



**Office of Children
and Family Services**

The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 and its Impact on Child Care in New York State

**New York State Community Action Association
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New York State Office of Children and Family Services

Child Care in New York State



Regulated Child Care in New York State

- 4,313 day care centers
 - (capacity: 301,626 children)
- 2,728 school-age child care programs
 - (capacity: 293,705 children)
- 4,725 family day care homes
 - (capacity: 36,497 children)
- 8,235 group family child care homes
 - (capacity: 125,147)



Subsidized Child Care in New York State

In FFY 2015: 207,000 had child care subsidies.

Of these:

- Just over 1/4 were infants & toddlers (26%)
- Just over 1/3 were preschool-aged (37%)
- Just over 1/3 were school-aged (37%)



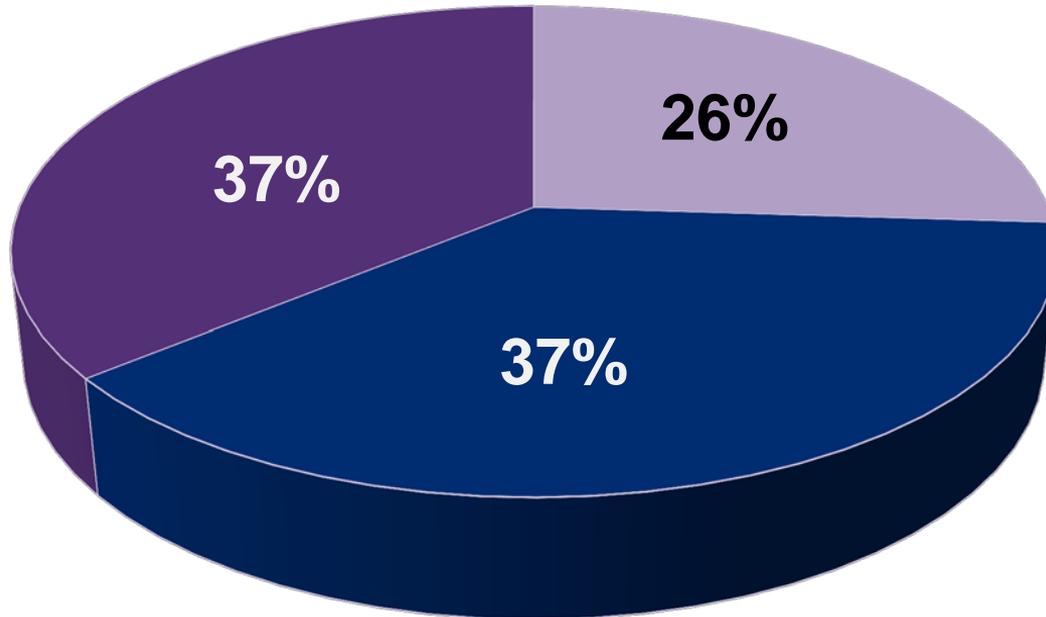
Subsidized Children by Age Group

In FFY 2015: 207,000 had child care subsidies.

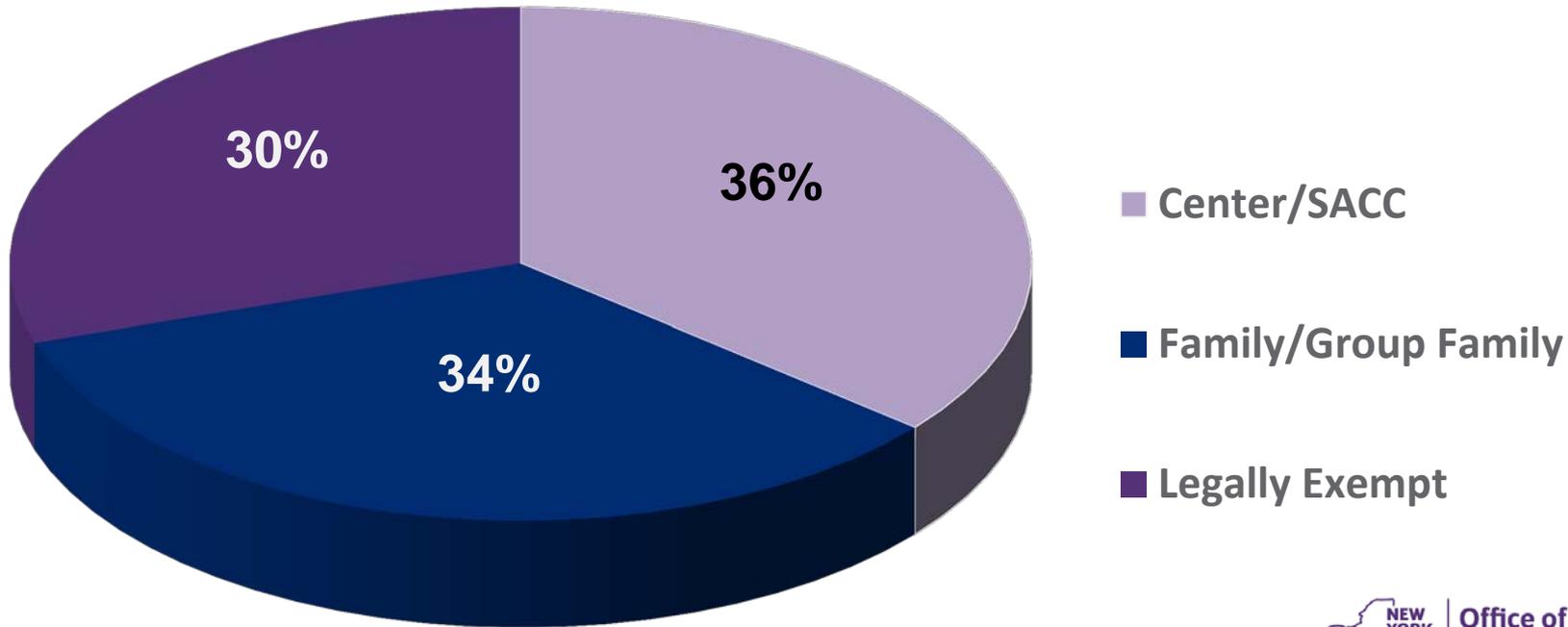
■ Infants and Toddlers

■ Preschool-age

■ School-age



Subsidized Children by Type of Caregiver FFY 2015



Key Provisions of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act



What is the Child Care and Development Block Grant?



- The CCDBG Act of 2014 reauthorized the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) for the first time since 1996
- Passed in Congress on Nov. 7, 2014 and was signed into law by President Obama on Nov. 19, 2014
- The CCDF is a **\$5.3 billion block grant** that provides funding to States to improve the quality of child care and provide access to low-income families
- In FFY 2015, NYS's CCDF allocation was **\$309 million**
- CCDBG reauthorizes the CCDF through FY 2020

SFY 2015-16 Enacted Budget

Local Assistance - General Fund

General Fund-Subsidy	\$ 268.8M
Child Care Union Agreements	\$ 18.9M
Facilitated Enrollment	\$.8M
CACFP Program Outreach	\$.3M
Migrant Worker Assistance	\$ 1.8M
	<u>\$290.6 M</u>

Federal Child Care Development Funds (CCDF)

Subsidies, licensing, training, inspections, criminal history checks, CCRRs, legally exempt, systems, start-up/expansion/Health & Safety grants, EIP, market rate survey, SUNY/CUNY and migrant worker assistance, quality child care & protection acct	\$ 309.2M
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Maintenance of Effort	\$ 68.3M
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families *	<u>\$ 333.3M</u>

TOTAL \$1.0014B

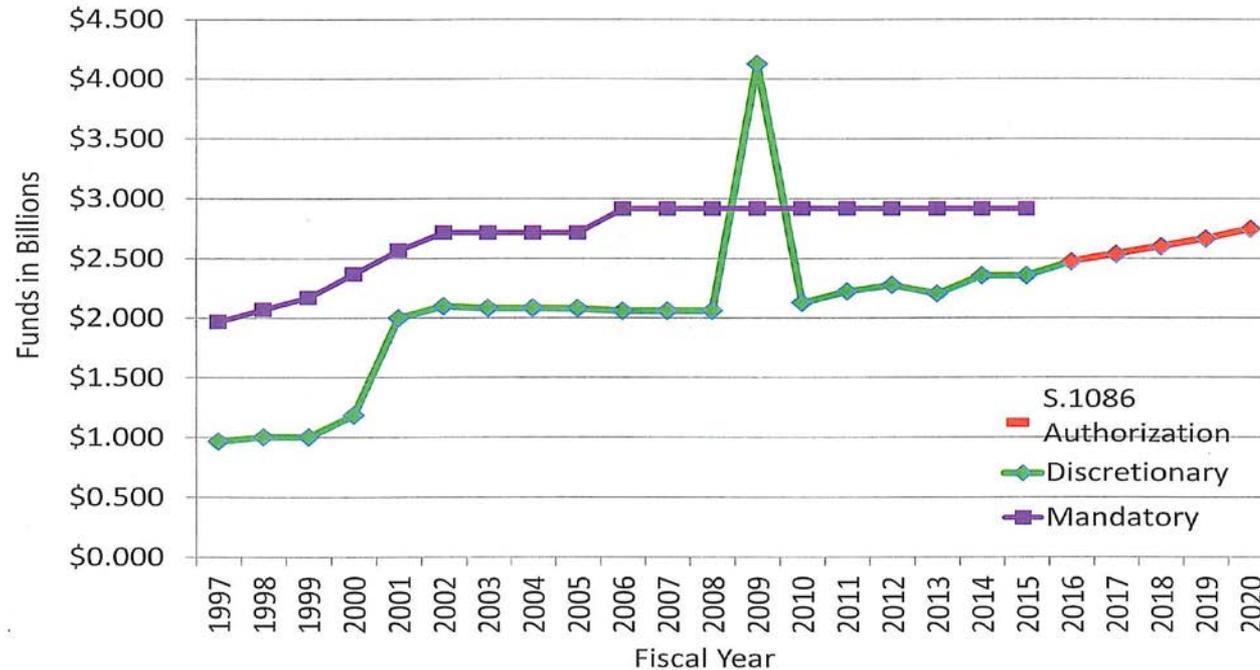
* Districts have the option to transfer additional TANF funds from their FFFS to the Child Care Block Grant.



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From: Nick Vucic and Michelle McCreedy, CCDBG Moving Forward: Funding, appropriations, & timelines for implementation (November 6, 2014). A webinar sponsored by Child Care Aware of America.

Child Care Funding Trends and History



What are the goals of the CCDF?

- Promote parental choice and empower working parents
- Assist states in delivering high-quality, coordinated early child care and education services
- Raise standards for health and safety, licensing, training, and oversight
- Increase the number of low-income children in high-quality child care settings
- Changes the focus of a work support program to a family support program



How will this affect New York?

- NYS must comply with CCDBG requirements or face penalties and a possible reduction in child care funding
- Some CCDBG requirements are already in OCFS Regulation and NYS Statute
- Others will need to be implemented over the coming months and years
- There are still many unknowns
 - Proposed new federal regulations
 - New federal administration



How will this affect providers?

The CCDBG Act will affect providers in many ways, including:



- Significantly expanded background checks, including legally exempt
- Annual, unannounced full inspections of all facilities, including legally exempt
- New training requirements
- Revised provider payment practices

• Background Clearances

- National Crime Information Center
- FBI fingerprint check
- National Sex Offender Registry
- State criminal and sex offender registry in each state applicant has resided in over the *past 5 years* (including NYS)
- Child abuse and neglect registry in each state applicant has resided in over the *past 5 years* (including NYS)



• Licensing and Monitoring

- Pre-licensure inspection (already NYS practice)
- Annual, unannounced **full** inspections of all facilities (including legally-exempt)
- Inspection results posted publicly online
- Online information regarding major substantiated complaints; number of deaths, serious injuries, and instances of substantiated child abuse



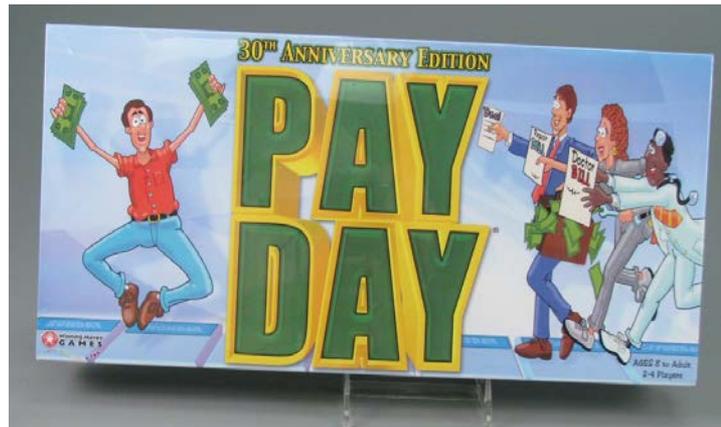
• Training and Professional Development

- Mandatory pre-service/orientation Health and Safety training for all child care staff
- New list of federal training topics for professional development
- Include ongoing, annual training and a progression of professional development
- Training requirements include legally exempt providers



- # Payment Practices

- State must establish policies that reflect generally accepted payment practices for providers, including timely reimbursement and paying for absence days
- Payment rates must be comparable to those not eligible for subsidy



How will this affect families?

- Expanded eligibility policies
 - Minimum 12-month eligibility
 - 3-month grace period
 - Graduated phase-out
- Consumer education
- Focus on family engagement
- Homeless priority
- Increased supply for underserved populations



85% State Median Income Compared To 200% Federal Poverty Level

Family Size	85% NYS Annual SMI (FFY 2016)*	200% FPL (6/1/15-5/31/16)**	FPL of 85% of NYS Annual SMI
1	\$38,152	\$23,540	324%
2	\$49,891	\$31,860	313%
3	\$62,364	\$40,180	310%
4	\$73,369	\$48,500	303%
5	\$85,108	\$56,820	300%
6	\$96,847	\$65,140	297%
7	\$99,048	\$73,460	270%
8	\$101,249	\$81,780	248%
Each Additional Person	3%		

*[Federal Register vol 80(111), June 10, 2015]

**15-OCFS-INF-02, 2015 Income Standards for the Child and Family Services Plan

• Consumer Education

- Availability of child care services, financial assistance, and other assistance programs families may qualify for
- Quality Ratings
- Licensing and monitoring process on state website
- Childhood development and family engagement
- Developmental screening resources



Underserved Populations

- State must develop strategies for increasing supply and quality of services for:
 - Infants and toddlers
 - Children in underserved areas
 - Children with disabilities
 - Children in care for non-traditional hours
 - Homeless children



The Road Ahead

- Inadequate federal resources to support implementation
- Need for state-level legislative and regulatory changes
- Unknown impact of final federal CCDF regulatory package

