

**The CCDF Policies Database Book of Tables:
Key Cross-State Variations in CCDF Policies
as of October 1, 2009**

OPRE Report 2011-37

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I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Across the country and in five outlying areas, the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) provides federal money to States, Territories, and Tribes to subsidize the cost of child care for lower-income families. In the average month of fiscal year 2009, 1.6 million children received care that was subsidized through CCDF.¹ The CCDF block grant allows subsidies to be provided to children who are under age 13 or who have special needs, with parents or guardians who are working or in school, and with family incomes up to 85 percent of the applicable State median income. Within the broad federal parameters, States and Territories – and in some cases localities – set the detailed policies.² Those details determine whether a particular family will or will not be eligible for subsidies, how much the family will have to pay for the care (if anything), how families apply for and retain subsidies, the maximum amounts that child care providers will be reimbursed, and the administrative procedures that providers must follow. Thus, while CCDF is a single program from the perspective of federal law, it is in practice a different program in every State and Territory.

This Book of Tables presents key aspects of the differences in CCDF-funded programs across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as of October 1, 2009. October 1 was chosen as the focus date because it is the start of the federal fiscal year, consistent with the submission date of the biennial CCDF Plans (in odd-numbered years), and consistent with the starting date of the annual period for which ACF’s administrative data (ACF-800 – Annual Aggregate Child Care Data Report and ACF-801 – Monthly Child Care Data Report) are released.

This Book of Tables includes 41 tables across five general areas of policy (see Table of Tables on page iii for more information):

- Eligibility requirements for families and children (Tables 1 through 14)
- Family application, terms of authorization, and redetermination (Tables 15 through 24)
- Family payments (Tables 25 through 32)
- Policies for providers, including maximum reimbursement rates (Tables 33 through 39)
- Overall administrative and quality information (Tables 40 through 41)

¹ See “FFY 2009 CCDF Data Tables (Preliminary Estimates)”, Table 1, available on-line at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/data/ccdf_data/09acf800_preliminary/table1.htm.

² Relevant legislation and the CCDF regulations may be accessed via the Office of Child Care’s website (<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/index.html>).

The information in the tables is taken from the CCDF Policies Database, a cross-state, cross-time database of CCDF policy information funded by HHS/ACF/OPRE. The information in the Database, and thus the information in the tables, is based primarily on the documents that caseworkers use as they work with families and providers (often termed “caseworker manuals”). The caseworker manuals generally provide much more detailed information on eligibility, family payments, and provider-related policies than the biennial CCDF Plan documents submitted by States/Territories to ACF.³ The caseworker manuals also provide ongoing detail for periods in between CCDF Plan submission dates. The Database includes some of the policy variations that exist within States/Territories, and it includes policy details beyond those that appear in this Book of Tables. Readers interested in that level of information may obtain the full Database by contacting ACF/OPRE.

Despite the extensive information in these tables, they do not cover all aspects of States’/Territories’ child care subsidy programs. The following caveats are especially important to note:

- In several States, at least some policies vary across sub-areas within the State. In these States, the Book of Tables shows the information for the most populous area, and notes the area to which the information applies.
- The Book focuses on CCDF-funded child care subsidies; child care funded solely with TANF funds or other non-CCDF funds is not included.
- Tribal CCDF programs are not included.
- The tables do not provide detailed information on all important aspects of child care subsidy policy. In particular, the tables do not address most aspects of program administration, and do not cover rules for provider licensing.⁴

The remainder of this Introduction provides more information on the programs covered by this Book, and the process by which the information in the Book of Tables was obtained and verified. Subsequent sections of the Book present the tables describing each area of policy. Appendix A provides more information on the content of the full CCDF Policies Database.

³ Throughout this Book of Tables, the term “States/Territories” refers to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands.

⁴ These types of policies may extend beyond CCDF, and may be handled by a different agency than the agency that administers CCDF. Information regarding program administration, as reported in the CCDF Plans, is included in the Summary of State and Territory Plans. Information regarding licensing can be found at the National Association for Regulatory Administration (<http://naralicensing.org/>).

The Programs Covered by the Book of Tables

The Book of Tables presents the policies of the key child care subsidy program in each State/Territory that is funded partly or fully with CCDF money. The names of the programs are listed in Table A. Two points are important to note concerning the programs covered by the tables. First, the Book describes the policies for a program as a whole, even if it is jointly funded by both CCDF and other sources. Second, the Book does not include all programs within a State/Territory that help low-income families obtain child care and child development services.

Table A. State/Territory Program Names for the Programs Represented in the CCDF Policies Database’s Book of Tables for October 1, 2009

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 ¹
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	Purchase of Care
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

Table A. State/Territory Program Names for the Programs Represented in the CCDF Policies Database's Book of Tables for October 1, 2009 (continued)

State	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
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
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, 2009 Data

¹ 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.

Programs with Joint Funding

Many child care subsidy programs are funded jointly by CCDF and other funds. Non-CCDF funds may be from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (to the extent they are not formally transferred to CCDF), state-only child care funds in excess of mandatory and matching funds, private/donated funds, and funds from other programs such as housing programs, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP⁵), and foster care or Child Protective Services (CPS). Further, up to 30 percent of a State's/Territory's TANF funds may be transferred to CCDF; however, once this money is transferred, it is considered CCDF funding.

In recognition of this joint funding, States/Territories are required to report to the federal government a "pooling factor", computed as total CCDF funds divided by all the funds (CCDF and non-CCDF) used to provide the child care subsidies included in the States'/Territories' reports to ACF.⁶ For example, for FY 2007, the pooling factors ranged from .40 in one State, meaning that of the subsidies described by the State's data reports (ACF-800 – Annual Aggregate Child Care Data Report and ACF-801 – Monthly Child Care Data Report), only 40 percent of the funds were CCDF funds, to 1.0 in 15 States, meaning that all of the funds were either originally CCDF funds or TANF funds transferred to CCDF. The average factor was .825.⁷ ACF applies the "pooling factor" to a State's/Territory's total children served to estimate the number of children served by CCDF.

Readers of the Book of Tables who are comparing programs across States/Territories should be cognizant of joint funding for at least two reasons. First, if a user is examining the subsidy policies together with information on CCDF caseloads or CCDF spending, it is important to recognize that the cost and caseload of a program with joint funding may be larger than reflected in CCDF cost and caseload figures. Second, in some cases, a program may use its non-CCDF funds to serve a child or provide a benefit in a manner not permitted by federal CCDF rules. Any policies in the tables that conflict with federal CCDF requirements should be assumed to be funded by a program's non-CCDF funds.

Programs Not Included in the Book of Tables

The Book of Tables provides in-depth information on subsidized child care programs that are funded at least in part with CCDF monies. The Book does not provide a comprehensive picture of all the free or subsidized care available to families in each State/Territory. Specifically, the Book of Tables does not describe the policies that

⁵ The SNAP program was formerly known as the Food Stamp Program.

⁶ ACF Technical Bulletin #1r-v2 includes an Appendix that details the computation of the pooling factor, with a spreadsheet that lists all the potential sources of CCDF and non-CCDF funds. See <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cfb/report/formhelp/techbull/tb01r-2.htm>.

⁷ FY 2007 "801" data, obtained from the Research Connections website, <http://www.researchconnections.org/childcare/resources/18064?q=801>

govern Head Start and State/Territory-funded pre-kindergarten programs, child care provided through separate programs for TANF recipients using entirely non-CCDF money, other subsidy programs funded entirely with non-CCDF money, or CCDF programs other than each State's/Territory's primary CCDF-funded program. Awareness of what is and is not covered by the Book is particularly important for readers who are combining policy information from the Book of Tables with information from other sources, such as CCDF administrative data or household-level survey data.

Head Start and State/Territory-funded pre-k policies

Policies governing States'/Territories' Head Start and State/Territory-funded pre-kindergarten programs are not included in the Book of Tables.⁸ However, these programs serve large numbers of pre-school children. Approximately 900,000 children (mostly ages 3 and 4) were served by Head Start during FY 2009, and approximately 1.2 million were in State/Territory-funded pre-kindergarten programs in the 2008-09 school year.⁹ Thus, the combined number of 3 and 4 year olds in Head Start or State/Territory-funded pre-kindergarten is much greater than the number of 3 and 4 year olds served by CCDF (approximately 440,000 in FY 2009). A child's enrollment in Head Start or State/Territory-funded pre-k could allow a parent to work part-time without needing to pay for child care, or could reduce the number of hours that a parent must pay for child care. In some cases, a financial link is created between CCDF and pre-k programs since a portion of the amount that a State/Territory spends on pre-k programs can be used as part of its required State/Territory match or maintenance-of-effort (MOE) spending for purposes of CCDF.¹⁰ However, even when a State/Territory takes that option, children enrolled in pre-k are *not* included in administrative data on the number of children receiving child care services.¹¹

TANF-Funded child care

States/Territories take different approaches to providing free or subsidized child care for families receiving TANF, both in terms of funding and in terms of service provision. In terms of funding, some States/Territories transfer TANF funds into CCDF, while others do not explicitly transfer the TANF funds but nevertheless "pool" some TANF funds with CCDF funds, and others leave their TANF funds totally separate, neither transferred to CCDF nor used to fund the child care services reported in the 800 and 801 data. In terms of service provision, some States/Territories use the same child care caseworkers and policies for families receiving TANF benefits as for all other families, although families receiving TANF may have a guarantee of receiving a subsidy, or may have higher priority than non-TANF families, and the TANF portion of the

⁸ Any discussion of pre-kindergarten programs in this report refers only to state-funded programs.

⁹ Head Start data are available from: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ohs/about/fy2010.html> Pre-k enrollment figures are from: <http://nieer.org/yearbook/>.

¹⁰ According to CCDF financial data for FY 2009, 13 States used pre-kindergarten expenditures to help satisfy State matching and/or MOE requirements. See: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/expenditures/09acf696/toc.htm>.

¹¹ See the ACF-800 form, http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/report/formhelp/acf800/800_form.htm for instructions that children in pre-k are not counted as children receiving child care services.

program may have a different program name. Other States/Territories handle child care for families receiving TANF through a completely different administrative structure, and some States/Territories use a mix of approaches. When States/Territories serve TANF families through the same programs that serve other families, the TANF families will be included in the 800 and 801 data, regardless of whether TANF funds were explicitly transferred to CCDF. However, if child care for TANF families is completely separate, TANF families will not appear in the 801 data.

For the child care programs included in the Book, the tables capture a great deal of information about the treatment of families within that program who also receive TANF benefits. This is the case regardless of funding mechanisms – whether the program is using TANF funds transferred to CCDF, or simply pooled with CCDF, or neither; if the program’s materials describe policies for TANF families, they are included in the Database and in these tables. However, if a State/Territory provides child care to families receiving TANF *through a completely separate program with no funding or administrative connection with CCDF*, the policies of that program are not captured. In general, if a State’s/Territory’s 801 data indicate that a very low percentage of the caseload receives TANF, the State/Territory may be serving TANF families through a separate program or approach. Thus, readers who are particularly interested in those families who receive TANF benefits should be aware that the policies captured here do not provide a complete picture of the free or subsidized child care available to this subset of families in all States/Territories.

Other government subsidy programs

Beyond the programs already discussed, States, Territories, and localities may operate other programs that provide free or subsidized child care or child development services. For example, free after-school programs may be operated by school districts, city governments, or other agencies. A State/Territory may have a separate program for special groups such as foster children, children under protective services, or migrant farmworkers. These programs, while important, are outside the scope of the current project. Also, if a State/Territory operates more than one distinct program with CCDF funds (as is the case in California), only the primary program is included in the Book.¹²

Sources and Verification

For the great majority of the tables in this Book (Tables 1 through 39) the primary sources of information were the detailed policy documents used by caseworkers in each State/Territory to administer the child care subsidy program, together with ongoing updates to those documents. As noted above, these “caseworker manuals” generally provide much more detailed information than the biennial CCDF Plan. Further, while the

¹² We coded the Alternative Payment Programs (CAPP) and the CalWORKS Stage 2 and Stage 3 programs in the Database. When policies differed, policies for the CAPP program (for non-TANF families) are shown in the tables. We did not code some other California programs that serve very few families, such as a program serving migrant farmworker families, due to resource constraints.

focus date of this Book of Tables coincides with the effective date of the FY 2010-11 CCDF Plans, only the caseworker manuals will provide ongoing detail for periods in between CCDF Plan submission dates. In two cases, it was not possible to obtain the detailed caseworker-level policy documents from a State or outlying area; in those cases, information was obtained to the extent possible from the CCDF Plans for FY 2010-11 and the attachments to those plans. Tables 40 and 41, with basic information on the market rate survey and quality programs, are based solely on information in the FY 2010-11 CCDF Plans, for all States/Territories.

To maximize the accuracy of the material in this Book, an initial set of tables prepared by project staff was submitted to program administrators for their review and comment. State/Territory contacts were asked to identify incorrect information and to indicate where project staff could locate missing information – information that was not initially identified in the policy materials used for coding.¹³ In some cases, State/Territory staff indicated that information that had not been found in a manual was simply not applicable for the State/Territory due to other aspects of the State's/Territory's policies. State/Territory reviewers also provided additional details that augmented the notes included with each table.

Table B shows the extent to which each State's/Territory's data were reviewed. In the majority of States/Territories (33), a State/Territory contact reviewed the materials and any issues that were raised were fully resolved. In other States/Territories (14) there was some communication between project and State/Territory staff, but at least one issue remained un-verified. A few States/Territories (7) were not able to review the tables. In the cases when information was taken solely from CCDF Plans (2) no verification was requested.

Throughout the tables, some items of information are missing for some States/Territories. That is, some table elements are identified as "information not found in State's manual." Information is considered missing if we did not initially identify the information in the policy materials we had collected and no additional materials were obtained during the review period.

¹³ For most adjustments to initial coding, documentation was obtained in the form of an updated policy or supplemental policy document. In some cases, a particular policy was not documented in any written form, and initial coding was adjusted based on discussion with the State/Territory contact.

Table B. Verification Status of the Information in the CCDF Policies Database Project’s Book of Tables for Oct. 1, 2009

State	Status of Verification¹⁴	State	Status of Verification
Alabama	Partially verified	Missouri	Fully verified
Alaska	Not verified	Montana	Fully verified
American Samoa	Coded from CCDF Plan only	Nebraska	Fully verified
Arizona	Fully verified	Nevada	Fully verified
Arkansas	Not verified	New Hampshire	Fully verified
California	Partially verified	New Jersey	Fully verified
CNMI¹⁵	Partially verified	New Mexico	Partially verified
Colorado	Fully verified	New York¹⁶	Partially verified
Connecticut	Fully verified	North Carolina	Fully verified
Delaware	Not verified	North Dakota	Fully verified
DC	Partially verified	Ohio	Fully verified
Florida	Fully verified	Oklahoma	Fully verified
Georgia	Partially verified	Oregon	Not verified
Guam	Not submitted	Pennsylvania	Fully verified
Hawaii	Fully verified	Puerto Rico	Not submitted
Idaho	Fully verified	Rhode Island	Partially verified
Illinois	Fully verified	South Carolina	Fully verified
Indiana	Fully verified	South Dakota	Fully verified
Iowa	Partially verified	Tennessee	Fully verified
Kansas	Fully verified	Texas	Partially verified
Kentucky	Fully verified	Utah	Fully verified
Louisiana	Fully verified	Vermont	Partially verified
Maine	Coded from CCDF Plan only	Virgin Islands	Not verified
Maryland	Fully verified	Virginia	Partially verified
Massachusetts	Partially verified	Washington	Fully verified
Michigan	Fully verified	West Virginia	Partially verified
Minnesota	Fully verified	Wisconsin	Fully verified
Mississippi	Fully verified	Wyoming	Fully verified

¹⁴ “Fully verified” (33 States) means the State reviewed the draft tables, and all issues that were raised were fully resolved. “Partially verified” (14 States/Territories) means that the State/Territory did review the tables, but at least one question was not fully resolved. “Not verified” (5 States/Territories) means that State/Territory staff were not able to review the tables. “Not submitted” is coded for two Territories (Guam and Puerto Rico) because their policy materials were received and coded very late in the process, just before completion of this Book. Also, in the cases when the information was “Coded from CCDF Plan only” (1 State and 1 Territory) the State/Territory staff were not asked to review the information.

¹⁵ CNMI = Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

¹⁶ Information for New York City was fully verified.

II. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

Federal policies establish the three general requirements for eligibility for CCDF-funded child care subsidies. First, a child must generally be under 13, although children with special circumstances may be older. Second, the parents or guardians must need child care for purposes of work or education. Third, the family's income must be lower than 85 percent of the applicable state median income.

Within these overall requirements, States/Territories establish a wide range of detailed policies. In particular, States/Territories (and in some cases localities) determine whether to set income thresholds lower than the federally-allowed maximums, how to define the family unit and family income for purposes of establishing eligibility, whether to provide care for teenagers with special needs, how to define the parent/guardian activities for which child care may be provided, whether to use the CCDF-funded program to provide child care for foster children or children being monitored through child protective services, whether to modify requirements in any way for families also enrolled in other programs, and whether to impose any other eligibility requirements such as an assets test.

Basic Age and Activity Requirements

Child care subsidies are provided for families in need of child care while the parents participate in work or other activities. In order to qualify for subsidized care, the family must have an age-eligible child as defined by federal guidelines and State/Territory policies. In addition to having a qualifying child, the family must meet activity requirements. Within the federal guidelines, States/Territories establish which activities are approved for CCDF-funded child care. In a two-parent family, both parents must be involved in approved activities in order for the family to qualify for subsidized care.

Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility (Table 1)

Under the federal rules for CCDF, States/Territories may provide subsidized care for children who are under age 13, or who are under age 19 but either under court supervision (under the auspices of a Child Protective Services agency) or mentally or physically incapable of caring for themselves. States/Territories determine what age limits to use within the federal parameters. States/Territories that pool non-CCDF funds with CCDF funds may extend eligibility in ways not permitted by CCDF funds. (When States/Territories set age limits higher than the federal guidelines, it should be assumed that the State/Territory is using State/Territory dollars rather than federal funding to provide the subsidy for the children who exceed the federal age limit.)

Table 1 shows the variation in State/Territory policies regarding age limits. Findings from the table include:

- For children without any special circumstances (not under court supervision, and no special needs) most States/Territories provide subsidies through age 12 (until the child's 13th birthday). However, Oregon provides subsidies for children only through age 11, and the Virgin Islands provides subsidies through age 13. Massachusetts and New York allow a subsidized child who turns 13 during the school year to continue receiving services for the remainder of the school year.
- All but three States/Territories (Arizona, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands) set higher age limits for children who are mentally or physically incapacitated. Among the States/Territories that do set a higher age, the maximum age for children with a mental or physical incapacity ranges from 14 in Minnesota to 20 in California, with most States/Territories serving these children through either age 17 or age 18.
- Policies for children under protective services show greater variation. At least eight States/Territories do not provide children under child protective services (CPS) subsidized care through the primary CCDF-funded program included in this Book. Among the States/Territories that do provide children under CPS subsidized care through the CCDF-funded program, more than half use the same age limit as for all other children; the remainder allow children under CPS to receive care through age 17 or 18.

Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility (Table 2)

Although employment is a qualifying activity for child care subsidies in all places, some programs only provide subsidies for parents/guardians working a minimum number of hours. Table 2 outlines these policies. Highlights from the table include:

- Twenty-five States/Territories require that parents work a minimum number of hours per week to be eligible for care. Among these programs, the minimum required hours range from 15 hours each week in Alabama and Utah to 38 hours each week in Puerto Rico.
- Of the States/Territories with work hour requirements, three (Massachusetts, South Carolina, and Puerto Rico) have set lower requirements for families in need of part-time care. For example, South Carolina requires a parent to work 30 hours per week to receive full-time child care, but a parent may work as little as 15 hours per week to be eligible for part-time child care.
- Almost all of the States/Territories with work hour requirements require each parent in a two-parent family to meet the same requirement as a single parent would have to meet. However, two States/Territories modify the requirement for two-parent families. In Kentucky, while a single parent must work 20 hours per week to receive subsidized care, a two-parent family can qualify for care if the two parents work a total of 40 hours. In Utah, the general requirement is 15 hours

per week, but in a two-parent family one parent must work at least 30 hours while the other parent must work 15 hours.

The table shows a work hour requirement when the State/Territory has an explicit policy requiring parents to engage in an approved activity for a minimum number of hours. Even if a program has no minimum-hours policy, it is assumed that a family could not receive care for more hours than the parent is in an approved activity.

Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility (Table 3)

Employment is not the only activity that may allow a family to be eligible for child care subsidies. Other activities for which CCDF-funded subsidies may be provided include job search, high school/GED, English as a Second Language (ESL), training, post-secondary education, employment and training under the SNAP program, and housing search. For families receiving TANF, some States/Territories require families to meet TANF work program requirements in order to receive CCDF-subsidized child care, while others allow for additional TANF activities in addition to the States'/Territories' work programs. Table 3 shows the policies in each State/Territory. Findings include:

- Employment is an approved activity in all of the States/Territories.
- Among the 40 programs that consider job search to be a qualifying activity, 19 only allow a family that was already receiving subsidies for another reason to continue to receive subsidized care during a job search, while 21 consider job search as a qualifying activity for both initial and continuing eligibility.
- Almost all States/Territories consider high school/GED, job training, and post-secondary education to be qualifying activities in at least some cases, while only about half of the States/Territories consider ESL classes to be a qualifying activity.
- Twelve States/Territories consider SNAP employment-and-training activities to be a qualifying activity for subsidized child care.
- Four States/Territories consider a homeless family's search for housing to be a qualifying activity.
- Focusing specifically on families receiving TANF, almost all of the States/Territories consider families participating in the States'/Territories' TANF work program activities potentially eligible for subsidized child care, while 35 allow for TANF activities in addition to the TANF work program.

It is important to note that the rules concerning allowable activities are complex, and an activity may qualify for subsidized child care in some but not all circumstances. For example, the amount of time parents can receive subsidized child care during job search activities varies across States/Territories, with some allowing for 2 weeks of job search and others allowing for up to 3 months of job search activities. For educational activities, States/Territories may allow for any type of educational program, or they may restrict eligibility to parents who are working in addition to attending school. Some details of

States'/Territories' policies are listed in the table's footnotes; more information can be found in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database.

Differences in Requirements for Child Care Subsidies

Some programs allow for exceptions to their activity requirements or use different eligibility criteria for families participating in other assistance programs. Federal guidelines require families to meet at least one reason for care, such as employment, education, or protective services. However, States/Territories may define these terms in different ways. Programs that use funding from both CCDF and non-CCDF sources may also provide subsidized child care to families not meeting the federal requirements.

Exemptions from Parent/Guardian Activity Requirements (Table 4)

In some programs, parents and guardians may be exempt from the activity requirements if they meet certain criteria. Table 4 provides the policies for elderly and special needs exemptions. Key findings include:

- Programs in two States (Massachusetts and New Jersey) include an elderly exemption. In these States, caretakers considered elderly (at least 65 in Massachusetts and at least 61 in New Jersey) may be eligible for subsidies regardless of whether they are working or in school or training. This policy often applies to grandparents acting as caretakers.
- The majority of programs allow for some type of exemption for parents with special needs, in many cases restricting the exemption to one parent in a two-parent household. In its most common form, one parent in the household may be exempt from activity requirements when he or she has a documented special need and the other parent continues to meet the activity requirements.

As mentioned elsewhere, State/Territory policies that appear to conflict with CCDF rules should be assumed to be funded by non-CCDF funds (pooled with CCDF funds), or allowed based on the State's/Territory's definition of applicable terms (such as defining children in need of protective services to include children whose parents have special needs).

If Families Receiving Certain Types of Other Services Have Different Parent Activity Requirements (Table 5)

Families who are receiving another type of benefit or service, such as foster care, homeless services, CPS supervision, or transitional child care following TANF receipt, may be treated differently than other families. They may be eligible for the subsidized child care program without meeting activity requirements, ineligible for the subsidized child care program (because their care is provided by another program), or they may have

modified activity requirements. Table 5 shows how the CCDF-funded programs treat families receiving these benefits or services. Highlights from the table include:

- More than half of the States/Territories require families using transitional child care (following TANF receipt) to meet the same requirements as all other CCDF-eligible families. The others have different requirements for these families, such as allowing them to work fewer than the minimum hours required for other families as long as they meet the minimum hours required by the TANF program.
- Three States/Territories (Delaware, Ohio, and Puerto Rico) do not require homeless families to meet any activity requirement in order to receive subsidized child care.
- Only 5 States/Territories (Connecticut, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Utah, and the Northern Mariana Islands) require families with CPS cases to meet the same activity requirements as all other families. Families with children under CPS are automatically eligible in some States/Territories, ineligible in others (because their care is provided through other programs), and eligible with modified policies in the remaining States/Territories.
- Families with foster children must meet the same requirements as all other families in 20 States/Territories. In the remaining States/Territories, foster families are either eligible for subsidized care with no activity requirements, are never eligible (because child care is provided through another program), or are eligible with modified policies.

For transitional child care, eligibility may not be determined by the CCDF program staff, but rather through separate caseworkers for families transitioning off the TANF program. When eligibility is determined through a different program, the requirements are often not outlined in the State/Territory caseworker manuals for the child care subsidy program. When this occurs, the table indicates the difference, but the specific policies are not provided.¹⁷

CCDF Eligibility if Sanctioned in TANF or SNAP (Table 6)

CCDF subsidies for families in other assistance programs may be impacted by the families' standing in the other assistance program. For instance, families who are sanctioned in TANF or SNAP for not following the guidelines of those programs may lose eligibility under the CCDF program. Table 6 provides policies for eligibility when families are sanctioned in the State's/Territory's TANF or SNAP programs. Key findings include:

- In 8 States/Territories, families sanctioned in TANF are ineligible for CCDF-funded subsidies. In the remainder, families may retain eligibility, although in

¹⁷ Due to resource constraints, policy manuals for additional programs were not collected, unless they were part of a shared manual with the State's/Territory's CCDF program. If the State/Territory provided additional documentation during the verification process, the additional information was captured in the database and tables.

- many States/Territories they only remain eligible if they meet the general (“non-TANF”) activity and income requirements for the child care subsidy program.
- Almost all of the States/Territories allow families sanctioned in SNAP to continue receiving subsidized child care, with 1 State (Delaware) not allowing families sanctioned in SNAP to continue receiving the subsidy.

Family and Income Definitions

The federal CCDF policies refer to family size and family income, requiring that a subsidized family have income below 85 percent of the state median income, which varies by family size. However, the federal policies do not specify how to define family units or family income. Each program establishes these definitions, which can affect whether a particular family is eligible for subsidies and/or the family’s required payment.

Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility (Table 7)

Each program determines which individuals will form the “family unit” (sometimes called “assistance unit” or “filing unit”) for purposes of determining CCDF eligibility and family payments. This group of individuals may or may not include all the individuals who are living together under one roof (usually termed the “household”). In all programs, the family unit for CCDF purposes always includes the subsidy-eligible children and their biological or adoptive parents. However, States/Territories make different decisions concerning some other household members, such as a step-parent of the subsidy-eligible child. Further, States/Territories differ in their treatment of teen-aged parents who live with their own parents. Policies vary based on whether teen parents are assessed for subsidy eligibility together with their own parents, or if the teenager and her child are considered a separate family unit for purposes of eligibility and copayment calculation.

How States/Territories determine the composition of the family unit can affect whether a child qualifies for the child care subsidy. Since eligibility thresholds increase with family size, a larger family may have more income than a smaller family and still qualify for CCDF subsidies. However, the inclusion of an additional individual in the family may reduce the likelihood that the family will be eligible, depending on the income of that additional individual. For example, in the case of a teenaged parent, including the teenager’s parents will reduce the likelihood of eligibility if the parents have substantial earnings, but will increase the chance of eligibility if the parents have very low earnings and there are several additional siblings who increase family size.

Table 7 shows States’/Territories’ policies for defining the family unit in two situations: when there is a young parent living with her own parent(s), and in cases of step-families. Each State’s/Territory’s definition of teenaged parents is also included. Key findings from the table include:

- The majority of States/Territories define a teen parent as a parent age 17 or under. The oldest age at which a parent living with her parents may be considered a minor is 25 in the District of Columbia.
- Approximately half the programs count a minor parent and her child as a separate family unit, even if she lives with her parents. The remaining States/Territories either always consider the size and income of the larger family (including the teen parent's parents and siblings), or have a more complex policy that considers other factors, such as which members of the family are part of the same TANF assistance unit.
- Almost all of the CCDF programs always include in the family unit a step-parent who is not the biological or adoptive parent of any child for whom CCDF subsidies are being sought, while some determine a step-parent's inclusion based on other factors, such as whether or not the step-parent has legal responsibility for the child receiving care. Two programs (D.C. and North Carolina) never include step-parents in the CCDF family unit.

In addition to the variations in the definition of the family that are captured in Table 7, States/Territories also vary in their treatment of non-parent caretakers (such as grandparents taking care of their grandchildren), older siblings, a parent's unmarried partner, and relatives other than caretakers, parents, and siblings. This additional information can be found in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database.

Treatment of Family Members' Earnings When Determining Eligibility (Table 8)

In general, if a person is included in the family unit, his/her income is counted in determining family income. However, there are some exceptions. Table 8 captures some of the exceptions to the general rule that the income of all family members included in the family unit is counted, focusing specifically on earnings. Highlights from the table include:

- A majority of the States/Territories do not count the earnings of children (such as the part-time earnings of a teenaged sibling of the CCDF-eligible child). Only 6 States (Alabama, Alaska, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, and Texas) fully count the earned income of children.
- A majority of the States/Territories fully count the earnings of teen parents.
- Of the states that include step-parents in the unit, all but Pennsylvania fully count a step parent's earnings. Pennsylvania disregards a portion of a step-parent's income.¹⁸
- Most States/Territories fully or partially count the earnings of parents who are temporarily absent from the household (such as parents on active military duty).

¹⁸ In the cases when a step-parent is not included in the family unit (in the District of Columbia and North Carolina, and in some circumstances in some other States) the CCDF programs do not appear to count any of the step-parent's income. This is in contrast to the "deeming" policies used in many States' TANF programs, which count a portion of a step-parent's income as if it is available to the TANF unit, even when the step-parent is not included in the TANF assistance unit.

States'/Territories' policies concerning the treatment of family members' earnings can be quite detailed. For instance, whether or not a child's earnings are counted may depend on whether the child is in school. Additional detail can be found in the table notes and in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database.

Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility (Tables 9 and 10)

In addition to determining whose income is counted, States/Territories also establish policies for what types of income are counted. Tables 9 and 10 show how States/Territories treat different types of income. Table 9 captures the policies for the following types of income and benefits: TANF income, income from Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Income benefits (SSDI), self-employment income, child support income, and the value of SNAP benefits. Table 10 captures the treatment of general assistance, the value of housing assistance, benefits from the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), foster care income, Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refunds, lump sum income, and gifts. Key findings include:

- TANF and SSI/SSDI income is fully counted in approximately half of the States/Territories, and not counted or only partially counted in the remainder. SSI and SSDI income are sometimes treated differently, with some States/Territories only counting SSDI income and excluding SSI income.
- All of the States/Territories fully count net income from self-employment.
- Three States/Territories (Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico) do not count child support income. D.C. specifies that child support income is counted for CCDF-eligible children only, while other States/Territories count the child support income of all children in the family.
- No State/Territory appears to consider the value of SNAP benefits when determining the family's income.
- Almost all of the States/Territories do not count the value of housing assistance, while a couple of States/Territories count the value of some types of housing assistance, such as military housing assistance or employer-provided housing.
- Almost all of the States/Territories exclude the value of LIHEAP and EITC refunds. Only one State (New York) fully counts LIHEAP, and only 2 States (New Jersey and Pennsylvania) fully count EITC refunds.
- Lump-sum and gift income policies show greater variation, with some States/Territories counting income above a certain dollar amount, such as income that exceeds 50 dollars.

How the State/Territory chooses to define countable income can greatly impact the family's eligibility and copayment. In States/Territories with more narrow definitions of income, families may be more likely to qualify for subsidized care because their countable income is lower.

Income Disregards When Determining Eligibility (Table 11)

A program's definition of income may include a disregard, or deduction, of a portion of the family's earned income or a disregard of the child support that is paid by the family (to children outside the household). Disregards make it more likely that a family will be eligible for CCDF, and may lower the family's required payment. Table 11 shows each State's/Territory's policies for earned income disregards and disregards for child support payments. Key findings include:

- Six States/Territories (Arkansas, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) disregard a portion of earned income, either a monthly dollar amount (\$100 in Arkansas and Utah and \$200 in Wyoming) or a percentage of income (4 percent in South Dakota, 15 percent in Puerto Rico, and 20 percent in the Virgin Islands).
- Approximately half of the programs allow families to deduct from their income the amount of child support paid in support of children outside of the home.

Note that the child support disregards described in this table refer to the child support *paid* by the family for the support of children living elsewhere; the treatment of the child support *received* by the family is covered in Table 9.

Financial Eligibility Tests

In almost all cases, families must have income below a certain threshold in order to be fully eligible for the child care subsidy. (In some States/Territories, some children, such as children under child protective services, are automatically eligible for care without an explicit financial eligibility test.) The countable income of the family (using the definitions of family and income discussed above) is compared to the applicable eligibility threshold. As discussed earlier, each State/Territory establishes income eligibility thresholds, subject to the maximum limits allowed by the federal CCDF rules – 85 percent of state median income. Some States/Territories have one set of eligibility thresholds for initial eligibility and a somewhat-higher (i.e., less restrictive) set of thresholds for continuing eligibility. Other States/Territories use a higher set of eligibility thresholds for other purposes, such as for families whose children have special needs.

A second type of financial eligibility test that is sometimes used in determining eligibility for other means-tested programs is an “assets test”. An assets test requires that a family's countable assets (money in bank accounts, and so on) be lower than a specified maximum. The legislation that created the CCDF program neither established nor prohibited assets tests. The great majority of States/Territories do not use an assets test, but a small number do.

Initial and Continuing Eligibility Thresholds (Tables 12 and 13)

Every State/Territory establishes income eligibility thresholds to determine eligibility for subsidized child care. Table 12 provides the States’/Territories’ initial eligibility thresholds, for one-person to five-person families.¹⁹ A family newly applying for subsidies must have countable monthly income under the initial eligibility threshold in order to be eligible for subsidies. Table 13 provides continuing eligibility thresholds or the maximum income that a family already receiving a subsidy can have and still remain eligible. By establishing higher continuing eligibility thresholds, States/Territories allow families to work towards increasing their employment and income without losing their child care benefits. Key findings from the tables include:

- Among the 48 contiguous States and D.C., the initial eligibility thresholds for a family of three range from \$1,831 in Nebraska to \$3,815 in D.C., Maine, New Hampshire, and Wyoming. (The amount \$3,815 equals 2.5 times the federal poverty guideline for a 3-person family in 2009.)
- Higher thresholds for a 3-person family are used in the non-contiguous States and in one Territory (\$3,853 in Alaska and \$3,927 in Hawaii and American Samoa).
- Two of the outlying areas have the lowest thresholds for a 3-person family – \$1,499 in the Northern Mariana Islands and \$1,504 in Puerto Rico.
- In three States (Colorado, Texas, and Virginia) eligibility thresholds vary geographically within the State. The table shows the thresholds that affect the greatest number of families within the State.
- Fifteen States/Territories use higher eligibility thresholds for families that are already receiving subsidies.
- When continuing eligibility thresholds are used, the continuing eligibility threshold for a three-person family ranges from 8 percent higher than the initial threshold (in Wisconsin) to 70 percent higher than the initial threshold (in Massachusetts).

Thresholds for larger family sizes (up to families with 10 members) can be found in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database.

As noted in the footnotes to the tables, several programs (Colorado, Texas, and Virginia) have different eligibility thresholds in different areas of the State. In those cases, the tables show the eligibility thresholds used in the area of the State with the largest population, and the footnote specifies that area.

¹⁹ A one-person family is relevant only in States/Territories with policies that may result in a “child-only” family. For instance, a State/Territory may consider a child living with a non-parent caretaker to be a one-person “child-only” family.

Assets Tests (Table 14)

Assets tests establish a limit on the amount of assets a family may hold and still qualify for subsidized child care. When an assets test is used, the State/Territory must decide what types of assets to count (bank accounts and other financial assets, all or part of the value of vehicles, and so on) and how to set the maximum value. Table 14 shows the State/Territory policies related to assets tests. Highlights from the table include:

- Only two States (Nebraska and Rhode Island) use any sort of assets test for determining eligibility for the CCDF-funded child care program.
- Rhode Island's assets test only considers the value of liquid assets – accounts such as a savings or checking account that can be easily accessed. A family can have no more than \$10,000 in these types of accounts in order to be eligible for CCDF.
- Nebraska counts both liquid assets and some non-liquid assets. If the family owns a car worth more than \$12,000, the portion that exceeds \$12,000 is counted as an asset. The family must have total assets below \$6,000 to be eligible for CCDF.

In both States, the value of homes, real property, household goods, and personal effects are excluded from the definition of a family's assets for purposes of the assets test.

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility

State	Maximum Age for Most Children	Child Mentally or Physically Incapacitated	Child in Protective Services
Alabama	12	17	--- ¹
Alaska	12	18	12 ³
Arizona	12	12	12
Arkansas	12	17	12
California	12	20	12
Colorado	12	18	NA ²
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	17
Illinois	12 ⁵	18	NA ²
Indiana	12	17	17
Iowa	12	18	12 ⁶
Kansas	12	18	12
Kentucky	12	18	12
Louisiana	12	17	12
Maine	12	18	--- ^{1,7}
Maryland	12	18	NA ²
Massachusetts	12, unless the child turns 13 during the school year, then services may be provided for the remainder of the school year	15 ⁸	--- ¹
Michigan	12 ⁹	17 ¹⁰	12 ¹¹
Minnesota	12	14	NA ²
Mississippi	12	18	12
Missouri	12	17 ¹²	17
Montana	12	18	18 ⁴
Nebraska	12	18	18
Nevada	12	18	12
New Hampshire	12	17	12
New Jersey	12	18	18
New Mexico	12	17	--- ^{1,13}
New York	12, unless the child turns 13 during the school year, then services may be provided for the remainder of the school year ¹⁴	17 ¹⁴	12 ^{14,15}

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility

State	Maximum Age for Most Children	Child Mentally or Physically Incapacitated	Child in Protective Services
North Carolina	12	17	17
North Dakota	12	18	NA ^{2,7}
Ohio	12	17	12
Oklahoma	12	18	12 ⁷
Oregon	Other ¹⁶	17	--- ^{1,4}
Pennsylvania	12	18	12
Rhode Island	12	18	12
South Carolina	12	18	12
South Dakota	12	17 ¹⁷	17 ¹⁸
Tennessee	12	17	12
Texas	12	18 ¹⁹	18 ^{20,7}
Utah	12	17	17
Vermont	12	18	18 ²¹
Virginia	12	17	17
Washington	12 ²²	18	NA ²
West Virginia	12 ²³	17 ²³	12
Wisconsin	12	18	NA ²
Wyoming	12	17	NA ²
American Samoa	12	12	12
Guam	12	18	18 ⁷
No Mariana Islands	12	12	12
Puerto Rico	12	18	18
Virgin Islands	Other ²⁴	18	18

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

³ Children ages 13-18 who require court-ordered adult supervision and who are receiving TANF benefits may continue to receive subsidized child care.

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

⁵ Children under age 13 may receive funding. Care is funded during the entire month of the child's 13th birthday.

⁶ 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 child at risk if left home alone.

⁷ The age limit is 18 for children under court ordered supervision.

⁸ A child who turns 16 may remain in care for the remainder of the school year.

⁹ Children who turn 13 during a biweekly pay period are eligible through the end of that pay period.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Children under court supervision may receive care up to age 17, or 18 if still in high school and expected to graduate before turning 19.

¹² If the child is still in school, he or she may receive care through age 18.

¹³ The age limit is 16 for children under court ordered supervision.

¹⁴ Policies coded for New York City.

¹⁵ Children who turn 13 during the school year may continue to receive care through the end of the school year. 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.

¹⁶ Children must be younger than 12 to be eligible for the child care subsidy.

¹⁷ 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.

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

¹⁹ Subsidy for children over the age of 12 with disabilities is at the discretion of the local agency.

²⁰ Services for a child receiving protective services may continue as long as the CPS agency authorizes the care.

²¹ Children under court supervision or committed to the custody or guardianship of the commissioner are eligible through age 18.

²² Child care centers may provide care through age 12. Child care homes may only provide care through age 11.

²³ 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. The maximum age for a child who is physically or mentally incapacitated is 12.

²⁴ A child is eligible through age 13.

Table 2. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility²

State	General Requirement ³	Minimum Work Hours for Part-Time Care	Minimum Work Hours for a Two Parent Household
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	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
DC	20	20	Each parent must work 20 hours
Florida	20 ⁴	20 ⁴	Each parent must work 20 hours ⁴
Georgia	24 ⁵	24	Each parent must work 24 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	28	Each parent must work 28 hours
Kansas	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Kentucky	20	20	Both must work a total of 40 hours
Louisiana	25	25	Each parent must work 25 hours
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Massachusetts	30	20	Each parent must work 30 hours
Michigan	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Minnesota	20	20	Each parent must work 20 hours
Mississippi	25	25	Each parent must work 25 hours ⁶
Missouri	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Montana	Other ⁷	Other ⁷	Other ⁷
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 ⁸	20 ⁸	Each parent must work 20 hours ⁸
North Carolina	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
North Dakota	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Ohio	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Oklahoma	No minimum ⁹	No minimum ⁹	No minimum ⁹
Oregon	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Pennsylvania	20 ¹⁰	20 ¹⁰	Each parent must work 20 hours ¹⁰

State	General Requirement ³	Minimum Work Hours for Part-Time Care	Minimum Work Hours for a Two Parent Household
Rhode Island	20 ¹¹	20	Each parent must work 20 hours
South Carolina	30	15	Each parent must work 30 hours ¹²
South Dakota	20 ¹³	20	Each parent must work 20 hours
Tennessee	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
Texas	25	25	Each parent must work 25 hours
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 ¹⁴	No minimum ¹⁴	No minimum ¹⁴
West Virginia	No minimum ¹⁵	No minimum ¹⁵	No minimum ¹⁵
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	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours
Puerto Rico	38 ¹⁶	15	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	30	30	Each parent must work 30 hours

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The 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 If the requirement varies for full and part-time care, the full-time work requirement is captured.

⁴ Parents/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 a current client's work hours are reduced due to the company experiencing severe economic impacts, a minimum of 22 hours per week is allowed for continued service. New applicants must still meet the 24 hours per week requirement.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Policies coded for New York City.

⁹ Foster families must work a minimum of 20 hours per week.

¹⁰ Ten hours of training may be substituted for 10 hours of the 20 hour work requirement.

¹¹ Income eligible parents must work an average of 20 hours per week in a month.

¹² If one or both parents work part time, only part-time care will be authorized.

¹³ Applicants must work a minimum of 80 hours per month.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Self-employed individuals must work a minimum of 20 hours per week.

¹⁶ The recipient must work at least 7.5 hours daily.

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility

State	<u>Approved Activities for Any Families</u>						<u>Approved Activities for TANF Families</u>			
	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED ²	ESL	Training	Post-Secondary Education ²	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Alabama	Yes	No	Yes	--- ¹	Yes ³	Yes ³	--- ¹	No	Yes	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁴	No	No	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	--- ¹	--- ¹
California	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA ⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes ⁵	Yes ⁵	Yes ⁵	Yes ⁵	NA ⁷	No	Yes ⁶	No
Connecticut	Yes ⁸	No ⁸	Yes ^{8,9}	No ⁸	No ⁸	No ⁸	No ⁸	No ⁸	Yes ⁸	Yes ⁸
Delaware	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	No	No ¹⁰	Yes	--- ¹	Yes ¹¹	Yes ¹¹
DC	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility										
State	<u>Approved Activities for Any Families</u>						<u>Approved Activities for TANF Families</u>			
	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED ²	ESL	Training	Post-Secondary Education ²	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Florida	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ¹²	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	Yes ^{13,14}	NA ⁷	No	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	No ¹⁵	No	No	Yes ¹⁶	Yes ¹⁶
Hawaii	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No ¹⁷	Yes	Yes	No	No ¹⁹	Yes ¹⁸	Yes ¹⁸
Idaho	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ²⁰	Yes ²⁰
Illinois	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ²¹	Yes ²²	Yes ²²	Yes ²²	Yes ²³	No	No	Yes ²⁴	Yes ²⁴
Indiana	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ²⁵	Yes ²⁶	Yes ²⁶	Yes ²⁶	Yes ²⁶	No	No	No	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	No	Yes	No ²⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility

State	Approved Activities for Any Families						Approved Activities for TANF Families			
	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED ²	ESL	Training	Post-Secondary Education ²	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Kentucky	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes ²⁸	No	No ²⁹	No ²⁸	No	No	Yes	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ³⁰	No
Maine	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ³¹	No	No	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ³²	No	Yes	Yes ³³	Yes ³³
Michigan	Yes	No ³⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes ³⁵	Yes ³⁵	Yes ³⁶	No	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ³⁷	Yes ³⁷
Mississippi	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility

State	Approved Activities for Any Families						Approved Activities for TANF Families			
	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED ²	ESL	Training	Post-Secondary Education ²	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Missouri	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ³⁸	Yes ³⁹	--- ¹	Yes	Yes ⁴⁰	NA ⁷	No	Yes ⁴¹	Yes ⁴¹
Montana	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁴²	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ⁴³	No	No	Yes ⁴⁴	No
Nebraska	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility ⁴⁵	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Nevada	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes ⁴⁶	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁴⁷	Yes ⁴⁸	No	Other ⁵⁰	Yes ⁴⁹	Yes ⁴⁹
New Jersey	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
New York	Yes ⁵¹	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁵¹	Yes ^{51,52}	Yes ⁵¹	Yes ^{51,53}	No ^{51,54}	No ⁵¹	No ⁵¹	Yes ^{51,55}	Yes ^{51,55}

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility

State	Approved Activities for Any Families						Approved Activities for TANF Families			
	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED ²	ESL	Training	Post-Secondary Education ²	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
North Carolina	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ⁵⁶	No	No	Yes ⁵⁷	Yes ⁵⁷
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁵⁸	No	No	Yes ⁵⁹	Yes ⁵⁹
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁶⁰	Yes ⁶¹	Yes ⁶¹	Yes ⁶²	Yes ⁶³	NA ⁷	No	Yes	No
Oregon	Yes ⁶⁴	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	No ⁶⁵	No	No	No ⁶⁵	No	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁶⁶	Yes ⁶⁷	--- ¹	Yes ⁶⁷	--- ¹	--- ¹	No	Yes ⁶⁸	Yes ⁶⁸
South Carolina	Yes	No ⁶⁹	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ⁷⁰	Yes ⁷⁰
South Dakota	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁷¹	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ⁷²	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility

State	<u>Approved Activities for Any Families</u>						<u>Approved Activities for TANF Families</u>			
	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED ²	ESL	Training	Post-Secondary Education ²	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Texas	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	No ⁷³	No ⁷⁴	No ⁷⁴	No ⁷⁴	No ⁷⁴	Yes ⁷⁵	Yes ⁷⁶	Yes	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility ⁷⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁷⁸	Yes ⁷⁸	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	No
Virginia	Yes ⁷⁹	No ⁸⁰	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility ⁸¹	Yes ⁸²	Yes ⁸²	Yes ⁸²	Yes ⁸²	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	No ⁸³	Yes ⁸⁴	Yes ⁸⁵	Yes ⁸⁶	Yes ⁸⁷	Yes	No	Yes	No
Wyoming	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ⁸⁸	Yes	No	Yes	No
American Samoa	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	--- ¹	--- ¹	NA ⁸⁹	NA ⁸⁹

State	Approved Activities for Any Families						Approved Activities for TANF Families			
	Employment	Job Search	High School/ GED ²	ESL	Training	Post-Secondary Education ²	SNAP E&T	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Guam	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	Yes	--- ¹	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	--- ¹	No	NA ⁸⁹	NA ⁸⁹
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes ⁹⁰	--- ¹	Yes ⁹¹	Yes ⁹²	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	Yes	No	Yes	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	--- ¹	No	Yes ⁹³	Yes ⁹³

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² States may require participants to meet work requirements in addition to the 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 2 years of a 4 year college degree program, the last 2 years of the 4 year degree program.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Counties have the option of including training/education as an eligible activity 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.

⁶ Eligibility is determined according to the TANF work program guidelines.

⁷ Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

⁸ From May 12, 2009 through Oct. 31, 2009, the only new families accepted into the program were those receiving TANF cash assistance, transitioning off TANF cash assistance, and those with a teen parent completing high school. During that same period, families already in the program, whose income reached or exceeded 50 percent of SMI at eligibility determination, were no longer eligible for the program. In addition, between July 1, 2009 and October 1, 2009, TANF activities were limited due to funding constraints; families without an activity would not be eligible for the subsidy.

⁹ High school activities are approved for all parents under age 20.

¹⁰ Post-secondary education is only approved if it is part of a TANF E&T program or if the applicant began education activities while in a SNAP E&T program.

¹¹ TANF participants must be employed, attending, school, or participating in the TANF work program.

- ¹² For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.
- ¹³ A client's education activity must consist of at least 20 hours per week.
- ¹⁴ For TANF clients, post-secondary education is limited to degrees related to their field of work.
- ¹⁵ Enrollment in a degree program is not an approved activity. Participation in vocational programs at colleges and universities is an approved activity.
- ¹⁶ TANF participation requirements, as outlined in the family service plan, are approved activities.
- ¹⁷ Families with income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level who are employed and have limited English proficiency are given priority.
- ¹⁸ Applicants may participate in a TANF work program or a treatment program.
- ¹⁹ Families with income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level who are employed and homeless are given priority.
- ²⁰ 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.
- ²¹ TANF clients participating in the education and training program are initially and continually eligible if job search activities are listed in their plan.
- ²² Students must maintain a C average, or in cases where grades are not used, meet comparable requirements of the education/training program. Beginning with the twenty-fifth month of participation, the client must work 20 hours or more per week. The work requirement does not apply to a teen parent.
- ²³ 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.
- ²⁴ 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.
- ²⁵ TANF work program participants are authorized to receive care for job search at any time if authorized by their TANF work program caseworker. Approved job search activities for TANF work program participants are the same as for other clients.
- ²⁶ 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.
- ²⁷ ESL is only authorized under the TANF work program.
- ²⁸ 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.
- ²⁹ Training is only an approved activity if it is part of the state work program requirement.
- ³⁰ Eligibility is approved for participation in the state program which provides education, employment, training, and related services for families receiving or applying for TANF assistance.
- ³¹ The education activity must be related to a specific occupation, job, or job offer.
- ³² Education activities must take place at an accredited college or university, leading to an associate's or bachelor's degree.
- ³³ Families receiving TANF may receive child care if care is authorized by the department that administers the state's TANF program.
- ³⁴ Job search activities are allowed for migrant workers only.
- ³⁵ Training and educational programs must be occupationally relevant and the participant must make sufficient progress.
- ³⁶ Department-assigned employment preparation activities are approved.
- ³⁷ 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.
- ³⁸ If an individual loses employment or completes school or training, the household may be given up to 30 calendar days to find employment. The family is allowed no more than 2 job search periods 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 The applicant must be participating in work or education activities.
- ⁴² 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.
- 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 5 years ago, subsidies may be allowed for a second certificate or bachelor's degree.
- ⁴⁴ Both tribal and TANF families are guaranteed child care in support of family investment activities/employability plan activities that require child care. TANF case assistance parents may also qualify but have to be participating in family investment agreement/employability plan activities that require child care.
- ⁴⁵ 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.
- ⁴⁶ High school and GED activities are limited to minor parents.
- ⁴⁷ Training is approved if it prepares the individual for employment.
- ⁴⁸ Pre-requisite courses for post-secondary education are not eligible activities. 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.
- ⁴⁹ 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.
- ⁵⁰ Participants who are seeking both employment and housing can qualify for subsidized care.
- ⁵¹ Policies coded for New York City.
- ⁵² Teen parents may attend high school or an equivalent program.
- ⁵³ Enrollment in more than two consecutive vocational training programs, when care is needed, is not allowed. Vocational training may include a two year degree program.
- ⁵⁴ Only vocational training programs, including those that lead to a two-year degree, are approved.
- ⁵⁵ The individual is eligible if he or she is engaged in approved work activities or is a teen parent attending high school or its equivalent.
- ⁵⁶ 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 if the student has not previously completed any post-secondary training including a certificate, certificate of completion, diploma, any associate's degree, or any bachelor's degree.
- ⁵⁷ Approved activities include participation in employment, education, training, or any approved TANF work program.
- ⁵⁸ Post-baccalaureate education is not approved unless 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.
- ⁵⁹ Child care is approved if it is necessary for the parent to comply with the requirements of a self-sufficiency contract.
- 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.
- 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 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. There is a state-wide student child care subsidy program, but funding is very limited, and there is usually a long wait list.
- ⁶⁶ 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.
- ⁶⁷ High school or GED 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.
- ⁶⁸ TANF applicants may participate in employment or education as approved in their employment plan.
- ⁶⁹ Job search activities are only approved for TANF recipients.
- ⁷⁰ 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.
- ⁷¹ If a person is already receiving child care assistance and suffers a loss of employment, 30 days of continued assistance can be granted from the last day of employment, contingent upon the applicant reporting in writing the job loss within the required 5 days and providing a statement regarding the last date of employment.
- ⁷² TANF families participating in activities approved by the TANF employment specialist are eligible for reimbursement of childcare costs for those activities.
- ⁷³ Job search activities are approved for CCDF eligibility only for homeless families.
- ⁷⁴ Care is authorized for education/training activities only if clients meet the minimum work requirement.
- ⁷⁵ Limited funds are available to support child care for mandatory adult participation in SNAP E&T services when no other child care options are available.
- ⁷⁶ 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.
- ⁷⁷ The parent(s) must demonstrate involvement in activities generally recognized as necessary to obtain employment or training leading to employment.
- ⁷⁸ The parent(s) 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 approved only if they are part of a TANF or SNAP work program.
- ⁸¹ TANF clients are eligible for job search for initial and continuing eligibility.
- 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 Job search is allowed if the applicant is participating in a TANF work program or SNAP E&T.
- ⁸⁴ 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 5 hours of employment per week.
- ⁸⁵ ESL activities are limited to 24 months.
- ⁸⁶ Pre-job training is limited to two weeks. Apprenticeships are considered allowable employment.

- ⁸⁷ 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 5 hours of employment per week.
- ⁸⁸ 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.
- ⁸⁹ This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.
- ⁹⁰ Any program from an institution that is accredited by the U.S. Department of Education resulting in a diploma or certificate is approved.
- ⁹¹ The program requires a minimum of 15 hours of weekly training.
- ⁹² 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.
- ⁹³ Any TANF parent who is working or officially enrolled or registered and actively participating in a job training or educational program is eligible.

Table 4. Exemptions from Parent/Guardian Activity Requirements ²

State	Elderly Exemption ³	Exemption for Parents with Special Needs
Alabama	--- ¹	Yes
Alaska	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
Arizona	No elderly exemption	No
Arkansas	No elderly exemption	Yes
California	No elderly exemption	Yes
Colorado	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Connecticut	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
Delaware	--- ¹	Yes
DC	No elderly exemption	No
Florida	No elderly exemption	Yes
Georgia	No elderly exemption	No
Hawaii	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁶
Idaho	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Illinois	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
Indiana	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁷
Iowa	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁸
Kansas	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁹
Kentucky	No elderly exemption	Yes
Louisiana	No elderly exemption	No
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
Massachusetts	65 ¹⁰	Yes
Michigan	No elderly exemption	Yes
Minnesota	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
Mississippi	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹¹
Missouri	No elderly exemption	Yes
Montana	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹²
Nebraska	No elderly exemption	Yes
Nevada	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹³
New Hampshire	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁶
New Jersey	61 ¹⁴	Varies ⁴
New Mexico	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
New York	No elderly exemption ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁵
North Carolina	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
North Dakota	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹⁶
Ohio	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
Oklahoma	No elderly exemption	No
Oregon	--- ¹	--- ¹
Pennsylvania	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹⁷
Rhode Island	No elderly exemption	Yes ¹⁸
South Carolina	No elderly exemption	Yes
South Dakota	No elderly exemption	Varies ¹⁹

Table 4. Exemptions from Parent/Guardian Activity Requirements ²

State	Elderly Exemption ³	Exemption for Parents with Special Needs
Tennessee	No elderly exemption	Yes
Texas	No elderly exemption	Varies ²⁰
Utah	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
Vermont	No elderly exemption	Varies ²¹
Virginia	No elderly exemption	Varies ²²
Washington	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
West Virginia	No elderly exemption	No
Wisconsin	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁵
Wyoming	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁷
American Samoa	--- ¹	--- ¹
Guam	--- ¹	Yes
No Mariana Islands	No elderly exemption	Varies ⁴
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	Yes
Virgin Islands	No elderly exemption	--- ¹

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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 automatically eligible for CCDF, regardless of work participation.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ In single parent families, CCDF benefits can be continued when the parent has a temporary medical condition that prevents the parent from working and/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 families in which both parents have special needs, CCDF benefits can be continued if the needs of one parent are temporary, prevent the parent from working and/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. In two parent households, CCDF benefits may be provided to allow one parent to participate in employment and/or training activities if the parent with special needs 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(ren).

⁸ In a single parent or two parent household, care is authorized if the parent is temporarily unable to work or attend training due to medical reasons. If one parent in a two parent household has a long term medical condition, care may be provided in order to allow the second parent to continue to work or attend training.

⁹ 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 6 months.

¹⁰ Individuals age 65 and over and retired do not have to meet work requirements.

¹¹ 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.

¹² The minimum hourly work requirement for a parent with a severe disability may be waived if the following conditions are met: a licensed practitioner must determine that the parent with a disability is unable to work the number of hours required to receive a subsidy, and the family must otherwise qualify for subsidies. If the parent's work requirement is waived, he or she may not qualify for subsidies during school or training time.

¹³ Exemption requests are considered on a case by case basis when submitted with supporting documentation, such as medical documentation.

¹⁴ Individuals in the kinship child care program are exempt from the work requirement when they are over the age of 60.

¹⁵ Policies coded for New York City.

¹⁶ If the parent is temporarily ill or incapacitated, care may be authorized. In a two parent home, the other parent must continue to participate in an eligible activity.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ The family may request an exception to the work requirement and provide documentation to support the claim.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Local agencies have the option to make exemptions for parents with documented disabilities.

²¹ 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.

²² 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 5. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services have Different Parent Activity Requirements²

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 ⁴	Other ⁵
Alaska	Same as other families	Same as other families	--- ¹	Same as other families
Arizona	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Other ⁶	Other ⁷	Other ⁸
Arkansas	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁹	Other ⁹
California	Other ¹⁰	Other ¹¹	No activity requirement	Same as other families
Colorado	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	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	--- ¹
DC	Same as other families	Same as other families	No activity requirement ¹²	Same as other families ¹³
Florida	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ¹⁴	Other ¹⁴
Georgia	Other ¹⁵	Same as other families	Varies depending on if child left in home ¹⁶	Same as other families
Hawaii	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ¹⁷	Same as other families ¹⁸
Idaho	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ¹⁹	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 ²⁰	Same as other families ²¹
Iowa	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ²²	Other ²³
Kansas	NA ³	Same as other families	Other ²⁴	Other ²⁵
Kentucky	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Other ²⁶	Not eligible
Louisiana	NA ³	Same as other families	Other ²⁷	Other ²⁸
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Massachusetts	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Other ²⁹	Other ³⁰	Same as other families ³¹

Table 5. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services have Different Parent Activity Requirements ²

State	Transitional Child Care	Homeless	Child Protective Services	Foster Children
Michigan	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual ³²	Same as other families	Other ³³	Other ³⁴
Minnesota	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Mississippi	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Other ³⁵	Other ³⁶
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 ³⁷	Other ³⁸
Nebraska	Other ³⁹	Same as other families	Other ⁴⁰	Same as other families ¹⁸
Nevada	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁴¹	Other ⁴²
New Hampshire	Same as other families	Other ⁴³	Same as other families	Same as other families
New Jersey	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual ⁴⁴	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement ⁴⁵
New Mexico	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Other ⁴⁶	Other ⁴⁶
New York	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual ^{47, 48}	Other ^{47,49}	Other ^{47,50}	Other ^{47,51}
North Carolina	Same as other families	Same as other families	Varies depending on if child left in home ⁵²	No activity requirement ⁵³
North Dakota	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
Ohio	Other ⁵⁴	No activity requirement	Varies depending on if child left in home ⁵⁵	Same as other families
Oklahoma	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁵⁶	Same as other families ⁵⁷
Oregon	Same as other families	--- ¹	--- ¹	Same as other families
Pennsylvania	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families ⁵⁸
Rhode Island	Same as other families	Same as other families	--- ¹	Other ⁵⁹

State	Transitional Child Care	Homeless	Child Protective Services	Foster Children
South Carolina	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁶⁰	Same as other families ⁶¹
South Dakota	Other ⁶²	Same as other families	Other ⁶³	Other ⁶³
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 ⁶⁴	Other ⁶⁴
Utah	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	Other ⁶⁵	Same as other families	Not eligible
Vermont	NA ³	Other ⁶⁶	Other ⁶⁷	Other ⁶⁸
Virginia	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁶⁹	Not eligible
Washington	NA ³	Same as other families	Not eligible	Not eligible
West Virginia	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other ⁴⁶	Same as other families ⁷⁰
Wisconsin	Same as other families ⁷¹	Same as other families	Not eligible	Same as other families ⁷²
Wyoming	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Same as other families
American Samoa	NA ³	Other ⁷³	No activity requirement	No activity requirement ⁷⁴
Guam	Same as other families	--- ¹	Other ⁷⁵	Other ⁷⁵
No Mariana Islands	NA ³	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Puerto Rico	Same as other families	No activity requirement ⁷⁶	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Virgin Islands	--- ¹	--- ¹	Other ⁷⁷	No activity requirement ⁷⁸

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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 This state does not have Transitional Child Care.

⁴ Any child for whom the department submits a written referral requesting services for a reason of protective services is eligible for care.

⁵ 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.

⁶ A client living in a homeless or domestic violence shelter 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.

⁷ 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.

- ⁸ Foster care families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families. The department may pay for CPS 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.
- ⁹ Protective services or foster care families have a separate eligibility process.
- ¹⁰ Activity requirements for Transitional Child Care families are generally the same as non-TCC 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.
- ¹¹ 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.
- ¹² There are no requirements for training or employment. The child under protection may reside with a relative or guardian outside the District of Columbia.
- ¹³ 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.
- ¹⁴ Children in protective services or foster care are eligible from age 3 up to school age only.
- ¹⁵ TCC recipients may work less than the hourly requirements but must work at least the minimum hours that made them ineligible for TANF. TCC clients must participate in one or more state approved activities a minimum of 24 hours per week for each responsible adult.
- ¹⁶ 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 they 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.
- ¹⁷ The family must have a court order that specifies care is needed for a specific purpose, such as work. CPS families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families.
- ¹⁸ Foster care families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families.
- ¹⁹ A child is eligible for child care benefits if the child protection case plan requires constant supervision.
- ²⁰ Custodians or caretakers in CPS cases in which children are in out-of-home placements are subject to the same requirements as non-CPS families. In CPS cases in which children remain in their own homes, families are categorically eligible (service and financial need requirements are waived) if the CPS caseworker provides written documentation that child care is a necessary part of the case plan. The duration of the authorization (subject to a limit) and hours of care are determined by the CPS case worker.
- ²¹ 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.
- ²² 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.
- ²³ Foster care caseworkers handle child care eligibility for foster children.
- ²⁴ 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. Additional care may be approved upon review.
- ²⁵ 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.
- ²⁶ 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.
- ²⁷ 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.
- ²⁸ 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.

- ²⁹ If the family is referred by the state's housing authority program, they may participate in housing search or shelter activities.
- ³⁰ The CPS 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.
- ³¹ The family is required to meet the activity requirement but is exempt from the income requirement.
- ³² Families are exempt from income determination.
- ³³ Families are automatically eligible if child care is required by an active protective services plan. Families are exempt from income determination.
- ³⁴ 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.
- ³⁵ 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.
- ³⁶ Children that are placed in a licensed foster family home or placed with an approved relative/kinship caretaker are considered a family of one. However, in determining eligibility the foster parents are required to meet the work, education, or training requirements unless exempted by the state due to extenuating circumstances.
- ³⁷ To qualify for CPS 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.
- ³⁸ 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.
- ³⁹ TCC 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 3 of the last 6 months preceding ineligibility, the family provides financial information to determine eligibility and copay, 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 Level.
- ⁴⁰ There is no activity requirement if a caseworker verifies that the child would benefit from child care services in situations of abuse, neglect or exploitation. A family who requires emergency child protective services or requires child protective family services may be eligible without regard to income.
- ⁴¹ 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 parent(s). 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.
- ⁴² 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.
- ⁴³ Applicants can qualify for child care assistance if they are participating in a combination of job and housing search activities. Care for such activities is limited to 40 days of child care services in any six month period.
- ⁴⁴ TCC is available for families who are no longer eligible for TANF due to increased earnings or increased employment that results in increased earnings.
- ⁴⁵ Foster children in out-of-home settings are considered to be under CPS and therefore automatically eligible.
- ⁴⁶ Eligibility is determined by the CPS worker.
- ⁴⁷ Policies coded for New York City.
- ⁴⁸ The family must have income at or below 200 percent of the state income standard, meet child support requirements, and meet certain criteria for closing the temporary assistance case. The temporary assistance case must have been closed due to increased employment income, voluntary closure, or meeting the five year time limit for assistance and not applying for, not being eligible for, or being in the process of applying for additional safety net assistance.

- ⁴⁹ One or more of the legally responsible adults must reside in an approved homeless family emergency shelter.
- ⁵⁰ Children must be referred by the administration for children's services or a contracted preventive services agency. If one child is authorized for child care due to preventive or protective services, all other children in the household may receive care. Protective services cases pay no copayment. Preventive services cases are assigned a copayment.
- ⁵¹ 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.
- ⁵² If the 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 the child is removed from the home, he or she can no longer receive care as a CPS case but must apply under another need category.
- ⁵³ 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.
- ⁵⁴ 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 level. The family must meet all requirements of the application and redetermination process.
- ⁵⁵ Protective child care is authorized only if the child resides in the home of the parent for whom the protective case plan is written.
- ⁵⁶ Child care may be approved in critical situations to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation.
- ⁵⁷ 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.
- ⁵⁸ Foster children are eligible for care as long as the foster parents meet the nonfinancial eligibility requirements.
- ⁵⁹ Foster parents must be working, or the developmental needs of the foster child must require that the child attend day care.
- ⁶⁰ 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.
- ⁶¹ The foster parent must meet the work requirement. Only the child's income is used to determine eligibility.
- ⁶² There is no minimum work requirement.
- ⁶³ 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 parent adopts the child or receives guardianship, the foster parents must meet the minimum work or school requirements.
- ⁶⁴ The CPS agency has the responsibility for determining child care eligibility for children in their protective care, including foster care.
- ⁶⁵ 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.
- ⁶⁶ Care may be approved in order to protect children from harm.
- ⁶⁷ The family must have a referral from a CPS worker.
- ⁶⁸ 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.
- ⁶⁹ CPS is an approved activity for CCDF-eligible families if the family is receiving CPS through the family assessment track, investigation track, or CPS on-going. When parents are involved in activities included in the CPS service plan, the local department is required to approve child care.
- ⁷⁰ 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.
- ⁷¹ 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.

⁷² Foster parents must meet the activity requirement. Income is based on the natural or adoptive parents' income. The eligibility threshold is set at 200 percent of the federal poverty level, rather than the 185 percent used for other families.

⁷³ 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.

⁷⁴ The parent is not required to participate in employment, education, or training activities.

⁷⁵ 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 CPS 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.

⁷⁶ Children with families who have unstable housing are not required to meet eligibility requirements.

⁷⁷ 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.

⁷⁸ Foster care parents are not required to work or participate in education or training activities.

Table 6. CCDF Eligibility if Sanctioned in Another Program

State	If Sanctioned in TANF	If Sanctioned in SNAP
Alabama	--- ¹	--- ¹
Alaska	May be eligible for CCDF ³	May be eligible for CCDF ³
Arizona	May be eligible for CCDF ⁴	Eligible for CCDF
Arkansas	--- ¹	--- ¹
California	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Colorado	Eligible for CCDF ⁵	NA ⁶
Connecticut	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Delaware	Ineligible for CCDF	Ineligible for CCDF
DC	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Florida	Eligible for CCDF	NA ⁶
Georgia	--- ¹	--- ¹
Hawaii	May be eligible for CCDF ⁷	Eligible for CCDF
Idaho	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Illinois	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Indiana	May be eligible for CCDF ⁸	May be eligible for CCDF ⁸
Iowa	May be eligible for CCDF ⁷	Eligible for CCDF
Kansas	Eligible for CCDF ⁹	Eligible for CCDF
Kentucky	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Louisiana	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	Ineligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Massachusetts	--- ¹	--- ¹
Michigan	Eligible for CCDF ¹⁰	Eligible for CCDF
Minnesota	Eligible for CCDF ^{9,11}	Eligible for CCDF
Mississippi	Ineligible for CCDF ¹²	Eligible for CCDF
Missouri	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Montana	May be eligible for CCDF ¹³	Eligible for CCDF
Nebraska	Eligible for CCDF ⁹	Eligible for CCDF
Nevada	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
New Hampshire	May be eligible for CCDF ¹⁴	May be eligible for CCDF ¹⁴
New Jersey	Ineligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
New Mexico	--- ¹	--- ¹
New York	Eligible for CCDF ^{15,16}	Eligible for CCDF ¹⁶
North Carolina	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
North Dakota	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Ohio	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Oklahoma	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Oregon	--- ¹	--- ¹
Pennsylvania	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF

Table 6. CCDF Eligibility if Sanctioned in Another Program

State	If Sanctioned in TANF	If Sanctioned in SNAP
Rhode Island	Ineligible for CCDF	--- ¹
South Carolina	Eligible for CCDF ¹⁷	Eligible for CCDF
South Dakota	Ineligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Tennessee	May be eligible for CCDF ^{9,18}	Eligible for CCDF
Texas	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Utah	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Vermont	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Virginia	Eligible for CCDF ¹⁹	Eligible for CCDF
Washington	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
West Virginia	Eligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF
Wisconsin	May be eligible for CCDF ²⁰	May be eligible for CCDF ²⁰
Wyoming	Ineligible for CCDF	Eligible for CCDF ²¹
American Samoa	NA ²	--- ¹
Guam	--- ¹	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	NA ²	--- ¹
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	Ineligible for CCDF ²²	--- ¹

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

³ A family may be prohibited from receiving subsidies if one or more of the parents in a family is ineligible because of placement upon an agency list of ineligible families due to an intentional program violation.

⁴ TANF work participants who have been sanctioned are ineligible for child care services for E&T. Child care is still authorized for employment activities.

⁵ Families may be eligible if sanctioned in the TANF work program, but only if the case remains open and they are participating in activities to lift the sanction.

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

⁷ Applicants sanctioned under the TANF work program may still be eligible for the subsidy if they meet the activity and income requirements for all other families.

⁸ The family is ineligible if subject to a full-family sanction or if the family has had a welfare fraud conviction.

⁹ The applicant is still eligible unless he or she is sanctioned for child support non-cooperation in TANF.

¹⁰ TANF sanctions do not directly impact CCDF eligibility. When sanctioned in TANF, families convert to income eligible child care. Income eligible families who are sanctioned for child support forfeit eligibility status.

¹¹ Whether a participant sanctioned in TANF is eligible for child care depends on the type of non-cooperation and participation in authorized activities. Participants sanctioned in the 4-month diversionary work program can still apply for regular child care.

¹² Eligibility for child care service for TANF parent(s) is determined by the TANF case manager. Each participant must comply with all the requirements of the TANF program.

¹³ Subsidies may still be available for partial compliance or when one parent is still participating and the other parent is disqualified.

¹⁴ The family may still qualify for care if they meet the activity requirements. If the family is not compliant with the work program requirements, they generally do not meet the activity requirements for the child care subsidy program.

¹⁵ Care may continue to be subsidized if care is necessary for the parent to participate in unsubsidized employment as long as the parent earns minimum wage, even if the parent does not meet the work requirements.

¹⁶ Policies coded for New York City.

¹⁷ If the client has a full-family sanction in TANF, he or she may still be eligible for child care assistance. If a family household member becomes employed or increases earnings during a full-family sanction and the earnings cause the family household unit to become ineligible for TANF benefits, the family may still be eligible to receive child care under the requirements for transitional child care or SNAP.

¹⁸ The family is ineligible if the parent is non-compliant with the TANF work program.

¹⁹ A TANF work program participant who has been sanctioned may receive the child care subsidy if such subsidy is necessary to maintain employment or to perform a verifiable act of compliance.

²⁰ Families with three separate findings of intentional program violation, including TANF and SNAP E&T, are ineligible for assistance.

²¹ The SNAP client is still eligible unless he or she is sanctioned in SNAP E&T.

²² TANF clients are only guaranteed child care slots while in good standing with the TANF program.

Table 7. Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility

State	<u>Which Household Members are Included in the Family</u>			
	Maximum Age for a Teen Parent ²	Treatment of Teen Parent when Siblings Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Teen Parent When Siblings Do Not Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Step-Parent with No CCDF-Eligible Children ³
Alabama	17 ⁴	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the minor parent included	Always included
Alaska	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Arizona	17 ⁵	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Varies ⁶	Always included
Arkansas	17 ⁷	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another ⁸	Only minor parent and child(ren) included ⁸	Always included
California	--- ¹	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Colorado	22 ⁹	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Connecticut	17	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit ¹⁰	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the minor parent included ¹⁰	Always included ¹⁰
Delaware	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
DC	25 ¹¹	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Never included

Table 7. Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility

State	Which Household Members are Included in the Family			
	Maximum Age for a Teen Parent ²	Treatment of Teen Parent when Siblings Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Teen Parent When Siblings Do Not Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Step-Parent with No CCDF-Eligible Children ³
Florida	17 ¹²	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Georgia	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Hawaii	17 ¹³	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the minor parent included	Always included
Idaho	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Illinois	19	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Indiana	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Iowa	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Kansas	17	Varies ¹⁴	Varies ¹⁴	Always included
Kentucky	19 ¹⁵	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Louisiana	17	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the minor parent included	Always included

Table 7. Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility

State	Which Household Members are Included in the Family			
	Maximum Age for a Teen Parent ²	Treatment of Teen Parent when Siblings Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Teen Parent When Siblings Do Not Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Step-Parent with No CCDF-Eligible Children ³
Maine	19	---	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Maryland	17	Varies ¹⁶	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the minor parent included	Always included
Massachusetts	19	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Michigan	17 ¹⁷	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the minor parent included	Always included
Minnesota	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Mississippi	17	Varies ¹⁸	Varies ¹⁸	Always included
Missouri	17	Varies ¹⁹	Varies ¹⁹	Always included
Montana	19	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Nebraska	18	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Nevada	17	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the minor parent included	Always included
New Hampshire	17 ²⁰	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the minor parent included	Always included

Table 7. Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility

State	<u>Which Household Members are Included in the Family</u>			
	Maximum Age for a Teen Parent ²	Treatment of Teen Parent when Siblings Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Teen Parent When Siblings Do Not Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Step-Parent with No CCDF-Eligible Children ³
New Jersey	18	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Varies ²¹
New Mexico	19	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
New York	20 ²²	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another ²²	Only minor parent and child(ren) included ²²	Always included ²²
North Carolina	17	Varies ²³	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Never included
North Dakota	20 ²⁴	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Ohio	17	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit ²⁵	Parents/caretakers of the minor parent included ²⁵	Always included
Oklahoma	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Oregon	17	Varies ²⁶	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Pennsylvania	17	Varies ¹⁹	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Rhode Island	19	Varies ²⁷	Varies ²⁷	Always included
South Carolina	17 ²⁸	Varies ²⁹	Varies ²⁹	Always included
South Dakota	19	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another ³⁰	Only minor parent and child(ren) included ³⁰	Always included

Table 7. Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility

State	<u>Which Household Members are Included in the Family</u>			
	Maximum Age for a Teen Parent ²	Treatment of Teen Parent when Siblings Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Teen Parent When Siblings Do Not Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Step-Parent with No CCDF-Eligible Children ³
Tennessee	19	Varies ³¹	Varies ³²	Always included
Texas	19	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Utah	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another ³³	Only minor parent and child(ren) included ³³	Always included ³³
Vermont	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	Always included
Virginia	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
Washington	21 ³⁴	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only minor parent and child(ren) included	Always included
West Virginia	17	Minor and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another ³⁵	Only minor parent and child(ren) included ³⁵	Always included
Wisconsin	19 ²⁴	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the minor parent included	Always included
Wyoming	17	Varies ³⁶	Varies ³⁶	Always included
American Samoa	17	Varies ³⁷	Varies ³⁷	Always included
Guam	18 ³⁸	--- ¹	--- ¹	Always included

Table 7. Family Definition Used for Determining Eligibility

State	Which Household Members are Included in the Family			
	Maximum Age for a Teen Parent ²	Treatment of Teen Parent when Siblings Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Teen Parent When Siblings Do Not Receive CCDF Subsidy ²	Treatment of Step-Parent with No CCDF-Eligible Children ³
No Mariana Islands	18 ³⁹	Minor, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the minor parent included	Always included
Puerto Rico	20	---	---	Always included
Virgin Islands	19	---	---	---

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² For the purposes of this table, the teen parent is assumed to be receiving a child care subsidy for his or her child.

³ This column focuses on step-parents who are neither the biological nor adoptive parent of any CCDF-eligible child in the family unit. (A person who is a step-parent to one child and a biological or adoptive parent to another CCDF-eligible child is not considered a step-parent for purposes of this table.)

⁴ The maximum age is 18 if the parent remains in high school or its equivalent.

⁵ A minor parent is a parent under age 18. A teen parent is a parent age 13 through 19.

⁶ 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 one unit.

⁷ 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.

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

⁹ Teen parents over the age of 18 must be attending high school, a GED program, or junior high/middle school. The child must have been born prior to the teen's 20th birthday.

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 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.

¹⁵ A teen parent is age 19 or younger and actively seeking a high school diploma or GED.

- ¹⁶ Teen parents apply as the head of household. When an adult parent has physical custody of 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.
- ¹⁷ The applicant must be unmarried to be considered a minor parent.
- ¹⁸ Any parent enrolled full-time in high school or in a GED program may make an application in his or her own name, as a family unit separate from his or her parent. If the parent is under age and living with his or her parent, the parent of the teen must meet the work requirements; however, the teen's parent's income should not be counted.
- ¹⁹ A minor parent has the option of being considered a separate family unit.
- ²⁰ For full-time students with a biological, foster, step, guardianship, or adoptive relationship to a parent in the household, they may be considered a teen parent through age 19.
- ²¹ If the stepparent is legally responsible for the child(ren), he or she is included.
- ²² Policies coded for New York City.
- ²³ The minor is counted in the parent's unit but the grandchild is not.
- ²⁴ He or she must be enrolled in a high school or GED program to be considered a teen parent.
- ²⁵ 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.
- ²⁶ Minor parents, who are children of the caretaker, are included in the household unless the minor parent is employed and requests a separate employment-related day care case. In this situation, the minor parent and child(ren) can form a separate household.
- ²⁷ 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.
- ²⁸ In order to apply for child care, the parent must be 18 or within 6 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.
- ²⁹ 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.
- ³⁰ If a minor has a child, the minor is considered the applicant and must meet the minimum work/school requirements.
- ³¹ The parents of the minor parent are included in the unit but not the siblings.
- ³² A minor parent under age 18 may be considered a separate household if he or she is legally emancipated.
- ³³ TANF families follow TANF family composition guidelines.
- ³⁴ Teen parents in high school or a GED program do not have to meet work requirements through age 21.
- ³⁵ The minor and child form one unit as long as the minor parent has legal custody of the child(ren).
- ³⁶ 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.
- ³⁷ 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 child.
- ³⁸ A teen parent is an unmarried parent who is under the age of 19, has not received a high school diploma or GED, lived in the home of his or her parent or guardian, and attends a high school program.
- ³⁹ The applicant must be unmarried, attending high school or a GED program, and be living with a parent, adult relative or legal guardian.

Table 8. Treatment of Family Members' Earnings when Determining Eligibility ²

State	Child	Teen Parent	Step-Parent ³	Parent Temporarily Absent
Alabama	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Alaska	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Arizona	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Arkansas	Not counted ⁴	Varies/partially counted ⁵	Fully counted	--- ¹
California	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	--- ¹
Colorado	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ⁶
Connecticut	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Delaware	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	--- ¹
DC	Not counted	Fully counted	NA ⁷	Not counted
Florida	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ⁸	Fully counted	Not counted
Georgia	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ⁹
Hawaii	Varies/partially counted ¹⁰	Varies/partially counted ¹¹	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ¹²
Idaho	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Illinois	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Indiana	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Iowa	Varies/partially counted ¹³	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Kansas	Not counted ¹⁴	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Kentucky	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁵
Louisiana	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Maine	Varies/partially counted ¹⁶	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Maryland	Varies/partially counted ¹⁷	Varies/partially counted ¹⁸	Fully counted	Fully counted
Massachusetts	Not counted ¹⁹	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Michigan	Varies/partially counted ²⁰	Varies/partially counted ²¹	Fully counted	Fully counted
Minnesota	Varies/partially counted ²²	Varies/partially counted ²²	Fully counted	Fully counted
Mississippi	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Missouri	Varies/partially counted ²³	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Montana	Varies/partially counted ²⁴	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Nebraska	Varies/partially counted ²⁵	Varies/partially counted ²⁵	Fully counted	Fully counted

Table 8. Treatment of Family Members' Earnings when Determining Eligibility²

State	Child	Teen Parent	Step-Parent ³	Parent Temporarily Absent
Nevada	Varies/partially counted ²⁶	Varies/partially counted ²⁶	Fully counted	Fully counted
New Hampshire	Varies/partially counted ²⁷	Varies/partially counted ²⁸	Fully counted	--- ¹
New Jersey	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
New Mexico	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
New York	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ²⁹
North Carolina	Not counted	Fully counted	NA ⁷	Fully counted
North Dakota	Not counted	Fully counted ³⁰	Fully counted	Fully counted
Ohio	Varies/partially counted ³¹	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Oklahoma	Varies/partially counted ³²	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Oregon	Not counted	--- ¹	Fully counted	--- ¹
Pennsylvania	Not counted	Not counted ³³	Varies/partially counted ³⁴	Not counted
Rhode Island	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	--- ¹
South Carolina	Not counted ³⁵	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
South Dakota	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted ³⁶
Tennessee	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Texas	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Utah	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Vermont	Not counted ³⁷	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Virginia	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Washington	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
West Virginia	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Wisconsin	Not counted ³⁸	Varies/partially counted ³⁹	Fully counted	Fully counted
Wyoming	Varies/partially counted ⁴⁰	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
American Samoa	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ⁴¹	Fully counted	--- ¹
Guam	--- ¹	Varies/partially counted ⁴²	Fully counted	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	Varies/partially counted ⁴³	Varies/partially counted ⁴³	Fully counted	--- ¹
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	Not counted	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ⁴⁴
Virgin Islands	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	--- ¹

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

- ² The table captures policies for earned income only.
- ³ This column focuses on step-parents who are included in the family unit.
- ⁴ Earnings of a child under 18 years of age are excluded.
- ⁵ Parents attending high school full-time are excluded from the income requirements. If the teen parent is not attending high school full-time and considered an emancipated minor, he or she is treated the same as an adult applicant.
- ⁶ If the parent is involuntarily removed from the home, he or she is not counted.
- ⁷ Step-parents are not included in the family unit.
- ⁸ Income is fully counted if the teen parent is 18 or older. Earned income of an 18-year-old family member who is enrolled as a full-time student in a secondary school or its equivalent is excluded.
- ⁹ Income is counted for parents absent from the home due to military or work assignments.
- ¹⁰ If the child is a student at least half time, his or her earnings are not counted.
- ¹¹ Income is counted if the teen parent is an emancipated minor.
- ¹² Income is counted if the parent continues to maintain responsibility for the care, education, and financial support of the child.
- ¹³ 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.
- ¹⁴ 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.
- ¹⁵ Income is not counted for a parent who is absent from the household for thirty days or more due to incarceration or hospitalization.
- ¹⁶ Earned income is not counted if the child is under age 19, attending elementary or secondary school, and living with the applicant.
- ¹⁷ Earnings of a child under age 15 or a child under age 18 who is attending public school are not counted.
- ¹⁸ 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.
- ¹⁹ Income earned by children under age 21 is not counted.
- ²⁰ The child must be attending school.
- ²¹ Earnings are not counted if the teen parent is under age 18, attending school, and living with someone who provides care or supervision.
- ²² 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.
- ²³ If a child is attending school, his or her income is not counted.
- ²⁴ The earned income of a dependent child who is attending elementary or high school, regardless of age, is excluded.
- ²⁵ Earnings are not counted if the child is age 18 or under and in school. Summer earnings of a child age 18 and under are not counted if the case worker verifies the child will return to school in the fall.
- ²⁶ If a sibling is attending high school, earnings are not counted. If earnings cannot be separated from that of other household members, total earnings are prorated equally among working members of the household and the sibling's portion is disregarded. This policy also applies to teen parents.
- ²⁷ 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.
- ²⁸ Income is counted unless the individual is under age 20 and attending high school or its equivalent full time.
- ²⁹ Income is counted if the individual is contributing or required to contribute to the needs of the household.
- ³⁰ He or she must be enrolled in high school or GED program to be considered a teen parent.
- ³¹ Earnings of a minor child are not counted as long as that child is a full-time student.
- ³² Earnings of a child, age 17 and under, are not counted if the child is attending school full-time or attending classes to obtain a GED.
- ³³ The teen parent cannot be emancipated.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ Employment income of children under age 18 is not counted.

³⁶ If the applicant and the applicant's spouse or parent to the applicant's child(ren) are separated due to work or school purposes, both incomes are countable. If the household member is incarcerated for at least 30 consecutive days, the income will not be counted.

³⁷ Earned income of a person under age 18 living in the household who is not the primary caretaker is not counted.

³⁸ Income is not counted for dependent minors (children under age 18) or dependent 18 year olds.

³⁹ If the minor is dependent, income is not counted. If the minor is living independently, income is counted. He or she must be enrolled in high school or GED program to be considered a teen parent.

⁴⁰ The wages of a full-time high school student under the age of 18 are exempt.

⁴¹ If the teen parent is in school, income is not counted.

⁴² Teen parents' income is excluded if the teen parents and their children live in the home of their adult parents or caretakers and are attending high school to obtain a diploma or GED.

⁴³ Earnings of minor children who are students at least half-time are excluded, even during semester and vacation breaks.

⁴⁴ Income earned by parents who are migrant farmworkers is taken into consideration during the time period in which they are employed.

Table 9. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility

State	TANF	SSI/SSDI	Self-Employment ²	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Alabama	Varies/partially counted ⁴	Fully counted	Fully counted ⁵	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Alaska	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Arizona	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Arkansas	Varies/partially counted ⁶	Varies/partially counted ⁷	Fully counted	Other ⁸	Not counted
California	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit ⁹	Not counted
Colorado	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	NA ¹²
Connecticut	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
Delaware	--- ¹	Fully counted	Fully counted ¹⁰	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
DC	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted only for CCDF-eligible children	Not counted
Florida	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ¹¹	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	NA ¹²
Georgia	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Hawaii	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Idaho	Varies/partially counted ¹³	Fully counted	Fully counted ¹⁴	Counted, but not specified for which children ¹⁵	Not counted

Table 9. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility

State	TANF	SSI/SSDI	Self-Employment ²	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Illinois	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Indiana	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Iowa	Fully counted ¹⁶	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Kansas	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁷	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Kentucky	Varies/partially counted ¹⁸	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Louisiana	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	Counted, but not specified for which children	--- ¹
Maryland	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Massachusetts	Varies/partially counted ¹⁹	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Michigan	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit ²⁰	Not counted
Minnesota	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁷	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Mississippi	NA ²¹	Varies/partially counted ¹¹	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted

Table 9. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility

State	TANF	SSI/SSDI	Self-Employment ²	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Missouri	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ²²	Fully counted ²³	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Montana	Varies/partially counted ²⁴	Varies/partially counted ¹⁷	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Nebraska	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Nevada	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁷	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
New Hampshire	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
New Jersey	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
New Mexico	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
New York	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children ²⁵	Not counted
North Carolina	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
North Dakota	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Ohio	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted

Table 9. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility

State	TANF	SSI/SSDI	Self-Employment ²	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Oklahoma	Not counted ²⁶	Varies/partially counted ²⁷	Fully counted ²⁸	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Oregon	Fully counted ²⁹	Fully counted ³⁰	Fully counted ¹⁴	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Pennsylvania	NA ³¹	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Rhode Island	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
South Carolina	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁷	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
South Dakota	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Tennessee	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Texas	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Utah	Not counted	Not counted ³²	Fully counted ³³	Counted for all children in the unit ³⁴	Not counted
Vermont	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Virginia	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children ³⁵	Not counted
Washington	Varies/partially counted ³⁶	Fully counted	Fully counted ³⁷	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
West Virginia	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted
Wisconsin	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted

Table 9. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility

State	TANF	SSI/SSDI	Self-Employment ²	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits
Wyoming	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁷	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
American Samoa	NA ³	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted
Guam	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	NA ³	Not counted	Fully counted	--- ¹	Not counted
Puerto Rico	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
Virgin Islands	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted, but not specified for which children	Not counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² For the purposes of this table, self-employment income refers to net income: gross income minus expenses.

³ This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

⁴ 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 6 months.

⁵ Forty percent of income from self-employment is deducted to cover the cost of operating the business.

⁶ Income is counted except when the person designated to represent the household is a relative applying on behalf of a child for whom they have full-time custody.

⁷ Income is counted except when the person designated to represent the household is the recipient of SSI.

⁸ Child support payments are counted with the exception of portions of payments that are withheld from the recipient to cover the recoupment, court, or other costs. Child support obtained through an interception of a state or federal income tax refund or an interception of a lump sum worker's compensation payment are also excluded. Child support payments collected by the state for TANF recipients which are obligated to the child support enforcement unit to maintain eligibility are also excluded.

⁹ If financial assistance is provided by the absent parent for housing or car, that income is also counted.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ SSI income of adults in the household is counted. SSI income of children is not counted.

¹² Child care for SNAP participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ A standard deduction is determined by subtracting fifty percent of the gross monthly self-employment income.

- ¹⁵ 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.
- ¹⁶ Families who receive TANF, participate in the state's TANF work program, or receive child protective services are eligible for child care assistance regardless of income.
- ¹⁷ SSI income is not counted, but SSDI income is counted.
- ¹⁸ TANF child only payments are excluded.
- ¹⁹ 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.
- ²⁰ Child support that goes directly to pay a creditor or service supplier, or that is retained by the department, is excluded.
- ²¹ Eligibility for child care service for TANF parent(s) is determined by the TANF case manager.
- ²² Income under an SSI plan for achieving self-support is not counted.
- ²³ In order to calculate net income, the state deducts allowable business expenses. Allowable expenses vary based on the nature of the self-employment.
- ²⁴ Only TANF Cash Assistance Benefits (not including Work Support Payment) and Tribal TANF benefits are counted. A dependent care disregard for out-of-pocket dependent care expenses is used when determining income available to TANF participants. The portion of the family's income used to pay for dependent care, up to 200 dollars per individual per month, is excluded from the family's income when determining TANF eligibility.
- ²⁵ Lump sum child support arrears are not counted as income.
- ²⁶ Recipients of TANF are predetermined eligible and assigned no copayment.
- ²⁷ 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.
- ²⁸ 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 1 year old, business records are used and a 50 percent deduction is given for expenses.
- ²⁹ Pre-TANF and Post-TANF program payments are excluded.
- ³⁰ The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funded a one-time 250 dollar payment to recipients of SSI/SSDI. This payment was not counted.
- ³¹ Child care for TANF recipients is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.
- ³² 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.
- ³³ 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.
- ³⁴ 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.
- ³⁵ Lump sum child support income is not counted.
- ³⁶ When a TANF client starts a new job, TANF income may be exempted for three months.
- ³⁷ A client may verify itemized deductions or take a standard 100 dollar monthly deduction.

Table 10. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued)

State	General Assistance ²	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	EITC Refunds	Lump Sum Income ³	Gifts ³
Alabama	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Alaska	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ⁴	Not counted	--- ¹	Not counted	Counted if above specified threshold ⁵	Counted if above specified threshold ⁶
Arizona	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ⁷	Not counted
Arkansas	Fully counted	Not counted	--- ^{1,8}	--- ¹	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
California	Fully counted ⁹	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted ¹⁰	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ¹¹	Not counted
Colorado	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted ¹²	Fully counted ¹²
Connecticut	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted ¹³	Not counted	Counted if above specified threshold ¹⁴	Counted if above specified threshold ¹⁵
Delaware	Fully counted	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	Fully counted	Not counted
DC	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Florida	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted ¹⁶	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 ¹⁷	Not counted ¹⁸	Not counted ¹⁸	Varies/partially counted ¹⁹	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²⁰	Fully counted
Illinois	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²¹	Not counted
Indiana	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Counted if above specified threshold ²²	Not counted
Iowa	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²³

Table 10. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued)

State	General Assistance ²	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	EITC Refunds	Lump Sum Income ³	Gifts ³
Kansas	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²⁴
Kentucky	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Louisiana	NA ¹⁷	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²¹	Not counted
Massachusetts	--- ¹	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²¹	Not counted
Michigan	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²⁵	Fully counted	Counted if above specified threshold ²⁶
Minnesota	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²⁷	Varies/partially counted ²⁸
Mississippi	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²⁹	Not counted
Missouri	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Montana	Varies/partially counted ³⁰	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted if above specified threshold ³¹
Nebraska	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²¹	Not counted
Nevada	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ³²	Counted if above specified threshold ³³
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	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted

Table 10. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued)

State	General Assistance ²	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	EITC Refunds	Lump Sum Income ³	Gifts ³
New Mexico	--- ¹	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	--- ¹	Not counted	Fully counted
New York	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
North Carolina	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ³⁴	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 ³⁵	Fully counted ³⁶
Oklahoma	Not counted ³⁷	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ³⁸	Counted if above specified threshold ³⁹
Oregon	Fully counted	Not counted	--- ¹	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Pennsylvania	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted if above specified threshold ⁴⁰	Counted if above specified threshold ⁴¹
Rhode Island	Fully counted	Not counted	--- ¹	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	--- ¹
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
Tennessee	NA ¹⁷	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Texas	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Utah	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ⁴²	Varies/partially counted ⁴³
Vermont	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virginia	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ⁴⁴	Varies/partially counted ⁴⁵	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted ⁴⁶
Washington	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
West Virginia	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted ²¹	Not counted ⁴⁷
Wisconsin	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted

Table 10. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits when Determining Eligibility (continued)

State	General Assistance ²	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	EITC Refunds	Lump Sum Income ³	Gifts ³
Wyoming	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted if above specified threshold ⁴⁸
American Samoa	Fully counted	--- ¹	--- ¹	Fully counted	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Guam	Fully counted	--- ¹	--- ¹	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, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² State or locally funded assistance programs for low-income families.

³ Policies for non-recurring lump sum income and gifts.

⁴ Federal non-cash benefits are excluded. Housing allowances or fair market value of employer-provided housing are counted.

⁵ Non-recurring lump sums are counted if they exceed 500 dollars.

⁶ Gifts and casual unearned income are counted if they exceed 500 dollars.

⁷ Money received through lottery or gambling is counted.

⁸ Utility assistance received through HUD specifically for utilities is counted.

⁹ Public cash assistance is counted.

¹⁰ Foster care grants are included in income.

¹¹ 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.

¹² The income can either be counted in the month it is received or divided over a twelve month period.

¹³ Foster children are a separate family unit of one. Their income does not count for the rest of the family.

¹⁴ Lump sum payments from unearned income sources totaling less than six hundred dollars per calendar year are not counted.

¹⁵ Cash gifts received on an irregular basis, the aggregate of which does not exceed twelve hundred dollars per calendar year, are not counted.

- ¹⁶ Military FSSA housing assistance is fully counted.
- ¹⁷ The state does not have general assistance.
- ¹⁸ Assistance to meet a specific need from another organization or agency is not counted.
- ¹⁹ Income is not counted when determining eligibility for the foster child. Income is counted when determining eligibility for the foster parent's biological child.
- ²⁰ 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.
- ²¹ Lump sum inheritances or insurance payments are not counted. Other one time lump sum payments may be counted.
- ²² If the gross amount of a non-recurring lump sum received in the 30 days before the date of application includes any amount above 5,000 dollars, or 1,200 dollars in gambling or lottery winnings, that income is annualized.
- ²³ 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.
- ²⁴ Income sources such as monetary gifts exceeding 50 dollars per month, royalties, trust fund income, or gambling winnings are counted.
- ²⁵ Advanced payments of the earned income credit are excluded.
- ²⁶ Income such as occasional cash gifts is counted unless the amount received during a calendar quarter is less than 30 dollars.
- ²⁷ Nonrecurring lump sum income that is earmarked and used for a specific purpose is not counted. All other lump sum income is counted.
- ²⁸ 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.
- ²⁹ Bonuses are not considered for income calculations.
- ³⁰ Assistance payments from other states are counted; however, supportive services which are specified in a public assistance program are excluded.
- ³¹ Small cash gifts, up to 50 dollars per gift per individual, may be excluded. Large gifts over 50 dollars per individual are counted.
- ³² If a lump sum is provided to assist with burial, legal, medical bills or replacement of damaged or lost possessions, disregard from the lump sum any amount earmarked and used for the purpose for which it was paid. Agency may ask for verification if expenses seem questionable.
- ³³ Cash gifts or contributions are counted unless the gifts total 30 dollars or less in a 3 month period per household member or the gift is received too irregularly to be reasonably anticipated.
- ³⁴ 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.
- ³⁵ Money is not counted if received in the form of a nonrecurring lump sum payment including, but not limited to, retroactive lump sum social security, SSI or pension benefits; retroactive lump sum insurance settlements; retroactive lump sum payment of child support; refunds of security deposits; or prevention, retention and contingency payments not defined as cash assistance.
- ³⁶ Cash contributions received by the family from persons, organizations or assistance agencies are fully counted.
- ³⁷ Recipients of public assistance payments are predetermined eligible and assigned no copayment.
- ³⁸ Non-recurring lump sum payments from a countable income source are considered income the month they are received.
- ³⁹ Income received irregularly but in excess of 30 dollars per quarter is considered income unless it is from an excluded income source.
- ⁴⁰ Lump sum income of more than 100 dollars is counted. Lottery winnings or cash prizes over 100 dollars are also counted.

⁴¹ Non-recurring cash gifts under 100 dollars per person per year are not counted.

⁴² The lump sum payment of a type of income normally not counted is not counted. Insurance settlements for destroyed exempt property are not counted.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ Energy assistance is not counted if the assistance is paid directly to the vendor.

⁴⁶ Monetary gifts for identifiable one time occasions or normal annual occasions are disregarded.

⁴⁷ Monetary gifts received on an infrequent basis, such as those received on birthdays or holidays are not counted.

⁴⁸ Gifts up to 50 dollars per quarter are not counted. Gifts exceeding 50 dollars per quarter are counted.

Table 11. Income Disregards when Determining Eligibility

State	Value of Earned Income Disregard	Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted
Alabama	0	--- ¹
Alaska	0	--- ¹
Arizona	0	All
Arkansas	100 dollars	None
California	0	All
Colorado	0	All
Connecticut	0	All
Delaware	0	None
DC	0	All
Florida	0	All ²
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	--- ¹	All
Maryland	0 ³	All
Massachusetts	0	All
Michigan	0	None
Minnesota	0	All
Mississippi	0	None
Missouri	0 ⁴	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 ⁵	All
Ohio	0	All
Oklahoma	0	All ⁶
Oregon	0	None
Pennsylvania	0	All
Rhode Island	0	--- ¹
South Carolina	0	None
South Dakota	4 percent ⁷	All
Tennessee	0	All
Texas	0	None

Table 11. Income Disregards when Determining Eligibility

State	Value of Earned Income Disregard	Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted
Utah	100 dollars	All
Vermont	0	All
Virginia	0	All
Washington	0	All
West Virginia	0	None
Wisconsin	0	None
Wyoming	200 dollars ⁸	None
American Samoa	0	None
Guam	--- ¹	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	0	None
Puerto Rico	15 percent ⁹	None
Virgin Islands	20 percent ¹⁰	None

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Must have 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.

³ 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.

⁴ Any monthly medical insurance premium for physician, vision, dental, or cancer insurance, medical supplement policies, or nursing care is deducted from income.

⁵ The value of the third check received during the month by clients who are paid bi-weekly will be disregarded. The value of the fifth check in a month will be disregarded when a client is paid weekly.

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

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ There is also 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 12. Initial Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Initially Qualify for CCDF Subsidies ¹

State	<u>Family Size</u>				
	1	2	3	4	5
Alabama	1173	1578	1984	2389	2794
Alaska	NA	3516	3853	4190	4433
Arizona	1490	2005	2518	3033	3548
Arkansas	1589	2037	2262	2695	3040
California	3518	3518	3769	4188	4858
Colorado	NA ²	2732 ²	3434 ²	4136 ²	4835 ²
Connecticut	2117.01	2768.39	3419.78	4071.17	4722.55
Delaware	1806	2430	3052	3676	4300
DC	2256	3035	3815	4594	5373
Florida	1353.75	1821.25	2288.75	2756.25	3223.75
Georgia	1307	1760	2213	2667	3120
Hawaii	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Idaho	NA	1540	1932	2323	2715
Illinois	NA	2429	3052	3675	4299
Indiana	1146	1542	1938	2334	2729
Iowa	1309	1762	2213	2665	3118
Kansas	NA	2246	2823	3400	3976
Kentucky	NA	1821	2289	2756	3224
Louisiana	NA	2557	3158	3760	4362
Maine	2256.25	3035.42	3814.58	4593.75	5372.92
Maryland	1547	2023	2499	2975	3451
Massachusetts	NA	2645	3267	3890	4512
Michigan	1607	1607	1990	2367	2746
Minnesota	NA	2222	2745	3268	3791
Mississippi	NA	2333	2917	3417	4000
Missouri	1166	1524	1885	2244	2601
Montana	NA	1821	2289	2756	3224
Nebraska	NA	1457.99	1830.99	2205.99	2579.99
Nevada	2231	2917	3604	4290	4977
New Hampshire	2257	3036	3815	4594	5373
New Jersey	1805 ³	2428.33 ³	3051.67 ³	3675 ³	4298.33 ³
New Mexico	NA	2428.33	3051.67	3675	4298.33

Table 12. Initial Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Initially Qualify for CCDF Subsidies ¹

State	Family Size				
	1	2	3	4	5
New York	1805	2428	3052	3675	4298
North Carolina	1933	2528	3123	3718	4312
North Dakota	NA	1994	2463	2933	3402
Ohio	NA	1822	2289	2757	3224
Oklahoma	NA	2425	2925	3625	3625
Oregon	NA	2247	2823	3400	3976
Pennsylvania	1805	2428	3052	3675	4298
Rhode Island	NA	2186	2747	3308	3869
South Carolina	1354	1821	2289	2756	3224
South Dakota	NA	2430	3052	3676	4300
Tennessee	NA	2094	2587	3079	3572
Texas	1805 ⁴	2428 ⁴	3052 ⁴	3675 ⁴	4298 ⁴
Utah	NA	2077	2566	3055	3544
Vermont	2957	2957	2957	3562	4168
Virginia	1670 ⁵	2247 ⁵	2823 ⁵	3400 ⁵	3976 ⁵
Washington	1806	2428	3052	3676	4298
West Virginia	1354	1821	2289	2756	3224
Wisconsin	NA	2246	2823	3399	3976
Wyoming	NA	3035	3815	4594	5373
American Samoa	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Guam	1353.75	1821.25	2288.75	2756.25	3223.75
No Mariana Islands	1037	1206	1499	1791	1960
Puerto Rico	932	1218	1504	1791	2077
Virgin Islands	NA	1557.67	1800.09	2022.5	2244.09

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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.

² Policies coded for Denver County. In Colorado, counties may establish initial eligibility thresholds between 130 and 225 percent of the federal poverty guideline (from 1,984 dollars to 3,434 dollars for a three person family).

³ 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 level.

⁴ Policies coded for the Gulf Coast Region. Across Texas, eligibility thresholds range from 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline to 85 percent of SMI (from 2,289 dollars to 3,888 dollars for a three person family).

⁵ Policies coded for areas in Group III. Across Virginia, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 185 percent of the federal poverty guideline (from 2,289 dollars to 2,823 dollars for a three person family).

Table 13. Continuing Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies ¹

State	If Thresholds Vary for Initial and Continuing Eligibility	Family Size				
		1	2	3	4	5
Alabama	Yes	1354	1821	2289	2756	3224
Alaska	No	NA	3516	3853	4190	4433
Arizona	No	1490	2005	2518	3033	3548
Arkansas	No	1589	2037	2262	2695	3040
California	No	3518	3518	3769	4188	4858
Colorado	No	NA ²	2732 ²	3434 ²	4136 ²	4835 ²
Connecticut	No	2117.01	2768.39	3419.78	4071.17	4722.55
Delaware	No	1806	2430	3052	3676	4300
DC	Yes	2636	3447	4258	5070	5881
Florida	Yes	1805	2428	3052	3675	4298
Georgia	No	1307	1760	2213	2667	3120
Hawaii	No	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Idaho	No	NA	1540	1932	2323	2715
Illinois	No	NA	2429	3052	3675	4299
Indiana	Yes	1534	2064	2594	3124	3654
Iowa	No	1309	1762	2213	2665	3118
Kansas	No	NA	2246	2823	3400	3976
Kentucky	Yes	NA	2003	2518	3032	3546
Louisiana	No	NA	2557	3158	3760	4362
Maine	No	2256.25	3035.42	3814.58	4593.75	5372.92
Maryland	No	1547	2023	2499	2975	3451
Massachusetts	Yes	NA	4496	5554	6612	7670
Michigan	No	1607	1607	1990	2367	2746
Minnesota	Yes	NA	3168	3913	4659	5404
Mississippi	No	NA	2333	2917	3417	4000
Missouri	Yes	1276	1669	2063	2456	2847
Montana	No	NA	1821	2289	2756	3224
Nebraska	No	NA	1457.99	1830.99	2205.99	2579.99
Nevada	No	2231	2917	3604	4290	4977
New Hampshire	No	2257	3036	3815	4594	5373
New Jersey	Yes	2256.25	3035.42	3814.58	4593.75	5372.92

Table 13. Continuing Eligibility Thresholds By Family Size: Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies ¹

State	If Thresholds Vary for Initial and Continuing Eligibility	Family Size				
		1	2	3	4	5
New Mexico	No	NA	2428.33	3051.67	3675	4298.33
New York	No	1805	2428	3052	3675	4298
North Carolina	No	1933	2528	3123	3718	4312
North Dakota	No	NA	1994	2463	2933	3402
Ohio	No	NA	1822	2289	2757	3224
Oklahoma	No	NA	2425	2925	3625	3625
Oregon	No	NA	2247	2823	3400	3976
Pennsylvania	Yes	2121	2853	3586	4318	5051
Rhode Island	No	NA	2186	2747	3308	3869
South Carolina	Yes	1579	2125	2670	3216	3761
South Dakota	No	NA	2430	3052	3676	4300
Tennessee	No	NA	2094	2587	3079	3572
Texas	Yes ³	2297 ³	3004 ³	3710 ³	4417 ³	5124 ³
Utah	Yes	NA	2597	3208	3819	4429
Vermont	No	2957	2957	2957	3562	4168
Virginia	No ⁴	1670 ⁴	2247 ⁴	2823 ⁴	3400 ⁴	3976 ⁴
Washington	No	1806	2428	3052	3676	4298
West Virginia	Yes	1670	2246	2823	3399	3976
Wisconsin	Yes	NA	2428	3052	3675	4298
Wyoming	No	NA	3035	3815	4594	5373
American Samoa	No	2431	3179	3927	4675	5423
Guam	No	1353.75	1821.25	2288.75	2756.25	3223.75
No Mariana Islands	No	1037	1206	1499	1791	1960
Puerto Rico	No	932	1218	1504	1791	2077
Virgin Islands	No	NA	1557.67	1800.09	2022.5	2244.09

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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 continuing eligibility threshold differences between various eligibility groups, such as TANF.

² Policies coded for Denver County. Counties may establish continuing eligibility thresholds between 130 percent of the federal poverty guideline and 85 percent SMI (from 1,984 dollars to 34,509 dollars for a three person family).

³ Policies coded for the Gulf Coast Region. Across the state, eligibility thresholds range from 150 percent of the federal poverty guideline to 85 percent of SMI (from 2,289 dollars to 3,888 dollars for a three person family).

⁴ Policies coded for Group III. Across the state, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 185 percent of the federal poverty guideline (from 2,289 dollars to 2,823 dollars for a three person family).

Table 14. Assets Tests

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	--- ¹	--- ¹
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
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	NA ²
South Carolina	No limit	No limit
South Dakota	No limit	No limit
Tennessee	No limit	No limit
Texas	No limit	No limit

Table 14. Assets Tests

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

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Only liquid assets are counted for the assets test.

III. APPLICATION, REDETERMINATION, TERMS OF AUTHORIZATION, AND WAITING LISTS

Each CCDF program includes procedures governing how families apply for and retain subsidies, how the amount of child care (number of hours) is established, and how eligible applicants are prioritized for services when the number of eligible applicants exceeds the number of subsidies that the program can provide.

Application, Redetermination, and Terms of Authorization

Families who wish to obtain CCDF-funded child care subsidies go through an application process as established by each program. Many States/Territories require applications to be completed during an in-person interview, whereas some States/Territories mainly use telephone communication or call centers to process applicants. The application process may include providing documents that verify certain items of information. If a family is found eligible, the program establishes the “terms of authorization” based on the parents’ activities; the terms of authorization may also involve a maximum hours of child care policy.

Eligibility must generally be redetermined at specified intervals; within those intervals, families are required to report significant changes that might affect their eligibility or copayment. Families who disagree with the program’s decision concerning the family’s eligibility or copayment may appeal that decision. All of these aspects of policy, including applications, verification, redetermination, and appeals, vary across CCDF programs.

Application Procedures (Table 15)

Table 15 captures two aspects of each program’s application process: the methods by which a family may apply for a child care subsidy and the timeframe within which an applicant is notified of her/his eligibility status and subsidy level. Findings from this table include:

- Every State/Territory gives potential clients the option of applying for child care subsidies in-person, and 16 States/Territories require that applications be processed in-person.
- Applications can be submitted via e-mail or through an internet-based system in 14 States/Territories.
- States/Territories vary on how quickly they require applicants to be processed, with Indiana notifying clients at the time of the application interview, and States such as Michigan, New Jersey and New York allowing up to 45 days. Many States/Territories commit to notifying applicants within 30 days.

The full Database covers other aspects of programs' application procedures, including the amount of time between a determination of eligibility and the point that coverage begins, and whether the subsidy may apply retroactively beginning on the date of application.

Information that Must be Verified with Documentation when Applying for CCDF Subsidies (Table 16)

States/Territories take different approaches to determining the validity of the information provided by the applicant. While some States/Territories require specific forms of documentation to verify certain eligibility criteria, others require only the applicant's signature attesting to the accuracy of the information. For example, many States/Territories do not require separate documentation of family composition; however, the applicant must sign a document stating, under penalty of law, that the list of household members is complete. For purposes of the CCDF Policies Database, "verification" is defined as a requirement for a separate item of documentation.

Table 16 indicates whether any additional documentation is required for each of six items of information: the identity of the applicant, the applicant's household composition, the applicant's relationship to the child(ren) needing care, the employment status of the applicant, the applicant's household income, and the immunization records of the child(ren) needing care. Findings from this table include:

- Almost every State/Territory requires all applicants to provide proof of income and employment. Some States/Territories do not require verification for applicants receiving benefits from another program such as TANF.
- A majority of States/Territories require verification of the applicant's identity as well as his/her relationship to the child(ren) in need of care.
- Approximately half of the States/Territories require verification of household composition.
- Less than one-third of the States/Territories require verification of immunization status in at least some circumstances. (Most States/Territories do not require verification of child immunization records at application because this information is collected by child care providers.)

The full Database captures additional details on the types of information that must be verified (self-employment earnings, proof of residency of the child, and so on). The Database does not attempt to capture the types of documentation that are considered acceptable by each State/Territory, due to the wide variation in policies and the use of many State/Territory-specific documents.

Redetermination Requirements and Exemptions (Tables 17 and 18)

Recipients of child care subsidies receive assistance for a set period of time, often called an eligibility period or a benefit period. After that period, the family's eligibility and subsidy level must generally be redetermined. Redetermination policies vary by State/Territory and sometimes vary according to a family's particular circumstances or eligibility group. For instance, a State/Territory may have a 12 month redetermination period for most clients but require that child protective services cases be reassessed after 6 months. Some eligibility groups may be categorically exempt from the redetermination process. For example in some States/Territories, families receiving TANF benefits may remain eligible for CCDF as long as they are participating in the TANF program. There may also be variation in the eligibility period within a State; in some States, a locality might be allowed to redetermine eligibility sooner than required by the State.

Table 17 displays three key redetermination requirement policies: the length of the redetermination (eligibility) period, if new documentation is required during redetermination (even if nothing has changed), and the minimum length of time between the point that a family is notified of an adverse change in subsidy and the point that the change is implemented. Findings from this table include:

- Over half of the CCDF programs use a redetermination (eligibility) period of 6 months for most families. The remaining States/Territories have a redetermination period of 12 months for most families.
- All but two programs (Oregon and Guam) require new documentation during the redetermination process. (Table 16 describes some of the policies concerning which items must be documented.)
- There is wide variation across programs in the length of time before an adverse change that a family must be notified of the change, from 1 day in Utah to 30 days in the Virgin Islands. A few States/Territories have no notification requirement.

Policies regarding notification often differ depending on the type of change, whether it is an increase in benefits or a decrease or termination of benefits. For instance, a State/Territory may require that families be notified at least 10 days prior to an increase in the copayment, but not have any explicit requirement for notification prior to a decrease in the copayment. Additional detail on the variation in notification requirements can be found in the table notes.

As in many other areas of child care subsidy policy, procedures may differ for different categories of families. For instance, redetermination policies may vary for students or for individuals whose hours of work are unpredictable. The notes to the table capture some of these types of policy details.

Some CCDF programs exempt some families from redetermination, based on their involvement with another service or program. Table 18 examines exemptions for families receiving TANF or SNAP benefits, families with foster children, or families involved with child protective services. Findings from this table include:

- Most States/Territories do not exempt any families from redetermination.
- Families receiving TANF benefits are the most likely of these groups to be exempt from redetermination. Five States exempt families from redetermination as long as they are enrolled in TANF.
- Two programs exempt SNAP families from redetermination, one program exempts families receiving care for a foster child, and two programs exempt families involved with the child protective services system.

Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances (Table 19)

In addition to requiring eligibility and subsidy amounts to be redetermined at regular intervals, most CCDF programs require participants to report certain changes, such as changes in hours of work or hourly wage, as they occur. Participants failing to report changes as required may suffer sanctions or interruptions in child care subsidy benefits. Table 19 shows the number of days within which a subsidized family is expected to report key changes to the program. Findings from this table include:

- The majority of CCDF programs require families to report key changes within 10 days.
- Missouri and New York require clients to report changes immediately.

Additional information related to these policies, including what types of changes must be reported, and whether a full redetermination is required when certain changes are reported, is available in the full Database.

Appeals Procedures (Table 20)

All CCDF programs allow individuals to appeal decisions that they believe are incorrect, such as a denial of application for child care, a reduction in subsidy benefit level, or a termination from the child care subsidy program. Table 20 captures two key policies regarding client appeal of negative actions: how many appeals a person can file in response to one program action and whether families may continue to receive child care services at their current level during the appeals process. Findings from this table include:

- Seventeen States/Territories allow for only 1 appeal, while another 17 States allow for 2 appeals, 11 States/Territories allow for 3 appeals, and 1 State allows for 5 appeals. Multiple appeals may involve different agency divisions or the State's circuit court.
- Close to two-thirds of States/Territories allow clients to continue to receive benefits at their current level in some situations, until a final decision on the appeal has been reached.

Other aspects of the appeals process that vary across CCDF programs include the methods by which appeals may be submitted (in-person, mail, fax, email, online), how hearings are conducted (in-person vs. by phone), and how the program handles any over-payment or retroactive benefit. For example, in some programs, the family must repay the cost of any child care received during the appeals process if the ruling upholds the original sanction. The full Database captures this type of additional detail.

Terms of Authorization (Table 21)

Families that are determined eligible to receive child care benefits are authorized to use child care for certain activities, for a certain number of hours. Some States/Territories have general maximum hours of care policies that limit the amount of care any individual can receive in a given period of time. Table 21 captures this type of policy. Findings include:

- Fifteen States/Territories have policies for maximum hours of care that can be paid through the subsidy program.
- Of the States/Territories that utilize a maximum hours of care policy, one State (Massachusetts) has a different policy for part-time workers (maximum of 30 hours of care).

The full Database captures additional information on how States/Territories determine the allowable hours of child care, such as the treatment of travel time to and from work, sleep time for participants who work overnight shifts, study hours for students, and whether care is authorized during breaks from a school program. States/Territories may also place time limits on the amount of care a family can receive for a particular activity in a given period of time.

Priority Groups and Waiting Lists

CCDF subsidies are not a guaranteed benefit. It is possible that more families will apply for and be found eligible for the CCDF-funded subsidy program in a particular State/Territory than can be subsidized with the State's/Territory's available funds. States/Territories may establish priority groups among eligible families and may use waiting lists for families who cannot be served immediately.

Priority Policies for Different Groups (Tables 22 and 23)

Tables 22 and 23 describe if and how States/Territories give priority to certain groups of applicants. The categories of applicants covered in Table 22 are families with children with special needs, families with very low income, families who receive TANF, families who are transitioning off TANF benefits, families who are at risk of going on TANF, and families with children under child protective services. The categories of

applicants covered in Table 23 are families with foster care children, families with children in Head Start, families with children in publicly-funded Pre-K, homeless families, teen parent families, families with teen parents in school, and military families. For each group of families, the tables indicate whether that group is treated the same as all other families, whether that group has priority (but without a guarantee of a subsidy), or whether that group of families is guaranteed a subsidy. Findings from these tables include:

- Twenty-two States/Territories guarantee subsidies for all families enrolled in TANF under their CCDF-funded program. Even more States/Territories guarantee subsidies for TANF families if they are participating in the State's/Territory's TANF work program. (As mentioned earlier, it is important to note that States/Territories may serve TANF families through a child care program other than the CCDF-funded program covered in this Book of Tables.)
- Families transitioning off TANF are often guaranteed subsidies. There is almost always a time limit associated with this type of transitional child care.
- Ohio is the only State that guarantees subsidies for families at risk of going on TANF. Six other States/Territories give priority to these families but do not guarantee subsidies.
- Children in Head Start are given priority in South Carolina and Virginia. Subsidies are guaranteed for these families in Virginia. No States/Territories give priority for children enrolled in publicly-funded pre-kindergarten.
- Five States/Territories guarantee subsidies for teen parents in school; only the Virgin Islands guarantees subsidies for all teen parents.
- Eleven States/Territories do not utilize priority policies for their CCDF-funded child care subsidies.

The overall Database provides more detail about priority policies, including information on how States/Territories rank their priority groups.

Waiting List Policies (Table 24)

Table 24 describes if and how each State/Territory utilizes a waiting list. Some States/Territories use waiting lists consistently, while others only use waiting lists when full funding for all eligible families is not available. If a State/Territory has written waiting list policies for use when full funding is not available, the State/Territory is coded as using a waiting list, even if the waiting list is not currently in use. Some States/Territories maintain a State/Territory-wide list while others maintain waiting lists at a sub-state or local level. States/Territories may have specific policies for when waiting lists must be reviewed to see which families are still in need of care and/or are still eligible for care. Additionally, some States/Territories require agency staff to notify families of their status on the waiting list periodically. Other States/Territories only contact families once a subsidy becomes available. Still other States/Territories may require the families to check in periodically in order to remain on the waiting list. Findings from this table include:

- Roughly two-thirds of the States/Territories use a waiting list or have waiting list policies.
- Of the States/Territories with waiting lists, the majority use sub-State/local area lists.
- Most States/Territories do not require the child care agency to notify families of their status on the waiting list until a child care space becomes available.

Waiting list policies are closely connected to priority policies in that groups who are guaranteed subsidy receive child care benefits regardless of funding issues and are not subject to the waiting list. Additionally, some States/Territories place families with higher priority higher up on the waiting list so that they may receive subsidy sooner than families who are not in a priority group.

Table 15. Application Procedures

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	30
Arizona	In-person, mail, fax, email ³	30
Arkansas	--- ¹	7 ⁴
California	In-person ⁵	30 ⁵
Colorado	In-person, mail	15
Connecticut	In-person, mail	30
Delaware	In-person	--- ¹
DC	In-person	--- ¹
Florida	In-person, mail, fax, email ⁶	Other ⁷
Georgia	In-person, mail, fax, email ⁶	15 ⁸
Hawaii	In-person, mail	10 ⁹
Idaho	--- ¹	NA ¹⁰
Illinois	In-person, mail, fax	30 ¹¹
Indiana	In-person	Other ¹²
Iowa	--- ¹	30
Kansas	In-person, mail, fax, online ⁶	30
Kentucky	In-person ¹³	30
Louisiana	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	30
Maine	In-person, mail	--- ¹
Maryland	In-person, mail	30
Massachusetts	In-person	--- ¹
Michigan	In-person, mail	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	15 ¹⁸
Ohio	In-person, mail, fax, email, online ³	30
Oklahoma	In-person, mail, fax, email	Other ¹⁹
Oregon	In-person, mail ²⁰	--- ¹

Table 15. Application Procedures

State	Method for Submitting Application	Within How Many Days Applicant Must Be Notified of Eligibility After Submitting the Application
Pennsylvania	In-person, mail, fax, online	30
Rhode Island	In-person	Other ²¹
South Carolina	In-person, mail	15 ²²
South Dakota	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	10 ²³
Tennessee	In-person, mail, fax, online ²⁴	15 ²⁵
Texas	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	20
Utah	In-person, mail, fax, online ²⁶	30
Vermont	In-person, mail, fax	--- ¹
Virginia	In-person, mail, fax	30
Washington	In-person, mail, fax, online ²⁷	30
West Virginia	In-person	--- ¹
Wisconsin	In-person, mail, fax	9 ²⁸
Wyoming	In-person, mail, fax	30
American Samoa	In-person	10 ²⁹
Guam	In-person, mail	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	In-person	15
Puerto Rico	In-person	30
Virgin Islands	In-person	--- ¹

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

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 and/or the required information can be obtained through another method.

⁴ Once all required information has been received, the state has 7 days to either deny the application or approve the family for benefits.

⁵ Policies coded for the Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program. Most of the application policies and procedures are determined by local contractor agencies. Parents are required to sign applications, suggesting that applications must be submitted through a method that allows for transmission of a signed document.

⁶ Applicants may also apply via telephone.

⁷ This policy is decided at the local level. However, TANF and CPS cases are required to have action taken within 10 days.

⁸ The agency must determine eligibility within 15 days and give the client adequate written notice of the decision.

⁹ The agency must give timely notice of 10 days when the application is denied.

¹⁰ There is no requirement.

¹¹ 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.

¹² The applicant is notified at the time of the appointment.

¹³ 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.

- ¹⁴ The response time can be extended 15 days with the applicant's consent.
- ¹⁵ The case worker 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 2 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.
- ²¹ Applicants will receive timely notice and 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 Teen parent applications must be processed within 10 days of request.
- ²⁶ If the client is unable to come to the local office, the interview is conducted through a home visit.
- ²⁷ Applicants may also apply by telephone through this state's call center.
- ²⁸ The agency must determine eligibility within 7 days and the client must be issued a child care authorization within 2 business days after eligibility is determined. If the client has not selected an approved provider, the authorization may be delayed.
- ²⁹ Eligibility determination must be made within 10 days and the applicant must be given notice, either hand delivered or mailed.

Table 16. Information that Must be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies 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	Varies ⁶	No
Arkansas	No	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	Yes ⁷	No
California	No ⁸	Yes ⁸	Yes ⁸	No ⁸	Varies ^{8,9}	Varies ^{8,10}
Colorado	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹¹	Varies ¹²
Connecticut	Yes ¹³	No ¹⁴	No	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	No ¹⁵
Delaware	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	--- ¹
DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	No ¹⁴	No ¹⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹⁶
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies ¹⁷
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Idaho	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Indiana	Yes	Yes ¹⁸	No ¹⁹	Yes	Yes	No
Iowa	No ¹⁴	No ¹⁴	No ¹⁴	Yes	Varies ²⁰	No
Kansas	No	Yes	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	--- ¹
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies ²¹
Louisiana	No	No ¹⁴	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	--- ¹
Maryland	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan	Yes	No ¹⁴	No ¹⁴	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota	Yes	No ²²	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 16. Information that Must be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies²

State	Applicant Identity	Household Composition	Applicant's Relationship to Child	Employment	Income	Child's Immunization Record ³
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska	No ¹⁴	No ¹⁴	No ¹⁴	Yes	Yes ²³	No
Nevada	Yes	No ¹⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes ²⁴	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
New York	Yes ²⁵	Yes ²⁵	Yes ²⁵	Yes ²⁵	Yes ²⁵	No ²⁵
North Carolina	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
North Dakota	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Ohio	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma	Yes	No ¹⁴	No	Yes	Yes ²⁶	No
Oregon	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	--- ¹
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rhode Island	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	--- ¹
South Carolina	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	No	No	Varies ²⁷	Yes	Yes	No
Tennessee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies ²⁸
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	No ¹⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	--- ¹	--- ¹	Varies ²⁹	Yes	Yes	--- ¹
Virginia	No	No	No	Yes	Yes ³⁰	Varies ³¹
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia	Yes	No ¹⁴	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

State	Applicant Identity	Household Composition	Applicant's Relationship to Child	Employment	Income	Child's Immunization Record ³
American Samoa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guam	Yes	Yes	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	Varies ³²	Varies ³³	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	No	No	Varies ³⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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 The variables capture 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 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.

⁸ Policies coded for the Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program.

⁹ Children who are eligible for reasons other than income (homeless, at risk of abuse or neglect, or receiving cash aid) may not be required to verify income.

¹⁰ Documentation of immunization records is not required for children receiving services in licensed facilities or in public or private elementary schools.

¹¹ Applicants must submit written verification of all earned and unearned income. Verbal verification can be provided at the time of application, but written verification must be submitted within 30 days.

¹² Verification must be provided to either the child care provider or the county, as required by the county policy.

¹³ The department should 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.

¹⁴ The agency may require verification if the case worker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

¹⁵ The agency may require verification if the child is in unregulated care and the case worker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

¹⁶ Service may be terminated if a child's medical records are not up to date.

¹⁷ Immunizations must be verified for children in regulated child care settings, children in public school settings, or children who receive TANF benefits.

¹⁸ Documentation to verify the identity of other child and adult members in the unit is required.

- ¹⁹ The relationship to the child does not have to be verified, except for foster parents applying for care for a foster child.
- ²⁰ Applicants receiving protective child care services, participating in the TANF work program, or receiving TANF are not required to verify income.
- ²¹ 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.
- ²² With the exception of parental relationship, household composition does not need to be verified unless questionable.
- ²³ A declaration from the client is acceptable regarding unearned income, unless the client has a history of program abuse.
- ²⁴ TANF cash assistance case referrals from the department do not have to verify income. The income statement on the referral form is accepted.
- ²⁵ Policies coded for New York City.
- ²⁶ Income is not verified for caretakers who are not legally and financially responsible for the child.
- ²⁷ Applicants who have accepted parental control of the children must provide documentation.
- ²⁸ Documentation is not required for children placed in regulated care since licensed providers are required to document child immunizations.
- ²⁹ 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 primary caretaker is the legal guardian.
- ³⁰ 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.
- ³¹ If the child is already enrolled in another program that requires immunization records, the documentation does not have to be verified.
- ³² In cases where a family has agreed to give the minor to another family or individual, evidence of permanent or temporary custody issued by the court or department for children and families is required.
- ³³ Documentation is only required to verify work hours for self-employed applicants.
- ³⁴ Applicants who are foster parents are required to have a letter documenting that they are the foster parent.

Table 17. Redetermination Requirements

State	Redetermination Period (in months) ²	If New Documentation is Required During Redetermination	Number of Days Prior to an Adverse Subsidy Change that Individuals Will be Notified
Alabama	6	Yes	10 ³
Alaska	6	Yes ⁴	NA ⁵
Arizona	6	Yes	10 ⁶
Arkansas	6 ⁷	--- ¹	10
California	12 ⁸	Yes	14 ⁹
Colorado	6	Yes ¹⁰	11
Connecticut	6	Yes	10
Delaware	6 ¹¹	--- ¹	--- ^{1,12}
DC	12	Yes	15
Florida	12 ¹³	Yes	10 ¹⁴
Georgia	12	Yes	12 ¹⁵
Hawaii	6	Yes	10 ¹⁶
Idaho	6 ¹⁷	Yes	NA ⁵
Illinois	6 ¹⁸	Yes	10 ¹⁹
Indiana	6	Yes	10 ²⁰
Iowa	6	Yes	10
Kansas	12	Yes	10
Kentucky	12	Yes	10 ²¹
Louisiana	12	Yes	5 ²²
Maine	12 ²³	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	12	Yes	5 ²⁴
Massachusetts	12 ²⁵	Yes	14
Michigan	12	Yes ²⁶	11 ²⁷
Minnesota	6	Yes	15
Mississippi	6 ²⁸	Yes	14
Missouri	12	Yes	Other ²⁹
Montana	6 ³⁰	Yes	10 ³¹
Nebraska	12 ³²	Yes ³³	10 ³⁴
Nevada	6	Yes	10
New Hampshire	6	Yes	10 ³⁵
New Jersey	12	Yes	10
New Mexico	6	Yes	14
New York	12	Yes	10 ³⁶
North Carolina	12	Yes	10
North Dakota	6 ³⁷	Yes	Other ³⁸
Ohio	12	Yes	15 ³⁹
Oklahoma	12	Yes	10 ⁴⁰
Oregon	Varies ⁴¹	No	10 ⁴²
Pennsylvania	6	Yes	10
Rhode Island	6 ⁴³	Yes	10 ⁴⁴

Table 17. Redetermination Requirements

State	Redetermination Period (in months) ²	If New Documentation is Required During Redetermination	Number of Days Prior to an Adverse Subsidy Change that Individuals Will be Notified
South Carolina	12	Yes	--- ¹
South Dakota	6 ⁴⁵	Yes	Other ⁴⁶
Tennessee	6	Yes	10 ¹⁴
Texas	12	Yes	15
Utah	6	Yes	1 ⁴⁷
Vermont	12	Yes	--- ¹
Virginia	12	Yes ⁴⁸	10
Washington	6 ⁴⁹	Yes	10
West Virginia	6	Yes	13 ⁵⁰
Wisconsin	6 ⁵¹	Yes	Other ⁵²
Wyoming	6	Yes	Other ⁵³
American Samoa	6	Yes	--- ¹
Guam	12	No ⁵⁴	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	6	Yes	10
Puerto Rico	12	--- ¹	10
Virgin Islands	6	Yes	30 ⁵⁵

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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 be predetermined eligible before the start of each new school semester.

⁸ If employment hours are unpredictable or if the family is receiving assistance because the child is at risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, recertification must take place no later than after 3 months.

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 Cases are reviewed at least once every 6 months and just prior to end of each authorization period. At least once a year, the client must have a face-to-face interview.

¹² Applicants must be given timely notice.

¹³ Redetermination for protective services is every six months. Redetermination periods may vary by coalition, but the minimum is 12 months.

¹⁴ Individuals are given 10 days notice prior to a decrease in benefits or other adverse action.

¹⁵ 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.

- ¹⁶ Families are given timely notice of ten days prior to an adverse action. Changes that result in higher benefits will take effect the first month following the month the change is reported. Timely notice is not required when the family requests services end or when funds are not available.
- ¹⁷ Redetermination is completed at least every 6 months. Redetermination is completed more often for protective service cases (every 3 months) and education activities (at the end of each semester or term).
- ¹⁸ Families must be predetermined every 6 months except when parents are enrolled in an education or training program that lasts less than 6 months, the family has a service plan that indicates the activity lasts less than 6 months, or the child is participating in an approved Head Start or Pre-K program.
- ¹⁹ Individuals are given 10 days notice when the benefits are cancelled. Changes to the copayment are implemented on the first of the month following notification of change.
- ²⁰ The rule only applies to adverse actions, including a denial or termination of services, increased fees, or reduction of services.
- ²¹ Required notification varies. Changes that increase benefits do not require advance notice. Changes that decrease benefits require 10 days notice.
- ²² Notification is required within 5 work days.
- ²³ Full redetermination is done at 12 months. At 6 months, the family must indicate that the information on file is still correct.
- ²⁴ The family is entitled to 5 working days notice, which does not include state holidays.
- ²⁵ 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 8 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.
- 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 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 parent(s) and providers' child care certificates will end September 30. Parent(s) and providers are required to re-apply beginning October 1, and parent(s) are rolled-over based upon the established priorities.
- ²⁹ An increase in the copayment will take effect the month after notice is sent. A decrease in copayment will take effect in the month notice is sent.
- ³⁰ Re-certification is conducted periodically, usually every 6 months.
- ³¹ 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 10 days prior to the adverse action. For all other changes, the parent shall be notified in writing.
- ³² Redetermination must be completed every 12 months by determining if the client still meets eligibility criteria, having the client complete a new application, and completing any necessary forms. Every 6 months, the caseworker must review the client's need for care.
- 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 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.
- ³⁷ Care is authorized for 6 months for employed households, allowable students, TANF recipients, families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF, and families transitioning off of TANF if the child receives SSI. Care is authorized for 3 months for job search activities and applicants who do not have current employment or will be starting new employment.
- ³⁸ A 10 day notice is suggested, but not required.
- ³⁹ 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.

- ⁴⁰ If there is an increase in benefits, advance notice is not required. If there is a decrease in benefits, advance notice of 10 days is generally required.
- ⁴¹ Eligibility periods vary from one to six months, depending on the stability of income level.
- ⁴² The agency must allow for a 10 day notice if a change results in decreased benefits.
- ⁴³ Families who qualify based on income eligibility are subject to redetermination every 6 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 The department must provide at least one day advance notice on most negative actions.
- ⁴⁸ Redetermination is conducted in the same manner as initial determination, except the parent does not have to complete a new service application or a new affidavit of citizenship.
- ⁴⁹ 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 twelve months.
- ⁵⁰ 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.
- ⁵¹ In addition to the 6 month review, applicants must complete a 12 month review in person or by phone.
- ⁵² When service is terminated, the family is given 10 days notice. For changes in eligibility, the notice is issued the Monday following the date the worker enters the change into the system. If the change will occur more than 14 days in the future, the notice is sent 14 days prior to the change in eligibility.
- ⁵³ 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.
- ⁵⁴ New documentation is not required unless there is a change in provider.
- ⁵⁵ 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 18. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services are Exempt from Redetermination

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	NA ⁴	No
Colorado	Yes	NA ³	NA ⁴	NA ⁵
Connecticut	No	No	No	No
Delaware	No	No	No	No
DC	No	No	No	No
Florida	No	NA ³	No	No
Georgia	No	No	No	No
Hawaii	No	No	No	No
Idaho	No	No	No	No
Illinois	No	No	NA ⁴	NA ⁵
Indiana	No	No	No	No
Iowa	No	No	No	No
Kansas	No	No	No	No
Kentucky	No ⁶	No	NA ⁴	No ⁷
Louisiana	Yes	No	No	No
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	No	No	NA ⁴	NA ⁵
Massachusetts	No	No	No	No
Michigan	Yes ⁸	Yes ⁸	No	No
Minnesota	No	No	NA ⁴	NA ⁵
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	Yes ¹⁰	No ¹⁰	Yes ^{10,11}	Yes ¹⁰
North Carolina	No	No	No	No
North Dakota	No	No	NA ⁴	NA ⁵
Ohio	No	No	No	No
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No
Oregon	No	Yes ¹²	No	No
Pennsylvania	NA ¹³	No	No	No
Rhode Island	No ¹⁴	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	No	No	No	No

Table 18. If Families Receiving Different Types of Benefits/Services are Exempt from Redetermination

State	TANF	SNAP	Foster Care	Child Protective Services
Tennessee	No	No	No	No
Texas	No	No	No	No
Utah	No	No	NA ⁴	No
Vermont	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virginia	No	No	NA ⁴	No
Washington	No	No	NA ⁴	NA ⁵
West Virginia	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	No	No	NA ⁵
Wyoming	No	No	No	NA ⁵
American Samoa	NA ²	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Guam	No	No	No	No
No Mariana Islands	NA ²	No	No	No
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	No	No	No	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

³ SNAP clients are not eligible for CCDF.

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

⁵ Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

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

⁷ CPS applicants must complete redetermination with the department that determined their initial eligibility.

⁸ Families who have to complete redetermination for another program do not have to complete an additional redetermination for child care.

⁹ CPS 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 and the only service provided is foster care or child protective services.

¹⁰ Policies coded for New York City.

¹¹ The foster parent must be working in order to be exempt from redetermination.

¹² When the family has a companion SNAP case, 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 12 month SNAP eligibility period.

¹³ TANF child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program for low-income families.

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 6 months.

Table 19. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances

State	Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes
Alabama	10
Alaska	7
Arizona	2
Arkansas	10
California	5 ²
Colorado	10
Connecticut	10
Delaware	10
DC	3
Florida	10
Georgia	10
Hawaii	10
Idaho	10
Illinois	5
Indiana	10
Iowa	10
Kansas	10
Kentucky	10
Louisiana	10
Maine	--- ¹
Maryland	10
Massachusetts	10
Michigan	10
Minnesota	10
Mississippi	10
Missouri	Other ³
Montana	10
Nebraska	10
Nevada	10
New Hampshire	10
New Jersey	10
New Mexico	14
New York	Other ³
North Carolina	5
North Dakota	Other ⁴
Ohio	10
Oklahoma	10
Oregon	10 ⁵
Pennsylvania	10
Rhode Island	10
South Carolina	10
South Dakota	5
Tennessee	10
Texas	10
Utah	10
Vermont	10
Virginia	10

Table 19. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances	
State	Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes
Washington	10 ⁶
West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	10
Wyoming	10
American Samoa	10
Guam	10
No Mariana Islands	10
Puerto Rico	10
Virgin Islands	10 ⁷

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Change reporting procedures are primarily determined at the local level.

³ The client must report changes immediately.

⁴ Changes must be reported by the tenth of the month following the month the change occurred.

⁵ SNAP families have until the tenth day of the month following the occurrence of the change to report.

⁶ A change in providers must be reported within 5 days.

⁷ The parent must notify the department of any change in family circumstances immediately but not later than 10 days from the occurrence.

Table 20. Appeals Procedures

State	Number of Appeals Allowed for One Action ²	If the Individual Can Continue to Receive Benefits (at previous level) During the Appeal
Alabama	--- ¹	--- ¹
Alaska	3	Varies ³
Arizona	2	Yes
Arkansas	5	--- ¹
California	2	Yes
Colorado	3	Yes
Connecticut	2	Varies ⁴
Delaware	--- ¹	Yes
DC	1	Yes
Florida	3	Yes
Georgia	3	Yes ⁵
Hawaii	1	No
Idaho	--- ¹	No
Illinois	1	No
Indiana	3	No ⁶
Iowa	2	Yes
Kansas	2	Yes
Kentucky	1	No
Louisiana	2	No
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	--- ¹	Varies ⁷
Massachusetts	3	Varies ⁸
Michigan	2	Yes
Minnesota	3	Yes ⁹
Mississippi	2	No
Missouri	1	--- ¹
Montana	2	No
Nebraska	1	Varies ¹⁰
Nevada	2	Varies ¹¹
New Hampshire	1	Yes ¹²
New Jersey	3	No
New Mexico	1	Yes
New York	1	Yes
North Carolina	2	Yes
North Dakota	1	Yes ¹²
Ohio	1	Yes
Oklahoma	2	Yes ¹³
Oregon	--- ¹	Yes ⁹
Pennsylvania	1	Yes
Rhode Island	--- ¹	--- ¹
South Carolina	1	No
South Dakota	2	Yes
Tennessee	1	Yes

State	Number of Appeals Allowed for One Action ²	If the Individual Can Continue to Receive Benefits (at previous level) During the Appeal
Texas	2	Varies ¹⁴
Utah	2	No
Vermont	2	Yes
Virginia	3	Yes
Washington	1	Yes ¹⁵
West Virginia	2	Varies ¹⁶
Wisconsin	1	Yes
Wyoming	3	No ¹⁷
American Samoa	3	--- ¹
Guam	--- ¹	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	1	Yes
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	--- ¹	--- ¹

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The number of appeals reflects how many times a family may appeal one action. If the first ruling on an appeal is final, only one appeal is allowed. If the family may appeal the first or subsequent rulings, multiple appeals are allowed.

³ A determination that would result in the termination of subsidy is stayed pending the outcome of an administrative review, unless the designee's determination is based upon substantial evidence of threat or harm to a child in care.

⁴ Action to discontinue or reduce benefits is delayed until the administrative hearing decision is made if the hearing is requested within ten calendar days of the date the notice of adverse action is issued, as long as the action does not involve termination of payments due to the ineligibility of the child care provider.

⁵ The applicant may choose to continue receiving services, or the applicant may waive the continuation of services.

⁶ Payment for services may always continue for up to 10 days after notice of an adverse action is provided. Payments do not continue after those 10 days, even in the case of an appeal.

⁷ Continued services are not permitted for hearing requests received after 10 days of the mailing of the notice or if services were terminated due to nonpayment of the copayment.

⁸ The family may continue to receive care during the appeal as long as all undisputed fees are paid and all subsequent undisputed fees are paid when due.

⁹ Clients can continue to receive services if they request a hearing within 10 days of the notice of benefits or before the effective date of the action.

¹⁰ When a 10 day notice is required for an adverse action and the client appeals, the agency cannot carry out the adverse action until a decision has been made in the hearing. If the action did not require a 10 day notice, service is not continued during the appeal.

¹¹ Benefits are not continued if 1) the appeal is requested after 14 days of the notice of action; 2) a change affecting the client's subsidy occurs after the appeal but before the decision, and the client does not request an appeal after being notified of that change; 3) federal law or regulations require a reduction or termination of benefits; or 4) a reduction or termination of benefits is a mass change without individual notice of action.

¹² The appeal must be filed within 10 days in order to continue receiving benefits.

¹³ If the client appeals within 10 days of the action, the worker reinstates the benefits at the prior level when requested by the client.

¹⁴ Child care benefits do not continue if the family is denied due to excessive absence, voluntary withdrawal, lack of funding, changes in eligibility laws, a TANF work program sanction or failure to pay copayment.

¹⁵ The client can continue to receive benefits only during the current eligibility period.

¹⁶ If the hearing is requested in response to notice of a negative action during the 13 day notice period, the action is not taken until after the hearing decision. Services cannot be continued in response to changes resulting from redetermination due to the nature of the state's eligibility processing system. Also, services will not be continued in instances involving the health and safety of children.

¹⁷ If the assistance unit later becomes eligible for reasons other than the issue related to the appeal, the family can continue to receive child care services.

Table 21. Terms of Authorization

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	No maximum	NA
Arizona	No maximum	NA
Arkansas	--- ¹	--- ¹
California	No maximum	NA
Colorado	No maximum	NA
Connecticut	280 per month ²	No difference
Delaware	--- ¹	--- ¹
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	250 per month	No difference
Kentucky	18 per day	No difference
Louisiana	No maximum	No difference
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	No maximum	NA
Massachusetts	50 per week	30 per week
Michigan	45 per week ⁴	No difference
Minnesota	60 per week ⁵	No difference
Mississippi	No maximum ⁶	NA
Missouri	No maximum	NA
Montana	20 per day ⁷	No difference
Nebraska	60 per week ⁸	No difference
Nevada	14 per day ⁹	No difference
New Hampshire	No maximum	NA
New Jersey	No maximum	NA
New Mexico	No maximum	NA
New York	No maximum ¹⁰	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

Table 21. Terms of Authorization

State	Maximum Hours of Care Paid for By Subsidy	If Maximum Hours of Care Policy Differs for Part-Time Workers
Texas	No maximum	NA
Utah	50 per week	No difference
Vermont	No maximum	NA
Virginia	No maximum	NA
Washington	Varies ¹¹	No difference
West Virginia	No maximum	NA
Wisconsin	No maximum	NA
Wyoming	16 per day ¹²	No difference
American Samoa	No maximum	NA
Guam	--- ¹	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	No maximum	NA
Puerto Rico	No maximum	NA
Virgin Islands	No maximum	NA

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

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

³ Families may be approved for 2 half day units of service (up to 5 hours each) in a 24 hour period. With supervisory approval, up to 4 half-day units of service (up to 5 hours each) may be approved in a 24 hour period.

⁴ The maximum number of hours of care that can be authorized is 90 hours biweekly per child.

⁵ The maximum number of hours of care allowed is 120 per child every 2 weeks.

⁶ Care in excess of 24 hours must be due to the nature of the parents' work, education, or training.

⁷ Twenty-four-hour care is paid as 2 full-time days.

⁸ 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.

⁹ A child in care for more than 14 hours in a 24-hour period may be referred to CPS.

¹⁰ Policies coded for New York City.

¹¹ Clients can be approved for up to a maximum of 16 hours of care daily. Licensed centers and homes may provide 22 units of care per month (units may be full-day or part-day). Exempt providers may provide 230 hours of care per month.

¹² Child care may be authorized for more than 16 hours if overnight travel is required for the parent to maintain or accept employment.

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income ²	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	Varies ⁴	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Alaska	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁵	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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	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 ⁶	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
California	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁷	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ^{7,8}	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁷	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁷	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁷	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ^{7,9}
Colorado	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Varies ¹⁰	Varies ¹⁰	Varies ¹⁰	Varies ¹⁰	NA ³
Connecticut	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ¹¹	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹¹	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹¹	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹¹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ¹¹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ¹¹
Delaware	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed ¹²	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
DC	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income ²	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Florida	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	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	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	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
Illinois	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 ¹⁸	Varies ¹⁹	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Iowa	Varies ²⁰	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²¹	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	Varies ²²	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	Varies	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Louisiana	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed ²³	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 ²⁴	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income ²	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Maryland	Varies ²⁵	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁶	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA ³
Massachusetts	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁷	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁸
Michigan	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	Subsidy guaranteed ²⁹	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA ³
Mississippi	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³⁰	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Missouri	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Montana	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³¹	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	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
Nevada	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³²	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 ³³	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
New Jersey	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³⁴	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³⁵	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³⁴	Varies ^{34,36}
New Mexico	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³³	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income ²	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
New York	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³⁷	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ^{37,38}	Subsidy guaranteed ^{37,39}	Subsidy guaranteed ^{37,39}	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³⁷	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³⁷
North Carolina	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	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
Ohio	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Oklahoma	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷
Oregon	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷	NA ¹⁷
Pennsylvania	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA ⁴⁰	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
South Carolina	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁴¹	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 ³³	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁴²
Tennessee	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed ⁴³	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Texas	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ⁴⁴	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

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups

State	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income ²	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Vermont	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁴⁵	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Virginia	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Washington	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁴⁶	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	NA ³
West Virginia	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
Wyoming	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³⁵	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA ³
American Samoa	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁴⁷	NA ⁴⁸	NA ⁴⁸	NA ⁴⁸	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Guam	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ³³	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children			
No Mariana Islands	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁴⁹	NA ⁴⁸	NA ⁴⁸	NA ⁴⁸	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Puerto Rico	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ⁵⁰	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 ⁵¹	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The definition of very low income varies by state and can be found in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database.

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

⁴ Subsidy is guaranteed if family is enrolled in TANF work program and a referral is sent by the family's case worker.

⁵ Parents who are lowest on the income scale and working or attending school receive higher priority. Very low income families have income equal to or less than 55 percent of the state median income standard.

⁶ Low income families who qualify for a copayment exemption are given higher priority.

⁷ Policies coded for the Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program.

⁸ Very low income is defined as income that is adjusted for family size and is at or below 40 percent of the state median income standard. Families with the lowest per capita income are enrolled first.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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. 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 Families with very low income are defined as families with income below 50 percent of the state median income. From May 12, 2009 through Oct. 31, 2009, the only new families accepted into the program were those receiving TANF cash assistance, transitioning off TANF cash assistance, and those with a teen parent completing high school. During that same period, families already in the program, whose income reached or exceeded 50 percent of SMI at eligibility determination, were no longer eligible for the program.

¹² Very low income families are defined as families with excessive financial burden whose disposable income falls below 40 percent of the federal poverty level prior to or after allowable deductions. Deductions include housing-related expenses such as rent or mortgage, insurance, property taxes, monthly utility expenses, telephone expenses, and un-reimbursed medical costs.

¹³ Priority is for children ages 3 up to school age only.

¹⁴ Applicants participating in TANF job search or work activities are given priority.

¹⁵ Families with gross income below 100 percent of the federal poverty guidelines are considered very low income. 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 (income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level), the family falls into priority group 3 and is given priority over other families.

¹⁷ The state has no priority policies.

¹⁸ Families with the lowest income who are not receiving or transitioning from TANF but are at risk of becoming dependent on such assistance are considered very low income.

¹⁹ Subsidy is guaranteed for families in the TANF work program. Families receiving TANF but not in the work program are prioritized but not guaranteed subsidy.

²⁰ Children with special needs are given priority if the family's income is below 200 percent of the federal poverty level and the parents are working 28 hours per week or participating in an approved training program.

²¹ Very low income families are defined as families at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level who are 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.

²² Applicants must be participating in the TANF work program.

- ²³ Families who lose TANF eligibility due to increased income are given priority.
- ²⁴ Gross family income, adjusted to family size, can not exceed 100 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.
- ²⁵ Primary consideration within each priority group is given to children with special needs.
- ²⁶ Priority is given to non-TANF families where the applicants are working, enrolled in public school or a training program and the family income is less than or equal to the minimum amount listed for the applicant's family size in the state's fee schedule.
- ²⁷ 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.
- ²⁸ 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 at a supervisory progress review.
- ²⁹ In addition to TANF cash assistance, families in the 4 month TANF work program can receive care for those 4 months.
- ³⁰ Families with very low income have income at or below 50 percent of the State Median Income.
- ³¹ Families with lower income, relative to family size, are given priority.
- ³² Families with very low income are considered at-risk families and defined as non-TANF families with countable income at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level.
- ³³ Very low income families have income at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level.
- ³⁴ Priority for subsidies is ranked according to 3 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 level, followed by Tier B for families between 151 to 175 percent of the federal poverty level, and finally, Tier C for families between 176 to 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Priority is given according to tier and then to each of the priority categories within each tier.
- ³⁵ Families at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty level are defined as very low income.
- ³⁶ If applicants are referred from a district office of the CPS agency, they are guaranteed child care as part of an approved treatment plan. Otherwise, they are given priority over other children, but the subsidy is not guaranteed.
- ³⁷ Policies coded for New York City.
- ³⁸ Districts set an income level at or below 200 percent of the state income standard which will constitute the upper income level for families with very low income.
- ³⁹ 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.
- ⁴⁰ TANF child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program for low-income families.
- ⁴¹ Families with income below 150 percent of the poverty level are defined as very low income.
- ⁴² The child must be under court supervision.
- ⁴³ The family must meet income and work requirements.
- ⁴⁴ Families enrolled in the TANF work program are automatically eligible.
- ⁴⁵ Very low income families are eligible for 90 to 100 percent of the child care financial assistance rate on the sliding fee scale.
- ⁴⁶ Families are considered very low income if they are at or below 82 percent of the federal poverty level or receiving TANF.
- ⁴⁷ 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.
- ⁴⁸ This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.
- ⁴⁹ Very low income families have income at or below 85 percent of the state median income guideline.

⁵⁰ Very low income families have income equal to less than 50 percent of the state median income.

⁵¹ Very low income families have income equal to less than 85 percent of the state's median income.

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued)

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 ³	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children			
Alaska	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				
Arkansas	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
California	NA ^{2,4}	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁴	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁴				
Colorado	NA ²	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ⁵	Varies ⁵	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Connecticut	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁶	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ^{6,7}	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ⁶				
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 ⁹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
DC	Subsidy guaranteed	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				

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued)

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	--- ¹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ¹⁴	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 ²	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies ¹⁵	Varies ¹⁵	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 ²	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children				

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued)

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Massachusetts	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			
Michigan	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
Minnesota	NA 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	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹⁶	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 ¹⁷	Varies ¹⁷	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹⁸
Missouri	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹⁹	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹⁹	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ¹⁹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
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

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued)

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
New York	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²⁰	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²⁰	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²⁰	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁰	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²⁰	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²⁰	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²⁰
North Carolina	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²¹	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children ²¹	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	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³	NA ¹³
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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
South Dakota	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed ²²	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
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

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued)

State	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Homeless Families	Teen Parents	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
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 ²	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
Washington	NA 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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	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 ²⁴	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
Virgin 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	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

- ¹ Information not found in state's manual.
- ² Foster child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.
- ³ 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 child is automatically eligible.
- ⁴ Policies coded for the Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program.
- ⁵ 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 guideline and children of teen parents. The county may assign additional priority groups.
- ⁶ From May 12, 2009 through Oct. 31, 2009, the only new families accepted into the program were those receiving TANF cash assistance, transitioning off TANF cash assistance, and those with a teen parent completing high school. During that same period, families already in the program, whose income reached or exceeded 50 percent of SMI at eligibility determination, were no longer eligible for the program.
- ⁷ Priority applies to parents under the age of 20 who attend high school and do not receive cash assistance.
- ⁸ Homeless families are provided care for up to three months or until they find suitable living arrangements.
- ⁹ Participants may be attending high school, adult basic education classes, or GED classes.
- 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 only given to children ages 3 up to school age.
- ¹² If the family is employed, homeless, and has income less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level, the family is given priority over other families.
- ¹³ The state has no priority policies.
- ¹⁴ Priority is given to minor parents working towards a high school diploma or its equivalent, if the family's income is below 100 percent of the federal poverty level.
- ¹⁵ If the teen parent is a TANF recipient, he or she is given priority over others and placed in priority group 2.
- ¹⁶ Parents under age 18 get priority over parents age 18-20 within this group.
- ¹⁷ 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 6. Parents working the required 25 hours per week whose income is above 50 percent of the state median income and up to 85 percent receive a priority number of 8. Parents enrolled in an approved full-time educational or training program or enrolled in online classes and working less than 25 hours per week receive a priority number of 9.
- ¹⁸ Children of parent(s) deployed in the National Guard or Reserve qualify for this priority status.
- ¹⁹ Priority for subsidies is ranked according to 3 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 level, followed by Tier B for families between 151 to 175 percent of the federal poverty level, and finally, Tier C for families between 176 to 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Priority is given according to tier and then to each of the priority categories within each tier.
- ²⁰ Policies coded for New York City.
- ²¹ Counties have local options for how to prioritize these families when they have a waiting list in place.
- ²² The child must be under court supervision.
- ²³ If the family is classified as CPS due to homelessness as a result of 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 given priority over other families.
- ²⁵ Families with unstable housing are given priority over other children.

Table 24. Waiting List Policies ²

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 ³
Alaska	Yes ⁴	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 ^{7,8}	No explicit review ⁷	No ⁷
Colorado	Yes ⁹	Sub-state area ⁹	No explicit review ⁹	Varies ⁹
Connecticut	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No
Delaware	Yes ¹⁰	--- ¹	No explicit review	No ¹¹
DC	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review	No
Florida	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	No ¹²
Georgia	Yes	Sub-state area	--- ¹	--- ¹
Hawaii	No	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	No	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	No	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 90 days ¹³	No
Iowa	Yes	Sub-state area	No explicit review ¹⁴	Varies ¹⁵
Kansas	Yes	Statewide list	Every 6 months	No
Kentucky	No	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	Yes	Sub-state area	No explicit review ¹⁶	Varies ¹⁵
Maine	Yes	Statewide list ¹⁷	Every 12 months	--- ¹
Maryland	Yes	Sub-state area	--- ¹	--- ¹
Massachusetts	Yes	Statewide list	Every 6 months	No
Michigan	No	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	No
Mississippi	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review ¹¹	No ¹¹

Table 24. Waiting List Policies ²

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
Missouri	Yes	--- ¹	Every 12 months	--- ¹
Montana	Yes ¹⁸	Statewide list	--- ¹	--- ¹
Nebraska	No	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	Yes	Statewide list	No explicit review ¹¹	Varies ¹⁵
New Hampshire	Yes	Statewide list	Every 6 months	No
New Jersey	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
New York	Yes ^{19,20}	Sub-state area ²⁰	No explicit review ²⁰	No ²⁰
North Carolina	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months	Yes
North Dakota	No	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	No	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	No	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	No	NA	NA	NA
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 ²¹	Sub-state area	No explicit review ²²	No
Utah	No	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	No	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	Yes	Sub-state area	Every 6 months ²³	Yes
Washington	No	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	No	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	No	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	No	NA	NA	NA

Table 24. Waiting List Policies ²

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
American Samoa	Yes	Statewide list	Every 1 month	Yes
Guam	No	NA	NA	NA
No Mariana Islands	No	NA	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	Yes	Statewide list	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	Yes ²⁴	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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 Waiting list families must be reassessed for eligibility at 6 month intervals, at which point a written notice is sent out.

⁴ If available funding is not sufficient to provide full program benefits for participating families, or to add new families, one or more of the following actions may be taken: terminate program benefits for participating families; limit the eligible activities required for program benefits; establish a wait list; reduce program benefits for all participating families by a percentage based on any shortfall in available funding; establish an alternative plan for the necessary or required actions.

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

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

⁷ Policies coded for the Non-CalWORKS Alternative Payment Program.

⁸ Waiting lists are maintained by counties.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Applicants are reviewed and notified when funds become available.

¹² This policy may vary by coalition.

¹³ Caseworkers contact families to verify continuing need for subsidy but not to verify income.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Families are notified when they are placed on the waiting list and notified when funds become available.

¹⁶ When funds become available, applications less than 12 months old are reviewed (information such as earnings and activities has to be verified). Applications 12 months or older than the date funds became available are reevaluated (the applicant must resubmit the application and all required verification).

¹⁷ The department and contracted slots agencies must each maintain a waiting list.

¹⁸ A statewide waiting list is maintained for Non-TANF families when the demand for Non-TANF subsidies exceeds the resources.

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

²⁰ Policies coded for New York City.

²¹ Families who do not immediately qualify for child care because they are not in one of the priority groups guaranteed subsidy are always placed on a waiting list. Families may complete an online application or give information to staff at a local office to be placed on the waiting list. Veterans are kept at the top of the list of customers waiting for child care financial aid.

²² Local agencies are required to have a waitlist review policy.

²³ Local departments are required to update their waiting lists at least each April and October.

²⁴ A waiting list of 25 applicants is maintained.

IV. FAMILY PAYMENTS

Families receiving child care subsidies are often asked to pay a portion of the cost of care, referred to as a copayment or family fee. Each State/Territory sets its own copayment policies, with copayment amounts varying by family size, income, number of children in care, and a number of other factors.

In some States/Territories, families are assigned no copayment when they meet certain criteria.¹ Copayment exemptions may be based on the family's income, participation in another assistance program, or other characteristics, such as the special needs of the child.

States/Territories also establish different policies for how copayments are administered. Copayment administration policies outline who the family must pay as well as what the family must pay, including payments for days the child is absent from care.

Across States/Territories, the methods used to calculate copayments vary. Copayments usually vary based on a family's income and size. Beyond this, States/Territories use a number of methods to calculate copayments, including a flat dollar amount, percent of income, percent of the cost of care, and percent of the maximum rate. Some States/Territories use even more complicated measures, such as using a flat dollar amount for lower income families and using a percentage, capped at a predetermined amount, for higher income families. In addition to the copayment schedules, States/Territories may also set a minimum copayment for all families and adjust copayments based on the number of children in care or the amount or type of care needed.

Copayment Exemptions (Tables 25 and 26)

Many programs exempt at least some families from paying any copayment. (In other words, these families receive child care for free.) One commonly-used exemption is to exempt all families living in poverty from having to pay a copayment; States/Territories that use this exemption may use the current poverty guideline or an earlier year's guideline. States/Territories may also choose to exempt families receiving benefits or services from certain other programs. Table 25 shows whether each State/Territory exempts families from the copayment when the family has income below

¹ As stated earlier, when State/Territory policies appear to conflict with federal guidelines, it is assumed that State/Territory dollars are used to fund those aspects of the program. Federal guidelines allow States/Territories to waive copayments for families with income at or below the federal poverty level or on a case-by-case basis for families in need of protective services (Code of Federal Regulations 45 CFR Parts 98 and 99: Child Care and Development Fund: Final Rule found at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/law/finalrul/index.htm>). How States/Territories define families in need of protective services varies and may include such groups as families with teen parents or foster children.

the poverty level or when the family is associated with one of several benefits or services. Highlights from the table include:

- Eight States/Territories exempt all families with income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level from paying copayments, generally using the current (2009) poverty guideline.
- Three States (Maryland, Michigan, and Oklahoma) exempt SSI recipients from paying copayments.
- Two States (Kansas and Virginia) allow for some type of exemption for participants in the SNAP Employment and Training program, while one State (Texas) fully exempts participants in the SNAP Employment and Training program from paying copayments.
- Seven States/Territories (Colorado, D.C., Delaware, Georgia, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico) allow for some type of copayment exemption for families with teen parents. In some of these cases, the teen parent must be attending school.
- Two States/Territories (Missouri and Puerto Rico) have established some type of copayment exemption for families with children with special needs.
- More than half of the States/Territories allow for some type of copayment exemption for families with protective services cases, while a little less than half of the States/Territories allow for some type of copayment exemption for families with foster children. In the case of foster care and child protective services cases, it is common for States/Territories to allow for a copayment exemption on a case by case basis, as determined by the family's caseworker in the other program.

Table 26 focuses on the extent to which families associated in some way with the TANF program are exempt from paying copayments. Subsets of TANF families examined in the table include families receiving TANF who have vs. do not have earned income, "child only" TANF families (cases when the parents/guardians are not considered part of the assistance unit²), families transitioning out of the TANF program, families applying for TANF benefits, and families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF. Key findings include:

- A little less than half (19) of the States/Territories exempt all TANF families from paying copayments.
- Six States allow for some type of copayment exemption for families transitioning off of TANF, while nine States have established copayment exemptions for families in the process of applying for TANF benefits.
- Two States (North Dakota and Vermont) have established copayment exemptions for families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF.

² The TANF program excludes parents/guardians from the assistance unit for four reasons: when the child is living with non-parent relative caretakers (usually grandparents) and they are either not allowed to be in the assistance unit or they choose not to be included; when the parents are ineligible due to immigrant status (for instance the parents are undocumented immigrants but the children are citizens); when the parents receive SSI; and, in a small number of states, when the parents have been excluded from the unit after reaching a time limit.

Copayment Administration (Table 27)

Copayment policies regarding how and what families are expected to pay also vary across the States/Territories. Table 27 provides policies for who collects the copayment, whether families are expected to pay providers for any charges that exceed the maximum reimbursement rate that will be paid by the State/Territory, and what families are required to pay for absences, including days the child is out sick, days the family is on vacation, and days the provider is not open due to approved closings, such as holidays. Highlights from the table include:

- All but three States/Territories (California, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands) require all copayments to be paid to the provider.
- In all but ten States, in cases when the family is using child care with a full cost in excess of the State's established maximum rates, the family must always or sometimes pay the difference between the provider's charges and the State's/Territory's maximum reimbursement rate. In some States/Territories the parents may be asked to pay the difference only when required by the provider or only for certain types of providers. (Tables 33 through 36 give State/Territory maximum rates for different types of providers.)
- In most States/Territories, the family continues to pay the regular copayment when the child is ill or on vacation. In 3 States (Oklahoma, Washington, and West Virginia) parents are not required to pay any copayment for days the child is absent due to the child being ill or on family vacation, while Wyoming requires families to pay the entire cost of care for absences due to illness or vacation, and New York City requires parents to pay the entire cost of care for absences due to vacation.
- Most States/Territories require the parent to pay the regular copayment for days when the child care provider is closed. Four States (Nebraska, Oklahoma, Washington, and West Virginia) do not require parents to pay a copayment for days the provider is closed, while 2 States (South Dakota and Wyoming) require parents to pay the entire cost of care. In South Dakota, the State requires families to pay for any costs above those allowed by the State, and the State will not pay for days the center is closed.

Copayment Calculation (Table 28)

States/Territories use a variety of methods to compute the copayment (when families are not exempt from copayments). In determining the amount of the copayment, States/Territories generally establish copayment charts or fee schedules. In most cases, the fee schedules are broken down by family size and income level. Typically, for a particular family size and income range, the copayment is given as a dollar amount, a percentage of income, or a percentage of the cost of child care. Dollar-amount copayments may be hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly amounts. When the copayment is a dollar amount, it may remain constant even if the family's income changes slightly, as

long as the family's income remains within the same range. If the copayment is a percentage of income, it will change with every change in a family's income.

Table 28 shows each State's/Territory's basic computation method, and also indicates if each State/Territory uses a different income definition for computing copayments and/or uses a minimum copayment. Key findings include:

- In 31 States/Territories, the copayment chart gives a dollar amount; in 10 States, the chart gives a percentage that is applied to family income; in 8 States/Territories, the copayment is a percentage of the cost of child care. Two States compute the copayment as a percentage of the maximum rate, and 4 States use more complex formulas, such as using both dollar amounts and percentages.
- Only New York uses different income definitions for establishing eligibility and copayments. New York's income definition for determining the family's copayment uses only the percentage of income that exceeds the poverty level.
- Nine States have explicitly defined a minimum copayment for all families, which may supersede the minimum copayment produced by the fee schedule. The minimum copayments are reflected as monthly dollar amounts (ranging from 5 dollars a month in Colorado to 25 dollars a month in Oregon), weekly dollar amounts (5 dollars a month in both New York and Pennsylvania), and a percentage of the cost of care (5 percent of the cost of care in Nevada). In these States, if the standard formula (such as a percentage of income) would result in a copayment lower than the state statutory minimum, the family instead pays the state statutory minimum.

Copayment Adjustments (Table 29)

Three issues that may affect copayments are the number of children receiving subsidized care, whether care is full-time or part-time, and whether care is being provided for a child with special needs. If a State/Territory computes copayments using dollar amounts that vary with family income level or as a percentage of family income, a decision must be made whether to vary the copayments based on number of children, the hours of child care, or the need for special-needs care. Table 29 describes these policies.

Highlights from the table concerning the number of children in care include:

- In 19 States/Territories, the copayment is a dollar amount or percentage of income and is family-level; it does not vary with the number of children in the family who are receiving subsidized child care.
- In 8 States/Territories, the copayment is a dollar amount or percentage of income and is per-child; the family's copayment equals the per-child copayment multiplied by the number of children receiving subsidized child care.
- In other programs with a copayment equal to a dollar amount or percentage of income, the copayment is adjusted when more than one child is in care. Rather than pay the same amount for each child, the family pays a lower fee for the

additional children in care. In these States/Territories, the copayment for the second child ranges from 18 percent of a one-child copayment in Texas to 75 percent of a one-child copayment in New Jersey and D.C. Copayment adjustments for the third child in care range from 25 percent of a one-child copayment in Massachusetts, New Mexico, and Puerto Rico to 50 percent of a one-child copayment in Florida.

- Ten States/Territories set copayments as a percent of the maximum reimbursement rate or cost of care. These States/Territories do not establish separate policies for copayment adjustments based on the number of children in care; in general, the higher cost of care for more children will result in a higher copayment.

Highlights from the table concerning part-time care and special-needs care include:

- Among the States/Territories that compute copayments as a dollar amount or a percentage of family income, more than half make no adjustment to the copayment when the child is in care part-time.
- Among the States/Territories that do adjust the copayment for part-time care, the adjustments range from approximately 35 percent of the full-time copayment in Texas to 75 percent of the full-time copayment in New Mexico, New York City, and North Carolina. In most States/Territories that reduce the copayment for part-time care, the copayment is reduced by half.
- Six States/Territories make some type of adjustment to the copayment for children with special needs. Missouri and Puerto Rico do not require any copayment for special-needs care, and Mississippi asks families with special-needs children to pay only \$10 per month. In contrast, in Delaware the copayment for a special-needs child is 5 percent higher than the copayment for a child without special needs.

Copayment Amounts (Tables 30, 31, and 32)

After determining the income level and family size, each family in need of care (and not exempt from copayments) is assigned a copayment amount. The amounts vary greatly across States/Territories and within States, with some counties or regions establishing their own copayment amounts. Tables 30, 31, and 32 provide copayments for select family sizes and income levels. In the States in which copayments may vary in different areas of the State (Colorado, Florida, Maryland, New York, Texas, and Virginia) the copayments shown in the tables are for the area of the State with the most families.

The three tables each focus on a different family situation. Table 30 shows copayments for a single-parent family with a two-year-old child, Table 31 looks at a single-parent family with a two-year-old and four-year-old, and Table 32 gives copayments for a two-parent family with a two-year-old and four-year-old. For each

family situation, the table shows the monthly copayment in each program if the family has earnings at different annual earnings levels. The copayments in the tables are the result of applying each State's/Territory's detailed copayment policies to each hypothetical family situation; copayments that are expressed by the State/Territory in hourly, daily, or weekly terms are all converted to monthly terms for cross-State/Territory comparability. The tables all assume that the children are in center-based child care for 8 hours per day, 5 days per week; none of the children have special needs; all income is earned income; and the earnings are received evenly over the year. In States/Territories that base the copayment on a percentage of the cost of care, the maximum reimbursement rate was used to calculate the copayment amount. Finally, for purposes of noting when a family at a particular earnings level is no longer eligible for subsidy, the table assumes the family is just beginning to receive subsidies. (In other words, the initial eligibility thresholds are used rather than the continuing eligibility thresholds.) Further assumptions, as noted below, were made for each table.

Table 30 provides monthly copayments for a two-person family. In addition to the assumptions noted above, the table also assumes the family consists of one parent and one child, and the child is 24 months old. (The age of the child most commonly affects copayments that are based on a percentage of the cost of care or maximum reimbursement rate.) Key findings from the table include:

- Copayments for a two-person family with 15,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in California, Hawaii, South Dakota, Vermont, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands to 219 dollars per month in North Dakota. In the Northern Mariana Islands, a two-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- Copayments for a two-person family with 20,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in California and American Samoa to 259 dollars per month in North Dakota. In 8 States/Territories, a two-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- Copayments for a two-person family with 25,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in American Samoa to 364 dollars per month in Nevada. In 22 States/Territories, a two-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- Copayments for a two-person family with 30,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in American Samoa to 485 dollars per month in Nevada. In 40 States/Territories, a two-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.

Table 31 provides monthly copayments for a three-person family. In addition to the assumptions used for all of the copayment amount tables, the table assumes the family consists of one parent and two children, ages 24 and 48 months. Key findings from the table include:

- Copayments for a three-person family with 15,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in California, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas,

- Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands to 212 dollars per month in North Dakota.
- Copayments for a three-person family with 20,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in California, Hawaii, Kansas, and American Samoa to 548 dollars per month in Idaho. In the Northern Mariana Islands, a three-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
 - Copayments for a three-person family with 25,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in American Samoa to 399 dollars per month in Delaware. In 8 States/Territories, a three-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
 - Copayments for a three-person family with 30,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in American Samoa to 577 dollars per month in Vermont. In 21 States/Territories, a three-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.

Table 32 provides monthly copayments for a four-person family. This table uses the same basic assumptions used for all of the copayment amount tables, and it also assumes the family consists of two parents and two children, ages 24 and 48 months. Highlights from the table include:

- Copayments for a four-person family with 15,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in California, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands to 173 dollars per month in North Dakota.
- Copayments for a four-person family with 30,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in American Samoa to 399 dollars per month in Delaware. In 8 States/Territories, a four-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- Copayments for a four-person family with 40,000 dollars in annual earnings range from zero dollars per month in American Samoa to 787 dollars per month in Vermont. In 27 States/Territories, a four-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.

The CCDF Policies Database provides a much greater level of detail concerning copayment policies, including the full range of copayments and income levels.

Table 25. Copayment Exemptions 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 Level are Exempt	Year of Poverty Guideline 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	Yes	2009	No	No	No	No	No	Varies ⁶
Alaska	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No
Arizona	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Arkansas	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No
California	No ⁷	NA	No	NA ⁴	NA ⁸	No	No	Yes ⁹
Colorado	No ¹⁰	NA	No ¹⁰	NA ⁴	NA ⁸	Varies ^{10,11}	No ¹⁰	NA ⁵
Connecticut	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No
Delaware	No	NA	No	Varies ¹²	No	Varies ¹³	No	--- ^{1,14}
DC	No ¹⁵	NA	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Florida	No	NA	No	Varies ¹⁶	NA ⁸	No	No	Varies ¹⁶
Georgia	No	NA	--- ¹	Yes	--- ¹	Varies ¹⁷	No	Varies ¹⁸
Hawaii	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Illinois	No	NA	No	NA ⁴	No	No	No	NA ⁵
Indiana	Yes	2009	No	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa	Yes	2009	No	--- ¹	No	No	No	Yes
Kansas	No ¹⁹	NA	No	No	Varies ²⁰	No	No	No
Kentucky	No ²¹	NA	No	NA ⁴	No	No	No	Varies ²²
Louisiana	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes ²³
Maine	No	NA	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	No	NA	Yes	NA ⁴	No	No	No	NA ⁵
Massachusetts	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies ²⁴
Michigan	No	NA	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Minnesota	No	NA	No	NA ⁴	No	No	No	NA ⁵
Mississippi	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No
Missouri	No ²⁵	NA	No	Yes	NA ⁸	No	Yes	Yes
Montana	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

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 Level are Exempt	Year of Poverty Guideline 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	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	2009	No	Yes ²⁸	No	No	No	Varies ²⁹
New Mexico	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
New York	No ³⁰	NA ³⁰	No ³⁰	No ^{30,31}	No ³⁰	No ³⁰	No ³⁰	Yes ³⁰
North Carolina	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
North Dakota	No ³²	NA	Varies ³³	NA ⁴	No	Varies ³⁴	No	NA ⁵
Ohio	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Oklahoma	No	NA	Yes ³⁵	Yes	NA ⁸	No	No	Varies ³⁶
Oregon	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	2009	No	--- ¹	No	No	No	--- ¹
South Carolina	No	NA	No	Yes ³⁷	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	2009	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Texas	No	NA	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Utah	No	NA	No	NA ⁴	No	No	No	No
Vermont	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies ³⁸
Virginia	No ³⁹	NA ³⁹	No ³⁹	NA ⁴	Varies ^{39,40}	No ³⁹	No ³⁹	No ³⁹
Washington	No	NA	No	NA ⁴	No	No	No	NA ⁵
West Virginia	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies ⁴¹
Wisconsin	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies ⁴²	No	NA ⁵
Wyoming	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	NA ⁵
American Samoa	NA ⁴³	NA ⁴³	NA ⁴³	NA ⁴³	NA ⁴³	NA ⁴³	NA ⁴³	NA ⁴³
Guam	Yes	2009	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	No	--- ¹	Yes

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 Level are Exempt	Year of Poverty Guideline 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
No Mariana Islands	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No
Puerto Rico	No ⁴⁴	NA	--- ¹	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	Yes	NA	No	Varies ⁴⁵	No	No	No	Varies ⁴⁵

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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 level 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 Level (FPL) are exempt. Exemptions below 100 percent of the federal poverty guidelines are footnoted.

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

⁵ Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

⁶ The parental fee is not required unless the referral from the department specifically indicates that the fee requirement applies.

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

⁸ Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

⁹ 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.

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 5 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 3 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 Foster cases are exempt from copayments on a case by case basis.

¹³ Limited to teen parents 18 and younger attending high school or its equivalent.

¹⁴ Families active with or referred by the CPS agency are exempt.

¹⁵ Families with income equal to or below 50 percent of the federal poverty guideline are exempt from copayments.

¹⁶ Reduced fees or copay exemptions are decided on a case-by-case basis.

- ¹⁷ Minor parents, under 18 years old, who are attending middle or high school are exempt.
- ¹⁸ Families with open CPS cases are not exempt from copayments. Children in state custody, not including foster homes, are exempt from the copayment.
- ¹⁹ Employed families under 70 percent of the federal poverty level 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 CPS cases, but not all CPS 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 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.
- ²⁴ The CPS agency has the discretion to waive the copayment on an as needed basis.
- ²⁵ Families whose income is below 25 percent of the state median income level pay only 1 dollar annually.
- ²⁶ For families size 2 through 8, it is implicit in the state's fee schedule that the copay is zero if income is below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. This does not apply for families size 9 and above, who use the same income thresholds as families size 8.
- 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 There is no copayment for a child under department CPS supervision who is in a paid foster placement.
- ²⁹ Case managers may waive or reduce copayments on a case-by-case basis if the determined copayment amount will cause undue hardship to a CPS family.
- ³⁰ Policies coded for New York City.
- ³¹ Foster care cases are charged the minimum fee for child care.
- ³² The state may choose to waive the copayment requirement for families with very low income.
- ³³ 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 reimbursement rate.
- ³⁴ If the teen parent has primary responsibility for the care of his or her child and is attending high school, an alternative high school program, or pursuing a GED, the family is assigned no copayment.
- ³⁵ The child receiving SSI is exempt from a copayment, but a copayment will be assigned for other children in the household who are not receiving SSI.
- ³⁶ CPS cases may or may not be exempt from a copayment depending on the family's circumstances.
- ³⁷ The family is exempt from the copayment requirement, but they may be asked to pay the difference between what the provider charges and the maximum reimbursement rate.
- ³⁸ Families may be required to share some of the costs of child care consistent with a family services case plan.
- ³⁹ Local departments have the option to prorate copayments for partial months of care, to assist with copayments using local funds, and/or to deviate from the standard copayment schedule with prior approval from the state department.
- ⁴⁰ For SNAP E&T participants, if income falls at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level, the family is exempt from copayment.
- ⁴¹ Families are not exempt unless the CPS worker waives the fee as part of an approved safety or treatment plan.
- ⁴² 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.

⁴³ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

⁴⁴ Families below 50 percent of the State Median Income are exempt from copayments.

⁴⁵ For the purposes of CCDF funding, foster children are considered in protective services, and the agency may waive copayments for protective services cases on a case-by-case basis.

State	All TANF Families ³	TANF Families with No Earned Income	TANF Families with Earned Income	Child Only TANF Families	Families Transitioning off TANF	TANF Applicants	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF
Alabama	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Alaska	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies ⁴	No	No
Arkansas	--- ^{1,5}	--- ^{1,5}	--- ^{1,5}	--- ^{1,5}	No	No	No
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Colorado	No ⁶	Yes ⁶	No ⁶	NA ⁷	No ⁶	No ⁶	No ⁶
Connecticut	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Delaware	No ⁸	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Florida	No	No	No	Varies ⁹	No	No	No
Georgia	No ¹⁰	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	No	--- ¹	--- ¹
Hawaii	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Illinois	No	No	No	Yes ¹¹	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 ¹²	Yes ¹²	Yes ¹²	Yes ¹²	No	Yes ¹²	No
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Massachusetts	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹³	No	No	No
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹⁴	No
Minnesota	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Table 26. Copayment Exemptions for TANF Families²

State	All TANF Families ³	TANF Families with No Earned Income	TANF Families with Earned Income	Child Only TANF Families	Families Transitioning off TANF	TANF Applicants	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF
Missouri	No ¹⁵	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 ¹⁶	Yes ¹⁶	No	No	Yes	No
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
New Jersey	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
New Mexico	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
New York	Yes ^{17,18}	Yes ¹⁸	Yes ¹⁸	Yes ¹⁸	No ¹⁸	No ¹⁸	No ¹⁸
North Carolina	No	No	No	Yes ¹⁹	No	No	No
North Dakota	Yes ²⁰	Yes ²⁰	Yes ²⁰	Yes ²⁰	Varies ²¹	No	Yes ²⁰
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Oklahoma	No ²²	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Oregon	No	No	No	No	Varies ²³	No	No
Pennsylvania	NA ²⁴	NA ²⁴	NA ²⁴	NA ²⁴	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	Yes ²⁵	Yes ²⁵	No	No	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	No ¹⁶	Yes ¹⁶	Yes ¹⁶	No ¹⁶	No	Yes	No
Utah	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Virginia	Yes ²⁶	Yes ²⁶	Yes ²⁶	Yes ²⁶	No ²⁶	No ²⁶	No ²⁶
Washington	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
West Virginia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	No	No	NA ⁷	No ²⁷	No	No
Wyoming	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

State	All TANF Families ³	TANF Families with No Earned Income	TANF Families with Earned Income	Child Only TANF Families	Families Transitioning off TANF	TANF Applicants	Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF
American Samoa	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸
Guam	No	Yes	No	--- ¹	No	--- ¹	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸	NA ²⁸
Puerto Rico	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Virgin Islands	No	--- ¹	No	No	No	--- ¹	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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 level 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 Captures information for current TANF recipients.

⁴ Families receiving transitional child care are exempt from copayments beyond the third child in the family.

⁵ In the participation agreement form, the provider has to agree to waive all registration, insurance, materials, and fee charges for TANF recipients who are not employed but participate in work activities, education, or training components.

⁶ 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 3 months, although hardship awards may be extended if conditions causing hardship persist.

⁷ Child only TANF families are not served under the state's CCDF program.

⁸ TANF families that are working and TANF families that are not working but in the employment and training program are exempt.

⁹ Reduced fees or copay exemptions are decided on a case-by-case basis.

¹⁰ Only TANF families participating in state approved activities, such as education, training, and employment, are exempt.

¹¹ All participants must share in the cost of child care except employed caretaker relatives, other than parents, who receive a child-only or general assistance benefit for children needing care due to the relatives' employment.

¹² TANF families are required to pay any amount above what the agency pays (which is 100 percent of the maximum rate).

¹³ Families with authorization from the department that administers TANF are exempt from copayments.

¹⁴ Families are exempt from copayments if child care will be needed to attend TANF activities.

¹⁵ If the family's only income is TANF income, the family pays only 1 dollar annually.

¹⁶ Families are exempt from copayments if they are participating in the TANF work activities program.

- ¹⁷ 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 a minimum copayment of one dollar per week.
- ¹⁸ Policies coded for New York City.
- ¹⁹ Children with no countable income residing with an adult other than their parents are exempt. TANF income is not countable income.
- ²⁰ The family is still responsible for paying any amount that is over the allowable maximum child care amount.
- ²¹ Families transitioning off of TANF are not assigned a copayment if the children in the family receive SSI.
- ²² TANF families who participate in the state's work supplementation program are not exempt from copayments.
- ²³ There is no copayment for the first month.
- ²⁴ TANF child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program for low-income families.
- ²⁵ 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.
- ²⁶ Local departments have the option to prorate copayments for partial months of care, to assist with copayments using local funds, and/or to deviate from the standard copayment schedule with prior approval from the state department.
- ²⁷ 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.
- ²⁸ The territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

Table 27. Copayment Administration

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	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Alaska	Provider	Always	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Arizona	Provider	Sometimes	Varies ³	Varies ³	Varies ³
Arkansas	Provider	Sometimes ⁴	Varies ³	Varies ³	Varies ³
California	Other ⁵	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Colorado	Provider	Never ⁶	Copayment ⁷	Copayment ⁷	Copayment ⁷
Connecticut	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Delaware	Provider	Always	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
DC	Provider	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Florida	Provider	Always	Copayment ⁸	Copayment ⁸	Copayment ⁸
Georgia	Provider	Sometimes ⁹	Copayment	Varies ¹⁰	--- ¹
Hawaii	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Idaho	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Illinois	Provider	Sometimes ¹¹	Varies ¹²	Varies ¹²	Varies ¹²
Indiana	Provider	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Iowa	Provider	Never ¹³	Copayment ¹⁴	Copayment ¹⁴	Copayment ¹⁴
Kansas	Provider ¹⁵	Always ¹⁵	Varies ¹⁵	Varies ¹⁵	Varies ¹⁵
Kentucky	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Louisiana	Provider	Always	Copayment ¹⁶	Copayment ¹⁶	Copayment ¹⁶
Maine	Provider	Never	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	Provider	Sometimes ³	Varies ³	Varies ³	Varies ³
Massachusetts	Provider	Never ¹⁷	Copayment	Copayment ¹⁸	Copayment ¹⁹
Michigan	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment

Table 27. Copayment Administration

State	Who Collects the Copayment	If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Reimbursement Rate and the Provider Rate ²	<u>What the Family Pays for Absences</u>		
			Illness	Vacation	Approved Closings
Minnesota	Provider	Always	Copayment ²⁰	Copayment ²⁰	Copayment ²⁰
Mississippi	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Missouri	Provider	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Montana	Provider	Always	Varies ²¹	Varies ²¹	Varies ²¹
Nebraska	Provider	Never ²²	Varies ²³	Varies ²³	No copayment
Nevada	Provider	Always	Copayment ²⁴	Copayment ²⁴	Copayment ²⁴
New Hampshire	Provider	Sometimes	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
New Jersey	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
New Mexico	Provider	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
New York	Provider ²⁵	Always ²⁵	Copayment ^{25,26}	Entire cost of care ²⁵	Copayment ^{25,26}
North Carolina	Provider	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
North Dakota	Provider	Sometimes	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Ohio	Provider	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Oklahoma	Provider	Sometimes ²⁷	No copayment ²⁸	No copayment ²⁸	No copayment ²⁸
Oregon	Provider	Sometimes	Copayment ²⁹	Copayment ²⁹	Copayment ²⁹
Pennsylvania	Provider	Sometimes ³⁰	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Rhode Island	Provider	--- ¹	Copayment ³¹	Copayment ³¹	Copayment ³¹
South Carolina	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
South Dakota	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Entire cost of care ³²
Tennessee	Provider	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Texas	Provider	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Utah	Provider	Sometimes ³³	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment

Table 27. Copayment Administration

State	Who Collects the Copayment	If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Reimbursement Rate and the Provider Rate ²	<u>What the Family Pays for Absences</u>		
			Illness	Vacation	Approved Closings
Vermont	Provider	Always	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virginia	Provider	Sometimes ³⁴	Varies ³⁵	Varies ³⁵	Varies ³⁵
Washington	Provider	Never	No copayment	No copayment	No copayment
West Virginia	Provider	Never ³⁶	No copayment	No copayment	No copayment
Wisconsin	Provider	Sometimes	Varies ³⁷	Varies ³⁸	Varies ³⁹
Wyoming	Provider	Always	Entire cost of care	Entire cost of care	Entire cost of care
American Samoa	NA ⁴⁰	Sometimes	NA ⁴⁰	NA ⁴⁰	NA ⁴⁰
Guam	Provider	Sometimes	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	Other ⁴¹	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Puerto Rico	Provider	Always	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	Provider	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² 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 parent is required to pay depends on the provider's written policy.

⁴ 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.

⁵ At the discretion of the local agency, copayments may be collected by either the provider or the local agency.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ The agency pays for 3 unexcused absences per month per child and up to 7 additional absences with documentation of extraordinary circumstances.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

- ¹¹ Providers under the certificate program may require parents to pay the difference, while site contracted providers cannot ask parents to pay the difference.
- ¹² The policy applies to licensed child care centers only. If a child is on vacation, ill, or hospitalized for 5 consecutive days and is not in attendance at the center, the monthly copayment may be reduced by subtracting one week's copayment. To qualify for the reduction, the parent must provide written notification to the licensed center or subsidy staff within 10 business days of the illness or hospitalization. If a center is closed for 5 consecutive days and there is no cost to the state during the time the center is closed, then the copayment may be reduced.
- ¹³ 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.
- ¹⁴ Payments may be made to providers for four absences per month.
- ¹⁵ The state agency pays the child care benefit directly to the parent. Providers do not necessarily know that a family is receiving subsidized child care. Whether or not a parent pays for absences is dependent on the parent's contract with the provider.
- ¹⁶ The copayment does not change if the child is absent less than 23 percent of the authorized days for full-time care.
- ¹⁷ 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.
- ¹⁸ Up to a maximum of two weeks are allowed for vacation.
- ¹⁹ Parents are not required to pay a copayment when the center was closed without advanced approval.
- ²⁰ There is no change in copayment for child absences except when absent 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.
- ²¹ If the provider requires the family to pay for care 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.
- ²² 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.
- ²³ 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.
- ²⁴ The state reimburses providers for absences for up to 15 days per calendar year. For those 15 days, the family still pays a copayment.
- ²⁵ Policies coded for New York City.
- ²⁶ The agency will continue to reimburse providers for absences due to the illness of the child or due to center closings.
- ²⁷ 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. The provider may charge for hours not approved by the subsidy agency.
- ²⁸ 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.
- ²⁹ The agency will pay the provider for up to 5 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 5 consecutive absent days that overlap from one month to the next if the child does not return during that next month.
- ³⁰ 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.
- ³¹ The agency will continue to pay the provider for up to 2 weeks of absences in a 12 month period if the parent authorizes the payment.

- ³² 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.
- ³³ If a parent is participating in approved activities exceeding 172 hours per month, an extra payment may be issued. Extra payments will not be issued if the participation is 172 hours or less. If the child care subsidy is less than the amount charged by the provider selected, the parent is responsible to pay the difference.
- ³⁴ 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.
- ³⁵ Copayments for absences are based on provider enrollment and attendance practices and local department payment policies.
- ³⁶ Allowable extra charges by the provider are limited to registration fees, transportation fees, late fees and charges for time not approved by the agency.
- ³⁷ The agency will pay for up to 6 weeks of absences 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.
- ³⁸ The agency will pay for up to 2 weeks of absences 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.
- ³⁹ The agency will pay for up to one week 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.
- ⁴⁰ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.
- ⁴¹ All copayments are made directly to the CNMI treasury.

Table 28. Copayment Calculation

State	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment ²
Alabama	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA ³
Alaska	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
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 ⁴	Same as for determining eligibility	5 dollars monthly ⁵
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	Percent of maximum rate	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	--- ¹
Maryland	Dollar amount ⁷	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

Table 28. Copayment Calculation

State	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment ²
Mississippi	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	10 dollars monthly
Missouri	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA ⁸
Montana	Percent of income ⁹	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 child care cost ¹⁰
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 ¹¹	Varies ¹¹	5 dollars weekly ¹²
North Carolina	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA ¹³
North Dakota	Dollar amount ¹⁴	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 ¹⁵	Same as for determining eligibility	25 dollars monthly ¹⁶
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 ¹⁷	Same as for determining eligibility	10 dollars monthly ¹⁸
Tennessee	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Texas	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
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 ¹⁹	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Washington	Other ²⁰	Same as for determining eligibility	15 dollars monthly
West Virginia	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA

Table 28. Copayment Calculation

State	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment ²
Wisconsin	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Wyoming	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
American Samoa	NA ²¹	NA ²¹	NA ²¹
Guam	Percent of child care cost	Same as for determining eligibility	--- ¹
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, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² 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.

³ Families whose income falls below the lowest copayment income range do not have to pay a fee.

⁴ Families pay a percentage of their income for the first child in care, plus a dollar amount for each additional child in care.

⁵ Families with financial hardship can have their fee reduced to 5 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.

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. Except for families that fall into the category with income that makes them exempt from copayments, the percentage of monthly income required as a copayment for a particular income category increases by one percentage point for each year (up to 6) the family receives assistance.

⁷ The copayment is a dollar amount for family child care and center care. The copayment for in-home care is a percent of the informal provider rate.

⁸ Families whose only income is TANF income and families below 25 percent of SMI pay 1 dollar annually.

⁹ If the month's cost of child care is less than the monthly copayment obligation, the family is obligated to pay only the cost of care. A parent may compensate a child care provider with goods or services in lieu of paying the copayment in cash. The provider indicates his or her satisfaction with the arrangement by marking the copayment as paid-in-full on the monthly invoice.

¹⁰ Families must pay a minimum 5 percent copayment unless they are a TANF, foster care, or CPS case.

¹¹ Policies coded for New York City. In order to determine the copayment amounts provided in the fee schedule, the amount of income over the poverty level is used in the calculation. New York City's copayments are calculated at 35 percent of the income that exceeds the state income standard and capped at 12 percent of total income. Eligibility is determined based on total income.

¹² Policies coded for New York City. The minimum copayment is 5 dollars for full time care and 4 dollars for part time care. The minimum copayment applies to all families, except for families receiving temporary assistance. Temporary assistance families pay no copayment.

¹³ When the assessed copayment is less than 5 dollars a month, it is disregarded.

¹⁴ The amount paid to the provider is rounded down to the nearest dollar. The family pays whichever is lower, either a flat dollar amount or a percent of the cost of care.

¹⁵ The copay is calculated by a mathematical formula that gradually increases the copay as family income increases. Workers calculate copay amounts by entering a family's monthly income and family size into a web tool.

¹⁶ Families whose income is at or below 50 percent of the federal poverty level pay either 1.5 percent of their countable income or 25 dollars, whichever is greater. The copay requirement is limited to a 25 dollar reduced fee for the first month in which a copayment would apply.

¹⁷ Households with income between 100 and 105 percent of the federal poverty level pay 10 dollars monthly. Households with gross monthly countable income above 105 percent the federal poverty level have a copayment between 4.5 percent and 7.5 percent of their income.

¹⁸ Households with income between 100 percent and 105 percent of the federal poverty level have a minimum 10 dollar copayment.

¹⁹ Local departments have the option to prorate copayments for partial months of care, to assist with copayments using local funds, and/or to deviate from the standard copayment schedule (with prior approval from the state department).

²⁰ Families with income up to 137.5 percent of the federal poverty level pay a flat dollar amount based on income. For families with income at or above 137.5 percent of the federal poverty level, the state subtracts 137.5 percent of the federal poverty level from countable income, multiplies the amount times .44, and then adds 50 dollars.

²¹ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies

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	Definition of Part-Time Care If Copayment is Adjusted ²	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 ³	Less than 6.5 hours daily	No adjustment
Colorado	Varies ⁴	Varies ⁴	55 percent of full-time copayment	Other ⁵	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 ⁶	50 percent of full-time copayment	5 hours daily	No adjustment
Florida	50 percent of one child copayment	50 percent of one child copayment	50 percent of full-time copayment	5 hours daily	No adjustment
Georgia	Varies ⁷	Varies ⁷	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment

Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies

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	Definition of Part-Time Care If Copayment is Adjusted ²	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
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	Varies ⁷	Varies ⁷	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 5 hours daily	No adjustment
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 ⁸	Varies ⁸	50 percent of full-time copayment	5 hours daily	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 ⁹	Varies ⁹	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	--- ¹
Maryland	Varies ¹⁰	Varies ¹⁰	67 percent of full-time copayment ¹¹	Less than 6 hours daily ¹¹	No adjustment

Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies

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	Definition of Part-Time Care If Copayment is Adjusted ²	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Massachusetts	50 percent of one child copayment ¹²	25 percent of one child copayment ¹²	50 percent of full-time copayment ¹³	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 ¹⁴	Varies ¹⁴	50 percent of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	10 dollars monthly
Missouri	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	Other ¹⁵	Less than 5 hours daily ¹⁵	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 ¹⁶	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
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 ⁶	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 ¹⁷	29 hours weekly ¹⁷	No adjustment

Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies

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	Definition of Part-Time Care If Copayment is Adjusted ²	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
New York	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care ¹⁸	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care ¹⁸	75 percent of full-time copayment ¹⁸	30 hours weekly ¹⁸	No adjustment ¹⁸
North Carolina	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care ¹⁹	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care ¹⁹	75 percent of full-time copayment ²⁰	31 hours weekly	No adjustment
North Dakota	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care ²¹	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care ²¹	No adjustment ²¹	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 ⁷	Varies ⁷	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 ²²	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care ²²	No adjustment	NA	--- ¹

Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies

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	Definition of Part-Time Care If Copayment is Adjusted ²	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
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 ²³
Tennessee	Varies ⁷	Varies ⁷	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Texas	18 percent of one child copayment ^{24,26}	NA ^{24,26}	35 percent of full-time copayment ^{25,26}	Less than 6 hours daily ^{25,26}	No adjustment ²⁶
Utah	Varies ⁷	Varies ⁷	No adjustment	NA	Other ²⁷
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 ²⁸
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 ²⁹	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 ³⁰	Copayment is per child ³⁰	No adjustment ³¹	NA	No adjustment
Wisconsin	Varies ⁷	Varies ⁷	50 percent of full-time copayment	20 hours weekly	No adjustment
Wyoming	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment ³²	NA	No adjustment
American Samoa	NA ³³	NA ³³	NA ³³	NA ³³	NA ³³
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	--- ¹

Table 29. Other Copayment Calculation Policies

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	Definition of Part-Time Care If Copayment is Adjusted ²	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
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	--- ¹	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, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² The definition of part-time care captures the maximum number of hours considered part-time care.

³ If there is more than one child in care, full-time versus part-time versus hourly copayment is determined according to the child who is in care for the greatest number of hours.

⁴ 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 6 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.

⁵ Part-time care is defined as an average of less than 13 full-time or equivalent full-time units of care per month. A part-time unit is defined as less than 5 hours of care in a day. Part-time units are converted to equivalent full-time units using a factor of .55.

⁶ No additional copayment is required when there are more than 2 children in care.

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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ The copayment is family level and varies depending on the number of children in care. Two different fee scales are provided, one for families with one child in care and one for families with two or more children in care. Families with two or more children in care pay the same copayment, regardless of the number of additional children in care.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ There are two levels of part time care: care for 3 hours or less per day, and care for more than 3 but less than 6 hours per day. Care for more than 3 but less than 6 hours per day is charged a copayment of 66.67 percent of the full-time rate. Care for 3 hours or less per day is charged a copayment of 33.33 percent of the full-time rate.

¹² The full copayment is applied to the oldest child receiving care.

- ¹³ There is no adjustment for school-aged blended copayments.
- ¹⁴ Copayment varies by family size and number of children in care. The state uses different fee schedules for families with one child in care and families with two or more children in care.
- ¹⁵ Half-time care is defined as care lasting 3 hours up to 5 hours. The half-time care copayment is a dollar amount ranging from 65 to 70 percent of the full-time copayment. An additional part-time copayment of 50 percent of the full-time copayment is used for care provided less than 3 hours per day.
- ¹⁶ If the month's cost of child care is less than the monthly copayment obligation, the family is obligated to pay only the cost of care, not the full copayment indicated on the child care certificate plan.
- ¹⁷ 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 6 to 19 hours per week, the adjustment is 50 percent of the full-time rate. For care provided 5 hours or less per week, the adjustment is 25 percent of the full-time rate.
- ¹⁸ Policies coded for New York City.
- ¹⁹ Copayment is based on the child receiving services for the greatest number of hours.
- ²⁰ 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.
- ²¹ The family pays either a flat dollar amount or a percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower. While there is no explicit adjustment for the number of children in care, whether the family pays a percent of the cost of care or a flat amount may vary based on the number of children receiving care.
- ²² The copay is applied to the cost of care for the child that receives services at the highest rate.
- ²³ Copayments for care for children with advanced special needs are capped at 7.5 percent of gross monthly income.
- ²⁴ 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 for the second child in care.
- ²⁵ If all children are receiving child care less than 6 hours per day, the parent fee is reduced by 65 percent, which makes the fee 3.85 percent of income.
- ²⁶ Policies coded for the Gulf Coast Region.
- ²⁷ There is a separate eligibility and copayment schedule for families with children with special needs.
- ²⁸ Families that foster children with special needs or receive an adoption subsidy for children with special needs are exempt; otherwise, the copayment is the same as for non-special needs children.
- ²⁹ Local departments have the option to prorate copayments for partial months of care, to assist with copayments using local funds, and/or to deviate from the standard copayment schedule with prior approval from the state department.
- ³⁰ 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.
- ³¹ Partial days of care are converted into full days for purposes of copay and reimbursement.
- ³² The copayment is hourly. The copayment for part-time care provided less than five hours per day is four times the hourly copayment.
- ³³ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Table 30. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts) ²

State	Annual Earnings			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Alabama	78	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Alaska	13	27	62	188
Arizona	65	108	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Arkansas	--- ¹	--- ¹	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
California	0	0	76	167
Colorado	113 ³	183 ³	250 ³	325 ³
Connecticut	50 ⁴	100 ⁴	125 ⁴	200 ⁴
Delaware	100 ⁵	210 ⁵	287 ⁵	Not eligible for subsidy ⁵
DC	44	75	134	192
Florida	69 ⁶	104 ⁶	Not eligible for subsidy ⁶	Not eligible for subsidy ⁶
Georgia	113	143	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Hawaii	0 ⁷	140 ⁷	140 ⁷	279 ⁷
Idaho	194 ⁸	Not eligible for subsidy ⁸	Not eligible for subsidy ⁸	Not eligible for subsidy ⁸
Illinois	87	160	212	Not eligible for subsidy
Indiana	63	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Iowa	19	128	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Kansas	23	55	93	Not eligible for subsidy
Kentucky	87	173	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Louisiana	160 ⁹	160 ⁹	240 ⁹	240 ⁹
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	143 ¹⁰	214 ¹⁰	Not eligible for subsidy ¹⁰	Not eligible for subsidy ¹⁰
Massachusetts	97	173	271	379
Michigan	27 ¹¹	Not eligible for subsidy ¹¹	Not eligible for subsidy ¹¹	Not eligible for subsidy ¹¹
Minnesota	35	50	95	Not eligible for subsidy
Mississippi	60	102	143	Not eligible for subsidy
Missouri	110 ¹²	Not eligible for subsidy ¹²	Not eligible for subsidy ¹²	Not eligible for subsidy ¹²

Table 30. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts) ²

State	Annual Earnings			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Montana	45	142	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Nebraska	97	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Nevada	61 ¹³	182 ¹³	364 ¹³	485 ¹³
New Hampshire	63	117	313	450
New Jersey	77	93	128	Not eligible for subsidy
New Mexico	49	94	144	Not eligible for subsidy
New York	22 ¹⁴	156 ¹⁴	247 ¹⁴	Not eligible for subsidy ¹⁴
North Carolina	125	167	208	250
North Dakota	219 ¹⁵	259 ¹⁶	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Ohio	89	149	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Oklahoma	65	139	170	Not eligible for subsidy
Oregon	107	217	361	Not eligible for subsidy
Pennsylvania	65	108	173	Not eligible for subsidy
Rhode Island	25	83	167	Not eligible for subsidy
South Carolina	61	74	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
South Dakota	0	120	150	180
Tennessee	73 ¹⁷	125 ¹⁷	181 ¹⁷	Not eligible for subsidy ¹⁷
Texas	138 ¹⁸	183 ¹⁸	229 ¹⁸	Not eligible for subsidy ¹⁸
Utah	1	83	208	Not eligible for subsidy
Vermont	0 ²²	22 ²²	167 ²²	305 ²²
Virginia	125 ¹⁹	167 ¹⁹	208 ¹⁹	Not eligible for subsidy ¹⁹
Washington	50	50	232	Not eligible for subsidy
West Virginia	32	38	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Wisconsin	86 ²⁰	176 ²⁰	249 ²⁰	Not eligible for subsidy ²⁰
Wyoming	9	9	61	87
American Samoa	0 ²¹	0 ²¹	0 ²¹	0 ²¹

Table 30. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts) ²

State	Annual Earnings			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Guam	--- ¹	--- ¹	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
No Mariana Islands	Not eligible for subsidy			
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Virgin Islands	0	30	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Numbers rounded to 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. All income is earned. The lowest earnings level shown (\$15,000) 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.

³ Copayment amounts for Denver.

⁴ Families receiving benefits whose income went above 50 percent of the SMI from May 13, 2009 through Oct. 31, 2009 were no longer eligible for child care subsidy. Continuing eligibility (capped at 75 percent of the SMI) was reinstated on Nov. 1, 2009.

⁵ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

⁶ Copayment amounts for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

⁷ Copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates for center based infant-toddler care.

⁸ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Region 4.

⁹ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates.

¹⁰ Copayment amounts for center care in the Baltimore City Region.

¹¹ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Shelter Area V.

¹² Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

¹³ Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.

¹⁴ Copayment amounts for New York City.

¹⁵ Families in this income category fall in the fifth income threshold and pay either the flat dollar amount listed or 60 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower.

¹⁶ Families in this income category fall in the sixth income threshold and pay either the flat dollar amount listed or 70 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower.

¹⁷ Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

¹⁸ Copayment amounts for the Gulf Coast Region.

¹⁹ Copayment amounts for Group III. The state-wide standard copayment for families receiving child care subsidy 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.

²⁰ Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

²¹ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

²² The copayments reflect the amounts in effect for January 2010 and were obtained from the October 2009 CCDF State Plan.

Table 31. 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) ²

State	Annual Earnings			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
Alabama	113	156	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Alaska	13	23	49	138
Arizona	43	130	217	433
Arkansas	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	Not eligible for subsidy
California	0	0	54	132
Colorado	118 ³	182 ³	254 ³	335 ³
Connecticut	25 ⁴	67 ⁴	125 ⁴	150 ⁴
Delaware	109 ⁵	208 ⁵	399 ⁵	453 ⁵
DC	48	76	131	206
Florida	78 ⁶	104 ⁶	156 ⁶	Not eligible for subsidy ⁶
Georgia	139	182	221	Not eligible for subsidy
Hawaii	0 ⁷	0 ⁷	211 ⁷	211 ⁷
Idaho	206 ⁸	548 ⁸	Not eligible for subsidy ⁸	Not eligible for subsidy ⁸
Illinois	95	191	277	364
Indiana	0	100	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Iowa	0	52	139	Not eligible for subsidy
Kansas	0	0	69	110
Kentucky	108	152	238	Not eligible for subsidy
Louisiana	156 ⁹	312 ⁹	312 ⁹	468 ⁹
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	103 ¹⁰	313 ¹⁰	384 ¹⁰	Not eligible for subsidy ¹⁰
Massachusetts	65	211	292	487
Michigan	47 ¹¹	48 ¹¹	Not eligible for subsidy ¹¹	Not eligible for subsidy ¹¹
Minnesota	4	43	63	98
Mississippi	65	107	148	190
Missouri	132 ¹²	176 ¹²	Not eligible for subsidy ¹²	Not eligible for subsidy ¹²
Montana	18	72	177	Not eligible for subsidy
Nebraska	0	122	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Nevada	55 ¹³	221 ¹³	331 ¹³	552 ¹³
New Hampshire	13	83	146	375
New Jersey	0	137	162	204

Table 31. 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) ²

State	Annual Earnings			
	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$30,000
New Mexico	59	111	173	246
New York	22 ¹⁴	48 ¹⁴	173 ¹⁴	299 ¹⁴
North Carolina	125	167	208	250
North Dakota	212 ¹⁵	266 ¹⁶	316 ¹⁷	Not eligible for subsidy
Ohio	73	123	187	Not eligible for subsidy
Oklahoma	95	169	200	226
Oregon	74	157	269	410
Pennsylvania	43	87	152	195
Rhode Island	0	33	104	200
South Carolina	95	121	147	Not eligible for subsidy
South Dakota	0	10	150	180
Tennessee	108 ¹⁸	181 ¹⁸	271 ¹⁸	391 ¹⁸
Texas	162 ¹⁹	216 ¹⁹	270 ¹⁹	311 ¹⁹
Utah	1	40	141	224
Vermont	0 ²³	42 ²³	315 ²³	577 ²³
Virginia	125 ²⁰	167 ²⁰	208 ²⁰	250 ²⁰
Washington	15	50	50	227
West Virginia	65	76	97	Not eligible for subsidy
Wisconsin	60 ²¹	138 ²¹	228 ²¹	292 ²¹
Wyoming	17	17	17	121
American Samoa	0 ²²	0 ²²	0 ²²	0 ²²
Guam	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	Not eligible for subsidy
No Mariana Islands	120 ⁹	Not eligible for subsidy ⁹	Not eligible for subsidy ⁹	Not eligible for subsidy ⁹
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	--- ¹	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Virgin Islands	0	35	69	Not eligible for subsidy

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Numbers rounded to 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. All income is earned. The lowest earnings level shown (\$15,000) 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.

³ Copayment amounts for Denver.

- ⁴ Families receiving benefits whose income went above 50 percent of the SMI from May 13, 2009 through Oct. 31, 2009 were no longer eligible for child care subsidy. Continuing eligibility (capped at 75 percent of the SMI) was reinstated on Nov. 1, 2009.
- ⁵ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for New Castle.
- ⁶ Copayment amounts for the Miami-Dade Coalition.
- ⁷ Copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates for licensed accredited centers and center based infant and toddler care.
- ⁸ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Region 4.
- ⁹ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates.
- ¹⁰ Copayment amounts for center care in the Baltimore City Region.
- ¹¹ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Shelter Area V.
- ¹² Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- ¹³ Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.
- ¹⁴ Copayment amounts for New York City.
- ¹⁵ Families in this income category fall in the fourth income threshold and pay either the flat dollar amount listed or 45 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower.
- ¹⁶ Families in this income category fall in the fifth income threshold and pay either the flat dollar amount listed or 60 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower.
- ¹⁷ Families in this income category fall in the sixth income threshold and pay either the flat dollar amount listed or 70 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower.
- ¹⁸ Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ¹⁹ Copayment amounts for the Gulf Coast Region.
- ²⁰ Copayment amounts for Group III. The state-wide standard copayment for families receiving child care subsidy 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.
- ²¹ Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ²² American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.
- ²³ The copayments reflect the amounts in effect for January 2010 and were obtained from the October 2009 CCDF State Plan.

Table 32. 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) ²

State	Annual Earnings		
	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
Alabama	91	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Alaska	13	88	396
Arizona	43	217	Not eligible for subsidy
Arkansas	--- ¹	--- ¹	Not eligible for subsidy
California	0	76	236
Colorado	100 ³	300 ³	435 ³
Connecticut	25 ⁴	150 ⁴	267 ⁴
Delaware	91 ⁵	399 ⁵	635 ⁵
DC	29	131	265
Florida	52 ⁶	156 ⁶	Not eligible for subsidy ⁶
Georgia	139	260	Not eligible for subsidy
Hawaii	0 ⁷	211 ⁷	211 ⁷
Idaho	108 ⁸	Not eligible for subsidy ⁸	Not eligible for subsidy ⁸
Illinois	69	277	407
Indiana	0	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Iowa	0	139	Not eligible for subsidy
Kansas	0	83	146
Kentucky	87	282	Not eligible for subsidy
Louisiana	156 ⁹	312 ⁹	468 ⁹
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	62 ¹⁰	384 ¹⁰	Not eligible for subsidy ¹⁰
Massachusetts	0	292	487
Michigan	47 ¹¹	Not eligible for subsidy ¹¹	Not eligible for subsidy ¹¹
Minnesota	0	76	Not eligible for subsidy
Mississippi	60	185	267
Missouri	44 ¹²	Not eligible for subsidy ¹²	Not eligible for subsidy ¹²
Montana	18	213	Not eligible for subsidy
Nebraska	0	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Nevada	55 ¹³	331 ¹³	663 ¹³
New Hampshire	13	175	500
New Jersey	0	162	247
New Mexico	50	204	371
New York	22 ¹⁴	230 ¹⁴	399 ¹⁴
North Carolina	113	225	300
North Dakota	173 ¹⁵	372 ¹⁶	Not eligible for subsidy
Ohio	59	225	Not eligible for subsidy
Oklahoma	95	226	Not eligible for subsidy
Oregon	52	323	622
Pennsylvania	22	173	282
Rhode Island	0	125	Not Eligible for Subsidy
South Carolina	95	147	Not eligible for subsidy
South Dakota	0	180	240
Tennessee	82 ¹⁷	323 ¹⁷	Not eligible for subsidy ¹⁷

Table 32. 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) ²

State	Annual Earnings		
	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$40,000
Texas	162 ¹⁸	325 ¹⁸	433 ¹⁸
Utah	1	168	Not eligible for subsidy
Vermont	0 ²²	315 ²²	787 ²²
Virginia	125 ¹⁹	250 ¹⁹	333 ¹⁹
Washington	15	50	405
West Virginia	32	76	Not eligible for subsidy
Wisconsin	43 ²⁰	228 ²⁰	323 ²⁰
Wyoming	17	69	121
American Samoa	0 ²¹	0 ²¹	0 ²¹
Guam	--- ¹	--- ¹	Not eligible for subsidy
No Mariana Islands	90 ⁹	Not eligible for subsidy ⁹	Not eligible for subsidy ⁹
Puerto Rico	65	Not eligible for subsidy	Not eligible for subsidy
Virgin Islands	0	87	Not eligible for subsidy

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Numbers rounded to 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. All income is earned. The lowest earnings level shown (\$15,000) 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.

³ Copayment amounts for Denver.

⁴ Families receiving benefits whose income went above 50 percent of the SMI from May 13, 2009 through Oct. 31, 2009 were no longer eligible for child care subsidy. Continuing eligibility (capped at 75 percent of the SMI) was reinstated on Nov. 1, 2009.

⁵ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

⁶ Copayment amounts for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

⁷ Copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates for licensed accredited centers and center based infant and toddler care.

⁸ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Region 4.

⁹ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates.

¹⁰ Copayment amounts for center care in the Baltimore City Region.

¹¹ Copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for Shelter Area V.

¹² Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

¹³ Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.

¹⁴ Copayment amounts for New York City.

¹⁵ Families in this income category fall in the third income threshold and pay either the flat dollar amount listed or 35 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower.

¹⁶ Families in this income category fall in the sixth income threshold and pay either the flat dollar amount listed or 70 percent of the cost of care, whichever is lower.

¹⁷ Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

¹⁸ Copayment amounts for the Gulf Coast Region.

¹⁹ Copayment amounts for Group III. The state-wide standard copayment for families receiving child care subsidy 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.

²⁰ Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

²¹ American Samoa serves families that all fall below the federal poverty limits and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

²² The copayments reflect the amounts in effect for January 2010 and were obtained from the October 2009 CCDF State Plan.

V. POLICIES FOR PROVIDERS

Each CCDF program includes extensive policies related to child care providers. These policies operate within the context of a State's/Territory's broader policies concerning child care licensing and regulation. However, some policies related to providers are specific to the CCDF program. These include the maximum reimbursement rates that will be paid by the State/Territory for CCDF-subsidized care, and rules for "legally unregulated" providers who are outside the scope of a State's/Territory's broader child care regulations but who must meet certain standards in order to be paid through the subsidy system.

Reimbursement Rates

Each CCDF program determines the maximum amounts that will be paid to child care providers – termed "maximum reimbursement rates". The States/Territories establish these rates by conducting market rate surveys of child care prices throughout each State/Territory. (Information on the most recent market rate survey as of the October 2009 CCDF Plan is shown in Table 40.) Maximum rates affect not only providers but also families. For families, the maximum rates may establish the highest-cost care that the family can obtain with the subsidy, without paying an additional cost beyond the copayment. (Table 27 shows whether States/Territories may require a family to pay the difference between the maximum reimbursement rate and the provider's full rate.)

Within each State/Territory, rates differ at minimum by type of provider and age group of the child in care. However, the determination of the maximum rate may also involve a provider rating system (with higher rates for providers who meet certain additional criteria beyond the basic licensing requirements), variations for part-time vs. full-time care, variations for children with special needs, and different rates for care during non-traditional hours, before-school care, after-school care, and/or summer child care for school-age children. States/Territories may express their maximum rates in hourly, daily, weekly, and/or monthly terms; most States/Territories use more than one metric, with rules for how to determine the maximum rate in different situations. (For example, a State/Territory may use a daily rate when child care is provided for less than a certain number of days per week, but use a weekly or monthly rate in other cases.) Finally, it is very common for maximum rates to vary across different sub-areas of a State. A State may have just a few different sets of maximum rates or dozens of different sets of maximum rates.

Tables 33 through 36 show maximum reimbursement rates for four basic types of providers – child care centers, family child care homes, group child care homes, and in-home child care providers. While States/Territories may use different terminology for categorizing different types of providers, for the purposes of the CCDF Policies Database, the four types of providers are defined as follows:

- Child care centers are usually licensed, non-residential child care facilities that typically care for a larger number of children at one time than residentially-based facilities.
- Family child care homes are residential child care programs that are typically licensed or otherwise accredited.
- Group child care homes are similar to family child care homes but are usually allowed to care for more children at the same time than a family child care home. (Many States/Territories consider all child care homes as one group and do not use this category.)
- In-home child care usually refers to legally unregulated care provided in the child's home (In some cases, the State also refers to legally unregulated care provided in the provider's home as in-home care and provides two different in-home rates. In these cases, the table captures the rates for care provided in the home of the child). States/Territories vary widely on the amount of oversight and credentials required for in-home providers.

Each of the four tables shows the maximum reimbursement rate for a child at four different ages: infant (11 months, just before the 1st birthday), toddler (35 months, just before the 3rd birthday), preschool (59 months, just before the 5th birthday), and school age before and after care (84 months, exactly 7 years old). The ages are precise to allow comparability across States/Territories, since different States/Territories use different numbers of age categories and define terms such as “toddler” or “preschool” in somewhat different ways. The tables all assume that the 11, 35, and 59-month-old children are all in full-time care and that the 7-year-old is in before-and-after care. For all States/Territories and each of the four ages, maximum reimbursement rates are shown in monthly terms, even if a State/Territory computes the rates in hourly, daily, or weekly terms. The tables assume that the younger children are in care for 8 hours per day and 5 days a week, and that the school-age child requires before-and-after care for a total of 4 hours per day and 5 days a week. Rates are computed assuming that children do not have special needs, and that they receive care during traditional hours. Finally, in States where rates vary by locality, the tables show the information for the region or county providing subsidized child care for the largest number of children.

The tables reflect both the base rates and highest tiered or accredited rates for each provider type and age group. In the case of center care, family child care homes, and group child care homes, the base rates reflect the reimbursement rates for licensed child care providers. For states that do not provide reimbursement rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. For in-home child care providers, the base rates reflect the rates for unlicensed providers. For all provider types, for states with tiered reimbursement rates, the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For states that do not use tiered reimbursement rates, the highest rates are identical to the base rates.

Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Table 33)

Table 33 shows the maximum amount a State/Territory will pay to CCDF child care providers falling into the category of child care center. Findings from this table include:

- Monthly base rates for infant care in child care centers range from 200 dollars in American Samoa to 1465 dollars in New York. The average monthly base rate is 700 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 663 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for toddler care in child care centers range from 180 dollars in American Samoa to 1105 dollars in New York. The average monthly base rate is 584 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 557 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for preschool care in child care centers range from 200 dollars in American Samoa to 940 dollars in New York. The average monthly base rate is 540 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 507 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for before and after care in child care centers range from 78 dollars in American Samoa to 654 dollars in Minnesota. The average monthly base rate is 295 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 282 dollars.
- Twenty-one States use higher tiered or accredited rates in addition to their base rates for care provided in child care centers.

Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Table 34)

Table 34 shows the maximum amount a State/Territory will pay to CCDF child care providers falling into the category of family child care home. Findings from this table include:

- Monthly base rates for infant care in family child care homes range from 200 dollars in American Samoa to 894 in Massachusetts. The average monthly base rate is 541 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 530 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for toddler care in family child care homes range from 180 dollars in American Samoa to 816 dollars in Massachusetts. The average monthly base rate is 493 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 468 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for preschool care in family child care homes range from 200 dollars in American Samoa to 816 dollars in Massachusetts. The average monthly base rate is 474 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 445 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for before and after care in family child care homes range from 78 dollars in American Samoa to 502 dollars in California. The average monthly base rate is 271 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 260 dollars.
- Twenty States use higher tiered or accredited rates in addition to their base rates for care provided in family child care homes.

Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Group Child Care Homes (Table 35)

Table 35 captures the maximum amount a State/Territory will pay to CCDF child care providers falling into the category of group child care home. Findings from this table include:

- Monthly base rates for infant care in group child care homes range from 200 dollars in American Samoa to 1395 in Hawaii. The average monthly base rate is 537 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 498 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for toddler care in group child care homes range from 180 dollars in American Samoa to 976 dollars in Connecticut. The average monthly base rate is 470 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 440 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for preschool care in group child care homes range from 200 dollars in American Samoa to 770 dollars in Connecticut. The average monthly base rate is 447 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 425 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for before and after care in group child care homes range from 58 dollars in Puerto Rico to 460 dollars in Connecticut. The average monthly base rate is 241 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 224 dollars.
- Twelve States use higher tiered or accredited rates in addition to their base rates for care provided in group child care homes.

Maximum Reimbursement Rates for In-Home Child Care (Table 36)

Table 36 captures the maximum amount a State/Territory will pay to CCDF child care providers falling into the category of in-home child care providers. Findings from this table include:

- Monthly base rates for infant care for in-home child care providers range from 152 dollars in Alabama to 1571 in Iowa. The average monthly base rate is 476 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 341 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for toddler care for in-home child care providers range from 152 dollars in Alabama to 1571 dollars in Iowa. The average monthly base rate is 453 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 320 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for preschool care for in-home child care providers range from 152 dollars in Alabama to 1571 dollars in Iowa. The average monthly base rate is 444 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 303 dollars.
- Monthly base rates for before and after care for in-home child care providers range from 60 dollars in Hawaii to 785 dollars in Iowa. The average monthly base rate is 235 dollars, and the median monthly base rate is 160 dollars.
- Seven States use higher tiered or accredited rates in addition to their base rates for care provided by in-home providers.
- In several States/Territories, the policies for the rates paid to in-home providers involve a requirement that they be paid at least the State/Territory minimum wage.

Policies for Unregulated Child Care Providers

To ensure the health and safety of children whose care is paid for through CCDF, States/Territories may require providers who are otherwise unregulated (often termed “legally unregulated providers”) to meet certain standards in order to receive CCDF payments. Many CCDF child care providers are licensed by the State/Territory in which they provide care and therefore have legally regulated policies for such things as facility safety, staff training requirements, and employee/volunteer criminal history checks. However, some providers are not licensed, such as most in-home care providers, relative providers, some family child care homes, and religious exempt child care centers.

States/Territories vary considerably on the requirements they place on legally unregulated providers. Requirements may include background checks and training. States/Territories may impose a minimum age for providers, and may not allow certain individuals, such as a relative living in the home, to provide CCDF-subsidized care. Tables 37, 38, and 39 review these types of policies.

Unregulated Provider Background Check Requirements (Table 37)

States/Territories may require unregulated providers to have some sort of background check or screening. If care is provided in the home of the provider instead of the home of the child, States/Territories may require others in the home to have background checks as well. For example, a State/Territory may require all members of the provider’s household over the age of 18 to be screened, while another State/Territory may require any person who might have access to the children while they are in care to be screened. Criminal history background checks may include local-level checks, State/Territory-level checks, FBI checks, and sex offender registry checks. Additionally, many States/Territories require that providers be screened by a child protective services database or an adult protective services database.

Table 37 describes the background checks to which legally unregulated providers are subject if they wish to receive CCDF payments. Findings from this table include:

- Thirty-four States/Territories require criminal history background checks for the provider and other staff members. Nine States/Territories require criminal history background checks for the provider, while 9 States/Territories do not require the provider to complete a criminal history background check.
- Most States/Territories require providers to undergo some sort of child protective services screening, while only 8 States require providers to undergo an adult protective services check.
- Requirements may vary depending on whether the provider is a relative.

Unregulated Provider Training Requirements (Table 38)

States/Territories may require child care providers to undergo some sort of training, even if they are otherwise unregulated. Training ranges from CPR and Shaken Baby Syndrome training to child safety classes or child nutrition classes. Some States/Territories require providers to undergo training for a minimum number of hours each year, while others may require providers to undergo certain trainings before they may become eligible for payment under the CCDF program. Certain types of provider training may make an in-home provider eligible to receive higher reimbursement rates.

Table 38 focuses on one aspect of training, whether States/Territories require unregulated providers to be certified in CPR and/or First Aid. Some States/Territories require every child care provider to be trained in CPR and/or First Aid, while others may require only that someone on the site where care is being provided be certified. Findings from this table include:

- Ten States/Territories require the provider to be CPR certified, while another 5 States/Territories require at least one person on site to be CPR certified.
- Fourteen States/Territories require the provider to have First Aid certification, while another 5 States/Territories require at least one person on site to have First Aid certification.

Provider Policies – Who May Provide Care (Table 39)

Table 39 describes who is authorized to provide care under each State's/Territory's child care subsidy program, based on the person's age and her/his relationship to the child. Findings from this table include:

- Whereas most States/Territories require providers to be at least 18 years of age, New Hampshire will pay an unregulated provider as young as 16, and some States/Territories require a minimum age of 21.
- All States/Territories allow relatives living outside of the home of the child to provide care.
- States/Territories differ in their rules concerning relatives who live in the same home as the child. For instance, a little more than half of the States/Territories allow relatives living in the home to provide care if they are not part of the family unit considered for CCDF eligibility.

Table 33. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts) ²

State	Infant (11 months)		Full-Time Care		Preschool (59 months)		Before and After Care	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Toddler (35 months)		School Age (84 months)		Base Rate	Highest Rate
			Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate		
Alabama	481 ³	481 ³	442 ³	442 ³	442 ³	442 ³	204 ³	204 ³
Alaska	790 ⁴	790 ⁴	700 ⁴	700 ⁴	645 ⁴	645 ⁴	375 ⁴	375 ⁴
Arizona	654 ⁵	719 ⁶	576 ⁵	634 ⁶	516 ⁵	568 ⁶	347 ⁵	382 ⁶
Arkansas	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
California	1029 ⁷	1029 ⁷	744 ⁷	744 ⁷	744 ⁷	744 ⁷	386 ⁷	386 ⁷
Colorado	794 ⁸	1002 ⁹	578 ⁸	774 ⁹	578 ⁸	774 ⁹	318 ⁸	426 ⁹
Connecticut	976 ¹⁰	1025 ¹¹	976 ¹⁰	1025 ¹¹	770 ¹⁰	809 ¹¹	460 ¹⁰	483 ¹¹
Delaware	628 ¹²	628 ¹²	453 ¹²	453 ¹²	453 ¹²	453 ¹²	227 ¹²	227 ¹²
DC	882 ¹³	1178 ¹⁴	863 ¹³	1102 ¹⁴	633 ¹³	910 ¹⁴	265 ¹³	416 ¹⁴
Florida	507 ¹⁵	608 ¹⁶	429 ¹⁵	515 ¹⁶	403 ¹⁵	484 ¹⁶	273 ¹⁵	328 ¹⁶
Georgia	602 ¹⁷	602 ¹⁷	559 ¹⁷	559 ¹⁷	494 ¹⁷	494 ¹⁷	282 ¹⁷	282 ¹⁷
Hawaii	1395 ¹⁸	1395 ¹⁹	675 ¹⁸	710 ¹⁹	675 ¹⁸	710 ¹⁹	155 ¹⁸	155 ¹⁹
Idaho	594 ²⁰	594 ²⁰	440 ²⁰	440 ²⁰	440 ²⁰	440 ²⁰	151 ²⁰	151 ²⁰
Illinois	877 ²¹	877 ²¹	741 ²¹	741 ²¹	617 ²¹	617 ²¹	309 ²¹	309 ²¹
Indiana	945 ²²	1040 ²³	815 ²²	897 ²³	693 ²²	763 ²³	377 ²²	416 ²³
Iowa	685	685	552	552	552	552	249	249
Kansas	588 ²⁴	588 ²⁴	395 ²⁴	395 ²⁴	395 ²⁴	395 ²⁴	197 ²⁴	197 ²⁴
Kentucky	520 ²⁵	520 ²⁵	520 ²⁵	520 ²⁵	455 ²⁵	455 ²⁵	282 ²⁵	282 ²⁵
Louisiana	407 ²⁶	407 ²⁶	407 ²⁶	407 ²⁶	385 ²⁶	385 ²⁶	193 ²⁶	193 ²⁶
Maine	867 ²⁷	867 ²⁷	806 ²⁷	806 ²⁷	724 ²⁷	724 ²⁷	303 ²⁷	303 ²⁷
Maryland	780 ²⁸	1123 ²⁹	463 ²⁸	583 ²⁹	463 ²⁸	583 ²⁹	309 ²⁸	389 ²⁹
Massachusetts	1159 ³⁰	1182 ³¹	772 ³⁰	795 ³¹	772 ³⁰	795 ³¹	525 ³⁰	548 ³¹
Michigan	542 ³²	542 ³²	404 ³²	404 ³²	404 ³²	404 ³²	202 ³²	202 ³²
Minnesota	1154 ³³	1327 ³⁴	860 ³³	989 ³⁴	860 ³³	989 ³⁴	654 ³³	752 ³⁴
Mississippi	339 ³⁵	375 ³⁶	326 ³⁵	357 ³⁶	312 ³⁵	339 ³⁶	183 ³⁵	201 ³⁶
Missouri	605 ³⁷	605 ³⁷	354 ³⁷	354 ³⁷	354 ³⁷	354 ³⁷	229 ³⁷	229 ³⁷
Montana	715 ³⁸	715 ³⁸	624 ³⁸	624 ³⁸	624 ³⁸	624 ³⁸	468 ³⁸	468 ³⁸

Table 33. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts) 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
Nebraska	812 ³⁹	867 ⁴⁰	672 ³⁹	737 ⁴⁰	672 ³⁹	737 ⁴⁰	390 ³⁹	433 ⁴⁰
Nevada	672 ⁴¹	672 ⁴¹	607 ⁴¹	607 ⁴¹	498 ⁴¹	498 ⁴¹	206 ⁴¹	206 ⁴¹
New Hampshire	810 ⁴²	810 ⁴²	780 ⁴²	780 ⁴²	680 ⁴²	680 ⁴²	162 ⁴²	162 ⁴²
New Jersey	695 ⁴²	730 ⁴⁰	573 ⁴²	604 ⁴⁰	573 ⁴²	604 ⁴⁰	287 ⁴²	302 ⁴⁰
New Mexico	476 ⁴³	608 ⁴⁴	426 ⁴³	558 ⁴⁴	395 ⁴³	527 ⁴⁴	346 ⁴³	478 ⁴⁴
New York	1465 ⁴⁵	1465 ⁴⁵	1105 ⁴⁵	1105 ⁴⁵	940 ⁴⁵	940 ⁴⁵	498 ⁴⁵	498 ⁴⁵
North Carolina	536 ⁴⁶	789 ⁴⁷	490 ⁴⁶	751 ⁴⁷	477 ⁴⁶	702 ⁴⁷	317 ⁴⁶	445 ⁴⁷
North Dakota	480	480	450	450	430	430	240	240
Ohio	747 ⁴⁸	747 ⁴⁸	684 ⁴⁸	684 ⁴⁸	603 ⁴⁸	603 ⁴⁸	347 ⁴⁸	347 ⁴⁸
Oklahoma	336 ⁴⁹	758 ⁵⁰	292 ⁴⁹	601 ⁵⁰	292 ⁴⁹	487 ⁵⁰	152 ⁴⁹	260 ⁵⁰
Oregon	900 ⁵¹	900 ⁵¹	894 ⁵¹	894 ⁵¹	705 ⁵¹	705 ⁵¹	524 ⁵¹	524 ⁵¹
Pennsylvania	910 ⁵²	975 ⁵³	780 ⁵²	845 ⁵³	715 ⁵²	780 ⁵³	498 ⁵²	526 ⁵³
Rhode Island	815 ⁴²	815 ⁴²	815 ⁴²	815 ⁴²	680 ⁴²	680 ⁴²	308 ⁴²	308 ⁴²
South Carolina	455 ⁵⁴	650 ⁵⁵	455 ⁵⁴	650 ⁵⁵	390 ⁵⁴	624 ⁵⁵	212 ⁵⁴	303 ⁵⁵
South Dakota	641 ⁵⁶	641 ⁵⁶	641 ⁵⁶	641 ⁵⁶	546 ⁵⁶	546 ⁵⁶	238 ⁵⁶	238 ⁵⁶
Tennessee	568 ⁵⁷	679 ⁵⁸	426 ⁵⁷	511 ⁵⁸	426 ⁵⁷	511 ⁵⁸	215 ⁵⁷	258 ⁵⁸
Texas	562 ⁵⁹	596 ⁶⁰	492 ⁵⁹	521 ⁶⁰	445 ⁵⁹	472 ⁶⁰	281 ⁵⁹	298 ⁶⁰
Utah	564 ⁴²	564 ⁴⁰	495 ⁴²	495 ⁴⁰	450 ⁴²	450 ⁴⁰	277 ⁴²	277 ⁴⁰
Vermont	560 ⁴²	560 ⁴²	555 ⁴²	555 ⁴²	495 ⁴²	495 ⁴²	273 ⁴²	273 ⁴²
Virginia	1005 ⁶¹	1005 ⁶¹	828 ⁶¹	828 ⁶¹	828 ⁶¹	828 ⁶¹	412 ⁶¹	412 ⁶¹
Washington	976 ⁶²	976 ⁶²	684 ⁶²	684 ⁶²	684 ⁶²	684 ⁶²	420 ⁶²	420 ⁶²
West Virginia	560 ⁶³	640 ⁶⁴	480 ⁶³	560 ⁶⁴	460 ⁶³	540 ⁶⁴	190 ⁶³	230 ⁶⁴
Wisconsin	998 ⁶⁵	998 ⁶⁵	860 ⁶⁵	860 ⁶⁵	774 ⁶⁵	774 ⁶⁵	430 ⁶⁵	430 ⁶⁵
Wyoming	675 ⁶⁶	675 ⁶⁶	542 ⁶⁶	542 ⁶⁶	532 ⁶⁶	532 ⁶⁶	343 ⁶⁶	343 ⁶⁶
American Samoa	200	200	180	180	200	200	78	78
Guam	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
No Mariana Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	125	125

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	280 ⁴²	280 ⁴²	280 ⁴²	280 ⁴²	273 ⁴²	273 ⁴²	80 ⁴²	80 ⁴²
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² 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. 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.

³ Center reimbursement rates for the Birmingham Region.

⁴ Center reimbursement rates for Anchorage.

⁵ Licensed center reimbursement rates for District 1.

⁶ Licensed accredited center reimbursement rates for District 1.

⁷ Center reimbursement rates for Los Angeles.

⁸ Reimbursement rates for centers with no additional rating in Denver.

⁹ Rating 4 center reimbursement rates for Denver.

¹⁰ Licensed center reimbursement rates for the Southwest Region. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Center reimbursement rates for New Castle.

¹³ Bronze tier center reimbursement rates.

¹⁴ Gold tier center reimbursement rates.

¹⁵ Licensed or exempt center reimbursement rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹⁶ Gold Seal center reimbursement rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹⁷ Center reimbursement rates for Zone 1.

¹⁸ Licensed center reimbursement rates.

¹⁹ Licensed accredited center reimbursement rates.

- ²⁰ Center reimbursement rates for Region 4.
- ²¹ 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.
- ²² Licensed center reimbursement rates for Marion.
- ²³ Accredited center reimbursement rates for Marion.
- ²⁴ Center reimbursement rates for Sedgwick County.
- ²⁵ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Central Region Urban Counties.
- ²⁶ This state authorizes a maximum of 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22.
- ²⁷ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Cumberland County.
- ²⁸ Unaccredited center reimbursement rates for Baltimore City.
- ²⁹ Level 4 center reimbursement rates for Baltimore City.
- ³⁰ Tier 1 center reimbursement rates for Region 6.
- ³¹ Tier 4 center reimbursement rates for Region 6.
- ³² Center reimbursement rates for Shelter Area V.
- ³³ Unaccredited center reimbursement rates for Hennepin County.
- ³⁴ Accredited center reimbursement rates for Hennepin County.
- ³⁵ Tier 2 center reimbursement rates.
- ³⁶ Tier 1 center reimbursement rates.
- ³⁷ Licensed center reimbursement rates for St. Louis County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- ³⁸ Center reimbursement rates for the Billings Region.
- ³⁹ Unaccredited center reimbursement rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties.
- ⁴⁰ Accredited center reimbursement rates.
- ⁴¹ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark.
- ⁴² Licensed center reimbursement rates.
- ⁴³ 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.
- ⁴⁴ Five 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.
- ⁴⁵ Day care center reimbursement rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- ⁴⁶ Licensed 1-Star center reimbursement rates for Mecklenburg County. The before and after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time rate.
- ⁴⁷ 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.
- ⁴⁸ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Cuyahoga.
- ⁴⁹ One Star center reimbursement rates for Enhanced Areas.
- ⁵⁰ Three Star center reimbursement rates for Enhanced Areas.

- ⁵¹ Certified center reimbursement rates for Group Area A.
- ⁵² Reimbursement rates for centers with no star rating for Philadelphia.
- ⁵³ Star 4 center reimbursement rates for Philadelphia.
- ⁵⁴ Level C licensed center reimbursement rates for urban counties.
- ⁵⁵ Level AA highest achieving center reimbursement rates for urban counties. The 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.
- ⁵⁶ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Minnehaha County.
- ⁵⁷ Reimbursement rates for centers with no star rating for the Top 21 counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁵⁸ Three Star center reimbursement rates for the Top 21 counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁵⁹ Licensed center rates for the Gulf Coast Region.
- ⁶⁰ Licensed reimbursement rates for centers with Texas Rising Star Certification for the Gulf Coast Region.
- ⁶¹ Level 2 center reimbursement rates for Fairfax.
- ⁶² 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.
- ⁶³ Tier 1 center reimbursement rates.
- ⁶⁴ Tier 3 center reimbursement rates.
- ⁶⁵ Licensed center reimbursement rates for Milwaukee. This state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁶⁶ 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.

Table 34. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts) ²

State	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Full-Time Care</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>Before and After Care</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	<u>Toddler (35 months)</u>		Base Rate	Highest Rate	<u>School Age (84 months)</u>	
			Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Alabama	386 ³	386 ³	360 ³	360 ³	360 ³	360 ³	182 ³	182 ³
Alaska	600 ⁴	600 ⁴	600 ⁴	600 ⁴	530 ⁴	530 ⁴	297 ⁴	297 ⁴
Arizona	433 ⁵	476 ⁶	433 ⁵	476 ⁶	390 ⁵	429 ⁶	260 ⁵	286 ⁶
Arkansas	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
California	753 ⁷	753 ⁷	683 ⁷	683 ⁷	683 ⁷	683 ⁷	502 ⁷	502 ⁷
Colorado	610 ⁸	761 ⁹	506 ⁸	637 ⁹	506 ⁸	637 ⁹	278 ⁸	397 ⁹
Connecticut	744 ¹⁰	781 ¹¹	744 ¹⁰	781 ¹¹	744 ¹⁰	781 ¹¹	460 ¹⁰	483 ¹¹
Delaware	477 ¹²	477 ¹²	357 ¹²	357 ¹²	357 ¹²	357 ¹²	183 ¹²	183 ¹²
DC	617 ¹³	758 ¹⁴	588 ¹³	737 ¹⁴	477 ¹³	607 ¹⁴	260 ¹³	335 ¹⁴
Florida	438 ¹⁵	608 ¹⁶	386 ¹⁵	515 ¹⁶	381 ¹⁵	484 ¹⁶	256 ¹⁵	328 ¹⁶
Georgia	477 ¹⁷	477 ¹⁷	433 ¹⁷	433 ¹⁷	416 ¹⁷	416 ¹⁷	221 ¹⁷	221 ¹⁷
Hawaii	650 ¹⁸	650 ¹⁸	600 ¹⁸	600 ¹⁸	600 ¹⁸	600 ¹⁸	155 ¹⁸	155 ¹⁸
Idaho	489 ¹⁹	489 ¹⁹	460 ¹⁹	460 ¹⁹	460 ¹⁹	460 ¹⁹	151 ¹⁹	151 ¹⁹
Illinois	576 ²⁰	576 ²⁰	555 ²⁰	555 ²⁰	520 ²⁰	520 ²⁰	260 ²⁰	260 ²⁰
Indiana	563 ²¹	620 ²²	542 ²¹	598 ²²	433 ²¹	477 ²²	329 ²¹	364 ²²
Iowa	530 ²³	530 ²³	497 ²³	497 ²³	497 ²³	497 ²³	221 ²³	221 ²³
Kansas	409 ²⁴	409 ²⁴	347 ²⁴	347 ²⁴	347 ²⁴	347 ²⁴	173 ²⁴	173 ²⁴
Kentucky	455 ²⁵	455 ²⁵	455 ²⁵	455 ²⁵	412 ²⁵	412 ²⁵	282 ²⁵	282 ²⁵
Louisiana	352 ²⁶	352 ²⁶	352 ²⁶	352 ²⁶	330 ²⁶	330 ²⁶	165 ²⁶	165 ²⁶
Maine	650 ²⁷	650 ²⁷	650 ²⁷	650 ²⁷	585 ²⁷	585 ²⁷	271 ²⁷	271 ²⁷
Maryland	584 ²⁸	753 ²⁹	445 ²⁸	569 ²⁹	445 ²⁸	569 ²⁹	297 ²⁸	380 ²⁹
Massachusetts	894 ³⁰	919 ³¹	816 ³⁰	837 ³¹	816 ³⁰	837 ³¹	408 ³⁰	419 ³¹
Michigan	407 ³²	407 ³²	378 ³²	378 ³²	378 ³²	378 ³²	189 ³²	189 ³²
Minnesota	724 ³³	833 ³⁴	631 ³³	726 ³⁴	631 ³³	726 ³⁴	420 ³³	484 ³⁴
Mississippi	245 ³⁵	272 ³⁶	237 ³⁵	259 ³⁶	223 ³⁵	245 ³⁶	112 ³⁵	125 ³⁶
Missouri	378 ³⁷	378 ³⁷	300 ³⁷	300 ³⁷	300 ³⁷	300 ³⁷	185 ³⁷	185 ³⁷

Table 34. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts) ²

State	Infant (11 months)		Full-Time Care Toddler (35 months)		Preschool (59 months)		Before and After Care School Age (84 months)	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Montana	585 ³⁸	585 ³⁸	542 ³⁸	542 ³⁸	542 ³⁸	542 ³⁸	433 ³⁸	433 ³⁸
Nebraska	563 ³⁹	607 ⁴⁰	542 ³⁹	542 ⁴⁰	542 ³⁹	542 ⁴⁰	303 ³⁹	347 ⁴⁰
Nevada	650 ⁴¹	650 ⁴¹	585 ⁴¹	585 ⁴¹	563 ⁴¹	563 ⁴¹	249 ⁴¹	249 ⁴¹
New Hampshire	650 ¹⁸	650 ¹⁸	607 ¹⁸	607 ¹⁸	563 ¹⁸	563 ¹⁸	120 ¹⁸	120 ¹⁸
New Jersey	655 ⁴²	688 ⁴⁰	514 ⁴²	538 ⁴⁰	514 ⁴²	538 ⁴⁰	257 ⁴²	269 ⁴⁰
New Mexico	365 ⁴³	497 ⁴⁴	325 ⁴³	457 ⁴⁴	324 ⁴³	456 ⁴⁴	319 ⁴³	451 ⁴⁴
New York	693 ⁴⁵	693 ⁴⁵	650 ⁴⁵	650 ⁴⁵	650 ⁴⁵	650 ⁴⁵	433 ⁴⁵	433 ⁴⁵
North Carolina	466 ⁴⁶	566 ⁴⁷	423 ⁴⁶	538 ⁴⁷	404 ⁴⁶	509 ⁴⁷	303 ⁴⁶	380 ⁴⁷
North Dakota	440 ¹⁸	440 ¹⁸	400 ¹⁸	400 ¹⁸	392 ¹⁸	392 ¹⁸	228 ¹⁸	228 ¹⁸
Ohio	600 ⁴⁸	600 ⁴⁸	566 ⁴⁸	566 ⁴⁸	518 ⁴⁸	518 ⁴⁸	472 ⁴⁸	472 ⁴⁸
Oklahoma	314 ⁴⁹	601 ⁵⁰	265 ⁴⁹	515 ⁵⁰	265 ⁴⁹	515 ⁵⁰	130 ⁴⁹	260 ⁵⁰
Oregon	860 ⁵¹	860 ⁵¹	745 ⁵¹	745 ⁵¹	688 ⁵¹	688 ⁵¹	450 ⁵¹	450 ⁵¹
Pennsylvania	737 ⁵²	802 ⁵³	650 ⁵²	715 ⁵³	611 ⁵²	676 ⁵³	433 ⁵²	461 ⁵³
Rhode Island	672 ⁵⁴	672 ⁵⁴	672 ⁵⁴	672 ⁵⁴	650 ⁵⁴	650 ⁵⁴	308 ⁵⁴	308 ⁵⁴
South Carolina	377 ⁵⁵	494 ⁵⁶	377 ⁵⁵	494 ⁵⁶	347 ⁵⁵	455 ⁵⁶	186 ⁵⁵	260 ⁵⁶
South Dakota	468 ⁵⁷	468 ⁵⁷	468 ⁵⁷	468 ⁵⁷	433 ⁵⁷	433 ⁵⁷	238 ⁵⁷	238 ⁵⁷
Tennessee	430 ⁵⁸	516 ⁵⁹	366 ⁵⁸	439 ⁵⁹	366 ⁵⁸	439 ⁵⁹	215 ⁵⁸	258 ⁵⁹
Texas	457 ⁶⁰	485 ⁶¹	402 ⁶⁰	426 ⁶¹	379 ⁶⁰	402 ⁶¹	223 ⁶⁰	237 ⁶¹
Utah	450	450	430	430	420	420	272	272
Vermont	451 ⁴²	451 ⁴²	446 ⁴²	446 ⁴²	387 ⁴²	387 ⁴²	228 ⁴²	228 ⁴²
Virginia	784 ⁶²	784 ⁶²	715 ⁶²	715 ⁶²	715 ⁶²	715 ⁶²	386 ⁶²	386 ⁶²
Washington	881 ⁶³	881 ⁶³	645 ⁶³	645 ⁶³	645 ⁶³	645 ⁶³	422 ⁶³	422 ⁶³
West Virginia	400 ⁶⁴	480 ⁶⁵	400 ⁶⁴	480 ⁶⁵	400 ⁶⁴	480 ⁶⁵	160 ⁶⁴	200 ⁶⁵
Wisconsin	817 ⁶⁶	817 ⁶⁶	753 ⁶⁶	753 ⁶⁶	710 ⁶⁶	710 ⁶⁶	381 ⁶⁶	381 ⁶⁶
Wyoming	675 ⁶⁷	675 ⁶⁷	498 ⁶⁷	498 ⁶⁷	487 ⁶⁷	487 ⁶⁷	325 ⁶⁷	325 ⁶⁷
American Samoa	200	200	180	180	200	200	78	78
Guam	---1	---1	---1	---1	---1	---1	---1	---1

State	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Full-Time Care Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>Before and After Care School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
No Mariana Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	125	125
Puerto Rico	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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. 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 Certified family child care home rates for District 1.

⁶ Certified accredited family child care home rates for District 1.

⁷ Licensed family child care home rates for Los Angeles.

⁸ Reimbursement rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for Denver.

⁹ Rating 4 family child care home rates for Denver.

¹⁰ Licensed 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Family child care home rates for New Castle.

¹³ Bronze tier family child care home reimbursement rates.

¹⁴ Gold tier family child care home reimbursement rates.

¹⁵ Licensed family child care home reimbursement rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹⁶ Gold Seal family child care home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹⁷ Family child care home rates for Zone 1.

¹⁸ Licensed family child care home rates.

- ¹⁹ Family child care home rates for Region 4.
- ²⁰ 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.
- ²¹ Licensed family child care home rates for Marion.
- ²² Accredited family child care home rates for Marion.
- ²³ Registered Child Development Home category A and B rates.
- ²⁴ Licensed family child care home rates for Sedgwick County.
- ²⁵ Certified family child care home rates for Central Region Urban Counties.
- ²⁶ This state authorizes a maximum of 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22.
- ²⁷ Licensed family child care home rates for Cumberland County.
- ²⁸ Unaccredited family child care home rates for Baltimore City.
- ²⁹ Level 4 family child care home rates for Baltimore City.
- ³⁰ Systems Tier 1 family child care home rates for Region 6.
- ³¹ Systems Tier 4 family child care home rates for Region 6.
- ³² Family child care home rates for Shelter Area V.
- ³³ Licensed unaccredited family child care home rates for Hennepin County.
- ³⁴ Licensed accredited family child care home rates for Hennepin County.
- ³⁵ Tier 2 family child care home rates.
- ³⁶ Tier 1 family child care home rates.
- ³⁷ Licensed family home rates for St. Louis County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- ³⁸ Family child care home rates for the Billings Region.
- ³⁹ Licensed family child care home rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties.
- ⁴⁰ Accredited family child care home rates.
- ⁴¹ Licensed family child care home rates for Clark County.
- ⁴² Registered family child care home rates.
- ⁴³ Licensed 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.
- ⁴⁴ 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.
- ⁴⁵ Registered family day care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- ⁴⁶ Licensed 1-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.
- ⁴⁷ 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.
- ⁴⁸ Certified Professional Type B home rates for Cuyahoga.
- ⁴⁹ One Star family child care home rates for Enhanced Areas.

- ⁵⁰ Three Star family child care home rates for Enhanced Areas.
- ⁵¹ Certified family child care home rates for Group Area A.
- ⁵² Reimbursement rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for Philadelphia.
- ⁵³ Star 4 family child care home rates for Philadelphia.
- ⁵⁴ Certified family child care home rates.
- ⁵⁵ Level CC licensed family child care home rates for urban counties.
- ⁵⁶ Level BB enhanced licensed family child care home rates for urban counties. The 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.
- ⁵⁷ Regulated family child care home rates for Minnehaha County.
- ⁵⁸ Reimbursement rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for the Top 21 counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁵⁹ Three Star family child care home rates for the Top 21 counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁶⁰ Registered family child care home rates for the Gulf Coast Region.
- ⁶¹ Gulf Coast Region rates for registered family homes with Texas Rising Star Certification.
- ⁶² Level 2 family day home rates for Fairfax.
- ⁶³ 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.
- ⁶⁴ Tier 1 family child care home rates.
- ⁶⁵ Tier 3 family child care home rates.
- ⁶⁶ Licensed family child care center rates for Milwaukee. This state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁶⁷ 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.

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

State	<u>Infant (11 months)</u>		<u>Full-Time Care Toddler (35 months)</u>		<u>Preschool (59 months)</u>		<u>Before and After Care School Age (84 months)</u>	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
Alabama	407 ⁴	407 ⁴	390 ⁴	390 ⁴	390 ⁴	390 ⁴	186 ⁴	186 ⁴
Alaska	790 ⁵	790 ⁵	700 ⁵	700 ⁵	645 ⁵	645 ⁵	375 ⁵	375 ⁵
Arizona	520 ⁶	572 ⁷	477 ⁶	525 ⁷	433 ⁶	476 ⁷	303 ⁶	333 ⁷
Arkansas	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
California	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Colorado	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Connecticut	976 ⁸	1025 ⁹	976 ⁸	1025 ⁹	770 ⁸	809 ⁹	460 ⁸	483 ⁹
Delaware	477 ¹⁰	477 ¹⁰	357 ¹⁰	357 ¹⁰	357 ¹⁰	357 ¹⁰	183 ¹⁰	183 ¹⁰
DC	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Florida	438 ¹¹	608 ¹²	386 ¹¹	515 ¹²	381 ¹¹	484 ¹²	256 ¹¹	328 ¹²
Georgia	602 ¹³	602 ¹³	559 ¹³	559 ¹³	494 ¹³	494 ¹³	282 ¹³	282 ¹³
Hawaii	1395 ¹⁴	1395 ¹⁴	675 ¹⁴	675 ¹⁴	675 ¹⁴	675 ¹⁴	155 ¹⁴	155 ¹⁴
Idaho	505 ¹⁵	505 ¹⁵	460 ¹⁵	460 ¹⁵	460 ¹⁵	460 ¹⁵	151 ¹⁵	151 ¹⁵
Illinois	576 ¹⁶	576 ¹⁶	555 ¹⁶	555 ¹⁶	520 ¹⁶	520 ¹⁶	260 ¹⁶	260 ¹⁶
Indiana	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Iowa	508 ¹⁷	508 ¹⁷	497 ¹⁷	497 ¹⁷	497 ¹⁷	497 ¹⁷	221 ¹⁷	221 ¹⁷
Kansas	409 ¹⁸	409 ¹⁸	347 ¹⁸	347 ¹⁸	347 ¹⁸	347 ¹⁸	173 ¹⁸	173 ¹⁸
Kentucky	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Louisiana	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Maine	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Maryland	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Massachusetts	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Michigan	407 ¹⁹	407 ¹⁹	378 ¹⁹	378 ¹⁹	378 ¹⁹	378 ¹⁹	189 ¹⁹	189 ¹⁹
Minnesota	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Mississippi	339 ²⁰	375 ²¹	326 ²⁰	357 ²¹	312 ²⁰	339 ²¹	183 ²⁰	201 ²¹
Missouri	439 ²²	439 ²²	300 ²²	300 ²²	300 ²²	300 ²²	186 ²²	186 ²²

Table 35. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Licensed Group Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts) 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
Montana	628 ²³	628 ²³	563 ²³	563 ²³	563 ²³	563 ²³	442 ²³	442 ²³
Nebraska	563 ²⁴	607 ²⁵	542 ²⁴	542 ²⁵	542 ²⁴	542 ²⁵	303 ²⁴	347 ²⁵
Nevada	607 ²⁶	607 ²⁶	520 ²⁶	520 ²⁶	455 ²⁶	455 ²⁶	227 ²⁶	227 ²⁶
New Hampshire	650 ¹⁴	650 ¹⁴	607 ¹⁴	607 ¹⁴	563 ¹⁴	563 ¹⁴	120 ¹⁴	120 ¹⁴
New Jersey	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
New Mexico	379 ²⁷	511 ²⁸	344 ²⁷	476 ²⁸	338 ²⁷	470 ²⁸	334 ²⁷	466 ²⁸
New York	841 ²⁹	841 ²⁹	784 ²⁹	784 ²⁹	758 ²⁹	758 ²⁹	455 ²⁹	455 ²⁹
North Carolina	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
North Dakota	480	480	450	450	430	430	240	240
Ohio	747 ³⁰	747 ³⁰	684 ³⁰	684 ³⁰	603 ³⁰	603 ³⁰	347 ³⁰	347 ³⁰
Oklahoma	314 ³¹	601 ³²	265 ³¹	515 ³²	265 ³¹	515 ³²	130 ³¹	260 ³²
Oregon	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Pennsylvania	731 ³³	796 ³⁴	650 ³³	715 ³⁴	628 ³³	693 ³⁴	433 ³³	461 ³⁴
Rhode Island	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
South Carolina	360 ³⁵	464 ³⁶	360 ³⁵	464 ³⁶	325 ³⁵	433 ³⁶	195 ³⁵	238 ³⁶
South Dakota	641 ³⁷	641 ³⁷	641 ³⁷	641 ³⁷	546 ³⁷	546 ³⁷	238 ³⁷	238 ³⁷
Tennessee	495 ³⁸	593 ³⁹	387 ³⁸	464 ³⁹	387 ³⁸	464 ³⁹	215 ³⁸	258 ³⁹
Texas	469 ⁴⁰	497 ⁴¹	412 ⁴⁰	436 ⁴¹	402 ⁴⁰	426 ⁴¹	234 ⁴⁰	248 ⁴¹
Utah	450	450	430	430	420	420	272	272
Vermont	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Virginia	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Washington	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
West Virginia	500 ⁴²	580 ⁴³	400 ⁴²	480 ⁴³	400 ⁴²	480 ⁴³	180 ⁴²	220 ⁴³
Wisconsin	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
Wyoming	675 ⁴⁴	675 ⁴⁴	498 ⁴⁴	498 ⁴⁴	487 ⁴⁴	487 ⁴⁴	325 ⁴⁴	325 ⁴⁴
American Samoa	200	200	180	180	200	200	78	78
Guam	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹

State	Infant (11 months)		Full-Time Care Toddler (35 months)		Preschool (59 months)		Before and After Care School Age (84 months)	
	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate	Base Rate	Highest Rate
No Mariana Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	125	125
Puerto Rico	217 ⁴⁵	217 ⁴⁵	217 ⁴⁵	217 ⁴⁵	219 ⁴⁵	219 ⁴⁵	58 ⁴⁵	58 ⁴⁵
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	300	300	150	150

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 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. 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 State, county, or territory does not have rates for group child care homes.

⁴ Group day care home rates for the Birmingham Region.

⁵ Group child care home rates for Anchorage.

⁶ Certified group child care home rates for District 1.

⁷ Certified accredited group child care home rates for District 1.

⁸ Licensed 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 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.

¹⁰ Group child care home rates for New Castle.

¹¹ Licensed group child care home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹² Gold Seal group child care home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹³ Group child care home rates for Zone 1.

¹⁴ Licensed group child care home rates.

¹⁵ Group child care home rates for Region 4.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Child Development Home category C rates.

- ¹⁸ Licensed group child care home rates for Sedgwick County.
- ¹⁹ Group child care home rates for Shelter Area V.
- ²⁰ Tier 2 group child care home rates.
- ²¹ Tier 1 group child care home rates.
- ²² Licensed group home rates for St. Louis County. Rates are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- ²³ Group child care home rates for the Billings Region.
- ²⁴ Licensed group child care home rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties.
- ²⁵ Accredited child care home rates.
- ²⁶ Licensed group child care home rates for Clark County.
- ²⁷ Licensed 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.
- ²⁸ 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.
- ²⁹ Group family day care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- ³⁰ Licensed Type A Home rates for Cuyahoga.
- ³¹ One Star child care home rates for Enhanced Areas.
- ³² Three Star child care home rates for Enhanced Areas.
- ³³ Reimbursement rates for group child care homes with no additional rating for Philadelphia.
- ³⁴ Star 4 group child care home rates for Philadelphia.
- ³⁵ Level C licensed group child care home rates for urban counties.
- ³⁶ Level BB high scoring enhanced group child care home rates for urban counties. The 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.
- ³⁷ Licensed group family child care rates for Minnehaha County.
- ³⁸ Reimbursement rates for group child care homes with no additional rating for the Top 21 counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ³⁹ Three Star group child care home rates for the Top 21 counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.
- ⁴⁰ Licensed group day home rates for the Gulf Coast Region.
- ⁴¹ Gulf Coast Region rates for licensed group day homes with Texas Rising Star Certification.
- ⁴² Tier 1 family child care facility rates.
- ⁴³ Tier 3 family child care facility rates.
- ⁴⁴ 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.
- ⁴⁵ Registered Group Home rates.

Table 36. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts) 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	152	152	152	152	152	152	76	76
Alaska	518 ⁴	518 ⁴	492 ⁴	492 ⁴	440 ⁴	440 ⁴	258 ⁴	258 ⁴
Arizona	227 ⁵	476 ⁶	227 ⁵	476 ⁶	227 ⁵	429 ⁶	130 ⁵	286 ⁶
Arkansas	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
California	677 ⁷	677 ⁷	615 ⁷	615 ⁷	615 ⁷	615 ⁷	291 ⁷	291 ⁷
Colorado	236 ⁸	289 ⁹	215 ⁸	263 ⁹	215 ⁸	263 ⁹	118 ⁸	145 ⁹
Connecticut	383 ¹⁰	383 ¹⁰	383 ¹⁰	383 ¹⁰	383 ¹⁰	383 ¹⁰	228 ¹⁰	228 ¹⁰
Delaware	455 ¹¹	455 ¹¹	251 ¹¹	251 ¹¹	251 ¹¹	251 ¹¹	126 ¹¹	126 ¹¹
DC	214	214	188	188	188	188	98	98
Florida	217 ¹²	217 ¹²	182 ¹²	182 ¹²	191 ¹²	191 ¹²	130 ¹²	130 ¹²
Georgia	390 ¹³	390 ¹³	368 ¹³	368 ¹³	325 ¹³	325 ¹³	217 ¹³	217 ¹³
Hawaii	500 ¹⁴	500 ¹⁴	450 ¹⁴	450 ¹⁴	450 ¹⁴	450 ¹⁴	60 ¹⁴	60 ¹⁴
Idaho	1014 ¹⁵	1014 ¹⁵	1014 ¹⁵	1014 ¹⁵	1014 ¹⁵	1014 ¹⁵	507 ¹⁵	507 ¹⁵
Illinois	276 ¹⁶	276 ¹⁶	276 ¹⁶	276 ¹⁶	276 ¹⁶	276 ¹⁶	138 ¹⁶	138 ¹⁶
Indiana	1257 ¹⁷	1257 ¹⁷	1257 ¹⁷	1257 ¹⁷	1257 ¹⁷	1257 ¹⁷	628 ¹⁷	628 ¹⁷
Iowa	1571 ¹⁸	1571 ¹⁸	1571 ¹⁸	1571 ¹⁸	1571 ¹⁸	1571 ¹⁸	785 ¹⁸	785 ¹⁸
Kansas	298	298	298	298	298	298	149	149
Kentucky	282 ¹⁹	282 ¹⁹	282 ¹⁹	282 ¹⁹	260 ¹⁹	260 ¹⁹	130 ¹⁹	130 ¹⁹
Louisiana	341 ²⁰	341 ²⁰	341 ²⁰	341 ²⁰	319 ²⁰	319 ²⁰	160 ²⁰	160 ²⁰
Maine	455 ²¹	455 ²¹	455 ²¹	455 ²¹	412 ²¹	412 ²¹	191 ²¹	191 ²¹
Maryland	284 ²²	284 ²²	225 ²²	225 ²²	225 ²²	225 ²²	150 ²²	150 ²²
Massachusetts	325	325	325	325	325	325	162	162
Michigan	288 ²³	288 ²³	288 ²³	288 ²³	288 ²³	288 ²³	144 ²³	144 ²³
Minnesota	463 ²⁴	532 ²⁵	404 ²⁴	464 ²⁵	404 ²⁴	464 ²⁵	187 ²⁴	215 ²⁵
Mississippi	196 ²⁶	272 ²⁷	187 ²⁶	259 ²⁷	179 ²⁶	245 ²⁷	89 ²⁶	125 ²⁷
Missouri	330 ²⁸	330 ²⁸	286 ²⁸	286 ²⁸	286 ²⁸	286 ²⁸	176 ²⁸	176 ²⁸
Montana	440 ²⁹	440 ²⁹	407 ²⁹	407 ²⁹	407 ²⁹	407 ²⁹	329 ²⁹	329 ²⁹

Table 36. Maximum Reimbursement Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts) 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
Nebraska	1257 ³⁰	1257 ³⁰	1257 ³⁰	1257 ³⁰	1257 ³⁰	1257 ³⁰	628 ³⁰	628 ³⁰
Nevada	498 ³¹	498 ³¹	433 ³¹	433 ³¹	412 ³¹	412 ³¹	325 ³¹	325 ³¹
New Hampshire	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³
New Jersey	394 ³²	394 ³²	307 ³²	307 ³²	307 ³²	307 ³²	154 ³²	154 ³²
New Mexico	279 ³³	279 ³³	264 ³³	264 ³³	242 ³³	242 ³³	182 ³³	182 ³³
New York	451 ³⁴	485 ³⁵	425 ³⁴	455 ³⁵	425 ³⁴	455 ³⁵	282 ³⁴	303 ³⁵
North Carolina	223 ³⁶	223 ³⁶	212 ³⁶	212 ³⁶	202 ³⁶	202 ³⁶	152 ³⁶	152 ³⁶
North Dakota	440	440	400	400	392	392	228	228
Ohio	1387 ³⁷	1387 ³⁷	1387 ³⁷	1387 ³⁷	1387 ³⁷	1387 ³⁷	693 ³⁷	693 ³⁷
Oklahoma	283	283	239	239	239	239	117	117
Oregon	493 ³⁸	560 ³⁹	466 ³⁸	530 ³⁹	440 ³⁸	500 ³⁹	229 ³⁸	371 ³⁹
Pennsylvania	1257 ⁴⁰	1257 ⁴⁰	1257 ⁴⁰	1257 ⁴⁰	1257 ⁴⁰	1257 ⁴⁰	628 ⁴⁰	628 ⁴⁰
Rhode Island	321 ⁴¹	321 ⁴¹	321 ⁴¹	321 ⁴¹	217 ⁴¹	217 ⁴¹	104 ⁴¹	104 ⁴¹
South Carolina	195 ⁴²	195 ⁴²	195 ⁴²	195 ⁴²	182 ⁴²	182 ⁴²	95 ⁴²	95 ⁴²
South Dakota	260 ⁴³	260 ⁴³	260 ⁴³	260 ⁴³	260 ⁴³	260 ⁴³	130 ⁴³	130 ⁴³
Tennessee	301 ⁴⁴	301 ⁴⁴	258 ⁴⁴	258 ⁴⁴	258 ⁴⁴	258 ⁴⁴	151 ⁴⁴	151 ⁴⁴
Texas	329 ⁴⁵	329 ⁴⁵	286 ⁴⁵	286 ⁴⁵	245 ⁴⁵	245 ⁴⁵	143 ⁴⁵	143 ⁴⁵
Utah	340 ⁴⁶	425 ⁴⁷	304 ⁴⁶	380 ⁴⁷	288 ⁴⁶	360 ⁴⁷	193 ⁴⁶	241 ⁴⁷
Vermont	347 ⁴⁸	347 ⁴⁸	347 ⁴⁸	347 ⁴⁸	290 ⁴⁸	290 ⁴⁸	170 ⁴⁸	170 ⁴⁸
Virginia	663 ⁴⁹	663 ⁴⁹	628 ⁴⁹	628 ⁴⁹	628 ⁴⁹	628 ⁴⁹	386 ⁴⁹	386 ⁴⁹
Washington	378 ⁵⁰	378 ⁵⁰	378 ⁵⁰	378 ⁵⁰	378 ⁵⁰	378 ⁵⁰	189 ⁵⁰	189 ⁵⁰
West Virginia	360	360	320	320	320	320	160	160
Wisconsin	1247 ⁵¹	1247 ⁵¹	1247 ⁵¹	1247 ⁵¹	1247 ⁵¹	1247 ⁵¹	624 ⁵¹	624 ⁵¹
Wyoming	303 ¹⁴	303 ¹⁴	303 ¹⁴	303 ¹⁴	303 ¹⁴	303 ¹⁴	152 ¹⁴	152 ¹⁴
American Samoa	200	200	180	180	200	200	78	78
Guam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
No Mariana Islands	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³	NA ³

State	Infant (11 months)		Full-Time Care Toddler (35 months)		Preschool (59 months)		Before and After Care School Age (84 months)	
	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, 2009 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. 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 State, county, or territory does not have rates for in-home child care.

⁴ Unlicensed in-home child care rates for Anchorage.

⁵ In-home rates for non-certified relative providers.

⁶ Certified accredited in-home child care rates for District 1.

⁷ In-home rates for Los Angeles.

⁸ Exempt family child care home rates for providers with no additional rating for Denver.

⁹ Exempt family child care home rates for CPR certified providers for Denver.

¹⁰ Unlicensed in-home child care rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

¹¹ In-home child care rates for New Castle.

¹² Rates for informal providers for the Miami-Dade Coalition.

¹³ In-home child care rates for Zone 1.

¹⁴ License-exempt in-home child care rates.

¹⁵ In-home child care providers are paid the lower of the federal hourly minimum wage or the amount billed by the provider. The rates shown reflect the minimum wage.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

- ¹⁹ Registered in-home child care rates for Central Region Urban Counties.
- ²⁰ This state authorizes a maximum of 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22.
- ²¹ In-home child care rates for Cumberland County.
- ²² Informal provider rates for Baltimore City.
- ²³ In-home child care rates for day care aides in Shelter Area V.
- ²⁴ Unaccredited in-home child care rates for Hennepin County.
- ²⁵ Accredited in-home child care rates for Hennepin County.
- ²⁶ Tier 3 in-home child care rates.
- ²⁷ Tier 1 in-home child care rates.
- ²⁸ Registered family home rates for St. Louis County. Rates calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.
- ²⁹ In-home child care rates for the Billings Region.
- ³⁰ 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.
- ³¹ Unlicensed child care rates for Clark County.
- ³² In-home child care rates for informal or relative care.
- ³³ 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.
- ³⁴ Legally-exempt in-home child care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- ³⁵ Legally-exempt, enhanced in-home child care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.
- ³⁶ Relative provider reimbursement rates for Mecklenburg County. The before and after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time rate.
- ³⁷ In-home child care aide rates for Cuyahoga.
- ³⁸ Standard in-home child care rates for Group Area A.
- ³⁹ Registered in-home child care rates for Group Area A.
- ⁴⁰ In-home child care rates for Philadelphia. The parent is required to pay the provider minimum wage.
- ⁴¹ Non-certified in-home child care rates.
- ⁴² In-home child care rates for urban counties.
- ⁴³ Unregulated child care rates.
- ⁴⁴ Unregulated child care rates for the Top 21 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.
- ⁴⁵ Unregulated relative care provider rates for the Gulf Coast Region.
- ⁴⁶ License-exempt in-home child care rates for relative or neighbor providers.
- ⁴⁷ In-home child care rates for certified providers with residential certificates.
- ⁴⁸ Legally-exempt provider rates.

⁴⁹ In-home child care rates for Fairfax.

⁵⁰ Rates for in-home providers are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 weeks per month.

⁵¹ 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.

Table 37. Unregulated Provider Background Check Requirements				
State	If there is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement ²	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 ³	---	---	---
Alaska	Yes, for provider and others	Sex offender registry	---	---
Arizona	Yes, for the provider only	State, FBI	Yes, for the provider only	No
Arkansas	---	---	---	
California	Yes, for the provider only	---	---	---
Colorado	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI ⁵	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	---
DC	---	---	---	---
Florida	Yes, for provider and others	Local, state, FBI	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Georgia	Yes, for the provider only ⁶	---	Yes, for the provider only	---
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	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	---
Kansas	Yes, for provider and others ⁸	State ⁸	Yes, for provider and others ⁸	No ⁸
Kentucky	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	No
Louisiana	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	No

Table 37. Unregulated Provider Background Check Requirements

State	If there is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement ²	Level of Background Check Required	If a Child Protective Services Background Check is Required	If an Adult Protective Services Background Check is Required
Maine	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	--- ¹
Maryland	No	NA	Yes, for the provider only	No
Massachusetts	Yes, for the provider only ⁹	--- ¹	Yes, for the provider only	--- ¹
Michigan	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI, 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
Mississippi	No ¹⁰	NA	No ¹⁰	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 ¹⁴	Local, state, sex offender registry ¹⁴	Yes, for the provider only ^{13,14}	No ¹⁴
North Carolina	Yes, for provider and others	Local, state	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
North Dakota	No	NA	No	No
Ohio	Yes, for provider and others	State, FBI	Yes, for provider and others	No
Oklahoma	Yes, for the provider only	State, sex offender registry	Yes, for the provider only	No
Oregon	Yes, for provider and others	State ¹⁵	Yes, for provider and others	No

Table 37. Unregulated Provider Background Check Requirements				
State	If there is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement ²	Level of Background Check Required	If a Child Protective Services Background Check is Required	If an Adult Protective Services Background Check is Required
Pennsylvania	Yes, for the provider only	State, FBI	Yes, for the provider only	No
Rhode Island	Yes, for provider and others	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
South Carolina	No	NA	No	No
South Dakota	No	NA	Yes, for the provider only	No
Tennessee	No ¹⁶	NA	No	No
Texas	Yes, for provider and others	State, sex offender registry	Yes, for provider and others	No
Utah	Yes, for provider and others	FBI ¹⁷	Yes, for provider and others	No
Vermont	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
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 ¹⁸	No ¹⁹
West Virginia	Yes, for provider and others	State	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Wisconsin	No	NA	No	No
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	--- ¹	Yes, for provider and others	--- ¹
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, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Requirements for a criminal history background check are captured. Child protective services and adult protective services background checks are captured separately.

³ Providers, their employees, and their volunteers must be in compliance with the state's criminal history checks requirement.

⁴ Providers must have a TrustLine check.

⁵ FBI background checks are conducted only for adults who have been living in the state for less than two years.

- ⁶ A background check is required for all providers except those providing short term child care for up to 6 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 For providers who recently lived out of state, the providers may elect to have an FBI fingerprint check completed.
- ¹² Background checks are required for license-exempt providers. In-home providers, upon request, must provide written permission for a background check.
- ¹³ The child welfare check is limited to the district in which the provider resides.
- ¹⁴ Policies coded for New York City.
- ¹⁵ Criminal background checks are conducted using a state law enforcement data system.
- ¹⁶ The department does not routinely perform a background check on unregulated providers, though local agencies may elect to do so.
- ¹⁷ 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.
- ¹⁸ A CPS check may be part of the background check.
- ¹⁹ An APS check may be part of the background check.

Table 38. Unregulated Provider Training Requirements

State	If CPR Training is Required	If First Aid Training is Required
Alabama	--- ¹	--- ¹
Alaska	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Arizona	No	No
Arkansas	--- ¹	--- ¹
California	--- ¹	--- ¹
Colorado	No	No
Connecticut	No	No
Delaware	--- ¹	--- ¹
DC	--- ¹	--- ¹
Florida	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Georgia	--- ¹	--- ¹
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	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	No	No
Massachusetts	No ²	No ²
Michigan	No	No
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	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Ohio	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Oklahoma	No ³	No ³
Oregon	No ⁴	No ⁴
Pennsylvania	No	No
Rhode Island	No	No
South Carolina	No	No
South Dakota	No	No
Tennessee	No	No

Table 38. Unregulated Provider Training Requirements

State	If CPR Training is Required	If First Aid Training is Required
Texas	No	No
Utah	No	No
Vermont	--- ¹	--- ¹
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 ⁵	Yes, for at least one person on site ⁵
Wisconsin	No	No
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	--- ¹	Yes, for the provider
No Mariana Islands	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Puerto Rico	Yes, for the provider	Yes, for the provider
Virgin Islands	No	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Non-relative in-home providers must complete orientation that includes First Aid and CPR training.

³ There is no requirement unless the child in care has special needs.

⁴ Providers must be First Aid and CPR certified in order to receive enhanced rates.

⁵ 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.

Table 39. Provider Policies: Who May Provide Care

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	--- ¹	No	No	Yes	No	No
Alaska	18	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	--- ¹	Yes
Arizona	18	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Arkansas	--- ¹	No	No	Yes	No	No
California	--- ^{1,2}	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Colorado	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Delaware	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	Yes	--- ¹	Yes
DC	18	--- ¹	--- ¹	Yes	--- ¹	--- ¹
Florida	18 ³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	18	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Idaho	18	No	No	Yes	No	No
Illinois	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Indiana	18	NA ⁴	Yes	Yes	NA ⁴	No
Iowa	18	NA ⁴	Yes	Yes	NA ⁴	Yes
Kansas	18	No	No	Yes	No	No
Kentucky	18	No	No	Yes	No	No
Louisiana	18	No	No	Yes ⁵	No	No
Maine	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Maryland	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Massachusetts	18	No ⁶	Yes	Yes	No	No
Michigan	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Minnesota	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mississippi	18	No	No	Yes	No	No

Table 39. Provider Policies: Who May Provide Care

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
Missouri	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Montana	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nebraska	19 ⁷	No	No ⁸	Yes	NA ⁹	No ⁸
Nevada	18	No	No	Yes	No	No
New Hampshire	16	No	No	Yes	No	No
New Jersey	18	Yes ¹⁰	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New York	18 ¹¹	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
North Carolina	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
North Dakota	18	Yes	Yes ¹²	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	18	No	No	Yes	No	No
Oklahoma	18	No	No	Yes	No	No
Oregon	18	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Pennsylvania	18	No	No	Yes	No	No
Rhode Island	21	No	No	Yes	No	No
South Carolina	21	No	Yes ¹³	Yes	NA ⁹	Yes
South Dakota	18	NA ¹⁴	Yes	Yes ¹⁴	NA ¹⁴	No
Tennessee	18 ¹⁵	No	No	Yes	No	No
Texas	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Utah	18	No ¹⁶	No ¹⁶	Yes ¹⁶	No ¹⁶	No ¹⁶
Vermont	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹	--- ¹
Virginia	18	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Washington	18	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
West Virginia	18	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	18	No ¹⁷	No ¹⁷	Yes	No ¹⁷	No ¹⁷
Wyoming	18	NA ⁴	Yes	Yes	NA ⁴	Yes

Table 39. Provider Policies: Who May Provide Care

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
American Samoa	---1	---1	---1	---1	---1	---1
Guam	18	---1	---1	---1	---1	---1
No Mariana Islands	18	No	No	Yes	---1	Yes
Puerto Rico	18	---1	---1	---1	---1	---1
Virgin Islands	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ Information not found in state's manual.

² Many provider policies are left to the discretion of local agencies.

³ 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.

⁴ Relatives and nonrelatives who are over 18 are never considered part of the unit.

⁵ A relative is not authorized to care for a child if it is a TANF case.

⁶ If the parent of the child receiving child care assistance is under the age of 18, then a relative living in the home and part of the assistance unit may be a caregiver, with the exception of the parent or guardian of the child in care.

⁷ Providers must be 19 years of age, or providers aged 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.

⁸ Individuals living in the home can only provide care if the child has special needs.

⁹ Non-relatives living in the home are never considered part of the assistance unit.

¹⁰ Siblings must be over 18 years of age and live outside the home.

¹¹ Policies coded for New York City.

¹² 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.

¹³ Siblings must be living outside of the household.

¹⁴ Siblings must maintain a separate residence. Relatives are not included in the unit considered for assistance. Non-relatives living in the home who are not the parent to any of the applicant's children are not included in the unit considered for assistance.

¹⁵ Unregulated providers must be 21.

¹⁶ Exceptions 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.

¹⁷ 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.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND QUALITY DEVELOPMENT

While other chapters of this Book of Tables examine the day-to-day operation of CCDF programs – determining family eligibility, paying providers, and so on – this section examines two aspects of program administration that set the broader context for the State/Territory programs – the conduct of market rate surveys and quality improvement activities. Because these policies are not carried out by caseworkers, they are not described in the caseworker manuals used for most of the Database coding. Instead, these policies are described in each State’s/Territory’s Child Care and Development Fund Plan. Federal guidelines require States/Territories to submit a CCDF Plan every two years (with amendments submitted in the interim) for approval by the Administration for Children and Families.¹ The CCDF Plans also include other information about State/Territory administration of the CCDF program; here we focus on the market rate survey and the quality development activities because of the importance of the policies, their close relationship with the other information in this Book, and because the information allowed some comparison across States/Territories.²

Market Rate Survey (Table 40)

Federal guidelines require States/Territories to periodically conduct a market rate survey for use in setting their provider reimbursement rates. A market rate survey obtains information from the child care providers within a geographic area to determine the range of prices that different types of providers charge for child care for children of different ages. Child care pricing information may be obtained through an actual survey (mail or phone), or from Child Care Resource and Referral agencies (CCR&Rs). The market rate survey must be conducted within two years prior to each CCDF Plan.³

Table 40 provides State/Territory policies, as outlined in the CCDF Plans, for administration of the market rate survey. The table shows the date the last market rate survey was completed and if the State/Territory uses the results of the most current market rate survey to establish the maximum reimbursement rates. Key findings include:

- As of October 2009, the dates of the most current market rate survey conducted in the States/Territories range from June 2007 in New York to June 2009 in Georgia and New Jersey.

¹ Administration for Children and Families. Child Care and Development Fund Fact Sheet, September 2010 found at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/ccdf/factsheet.htm>.

² As mentioned earlier, the Plans also provide information that overlaps with what is in the caseworker manual, such as attachments related to copayments. The Database and these tables use the caseworker manuals as the primary source of information for all information except the administration and quality policies.

³ Administration for Children and Families. Program Instruction (CCDF-ACF-PI-2009-02) found at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/law/guidance/current/pi2009-02/pi2009-02.htm>.

- More than half of the States/Territories (37) do not use the current market rate survey to establish reimbursement rates for providers.

Quality (Table 41)

Quality initiatives allow States/Territories to develop plans to improve the quality of child care. Table 41 shows the status of State/Territory quality and development initiatives. Information includes the status of early learning guidelines and professional development plans.

Early learning guidelines address the content standards for children ages 3 to 5. In their CCDF Plans, States/Territories indicate the current stage of their early learning guidelines, ranging from planning and developing to implementing and revising the guidelines.

Professional development plans address the professional development of early childhood providers, including those in child care, Head Start, and public education. As with the early learning guidelines, States/Territories are asked to indicate the current status of their professional development plans, ranging from planning and developing to implementing and revising the plans.

Highlights from the table include:

- At the time the plan was submitted, the majority of the States were in the process of implementing their early learning guidelines. Other States/Territories had developed their guidelines but not yet implemented them, while some States were still in the process of developing their guidelines. Thirteen States/Territories were in the process of revising their guidelines.
- At the time the plan was submitted, 18 States/Territories were in the process of implementing their professional development plans. Several States/Territories were in the process of developing their guidelines or had completed development of their guidelines but had not implemented them. Thirteen States were in the process of revising their guidelines, while 4 States were still in the planning stages.

Table 40. Market Rate Survey (As Reported in CCDF Plans)

State	Date Market Rate Survey Completed	Use of Current Market Rate Survey
Alabama	May 2009	Yes
Alaska	May 2009	No
Arizona	June 2008	No
Arkansas	October 2008	Yes
California	October 2007	No
Colorado	January 2009	No
Connecticut	May 2009	No
Delaware	May 2009	No
DC	November 2008	No
Florida	May 2009	Yes
Georgia	June 2009	No
Hawaii	April 2009	No
Idaho	January 2008	No
Illinois	December 2008	Yes
Indiana	April 2009	Yes
Iowa	November 2008	No
Kansas	August 2008	No
Kentucky	February 2009	No
Louisiana	May 2009	Yes
Maine	March 2008	No
Maryland	January 2009	No
Massachusetts	April 2009	Yes
Michigan	April 2009	No
Minnesota	April 2008	No
Mississippi	April 2009	No
Missouri	September 2008	Yes
Montana	May 2009	Yes
Nebraska	August 2008	Yes
Nevada	December 2008	No
New Hampshire	November 2007	Yes
New Jersey	June 2009	No
New Mexico	May 2009	No
New York	June 2007	Yes
North Carolina	November 2008	No
North Dakota	December 2008	No
Ohio	September 2008	No
Oklahoma	October 2008	Yes
Oregon	June 2008	No
Pennsylvania	March 2008	No
Rhode Island	NA ¹	No
South Carolina	March 2009	No
South Dakota	March 2009	Yes
Tennessee	July 2008	No
Texas	February 2008	No
Utah	May 2009	No
Vermont	October 2008	No
Virginia	April 2008	No
Washington	November 2008	No
West Virginia	September 2008	Yes
Wisconsin	September 2008	No
Wyoming	October 2007	Yes

State	Date Market Rate Survey Completed	Use of Current Market Rate Survey
American Samoa	May 2009	Yes
Guam	February 2009	Yes
No Mariana Islands	April 2009	Yes
Puerto Rico	August 2007	No
Virgin Islands	May 2009	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ As of October 2009, the market rate survey was currently under way.

Table 41. Quality Information (As Reported in CCDF Plans)

State	Early Learning Guidelines Status	Professional Development Status
Alabama	Implementing	Implementing
Alaska	Implementing	Developed
Arizona	Implementing	Planning
Arkansas	Implementing	Revising
California	Developing	Other ¹
Colorado	Revising	Revising
Connecticut	Implementing	Other ²
Delaware	Revising	Implementing
DC	Implementing	Implementing
Florida	Revising	Developed
Georgia	Revising	Implementing
Hawaii	Other ³	Developing
Idaho	Revising	Other ⁴
Illinois	Implementing	Implementing
Indiana	Implementing	Planning
Iowa	Implementing	Developing
Kansas	Implementing	Implementing
Kentucky	Revising	Implementing
Louisiana	Implementing	Revising
Maine	Implementing	Other ⁵
Maryland	Implementing	Implementing
Massachusetts	Implementing	Revising
Michigan	Implementing	Developing
Minnesota	Implementing	Developing
Mississippi	Implementing	Developing
Missouri	Revising	Implementing
Montana	Implementing	Revising
Nebraska	Implementing	Revising
Nevada	Implementing	Implementing
New Hampshire	Implementing	Revising
New Jersey	Implementing	Other ⁶
New Mexico	Developing	Implementing
New York	Developing	Planning
North Carolina	Implementing ⁷	Other ⁸
North Dakota	Implementing	Implementing
Ohio	Implementing	Revising
Oklahoma	Implementing	Implementing
Oregon	Developed	Implementing ⁷
Pennsylvania	Revising	Revising
Rhode Island	Implementing	Developed
South Carolina	Implementing	Revising
South Dakota	Implementing	Implementing
Tennessee	Implementing	Other ⁹
Texas	Implementing	Implementing
Utah	Implementing	Revising
Vermont	Implementing	Other ¹⁰
Virginia	Implementing	Planning
Washington	Revising	Developing
West Virginia	Implementing	Revising
Wisconsin	Implementing	Implementing

Table 41. Quality Information (As Reported in CCDF Plans)

State	Early Learning Guidelines Status	Professional Development Status
Wyoming	Revising	Revising
American Samoa	Developed	Implementing
Guam	Revising	Developed
No Mariana Islands	Revising	Developing
Puerto Rico	Revising	Developing
Virgin Islands	Developed	Developing

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2009 Data

¹ The state has developed principles used as the primary guidance in developing the first professional development plan and subsequent plans.

² The state has adopted an early childhood education investment plan, which calls for the development of a multi-year workforce professional development plan.

³ The preschool content standards for four year olds and the developmental guidelines for children ages birth to three years old are used to implement the provider incentive program which is a voluntary program and is offered only on a limited basis due to a reduction in funding available for the program.

⁴ There is no state plan for professional development. The agency has a contract to develop a strategic plan that serves as a substitute for the state plan.

⁵ The state has a professional development system that has been in place since 2000.

⁶ The state has a professional development center that was established in 1997.

⁷ The state is also revising its guidelines.

⁸ The state has many elements of a professional development plan and strategies related to implementation of the plan. The state is currently formulating these elements and strategies into a comprehensive written plan.

⁹ The state initiated a system for professional development in 1992. The system was revised in 1999 and 2003.

¹⁰ The state has a comprehensive plan for professional development for early care and education practitioners as well as practitioners working in after school programs. The plan is not contained in a single document.

Appendix A: Content of CCDF Policies Database

Variable Category/Subcategory	Description of variables
Basic Criteria for Eligibility*	
<i>Children's Age Eligibility Requirements</i>	The age requirements for different groups of children under CCDF, including special needs children, foster children, and children under protective services.
<i>Parent/Guardian Activities that Confer Eligibility</i>	The range of activities that confer eligibility under CCDF. Activities include employment, school, training, job search, housing search, and more. Time limits for job search activities and school and work hour requirements for students are also captured.
<i>Other Eligibility Criteria</i>	Special requirements for parents, including elderly exemptions and special needs exemptions.
<i>Groups Qualifying with Different Eligibility Criteria</i>	Eligibility requirements for different groups, including TANF recipients, families transitioning off of TANF, SNAP E&T participants, CPS cases, foster care cases, and homeless families. Time limits for homeless families and children under protective services are also included.
<i>Ineligibility</i>	Whether families sanctioned in TANF or SNAP are ineligible for CCDF. The variables also capture how the States/Territories handle cases of applicant fraud.
Definition of Family*	
<i>Definition of Family</i>	How the family unit is defined, including the age when members are included in the unit, which family members are included based on their relationship to the recipient, when siblings are included in the unit, and treatment of adult relatives and non-relatives, step-parents, partners of the parent, relative caretakers, and multi-family households.
Income Definition*	
<i>Treatment of Various Types of Income</i>	How different types of income are treated for eligibility and copayment purposes. Types of income include TANF, SSI/SDI, self-employment, child support, SNAP benefits, foster care payments, housing assistance, lump sum income, gifts, and more.
<i>Treatment of Various Members of the Unit</i>	Whether income is counted for different members of the family unit, including children, teen parents, step-parents, non-parent adults, and parents temporarily living outside of the home.
<i>Disregards</i>	The value of earned income disregards, the amount of the disregards, limitations on the application of the disregards, and whether child support paid by a household member (for a child not living in the home) can be deducted from income.
Eligibility Thresholds*	
<i>Initial Eligibility Thresholds by Family Size</i>	Initial eligibility thresholds a family must pass in order to be eligible for CCDF. Initial thresholds are captured by family size, up to a family size of ten.
<i>Continuing Eligibility Thresholds by Family Size</i>	Continuing eligibility thresholds a family must pass in order to remain eligible for CCDF. Continuing eligibility thresholds are captured by family size, up to a family size of ten.
Assets Tests*	
<i>Assets Tests</i>	The types of tests imposed on assets, including the limit on assets that are not counted against eligibility and policies for vehicle exemptions.

Appendix A: Content of CCDF Policies Database, cont.

Variable Category/Subcategory	Description of variables
Copayment Exemptions*	
<i>Families Categorically Exempt from Copayments</i>	When families may be exempt from copayments. Exemptions for families living below poverty, exemptions for TANF, SSI, and SNAP recipients, and exemptions for children in foster care or child protective services are captured.
Copayment Adjustments*	
<i>Basic Copayment Calculation Method</i>	The methods for establishing the copayment, based on family size and income category, and the time increment associated with the copayment method.
<i>Families with More than One Child Receiving CCDF-Subsidized Care</i>	How copayments are calculated for families with multiple children, including the methods used to calculate the copayments, the amount of the copayments, and whether any families are exempt from additional copayments for subsequent children.
<i>Adjustments for Part-time Care</i>	How copayments are adjusted for part-time care, including a part-time care definition and a before and after care definition. The method for calculating the copayments and the amount of the copayments are also captured.
<i>Other Adjustments</i>	Other copayment adjustments for families with children with special needs and adjustments for other groups as defined by the States/Territories. The variables also capture whether there is a statutory minimum copayment and whether income is treated differently for eligibility and copayment purposes.
Copayment Administration*	
<i>Copayment Administration</i>	How copayments are collected, whether families are required to pay all outstanding copayments before they may change providers, whether families are required to pay the difference when providers charge more than the maximum rate, and payment requirements for days when the child is absent from care due to illness, vacation, or provider closings.
Copayment Income Thresholds*	
<i>Income Thresholds</i>	The income cutoffs defining the different copayment income categories for each family size, up to family size 10.
Copayment Amount*	
<i>Copayment Amount (Dollar Amount or Percentage)</i>	The copayment amount (a dollar amount or percentage) for each income category by family size, up to family size 10.
Basic Application Criteria*	
<i>Application Process</i>	Methods for submitting an application, whether the family has the option to apply through the provider rather than the lead agency, exemptions for submitting an application, interview requirements, when coverage can begin after an application is submitted, notification requirements for eligibility, and the type of assistance families are provided when looking for a provider.
Verification*	
<i>Verification Required</i>	Verification required during the application process, including verification of identity, income, child's age, qualifying activity, absence of a parent, immunization, and the special needs of the child or parent.
<i>Child Support Enforcement Requirements</i>	The policies for complying with Child Support Enforcement Requirements, including whether verification is required and exemptions for compliance with Child Support Enforcement Requirements.

Appendix A: Content of CCDF Policies Database, cont.

Variable Category/Subcategory	Description of variables
Redetermination*	
<i>Redetermination Guidelines</i>	Redetermination practices, including how often redetermination is required, redetermination for interim changes, notification requirements for redetermination, notification requirements for subsidy changes, and exemptions for redetermination.
<i>Documentation Required for Redetermination</i>	If a new application and new documentation are required for the redetermination process and how the information may be submitted to the agency.
Requirements for Reporting Changes*	
<i>Requirements for Reporting Changes</i>	When changes must be reported and what changes must be reported. This includes changes in income, address, marital status, qualifying activities, and child care providers.
Appeals*	
<i>Appeals Procedures</i>	The procedures for appealing decisions made by the lead agency. This includes the method for appeal, the agency where appeals are filed, how many appeals a person can make, and how the hearing is conducted.
<i>Service During Appeal</i>	Whether child care subsidy recipients can continue to receive care during the appeals process, if they will receive retroactive care for an appeal they win, and if they must repay the cost of care if they lose the appeal.
Terms of Authorization*	
<i>Activities Authorized for Child Care Subsidy</i>	The types of activities that may be authorized for additional hours of care, including study hours and other school activities, travel hours, rest hours, maternal/paternal leave, other absences from employment, National Guard Activities, and interim changes in eligibility. The number of hours that may be authorized for the different activities is also captured.
<i>General Maximum Hours of Coverage</i>	The maximum hours of care that can be provided under the child care subsidy.
<i>Maximum Hours of Coverage for Subgroups</i>	The maximum hours of care under the child care subsidy for different groups of recipients, including part-time workers, part-time and full-time students, teen parents, and caretakers over age 65.
Priority Policies*	
<i>Priority Policies</i>	Priority policies when there are more children eligible for child care than can be served. Information includes which groups receive priority, the level of priority they receive, and if there is a time limit on their priority status.
Waiting List Policies*	
<i>Waiting List Policies</i>	Waiting list policies when there are more children eligible for child care than can be served. Information includes whether a waiting list is maintained, when eligibility is determined for placement on the list, policies for reviewing the waiting list, notification of a family's status on the waiting list, and more.
Reimbursement Rate Policies*	
<i>Definitions for Amount of Care</i>	Definitions for different amounts of care and which rate is used when families fall into more than one category for amount of care used. The definitions are used in determining reimbursement rates.
<i>Definitions for Non-School-Age Groups</i>	Definitions for different age groups when determining reimbursement rates.

Appendix A: Content of CCDF Policies Database, cont.

Variable Category/Subcategory	Description of variables
Reimbursement Rates*	
<i>Reimbursement Rates</i>	Reimbursement rates based on amount of care and age group.
<i>Reimbursement Rates for Before-and-After Care</i>	Reimbursement rates for different amounts of before-and-after care.
<i>Other Reimbursement Rates</i>	Reimbursement rates for special needs care and school closings. Whether the State/Territory uses any other reimbursement rates is also captured.
Unregulated Provider Policies*	
<i>Basic Eligibility</i>	Basic eligibility requirements for unlicensed providers, documentation of child immunizations, orientation requirements, standards for corporal punishment, and other provider information.
<i>Background Checks</i>	Criminal background check requirements, including whether the background check is required at the State/Territory or local level, exemptions, who pays for the background check, and how often background checks are required. Information also includes Child and Adult Protective Services background check requirement.
<i>Training</i>	CPR, First Aid, and other training requirements, including who must complete the training, what exemptions are allowed, and how often the certification must be renewed.
<i>Tuberculosis Prevention Requirements</i>	TB testing requirements for providers and their household members, exemptions from TB testing, and required frequency of testing.
<i>Health and Safety Checklist Requirements</i>	Health and safety checklist requirements, including who must complete the checklist, if the items on the list are required, and how often the list must be recompleted.
Other Provider Policies*	
<i>Provider Requirements for Entering Subsidy Program</i>	Provider eligibility policies, including age requirements, required orientations, interviews, and provider agreements.
<i>On-site Visits</i>	Requirements for on-site visits for both licensed and unlicensed providers.
<i>Documentation</i>	The documentation providers must maintain related to attendance records. Information also includes whether States/Territories use EBT cards.
<i>Overpayments and Fraud</i>	Policies related to provider overpayments and fraud, including repayment of overpayments, appeals, and actions taken as a result of provider fraud.
<i>Provider Payments and Closings</i>	How the provider is paid, collection of copayments, how often the provider can be closed, and whether the provider is paid for days the children are not in care.
<i>Parents and Providers</i>	Whether parents employed by the provider may receive subsidized care, how much notice providers must be given before a child is removed from care, and how often parents may change providers.
<i>Provider Termination</i>	Different reasons a provider may be removed from the child care subsidy program and if providers can be reinstated once removed from the program.

Appendix A: Content of CCDF Policies Database, cont.

Variable Category/Subcategory	Description of variables
Other Provider Policies: Who Is Authorized to Provide Care*	
<i>Other Provider Policies: Who Is Authorized to Provide Care</i>	Who may provide care for a child, including relatives and non-relatives living in the home and not part of the assistance unit, living in the home and part of the assistance unit, and living outside of the home.
Quality**	
<i>Activities that Improve Quality and Availability of Care</i>	Whether activities are provided or will be provided, including consumer education, compliance monitoring, salary improvements, and more.
Early Learning Guidelines**	
<i>Early Learning Guidelines</i>	The status of early learning guidelines, as reported in the CCDF Plans.
<i>Implementation of Early Learning Guidelines</i>	Implementation of early learning guidelines, including dissemination of materials, development of training curricula, partnerships with other agencies, and more.
Professional Development**	
<i>Professional Development</i>	Status of the States'/Territories' professional development activities. This includes what is included in the States'/Territories' plans for professional development, goals, training, and links to early learning guidelines.
<i>Availability of Professional Development Opportunities</i>	Whether professional development opportunities are available State/Territory-wide and for different types of providers.
<i>Other Professional Development Policies</i>	Whether incentives are offered to encourage training, if States/Territories assess their plans, and if States/Territories assess the effectiveness of the policies.
Administration**	
<i>Administration</i>	Administrative information, including the name of the lead agency responsible for overseeing the child care subsidy program and the State/Territory website for child care information. Information also includes policies regarding the transfer of federal TANF funds, the use of direct federal TANF funds, whether private or Pre-K funds will be used to meet the CCDF matching fund requirement, and strategies for reducing improper payments.
<i>Market Rate Survey</i>	Date of the market rate survey and whether the State/Territory uses the current survey to set reimbursement rates.
<i>Child Care Services</i>	Whether the lead agency uses grants or contracts for child care slots and whether there are any limits on the use of in-home child care.
Program Development**	
<i>Consultation and Coordination</i>	Plans for the States'/Territories' consultation and coordination with other agencies, including public health officials, TANF officials, Tribal organizations, and public education officials.

* Information coded primarily from caseworker materials.

** Information coded primarily from CCDF Plan.