



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES



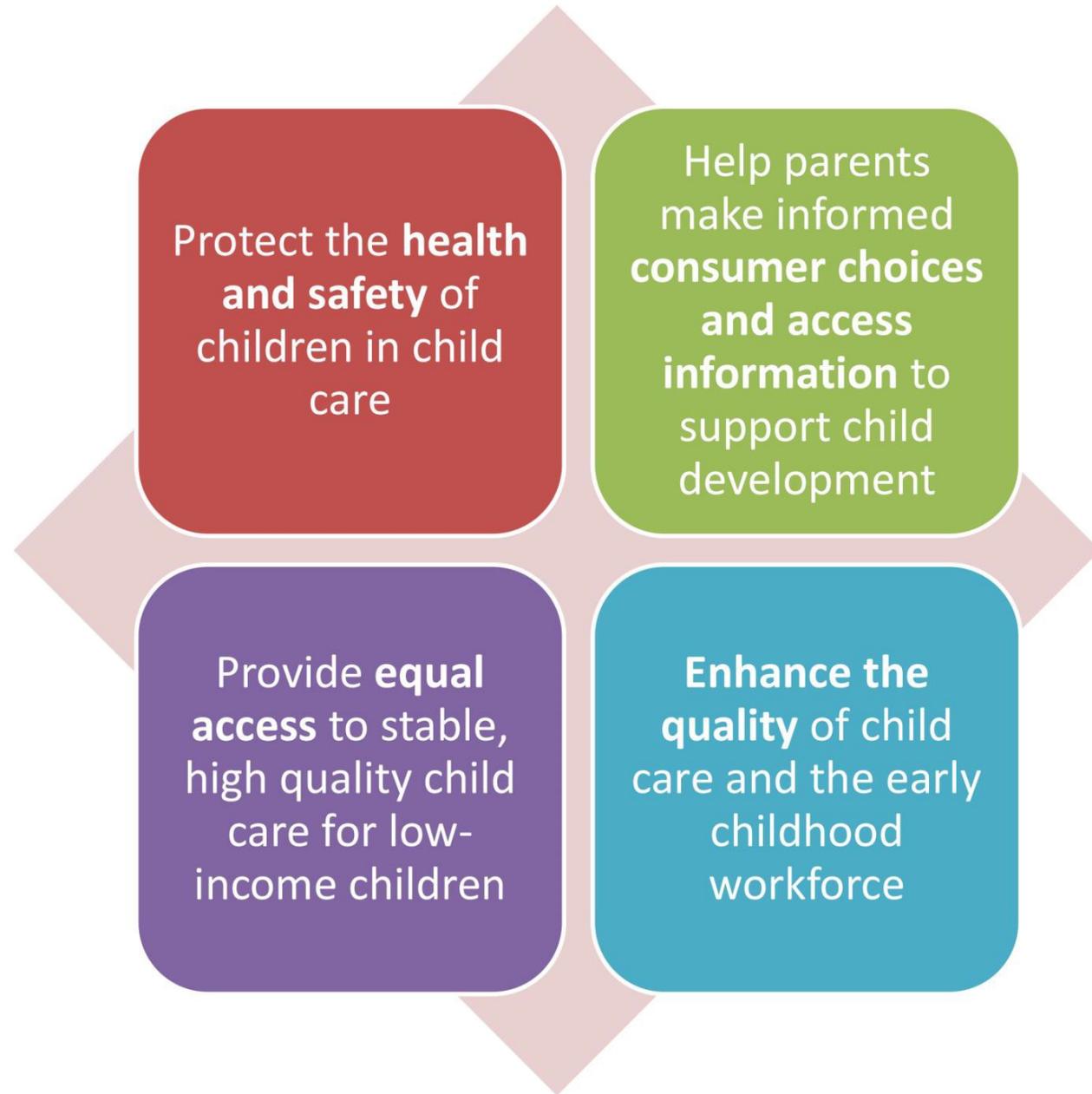
Child Care and Development Fund

TANF East Coast Meeting

July 26, 2018

Overview

The CCDF Law and Final Rule address 4 major topical areas:



Lengthened Eligibility in the Law

The law established **minimum 12 month eligibility periods**, regardless of a temporary change in parents' status as working or attending job training or education, if family income does not exceed 85% of SMI.

(45 CFR 98.21(a))



Lengthened Eligibility

The Final Rule:

- Clarifies that minimum 12-month eligibility applies to initial and subsequent eligibility periods.
- Prohibits shorter authorization periods within the minimum 12 month eligibility period.
- Clarifies that co-payments cannot be raised during the eligibility period

45 CFR 98.21(a)

Continued Assistance before Optional Termination

The law gives a State the *option* to end assistance prior to the end of the eligibility period due to loss of work or cessation of attendance at a job training or educational program.

However, it must provide **at least 3 months of continued assistance** after such loss or cessation.

45 CFR 98.21(a)(2)



Graduated Phase-out



The law requires Lead Agencies to have graduated phase-out policies and procedures for families who, at redetermination, exceed the Lead Agency's initial income threshold, if their income is still below 85% of SMI, provided they are also working or attending a job training or education program.

Note: If the Lead Agency's initial eligibility threshold is set at 85% of SMI, they would be exempt from this requirement.



Flexibility for Working Parents

The law requires Lead Agencies to:

- Take into account **irregular fluctuations in earnings**; and
- Ensure that parents (esp. those receiving TANF) are not required to **unduly disrupt** employment, education or training to meet requirements.

45 CFR 98.21(c) and (d)

Equal Access

The law continues to require Lead Agency to:

- Certify that payment rates are **sufficient to ensure equal access** for eligible children that are comparable to child care services provided to children whose parents are not eligible for CCDF; and
- Provide a summary of the facts used to determine that payment rates are sufficient to ensure equal access.



Focus on Quality Improvement

The Law:

- Gradually increases, over a 5 year period, the mandatory quality set- aside from the previous level of 4% annually to 9% by FY 2020.
- Adds a new 3% Infant-toddler set- aside starting in FY 2017.

Percentages apply to aggregate amount of CCDF expended- Discretionary, Mandatory, and Federal and State Matching.



FY 2018 Appropriations

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 included a \$2.37 billion increase in CCDF Discretionary funds over 2017 levels.

The 2018 CCDF funding levels are now at \$8.143 billion.

- \$5.226 billion Discretionary
- \$2.917 billion Mandatory/Matching

Percentage Increases in Total CCDF Funding

- States: 38% increase
- Territories: 83% increase
- Tribes: 162% increase

FY 2019–2021 CCDF Preprint

Historic Plan

This is the first Plan Preprint developed according to **both** the CCDBG Act of 2014 and CCDF Final Rule.

- The CCDF Plan allows states and territories to demonstrate the activities and services they are providing to meet the needs of low-income children and families.
- The CCDF Plan serves as the Lead Agency’s application for CCDF funds (every 3 years).
- States and territories are expected to demonstrate compliance with the Final Rule by September 30, 2018.



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Thank you

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