

# MICROFILM DIVIDER

OMB/RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
SFN 2053 (2/85) 5M



ROLL NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

2417

2001 SENATE HUMAN SERVICES

SB 2417

2001 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2417

Senate Human Services Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date February 6, 2001

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
1		X	6.5
February 12, 2001 1	X		
Committee Clerk Signature <i>Carol Kolodziejchuk</i>			

Minutes:

The hearing was opened on SB 2417.

SENATOR DEB MATHERN introduced bill. The bill intends to be revenue neutral. Federal money coming into the Human Services that would put the money where it is intended. It is not in the Governor's budget. We are assured of the money coming in. With our ever changing work force there is a need to have child care at different times of the day. We must do our part to keep the providers.

BARB ARNOLD-TENGESDAL, ND Assoc. For the Education of Young Children, supports bill. (Written testimony) Presented amendments. SENATOR KILZER: How many families and children using child care in our state. MS. ARNOLD-TENGESDAL: About 67%, highest in the states.

LINDA REINICKE, Program Director for Child Care Resource and Referral, supports the bill.

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Senate Human Services Committee

Bill/Resolution Number SB 2417

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(Written testimony) ROBERTA LEIN, supports bill. (Written testimony). SENATOR

MATHERN: Would these programs be eligible for grants? MS. LEIN: Yes. SENATOR LEE:

What are adult needs?

MS. LEIN: Parent needs, education of providers, where can the adults go to take a break.

SENATOR LEE: What aspect are you focusing on in kitchen and furniture? MS. LEIN: We are focusing on the cleanliness of food area and safety factor of furniture.

SANDY BENDEWALD, director of Region VI CSCC, provides clarification of the role of CSCC in this bill. (Written testimony)

Opposition:

LARRY BERNHARDT, Director of Stark County Social Services in Dickinson, opposes

Concerns are (1) no representation of licensing entity on that committee or oversight group that would be looking at those. We have a good feel of what are the issues, what are the training needs, what are the problems in daycare. (2) The intent of the child care development block grant is to provide daycare assistance for families in ND and the lion's share of the dollars should go the families of the state that need assistance in daycare. Caution you to improving daycare when there are families that can't afford daycare. We need to leave the discretion to the department on how those dollars should be spent in ND, so they can meet those needs. Counties are getting 30% of costs reimbursed to do licensing activities in state. Counties are paying 70%. The hearing was closed on SB 2417.

February 12, 2001, Tape 1, Side A

SENATOR MATHERN moved amendments of 10761.0101. SENATOR POLOVITZ seconded.

Roll call vote carried 6-0. SENATOR MATHERN moved DO PASS and REREFER to Appropriations. SENATOR FISCHER seconded the motion. Roll call vote failed 3-3.

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Senate Human Services Committee

Bill/Resolution Number SB 2417

Hearing Date February 6, 2001

2/2/01

SENATOR FISCHER moved a DO NOT PASS. SENATOR KILZER seconded the motion.

Roll call vote carried 4-2. SENATOR KILZER will carry the bill.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2417

Page 1, line 2, after "care" insert "improvement"

Page 1, line 7, after "care" insert "improvement" and replace "children's services coordinating" with "children and family services division of the department of human services"

Page 1, remove line 8

Page 1, line 9, remove "collaboration with the state's child care resource and referral agencies,"

Page 1, line 10, after "care" insert "improvement" and replace "committee" with "early childhood services administrator"

Page 1, line 11, replace "review" with "improvement grant" and replace "under" with "to evaluate and monitor the progress of"

Page 1, line 12, replace "review" with "improvement grant"

Page 1, line 19, replace "used for awarding grants and an" with "~~developed by the state's child care resource and referral agencies in collaboration with and~~ using the children's services coordinating committee's system for distributing local grant money. An"

*Page 1, line 22, replace "excluding" with "including"*

Page 2, line 7, replace "Provide" with "Expand or improve the quality of" and replace "services" with "facilities"

Page 2, line 8, replace "special funds derived from" with "the federal child care and development fund allocations for fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2002"

Page 2, line 9, remove "federal funds and other income"

Page 2, line 10, replace "children's services coordinating committee" with "department of human services"

Page 2, line 11, after "care" insert "improvement"

Page 2, line 12, after the period insert "The appropriated funds may not supplant, replace, or reduce any currently funded programs."

Renumber accordingly

Date: 2/12/01

2417

## Committee



Action Taken A memo

**Motion Made By**[illegible]

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

**Absent** 6

### Floor Assignment

**If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:**

Amenoxib 10761.0101

Date: 2/12/01

Senate	HUMAN SERVICES	Committee
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Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Motion Made By Sen Mathen      Seconded By Sen Fischer

[illegible]

Floor Assignment Sen Kizer

**If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:**



Date: 2/2/01

Senate	HUMAN SERVICES	Committee
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**or**  
**Conference Committee**

**Action Taken** D. Not Pass

[illegible]

Absent 0

**If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:**

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**SB 2417: Human Services Committee (Sen. Lee, Chairman) recommends AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS and when so amended, recommends DO NOT PASS (4 YEAS, 2 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2417 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.**

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Renumber accordingly

2001 TESTIMONY

SB 2417

Date: February 7, 2001

To: Senator Judy Lee,  
Chairperson - Human Services Committee

From: Barb Arnold-Tengesdal  
NDAEYC Public Policy Committee

Re: Comments regarding SB2417 -

What this bill will do-

- Create local partnerships between agencies, child care providers, parents and employers to address child care needs within their community.
- Doubles the impact of federal dollars by seeking a local dollar for dollar match.  
( \$5000 in community child care improvement grant money and \$5000 local match)
- Utilizes a small percentage of the new federal CCDF allocation. With over 1.7 million new federal dollars coming to our state each year and not requiring a state match- there is plenty of money to finance the activities outlined in this bill while still increasing the county licensing reimbursement and to cover higher subsidy payments to parents.
- Support new and innovative ideas within our state that could raise the quality of care for children.  
A few examples are:
  - ✓ Fund a child care association to provide a CDA class in each area.
  - ✓ Help pay cost to bring tribal child care providers together to discuss what kind of support (CCR&R, lending libraries, health & safety training etc.) would be necessary to increase the number of licensed caregivers on their reservation.
  - ✓ Start up summer and after-school programs in school-aged children.

In response to Department of Human Services comments on SB2417-

It is important to keep in mind the premise and priorities of the Child Care and Development Fund, which is to improve the quality of licensed care, retention of child care providers and expand the availability of services (1992 preamble). According to Judy Galloway, our deputy regional administrator for the Office of Early Childhood Programs, the CCDF final rule published July 24, 1998 expanded the definition of activities that could be included in quality expenditures. The framework provided by the final rule allowed for states to create a seamless child care system that meets the needs of children and families within each state. Our current focus on subsidies as the primary agenda item in meeting the needs of families is out of balance with the more wholistic approach encouraged by the original focus of the CCDF funds and the direction the federal government is moving towards in their additional \$817 million in discretionary child care funds. The point is - there is plenty of money to fund all programs at their current level and increase support to counties for licensing, CCR&R's, wrap-around care by Head Start, implementation of SB2417 and subsidies. If our state is truly putting 20% or more into quality activities - Why is the quality of care substandard, or the lack of availability still a problem. Something should change.

Two major interest of CCDF money as identified by DHS-

In the comments provided to the senate human services committee by the Paul Ronnigan and John Hougen, they have identified paying subsidies to parents and licensing activities as the focus of CCDF funding. The lack of support of the quality CCDF funding is the exact reason this bill needs to be passed.

Parental Choice:

It is true that the federal law states that we need to reimburse fee's for relative care if that is the preferred type of child care chosen by parents. SB2417 does not preclude communities coming together to apply for grant money to provide training and education to relative providers, or even conducting activities that make it easy to bring relative care providers into compliance with licensing standards. What is a concern, is the idea of providing perks or incentives to people who have no interest in improving their skills in meeting the needs of children and families.

**Licensing activities:**

The monitoring of child care in North Dakota does need additional funds to increase licensing efforts in county offices. With additional funding should also be the expectation to improve the monitoring of child care regulations. The licensing activities and expectations of child care providers should be consistent throughout the state. If one county licensor allows a Mary Kay make-up party as good self-esteem training for a provider in her area, why is this unacceptable in another county? Consistency should be created throughout the state. If North Dakota sees using quality CCDF dollars to pay for county licensing, there must be some value in being licensed - and thus another argument for not continuing to put such emphasis on paying subsidies to un-regulated care.

**Provider compensation:**

There seems to be an assumption that retention efforts will be towards increasing salaries of child care providers and will eventually raise the rates charged to parents. This is untrue. The first step towards better compensation is the creation of professional development activities that increase the education, training and experience of early childhood professionals. Currently, there are few higher education classes available for early childhood professionals, and no classes on the western half of the state for the *Child Development Associates* credential. It is the old argument that still holds true - providers cannot raise rates, because parents cannot afford to pay more. This is even more reason to get communities and employers involved to help solve these issues that create a better support system for workforce development. When we have lower standards of compensation for child care providers, it means less qualified people and poorer quality care for children. In the end - everyone loses.

**Decision making power of Department of Human Services:**

It is hard to manage at a state level what individual communities see as a priority. SB 2417 gives resources to local communities to increase the availability, affordability of child care. This bill was created not to reduce already low supports for child care, which is the reason line 12 on the second page of the bill was put in. Again, this is a bill to improve the quality of care to children, not increase subsidies payments or regulations. This is one reason for the oversight committee excluding the already well represented efforts that the department of human services sees as their first two priority areas.



# *North Dakota Association for the Education of Young Children*

PO Box 5797 • Fargo, ND 58105-5797

February 6, 2001

To: Judy Lee, Chairperson, Senate Human Services Committee

From: Barb Arnold-Tengesdal  
North Dakota Association for the Education of Young Children

Re: Testimony in support of SB2417

The North Dakota Association for the Education of Young Children (NDAEYC) has a paid statewide membership of 356 and a local chapter affiliate membership of approximately 200 additional people. The local chapters are in Grand Forks, Fargo, Jamestown, Bismarck, and Minot. Members represent a variety of jobs in the early childhood profession - family and group day care providers, day care center staff and directors, preschool staff, Head Start staff, Minot and Grand Forks Air Force Base Child Development Center staff, Child Care Resource & Referral agencies, lab schools from Higher Education institutions and many other professionals within the field.

## **Why was the bill developed?**

This bill was created in partnership to HB 1381 (child care tax credit for employers) as a child care and workforce support package. Time and again, NDAEYC has heard from parents, child care providers and employers that there are gaps in our statewide child care system - and in reality, there is not a system for delivering child care services.

- Parents complained that they could not find the child care they needed, or the quality they wanted.
- Child Care providers find few incentives to stay in the field and with little adult interaction, the stress of long hours, few benefits, and low wages it is a difficult field to work in. Statewide data proves that it is not a viable profession to make a long-term career commitment.
- Employers find it difficult to hire workers for non-traditional working hours, and often see how child care disruptions as a cause of problems in the workplace.

North Dakota is on the brink of a child care crisis. Finding trained and qualified early childhood teachers to meet the growing demands for out of home care has become increasingly difficult. Few extended family members are staying home to watch the children of working parents. We can look around us and see many other states taking advantage of the economic boom and expanding programs that improve the care for kids. North Dakota is still not experiencing the boom and our tight state budget does not allow for new programs devoted to improving our weak child care system. This bill is a unique way to use collaborative partnerships to generate new funding and new opportunities.

### **How will the *Child Care Improvement Grant Program* Work?**

In December 2000, congress passed the FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-554) which enacts into law provisions of several bills, including the HHS-Education-Labor Appropriations bill (H.R. 5656). The appropriations law contains additional discretionary CCDF funds that were added to our original allocation. This is money for child care and must be used to supplement, not supplant, State general revenue funds. According to Children's Defense Fund our state allocations are \$1,761,308 above our current allocation for FY 2001 (beginning October 2000). This is new money to our state. This is over 3 million dollars above our current level of spending for the next biennium.

- This bill would put \$500,000 over two years towards the *Community Child Care Improvement Grant Program*.

SB 2417 identifies through the amendments an oversight committee that is convened by the early childhood services administrator.

### **Oversight Committee:**

This bill creates a committee of 10 people from a variety of agencies who have oversight of the program and determine the criteria for grant distribution, evaluation and monitoring of the program. Criticism has been brought forth regarding who the participants on the committee are, and why economic assistance and county licensors are not included. Some people have funding the Children's Services Coordinating Committee's local plans and eliminating the middle layer of administration and oversight.

The CSCC local plans are one small picture of child care in our state. To address this issue in a more complete way, we should take into account other needs done by other agencies as well. This is the reason for specifying who is on the oversight committee. Each of the members brings data pertinent to raising quality. **Child Care Resource & Referral (CCR&R)** does annual training needs assessment in each region and pulls together a statewide picture. CCR&R also looks at other retention issues in their monthly updates with providers, and uses the Clifford, Harms, Cryer rating scales, which measures the quality of care in centers. Head Start now has new performance standards and federal mandates about quality that can be shared with the entire state. Head start federal funding was also increased this year and they had been asked to address the same issues identified in this bill. The early childhood services administrator and Head Start collaboration officer represent the interest of the 5 year visioning plan for children done in October. In creating this visioning plan, 60 people from a variety of disciplines came together and created a unique vision for services to children and families that weaves together regulatory, education, social services, parental choice, collaboration, etc. All this data together will lead this community child care improvement initiative forward. This statewide oversight committee is needed to evaluate, monitor and keep track of the increase in the quality of child care throughout the entire state. The individual CSCC plans could not give us this bigger picture of how successful the program proposed in SB 2417 has or has not been.

Why not county licensing or economic assistance on the statewide committee?  
Because they represent the regulatory and reimbursement end of child care -  
which is not what this bill is addressing.

Distribution to CSCC's for funding local collaborative projects.

The regional and tribal Children's Services Coordinating Committees are great at bringing together collaborative partners. They also have a workable application process for distributing grant money within the community. This bill requires a 100% match from a local funding source, and is designed to bring communities together to wrestle with how to improve the quality of child care in their area. The match can be from public or private sources and can be in-kind donations.

Grants awarded based on meeting three targeted needs.

There are three primary needs that have been identified both nationally and within our state, that must be met if we are to improve the quality of care available to parents. It is believed that if concerted efforts are made to address these issues, then the quality of child care available in our state will be raised.

1. Increase the availability and accessibility of licensed care in hard to find areas:  
Rural, school-age, infant-toddler, weekend, evening, summer.
2. Retention of qualified child care providers with training, education and compensation.
3. Expand or improve the quality of child care facilities.

**The best part of this bill!**

In November when the visioning for children planning committee was gathering, members of the department of human services were very cautious as to the ability to participate in the implementation of the plan as they felt they could not do anything that the legislature did not approve. This is the reason this bill has been created. To give a voice, a foot and financial beginning to the ideas and issues addressed in that plan.

We are creating a local investment in finding answers to the child care crisis. It allows different regions and tribes to address their unique child care needs without making a one-shoe-fits-all approach to improving quality. It provides a dollar for dollar match from local sources- in essence doubling the money put in towards raising the quality of child care in North Dakota. Instead of the state using \$500,000 - we are collaborating with local support and putting \$1,000,000 towards quality. NDAEYC finds that bold and exciting!





**Federal funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) rose to \$4.587 billion in FY 2001. This funding includes two components: discretionary and mandatory/capped entitlement funds.**

**Discretionary funds** were increased by \$817 million, bringing total discretionary funding to \$2 billion in FY 2001. These funds are available to states without a match requirement, which means that states can receive their share of the new money without having to put up any state funds. However, language in the appropriations bill prohibits states from using the new discretionary dollars to supplant state general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families. The state-by-state allocation of these funds is shown in the first table below.

**Mandatory/capped entitlement** funding rose to \$2.567 billion in FY 2001. This funding stream itself includes two parts-mandatory funds and matching funds:

**Mandatory funds stayed constant in FY 2001 at \$1.232 billion. States will continue to receive a level of federal funding based on what they received during a period prior to 1996.**

Matching funds increased by approximately \$200 million over the previous year, to a total of \$1.335 billion in FY 2001. This was a scheduled increase included in the 1996 legislation authorizing CCDBG. In order to receive the federal matching funds, states must meet several requirements. First, states must continue to expend a "maintenance-of-effort" level of state funding for child care based on the amount spent in FY 1994 or FY 1995, whichever is greater. Second, states must obligate for expenditure all of their current year mandatory funds. Third, states must put up state matching funds to draw down the federal dollars. Therefore, to receive their share of the increase in federal funding, states will have to provide some additional matching funds. The match rate is similar to the Medicaid match rate. The state-by-state allocation of these federal funds, and each state's required match, is shown in the second table below.

- Discretionary Funds Increase FY 2000 to FY 2001
- Mandatory Matching Funds Increase FY 2000 to FY 2001

### Discretionary Funds Increase FY 2000 to FY 2001 Final Allocations

State	Total Discretionary FY 2000	Total Discretionary FY 2001	Increase in Discretionary Funds
Alabama	\$24,179,698	\$41,164,585	\$16,984,887
Alaska	2,462,924	4,066,876	1,603,952
Arizona	24,109,239	41,683,392	17,574,153
Arkansas	14,108,936	24,754,995	10,646,059
California	140,118,941	233,210,913	93,091,972
Colorado	12,777,050	21,667,247	8,890,197
Connecticut	8,348,819	14,969,652	6,620,833
Delaware	2,324,302	4,145,779	1,821,477
District of Columbia	2,004,896	3,332,314	1,327,418
Florida	60,657,099	101,401,071	40,743,972
Georgia	39,040,010	66,060,236	27,020,226
Hawaii	4,607,295	7,981,199	3,373,904
Idaho	6,208,409	10,911,269	4,702,860
Illinois	44,098,996	74,315,122	30,216,126
Indiana	21,679,660	36,918,950	15,239,290
Iowa	10,586,303	17,854,779	7,268,476
Kansas	10,453,641	17,753,131	7,299,490
Kentucky	21,115,994	35,575,149	14,459,155
Louisiana	29,952,478	49,903,882	19,951,404
Maine	4,453,264	7,514,042	3,060,778
Maryland	15,597,557	26,483,277	10,885,720
Massachusetts	15,944,808	27,391,015	11,446,207
Michigan	33,442,537	56,873,765	23,431,228
Minnesota	15,567,676	25,623,505	10,055,829
Mississippi	19,769,390	34,142,726	14,373,336
Missouri	21,742,006	36,838,779	15,096,773
Montana	3,618,207	6,252,843	2,634,636
Nebraska	6,730,023	11,109,174	4,379,151
Nevada	5,872,758	10,067,434	4,194,676
New Hampshire	2,889,507	4,999,237	2,109,730
New Jersey	22,018,871	38,150,186	16,131,315
New Mexico	11,004,633	19,145,650	8,141,017
New York	65,588,289	111,296,579	45,708,290
North Carolina	33,654,445	56,592,843	22,938,398
North Dakota	2,672,494	4,433,802	1,761,308
Ohio	38,968,029	65,946,524	26,980,495
Oklahoma	17,846,736	31,085,452	13,238,716
Oregon	12,129,731	20,601,959	8,472,228
Pennsylvania	37,227,367	62,676,567	25,449,200
Puerto Rico	27,153,207	47,744,829	20,591,622

Rhode Island	3,092,883	5,237,812	2,144,929
South Carolina	21,216,238	36,012,981	14,796,743
South Dakota	3,698,840	5,932,506	2,233,666
Tennessee	24,094,711	41,244,067	17,149,356
Texas	111,802,871	190,209,793	78,406,922
Utah	11,746,420	20,643,745	8,897,325
Vermont	1,924,388	3,245,418	1,321,030
Virginia	22,717,260	38,612,741	15,895,481
Washington	19,334,643	32,945,383	13,610,740
West Virginia	8,585,481	15,019,618	6,434,137
Wisconsin	17,270,415	29,075,560	11,805,145
Wyoming	1,940,145	3,179,647	1,239,502
<b>Sub Total States</b>	<b>1,140,148,520</b>	<b>1,934,000,000</b>	<b>793,851,480</b>
<b>TOTAL (including states, territories, tribes, Child Care Aware toll-free phone line, T&amp;TA, research)</b>	<b>1,182,672,000</b>	<b>2,000,000,000</b>	<b>817,328,000</b>

#### Mandatory Matching Funds Increase FY 2000 to FY 2001 Final Allocations

State	Federal Matching Funds FY 2000	Federal Matching Funds FY 2001	Increase in Federal Matching Funds	Total State Match Requirement FY 2001
Alabama	\$17,422,447	\$20,056,875	\$2,634,428	\$8,599,897
Alaska	3,107,472	3,686,651	579,179	2,891,955
Arizona	20,923,151	25,838,255	4,915,104	13,447,521
Arkansas	10,399,236	12,312,211	1,912,975	4,549,212
California	150,085,692	174,892,428	24,806,736	166,361,090
Colorado	16,705,714	19,948,981	3,243,267	19,948,981
Connecticut	13,029,950	15,859,243	2,829,293	15,859,243
Delaware	2,929,216	3,482,190	552,974	3,482,190
District of Columbia	1,793,217	1,934,162	140,945	1,934,162
Florida	57,971,236	67,992,063	10,020,827	52,092,824
Georgia	33,098,773	39,380,462	6,281,689	26,616,625
Hawaii	4,935,250	5,598,264	661,014	4,796,055
Idaho	5,486,014	6,423,752	937,738	2,654,473
Illinois	52,258,949	60,935,059	8,676,110	60,935,059
Indiana	24,333,850	28,705,933	4,372,083	17,564,107
Iowa	11,242,651	13,116,071	1,873,420	7,812,716
Kansas	11,016,086	12,888,165	1,872,079	8,645,945
Kentucky	15,723,466	17,989,639	2,266,173	7,567,456
Louisiana	18,792,258	21,973,873	3,181,615	9,161,484

Maine	4,510,876	5,210,972	700,096	2,670,111
Maryland	21,137,881	24,993,340	3,855,459	24,993,340
Massachusetts	24,039,218	28,128,402	4,089,184	28,128,402
Michigan	40,932,188	47,862,750	6,930,562	37,332,604
Minnesota	19,847,050	23,348,956	3,501,906	22,334,777
Mississippi	12,003,622	14,015,681	2,012,059	4,229,152
Missouri	22,381,527	25,975,271	3,593,744	16,586,209
Montana	3,420,082	3,975,429	555,347	1,467,382
Nebraska	6,990,450	8,132,242	1,141,792	5,336,195
Nevada	7,783,957	9,556,633	1,772,676	9,420,001
New Hampshire	4,768,426	5,636,083	867,657	5,636,083
New Jersey	33,005,730	38,687,625	5,681,895	38,687,625
New Mexico	8,065,898	9,251,874	1,185,976	3,284,541
New York	74,787,882	85,863,057	11,075,175	85,863,057
North Carolina	31,536,982	37,217,632	5,680,650	22,359,176
North Dakota	2,493,592	2,858,269	364,677	1,225,556
Ohio	45,422,611	53,006,541	7,583,930	36,789,395
Oklahoma	13,835,991	16,249,398	2,413,407	6,559,976
Oregon	13,117,570	15,375,204	2,257,634	10,250,136
Pennsylvania	45,689,521	52,996,606	7,307,085	45,840,779
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	0
Rhode Island	3,888,266	4,586,393	698,127	3,940,086
South Carolina	15,467,514	18,012,348	2,544,834	7,558,845
South Dakota	3,117,935	3,594,395	476,460	1,667,492
Tennessee	21,512,460	25,367,856	3,855,396	14,399,907
Texas	92,052,550	109,400,835	17,348,285	71,218,011
Utah	11,256,175	13,411,341	2,155,166	5,361,533
Vermont	2,197,542	2,508,092	310,550	1,511,286
Virginia	26,811,173	31,635,089	4,823,916	29,377,619
Washington	23,579,517	27,753,860	4,174,343	26,987,481
West Virginia	6,241,382	7,336,794	1,095,412	2,401,451
Wisconsin	21,121,005	24,527,173	3,406,168	16,840,972
Wyoming	1,946,518	2,229,301	282,783	1,221,629
Sub Total States	1,136,217,719	1,331,717,719	195,500,000	1,026,421,804

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## FY 2001 CCD ROLL ALLOCATIONS

State	Mandatory	Matching <sup>1</sup>	MOE	FY 2001 PMAP Rate	State Share of Matching Fund	Discretionary <sup>2</sup> Before	Discretionary <sup>3</sup> After	Remarks	School Age R&R <sup>3</sup>	Expansion	Toddler <sup>4</sup>	Infant	Discretionary Available	Total Federal-Only Fund <sup>5</sup>
Alabama	10,441,707	28,886,878	6,896,557	88.86%	9,898,997	45,164,866	378,904	3,998,998	378,904	3,998,998	2,117,238	2,117,238	36,014,361	77,865,167
Alaska	3,644,511	3,644,511	3,644,511	86.04%	2,931,986	4,088,976	37,986	361,385	37,986	361,385	288,232	288,232	3,488,262	11,288,338
Arizona	10,822,826	26,888,268	10,822,826	86.77%	13,447,821	41,883,382	380,237	3,782,882	380,237	3,782,882	2,144,518	2,144,518	36,488,966	87,348,872
Arkansas	8,898,253	12,312,211	1,888,843	73.82%	4,848,212	24,784,966	228,916	2,188,132	228,916	2,188,132	1,273,868	1,273,868	21,088,467	42,367,469
California	85,882,217	174,882,428	85,882,217	81.28%	188,883,217	232,218,913	2,127,388	28,717,882	2,127,388	28,717,882	11,988,182	11,988,182	488,888,888	1,088,888,888
Colorado	10,173,880	19,948,961	8,888,961	50.00%	19,948,961	21,867,247	197,649	1,824,828	197,649	1,824,828	1,114,733	1,114,733	18,438,837	61,779,828
Connecticut	10,738,357	15,889,243	18,738,358	50.00%	18,888,243	14,888,882	138,884	1,328,843	138,884	1,328,843	778,186	778,186	12,733,101	48,887,352
Delaware	5,178,338	3,482,188	5,178,338	50.00%	3,482,188	4,148,778	37,818	388,384	37,818	388,384	213,291	213,291	3,828,376	12,887,388
Florida	4,888,974	1,884,182	4,888,974	50.00%	1,884,182	3,332,914	30,387	238,828	30,387	238,828	171,448	171,448	2,884,447	9,888,488
Georgia	43,828,834	67,882,883	33,418,872	64.82%	62,882,824	101,481,871	824,883	9,888,888	824,883	9,888,888	8,218,888	8,218,888	88,261,172	212,418,888
Hawaii	38,388,422	22,182,861	22,182,861	83.87%	28,818,828	88,888,236	882,883	5,888,882	882,883	5,888,882	3,288,882	3,288,882	88,188,488	141,888,881
Idaho	4,881,833	6,888,284	4,881,833	83.86%	4,788,662	7,881,188	72,886	788,817	72,886	788,817	418,816	418,816	6,788,782	18,488,888
Illinois	2,887,878	6,422,782	1,178,818	70.78%	2,884,473	10,811,288	88,833	888,312	88,833	888,312	881,361	881,361	8,281,863	28,282,888
Indiana	88,873,824	88,873,824	68,873,824	80.00%	68,873,824	74,318,122	877,886	6,881,881	877,886	6,881,881	3,822,348	3,822,348	83,212,819	182,124,888
Iowa	28,381,888	28,788,883	18,788,883	62.04%	17,884,187	38,818,888	338,778	3,278,728	338,778	3,278,728	1,888,388	1,888,388	31,488,848	118,888,882
Kansas	8,811,721	12,838,186	8,811,721	82.87%	7,812,716	17,884,778	182,872	1,888,146	182,872	1,888,146	918,888	918,888	16,187,773	38,478,843
Kentucky	16,781,883	17,888,838	8,873,837	88.88%	8,848,946	17,783,131	161,846	1,877,118	161,846	1,877,118	813,388	813,388	16,188,712	48,483,817
Louisiana	12,884,882	21,873,873	7,274,837	70.38%	7,887,488	36,878,148	324,817	3,188,381	324,817	3,188,381	1,838,282	1,838,282	30,288,818	78,288,441
Maine	3,818,888	3,818,872	6,218,488	70.83%	9,181,484	48,883,882	488,238	4,833,287	488,238	4,833,287	2,887,444	2,887,444	42,487,887	88,742,887
Maryland	23,381,487	1,748,818	2,878,811	68.12%	2,878,811	7,814,842	88,843	887,817	88,843	887,817	388,881	388,881	6,381,481	18,743,212
Massachusetts	44,873,373	24,883,348	23,381,487	80.00%	24,883,348	28,483,277	241,881	2,382,888	241,881	2,382,888	1,382,888	1,382,888	22,828,824	74,778,824
Michigan	32,881,822	28,128,482	44,873,388	80.00%	28,128,482	27,381,816	248,882	2,433,388	248,882	2,433,388	1,488,287	1,488,287	23,288,841	108,482,788
Minnesota	23,887,843	47,882,788	24,811,384	66.18%	37,332,884	68,873,788	618,884	6,882,432	618,884	6,882,432	2,828,828	2,828,828	48,378,888	138,818,437
Mississippi	6,288,118	14,818,881	19,888,288	51.11%	22,334,777	28,823,888	233,738	2,278,287	233,738	2,278,287	1,318,287	1,318,287	21,788,287	72,348,884
Missouri	6,288,118	14,818,881	1,718,438	76.82%	4,228,182	34,142,728	311,481	3,033,188	311,481	3,033,188	1,788,587	1,788,587	28,841,888	84,481,823
Montana	24,888,888	26,878,271	16,848,788	61.03%	16,848,788	38,888,288	338,844	3,272,888	338,844	3,272,888	1,888,273	1,888,273	31,334,888	87,482,818
Nebraska	3,188,881	3,878,428	1,312,888	73.04%	1,487,382	6,282,843	87,838	888,477	87,838	888,477	321,888	321,888	5,318,833	13,418,883
Nevada	18,884,837	8,132,242	8,488,888	60.38%	8,338,136	11,188,174	181,338	988,884	181,338	988,884	871,842	871,842	9,448,488	28,888,883
New Hampshire	2,888,422	9,888,833	2,888,421	50.36%	9,828,421	10,887,434	81,838	884,388	81,838	884,388	517,847	517,847	8,883,382	22,284,488
New Jersey	4,881,888	8,838,883	4,881,888	80.00%	8,838,883	4,888,237	45,883	444,112	45,883	444,112	287,288	287,288	16,217,188	18,217,188
New Mexico	28,374,178	38,887,828	28,374,178	80.00%	38,887,828	38,188,188	348,887	3,888,188	348,887	3,888,188	1,882,742	1,882,742	32,488,338	183,211,888
New York	8,387,887	9,281,874	2,888,288	73.80%	3,284,841	18,148,888	174,847	1,788,821	174,847	1,788,821	888,881	888,881	16,288,181	38,788,111
North Carolina	101,883,888	88,883,887	101,883,888	80.00%	88,883,887	111,286,878	1,818,288	8,887,132	1,818,288	8,887,132	8,728,882	8,728,882	84,883,238	288,148,834
North Dakota	88,838,228	37,827,332	37,827,282	82.47%	22,388,178	88,882,843	818,241	8,887,478	818,241	8,887,478	2,811,878	2,811,878	48,137,848	183,448,783
Ohio	2,888,822	2,888,288	1,817,838	88.89%	1,228,888	4,832,882	48,448	383,881	48,448	383,881	228,188	228,188	8,778,888	8,778,888
Oklahoma	78,124,888	83,888,841	48,483,843	83.03%	38,788,388	88,848,824	881,888	8,888,418	881,888	8,888,418	3,382,882	3,382,882	88,883,737	188,877,721
Oregon	24,888,878	16,248,388	10,838,233	71.24%	8,888,878	31,888,482	283,882	2,781,884	283,882	2,781,884	1,888,277	1,888,277	28,441,188	72,244,828
Pennsylvania	18,488,788	18,378,284	11,714,888	80.00%	18,378,284	20,881,888	187,832	1,338,184	187,832	1,338,184	1,888,828	1,888,828	53,312,338	88,388,883
Rhode Island	58,338,884	82,888,888	48,848,488	83.82%	48,848,488	82,878,887	438,838	4,241,488	438,838	4,241,488	2,488,388	2,488,388	40,811,478	171,888,877
South Carolina	6,833,774	4,888,383	6,321,128	63.78%	3,948,888	6,237,812	47,778	488,388	47,778	488,388	288,474	288,474	4,488,283	18,487,878
South Dakota	9,887,438	18,812,348	4,888,288	70.44%	7,888,846	38,812,881	328,811	3,188,248	328,811	3,188,248	1,882,788	1,882,788	30,882,438	62,882,788
Tennessee	1,718,381	3,884,388	882,814	68.31%	1,887,482	6,332,888	64,116	827,828	64,116	827,828	388,214	388,214	11,237,782	11,237,782
Texas	37,782,188	28,387,888	18,878,782	83.79%	14,388,887	41,244,887	378,228	3,883,884	378,228	3,883,884	2,121,818	2,121,818	38,881,888	184,314,111
Utah	88,844,128	108,488,838	34,881,421	60.57%	71,218,811	188,288,783	1,738,888	16,887,488	1,738,888	16,887,488	9,788,871	9,788,871	181,781,384	388,484,787
Vermont	12,881,884	13,411,341	4,474,823	71.44%	6,381,833	20,843,748	188,313	1,833,888	188,313	1,833,888	1,882,878	1,882,878	17,888,482	48,848,888
Virginia	3,844,884	2,888,882	2,888,323	62.40%	1,811,288	3,248,418	28,888	288,318	28,888	288,318	188,878	188,878	2,788,834	8,888,387
Washington	21,328,788	31,838,888	21,328,782	51.86%	28,377,818	38,812,741	352,228	3,438,188	352,228	3,438,188	1,888,848	1,888,848	32,843,777	91,878,888
West Virginia	41,883,444	27,783,888	38,787,888	60.70%	26,887,481	32,848,383	388,828	2,888,733	388,828	2,888,733	1,884,887	1,884,887	28,823,188	102,882,887
Wisconsin	8,727,888	2,874,784	2,874,382	78.34%	2,881,481	15,818,818	137,888	1,334,281	137,888	1,334,281	772,728	772,728	12,778,881	31,883,417
Wyoming	24,811,381	24,827,473	18,448,488	69.29%	18,448,488	28,878,888	288,228	2,882,884	288,228	2,882,884	1,488,873	1,488,873	24,731,888	78,114,884
Sub Total States	1,177,824,781	1,331,717,718	887,887,181	64.80%	1,028,421,884	1,834,888,888	17,842,888	171,888,848	17,842,888	171,888,848	98,888,888	98,888,888	1,848,848,388	4,443,242,888

Source	Mandatory	Matching <sup>1</sup>	State MCE	FY 2001 FMAP Rate	State Share of Matching Fund	Discretionary <sup>2</sup> Before	Discretionary <sup>3</sup> After	Quality Expenditure	Infant/Toddler <sup>4</sup>	Discretionary Available After Expenditures	Total Federal-Only Fund <sup>5</sup>
<b>AMERICAN STATES</b>											
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	2,538,002	2,538,002	219,004	138,000	2,199,008	2,000,000
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	3,810,200	3,810,200	328,002	198,013	3,284,200	3,000,000
California	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,004	1,000,004	134,000	77,000	1,251,004	1,000,000
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	2,004,534	2,004,534	188,004	104,727	1,788,000	2,000,000
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	803,300	900,000	8,561,000	10,000,000
<b>Sub Total Tribes &amp; NHO</b>	<b>81,345,000</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>43,000,000</b>	<b>43,000,000</b>	-	-	<b>38,617,000</b>	<b>31,345,000</b>
<b>Child Care Aware<sup>3</sup></b>											
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	-	-
<b>TEA Sub Total</b>	<b>3,337,100</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	-	-	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>11,417,000</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,232,391,001</b>	<b>1,234,788,119</b>	<b>887,807,151</b>	-	<b>1,028,421,004</b>	<b>2,000,000,000</b>	<b>19,130,000</b>	<b>172,672,000</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>	<b>1,688,288,000</b>	<b>4,893,000,000</b>

1) Final State allocations have been revised since estimated allocations were released in June, 2000. Final allocations are based on FY 2001 population counts, while the estimates were based on counts used to determine FY 2000 allocations.

2) The Commission Appropriations Act increased the Discretionary Fund by \$617,328,000 in FY 2001.

3) The FY 2001 Appropriation act adds \$1,000,000 for a toll-free child care hotline to be operated by Child Care Aware and specified that the amount come out of the \$18.1 million earmark for resource and referral and school-age child care activities.

4) The final FY 2001 Appropriation increased the earmark for Infant and Toddler Quality Improvement to \$100,000,000.

5) Totals are the sum of Mandatory, Discretionary and the Federal share of the Matching Funds. The State share of the Matching Fund was based on FY 2001 FMAP rates.

## **FY 2001 Child Care Appropriations**

The FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-554) enacts into law the provisions of several bills, including the HHS-Education-Labor Appropriations bill (H.R. 5656).<sup>\*</sup> The new law contains several provisions related to child care and early care and education.

**Additional FY 2001 Discretionary CCDF Funds.** The FY 2001 appropriations law contains over \$817 million in additional FY 2001 Discretionary CCDF funds. When added to the amount previously appropriated for FY 2001, total Discretionary CCDF funding is \$2 billion. The law requires that these additional funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families. Additionally, the Conference Report to the Act specifies that funds under the Child Care and Development Block Grant are to be used to supplement, not supplant, State and local child care funds. No State match is required to draw down these Federal dollars.

**Earmarks for FY 2001 Discretionary CCDF Funds.** FY 2001 Discretionary CCDF funds include the following earmarks:

- \$19.12 million for *child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities*, of which \$1 million will be for the *Child Care Aware* toll free hotline.
- Over \$172 million for *quality improvement activities*, and \$100 million to improve the quality of *infant and toddler* care. These quality dollars are in addition to the four percent minimum that States must use for quality.
- \$10 million for HHS to use for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities.

**Advance Appropriation for FY 2002.** In a departure from the past, the appropriations law did not include an advance appropriation for FY 2002 CCDF funds. However, the conference report notes that the conferees intend that funding for the child care block grant be at least the current level in FY 2002.

**Early Learning Opportunities Act.** \$20 million is appropriated for HHS to implement a new program--the Early Learning Opportunities Act. Funds are to be used by local communities for developing, operating, or enhancing voluntary early learning programs that are likely to produce sustained gains in early learning. (See more detailed description below).

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<sup>\*</sup> Full text of the bill can be found on the Library of Congress' Thomas web-site at <http://thomas.loc.gov/>. Enter the bill number (H.R. 5656) in the search function near the top of the page.

**Head Start.** The appropriations law provides a \$933 million increase for Head Start, raising total funding to \$6.2 billion for FY 2001. These new funds will be used to expand enrollment and make significant improvements in quality, including providing professional development opportunities and enhancing wages and benefits for staff. ACF is strongly encouraging joint planning of services to families eligible for both Head Start and CCDF in order to provide full-day services and reach new populations.

**21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers.** The U.S. Department of Education's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers received a \$392 million increase, bringing total funding to nearly \$846 million for FY 2001. This funding includes over \$20 million for after-school programs in specific communities that are named in the conference report. The conference report also requires the U.S. Department of Education to strongly encourage applications to be submitted jointly by a local educational agency and a community-based organization (such as child care providers, youth development organizations, museums, libraries, and Departments of Parks and Recreation). The Department of Education plans to make approximately 400 new grant awards with the additional funding. On January 3, 2001, the Department issued a Federal Register notice inviting applications. Applications are due by March 30, 2001. For more information see: <http://www.ed.gov/21stccclc/apps.html>.

**Professional Development of Early Childhood Educators.** The appropriation law provided \$10 million for a new initiative to train early childhood educators and caregivers in high-poverty communities. The focus will be on professional development activities to further children's language and literacy skills to help prevent them from encountering reading difficulties once they enter school. We anticipate that the U.S. Department of Education will award these funds through a grant competition.

**Loan Forgiveness for Child Care Providers.** For the first time, funds have been provided (\$1 million) to the U.S. Department of Education (ED) for a previously-authorized student financial assistance loan forgiveness program for child care providers. The conference report discusses plans to examine the estimated number of borrowers and amounts eligible to be forgiven to help make certain that sufficient funding is available for this program in the future. The conferees also direct ED to ensure that information about the availability and benefits of this program is provided to all potentially eligible borrowers.

**Campus Child Care.** Funding for campus-based child care (the U.S. Department of Education's Child Care Access Means Parents in School program) increased by \$20 million to a total of \$25 million.



**Technical Assistance Grants.** As part of Social Services and Income Maintenance Research, the appropriations law provides \$2.5 million for grants to qualified private, non-profit intermediaries to demonstrate the provision of technical assistance to child care providers to improve the quality and supply of child care facilities in low income communities and to document the changes.

**Title I.** The appropriation for the U.S. Department of Education includes over \$800 million in additional funding for Title I - Education for the Disadvantaged programs. This increase includes an additional \$100 million for Even Start, raising the program's total appropriation to \$250 million.

**TANF Transfer to Social Services Block Grant.** For FY 2001, the appropriations law changed the cap on the percentage of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds that can be transferred to the Social Services Block Grant (Title XX). The new cap is 10 percent of TANF funds awarded to the State in FY 2001 (rather than the previously-specified 4.25 percent). The overall limit on the percentage of FY 2001 TANF funds that can be transferred to CCDF and Title XX remains at 30 percent.

**Child Care Safety and Health Grants.** FY 2001 funds were not appropriated for the child care safety and health grants recently authorized by the Children's Health Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-310). However, the authorization remains in place with the possibility of future funding.

**Child and Adult Care Food Program.** The Miscellaneous Appropriations section (H.R. 5666) of P.L. 106-554 changed eligibility requirements for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Child and Adult Care Food Program. Effective December 21, 2000 through September 30, 2001, a private organization (e.g., for-profit child care provider) can participate in the food program if at least 25 percent of the children served by the organization are eligible for free or reduced price lunch. (Previously, the law required that 25 percent of children receive Title XX Social Services Block Grant funds in order for a private organization to be eligible.)

### **Early Learning Opportunities Act**

\$20 million is *appropriated* for HHS to implement a new program--the Early Learning Opportunities Act (although funding is *authorized* for significantly higher amounts through FY 2005). Funds are to be used by local communities for developing, operating, or enhancing voluntary early learning programs that are likely to produce sustained gains in early learning for young children (from birth to the age of mandatory school attendance).

**Use of Funds.** A grantee is required to use funds for three or more of the following activities:

- Helping parents, caregivers, child care providers, and educators to increase their capacity to facilitate the development of cognitive, language comprehension, expressive language, social-emotional, and motor skills, and promote learning readiness;
- Promoting effective parenting;
- Enhancing early childhood literacy;
- Developing linkages between early learning programs within a community and between early learning programs and health care services for young children;
- Increasing access to early learning opportunities for young children with special needs, including developmental delays, by facilitating coordination with other programs serving such young children;
- Increasing access to existing early learning programs by expanding the days or times that the young children are served, by expanding the number of young children served, or by improving the affordability of the programs for low-income families.
- Improving the quality of early learning programs through professional development and training activities, increased competition, and recruitment and retention incentives, for early learning providers; and
- Removing ancillary barriers to early learning, including transportation difficulties and absence of programs during nontraditional work times.

Grantees must also: coordinate with local educational agencies to support school readiness; ensure that activities and services are developmentally-appropriate; provide benefits for children cared for in their homes as well as children placed in the care of others; and use sliding scale fees for any programs or services that require payment.

**Awarding Funds.** In keeping with the statutory language, since the appropriation is less than \$150 million for FY 2001, HHS will award grants directly to Local Councils, on a competitive basis, to pay the Federal share of

the cost of carrying out early learning programs. (If the appropriation exceeds \$150 million for a fiscal year the law requires that HHS allocate funds to States, and States would award funds to Local Councils). Local Councils will consist of local agencies, parents, and other stakeholders and community leaders. The law establishes some basic requirements related to local applications. HHS shall provide technical assistance and monitoring to Local Councils as necessary.

**Amounts Reserved for Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians.**

Of the total funds, 0.5 percent is reserved for Indian Tribes, and 0.5 percent is reserved for Regional Corporations and Native Hawaiian entities.

**Federal Share.** The Federal share is 85 percent for the first and second years of the grant, 80 percent for the third and fourth years, and 75 percent for the fifth and subsequent years. The non-Federal share may be contributed in cash or in kind. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, other Federal, State and local public funds.

**Performance Goals.** Local Councils will biennially assess community needs and resources, develop performance goals, and report annually on progress. If HHS determines there is not sufficient progress, a performance improvement plan will be required.

**Administrative Costs.** HHS may use not more than 3 percent of the amount appropriated to pay for administrative costs, including the monitoring and evaluation of State and local efforts. Not more than 3 percent of the funds received by a Local Council can be used for administrative costs.

**Coordination.** HHS and the U.S. Department of Education (ED) must develop mechanisms to resolve administrative and programmatic conflicts between Federal programs that would be a barrier related to coordination of services and funding. Equipment and supplies purchased with these funds are not restricted to children enrolled or otherwise participating in the program carried out under the Early Learning Opportunities Act.

**Comments of Linda Reinicke  
Senate Human Services Committee  
Regarding Senate Bill 2417  
February 6, 2001**

**Chairperson Lee and Members of the Committee:**

I am Linda Reinicke, a Program Director for Child Care Resource & Referral. I represent the statewide network of Child Care Resource & Referral (CCR&R) offices located in non-profit agencies in the state's eight major cities. We are funded by the Department of Human Services (Federal Child Care Development Fund), foundation grants, and community resources. Lutheran Social Services is the host agency for CCR&R in western ND and my employer.

Child Care Resource & Referral 1) helps parents find child care 2) supports the start-up of center and home-based child care businesses 3) trains child care providers 4) and works with employers and communities to address their child care needs. Our work with parents, providers, and communities affords us a comprehensive picture of child care throughout the state. We see SB 2417 as an asset to building the supply and quality of child care, and we voice our support for SB 2417.

Based on our work with parents and providers, we see these child care challenges:

1. **Building and maintaining the supply of child care is difficult (see attachment).** There are approximately 1,700 licensed child care facilities in ND. In 2000, 348 providers, one or in five providers, closed their businesses. During that same time period 281 new providers opened businesses. However, the net loss was -67 providers and a loss of 677 spaces in the state's licensing capacity. Data shows the Williston and Jamestown regions have the highest turnover. Most often, turnover is attributed to a limited ability to generate

adequate income. Generally, the financial scenarios for programs are 1) high operational costs (staff costs consume 70% of budgets, yet staff salaries are near minimum wage) 2) limited ability to ask parents to pay more for the care they receive, (parents are already paying 20-40% of the family's income for child care) and 3) after staff is paid, little remains for needed equipment or to renovate and expand.

2. Building and maintaining the supply of infant care is particularly difficult, yet, the need is high. Last year CCR&R provided referrals for 5,762 children of which 2,412 (almost half) were for children under age two. Again, the ability to generate an adequate income is a core issue. Our state has a commitment to doing what is best for infants by enforcing a low provider-child ratio. Our infants deserve care that is there for them when they need it, and with infants, that is most of the time. Low ratios, however, hardly generate dollars needed to cover staff salaries, and, when a program, center- or home-based, needs to adjust the budget, infant care is most likely the first expense to be eliminated.
3. Evening, weekend, or shift-work care also generates limited income. Parents working late-hour shifts at nursing homes or weekends at local mini-marts are presented with few or no options for good licensed care.

With the Community Child Care Improvement Grants, an additional resource is available for communities to address their specific child care challenges. CCR&R will be available to assist individuals or communities interested in starting a child care business or current programs interested in increasing their licensing capacity or program quality. We urge your support of SB 2417. Thank you.

**State Child Care Licensing Figures for 2000  
(July 1999 - June 2000)**

**Providers**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Jul-99</b>	<b>Drops</b>	<b>Adds</b>	<b>Jun-00</b>	<b>Loss/Gain</b>	<b>Turnover</b>
Region 1 (Williston)	57	(22)	11	46	(11)	-39%
Region 2 (Minot)	212	(53)	34	193	(19)	-25%
Region 3 (Devils Lake)	83	(4)	11	90	7	-5%
Region 4 (Grand Forks)	223	(42)	33	214	(9)	-19%
Region 5 (Fargo)	496	(91)	92	497	1	-18%
Region 6 (Jamestown)	158	(49)	26	135	(23)	-31%
Region 7 (Bismarck)	346	(59)	49	336	(10)	-17%
Region 8 (Dickinson)	135	(28)	25	132	(3)	-21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>(348)</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>(67)</b>	<b>-20%</b>

**Capacity**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Jul-99</b>	<b>Drops</b>	<b>Adds</b>	<b>Jun-00</b>	<b>Loss/Gain</b>
Region 1 (Williston)	625	(306)	216	735	(90)
Region 2 (Minot)	3,894	(827)	653	3,720	(174)
Region 3 (Devils Lake)	1,351	(47)	123	1,427	76
Region 4 (Grand Forks)	4,739	(600)	330	4,469	(270)
Region 5 (Fargo)	8,682	(925)	1,117	8,873	191
Region 6 (Jamestown)	2,507	(597)	232	2,142	(365)
Region 7 (Bismarck)	5,345	(470)	506	5,381	36
Region 8 (Dickinson)	1,632	(327)	246	1,551	(81)
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,975</b>	<b>(4,100)</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>28,298</b>	<b>(677)</b>

Data by Child Care Resource & Referral

6-Feb-01

**Testimony for SB2417  
Regional/Tribal CSCC Response**

My name is Sandy Bendewald and I am the director of the Region VI CSCC. I am here today representing the regional/tribal CSCCs as the chair of the State CSCC legislative committee. I am not here today to either speak in favor of or against the bill, but rather to provide clarification on the role of the CSCC in this bill.

The regional/tribal CSCCs are listed in the bill as the entity to distribute grant funding to local grantees. We do have granting processes in place that could be used to award the child care grants as listed in this bill. The procedures have been developed to insure there is not conflict of interest when the decisions are made. The CSCCs also have in place procedures to monitor the grants once awarded.

The CSCCs do award grants for other state entities. We have awarded grants for the Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse as well as for the Department of Health. The contracts between the CSCCs and the state departments outline the guidelines and what type of grants can be awarded. In both of these cases the state departments have approached the local CSCCs asking of their interest and willingness to award the grants. The majority of the CSCCs do choose to enter into the contract because it addresses issue and concerns in their five year plans.

The child care issues in this bill in addition to many early childhood issues not in the bill, are of concern to the CSCCs and are included in the five year plans. My assumption is, if this bill passes, most if not all, CSCCs would be willing to enter into a contract to award the grants.

*Line 22 of bill in kind donations to be allowed.  
Line 19 (clarify)*

To:  
From:  
Date:  
RE:

Judy Lee, Chairman, Senate Human Services Committee  
Judy Milavetz, 916 Shakespeare, Grand Forks ND 58203 (776-4473)  
February 6, 2001  
Testimony on behalf of SB 2417

Child care is intimately related to jobs. We found that out the hard way in Grand Forks in 1997, following a complete shutdown of child care during the flood. It's not an experience I would wish on anyone. Instead, I would hope that the lessons learned could be applied in planned and insightful ways to the benefit of children, families, employers, and communities. SB 2417 would allow communities across North Dakota to take advantage of knowledge gained in the aftermath of disaster.

After 11 years working on behalf of children and families as a North Dakota citizen, I was tapped to become a member of the Workforce Subcommittee of the Mayor's Task Force on Business Redevelopment in May 1997. As immediate flood recovery needs were resolved, our work gradually became focused on recognition of the ongoing role served by child care in sustaining a stable, productive labor force. The Child Care Task Force was formed to serve as a catalyst in addressing child care and workforce issues, and a strategic business plan was created. SB 2417 would enable us, as well as others in the state facing the same challenges, to advance child care initiatives that overcome barriers to workforce development.

One of the most significant barriers to parents as employees is finding reliable child care. National surveys show that 60% of families are not confident their child care will be in place six months from now. In a Grand Forks survey, 16.1% of parents reported that it was difficult to find child care. In the 2000 Grand Forks Region Labor Market Study, 27% of parents indicated problems finding child care during the time of day they needed services. SB 2417, in targeting availability and accessibility of child care, would allow communities to address the twin trends of fewer licensed child care providers, and decreasing availability of services during non-traditional hours and for very young children.

A second major obstacle for parents seeking child care is the quality of the child care options available to them. Quality matters, as confirmed by numerous pieces of research citing greater academic performance and more positive mother-child relationships as a result of high quality child care. Yet, many parents have to choose between insufficient care for their children and terminating employment. A nationwide survey found that an alarming 50% of parents had an experience so bad they had to stop using that child care provider altogether. Local research describes many child care disruptions due to poor quality care--diapers not changed all day and children playing in the street, not to mention lack of nurturance and intellectual stimulation. In the 2000 Labor Market Study, 38% of respondents indicated a problem finding quality care they could afford. While parental choice should be a guiding principle in finding child care, it can only work if real choices are available. SB 2417, in seeking to improve the quality of child care, would better position North Dakota parents to find *the most desirable* care for their children, rather than the *least undesirable*.

Finally, workforce productivity is affected on a daily basis by lack of effective childcare. Over half the parents in a national poll indicated that problems with child care affected their ability to do their job well, and working mothers missed four full days and twelve partial days of work every six months due to child care difficulties. A Grand Forks study mirrors these figures, with 49.1% of respondents revealing that child care problems had created some problems for them in their jobs. SB 2417 would enable Grand Forks and communities across the state to make much needed improvements to the child care system, thus removing some unnecessary impediments to full productivity of North Dakota's labor force.

SB 2417 provides an opportunity for North Dakota to enhance both child care and workforce development. It does not rely on state money, using federal dollars to leverage local funding. Yet the state would reap the returns in economic development, family self-sufficiency, children's achievement, and community investment. Many other states have programs in place to alleviate current child care and workforce challenges, increasing recruitment and retention of businesses and workers alike. I urge you to support this bill so North Dakota can experience the same advantages.



*Roberta Lee*

## BASIC COMPONENTS OF QUALITY OF LIFE FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Thelma Harms proposes 3 basic components of quality in programs serving children:

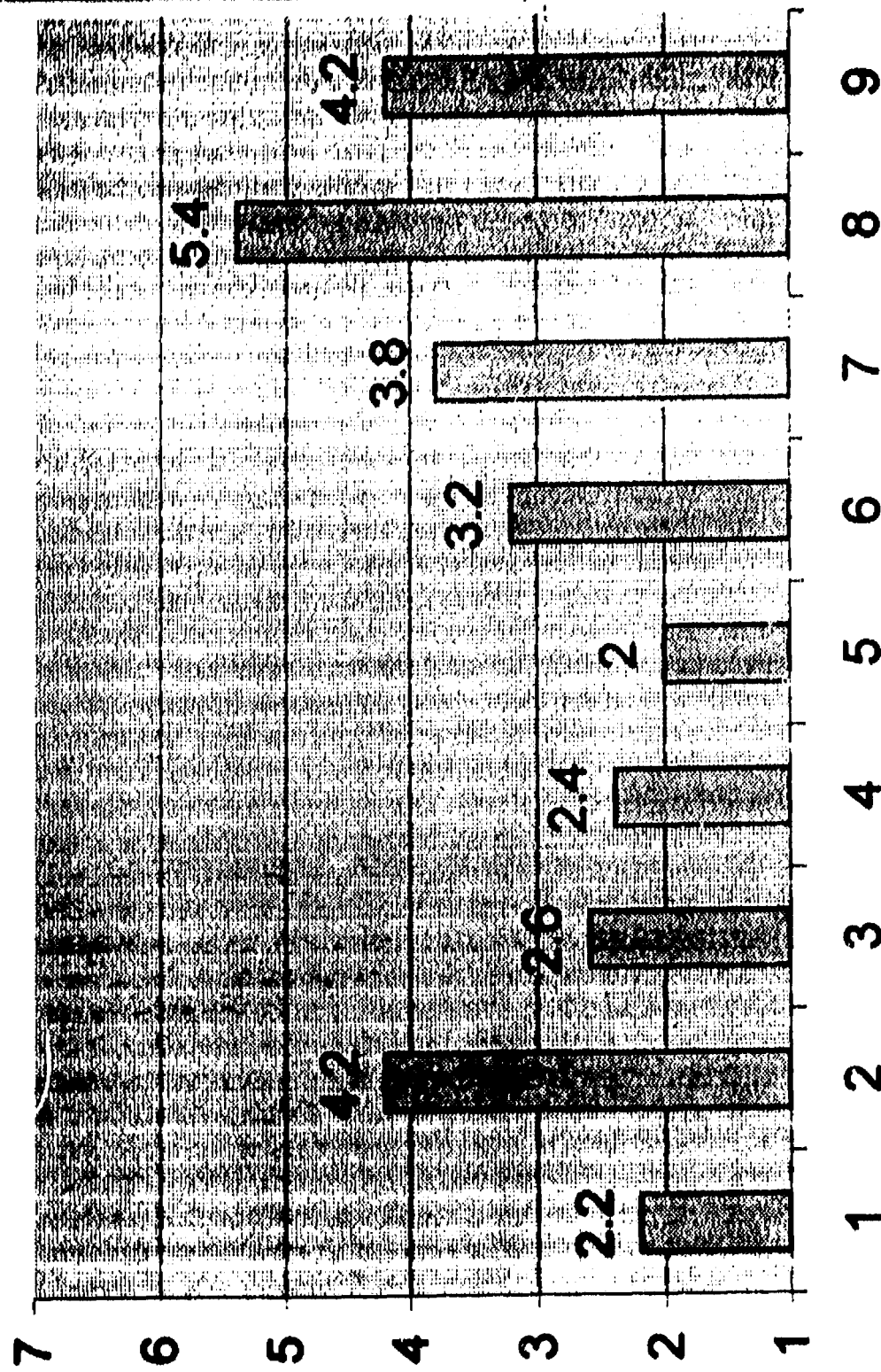
1. Protection of children's health and safety and prevention of abuse and neglect.
2. Building relationships with children, parents, extended family, and community
3. Opportunities for stimulation and learning from experience.

No one component is more or less important than the others. It takes all 3 to create a quality program.

- I. Protection
  - A. Health
    1. Nutrition
    2. Sanitation
    3. Personal Hygiene; self-help
    4. Measures to reduce infectious diseases in group settings
    5. Parent Education materials and referrals
  - B. Safety
    1. Precautions to avoid injury from mishaps
    2. Supervision
    3. Prevention of abuse and neglect
    4. Parent Education
- II. Building Relationships
  - A. With children
    1. Separation from parents
    2. Continuity of care; primary caregiver
    3. Positive approaches to discipline
    4. Development of social skills
  - B. With parents
    1. Opportunities for communication
    2. Building trust over time
    3. Parent communication and education
    4. Anti-bias approach, cultural sensitivity
    5. Tuned in to the child's family and community
- III. Opportunities for stimulation and learning
  - A. Variety of hands-on activities
  - B. Appropriate for group and individual needs
  - C. Many open-ended materials
  - D. Schedule that handles routines gracefully and leaves ample time for activities
  - E. Concepts brought out of play

Each of these components has environmental, supervisory and curricular implications and is equally applicable to home and child care center settings.

# Furnishings & Display

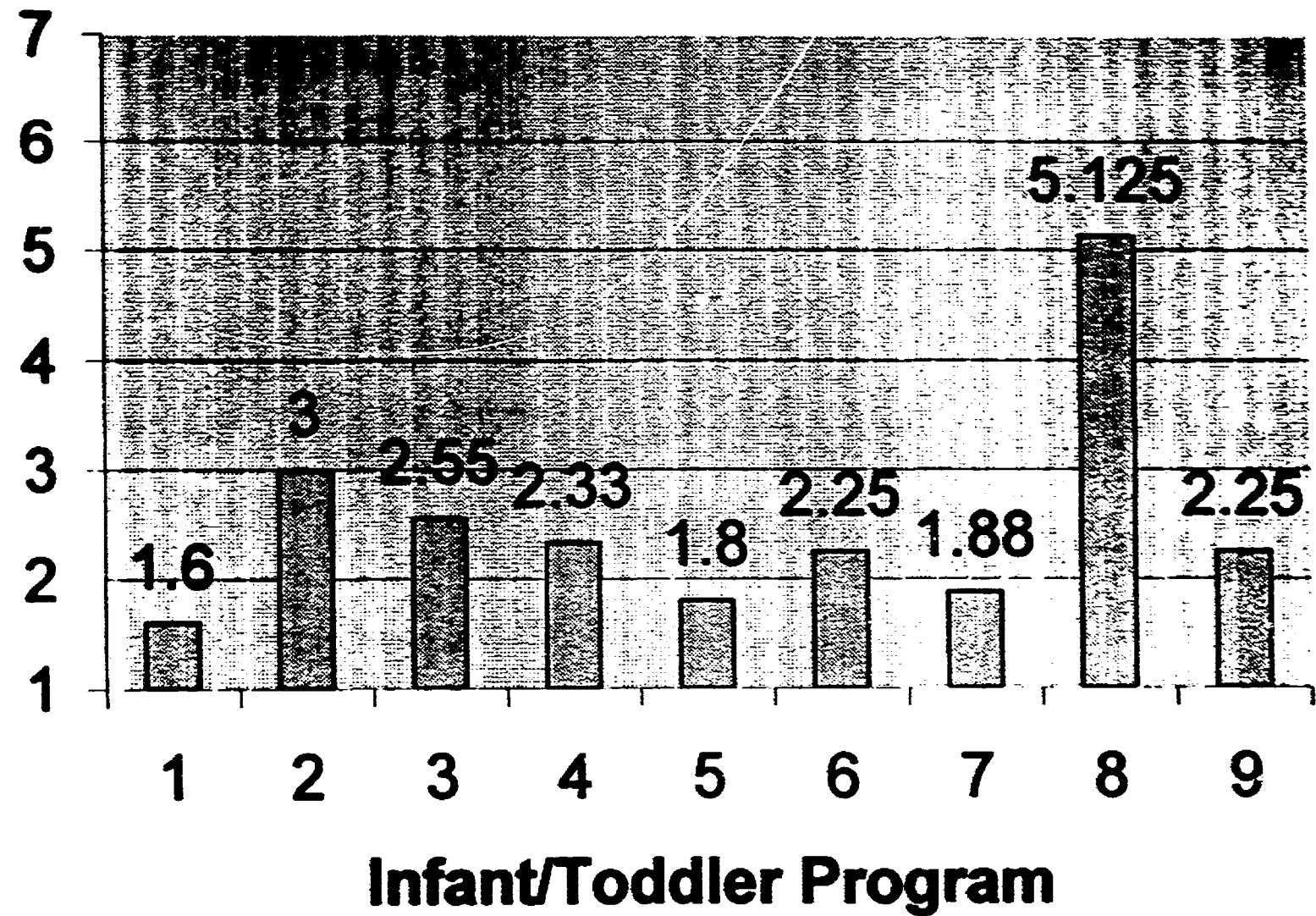


Infant/Toddler Program

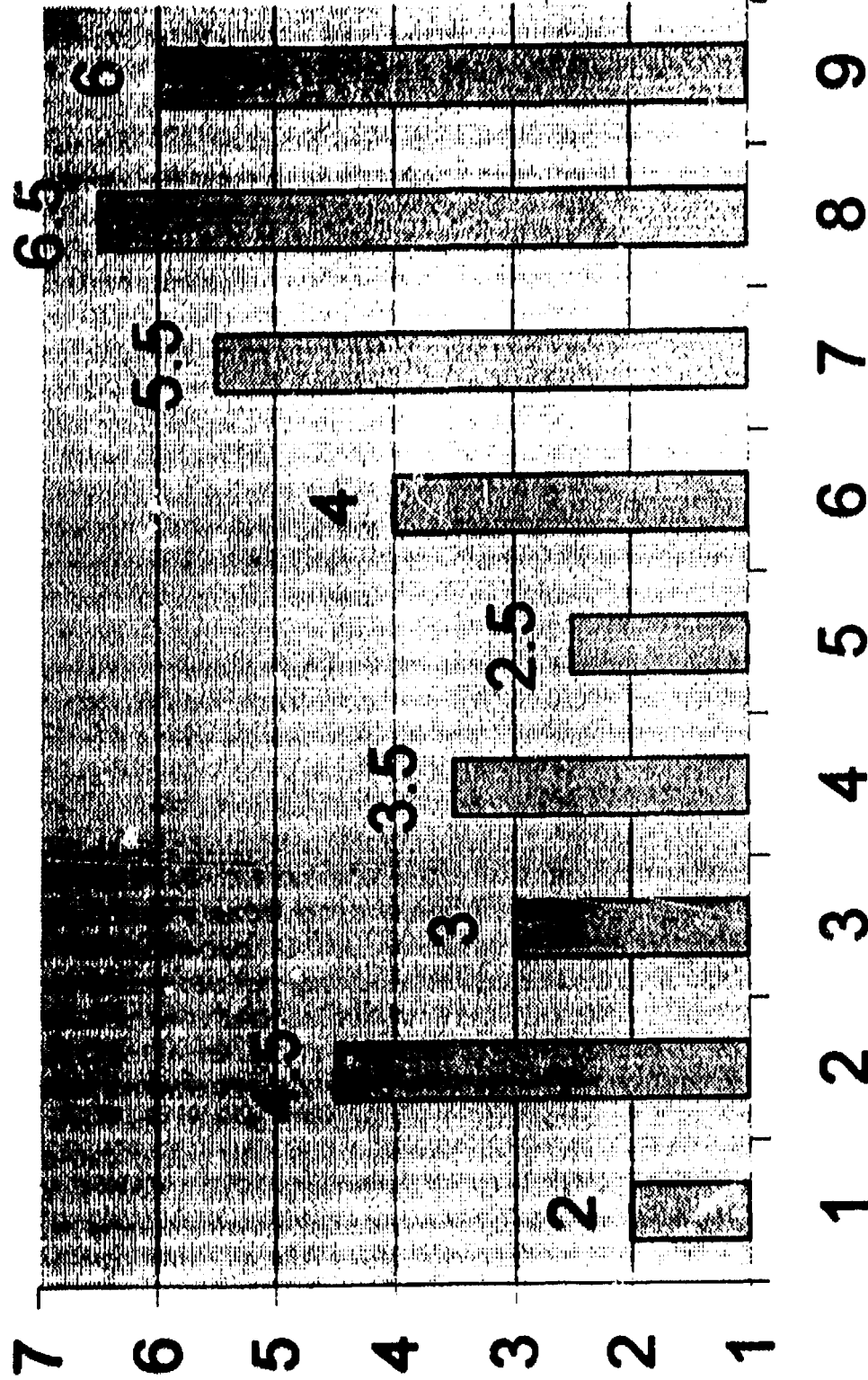
7=Excellent  
5=Good  
3=Minimal  
1=Inadequate

## Personal Care & Routines

7=Excellent  
5=Good  
3=Minimal  
1=Inadequate



# Listening and Talking

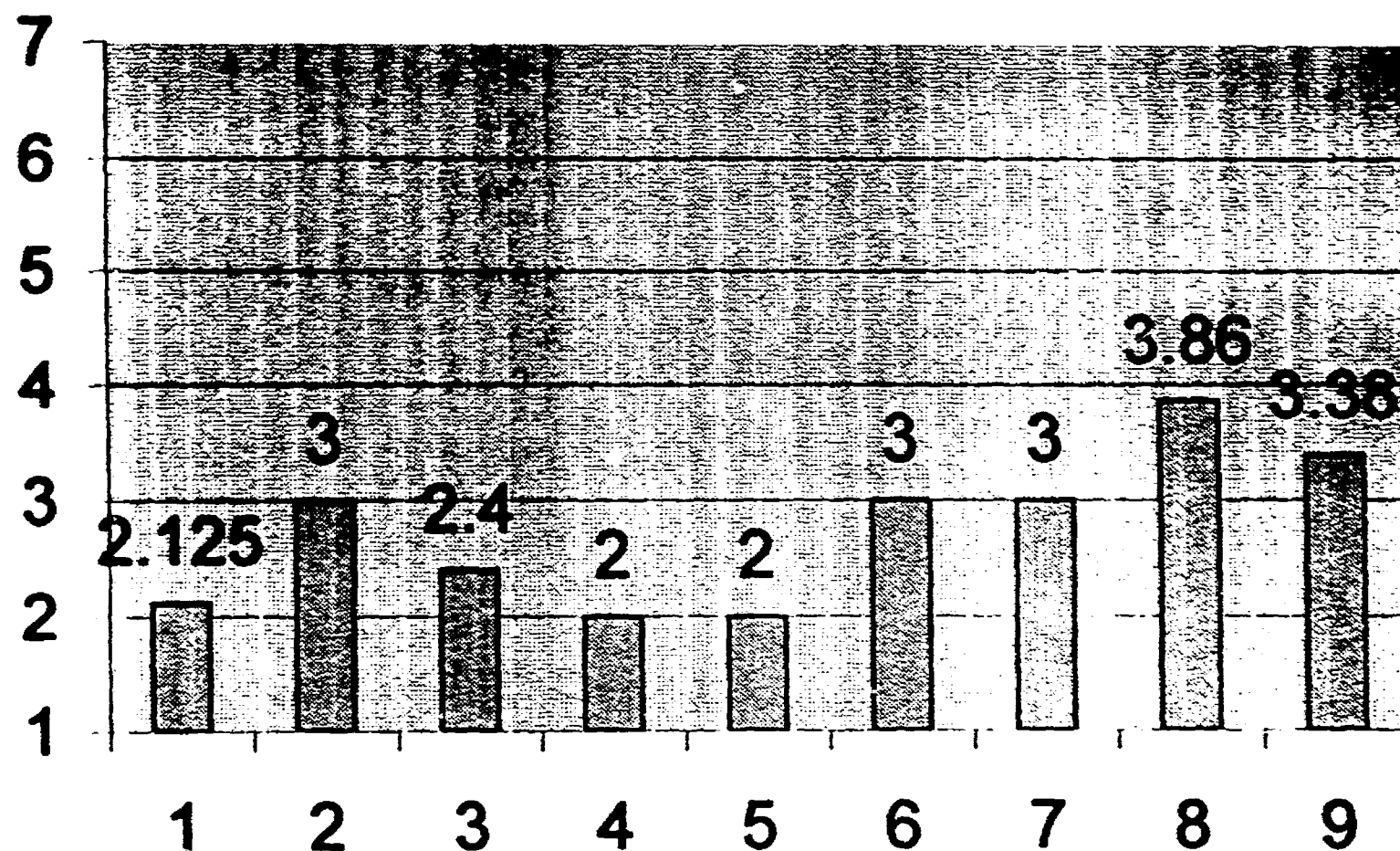


7=Excellent  
5=Good  
3=Minimal  
1=Inadequate

## Infant/Toddler Program

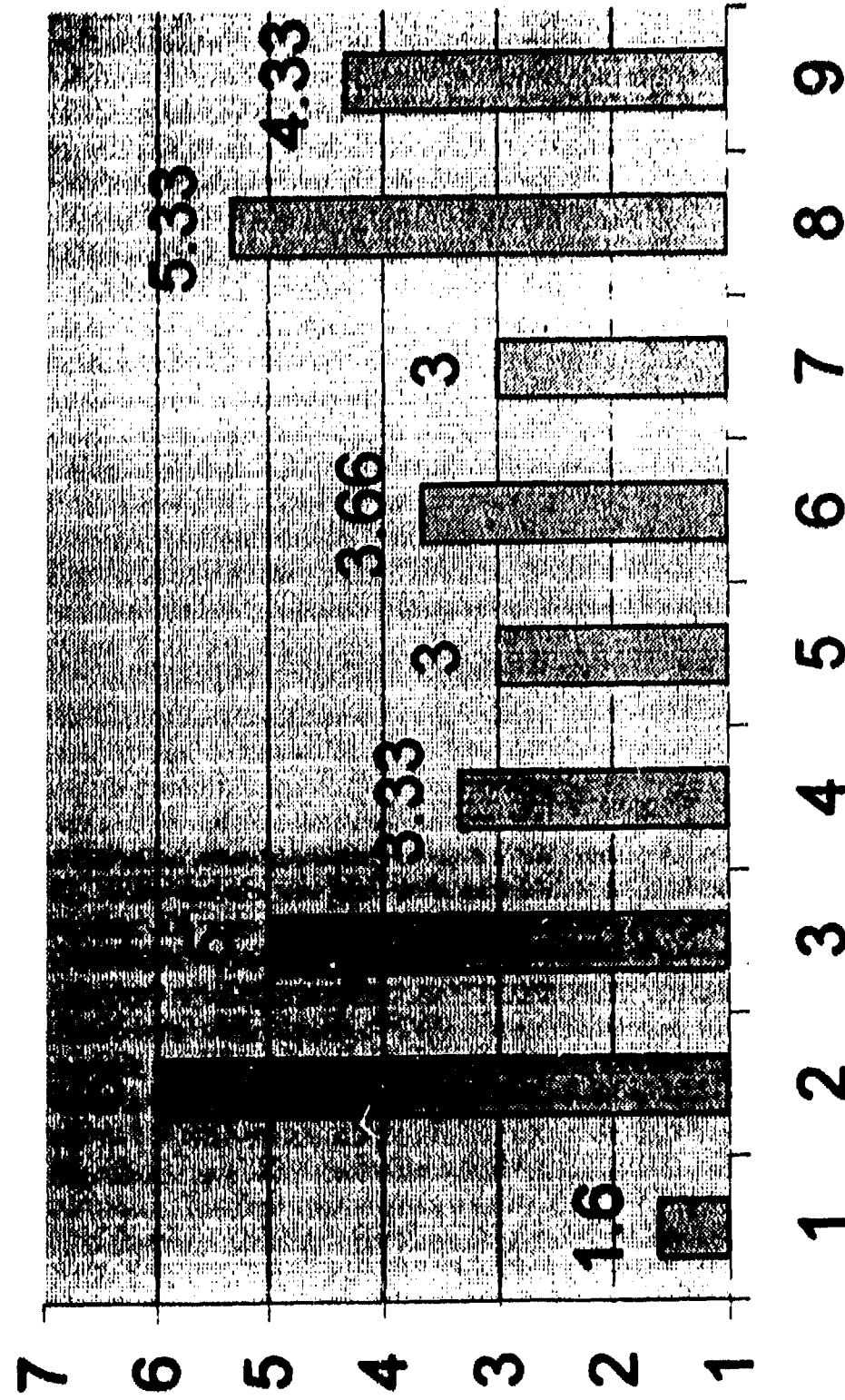
## Learning Activities

7=Excellent  
5=Good  
3=Minimal  
1=Inadequate



Infant/Toddler Program

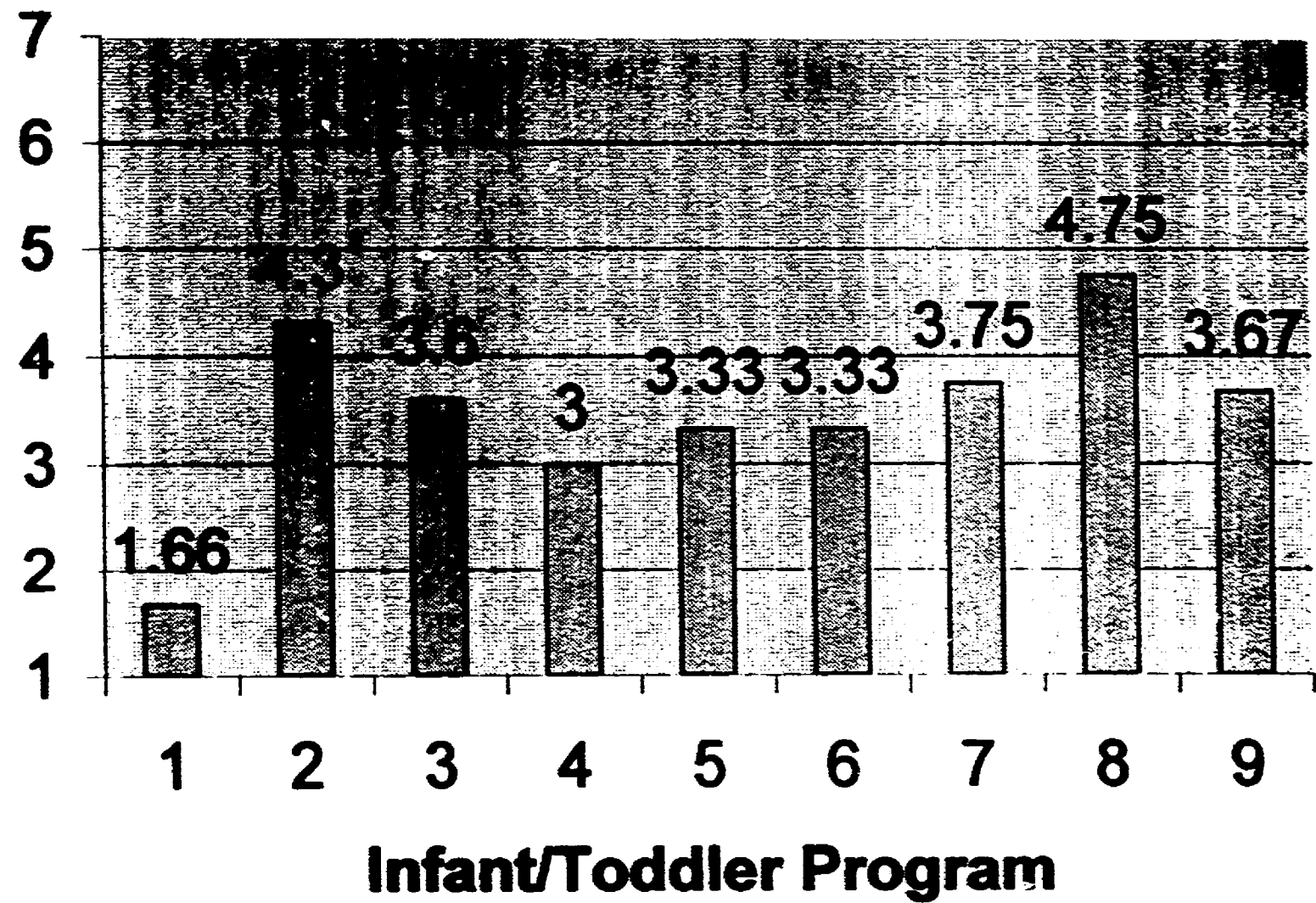
# Interaction



## Infant/Toddler Program

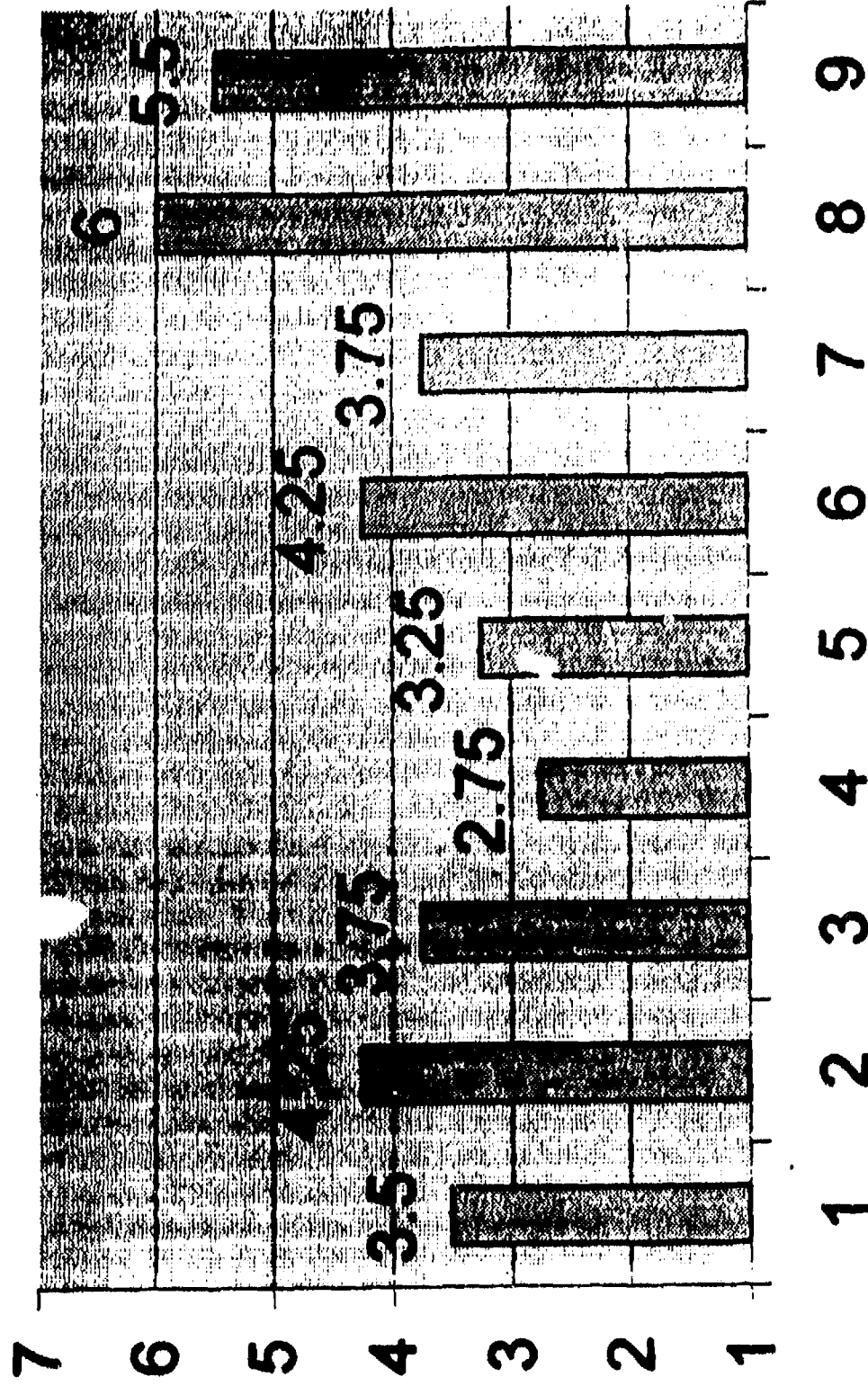
## Program Structure

7=Excellent  
5=Good  
3=Minimal  
1=Inadequate





# Adult Needs



7=Excellent  
5=Good  
3=Minimal  
1=Inadequate

# Infant/Toddler Program