to begin or continue supportive child care from a supervisory progress review.
- ²⁶ In addition to TANF cash assistance, families in the four-month TANF work program can receive care for those four months.
- ²⁷ The priority policies apply to non-TANF families. When a family transitions from TANF cash assistance and receives a TANF work support payment, it is still considered a TANF family until the end of the month in which the work support payment was received.
- ²⁸ Priority for subsidy is ranked according to three income-based tiers, A, B, and C. Tier A is given first priority for families with income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, followed by Tier B for families between 151 to 175 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and finally, Tier C for families between 176 to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Priority is given according to tier and then to each of the priority categories within each tier.
- ²⁹ State policy guarantees subsidized care for TANF families participating in work activities, families who are eligible for public assistance and choose to receive child care assistance in lieu of public assistance, and families transitioning off of TANF.

³⁰ Families participating in TANF employment and training activities are guaranteed subsidies.

³¹ The child must be under court supervision.

³² The family must meet income and work requirements.

³³ Families enrolled in the TANF work program are automatically eligible.

³⁴ The priority for children in protective services also includes children in foster care prevention.

³⁵ Within the very low-income priority group, defined as families with income at or below 50 percent of the state median income, single-parent households are given first priority and two-parent households are given second priority.

³⁶ This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

Table 24. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2011 ¹

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Alabama	Subsidy guaranteed ²	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Alaska	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Arizona	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Arkansas	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
California	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Colorado	NA ⁴	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁵	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁵	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁵	Varies ⁶	Varies ⁶	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁵
Connecticut	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁷	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Delaware	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed ⁸	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
DC	Subsidy guaranteed ⁹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed ¹⁰	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Florida	Varies ¹¹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Table 24. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2011 ¹

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Georgia	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children			
Hawaii	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ¹²	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Idaho	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
Illinois	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
Indiana	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Iowa	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ¹⁴	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ¹⁵	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children			
Kansas	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Kentucky	NA ⁴	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ¹⁶	Varies ¹⁶	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Louisiana	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Maine	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Maryland	NA ⁴	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children				

Table 24. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2011 ¹

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Massachusetts	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Michigan	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
Minnesota	NA ⁴	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹⁷	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Mississippi	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ¹⁸	Varies ¹⁸	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹⁹
Missouri	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Montana	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Nebraska	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
Nevada	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
New Hampshire	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
New Jersey	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁰	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁰	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁰	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁰	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Table 24. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2011 ¹

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
New Mexico	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
New York	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
North Carolina	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²¹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²¹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²¹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²¹	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²¹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²¹
North Dakota	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
Ohio	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Oklahoma	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
Oregon	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Pennsylvania	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Rhode Island	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
South Carolina	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children			
South Dakota	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Tennessee	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Table 24. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2011 ¹

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Texas	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Utah	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
Vermont	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Virginia	NA ⁴	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Washington	NA ⁴	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ²²	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
West Virginia	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
Wisconsin	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
Wyoming	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
American Samoa	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ²³	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁴	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Guam	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
No Mariana Islands	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Puerto Rico	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁵	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Table 24. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2011 ¹

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Virgin Islands	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children			

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Written policies for prioritizing groups when funds are limited are captured. All groups may be served when funds are not limited. These policies are often used when a waiting list is in place. An entry of "Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed" indicates priority is given for the group of children, but when funds are limited the children may not be guaranteed a subsidy.

² If the department has legal custody of the child or the parent has signed a boarding home agreement, and the department provides a written referral, the foster care child is automatically eligible. Counties have local options for how to prioritize these families when they have a waiting list in place.

³ Children in foster care are treated the same as children in child protective services and therefore receive first priority.

⁴ Foster child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

⁵ If a county chooses to partially suspend enrollment, the county must develop policies for which groups of applicants are given priority. Statewide, priority is given to very low-income applicants with income below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and children of teen parents. The county may assign additional priority groups.

⁶ Families with teen parents are given priority. Whether or not the subsidy is guaranteed may vary depending on whether enrollment at the county level is suspended or partially suspended. If a county chooses to partially suspend enrollment, the county must develop policies for which groups of applicants are given priority. Statewide, priority is given to applicants below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and children of teen parents. The county may assign additional priority groups.

⁷ Priority applies to parents under the age of 20 who attend high school. All parents receiving cash assistance, including teen parents, are in the highest priority group.

⁸ Homeless families are provided care for up to three months or until they find suitable living arrangements.

⁹ Subsidies are guaranteed for children with working foster parents.

¹⁰ All parents under age 26 living with a parent, guardian, or relative and in high school or GED activities are included in this category.

¹¹ Priority is for children under school-age only.

¹² If the family is employed, homeless, and has income less than 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the family is given priority over other families.

¹³ All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

¹⁴ Only relative foster families receive child care through the CCDF program.

¹⁵ Priority is given to minor parents working towards a high school diploma or its equivalent and secondly to minor parents who are participating in an approved training program if the family's income is below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

¹⁶ If the teen parent is a TANF recipient, he or she is given priority over others and placed in priority group two.

¹⁷ Parents under age 18 are given priority over parents age 18 to 20 within this group.

¹⁸ Priority varies based on the income level of the teen parent. Teen parents currently enrolled in high school full time with incomes less than 50 percent the state median income receive a priority number of six. Parents working the required 25 hours per week or enrolled in an approved education program and with income between 50 percent and 85 percent of the state median income receive a priority number of eight.

¹⁹ Children of parents deployed in the Mississippi National Guard or Reserve qualify for this priority status.

- ²⁰ Priority for subsidies is ranked according to three income-based tiers, A, B, and C. Tier A is given first priority for families with income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, followed by Tier B for families between 151 to 175 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and finally, Tier C for families between 176 to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Priority is given according to tier and then to each of the priority categories within each tier.
- ²¹ Counties have local options for how to prioritize these families when they have a waiting list in place.
- ²² Teen parents who are not living with a parent or guardian and who are full-time students in a high school with a school-sponsored, on-site child care center are given priority.
- ²³ If the family is classified as child protective services due to homelessness resulting from a natural disaster, the family is given priority as long as funds are available.
- ²⁴ Families with a minor parent are considered to have special needs and are given priority over other families.
- ²⁵ Families with unstable housing are given priority over other children.

Table 25. Waiting List Policies, 2011²

State	If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed	Geographic Coverage of the Waiting List	How Often the Waiting List is Reviewed for Eligibility	If Applicants Must be Notified of Their Status on the Waiting List
Alabama	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	Yes ⁴
Alaska	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 1 month ⁵	No ⁵
Arizona	Yes	Statewide list	Every 12 months	No ⁶
Arkansas	Yes	Sub-state area	No explicit review	Yes
California	Yes ⁷	Sub-state area	No explicit review	No ⁸
Colorado	Yes ⁹	Sub-state area	No explicit review	Varies ¹⁰
Connecticut	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No
Delaware	Yes ¹¹	Statewide list	No explicit review	No ¹²
DC	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No
Florida	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	No ¹³
Georgia	No	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	No	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	No	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	No	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 90 days ¹⁴	No
Iowa	Yes	Sub-state area	No explicit review ¹⁵	No ¹⁶
Kansas	Yes	Statewide list	Every 6 months	No
Kentucky	No	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	Yes	Sub-state area	No explicit review ¹⁷	No ¹⁶
Maine	Yes	Statewide list ¹⁸	Every 12 months	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Sub-state area	No explicit review	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Statewide list	Every 12 months	No
Michigan	No	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	No
Mississippi	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review ¹²	No ¹²
Missouri	Yes	Statewide list	Every 12 months	No
Montana	Yes	Statewide list	Every 10 days	No
Nebraska	No	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review ¹²	No ¹⁶
New Hampshire	Yes	Statewide list	Every 6 months	No
New Jersey	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No
New York	Yes ¹⁹	Sub-state area	No explicit review ²⁰	No ²⁰
North Carolina	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 12 months ²¹	No
North Dakota	No	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	No	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	No	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	Yes ²²	Statewide list	No explicit review	No ¹⁶
Pennsylvania	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	Yes
Rhode Island	No	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	No	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	No	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	No	NA	NA	NA
Texas	Yes ²³	Sub-state area	No explicit review ²⁴	No

Table 25. Waiting List Policies, 2011²

State	If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed	Geographic Coverage of the Waiting List	How Often the Waiting List is Reviewed for Eligibility	If Applicants Must be Notified of Their Status on the Waiting List ³
Utah	No	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	No	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months ²⁵	Yes
Washington	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No ²⁶
West Virginia	No	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	No	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	No	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa	Yes	Statewide list	Every 1 month	Yes
Guam	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No
No Mariana Islands	No	NA	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	Yes	Statewide list	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	Yes ²⁷	Sub-state area	Every 1 month	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Written policies concerning the maintenance and review of a waiting list are captured. The policies reflect whether or not states use a waiting list when funds are not available to serve all families. A state may appear on this list as having waiting list policies, even if no family is currently on the waiting list.

³ The policy reflects whether the family must be notified of its status on the waiting list, such as whether it has been moved up the list, and not whether the family is notified when it is initially placed on the list or removed from the list.

⁴ Waiting list families must be reassessed for eligibility at six-month intervals, at which point a written notice is sent out.

⁵ Families must maintain contact on a monthly basis. Eligibility is redetermined for any families reporting changes. Failure to make monthly contact results in removal from the waiting list.

⁶ Clients are notified by mail when an opening is available in the child care program.

⁷ Child care agencies are required to maintain a waiting list. This requirement may be satisfied by participating in a county child care centralized eligibility list, where available.

⁸ Child care agencies are required to contact families in order of priority from the waiting list as vacancies occur.

⁹ Counties have the option to maintain a waiting list. If the county chooses to maintain a waiting list, it must develop waiting list policies and report those policies to the state agency.

¹⁰ Counties must develop a plan for managing the waiting list, which may require families to check in periodically to keep their place on the waiting list.

¹¹ Families are placed on a waiting list either because funds are not available or because the agency cannot match the child's need with an available provider at that time.

¹² Applicants are reviewed and notified when funds become available.

¹³ This policy may vary by locality.

¹⁴ Caseworkers contact families to verify continuing need for the subsidy but not to verify income.

¹⁵ Once families are placed on the waiting list, they are notified when funds become available and must reapply to determine if they are still eligible for child care benefits.

¹⁶ Families are notified when they are placed on the waiting list and notified when funds become available.

¹⁷ When funds become available, applications less than 12 months old are reviewed and information such as earnings and activities must be verified. Applications 12 months or older than the date funds became available are reevaluated and the applicant must resubmit the application and all required verification.

¹⁸ The department and contracted slots agencies must each maintain a waiting list.

¹⁹ Districts may maintain waiting lists when funds are not available for all eligible families.

²⁰ Policies coded for New York City.

²¹ The list is reviewed every 12 months, though the agency may choose to do so more often.

²² New applicants who received a partial or full month of refugee program benefits, state family pre-SSI or SSDI program benefits, or TANF program cash benefits from the state in at least one of the preceding three months and those reapplying for employment related day care without a break in benefits of two months are not subject to the reservation list.

²³ Families who do not immediately qualify for child care because they are not in one of the priority groups guaranteed subsidies are always placed on a waiting list.

²⁴ Local agencies are required to establish a waitlist review policy.

²⁵ Local departments are required to update their waiting lists at least each April and October.

²⁶ Applicants are reviewed and notified when funds become available. Applicants may call in to request information concerning their status on the waiting list.

²⁷ A waiting list of 25 applicants is maintained. Any person who contacts the department after the waiting list is established is recorded in a telephone log book.

Table 26. Copayment Exemptions, 2011 ²

State	<u>Poverty Exemption ³</u>		<u>If Different Groups are Exempt from Paying Copayments</u>						
	If All Families with Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are Exempt	Year of Poverty Guidelines Used for Exemption	SSI Recipients	Families with a Foster Child	SNAP E&T Participants	Teen Parents	Families with a Child with Special Needs	Families with CPS Cases	
Alabama	No ⁴	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Varies ⁵	
Alaska	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Arizona	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Arkansas	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies ⁶	No	Yes	
California	No ⁷	NA	No	Yes ⁸	NA ⁹	No	No	Yes ⁸	
Colorado	No ¹⁰	NA	No	NA	NA ⁹	Varies ¹¹	No	NA ¹²	
Connecticut	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Delaware	No	NA	No	No	No	Varies ¹³	No	Yes	
DC	No ¹⁴	NA	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Florida	No ¹⁵	NA	No	Varies ¹⁵	NA ⁹	No	No	Varies ¹⁵	
Georgia	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies ¹⁶	No	Varies ¹⁷	
Hawaii	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Idaho	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
Illinois	No	NA	No	NA	No	No	No	NA ¹²	
Indiana	Yes	2009	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Iowa	Yes	2009	No	No ¹⁸	No	No	No	Yes	
Kansas	No ¹⁹	NA	No	No	Varies ²⁰	No	No	No	
Kentucky	No ²¹	NA	No	NA	No	No	No	Varies ²²	
Louisiana	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Maine	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Maryland	No	NA	Yes	NA	No	No	No	NA ¹²	
Massachusetts	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies ²³	
Michigan	No	NA	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
Minnesota	No ²⁴	NA	No	NA	No	No	No	NA ¹²	
Mississippi	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Missouri	No ²⁵	NA	No	Yes	NA ⁹	No	Yes	Yes	
Montana	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	

Table 26. Copayment Exemptions, 2011 ²

State	Poverty Exemption ³		If Different Groups are Exempt from Paying Copayments					
	If All Families with Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are Exempt	Year of Poverty Guidelines Used for Exemption	SSI Recipients	Families with a Foster Child	SNAP E&T Participants	Teen Parents	Families with a Child with Special Needs	Families with CPS Cases
Nebraska	No ²⁶	NA	No	Varies ²⁷	No	No	No	Varies ²⁷
Nevada	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Hampshire	No	NA	No	Varies ²⁸	No	No	No	Varies ²⁸
New Jersey	Yes	2011	No	Yes ²⁹	No	No	No	Varies ³⁰
New Mexico	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New York	No	NA	No	No ³¹	No	No	No	Yes
North Carolina	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
North Dakota	No ³²	NA	No	NA	No	Varies ³³	No	NA ¹²
Ohio	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Oklahoma	No	NA	Yes ³⁴	Yes	NA ⁹	No	No	Varies ³⁵
Oregon	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	NA ¹²
Pennsylvania	No	NA	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	2009	No	---	No	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	NA	No	Yes ³⁶	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	2011	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Texas	No	NA	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ³⁷
Utah	No	NA	No	NA	No	No	No	No
Vermont	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies ³⁸
Virginia	No	NA	No	NA	Varies ³⁹	No	No	No
Washington	No	NA	No	NA	No	No	No	NA ¹²
West Virginia	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies ⁴⁰
Wisconsin	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies ⁴¹	No	NA ¹²
Wyoming	Yes	2011	No	No	No	No	No	NA ¹²
American Samoa	NA ⁴²	NA ⁴²	NA ⁴²	NA ⁴²	NA ⁴²	NA ⁴²	NA ⁴²	NA ⁴²
Guam	Yes	2011	No	Yes	NA ⁴³	No	No	Yes
No Mariana Islands	No	NA	No	No	NA ⁴⁴	No	No	No

Table 26. Copayment Exemptions, 2011 ²

State	<u>Poverty Exemption ³</u>			<u>If Different Groups are Exempt from Paying Copayments</u>				
	If All Families with Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are Exempt	Year of Poverty Guidelines Used for Exemption	SSI Recipients	Families with a Foster Child	SNAP E&T Participants	Teen Parents	Families with a Child with Special Needs	Families with CPS Cases
Puerto Rico	No ⁴⁵	NA	--- ¹	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	No	NA	No	Varies ⁴⁶	No	No	No	Varies ⁴⁷

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Federal CCDF policies allow for copayments to be waived for all or a subset of families whose incomes are at or below the Federal Poverty Guidelines or for children who are in need of protective services. States may choose to use state funds to waive copayments for families who do not meet the federal guidelines.

³ The poverty exemption is an explicit exemption, specifically stated in the state's policies. In states with a poverty exemption, families below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are exempt. Exemptions below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are footnoted.

⁴ Families with income below 30 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines pay no copayment.

⁵ The parental fee is not required unless the referral from the department specifically indicates that the fee requirement applies.

⁶ Parents attending high school full time are exempt from copayment.

⁷ Families below 40 percent of state median income are categorically exempt from copayments.

⁸ Families may be exempt from paying fees for up to 12 months if the referral prepared by the child welfare services worker specifies it is necessary to exempt the family from paying the fee.

⁹ Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

¹⁰ In some cases, due to financial hardship, the family may find it difficult to pay the parental fee. In these cases, the parental fee can be reduced to the hardship fee of five dollars. Counties determine what constitutes a hardship and when a parental fee can be reduced. To reduce a client's fee, the hardship reason must be documented in the case file and written approval must be obtained from the county director. A reduction of a parental fee is a temporary reduction for up to three months, although hardship awards may be extended if conditions causing hardship persist.

¹¹ Teen households where all parents are in junior high, high school, or obtaining their GED and for whom payment of the parental fee would produce a hardship do not have to pay a parental fee.

¹² Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

¹³ Exemptions are limited to teen parents 18 and younger attending high school or its equivalent.

¹⁴ Families with income equal to or below 50 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are exempt from copayments.

¹⁵ Reduced fees or copay exemptions are decided on a case-by-case basis.

¹⁶ Minor parents under 18 years old who are attending middle or high school are exempt.

¹⁷ Families with open child protective services cases are not exempt from copayments. Children in state custody, not including foster homes, are exempt from the copayment.

¹⁸ Only relative foster families receive child care through the CCDF program.

- ¹⁹ Employed families with income below 70 percent of the 2011 Federal Poverty Guidelines are not assigned a copayment.
- ²⁰ SNAP E&T clients are exempt from copayments if the household consists of a single parent who is unemployed or two parents with only one parent employed.
- ²¹ Families whose monthly income is below 900 dollars, regardless of family size, pay no copayment.
- ²² The department may choose to waive the copayment for child protective services cases, but not all child protective services cases are exempt from copayments. If the court orders the family to pay a specified copayment, that amount is paid in place of the standard copayment.
- ²³ The child protective services agency has the discretion to waive the copayment on an as needed basis.
- ²⁴ Families with income below 75 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are assessed a zero dollar copayment.
- ²⁵ Families whose income is below 25 percent of the state median income level pay only one dollar annually.
- ²⁶ For families size two through eight, it is implicit in the state's fee schedule that the copayment is zero if income is below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. This does not apply for families size nine and above, who use the same income thresholds as families size eight.
- ²⁷ The family pays no copayment if the service is supportive of the family case plan and the caseworker determines it is in the best interest of the family to pay no copayment.
- ²⁸ Exemption from copayment for foster care and child protective services cases is determined on a case-by-case basis.
- ²⁹ There is no copayment for a child under department child protective services supervision who is in a paid foster placement.
- ³⁰ Case managers may waive or reduce copayments on a case-by-case basis if the determined copayment amount will cause undue hardship to a child protective services family.
- ³¹ Foster care cases are charged the minimum fee of one dollar for child care.
- ³² The state may choose to waive the copayment requirement for families with very low income.
- ³³ Teen parents participating in the Crossroads program are exempt from copayments.
- ³⁴ The child receiving SSI is not assessed a copayment, but a copayment will be assigned for other children in the household who are not receiving SSI.
- ³⁵ Child protective services cases may or may not be exempt from the copayment depending on the family's circumstances.
- ³⁶ The family is exempt from the copayment requirement, but may be asked to pay the difference between what the provider charges and the maximum reimbursement rate.
- ³⁷ Families are exempt unless the child protective services agency assigns a copayment.
- ³⁸ When a child is in transition to reunification with his or her biological parents, the family is exempt from copayments for six months. Child protective services children living with foster parents are exempt.
- ³⁹ For SNAP E&T participants, if income falls at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the family is exempt from copayments.
- ⁴⁰ Families are not exempt unless the child protective services worker waives the fee as part of an approved safety or treatment plan.
- ⁴¹ Teen parents who participate in the state's program to assist school-age children in TANF families in attending and completing school are exempt from the copayment. All other teen parents have their copayment set at the lowest copayment level based on the number of children in care.
- ⁴² American Samoa serves families that all fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.
- ⁴³ Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under this territory or outlying area's primary child care subsidy program.
- ⁴⁴ This territory or outlying area does not have a SNAP E&T program.
- ⁴⁵ Families with income below 50 percent of the state median income are exempt from copayments.
- ⁴⁶ For the purposes of CCDF funding, foster children are considered in protective services, and the agency may waive copayments on a case-by-case basis.
- ⁴⁷ The agency may waive the copayment for children in protective services on a case-by-case basis.

Table 27. Copayment Exemptions for TANF Families, 2011 ¹

State	All Current TANF Families ²	TANF Families with No Earned Income	TANF Families with Earned Income	Child-Only TANF Families	Families Transitioning Off TANF ³	TANF Applicants	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF ³
Alabama	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies ⁴	No	No
Arkansas	No	Varies ⁵	Varies ⁶	NA ⁷	No	No	No
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Colorado	No ⁸	Yes	No ⁸	NA ⁹	No ⁸	No ⁸	No ⁸
Connecticut	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
DC	No ¹⁰	Yes ¹⁰	No	Yes	No	No	No
Florida	No	No	No	Varies ¹¹	No	No	No
Georgia	No ¹²	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Hawaii	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	No
Illinois	No	No	No	Yes ¹⁴	No	No	No
Indiana	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	Yes ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁵	No	Yes	No
Maine	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Maryland	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Massachusetts	No ¹⁶	Yes ¹⁶	Yes ¹⁶	No	No	No	No
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹⁷	No
Minnesota	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Missouri	No ¹⁸	No	No	No	No	No	No
Montana	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nevada	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
New Jersey	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No

Table 27. Copayment Exemptions for TANF Families, 2011 ¹

State	All Current TANF Families ²	TANF Families with No Earned Income	TANF Families with Earned Income	Child-Only TANF Families	Families Transitioning Off TANF ³	TANF Applicants	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF ³
New Mexico	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
New York	Yes ¹⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ²⁰	No
North Carolina	No	No	No	Yes ²¹	No	No	No
North Dakota	No ²²	Yes ²²	Yes ²²	Varies ²³	Varies ²⁴	No	Yes ²²
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Oregon	No	No	No	No	Varies ²⁵	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	Yes ²⁶	No	NA ⁹	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	Yes ²⁷	Yes ²⁷	No	No	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	No ²⁸	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Utah	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁹	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Washington	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
West Virginia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	No	No	NA ⁹	No ²⁹	No	No
Wyoming	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
American Samoa	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰
Guam	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
No Mariana Islands	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰	NA ³⁰
Puerto Rico	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Virgin Islands	No	Yes ³¹	No	No	No	Yes ³¹	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Federal CCDF policies allow for copayments to be waived for all or a subset of families whose incomes are at or below the Federal Poverty Guidelines or for children who are in need of protective services. States may choose to use state funds to waive copayments for families who do not meet the federal guidelines.

- ² An entry of "Yes" indicates all TANF families, including TANF families with no earnings, TANF families with earnings, and TANF families with child-only cases, are exempt from paying a copayment.
- ³ How states define families transitioning off of TANF or families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF may vary.
- ⁴ Families receiving transitional child care are exempt from copayments beyond the third child in the family.
- ⁵ Clients with no earned income who are enrolled in the TANF work program are exempt from copayment.
- ⁶ Clients with earnings receiving services through TANF extended support services are exempt from copayment for one year.
- ⁷ Child-only TANF families are not served under the state's primary child care subsidy program.
- ⁸ In some cases, due to financial hardship, the family may find it difficult to pay the parental fee. In these cases, the parental fee can be reduced to the hardship fee of five dollars. Counties determine what constitutes a hardship and when a parental fee can be reduced. To reduce a client's fee, the hardship reason must be documented in the case file and written approval must be obtained from the county director. A reduction of a parental fee is a temporary reduction for up to three months, although hardship awards may be extended if conditions causing hardship persist.
- ⁹ Child-only TANF families are not served under the state's primary child care subsidy program.
- ¹⁰ TANF recipients in countable activities are exempt from copayments when TANF income is their only income. Families receiving earned income qualify as working parents and are not exempt from copayments.
- ¹¹ Reduced fees or copayment exemptions are decided on a case-by-case basis.
- ¹² Only TANF families participating in state approved activities, such as education, training, and employment, are exempt.
- ¹³ TANF families and families with pending TANF cases pay no copayment. They are responsible for any amount the provider charges over the market rate.
- ¹⁴ All participants must share in the cost of child care except employed non-parent caretaker relatives, who receive a child-only or general assistance benefit for children needing care due to the relatives' employment.
- ¹⁵ TANF families are required to pay any amount above what the agency pays, which is 100 percent of the maximum rate.
- ¹⁶ Families with authorization from the department that administers TANF are exempt from copayments.
- ¹⁷ Families are exempt from copayments if child care will be needed to attend TANF activities.
- ¹⁸ If the family's only income is TANF income, the family pays only one dollar annually.
- ¹⁹ Families receiving temporary assistance pay no copayment, unless they are repaying an overpayment. Families who choose to receive child care in lieu of temporary assistance pay the minimum copayment of one dollar per week.
- ²⁰ TANF applicants who meet work requirements are not required to pay a copayment.
- ²¹ Children with no countable income residing with an adult other than their parents are exempt.
- ²² The family is responsible for paying any amount that is over the allowable maximum child care amount.
- ²³ If the TANF caretaker is ineligible, a copayment may be assessed. The TANF caretaker is always responsible for paying any amount that is over the maximum reimbursement rate.
- ²⁴ Families transitioning off of TANF are not assigned a copayment if the children in the family receive SSI. The family is still responsible for paying any amount that is over the allowable maximum child care amount.
- ²⁵ There is no copayment for the first month to allow for a 10-day notice to transition to Employment Related Day Care.
- ²⁶ TANF families that are not working but in the employment and training program are exempt.
- ²⁷ The family is exempt from the copayment requirement, but may be asked to pay the difference between what the provider charges and the maximum reimbursement rate.
- ²⁸ Only TANF work program participants are exempt from copayment.
- ²⁹ Families transitioning off of a TANF work program are assigned the minimum copayment based on the number of children in care for up to five weeks of care.

³⁰ The territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

³¹ Copayments are waived for TANF and other families below the poverty level.

Table 28. Copayment Administration, 2011

State	Who Collects the Copayment	If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Reimbursement Rate and the Provider Rate ²	What the Family Pays for Absences		
			Illness	Vacation	Approved Closings
Alabama	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Alaska	Provider	Always	Varies ³	Varies ³	Varies ³
Arizona	Provider	Always ⁴	Varies ⁵	Varies ⁵	Varies ⁵
Arkansas	Provider	Sometimes ⁶	Varies ⁵	Varies ⁵	Varies ⁵
California	Other ⁷	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Colorado	Provider	Never ⁸	Copayment ⁹	Copayment ⁹	Copayment ⁹
Connecticut	Provider	Always ¹⁰	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Delaware	Provider	Sometimes ¹¹	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
DC	Provider	Never	Copayment ¹²	Copayment ¹²	Copayment
Florida	Provider	Always	Copayment ¹³	Copayment ¹³	Copayment ¹³
Georgia	Provider	Sometimes ¹⁴	Copayment	Varies ¹⁵	Entire cost of care ¹⁶
Hawaii	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Idaho	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Illinois	Provider	Sometimes ¹⁷	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Indiana	Provider	Always ¹⁸	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Iowa	Provider	Never ¹⁹	Copayment ²⁰	Copayment ²⁰	Copayment ²⁰
Kansas	Provider ²¹	Always ²¹	Varies ²¹	Varies ²¹	Varies ²¹
Kentucky	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Louisiana	Provider	Always	Copayment ²²	Copayment ²²	Copayment ²²
Maine	Provider	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Maryland	Provider	Sometimes ⁵	Varies ⁵	Varies ⁵	Varies ⁵
Massachusetts	Provider	Never ²³	Copayment	Copayment ²⁴	Copayment ²⁵
Michigan	Provider	Always ²⁶	Copayment ²⁷	Entire cost of care	Copayment ²⁷
Minnesota	Provider	Always ²⁸	Copayment ²⁹	Copayment ²⁹	Copayment ²⁹
Mississippi	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Missouri	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Montana	Provider	Always	Varies ³⁰	Varies ³⁰	Varies ³⁰
Nebraska	Provider	Never ³¹	Varies ³²	Varies ³²	No copayment
Nevada	Provider	Always	Copayment ³³	Copayment ³³	Copayment ³³
New Hampshire	Provider	Always ³⁴	Entire cost of care	Entire cost of care	Entire cost of care
New Jersey	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
New Mexico	Provider	Never ³⁵	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
New York	Provider ³⁶	Always	Copayment ³⁷	Entire cost of care ³⁷	Copayment ³⁷
North Carolina	Provider	Always ³⁴	Copayment	Copayment ³⁸	Copayment
North Dakota	Provider	Always	Varies ³⁹	Entire cost of care	Entire cost of care
Ohio	Provider	Never	Varies ⁴⁰	Varies ⁴⁰	Varies ⁴⁰
Oklahoma	Provider	Never ⁴¹	No copayment ⁴²	No copayment ⁴²	No copayment ⁴²

Table 28. Copayment Administration, 2011

State	Who Collects the Copayment	If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Reimbursement Rate and the Provider Rate ²	What the Family Pays for Absences		
			Illness	Vacation	Approved Closings
Oregon	Provider	Sometimes ⁴³	Copayment ⁴⁴	Copayment ⁴⁴	Copayment ⁴⁴
Pennsylvania	Provider	Always ³⁴	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Rhode Island	Provider	--- ¹	Copayment ⁴⁵	Copayment ⁴⁵	Copayment ⁴⁵
South Carolina	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
South Dakota	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Entire cost of care ⁴⁶
Tennessee	Provider	Sometimes ⁴⁷	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Texas	Provider	Sometimes ⁴⁸	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Utah	Provider	Always ⁴⁹	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Vermont	Provider	Always	Copayment ⁵⁰	Copayment ⁵¹	Copayment ⁵²
Virginia	Provider	Sometimes ⁵³	Varies ⁵⁴	Varies ⁵⁴	Varies ⁵⁴
Washington	Provider	Never	No copayment	No copayment	No copayment
West Virginia	Provider	Never ⁵⁵	No copayment	No copayment	No copayment
Wisconsin	Provider	Always	Varies ⁵⁶	Varies ⁵⁶	Varies ⁵⁶
Wyoming	Provider	Always	Entire cost of care	Entire cost of care	Entire cost of care
American Samoa	NA ⁵⁷	NA ⁵⁷	NA ⁵⁷	NA ⁵⁷	NA ⁵⁷
Guam	Provider	Always	No copayment ⁵⁸	No copayment ⁵⁸	No copayment ⁵⁸
No Mariana Islands	Other ⁵⁹	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Puerto Rico	Provider	Always	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² This column captures the policies for whether the family is required to pay the difference when the provider charges a higher rate than the maximum reimbursement rate. An entry of "Always" is coded if providers are allowed to charge a higher rate, and when they choose to do so the family is required to pay the difference. An entry of "Never" indicates that providers are never allowed to charge the client more than the established copayment for general child care services.

³ What the family pays depends on the providers policies and how the provider bills the agency. Families must pay a copayment and any additional costs charged by the provider for absences.

⁴ If the family uses a provider that charges higher rates, the provider may require the family to pay the difference.

⁵ What the parent is required to pay depends on the provider's written policy.

⁶ The parent is never required to pay the difference unless the provider has received state quality accreditation. Those providers have the option of charging a parent the difference between the county-determined rate and the established rate the provider charges for equal services.

⁷ At the discretion of the local agency, copayments may be collected by either the provider or the local agency.

⁸ Parents cannot be asked to pay more than the amount the county pays unless the parent chooses to have the child participate in optional activities, owes late fees, fails to give adequate notice of withdrawal from services to the provider, or has absences beyond the maximum number allowed by the county.

⁹ Parental fees are not pro-rated for partial months of service. Absences beyond the maximum number allowed by the county are the responsibility of the parent. Parents can request additional absences for illness if they have a note from a doctor.

- ¹⁰ The parent is responsible for all costs not paid by the state on behalf of the parent.
- ¹¹ Families are required to pay the difference only when using a Purchase of Care Plus provider.
- ¹² A child may be absent for up to 15 days per year for vacation and up to 15 days per month for illness.
- ¹³ The agency pays for three unexcused absences per month per child and up to seven additional absences with documentation of extraordinary circumstances.
- ¹⁴ For special needs child care, the parent may request a waiver if the provider's rate exceeds the state's maximum reimbursement rate. For children in state custody, the case manager must first negotiate a lower rate. If negotiation is unsuccessful, the case manager must request a waiver.
- ¹⁵ Parents are required to pay the copayment for days the child is absent from care, but care may be suspended for summer breaks and holidays.
- ¹⁶ The provider cannot bill the subsidy program for days the facility is not open.
- ¹⁷ Parents may be required to pay the difference to providers participating in the certificate program, but site administered programs are prohibited from charging additional costs.
- ¹⁸ The parent assumes responsibility for paying the difference unless the caregiver is willing to accept a lower rate of reimbursement.
- ¹⁹ Providers cannot request additional payment from families except for late fees, activity fees, or the cost of care if the family uses care beyond the amount approved by the agency.
- ²⁰ Payments may be made to providers for four absences per month.
- ²¹ The parent and provider contract outlines the parent's responsibilities for making payments to the provider. The provider may choose to charge the parent the difference between the maximum reimbursement rate and the provider rate. What the parent pays for absences is dependent on the provider's policies, as outlined in the parent and provider contract.
- ²² The copayment does not change if the child is absent less than 23 percent of the authorized days for full-time care.
- ²³ Families cannot be asked to pay the difference in the provider rate. The family may be required to pay the difference for optional services the family chooses to use or fees for late pick-ups.
- ²⁴ Up to a maximum of two weeks are allowed for vacation.
- ²⁵ Parents are not required to pay a copayment when the center was closed without advanced approval.
- ²⁶ The family must pay the difference when required by the provider's written policies.
- ²⁷ The state will reimburse the provider for up to 208 hours if the child is absent due to an illness or holiday, the child would have regularly been in the care of the provider on that day, and the provider charges all parents for absences due to holidays and illness.
- ²⁸ Payment of the difference is not a condition of child care eligibility.
- ²⁹ There is no change in copayment for child absences except when absent days exceed 10 days in a row or 25 days in a calendar year, in which case, the family pays the entire cost of care. Exceptions may be made for documented medical conditions.
- ³⁰ If the family is responsible for paying the provider when a child is temporarily absent from full-time care in a licensed or registered care facility, the state will pay for up to 150 hours if the provider is providing full-time care, the provider is open while the child is absent, the provider charges non-subsidized families when their children are absent, the time charged reflects the time the child was expected to be in attendance, and the provider believes the child will return to the facility following the absence.
- ³¹ Providers are not allowed to charge the parent the difference between what the agency pays and the provider's private pay rate, except late fees for parents who fail to pick their child up on time and care provided to foster children and children receiving guardianship or adoption subsidies.
- ³² The agency will not pay for days the children are not in care. The provider may charge the client if the child is absent on a scheduled day. The provider cannot charge for any days the child was not scheduled to be in care.
- ³³ The state reimburses providers for absences for up to 15 days per calendar year. For those 15 days, the family still pays a copayment.
- ³⁴ If the provider chooses to charge the family for the difference between the provider's rate and the maximum reimbursement rate, the family is required to pay the difference.
- ³⁵ The case manager may adjust the copayment in certain situations if the provider cost exceeds the maximum rate.
- ³⁶ Each district determines how the copayment is collected. The district may choose to have either the provider or the district collect the copayment.
- ³⁷ Policies coded for New York City. Local districts choose whether to pay for temporary absences, routine absences, or absences caused by extenuating circumstances. If a district pays for absences for illness, the family is only responsible for the copayment.

³⁸ Payment for subsidized child care service is typically based on enrollment but in some instances may be based on attendance. The county has the option to pay based on attendance when the child has been absent for more than five but less than 10 days in a month and the provider did not notify the agency, the child has been absent for 10 consecutive days, or the provider charges on the basis of attendance.

³⁹ Up to 16 hours per calendar month can be reimbursed for a child who is absent from child care for illness or medical appointments if the provider charges for those days.

⁴⁰ If the provider charges for the absence, the family pays their regular copayment. If the provider does not charge for the absence, the family pays no copayment.

⁴¹ Allowable extra charges by the provider are limited to registration fees, transportation fees, late fees, and charges for time not approved by the agency. The family may be asked to pay additional costs if the family failed to correctly use the EBT card to document service. The family cannot be charged for time covered by the agency if the EBT card was correctly used, even if the time exceeds the usual amount for full-time care.

⁴² There is no copayment for absences unless the family failed to correctly use the EBT card during the month of service, thus causing the provider to lose the absent day payment because attendance was not accurately documented.

⁴³ Parents may be responsible for paying the difference when the provider's rate exceeds the maximum reimbursement rate.

⁴⁴ The agency will pay the provider for up to five days per month when a child is absent from care if the child was scheduled to be in care on the absent days and the provider held the slot open for the child, the provider bills for the time the child was absent, and it is the provider's policy to bill all families for absent days. The agency will not pay for more than five consecutive absent days that overlap from one month to the next if the child does not return during that next month.

⁴⁵ The agency will continue to pay the provider for up to two weeks of absences in a 12-month period if the parent authorizes the payment.

⁴⁶ The parent is responsible for any costs above those allowed by the department, and the department will not pay for days the center is closed.

⁴⁷ Parents are responsible for paying the difference in cost when providers charge more than the state reimbursement rate, as long as the provider notifies the parent of the difference in cost and the parent agrees in writing to pay the difference.

⁴⁸ The local board may develop a policy that prohibits providers from charging the difference between their published rate and the reimbursement rate. Providers are prohibited from charging families who are exempt from copayments.

⁴⁹ If the child care subsidy is less than the amount charged by the provider selected, the parent is responsible to pay the difference.

⁵⁰ License-exempt providers are not reimbursed for child sick days.

⁵¹ Absences for vacation are reimbursed for a maximum of 10 days per fiscal year.

⁵² Absences for days the provider is closed are reimbursed for a maximum of 15 days per fiscal year.

⁵³ Parents who choose a provider with a rate above the maximum reimbursement rate are responsible for payment of any additional amount, unless the local department elects to pay additional child care costs with local funding. Child care subsidy funds may be used to pay up to a 100 dollar annual registration fee. No child care subsidy funds may be used to pay provider activity fees.

⁵⁴ Copayments for absences are based on provider enrollment, provider attendance practices, and local department payment policies.

⁵⁵ Allowable extra charges by the provider are limited to registration fees, transportation fees, late fees and charges for time not approved by the agency.

⁵⁶ The agency will pay for up to six weeks for absences due to illness, two weeks for absences due to vacation, and one week for provider closings in order to hold the child care slot for providers who are authorized based on enrollment. Providers who are paid based on attendance are not paid by the agency. The family may be responsible for the cost of care.

⁵⁷ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

⁵⁸ The family pays no copayment if the child is absent less than 10 days in a row.

⁵⁹ All copayments are made directly to the CNMI treasury.

Table 29. Copayment Calculation, 2011

State	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment ¹
Alabama	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA ²
Alaska	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	20 dollars monthly
Arizona	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Arkansas	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
California	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Colorado	Other ³	Same as for determining eligibility	5 dollars monthly ⁴
Connecticut	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Delaware	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
DC	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Florida	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Georgia	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Hawaii	Other ⁵	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Idaho	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Illinois	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Indiana	Percent of income ⁶	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Iowa	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Kansas	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Kentucky	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Louisiana	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Maine	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Maryland	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Massachusetts	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Michigan	Percent of maximum rate	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Minnesota	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Mississippi	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	10 dollars monthly

Table 29. Copayment Calculation, 2011

State	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment ¹
Missouri	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA ⁷
Montana	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	10 dollars monthly
Nebraska	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Nevada	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	5 percent of cost of care ⁸
New Hampshire	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
New Jersey	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
New Mexico	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
New York	Dollar amount	Varies ⁹	1 dollar weekly ¹⁰
North Carolina	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA ¹¹
North Dakota	Dollar amount ¹²	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Ohio	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Oklahoma	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Oregon	Other ¹³	Same as for determining eligibility	25 dollars monthly ¹⁴
Pennsylvania	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	5 dollars weekly
Rhode Island	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
South Carolina	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
South Dakota	Other ¹⁵	Same as for determining eligibility	NA ¹⁵
Tennessee	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Texas	Percent of income ¹⁶	Same as for determining eligibility	NA ¹⁶
Utah	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Vermont	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Virginia	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Washington	Other ¹⁷	Same as for determining eligibility	15 dollars monthly
West Virginia	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Wisconsin	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA

Table 29. Copayment Calculation, 2011

State	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment ¹
Wyoming	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
American Samoa	NA ¹⁸	NA ¹⁸	NA ¹⁸
Guam	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
No Mariana Islands	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Puerto Rico	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Virgin Islands	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ The minimum copayment applies when there is a statutory minimum that may override the copayment found in the state's copayment formula or fee schedule. The minimum is not derived from the lowest copayment found on the fee schedule.

² Families whose income falls below the lowest copayment income range do not have to pay a fee.

³ Families pay a percentage of their income for the first child in care, plus a dollar amount for each additional child in care.

⁴ Families with financial hardship can have their fee reduced to five dollars. The copayment can be waived for families with teen parents, where both parents are in high school or obtaining their GED and paying the fee would produce a hardship.

⁵ Families pay a percentage of the maximum rate or the child care cost, whichever is less.

⁶ The copayment amount varies according to the number of years a family has been receiving assistance. Copayment amounts reflect the percentage of monthly income required as a copayment in the first year of assistance. The percentage of monthly income required as a copayment for a particular income category increases by one percentage point for each year (up to six) the family receives assistance.

⁷ Families whose only income is TANF income and families below 25 percent of the state median income pay one dollar annually.

⁸ Families must pay a minimum five percent copayment unless they are a TANF, foster care, or child protective services case.

⁹ In order to determine the copayment, the amount of income over the state income standard is used in the calculation. The copayment calculation is a percentage of the income that exceeds the state income standard.

¹⁰ The minimum family copayment is required of low-income families but not temporary assistance families.

¹¹ When the assessed copayment is less than five dollars a month, it is disregarded.

¹² The amount paid to the provider is rounded down to the nearest dollar.

¹³ The copayment is calculated by a mathematical formula that gradually increases the copayment as family income increases. Workers calculate copayment amounts by entering a family's monthly income and family size into a web tool.

¹⁴ Families whose income is at or below 50 percent of the 2007 Federal Poverty Guidelines pay either 1.5 percent of their countable income or 25 dollars, whichever is greater.

¹⁵ Households with income between 100 percent and 105 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines have a minimum 10 dollar copayment.

¹⁶ Policies coded for the Gulf Coast Region.

¹⁷ Families with income up to 137.5 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines pay a flat dollar amount based on income. For families with income above 137.5 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the state subtracts 137.5 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines from countable income, multiplies the amount times .50, and then adds 65 dollars.

¹⁸ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Table 30. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2011

State	<u>Copayment for Families with Multiple Children</u>		<u>Copayment for Part-Time Care</u>		
	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Alabama	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	50 percent of full-time copayment	25 hours weekly	No adjustment
Alaska	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Arizona	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	No adjustment
Arkansas	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
California	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	50 percent of full-time copayment ²	Less than 6.5 hours daily	No adjustment
Colorado	Varies ³	Varies ³	55 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 5 hours daily ⁴	No adjustment
Connecticut	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Delaware	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	105 percent of copay for non-special needs child
DC	75 percent of one child copayment	NA ⁵	50 percent of full-time copayment	5 hours daily	No adjustment
Florida	50 percent of one child copayment ⁶	50 percent of one child copayment ⁶	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	No adjustment
Georgia	Varies ⁷	Varies ⁷	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Hawaii	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
Idaho	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
Illinois	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment ⁸	NA	No adjustment

Table 30. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2011

State	<u>Copayment for Families with Multiple Children</u>		<u>Copayment for Part-Time Care</u>		
	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Indiana	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Iowa	Varies ⁹	Varies ⁹	50 percent of full-time copayment ¹⁰	5 hours daily ¹⁰	No adjustment
Kansas	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Kentucky	Varies ¹¹	Varies ¹¹	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Louisiana	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
Maine	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Maryland	Varies ¹¹	Varies ¹¹	67 percent of full-time copayment ¹²	Less than 6 hours daily ¹²	No adjustment
Massachusetts	50 percent of one child copayment	25 percent of one child copayment	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	No adjustment
Michigan	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
Minnesota	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Mississippi	Varies ¹³	Varies ¹³	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	10 dollars monthly
Missouri	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	Other ¹⁴	Less than 5 hours daily ¹⁴	No copayment
Montana	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Nebraska	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Nevada	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment

Table 30. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2011

State	<u>Copayment for Families with Multiple Children</u>		<u>Copayment for Part-Time Care</u>		
	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
New Hampshire	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
New Jersey	75 percent of one child copayment	NA	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	No adjustment
New Mexico	50 percent of one child copayment	25 percent of one child copayment	75 percent of full-time copayment ¹⁵	29 hours weekly ¹⁵	No adjustment
New York	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	75 percent of full-time copayment ¹⁶	30 hours weekly ¹⁶	No adjustment
North Carolina	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	75 percent of full-time copayment ¹⁷	31 hours weekly ¹⁷	No adjustment
North Dakota	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Ohio	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Oklahoma	Varies ¹⁸	Varies ¹⁸	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Oregon	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Pennsylvania	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Rhode Island	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	--- ¹
South Carolina	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
South Dakota	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	Other ¹⁹

Table 30. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2011

State	<u>Copayment for Families with Multiple Children</u>		<u>Copayment for Part-Time Care</u>		
	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Tennessee	Varies ¹⁸	Varies ¹⁸	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 20 hours weekly	No adjustment
Texas	18 percent of one child copayment ^{20, 21}	NA ²⁰	35 percent of full-time copayment ^{20, 22}	Less than 6 hours daily ²⁰	No adjustment
Utah	Varies ¹⁸	Varies ¹⁸	No adjustment	NA	Other ²³
Vermont	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment ²⁴
Virginia	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Washington	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
West Virginia	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child ²⁵	No adjustment ²⁶	NA	No adjustment
Wisconsin	Varies ¹⁸	Varies ¹⁸	50 percent of full-time copayment	20 hours weekly	No adjustment
Wyoming	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment ²⁷	NA	No adjustment
American Samoa	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸
Guam	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
No Mariana Islands	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or maximum rate)	NA	No adjustment
Puerto Rico	50 percent of one child copayment	25 percent of one child copayment	---	Less than 5 hours daily	No copayment
Virgin Islands	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.² If there is more than one child in care, the full-time versus part-time copayment is determined according to the child who is in care for the greatest number of hours.

³ Families pay a percentage of their income for the first child in care, plus a dollar amount for each additional child in care. The dollar amount is the same for each additional child in the family and varies based on family income. For counties opting to serve families for up to an additional six months once their income goes above 225 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the copayment for the first child in care is 12 percent to 25 percent of household income, determined on a case-by-case basis and increased incrementally. The fee for each additional child in care is 40 dollars.

⁴ Part-time care is defined as an average of less than 13 full-time or equivalent units of care per month. A part-time unit is defined as less than five hours of care in a day. Part-time units are converted to equivalent full-time units using a factor of .55.

⁵ The copayment is applied to the two oldest children receiving care when there are multiple children in the family. No additional copayment is required when there are more than two children.

⁶ Policies coded for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

⁷ The copayment is a family fee that increases with each additional child in care. Separate fee schedules are provided based on the number of children in care. The amount varies for different income levels.

⁸ If all of the children in care are school-age and approved for part-day care for any month September through May, the copayment is reduced by one-half for that month.

⁹ The copayment amount is determined by the number of children in care. Once the copayment level is determined, the copayment is not paid per child, but paid only for the child receiving the most units of care. If there are two children in care, the families pay a copayment that is 50 cents higher per day (25 cents per half day) than the amount if only one child is in care, except for the first income level, where the copayment remains zero. For a third child in care the copayment is one dollar higher per day (50 cents per half day) than the copayment for one child in care, except for the first income level where the copayment remains zero. The family is charged the same rate for more than three children as for three children.

¹⁰ Copayments are based on a half-day rate, multiplied by two to calculate the full-day rate. Part-time care of up to five hours a day uses the half-day rate. If the hours of care needed exceed five, two or more units of care are used and the half-day rate is multiplied by the number of daily units of care used.

¹¹ A separate copayment schedule is provided for additional children in care. The adjustment for the second child in care is the same as the adjustment for the third child in care.

¹² There are two levels of part-time care: care for three hours or less per day, and care for more than three but less than six hours per day. Care for more than three but less than six hours per day is charged a copayment of 66.67 percent of the full-time rate. Care for three hours or less per day is charged a copayment of 33.33 percent of the full-time rate.

¹³ The copayment varies by family size, number of children in care, and the majority type of care provided (full-time or part-time care).

¹⁴ The half-time care copayment is a dollar amount ranging from 65 to 70 percent of the full-time copayment depending on the family's income level. An additional part-time copayment ranging from 45 to 50 percent of the full-time care copayment, depending on the family's income level, is used for care provided up to three hours per day.

¹⁵ The adjustment for part-time care varies depending on the amount of care used. For care provided 20 to 29 hours per week, the adjustment is 75 percent of the full-time rate. For care provided six to 19 hours per week, the adjustment is 50 percent of the full-time rate. For care provided five hours or less per week, the adjustment is 25 percent of the full-time rate.

¹⁶ Policies coded for New York City.

¹⁷ If the child is in care for an average of 18 through 31 hours per week, the part-time copayment is 75 percent of the full-time copayment. If the child is in care for an average of 17 hours or less per week, the part-time copayment is 50 percent of the full-time copayment.

¹⁸ The copayment is a family fee that increases with each additional child in care. Separate fee schedules are provided based on the number of children in care.

¹⁹ Copayments for care for children with advanced special needs are capped at 10 percent of gross monthly income.

²⁰ Policies coded for the Gulf Coast Region.

²¹ A fee of 11 percent of the family's gross income is assessed if one child in the family is receiving child care. When two or more children are receiving child care, a fee of 13 percent for the family's gross monthly income is assessed. The increase in the fee equates to a copayment for the second child that is 18 percent of the copayment for the first child.

²² If all children are receiving child care less than 6 hours per day, the parent fee is reduced by 65 percent.

²³ There is a separate eligibility and copayment schedule for families with children with special needs.

²⁴ Families that foster children with special needs or receive an adoption subsidy for a child with special needs are exempt; otherwise, the copayment is the same as for non-special needs children.

²⁵ The copayment amount is the same for each child. Copayments are capped at three children. If more than three children are in care, the copayment is assessed for the youngest three children.

²⁶ Partial days of care are converted into full days for purposes of copay and reimbursement.

²⁷ The copayment is hourly. The copayment for part-time care provided less than five hours per day is four times the hourly copayment.

²⁸ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Table 31. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ¹

State	Annual Earnings			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Alabama	78	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Alaska	38	50	83	150
Arizona	65	108	Not eligible	Not eligible
Arkansas	0	106	318	Not eligible
California	0	0	76	167
Colorado ²	113	183	Not eligible	Not eligible
Connecticut	50	67	125	200
Delaware ³	121	253	287	Not eligible
DC	44	75	134	192
Florida ⁴	78	119	Not eligible	Not eligible
Georgia	113	143	Not eligible	Not eligible
Hawaii ⁵	419	698	977	1256
Idaho ⁶	194	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Illinois	47	85	134	Not eligible
Indiana	63	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Iowa	9	128	Not eligible	Not eligible
Kansas	46	110	175	Not eligible
Kentucky	87	173	Not eligible	Not eligible
Louisiana ⁷	160	160	240	Not eligible
Maine	100	150	208	250
Maryland ⁸	143	214	Not eligible	Not eligible
Massachusetts	97	173	271	379
Michigan ⁷	32	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Minnesota	37	50	80	Not eligible
Mississippi	60	102	143	Not eligible
Missouri ⁹	110	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Montana	50	183	Not eligible	Not eligible
Nebraska	98	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Nevada ¹⁰	61	121	243	364
New Hampshire	100	175	344	650
New Jersey	77	93	122	Not eligible
New Mexico	54	102	157	Not eligible
New York ¹¹	65	152	299	Not eligible
North Carolina	125	167	208	250
North Dakota	184	230	Not eligible	Not eligible
Ohio	90	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Oklahoma	65	139	170	Not eligible
Oregon	107	217	361	Not eligible
Pennsylvania	100	134	199	Not eligible
Rhode Island	25	83	167	Not eligible
South Carolina	61	74	Not eligible	Not eligible
South Dakota	0	240	300	Not eligible
Tennessee ¹²	86	116	146	Not eligible
Texas ¹³	138	183	229	Not eligible
Utah	12	116	209	Not eligible

Table 31. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ¹

State	Annual Earnings			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Vermont ¹⁴	0	23	173	318
Virginia ¹⁵	125	167	208	Not eligible
Washington	65	65	264	Not eligible
West Virginia	32	38	Not eligible	Not eligible
Wisconsin ¹²	86	181	254	Not eligible
Wyoming	0	17	121	182
American Samoa ¹⁶	0	0	0	0
Guam	118	235	Not eligible	Not eligible
No Mariana Islands ⁷	60	75	Not eligible	Not eligible
Puerto Rico	46	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	17

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of one parent and one child. The child is 24 months old and does not have any special needs. The family receives full-time care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The lowest earnings level shown (15,000 dollars) is approximately equal to full-time full-year pay at the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Unless noted, the calculation for monthly copayments uses 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month when hourly, daily, or weekly copayments were provided.

² Copayment amounts for Denver.

³ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

⁴ Copayment amounts for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

⁵ Copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates for licensed center based infant and toddler care.

⁶ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Region 4.

⁷ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates.

⁸ Copayment amounts for center care in the Baltimore City Region.

⁹ Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

¹⁰ Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.

¹¹ Copayment amounts for New York City.

¹² Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

¹³ Copayment amounts for the Gulf Coast Region.

¹⁴ Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates.

¹⁵ Copayment amounts for Group III. The state-wide standard copayment for families receiving child care subsidies is 10 percent of their countable monthly gross income. Local departments have the option to use a different amount established by a state approved local alternate copayment schedule.

¹⁶ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Table 32. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ¹

State	Annual Earnings			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Alabama	91	156	Not eligible	Not eligible
Alaska	25	50	83	125
Arizona	43	130	130	433
Arkansas	0	0	395	790
California	0	0	54	132
Colorado ²	118	182	254	335
Connecticut	25	67	83	150
Delaware ³	138	264	367	574
DC	48	77	131	206
Florida ⁴	88	117	178	Not eligible
Georgia	139	182	221	Not eligible
Hawaii ⁵	414	828	1035	1449
Idaho ⁶	217	577	Not eligible	Not eligible
Illinois	34	59	107	169
Indiana	0	83	Not eligible	Not eligible
Iowa	0	41	128	Not eligible
Kansas	22	58	138	220
Kentucky	108	152	238	Not eligible
Louisiana ⁷	156	312	312	468
Maine	75	133	188	250
Maryland ⁸	103	313	384	Not eligible
Massachusetts	65	211	292	487
Michigan ⁷	54	54	Not eligible	Not eligible
Minnesota	4	43	61	100
Mississippi	65	107	148	190
Missouri ⁹	132	220	Not eligible	Not eligible
Montana	13	83	229	Not eligible
Nebraska	0	122	Not eligible	Not eligible
Nevada ¹⁰	55	110	221	442
New Hampshire	66	133	219	413
New Jersey	0	137	157	204
New Mexico	65	122	188	267
New York ¹¹	65	65	186	334
North Carolina	125	167	208	250
North Dakota	163	232	290	344
Ohio	74	125	Not eligible	Not eligible
Oklahoma	95	169	200	226
Oregon	74	157	269	410
Pennsylvania	82	126	178	221
Rhode Island	0	33	104	200
South Carolina	95	121	147	Not eligible
South Dakota	0	10	300	360
Tennessee ¹²	159	211	249	310
Texas ¹³	163	217	271	325
Utah	17	57	159	239

Table 32. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ¹

State	Annual Earnings			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Vermont ¹⁴	0	46	342	627
Virginia ¹⁵	125	167	208	250
Washington	15	65	65	254
West Virginia	65	76	97	Not eligible
Wisconsin ¹²	60	138	228	292
Wyoming	0	0	35	69
American Samoa ¹⁶	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	235	470	Not eligible
No Mariana Islands ⁷	120	150	Not eligible	Not eligible
Puerto Rico	60	72	Not eligible	Not eligible
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of one parent and two children. The children are 24 and 48 months old and do not have any special needs. The family receives full-time care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The lowest earnings level shown (15,000 dollars) is approximately equal to full-time full-year pay at the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Unless noted, the calculation for monthly copayments uses 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month when hourly, daily, or weekly copayments were provided.

² Copayment amounts for Denver.

³ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

⁴ Copayment amounts for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

⁵ Copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates for licensed centers and center based infant and toddler care.

⁶ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Region 4.

⁷ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates.

⁸ Copayment amounts for center care in the Baltimore City Region.

⁹ Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

¹⁰ Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.

¹¹ Copayment amounts for New York City.

¹² Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

¹³ Copayment amounts for the Gulf Coast Region.

¹⁴ Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates.

¹⁵ Copayment amounts for Group III. The state-wide standard copayment for families receiving child care subsidies is 10 percent of their countable monthly gross income. Local departments have the option to use a different amount established by a state approved local alternate copayment schedule.

¹⁶ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Table 33. Copayment Amounts for a Two Parent Household with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ¹

State	<u>Annual Earnings</u>		
	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
Alabama	69	Not eligible	Not eligible
Alaska	25	125	300
Arizona	43	130	Not eligible
Arkansas	0	593	Not eligible
California	0	76	236
Colorado ²	100	300	Not eligible
Connecticut	25	100	200
Delaware ³	115	367	689
DC	28	131	265
Florida ⁴	56	178	Not eligible
Georgia	139	260	Not eligible
Hawaii ⁵	207	1035	1656
Idaho ⁶	113	Not eligible	Not eligible
Illinois	19	129	232
Indiana	0	Not eligible	Not eligible
Iowa	0	128	Not eligible
Kansas	0	166	281
Kentucky	87	282	Not eligible
Louisiana ⁷	156	312	468
Maine	63	225	333
Maryland ⁸	62	384	Not eligible
Massachusetts	0	292	487
Michigan ⁷	54	Not eligible	Not eligible
Minnesota	0	76	158
Mississippi	60	185	267
Missouri ⁹	44	Not eligible	Not eligible
Montana	13	275	Not eligible
Nebraska	0	Not eligible	Not eligible
Nevada ¹⁰	55	221	552
New Hampshire	66	263	550
New Jersey	0	157	235
New Mexico	53	222	402
New York ¹¹	65	221	511
North Carolina	113	225	300
North Dakota	126	350	Not eligible
Ohio	59	Not eligible	Not eligible
Oklahoma	95	226	Not eligible
Oregon	52	323	622
Pennsylvania	43	204	308
Rhode Island	0	125	267
South Carolina	95	147	Not eligible
South Dakota	0	360	480
Tennessee ¹²	151	301	Not eligible
Texas ¹³	163	325	433
Utah	20	190	397

Table 33. Copayment Amounts for a Two Parent Household with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ¹

State	<u>Annual Earnings</u>		
	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
Vermont ¹⁴	0	342	855
Virginia ¹⁵	125	250	333
Washington	15	65	Not eligible
West Virginia	32	76	Not eligible
Wisconsin ¹²	43	211	323
Wyoming	0	35	243
American Samoa ¹⁶	0	0	0
Guam	0	470	Not eligible
No Mariana Islands ⁷	90	180	Not eligible
Puerto Rico	56	Not eligible	Not eligible
Virgin Islands	0	0	52

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of two parents and two children. The children are 24 and 48 months old and do not have any special needs. The family receives full-time care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The lowest earnings level shown (15,000 dollars) is approximately equal to full-time full-year pay for one parent at the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. Unless noted, the calculation for monthly copayments uses 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month when hourly, daily, or weekly copayments were provided.

² Copayment amounts for Denver.

³ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

⁴ Copayment amounts for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

⁵ Copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates for licensed centers and center based infant and toddler care.

⁶ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Region 4.

⁷ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates.

⁸ Copayment amounts for center care in the Baltimore City Region.

⁹ Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

¹⁰ Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.

¹¹ Copayment amounts for New York City.

¹² Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

¹³ Copayment amounts for the Gulf Coast Region.

¹⁴ Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates.

¹⁵ Copayment amounts for Group III. The state-wide standard copayment for families receiving child care subsidies is 10 percent of their countable monthly gross income. Local departments have the option to use a different amount established by a state approved local alternate copayment schedule.

¹⁶ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Table 34. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011¹

State	Full-Time Care						Before-and-After Care	
	Infant (11 months)		Toddler (35 months)		Preschool (59 months)		School Age (84 months)	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Alabama ²	481	481	442	442	442	442	204	204
Alaska ³	850	850	800	800	650	650	375	375
Arizona ⁴	654	720	576	634	516	567	347	381
Arkansas ⁵	552	552	531	531	457	457	324	324
California ⁶	1029	1029	744	744	744	744	386	386
Colorado ⁷	714	902	520	697	520	697	286	383
Connecticut ⁸	976	1025	976	1025	770	808	460	483
Delaware ⁹	708	708	574	574	574	574	275	275
DC ¹⁰	882	1179	863	1102	633	910	265	416
Florida ¹¹	507	608	429	515	403	484	273	328
Georgia ¹²	602	602	559	559	494	494	282	282
Hawaii ¹³	1395	1395	675	710	675	710	155	155
Idaho ¹⁴	594	594	492	492	492	492	151	151
Illinois ¹⁵	978	978	826	826	688	688	344	344
Indiana ¹⁶	945	1040	815	897	693	763	377	416
Iowa	685	685	552	552	552	552	249	249
Kansas ¹⁷	588	588	395	395	395	395	197	197
Kentucky ¹⁸	520	520	520	520	455	455	282	282
Louisiana ¹⁹	407	407	407	407	385	385	193	193
Maine ²⁰	1018	1018	910	910	810	810	347	347
Maryland ²¹	794	1143	474	597	474	597	316	398
Massachusetts ²²	1182	1182	795	795	795	795	354	354
Michigan	650	650	433	433	433	433	217	217
Minnesota ²³	1154	1327	860	989	860	989	654	752
Mississippi ²⁴	339	375	326	357	312	339	183	201
Missouri ²⁵	605	726	354	424	354	424	229	275
Montana ²⁶	715	715	624	624	624	624	468	468
Nebraska ²⁷	812	867	704	737	672	737	390	433

Table 34. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011¹

State	Full-Time Care						Before-and-After Care	
	Infant (11 months)		Toddler (35 months)		Preschool (59 months)		School Age (84 months)	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Nevada ²⁸	672	672	607	607	498	498	206	206
New Hampshire ²⁹	854	854	810	810	713	713	325	325
New Jersey ³⁰	695	730	573	604	573	604	287	302
New Mexico ³¹	457	584	409	535	379	506	332	459
New York ³²	1465	1465	1105	1105	940	940	498	498
North Carolina ³³	536	789	490	751	477	702	317	445
North Dakota	518	518	486	486	464	464	225	225
Ohio ³⁴	713	820	652	750	570	656	253	291
Oklahoma ³⁵	336	758	292	601	292	487	195	325
Oregon ³⁶	900	900	894	894	705	705	524	524
Pennsylvania ³⁷	910	953	780	823	715	758	498	520
Rhode Island ²⁹	815	815	815	815	680	680	308	308
South Carolina ³⁸	455	650	455	650	390	624	212	303
South Dakota ³⁹	641	641	641	641	546	546	238	238
Tennessee ⁴⁰	568	679	426	512	426	512	215	258
Texas ⁴¹	713	749	586	615	508	533	297	312
Utah ³⁰	564	564	495	495	450	450	277	277
Vermont ⁴²	594	832	578	809	562	786	300	419
Virginia ⁴³	1213	1213	845	845	845	845	455	455
Washington ⁴⁴	976	976	684	684	684	684	420	420
West Virginia ⁴⁵	560	640	480	560	460	540	190	230
Wisconsin ⁴⁶	998	998	860	860	774	774	430	430
Wyoming ⁴⁷	675	675	542	542	532	532	343	343
American Samoa	400	400	200	200	200	200	130	130
Guam	525	525	470	470	470	470	400	400
No Mariana Islands ⁴⁸	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	100

Table 34. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ¹								
State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Puerto Rico ²⁹	280	280	280	280	273	273	80	80
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ The rates represent the maximum reimbursement rates for licensed child care providers. For states that have tiered reimbursement systems, the base rates reflect the base licensed rates and the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For states that do not have tiered reimbursement systems, the base and highest rates are identical. For states that do not specify reimbursement rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for special needs children or for care during non-traditional hours. For the purposes of calculating the monthly rate, the following assumptions were made. The child receives full-time center based child care. The child is in care for 8 hours per day, 5 days per week. For children receiving before-and-after care, the child is in care for 4 hours per day. Unless noted, when hourly, daily, or weekly rates were provided, the monthly rates were calculated using 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month. When a before-and-after care or part-time school-age rate was not available, the before-and-after care rate was calculated using half of the full-time school-age rate.

² Center reimbursement rates for the Birmingham Region.

³ Center reimbursement rates for Anchorage.

⁴ Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for District 1. Highest rates are licensed accredited center reimbursement rates for District 1.

⁵ Center reimbursement rates for Pulaski.

⁶ Center reimbursement rates for Los Angeles.

⁷ Base rates are reimbursement rates for centers with no additional rating in Denver. Highest rates are tier 5 center reimbursement rates for Denver.

⁸ Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for the Southwest Region. Highest rates are licensed accredited center reimbursement rates for the Southwest Region. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

⁹ Center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

¹⁰ Base rates are bronze tier center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are gold tier center reimbursement rates.

¹¹ Base rates are licensed or exempt center reimbursement rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Highest rates are Gold Seal center reimbursement rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹² Center reimbursement rates for Zone 1.

¹³ Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are licensed accredited center reimbursement rates.

¹⁴ Center reimbursement rates for Region 4.

¹⁵ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Group 1A. The state sets a number of days each month that families may be eligible for care. The daily rate is then multiplied by the number of eligible days in the month. The rate may vary each month, depending on the number of eligible days.

¹⁶ Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for Marion. Highest rates are accredited center reimbursement rates for Marion.

¹⁷ Center reimbursement rates for Sedgwick County.

- ¹⁸ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Central Region Urban Counties.
- ¹⁹ This state authorizes a maximum of 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22.
- ²⁰ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Cumberland County.
- ²¹ Base rates are unaccredited center reimbursement rates for Baltimore City. Highest rates are level 4 center reimbursement rates for Baltimore City.
- ²² Center reimbursement rates for Region 6.
- ²³ Base rates are unaccredited center reimbursement rates for Hennepin County. Highest rates are accredited center reimbursement rates for Hennepin County.
- ²⁴ Base rates are tier 2 center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are tier 1 center reimbursement rates.
- ²⁵ Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for St. Louis County. Highest rates are licensed accredited center reimbursement rates for St. Louis County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- ²⁶ Center reimbursement rates for the Billings Region.
- ²⁷ Base rates are unaccredited center reimbursement rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. Highest rates are accredited center reimbursement rates for the entire state.
- ²⁸ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.
- ²⁹ Licensed center reimbursement rates.
- ³⁰ Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are accredited center reimbursement rates.
- ³¹ Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for Metro Areas. Highest rates are 5-Star licensed center reimbursement rates for Metro Areas. Before-and-after school care rates are paid at the full-time rate for licensed child care provided for 20 hours or more per week.
- ³² Day care center reimbursement rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- ³³ Base rates are licensed 1-Star center reimbursement rates for Mecklenburg County. Highest rates are licensed 5-Star center reimbursement rates for Mecklenburg County. The before-and-after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time rate.
- ³⁴ Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates for Cuyahoga. Highest rates are three star licensed center reimbursement rates for Cuyahoga.
- ³⁵ Base rates are one star center reimbursement rates for Enhanced Areas. Highest rates are three star center reimbursement rates for Enhanced Areas.
- ³⁶ Certified center reimbursement rates for Group Area A.
- ³⁷ Base rates are reimbursement rates for centers with no star rating for Philadelphia. Highest rates are Star 4 center reimbursement rates for Philadelphia.
- ³⁸ Base rates are level C licensed center reimbursement rates for urban counties. Highest rates are level AA highest achieving center reimbursement rates for urban counties. The highest reimbursement rates include a quality incentive bonus of an additional 20 dollars for full-time care and 10 dollars for part-time care. Providers who do not receive the quality incentive bonus are reimbursed at 10 to 20 dollars less per week.
- ³⁹ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Minnehaha County.
- ⁴⁰ Base rates are reimbursement rates for centers with no star rating for the Top Tier counties. Highest rates are three star center reimbursement rates for the Top Tier counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁴¹ Base rates are licensed center rates for the Gulf Coast Region. Highest rates are licensed reimbursement rates for centers with Texas Rising Star Certification for the Gulf Coast Region.
- ⁴² Base rates are licensed center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are licensed five start center reimbursement rates.
- ⁴³ Level 2 center reimbursement rates for Fairfax.
- ⁴⁴ Center reimbursement rates for Region 4. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month. School-age before-and-after care rates are authorized at 30 half day units when care is provided for five days per week.

⁴⁵ Base rates are tier 1 center reimbursement rates. Highest rates are tier 3 center reimbursement rates.

⁴⁶ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Milwaukee. This state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

⁴⁷ Licensed center reimbursement rates. The state sets a maximum reimbursement rate for all children at 675 dollars. With a quality capacity payment added to the infant rate, the calculated rate exceeded 675 dollars, and so the lower rate was used.

⁴⁸ After-care rates are used for school age children.

Table 35. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ²

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Alabama ³	386	386	360	360	360	360	182	182
Alaska ⁴	700	700	650	650	545	545	301	301
Arizona ⁵	433	477	433	477	390	429	260	286
Arkansas ⁶	509	509	487	487	405	405	320	320
California ⁷	753	753	683	683	683	683	502	502
Colorado ⁸	549	685	456	573	456	573	251	315
Connecticut ⁹	744	781	744	781	744	781	460	483
Delaware ¹⁰	498	498	448	448	448	448	217	217
DC ¹¹	617	758	588	737	477	607	260	335
Florida ¹²	438	608	386	515	381	484	256	328
Georgia ¹³	477	477	433	433	416	416	221	221
Hawaii ¹⁴	650	650	600	600	600	600	155	155
Idaho ¹⁵	489	489	460	460	460	460	151	151
Illinois ¹⁶	642	642	618	618	580	580	290	290
Indiana ¹⁷	563	620	542	598	433	477	329	364
Iowa ¹⁸	530	530	497	497	497	497	221	221
Kansas ¹⁹	409	409	347	347	347	347	173	173
Kentucky ²⁰	455	455	455	455	412	412	282	282
Louisiana ²¹	352	352	352	352	330	330	165	165
Maine ²²	650	650	650	650	607	607	282	282
Maryland ²³	596	769	450	576	450	576	300	384
Massachusetts ²⁴	919	919	837	837	837	837	419	419
Michigan	503	503	416	416	416	416	208	208
Minnesota ²⁵	724	833	631	726	631	726	420	484
Mississippi ²⁶	245	272	237	259	223	245	112	125
Missouri ²⁷	378	454	300	360	300	360	185	222
Montana ²⁸	585	585	542	542	542	542	433	433
Nebraska ²⁹	563	607	542	542	542	542	303	347

Table 35. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ²

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Nevada ³⁰	650	650	585	585	563	563	249	249
New Hampshire ¹⁴	665	665	650	650	635	635	260	260
New Jersey ³¹	655	688	514	538	514	538	257	269
New Mexico ³²	351	477	312	439	311	438	307	433
New York ³³	693	693	650	650	650	650	433	433
North Carolina ³⁴	446	566	423	538	404	509	303	380
North Dakota ¹⁴	440	440	400	400	392	392	198	198
Ohio ³⁵	600	600	547	547	504	504	259	259
Oklahoma ³⁶	314	601	265	515	265	515	173	325
Oregon ³⁷	860	860	745	745	688	688	450	450
Pennsylvania ³⁸	737	780	650	693	611	654	433	455
Rhode Island ³⁹	672	672	672	672	650	650	308	308
South Carolina ⁴⁰	377	494	377	494	347	455	186	260
South Dakota ⁴¹	468	468	468	468	433	433	238	238
Tennessee ⁴²	430	516	366	439	366	439	215	258
Texas ⁴³	457	485	402	426	379	402	223	237
Utah	450	450	430	430	420	420	272	272
Vermont ⁴⁴	495	693	477	667	428	600	232	325
Virginia ⁴⁵	802	802	715	715	715	715	412	412
Washington ⁴⁶	881	881	645	645	645	645	422	422
West Virginia ⁴⁷	400	480	400	480	400	480	160	200
Wisconsin ⁴⁸	817	817	753	753	710	710	381	381
Wyoming ⁴⁹	675	675	498	498	487	487	325	325
American Samoa	400	400	200	200	200	200	130	130
Guam	525	525	470	470	470	470	400	400
No Mariana Islands ⁵⁰	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	100

Table 35. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ²

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The rates represent the maximum reimbursement rate for licensed child care providers. For states that have tiered reimbursement systems, the base rates reflect the base licensed rates and the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For states that do not have tiered reimbursement systems, the base and highest rates are identical. For states that do not specify reimbursement rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for special needs children or for care during non-traditional hours. For the purposes of calculating the monthly rate, the following assumptions were made. The child receives full-time care in a family child care home. The child is in care for 8 hours per day, 5 days per week. For children receiving before-and-after care, the child is in care for 4 hours per day. Unless noted, when hourly, daily, or weekly rates were provided, the monthly rates were calculated using 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month. When a before-and-after care or part-time school-age rate was not available, the before-and-after care rate was calculated using half of the full-time school-age rate.

³ Family day care rates for the Birmingham Region.

⁴ Family home care rates for Anchorage.

⁵ Base rates are certified family child care home rates for District 1. Highest rates are accredited family child care home rates for District 1.

⁶ Licensed and registered family child care home rates for Pulaski.

⁷ Licensed family child care home rates for Los Angeles.

⁸ Base rates are reimbursement rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for Denver. Highest rates are tier 5 family child care home rates for Denver.

⁹ Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for the Southwest Region. Highest rates are licensed accredited family child care home rates for the Southwest Region. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

¹⁰ Licensed family child care home rates for New Castle.

¹¹ Base rates are bronze tier family child care home reimbursement rates. Highest rates are gold tier family child care home reimbursement rates.

¹² Base rates are licensed family child care home reimbursement rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Highest rates are Gold Seal family child care home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹³ Family child care home rates for Zone 1.

¹⁴ Licensed family child care home rates.

¹⁵ Family child care home rates for Region 4.

¹⁶ Licensed family child care home rates for Group 1A. The state sets a number of days each month that families may be eligible for care. The daily rate is then multiplied by the number of eligible days in the month. The rate may vary each month, depending on the number of eligible days.

¹⁷ Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for Marion. Highest rates are accredited family child care home rates for Marion.

- ¹⁸ Registered Child Development Home category A and B rates.
- ¹⁹ Licensed family child care home rates for Sedgwick County.
- ²⁰ Certified family child care home rates for Central Region Urban Counties.
- ²¹ This state authorizes a maximum of 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22.
- ²² Licensed family child care home rates for Cumberland County.
- ²³ Base rates are unaccredited family child care home rates for Baltimore City. Highest rates are level 4 family child care home rates for Baltimore City.
- ²⁴ Systems family child care home rates for Region 6.
- ²⁵ Base rates are licensed unaccredited family child care home rates for Hennepin County. Highest rates are licensed accredited family child care home rates for Hennepin County.
- ²⁶ Base rates are tier 2 family child care home rates. Highest rates are tier 1 family child care home rates.
- ²⁷ Base rates are licensed family home rates for St. Louis County. Highest rates are licensed accredited family home rates for St. Louis County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- ²⁸ Family child care home rates for the Billings Region.
- ²⁹ Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. Highest rate are accredited family child care home rates for the entire state.
- ³⁰ Licensed family child care home rates for Clark County.
- ³¹ Base rates are registered family child care home rates. Highest rates are accredited family child care home rates.
- ³² Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for Metro Areas. Highest rates are licensed 5-Star family child care home rates for Metro Areas. Before-and-after school care rates are paid at the full-time rate for licensed child care provided for 20 hours or more per week.
- ³³ Registered family day care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- ³⁴ Base rates are licensed 1-Star family child care home rates for Mecklenburg County. Highest rates are licensed 5-Star family child care home rates for Mecklenburg County. The before-and-after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time rate.
- ³⁵ Certified Professional Type B home rates for Cuyahoga.
- ³⁶ Base rates are one star family child care home rates for Enhanced Areas. Highest rates are three star family child care home rates for Enhanced Areas.
- ³⁷ Certified family child care home rates for Group Area A.
- ³⁸ Base rates are reimbursement rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for Philadelphia. Highest rates are star 4 family child care home rates for Philadelphia.
- ³⁹ Certified family child care home rates.
- ⁴⁰ Base rates are level CC licensed family child care home rates for urban counties. Highest rates are level BB enhanced licensed family child care home rates for urban counties. The highest reimbursement rates include a quality incentive bonus of an additional 20 dollars for full-time care and 10 dollars for part-time care. Providers who do not receive the quality incentive bonus are reimbursed at 10 to 20 dollars less per week.
- ⁴¹ Regulated family child care home rates for Minnehaha County.
- ⁴² Base rates are reimbursement rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for the Top Tier counties. Highest rates are three star family child care home rates for the Top Tier counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁴³ Base rates are registered family child care home rates for the Gulf Coast Region. Highest rates are Gulf Coast Region rates for registered family homes with Texas Rising Star Certification.
- ⁴⁴ Base rates are registered family child care home rates. Highest rates are registered 5-Star family child care home rates.
- ⁴⁵ Level 2 family day home rates for Fairfax.

⁴⁶ Licensed family child care rates for Region 4. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month. School-age before-and-after care rates are authorized at 30 half day units when care is provided for five days per week.

⁴⁷ Base rates are tier 1 family child care home rates. Highest rates are tier 3 family child care home rates.

⁴⁸ Licensed family child care center rates for Milwaukee. This state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

⁴⁹ Licensed family child care home rates. The state sets a maximum reimbursement rate for all children at 675 dollars. With a quality capacity payment added to the infant rate, the calculated rate exceeded 675 dollars, and so the lower number was used.

⁵⁰ After-care rates are used for school age children.

Table 36. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Group Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ²

State	Full-Time Care						Before-and-After Care	
	Infant (11 months)		Toddler (35 months)		Preschool (59 months)		School Age (84 months)	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Alabama ³	407	407	390	390	390	390	186	186
Alaska ⁴	850	850	800	800	650	650	375	375
Arizona ⁵	520	572	477	524	433	477	303	334
Arkansas ⁶	509	509	487	487	405	405	320	320
California ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut ⁸	976	1025	976	1025	770	808	460	483
Delaware ⁹	498	498	448	448	448	448	217	217
DC ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida ¹⁰	438	608	386	515	381	484	256	328
Georgia ¹¹	602	602	559	559	494	494	282	282
Hawaii ¹²	675	675	675	675	675	675	155	155
Idaho ¹³	505	505	460	460	460	460	151	151
Illinois ¹⁴	642	642	618	618	580	580	290	290
Indiana ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa ¹⁵	508	508	497	497	497	497	221	221
Kansas ¹⁶	409	409	347	347	347	347	173	173
Kentucky ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	503	503	416	416	416	416	208	208
Minnesota ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi ¹⁷	339	375	326	357	312	339	183	201
Missouri ¹⁸	439	527	300	360	300	360	186	224
Montana ¹⁹	628	628	563	563	563	563	442	442
Nebraska ²⁰	563	607	542	542	542	542	303	347

Table 36. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Group Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ²

State	Full-Time Care						Before-and-After Care	
	Infant (11 months)		Toddler (35 months)		Preschool (59 months)		School Age (84 months)	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Nevada ²¹	607	607	520	520	455	455	227	227
New Hampshire ¹²	665	665	650	650	635	635	260	260
New Jersey ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico ²²	364	491	330	457	325	451	320	447
New York ²³	841	841	784	784	758	758	455	455
North Carolina ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	440	440	400	400	392	392	198	198
Ohio ²⁴	713	820	652	750	570	656	253	291
Oklahoma ²⁵	314	601	265	515	265	515	173	325
Oregon ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania ²⁶	731	775	650	693	628	672	433	455
Rhode Island ²⁷	672	672	672	672	650	650	308	308
South Carolina ²⁸	360	464	360	464	325	433	195	238
South Dakota ²⁹	641	641	641	641	546	546	238	238
Tennessee ³⁰	495	593	387	464	387	464	215	258
Texas ³¹	485	509	415	436	402	426	239	251
Utah	450	450	430	430	420	420	272	272
Vermont ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington ⁷	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia ³²	500	580	400	480	400	480	180	220
Wisconsin ³³	998	998	860	860	774	774	430	430
Wyoming ³⁴	675	675	498	498	487	487	325	325
American Samoa	400	400	200	200	200	200	130	130
Guam	525	525	470	470	470	470	400	400
No Mariana Islands ³⁵	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	100

State	Full-Time Care						Before-and-After Care	
	Infant (11 months)		Toddler (35 months)		Preschool (59 months)		School Age (84 months)	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Puerto Rico ³⁶	217	217	217	217	219	219	58	58
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The rates represent the maximum reimbursement rate for licensed child care providers. For states that have tiered reimbursement systems, the base rates reflect the base licensed rates and the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For states that do not have tiered reimbursement systems, the base and highest rates are identical. For states that do not specify reimbursement rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for special needs children or for care during non-traditional hours. For the purposes of calculating the monthly rate, the following assumptions were made. The child receives full-time care in a group child care home. The child is in care for 8 hours per day, 5 days per week. For children receiving before-and-after care, the child is in care for 4 hours per day. Unless noted, when hourly, daily, or weekly rates were provided, the monthly rates were calculated using 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month. When a before-and-after care or part-time school-age rate was not available, the before-and-after care rate was calculated using half of the full-time school-age rate. Some but not all states have different rates for a category of providers termed "group child care homes." These are similar to family child care homes but may serve more children or differ in some other way. When a state does not make this distinction, the state is coded as NA.

³ Group day care home rates for the Birmingham Region.

⁴ Group child care home rates for Anchorage.

⁵ Base rates are certified group child care home rates for District 1. Highest rates are accredited group child care home rates for District 1.

⁶ Licensed group child care home rates for Pulaski.

⁷ State, county, or territory does not have rates for group child care homes.

⁸ Base rates are licensed group child care home rates for the Southwest Region. Highest rates are licensed accredited group child care home rates for the Southwest Region. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

⁹ Licensed group child care home rates for New Castle.

¹⁰ Base rates are licensed group child care home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Highest rates are Gold Seal group child care home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹¹ Group child care home rates for Zone 1.

¹² Licensed group child care home rates.

¹³ Group child care home rates for Region 4.

¹⁴ Licensed group child care home rates for Group 1A. The state sets a number of days each month that families may be eligible for care. The daily rate is then multiplied by the number of eligible days in the month. The rate may vary each month, depending on the number of eligible days.

¹⁵ Child Development Home category C rates.

¹⁶ Licensed group child care home rates for Sedgwick County.

- ¹⁷ Base rates are tier 2 group child care home rates. Highest rates are tier 1 group child care home rates.
- ¹⁸ Base rates are licensed group home rates for St. Louis County. Highest rates are licensed accredited group home rates for St. Louis County. Rates are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- ¹⁹ Group child care home rates for the Billings Region.
- ²⁰ Base rates are licensed group child care home rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. Highest rates are accredited child care home rates for the entire state.
- ²¹ Licensed group child care home rates for Clark County.
- ²² Base rates are licensed group child care rates for Metro Areas. Highest rates are licensed 5-Star group child care rates for Metro Areas. Before-and-after school care rates are paid at the full-time rate for licensed child care provided for 20 hours or more per week.
- ²³ Group family day care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- ²⁴ Base rates are licensed home rates for Cuyahoga. Highest rates are three star licensed home rates for Cuyahoga.
- ²⁵ Base rates are one star child care home rates for Enhanced Areas. Highest rates are three star child care home rates for Enhanced Areas.
- ²⁶ Base rates are reimbursement rates for group child care homes with no additional rating for Philadelphia. Highest rates are star 4 group child care home rates for Philadelphia.
- ²⁷ Group child care home rates are the same as the rates for certified family child care homes.
- ²⁸ Base rates are level C licensed group child care home rates for urban counties. Highest rates are level BB high scoring enhanced group child care home rates for urban counties. The highest reimbursement rates include a quality incentive bonus of an additional 20 dollars for full-time care and 10 dollars for part-time care. Providers who do not receive the quality incentive bonus are reimbursed at 10 to 20 dollars less per week.
- ²⁹ Licensed group family child care rates for Minnehaha County.
- ³⁰ Base rates are reimbursement rates for group child care homes with no additional rating for the Top Tier counties. Highest rates are three star group child care home rates for the Top Tier counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ³¹ Base rates are licensed group day home rates for the Gulf Coast Region. Highest rates are Gulf Coast Region rates for licensed group day homes with Texas Rising Star Certification.
- ³² Base rates are tier 1 family child care facility rates. Highest rates are tier 3 family child care facility rates.
- ³³ Licensed family child care center rates for Milwaukee. This state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ³⁴ Licensed group child care home rates. The state sets a maximum reimbursement rate for all children at 675 dollars. With a quality capacity payment added to the infant rate, the calculated rate exceeded 675 dollars, and so the lower number was used.
- ³⁵ After-care rates are used for school age children.
- ³⁶ Registered Group Home rates.

Table 37. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ²

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Alabama	152	152	152	152	152	152	76	76
Alaska ³	518	518	492	492	440	440	258	258
Arizona ⁴	227	477	227	477	227	429	130	286
Arkansas ⁵	509	509	487	487	405	405	320	320
California ⁶	452	452	410	410	410	410	175	175
Colorado ⁷	213	260	193	237	193	237	106	130
Connecticut ⁸	383	383	383	383	383	383	228	228
Delaware ⁹	498	498	448	448	448	448	217	217
DC	214	214	188	188	188	188	98	98
Florida ¹⁰	217	217	182	182	191	191	130	130
Georgia ¹¹	390	390	368	368	325	325	217	217
Hawaii ¹²	400	400	350	350	350	350	60	60
Idaho ¹³	489	489	460	460	460	460	151	151
Illinois ¹⁴	308	308	308	308	308	308	154	154
Indiana ¹⁵	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	628	628
Iowa ¹⁶	1571	1571	1571	1571	1571	1571	785	785
Kansas	298	298	298	298	298	298	149	149
Kentucky ¹⁷	282	282	282	282	260	260	130	130
Louisiana ¹⁸	341	341	341	341	319	319	160	160
Maine ¹⁹	455	455	455	455	425	425	197	197
Maryland ²⁰	292	292	232	232	232	232	154	154
Massachusetts	325	325	325	325	325	325	173	173
Michigan ²¹	321	381	277	321	277	321	139	160
Minnesota ²²	463	532	404	464	404	464	187	215
Mississippi ²³	196	272	187	259	179	245	89	125
Missouri ²⁴	330	330	286	286	286	286	176	176
Montana ²⁵	440	440	407	407	407	407	329	329
Nebraska ²⁶	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	628	628

Table 37. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ²

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Nevada ²⁷	498	498	433	433	412	412	325	325
New Hampshire ²⁸	466	466	455	455	444	444	182	182
New Jersey ²⁹	394	394	307	307	307	307	154	154
New Mexico ³⁰	268	268	253	253	232	232	174	174
New York ³¹	451	485	425	455	425	455	282	303
North Carolina ³²	223	223	212	212	202	202	152	152
North Dakota ³³	300	370	280	340	272	332	135	166
Ohio ³⁴	1387	1387	1387	1387	1387	1387	693	693
Oklahoma	283	283	239	239	239	239	117	117
Oregon ³⁵	493	560	466	530	440	500	227	371
Pennsylvania ³⁶	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	628	628
Rhode Island ³⁷	321	321	321	321	217	217	104	104
South Carolina ³⁸	195	195	195	195	182	182	95	95
South Dakota ³⁹	260	260	260	260	260	260	130	130
Tennessee ⁴⁰	301	301	258	258	258	258	151	151
Texas ⁴¹	329	329	286	286	245	245	143	143
Utah ⁴²	340	425	304	380	288	360	193	241
Vermont ⁴³	347	347	347	347	290	290	170	170
Virginia ⁴⁴	663	663	628	628	628	628	386	386
Washington ⁴⁵	378	378	378	378	378	378	194	194
West Virginia	360	360	320	320	320	320	160	160
Wisconsin ⁴⁶	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	624	624
Wyoming ¹²	303	303	303	303	303	303	152	152
American Samoa	400	400	200	200	200	200	130	130
Guam	525	525	470	470	470	470	400	400
No Mariana Islands ⁴⁷	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	100

Table 37. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2011 ²

State	<u>Full-Time Care</u>						<u>Before-and-After Care</u>	
	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The rates represent the maximum reimbursement rate for in-home providers. For states that have tiered reimbursement systems, the base rates reflect the base in-home rates and the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For states that do not have tiered reimbursement systems, the base and highest rates are identical. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for special needs children or for care during non-traditional hours. For the purposes of calculating the monthly rate, the following assumptions were made. The child receives full-time in-home child care. If rates vary for types of in-home care, the rates for care provided in the home of the child were used. The child is in care for 8 hours per day, 5 days per week. For children receiving before-and-after care, the child is in care for 4 hours per day. Unless noted, the monthly rates were calculated using 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month. When a before-and-after care or part-time school-age rate was not available, the before-and-after care rate was calculated using half of the full-time school-age rate.

³ Unlicensed in-home child care rates for Anchorage.

⁴ Base rates are in-home rates for non-certified relative providers. Highest rates are accredited in-home child care rates for District 1.

⁵ In-home rates for Pulaski.

⁶ In-home rates for Los Angeles.

⁷ Base rates are exempt family child care home rates for providers with no additional rating for Denver. Highest rates are exempt family child care home rates for tier 1 providers for Denver.

⁸ Unlicensed in-home child care rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

⁹ In-home child care rates for New Castle.

¹⁰ Rates for informal providers for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹¹ In-home child care rates for Zone 1.

¹² License-exempt in-home child care rates.

¹³ In-home child care rates for Region 4.

¹⁴ License-exempt in-home child care rates. The state sets a number of days each month that families may be eligible for care. The daily rate is then multiplied by the number of eligible days in the month. The rate will vary each month, depending on the number of eligible days.

¹⁵ In-home child care rates for Marion. The rate reflects the federal minimum wage and is divided by the number of children in care. Nanny care is approved for a minimum of 3 children.

¹⁶ The in-home rate is not per child; it is the maximum amount paid for all children in the family receiving in-home care. In-home care is paid at the minimum wage amount.

¹⁷ Registered in-home child care rates for Central Region Urban Counties.

¹⁸ This state authorizes a maximum of 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22.

¹⁹ Unlicensed in-home child care rates for Cumberland County.

- ²⁰ In-home provider rates for Baltimore City.
- ²¹ Base rates are in-home child care rates for day care aides. Highest rates are tier 2 in-home child care rates.
- ²² Base rates are unaccredited in-home child care rates for Hennepin County. Highest rates are accredited in-home child care rates for Hennepin County.
- ²³ Base rates are tier 3 in-home child care rates. Highest rates are tier 1 in-home child care rates.
- ²⁴ Registered family home rates for St. Louis County. Rates calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- ²⁵ In-home child care rates for the Billings Region.
- ²⁶ In-home providers must be paid at least the federal minimum wage. The minimum wage rate is generally provided for the first three children in care. The provider may be reimbursed at a different rate for any additional children in care. As a guide, the caseworker may use the hourly rate for a license-exempt family child care home.
- ²⁷ Unlicensed child care rates for Clark County.
- ²⁸ Rates for license-exempt child care providers.
- ²⁹ In-home child care rates for informal or relative care.
- ³⁰ Registered in-home child care rates for Metro Areas. The before-and-after care rate is 75 percent of the full-time rate for care provided for 20 hours per week.
- ³¹ Base rates are legally-exempt in-home child care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond. Highest rates are legally-exempt, enhanced in-home child care rates for Group 5 counties.
- ³² Relative provider reimbursement rates for Mecklenburg County. The before-and-after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time rate.
- ³³ Base rates are approved relative in-home child care rates. Highest rates are registered in-home child care rates.
- ³⁴ In-home child care aide rates for Cuyahoga.
- ³⁵ Base rates are standard in-home child care rates for Group Area A. Highest rates are registered in-home child care rates for Group Area A. The state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ³⁶ In-home child care rates for Philadelphia. The parent is required to pay the provider minimum wage.
- ³⁷ Non-certified in-home child care rates.
- ³⁸ In-home child care rates for urban counties.
- ³⁹ Unregulated child care rates.
- ⁴⁰ Unregulated child care rates for the top tier counties. Care provided in the child's home is not allowed unless the provider also lives in the home and proof is submitted that the home belongs to the provider. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁴¹ Unregulated relative care provider rates for the Gulf Coast Region.
- ⁴² Base rates are license-exempt in-home child care rates for relative or neighbor providers. Highest rates are in-home child care rates for certified providers with residential certificates.
- ⁴³ Legally-exempt provider rates.
- ⁴⁴ In-home child care rates for Fairfax.
- ⁴⁵ Rates for in-home providers are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 weeks per month. Part-time rates for in-home providers are calculated using a multiplier of 20.5 hours per week.
- ⁴⁶ Certified in-home child care rates. When in-home care is provided for 15 or more hours per week, the minimum wage must be paid, regardless of the number of children in care. This state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁴⁷ After-care rates are used for school age children.

Table 38. Unregulated Provider Background Check Requirements, 2011

State	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Level of Background Check Required	If a Child Protective Services Background Check is Required	If an Adult Protective Services Background Check is Required
Alabama	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI	No	No
Alaska	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI, Sex Offender Registry ²	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Arizona	Yes, for the provider only	State, FBI	Yes, for the provider only	No
Arkansas	No	NA	No	No
California	Yes, for the provider only ³	State, FBI, sex offender registry	Yes, for the provider only	No
Colorado	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI ⁴	Yes, for provider and others	No
Connecticut	Yes, for the provider only	State, FBI	Yes, for the provider only	No
Delaware	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI, sex offender registry	Yes, for provider and others	No
DC	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI	No	No
Florida	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI ⁵	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Georgia	Yes, for the provider only ⁶	State, FBI	Yes, for the provider only	No
Hawaii	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI ⁷	Yes, for provider and others	No
Idaho	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI, sex offender registry	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Illinois	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI, sex offender registry	Yes, for provider and others	No
Indiana	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Iowa	Yes, for provider and others	State, sex offender registry	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Kansas	Yes, for provider and others ⁸	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Kentucky	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Louisiana	Yes, for provider and others	State	No	No
Maine	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Maryland	No	NA	Yes, for provider and others	No
Massachusetts	Yes, for the provider only ⁹	State	Yes, for the provider only ⁹	No
Michigan	Yes, for provider and others	State, sex offender registry	Yes, for provider and others	No
Minnesota	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others

Table 38. Unregulated Provider Background Check Requirements, 2011

State	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Level of Background Check Required	If a Child Protective Services Background Check is Required	If an Adult Protective Services Background Check is Required
Mississippi	No ¹⁰	NA	Yes, for provider and others	No
Missouri	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Montana	Yes, for provider and others	State ¹¹	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Nebraska	Yes, for provider and others ¹²	State, sex offender registry	Yes, for provider and others ¹²	Yes, for provider and others ¹²
Nevada	No	NA	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI	Yes, for provider and others	No
New Jersey	No	NA	Yes, for provider and others	No
New Mexico	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI	Yes, for provider and others	No
New York	Yes, for provider and others	Sex offender registry ¹³	Yes, for the provider only	No
North Carolina	Yes, for provider and others	Local, State, FBI ¹⁴	Yes, for provider and others ¹⁵	Yes, for provider and others ¹⁵
North Dakota	Yes, for provider and others	State, sex offender registry	No	No
Ohio	No	NA	No	No
Oklahoma	Yes, for the provider only	State, sex offender registry	Yes, for the provider only	No
Oregon	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI, sex offender registry ¹⁶	Yes, for provider and others	No
Pennsylvania	Yes, for the provider only	State, FBI	Yes, for the provider only	No
Rhode Island	Yes, for provider and others	--- ¹	--- ¹	No
South Carolina	No	NA	No	No
South Dakota	No	NA	Yes, for the provider only	No
Tennessee	No ¹⁷	NA	No	No
Texas	Yes, for provider and others	State, sex offender registry	Yes, for provider and others ¹⁸	No
Utah	Yes, for provider and others	Local, State, FBI ¹⁹	Yes, for provider and others	No
Vermont	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Virginia	Yes, for provider and others	State, sex offender registry	Yes, for provider and others	No
Washington	Yes, for provider and others	Local, State	No ²⁰	No ²⁰
West Virginia	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Wisconsin	No	NA	No	No

Table 38. Unregulated Provider Background Check Requirements, 2011

State	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Level of Background Check Required	If a Child Protective Services Background Check is Required	If an Adult Protective Services Background Check is Required
Wyoming	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
American Samoa	Yes, for provider and others	--- ¹	Yes, for provider and others	No
Guam	Yes, for provider and others	Local, State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
No Mariana Islands	Yes, for the provider only	State, sex offender registry	Yes, for the provider only	No
Puerto Rico	Yes, for the provider only	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI	No	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Unregulated providers who are unrelated to the children in care are fingerprinted for FBI and state background checks. Relative providers are not required to provide fingerprints, but a state and sex offender registry background check must be completed.

³ Unregulated providers must have a TrustLine check, with the exception of grandparents, aunts, uncles, and siblings.

⁴ FBI background checks are conducted for unlicensed providers and only when the adult has been living in the state for less than two years.

⁵ The state-level background check includes local criminal history information.

⁶ A background check is required for all providers except those providing short term child care for up to six weeks.

⁷ Relative providers are exempt from the fingerprint requirements.

⁸ A provider whose name appears in the child abuse and neglect registry or the state's adult supervised population repository is not eligible for CCDF payments.

⁹ Background checks, including criminal history and child welfare checks, are only conducted on non-relative in-home providers. If the in-home provider is a relative of the child, no background check is required.

¹⁰ Providers must sign a form certifying that they have not been convicted of a felony or had their name placed on the child abuse or sex offender registry.

¹¹ A comprehensive background check includes checking for sexual abuse of a child or other person. If the applicant or household members have lived outside of Montana at any time in their lives since turning 18, they must obtain an out of state criminal history records check. An FBI fingerprint background check covers all 50 states and territories and qualifies as a comprehensive background check; however, other comprehensive background check options are available.

¹² Background checks are required for license-exempt providers. In-home providers, upon request, must provide written permission for a background check. Background checks include checking a register for child abuse and neglect and adult protective services.

¹³ Legally-exempt providers must give a sworn statement about whether they have been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony. Some counties conduct a local criminal background check for legally-exempt providers, their employees, volunteers, and in some cases household members age 18 and older.

¹⁴ The background check includes a fingerprint check through the state. Persons who have lived in the state less than five years are subject to an FBI check.

¹⁵ The requirement for background checks applies to non-licensed home providers.

¹⁶ Criminal history background checks are conducted using a state law enforcement data system, which includes sex offender registry information. In addition to a criminal history check through the state law enforcement data system, the agency may also request a national criminal history check if information indicates there may be an out-of-state criminal history.

¹⁷ The department does not routinely perform a background check on unregulated providers, though local agencies may elect to do so.

¹⁸ Child protective services requires a background check for any person required to have a name-based background check that has lived outside of Texas within the past five years or any person with a criminal history in another state.

¹⁹ An FBI fingerprint check is required if a provider or household member has resided in the state less than five years or in a questionable situation. In addition to the Local, State, and FBI checks, juvenile records are also checked.

²⁰ Child protective services and/or adult protective services information may be reviewed as part of the background check.

Table 39. Unregulated Provider Training Requirements, 2011

State	If CPR Training is Required	If First Aid Training is Required
Alabama	No	No
Alaska	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Arizona	No	No
Arkansas	No	No
California	No	No
Colorado	No	No
Connecticut	No	No
Delaware	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
DC	No	No
Florida	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Georgia	Yes, for the provider	No
Hawaii	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Idaho	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Illinois	No	No
Indiana	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Iowa	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Kansas	No	No
Kentucky	No	Yes, for the provider
Louisiana	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Maine	No	No
Maryland	No	No
Massachusetts	No ¹	No ¹
Michigan	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Minnesota	No	No
Mississippi	No	No
Missouri	No	No
Montana	No	No
Nebraska	No	No
Nevada	No	No
New Hampshire	No	No
New Jersey	No	No
New Mexico	No	Yes, for the provider
New York	No	No
North Carolina	No	Yes, for the provider
North Dakota	No	No
Ohio	No	No
Oklahoma	No ²	No ²
Oregon	No ³	No ³
Pennsylvania	No	No
Rhode Island	No	No
South Carolina	No	No
South Dakota	No	No
Tennessee	No	No
Texas	No	No
Utah	No	No
Vermont	No	No
Virginia	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Washington	No	No
West Virginia	Yes, for at least one person on site ⁴	Yes, for at least one person on site ⁴
Wisconsin	No	No

Table 39. Unregulated Provider Training Requirements, 2011

State	If CPR Training is Required	If First Aid Training is Required
Wyoming	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
American Samoa	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Guam	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
No Mariana Islands	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Puerto Rico	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Virgin Islands	Yes, for the provider ⁵	Yes, for the provider ⁵

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Non-relative in-home providers must complete an orientation that includes First Aid and CPR training.

² There is no requirement unless the child in care has special needs.

³ Providers who are registered-exempt or certified-exempt are not required to be First Aid or CPR certified; however, First Aid and CPR certification are required if they want to qualify for the enhanced rate. Registered and certified providers must have First Aid and CPR certifications.

⁴ Requirements apply to unlicensed school-age child care providers. At least one person on duty must be certified in First Aid that includes rescue breathing and choke saving.

⁵ All staff working with children in care must have CPR and first aid training.

Table 40. Provider Policies: Who May Provide Care, 2011 ²

State	Minimum Provider Age	If a Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living Outside of the Home can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care
Alabama	19	NA ³	No	Yes	NA ³	No
Alaska	18	NA ³	Yes	Yes	NA ³	Yes
Arizona	18	No	Yes ⁴	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
Arkansas	18	No	No	Yes	NA ⁵	No
California	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
Colorado	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
Connecticut	18	No	Yes ⁶	Yes	No	Yes
Delaware	18	NA ³	Yes	Yes	NA ³	Yes
DC	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
Florida	18 ⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
Georgia	21 ⁸	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
Hawaii	18	NA ³	Yes	Yes	NA ³	Yes
Idaho	18	No	No	Yes	NA ⁵	No
Illinois	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
Indiana	18	NA ⁹	Yes	Yes	NA ⁹	No
Iowa	18	NA ⁹	Yes	Yes	NA ⁹	Yes
Kansas	18	No	No	Yes	NA ⁵	No
Kentucky	18	No	No	Yes	NA ⁵	No
Louisiana	18	No	No	Yes ¹⁰	NA ⁵	No
Maine	18	NA ³	No	Yes	NA ³	No
Maryland	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
Massachusetts	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	No
Michigan	18	NA ³	Yes	Yes	NA ³	Yes
Minnesota	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
Mississippi	18	No	No	Yes	NA ⁵	No
Missouri	18	NA ³	Yes ⁴	Yes	NA ³	Yes
Montana	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes

Table 40. Provider Policies: Who May Provide Care, 2011 ²

State	Minimum Provider Age	If a Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living Outside of the Home can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care
Nebraska	19 ¹¹	No ¹²	No ¹²	Yes	NA ⁵	No ¹²
Nevada	18	No	No	Yes	NA ⁵	No
New Hampshire	16	No	No	Yes	NA ⁵	No
New Jersey	18	Yes ¹³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
New York	18 ¹⁴	No ¹⁵	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
North Carolina	18	NA ³	Yes	Yes	NA ³	Yes
North Dakota	18	NA ³	Yes ¹⁶	Yes	NA ³	Yes
Ohio	18	NA ³	No	Yes	NA ³	No
Oklahoma	18	NA ³	No	Yes	NA ³	No
Oregon	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
Pennsylvania	18	No	No	Yes	NA ⁵	No
Rhode Island	21	NA ³	No	Yes	NA ³	No
South Carolina	21	NA ¹⁷	No	Yes	No	No
South Dakota	18	NA ³	Yes	Yes	NA ³	No
Tennessee	18 ¹⁸	No	No	Yes	NA ⁵	No
Texas	18	Yes ^{19, 20}	Yes ^{19, 20}	Yes	No	No
Utah	18	No ²¹	No ²¹	Yes	NA ⁵	No ²¹
Vermont	18 ²²	NA ³	Yes ²³	Yes	NA ³	Yes ²³
Virginia	18	NA ³	Yes	Yes	NA ³	Yes
Washington	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
West Virginia	18	NA ³	Yes	Yes	NA ³	Yes
Wisconsin	18	No ²⁴	No ²⁴	Yes	NA ⁵	No ²⁴
Wyoming	18	No	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes
American Samoa	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Guam	18	NA ³	Yes	Yes	NA ³	No
No Mariana Islands	18	NA ³	No	Yes	NA ³	Yes

Table 40. Provider Policies: Who May Provide Care, 2011²

State	Minimum Provider Age	If a Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Relative Living Outside of the Home can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Part of the Unit can Provide Care	If a Non-Relative Living in the Home and Not Part of the Unit can Provide Care
Puerto Rico	18	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA ⁵	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The unit refers to the group of people included in the family size for purposes of determining eligibility and copayments.

³ Adult, non-parent relatives and non-relatives are never included in the assistance unit

⁴ Relatives living in the home and not part of the assistance unit may provide care, with the exception of siblings, who must reside outside of the home in order to provide care.

⁵ Adult, non-relatives living in the home are never considered part of the assistance unit.

⁶ An adult living in the same household, regardless of his or her relationship to the child, cannot be authorized to provide care between 11:00 pm and 7:00 am, unless the child is under three years old or has special needs.

⁷ The operator of a child care facility must be 21 years of age or older. A child care facility can not employ a person under the age of 16 unless the person is under direct supervision and is not counted when computing the staff to child ratio.

⁸ This age minimum applies to informal providers only.

⁹ Relatives and nonrelatives who are over age 18 are never considered part of the unit.

¹⁰ A relative is not authorized to care for a child if it is a TANF case.

¹¹ Generally providers must be 19 years of age. Providers age 16, 17, or 18 may provide care if it will not cause them to be absent from a school or training program, they will not be absent from regular employment without employer permission, they are acceptable to the client, and they are supervised by a parent or guardian.

¹² Individuals living in the home can only provide care if the child has special needs.

¹³ Siblings must be over 18 years of age and live outside the home in order to provide care.

¹⁴ The provider must be 18 years of age or meet the state requirements for employment of minors. Providers must be at least 14 years of age to comply with labor laws.

¹⁵ Siblings are allowed to provide subsidized care. All other members of the unit are not eligible to provide subsidized care.

¹⁶ A sibling who is living in the home and is 18 or older can provide care only if the sibling is a licensed, registered, or self-certified provider. The sibling cannot provide care under the approved relative status.

¹⁷ Adult non-parent relatives are not considered part of the assistance unit.

¹⁸ Unregulated providers must be at least 21 years of age.

¹⁹ Relatives living in the home may only provide care if the eligible child is the child of a teen parent, an infant, a child with disabilities, or if the department determines that other arrangements are not reasonably available.

²⁰ Siblings of the eligible child that are over 18 may only provide care if they are not living in the household.

²¹ Exceptions for who may provide care may be granted when no other eligible provider is available, to accommodate children with special needs, and under unusual or extraordinary circumstances approved by the department or state program specialist.

²² License-exempt child care providers may be eligible at age 16 if the provision of care is limited to hours which do not conflict or interfere with school attendance and does not exceed 20 hours per week except during school holidays.

²³ This applies to license-exempt child care providers only.

²⁴ A person living in the home cannot be authorized to provide care unless the county determines it is necessary due to a special health condition of the child.

Table 41. Market Rate Survey (As Reported in CCDF Plans), 2011

State	Date Most Recent Market Rate Survey Completed ¹	If State Uses Current Market Rate Survey to Set Payment Rates	Year of Market Rate Survey Rates are Based On if Not Using Current Survey
Alabama	July 2011	No	2009
Alaska	May 2011	No	2009
Arizona	June 2010	No	2000
Arkansas	January 2011	No	2008
California	March 2010	No	2005
Colorado	June 2011	No	Other ²
Connecticut	February 2011	No	2001
Delaware	June 2011	Yes	NA
DC	October 2010	No	2001
Florida	August 2011	Yes	NA
Georgia	August 2011	No	2006
Hawaii	June 2010	No	2007
Idaho	April 2011	No	2001
Illinois	December 2010	No	Other ³
Indiana	March 2011	No	2007
Iowa	December 2011	No	Other ⁴
Kansas	January 2011	No	2000
Kentucky	March 2011	No	2005
Louisiana	September 2011	No	2009
Maine	September 2010	Yes	NA
Maryland	January 2011	No	Other ⁵
Massachusetts	April 2011	Yes	NA
Michigan	February 2011	No	Other ⁶
Minnesota	April 2010	No	Other ⁷
Mississippi	March 2011	No	2007
Missouri	August 2010	No	2006
Montana	June 2011	No	2009
Nebraska	June 2010	No	2009
Nevada	December 2009	No	2004
New Hampshire	November 2009	Yes	NA
New Jersey	April 2011	No	Other ⁸
New Mexico	April 2011	No	Other ⁹
New York	April 2011	Yes	NA
North Carolina	June 2011	No	2007
North Dakota	February 2011	No	2009 ¹⁰
Ohio	October 2010	No	2008
Oklahoma	September 2010	No	2008
Oregon	December 2010	No	2008
Pennsylvania	March 2010	No	2007
Rhode Island	June 2011	No	Other ¹¹
South Carolina	April 2011	No	2007
South Dakota	March 2011	No	2009
Tennessee	July 2010	No	2007
Texas	February 2011	No	Other ¹²
Utah	June 2011	No	2006
Vermont	October 2010	No	2008
Virginia	May 2010	No	2004 ¹³

Table 41. Market Rate Survey (As Reported in CCDF Plans), 2011

State	Date Most Recent Market Rate Survey Completed ¹	If State Uses Current Market Rate Survey to Set Payment Rates	Year of Market Rate Survey Rates are Based On if Not Using Current Survey
Washington	January 2011	No	2002
West Virginia	May 2011	No	2008
Wisconsin	September 2011	No	2005
Wyoming	October 2010	No	2007
American Samoa	June 2011	No	Other ¹⁴
Guam	April 2011	Yes	NA
No Mariana Islands	April 2011	Yes	NA
Puerto Rico	November 2009	Yes	NA
Virgin Islands	June 2011	No	2009

Source: Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Plans submitted to the Administration for Children and Families for FFY 2012-2013.

¹ The date the market rate survey was completed may not reflect the date the data were collected.

² The state used the current market rate survey for June 2011 to set state recommended guidelines for use by counties. Payment rates are set at the county level.

³ Rates are based on the collective bargaining agreement with home providers. During contract negotiations, the state provided the same percentage increase to center providers for the life of the contract. The 2008 market rate survey was the most recent study available during contract negotiations.

⁴ The state uses the rates established in 2004 plus a two percent increase that was implemented in 2008.

⁵ A special rate survey was conducted in June 2005. The data were compiled outside of the regular schedule to determine if there had been changes in the market rates over the two-and-a-half-year closure due to the implementation of a wait list and plans to reopen the program to all eligible families.

⁶ The legislature determines provider rates through the budget appropriation process. Current rates are not based on market rate survey data.

⁷ The rates are established at the lower of the applicable 2005 market rate survey 75th/100th percentile rate or the July 2005 rate increased by 1.75 percent. In July 2006, all current maximum rates were increased by six percent.

⁸ The state utilizes the information from the market rate survey as one consideration used to establish the rates that providers will be reimbursed for child care costs and any potential cost of living adjustments.

⁹ The base rates are based on the 2001 market rate survey. The quality differentials have increased consistently and the state consulted with the market rate survey to gauge the quality differential amount. Budget constraints prevented base rate increases, and a budget shortfall resulted in a slight decrease in reimbursement rates in late 2010.

¹⁰ The rate structure effective October 1, 2011 most closely aligns with the market rate survey from 2009.

¹¹ Rates are based on an average of the 2002 and 2004 market rate surveys.

¹² The state does not establish statewide reimbursement rates. Boards establish maximum reimbursement rates based on local factors, including, but not limited to, the data in the market rate survey.

¹³ The rates are based on the 2004 market rate survey, with an increase in infant rates based on the 2007-2008 survey.

¹⁴ The lead agency also takes into account other economic factors such as the consumer price index, rising costs of living, and other factors to determine the revised payment rates effective October 2011.

Table 42. State Child Care Subsidy Programs, 2011 ¹

State	Program
Alabama	Child Care Subsidy Program
Alaska	Child Care Assistance Program
Arizona	Child Care Assistance
Arkansas	Child Care Assistance Program
California	California Alternative Payment Programs ²
Colorado	Colorado Child Care Assistance Program
Connecticut	Child Care Assistance Program
Delaware	Child Care Subsidy Program
DC	Subsidized Child Care
Florida	School Readiness
Georgia	Childcare and Parent Services
Hawaii	Child Care Connection Hawaii
Idaho	Idaho Child Care Program
Illinois	Child Care Assistance Program
Indiana	CCDF Program
Iowa	Child Care Assistance
Kansas	Child Care Program
Kentucky	Child Care Assistance Program
Louisiana	Child Care Assistance Program
Maine	DHHS Child Care Subsidy
Maryland	Child Care Subsidy Program
Massachusetts	Early Education and Care Financial Assistance
Michigan	Child Development and Care
Minnesota	Child Care Assistance Program
Mississippi	Child Care Certificate Program
Missouri	Child Care Assistance Program
Montana	Best Beginnings Child Care Scholarship Program
Nebraska	Child Care Subsidy Program
Nevada	Child Care Subsidy Program
New Hampshire	NH Child Care Scholarship
New Jersey	Child Care Assistance Program
New Mexico	Child Care Assistance
New York	Child Care Subsidy Program
North Carolina	Subsidized Child Care Program
North Dakota	Child Care Assistance Program
Ohio	Publicly Funded Child Care
Oklahoma	Child Care Subsidy Program
Oregon	Child Care Program Employment Related Day Care
Pennsylvania	Child Care Works Subsidized Child Care
Rhode Island	Child Care Assistance Program
South Carolina	ABC Child Care Program
South Dakota	Child Care Assistance
Tennessee	Child Care Certificate Program
Texas	Child Care Services
Utah	Child Care Assistance
Vermont	Child Care Financial Assistance Program
Virginia	Child Care Subsidy and Services
Washington	Working Connections Child Care
West Virginia	Child Care
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Shares Child Care
Wyoming	Child Care Subsidy Program

Table 42. State Child Care Subsidy Programs, 2011 ¹

State	Program
American Samoa	Child Care Program
Guam	CCDF Program
No Mariana Islands	Child Care Program
Puerto Rico	Child Care and Development Program
Virgin Islands	Child Care Subsidy Program

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2011 Data

¹ The selected programs were used to code the child care policies and represent the main program providing subsidized child care in each state. In most cases the program was selected based on consultation with a state representative.

² When applicable, different policies were coded for CalWORKS Stage 2, CalWORKS Stage 3, and Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Programs. If separate sub-programs were coded, the footnotes in the tables will reflect which program is represented.