



Key Cross-State Variations in CCDF Policies as of October 1, 2022

The CCDF Policies Database Book of Tables

OPRE Report 2023-270

September 2023

KEY CROSS-STATE VARIATIONS IN CCDF POLICIES AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2022: THE CCDF POLICIES DATABASE BOOK OF TABLES

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September 2023

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The Administration for Children & Families (ACF) is a division of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS). ACF promotes the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. The Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) studies ACF programs and the populations they serve through rigorous research and evaluation projects. These include evaluations of existing programs, evaluations of innovative approaches to helping low-income children and families, research syntheses, and descriptive and exploratory studies.



ABOUT THE CCDF POLICIES DATABASE

The CCDF Policies Database project is maintained by the Urban Institute under funding from the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, with funds set aside for research in the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act. This project produces a comprehensive, up-to-date database of child care subsidy policies for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the US territories and outlying areas. The database contains hundreds of variables designed to capture the CCDF policies across time. The data are made available for public use; for more information visit <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

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Overview

Introduction

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) provides federal money to States and Territories to subsidize the cost of child care for working families with lower incomes and to improve the quality of child care.¹ Detailed policies vary widely across jurisdictions, with States/Territories establishing different policies for:

- Eligibility requirements for families and children
- Application, waiting list, and redetermination requirements
- Family copayment policies
- Provider requirements and payment rates

Whether families are eligible for child care assistance and how much assistance they receive depends in large part on the policies set by each jurisdiction. This report describes the ways in which policies vary within the context of the federal program requirements and includes dozens of detailed tables showing each State's/Territory's policy choices.

Primary Research Questions

This report—the thirteenth in a series—focuses on the CCDF policies that were in place in October 2022, using data from the CCDF Policies Database. This report addresses the following:

- What are the eligibility requirements for families and children?
- What must families do to initially receive assistance and to continue receiving assistance?
- How much do families have to pay out of pocket for the child care they receive?

¹ Tribes also receive CCDF funds, but their policies are not currently captured in the CCDF Policies Database. In addition to providing subsidies for working families, CCDF may also support children whose parents are in education and training programs as well as children whose parents are looking for employment.

- What are the requirements for child care providers, and how much are they paid by the subsidy program for care?

In addition to providing detailed information about the policies in effect in 2022, the report also addresses:

- How have the policies changed over the last year?
- How have selected policies changed over the last five years?

The policies presented here are those that were in effect as of October 1, 2022. The report does not reflect more recent changes to policies. Policy changes implemented after October 1, 2022 will be captured in future years' reports.

Purpose

The CCDF Policies Database project produces a comprehensive, up-to-date database of CCDF policies for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. Territories and outlying areas.² The database contains hundreds of variables designed to capture CCDF policies across time, allowing users to access policy information for a specific point in time as well as to see how and when policies change over time. The database is funded by the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) and maintained by the Urban Institute.

Highlights

Highlights from 2022 policies include:

- All 56 States/Territories consider job search to be a qualifying activity. Thirty-one only allow a family that was already receiving subsidies for another reason to continue to receive subsidized care during a period of job search (in other words, job search is an allowable activity only for continuing eligibility), while the other 25 consider job search a qualifying activity for both initial and continuing eligibility.
- Among the States/Territories, initial income eligibility thresholds for a family of three range from \$1,954 per month in Puerto Rico to \$7,677 per month in New Mexico.

² The CCDF Policies Database does not include information on Tribal CCDF policies.

- Copayments for a three-person family with \$25,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 25 States/Territories to \$262 per month in Tennessee. Seventeen of the States/Territories with copayment amounts of \$0 per month waived copayments for all families in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The median monthly copayment across all of the States/Territories is \$10. Excluding those States/Territories that waived copayments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the median monthly copayment is \$52. This median includes seven States/Territories that did not waive copayments due to COVID, but with copayment calculation policies that result in a \$0 copayment for families with \$25,000 in annual earnings. A three-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care in one State/Territory (Puerto Rico).
- In 22 States/Territories, providers are paid based on a child’s enrollment. The definition of enrollment is different across the States/Territories. For example, in Georgia, providers are paid for any child with an active scholarship who received care at least once since March 16, 2020, while in Maine, enrollment is based on the participant’s eligibility certification.

Highlights of policy changes over the past five years (from 2018 to 2022) include:

- Twenty-six States/Territories made changes to their policies regarding eligibility during periods of job search.
- Almost all States/Territories made changes to the monthly income eligibility thresholds from 2018 to 2022, with most of the changes resulting in higher thresholds over time.
- Fifty-four States/Territories changed their provider payment rates for toddlers in center-based care during this time period. Fifty-four States/Territories changed their provider payment rates for toddlers in family child care homes between 2018 and 2022. The majority of these changes were increases to the provider payment rates or beginning to use tiered payment rates.

Methods

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 initial set of manuals coded for the database reflected policies in effect on or before October 1, 2009. Ongoing policy updates have been collected since that point to capture policy changes when they occur in each State/Territory.

Each year, the project produces a set of tables containing selected policies from the database. The tables are then reviewed by State/Territory administrators and verified for accuracy. The final tables are included in this annual report, with the current report showing the policies in effect on October 1, 2022. The full database containing all of the variables and longitudinal details is also made available for public use at <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

Glossary

CCDBG: Child Care and Development Block Grant

CCDF: Child Care and Development Fund

CPS: Child Protective Services

TANF: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

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I. Introduction and Overview

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) provides federal money to States and Territories to subsidize the cost of child care for working families with lower incomes and to improve the quality of child care.³ In the average month of fiscal year 2020, the latest year for which data are available, 1.5 million children received child care subsidies through CCDF.⁴ The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act outlines requirements for the CCDF program and allows subsidies to be provided to children who are under age 13 and children under age 19 who have special needs, with parents or guardians who are working, or attending a job training or educational program, 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 program policies.⁵ Those policies determine whether a 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 paid for care provided through the program, and the administrative procedures that providers must follow. Thus, while CCDF is a single program from the perspective of federal law, in practice it is 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, 2022.⁶ Additionally, highlights of policy changes between 2021 and 2022 are included throughout this report. October 1 was chosen as the focus date because it is the start of the federal fiscal year, consistent with the focus date of the triennial CCDF Plans (previously biennial), and

³ Tribes also receive CCDF funds, but their policies are not currently captured in the CCDF Policies Database. In addition to providing subsidies for working families, CCDF may also support children whose parents are in education and training programs as well as children whose parents are looking for employment.

⁴ See “FY 2020 CCDF Data Tables (Preliminary),” Table 1, available on-line at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/fy-2020-ccdf-data-tables-preliminary>. The reported number of children served was higher in 2020 than in previous years. This may be due to several factors, as described by the Office of Child Care in the documentation accompanying the FY 2020 tables.

⁵ CCDF regulations (Code of Federal Regulations 45 CFR Parts 98: Child Care and Development Fund: Final Rule) may be accessed via the U.S. Government Printing Office website (<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/09/30/2016-22986/child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-program>).

⁶ Books of Tables showing policies in effect on October 1 of each year for 2009 through 2022 are available from the project website (<https://ccdf.urban.org/resources>). Work is currently under way to collect policy changes through October 1, 2023.

consistent with the starting date of the annual period covered by ACF’s administrative data (ACF-800 – Annual Aggregate Child Care Data Report and ACF-801 – Monthly Child Care Data Report).⁷

This Book of Tables includes tables covering four general areas of policy (see the list of tables at the beginning of this report for more information):

- Eligibility requirements for children and their families (tables 1 through 16)
- Family application, terms of authorization, and redetermination (tables 17 through 23)
- Family payments (tables 24 through 31)
- Policies for providers, including maximum payment rates (tables 32 through 40)

Additional appendix tables provide supplemental policy information as well as selected policies over the last five years.

The policies presented here are those that were in effect as of October 1, 2022. The report does not reflect more recent changes to policies. Policy changes implemented after October 1, 2022 will be captured in future years’ reports.

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 caseworkers use as they work with families and providers (often termed “caseworker manuals”). The caseworker manuals generally provide more detailed information on eligibility, family payments, and provider-related policies than is included in the CCDF Plan documents submitted by States/Territories to ACF.⁸ 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 detail.⁹

⁷ Beginning with the FY 2016-2018 CCDF Plans, States and Territories submit plans every three years.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Upon final review and release of the data by ACF each year, the full database is made available for public use. The full database includes information not presented in this report, including additional policy variables and longitudinal data. For more information, documentation, and access to the full database, see <https://ccdf.urban.org/>.

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 (Colorado, Florida, New York, Texas, and Virginia), at least some policies related to child eligibility requirements, family application, terms of authorization, or redetermination vary across geographic sub-areas within the State. Sub-state policy variation is more common for family and provider payment policies, where a majority of States vary their policies by sub-state geographic area. In States with sub-state policy variation, the Book of Tables shows the information for the most populous area and notes the area to which the information applies.
- The Book of Tables focuses on CCDF-funded child care subsidies; child care funded solely with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds or other non-CCDF funds and administered outside of the primary CCDF program in the State is not included.¹⁰
- Tribal CCDF programs are not included.
- Some important aspects of child care subsidy policies are not addressed in the tables. In particular, the tables do not address most aspects of program administration, such as lead agency operations and funding streams, do not cover rules for provider licensing, and do not include information on how States/Territories spend funds for quality activities.¹¹

The remainder of this introduction provides a brief overview of the 2014 CCDBG reauthorization and its effect on State and Territory policies, a brief discussion of policies implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and 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. Appendix B provides information about eligibility thresholds in comparison to state median incomes, as reported by the States/Territories in the 2022–2024 CCDF Plans they submit to the Administration for Children and Families. Appendix C provides more information about the eligibility

¹⁰ TANF provides work opportunities and assistance to families with low incomes. The program is a federally-funded, State-/Territory-administered block grant program; States/Territories determine how to use the funds to assist families in ways that meet the program’s goals. Additional information about TANF can be found at the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services website (<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/programs/tanf>).

¹¹ 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 is reported in the CCDF Plans, and information regarding quality activities is reported in the Quality Performance Report. Information regarding licensing can be found through the National Association for Regulatory Administration (<https://www.naralicensing.org/>).

thresholds, showing the thresholds as a percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Appendix D provides a rotating table that describes additional policies, with this year's table focusing on copayment amounts for school-age children in before-and-after care. Appendix E provides the state-specific provider types for which the unlicensed home-based provider policies in Tables 37a-39b apply. Appendix F describes changes in selected policies from 2018 to 2022.

CCDBG Reauthorization

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), authorized by the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act and Section 418 of the Social Security Act, provides funding to the States, the District of Columbia, and Territories to administer child care subsidy programs for families with low incomes. The CCDBG Act of 2014, signed into law on November 19, 2014, is the first reauthorization of the federal block grant since 1996.¹² Reauthorization of the block grant established a number of new requirements for the CCDF program.¹³ Additionally, the CCDF Final Rule reflecting the statutory changes was published September 30, 2016.¹⁴

The tables presented in this report show the policies that were in effect on October 1, 2022 as implemented by the States/Territories. The tables do not reflect whether the policies shown were approved under waiver requests that may have delayed implementation of some policies required under federal guidelines.

Policies in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020 significantly impacted families and children as well as child care providers across the country. States/Territories faced challenges in helping families access child care and subsidies, supporting providers who had to close during periods of state lockdowns or due to illness, and helping providers address increased needs and costs for health and safety measures. In response to the pandemic, the federal Office of Child Care provided ongoing guidance for how States/Territories could use

¹² The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 is available at <https://www.congress.gov/113/plaws/publ186/PLAW-113publ186.pdf> (PDF).

¹³ For more information about the child care provisions and the full law, see the Office of Child Care's CCDBG reauthorization resources webpage at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/ccdf-reauthorization>.

¹⁴ The CCDF Final Rule can be obtained from the Federal Register at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/09/30/2016-22986/child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-program>.

their CCDF programs to help support families and providers during the public health emergency, including how CCDF funds could be used to address the changing needs of families and providers. This included providing guidance on the additional flexibilities States/Territories had when using the additional funding that was made available in response to the pandemic.¹⁵

This report focuses on policies in effect on October 1, 2022. Throughout the report, we have noted how policies that changed or were implemented in response to the pandemic are shown in the tables. Although CCDF waivers that were granted by the federal Office of Child Care in response to the COVID-19 pandemic expired on September 30, 2021, some States/Territories continued to implement policies in response to the changing needs of families in their State/Territory due to the pandemic. Any policies in this report that conflict with federal CCDF requirements should be assumed to be funded by a program's non-CCDF funds or COVID-19 relief funds that had additional flexibilities.¹⁶ Policies are described as being in response to the pandemic if the State/Territory policy documents described them as such. We note when information is available in the full CCDF Policies Database for policies that are not included in the tables, such as some policies for essential workers. Additionally, because the report focuses on the policies in effect as of October 1, 2022, policies that were temporarily in place prior to this date are not reflected in the tables; however, this information can be found in the full database and in supplemental project reports focused on State/Territory policies in response to the pandemic.¹⁷ Policies in place prior to the start of the pandemic can also be found in the full database.

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 partially or fully by CCDF. The names of the programs are listed in table I.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 families with low incomes obtain child care and child development services.

¹⁵ For federal guidelines on policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, see "Office of Child Care COVID-19 Resources" available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/training-technical-assistance/office-child-care-covid-19-resources>.

¹⁶ For more information on waiver expiration, see the HHS information memorandum "ARP Act CCDF Discretionary Supplemental Funds" available at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/CCDF-ACF-IM-2021-03.pdf> (PDF).

¹⁷ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

Table I.A. State/Territory Program Names for the Programs Represented in the CCDF Policies Database's Book of Tables for October 1, 2022

State/Territory	Program
Alabama	Child Care Subsidy Program
Alaska	Child Care Assistance Program
American Samoa	Child Care Program
Arizona	Child Care Assistance
Arkansas	Child Care Assistance Program
California	California Alternative Payment Programs
Colorado	Colorado Child Care Assistance Program
Connecticut	Care 4 Kids
Delaware	Child Care Subsidy Program
District of Columbia	Subsidized Child Care
Florida	School Readiness
Georgia	Childcare and Parent Services
Guam	CCDF Program
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 Assistance
Kentucky	Child Care Assistance Program
Louisiana	Child Care Assistance Program
Maine	DHHS Child Care Subsidy Program
Maryland	Child Care Scholarship Program
Massachusetts	Early Education and Care Financial Assistance
Michigan	Child Development and Care
Minnesota	Child Care Assistance Program
Mississippi	Child Care Payment Program
Missouri	Child Care Subsidy Program
Montana	Best Beginnings Child Care Scholarship Program
Nebraska	Child Care Subsidy Program
Nevada	Child Care and Development Program
New Hampshire	NH Child Care Scholarship
New Jersey	Child Care Subsidy Program
New Mexico	Child Care Assistance
New York	Child Care Assistance Program
North Carolina	Subsidized Child Care Assistance (SCCA) Program
North Dakota	Child Care Assistance Program
Northern Mariana Islands	DCCA Child Care and Development Fund Program
Ohio	Publicly Funded Child Care
Oklahoma	Child Care Subsidy Program
Oregon	Employment Related Day Care
Pennsylvania	Child Care Works Subsidized Child Care
Puerto Rico	Child Care and Development Program

State/Territory	Program
Rhode Island	Child Care Assistance Program
South Carolina	SC Voucher 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
Virgin Islands	Subsidy, Resource, and Referral Program
Virginia	Child Care Subsidy Program
Washington	Working Connections Child Care
West Virginia	Child Care
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Shares Child Care Subsidy Program
Wyoming	Child Care Subsidy Program

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 data.

Additional notes for table I.A:

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

California:

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 State/Territory child care subsidy programs are funded jointly by CCDF and other funds. Non-CCDF funds may be from the TANF program (distinct from any TANF funds formally transferred to CCDF), state-only child care funds in excess of mandatory and matching funds, private or donated funds, and funds from other programs such as housing programs, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and foster care or Child Protective Services (CPS).¹⁸ 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 to the children included in the States’/Territories’ administrative data reports to ACF.¹⁹ For FY 2019, the most recent year for which case-level data are publicly available, the

¹⁸ The SNAP program was formerly known as the Food Stamp Program.

¹⁹ ACF Technical Bulletin #1r-v6 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 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/media/13508>. TANF-transfer, State Match, and State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds are all considered part of CCDF funds.

pooling factors ranged from 0.195 in D.C. to 1.0 in 16 States/Territories. The figure for D.C. indicates that of the subsidies described by D.C.'s data reports (ACF-800 – Annual Aggregate Child Care Data Report and ACF-801 – Monthly Child Care Data Report), only 19.5 percent of the funds were CCDF funds. In other words, CCDF funds supported subsidies for approximately 20 percent of the children reported as being served by D.C. in the ACF-800 and 801 reports. In contrast, in the 16 States/Territories with a pooling factor of 1.0, 100 percent of the funds were either originally CCDF funds or TANF funds transferred to CCDF. The average factor was 0.826.²⁰ 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 the State/Territory 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 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.²¹

²⁰ FY 2019 ACF-801 data, obtained from the Child & Family Data Archive, <https://www.childandfamilydataarchive.org/cfda/archives/cfda/studies/38677>. Pooling factors for more recent years will be available as those years of CCDF administrative data are publicly released.

²¹ For information on how data from the CCDF Policies Database can be linked with administrative data, see "Researching the CCDF Program by Linking Administrative Data with Data from the CCDF Policies Database: A How-To Guide," available at https://ccdf.urban.org/sites/default/files/mergingadminandrulesdata_b508_0.pdf (PDF).

HEAD START AND STATE/TERRITORY-FUNDED PRE-K POLICIES

Policies governing States'/Territories' Head Start programs and State/Territory-funded pre-kindergarten ("pre-k") programs are not included in the Book of Tables.²² However, these programs serve large numbers of pre-school children, and Early Head Start serves infants and toddlers. Approximately 853,000 children (mostly ages 3 and 4) were served by Head Start and Early Head Start during FY 2020 and approximately 1.36 million (mostly age 4) were in State/Territory-funded pre-kindergarten programs in the 2020 – 2021 school year.²³ In contrast, about 398,000 children ages 3 and 4 were served by CCDF in FY 2020.²⁴ Thus, for this age group, Head Start and State/Territory-funded pre-kindergarten both serve more children than CCDF. (Some children are served by more than one program.²⁵) A child's enrollment in Head Start or State/Territory-funded pre-k could allow a parent to work part time without needing to obtain child care, or could reduce the number of hours that a parent must pay for child care (or try to obtain a subsidy). 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.²⁶ However, even when a State/Territory takes that option, children enrolled in pre-k are not included in the case-level administrative data on the number of children receiving child care services.²⁷

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, States/Territories may:

²² Any discussion of pre-kindergarten programs in this report refers only to state-funded programs.

²³ Head Start data are available from: <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/about-us/article/head-start-program-facts-fiscal-year-2020>. Pre-k enrollment figures are from: <https://nieer.org/state-preschool-yearbooks>.

²⁴ According to the CCDF enrollment statistics from the ACF-801 data for FY 2020, approximately 27 percent of children served were ages 3 and 4 and 1.49 million children were served through CCDF in the average month. See Tables 1 and 9 in the "FY 2020 CCDF Data Tables (Final)," available from the Office of Child Care at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/fy-2020-ccdf-data-tables-preliminary>.

²⁵ Partnerships between Early Head Start and CCDF providers may result in greater coordination and continuity between the programs. For more information on Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, see: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/eecd/early-learning/ehs-cc-partnerships>.

²⁶ According to CCDF financial data for FY 2020, 14 States used pre-kindergarten expenditures to help satisfy State matching and/or MOE requirements. See table 8b from "CCDF Expenditures for FY 2020 as of 9/30/2020," <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/ccdf-expenditures-gy-2020-9-30-2020-tables-1b-10b>.

²⁷ See the ACF-800 reporting guide (<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/acf-800-reporting-guide>) for instructions on which children are counted in the administrative data as receiving child care subsidies. States/Territories are asked to indicate the estimated number of CCDF-eligible children receiving public pre-kindergarten services for which CCDF match and MOE is claimed.

1. Transfer TANF funds into CCDF, in which case the funds are considered and reported as CCDF funds²⁸; or
2. Spend TANF funds directly on child care (often referred to as TANF-direct) in which case States/Territories may either:
 - a. “Pool” the TANF-direct funds with CCDF funds to pay for services reported in the ACF-800 and ACF-801 data reports; or
 - b. Keep TANF-direct funds completely separate, in which case no TANF-funded child care services would be reported in either the ACF-800 or ACF-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 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. As noted above, when States/Territories serve families receiving TANF through the same programs that serve other families, the families receiving TANF will generally be included in the ACF-800 and ACF-801 data. However, if child care for families receiving TANF is completely separate, families receiving TANF will generally not appear in the ACF-801 data, presumably because the State/Territory keeps data on those families in a separate data system.

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 families receiving TANF, 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 the database or in these tables. In general, if a State’s/Territory’s ACF-801 data indicate that a very low percentage of the caseload receives TANF, the State/Territory might be serving families receiving TANF through a separate program or approach. Thus, readers who are particularly interested in those families who receive TANF benefits should be aware that

²⁸ When TANF funds are transferred to CCDF, they must be spent according to CCDF regulations.

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

States, Territories, and localities may operate other programs that provide free or subsidized child care or child development services beyond the programs already discussed. 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 children in foster care, 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.²⁹

Sources and Verification

For Tables 1 through 40 and the appendix tables, 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.³⁰ The updated documents are obtained via the State's/Territory's website, email listservs, or contact with State/Territory staff. The CCDF Policies Database and tables capture policies that have been implemented. They do not incorporate legislative changes that States/Territories have made but have not yet implemented.

To ensure the accuracy of the information in this Book, we conducted a verification process with the States/Territories. 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 information that was not initially identified in the policy materials used for coding.³¹ In some cases, State/Territory staff indicated that information that had not been found in a manual was not applicable for the State/Territory due to other aspects of the

²⁹ We coded the Alternative Payment Programs (CAPP) and the CalWORKS Stage 2 and Stage 3 programs in the CCDF Policies 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 child care programs that serve very few families, such as a program serving migrant farmworker families, due to project resource constraints.

³⁰ Some State/Territory policies can be changed relatively easily through administrative actions, while others might require action from the State/Territory legislature. Policies that require legislative action may not change as often.

³¹ For most adjustments to initial coding, documentation was obtained in the form of an updated policy or supplemental policy document. In some cases when a particular policy was not documented in any written form, initial coding was adjusted based on discussion with the State/Territory contact.

State's/Territory's policies. State/Territory contacts also provided additional details that augmented the notes included with each table.

Table I.B shows the extent to which each State's/Territory's data were reviewed. The verification process for this report occurred between February and April 2023. In the majority of States/Territories (51 out of 56), a State/Territory contact reviewed the materials, and any issues that were raised were fully resolved (shown as "fully verified" in the table below). In two States/Territories (Missouri and Puerto Rico), we were able to verify some of the information in the tables but had outstanding questions left after the verification period (shown as "partially verified"). In three cases (American Samoa, Louisiana, and the Virgin Islands), the State/Territory was unable to review the tables (shown as "not verified").

Throughout the tables, some items of information are identified as "information not found in State's/Territory'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.

Table I.B. Verification Status of the Information in the CCDF Policies Database Project’s Book of Tables for October 1, 2022

State	Status of Verification
Alabama	Fully verified
Alaska	Fully verified
Arizona	Fully verified
American Samoa	Not verified
Arkansas	Fully verified
California	Fully verified
Colorado	Fully verified
Connecticut	Fully verified
Delaware	Fully verified
District of Columbia	Fully verified
Florida	Fully verified
Georgia	Fully verified
Guam	Fully verified
Hawaii	Fully verified
Idaho	Fully verified
Illinois	Fully verified
Indiana	Fully verified
Iowa	Fully verified
Kansas	Fully verified
Kentucky	Fully verified
Louisiana	Not verified
Maine	Fully verified
Maryland	Fully verified
Massachusetts	Fully verified
Michigan	Fully verified
Minnesota	Fully verified
Mississippi	Fully verified
Missouri	Partially verified
Montana	Fully verified
Nebraska	Fully verified
Nevada	Fully verified
New Hampshire	Fully verified
New Jersey	Fully verified
New Mexico	Fully verified
New York	Fully verified
Northern Mariana Islands	Fully verified
North Carolina	Fully verified
North Dakota	Fully verified
Ohio	Fully verified
Oklahoma	Fully verified
Oregon	Fully verified
Pennsylvania	Fully verified

State	Status of Verification
Puerto Rico	Partially verified
Rhode Island	Fully verified
South Carolina	Fully verified
South Dakota	Fully verified
Tennessee	Fully verified
Texas	Fully verified
Utah	Fully verified
Vermont	Fully verified
Virgin Islands	Not verified
Virginia	Fully verified
Washington	Fully verified
West Virginia	Fully verified
Wisconsin	Fully verified
Wyoming	Fully verified

Additional Notes for Table I.B:

“Fully verified” (51 States/Territories) means the State/Territory reviewed the draft tables, and all issues that were raised were fully resolved. “Partially verified” (two States/Territories) means we were able to verify some of the information in the tables but had outstanding questions left after the verification period. “Not verified” (three States/Territories) means that the State/Territory was not able to review the tables.

II. Eligibility Requirements for Families and Children

Federal policies establish the basic requirements for eligibility for CCDF-funded child care subsidies. First, a child must be under 13 years of age, although the States/Territories have the option of extending services to children under 19 years of age if they are physically or mentally incapable of self-care or under court supervision. Second, the family's income cannot exceed 85 percent of the applicable state median income, and the family cannot have countable assets in excess of \$1,000,000. Third, the parents or guardians must be working or attending a job training or educational program.³²

Within these overall requirements, States/Territories have the flexibility to establish a wide range of detailed policies. In particular, States/Territories (and in some cases localities) determine the following:

- Whether to allow searching for employment as an initial qualifying activity
- 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 older children 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 children in foster care or children being monitored through state child protective services
- Whether to modify requirements in any way for families also enrolled in other programs

³² The general requirements for income, assets, and activities may differ for families with children in need of protective services. States/Territories have discretion in how they define children in need of protective services. Under federal rules these children do not have to be formally connected to child protective services (CPS). For example, children experiencing homelessness can be considered in need of protective services even if they are not connected with CPS. A family receiving protective services may qualify based on protective services receipt in place of another qualifying activity, and income requirements may be waived on a case-by-case basis. In the remainder of this report, child protective services refers to the State's/Territories' formal child protective services programs.

Basic Age and Activity Requirements

Child care subsidies are provided for children in need of child care to support their development and to help their parents participate in work or certain other activities. To qualify for subsidized care, the child must be age-eligible as defined by federal guidelines and State/Territory policies. The family must also 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 or guardians generally must be involved in approved activities for the child to qualify for subsidized care. (States/Territories sometimes make exceptions for two-parent families in which one parent has a disability or is otherwise incapable of providing 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, if the State/Territory chooses, who are under age 19 and either under court supervision 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 subsidies for the children who exceed the federal age limit.) Table 1 shows the variation in State/Territory policies regarding age limits. Findings for 2022 include:

- For children without any special circumstances (not under court supervision and no special needs), 55 States/Territories provide subsidies through age 12 (until the child's 13th birthday). In accordance with the CCDF Final Rule, 44 of these States set the age limit at 12 but allow children to continue receiving assistance through the end of the eligibility period if they turn 13 while receiving subsidies. One State (Wyoming) provides subsidies through age 13.
- All but five States/Territories set higher age limits for children who are mentally or physically incapacitated (as defined by each State/Territory).³³ Among the States/Territories that set a higher age limit, the maximum age for children with a mental or physical incapacity to be eligible for CCDF ranges from 14 in Minnesota to 21 in California, with most States/Territories serving these children through either age 17 or age 18.

³³ Each State's/Territory's definition of "mentally or physically incapacitated" is available in the full underlying database.

- Policies for children under their State's/Territory's Child Protective Services (CPS) program show greater variation. Four States (Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, and North Dakota) do not provide children under CPS subsidized care through the primary CCDF-funded programs included in this report. Among the States/Territories that do provide children under CPS subsidized care through their CCDF-funded programs, 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.

Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility (Tables 2 and 3)

Employment is not the only activity that may allow a family to be eligible for child care subsidies. Other activities for which States/Territories provide CCDF-funded subsidies include job search, employment and training under the SNAP program, housing search, high school, GED activities, English as a Second Language (ESL) activities, training, adult basic education, and post-secondary education. The activities listed are not explicitly stated in the CCDF federal guidelines. States/Territories have leeway concerning which activities they approve for care. 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.

In order to be counted as a qualifying activity for CCDF eligibility in the CCDF Policies Database, the activity must confer eligibility on its own. If the activity is only allowed if the parent is also working, the tables will show “no” for the given activity, and the note will explain the policy that employment is considered the activity that confers eligibility.

Tables 2 and 3 show the policies in each State/Territory. Findings for the policies in effect in 2022 include:

- Employment is an approved activity in all States/Territories.
- Job search is a qualifying activity in all States/Territories. Thirty-one States/Territories only allow a family that was already receiving subsidies for another reason to continue to receive subsidized care during a period of job search (in other words, job search is an allowable activity only for continuing eligibility), while the other 25 consider job search a qualifying activity for both initial and continuing eligibility. (For the CCDF Policies Database, the variables regarding job search eligibility and time limits refer specifically to periods when the parent is classified by the State/Territory as searching for a job. States/Territories may also provide a general grace period for parents when their qualifying activity permanently ends, but this more general grace period is not reflected here.)
- The amount of time parents can receive subsidized child care during job search activities varies across States/Territories. In seven States, job search activities are approved through the end of the

12-month eligibility period, regardless of when employment ended. In the remaining States/Territories, there is a set amount of time for job search, which States/Territories set at a maximum amount per year or a maximum amount per job loss occurrence.

- Twenty-four States/Territories consider SNAP Employment and Training (E&T) activities to be a qualifying activity for subsidized child care.
- Twenty-four States/Territories consider searching for housing to be a qualifying activity in at least some cases for families experiencing homelessness.
- Focusing specifically on families receiving TANF, almost all States/Territories consider TANF work program activities eligible activities for subsidized child care, and 41 allow for TANF activities in addition to the TANF work program.³⁴
- Almost all States/Territories consider high school and GED to be qualifying activities for teen parents (with many also approving these activities for adult parents). All but five States include job training, and all but seven include post-secondary education as qualifying activities in at least some cases for adult parents.³⁵ Thirty-two States/Territories consider ESL classes to be a qualifying activity. Thirty-nine States/Territories count adult basic education as a qualifying activity.

The activity requirements are imposed within the context of the federal guidelines, including a 12-month minimum eligibility period and a rule that prevents immediate termination of subsidies due to a permanent change in parental activity. When an activity—such as employment—permanently ends prior to the end of the minimum 12-month eligibility period, States/Territories must either continue to provide a subsidy to the family for the remainder of the minimum 12-month eligibility period or, if the State/Territory chooses to terminate the subsidy of a parent whose approved activity permanently ends prior to the end of the minimum 12-month eligibility period, they must continue to provide care during a job search period of at least three months.³⁶ As shown in table 2, as of October 1, 2022, all States/Territories continue to provide care during a job search period of at least three months.

³⁴ TANF work program activities are broadly defined as employment or training activities that are part of the State's/Territory's TANF program. Eligible activities outside of the TANF work program vary by State/Territory; examples include education activities, rehabilitation services, treatment programs, and shelter or housing search.

³⁵ For more information about how each State/Territory defines training, see the full CCDF Policies Database. For more information about which States/Territories count high school and postsecondary education as an allowable activity for subsidies if the student meets a minimum work hour requirement, see Table 4.

³⁶ For additional information on the job search requirements, see "Implications of Child Care and Development Block Grant Reauthorization for State Policies: Changes to Job Search Policies" available at https://ccdf.urban.org/sites/default/files/ccdbgreauthandjobsearch_508compliance.pdf (PDF).

Rules concerning allowable activities are complex, and an activity by a parent or guardian may qualify a child for subsidized child care in some but not all circumstances. For example, 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 (see table 4). Some details of States'/Territories' policies are listed in the tables' footnotes; more information can be found in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, some States/Territories expanded their job search eligibility periods to assist parents who lost employment. If the expanded job search eligibility policies were in effect on October 1, 2022, the policies are reflected in the tables. Footnotes to the tables show that the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic.³⁷

Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility (Table 4)

Although employment is a qualifying activity for child care subsidies in all places, some programs only provide subsidies for children whose parents/guardians are working a minimum number of hours. These requirements may also extend to students, who might be required to work a minimum number of hours in addition to their school activities. Table 4 outlines these policies. Highlights from 2022 include:

- Twenty-six States/Territories require that parents work a minimum number of hours per week to be eligible for subsidized care based on work. Among these programs, the minimum required hours range from 10 to 30 hours each week. Additionally, Montana does not use a weekly work hour requirement, instead requiring parents to meet a monthly work hour minimum.
- Almost all States/Territories with minimum work hour policies require each parent in a two-parent family to meet the same requirement as a single parent would have to meet. However, three States (Florida, Kentucky, and Utah) modify the requirement for two-parent families. In Florida and 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 at least 15 hours.

³⁷ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

- Among the 54 States/Territories that consider high school to be a qualifying activity for teen parents, no State/Territory requires full-time high school students to work a minimum number of hours per week to receive subsidized care. Five States require full-time post-secondary students to work a minimum number of hours per week, ranging from 5 to 20 hours per week, to receive subsidized care. Additionally, two States (Montana and Oregon) have other minimum work requirements for post-secondary students. Montana has no work hour requirement if both parents in a two-parent family are in school full time, but if one is in school full time and the other is in school part time, the parents must work a combined 40 hours per month. Oregon requires half of a post-secondary student's authorized hours to come from employment.

This table shows a minimum work hour requirement only 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 explicit minimum work hour policy for subsidy eligibility, the number of work hours generally affects the number of hours approved for subsidized child care.³⁸

If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements (Table 5)

Families who are receiving another type of benefit or service, such as foster care, CPS supervision, or transitional child care following TANF receipt, as well as families experiencing homelessness, may have different eligibility requirements than other families. They may be eligible for the subsidized child care program without meeting activity requirements, they may be 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 may set different activity requirements for certain groups of families. Highlights for 2022 include:

- Forty States/Territories require families using transitional child care (following TANF receipt) to meet the same requirements as other CCDF-eligible families. The other States/Territories have different requirements for these families, such as allowing them to work fewer than the minimum hours required for other families.
- Eighteen States/Territories do not require families experiencing homelessness to meet any activity requirement to initially receive subsidized child care. As shown in Table 3, some of the

³⁸ States/Territories often approve care for travel time, study hours, and other work and education-related activities. Further, there is no federal requirement for States/Territories to strictly align the approved child care hours with work hours.

States/Territories that do impose an activity requirement on families experiencing homelessness consider their search for housing to be an eligible activity.

- Eleven States/Territories require families with CPS cases to meet the same activity requirements as other families. Families with children under CPS have no activity requirement in 13 States/Territories, are ineligible in four States because their care is provided through a different program, and are eligible with modified policies in the remaining States/Territories.
- Families with foster children must meet the same requirements as all other families in 26 States/Territories. In the remaining States/Territories, foster families are either eligible for subsidized care with no activity requirements (10 States/Territories), are not eligible because child care is provided through another program (4 States), or are eligible with modified policies (16 States/Territories).

In some States/Territories, eligibility for transitional child care is determined by separate caseworkers for families transitioning off the TANF program, rather than by the CCDF program staff. 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.³⁹

Changes in Age and Activity Requirements from 2021 to 2022

Several States/Territories made changes to their basic eligibility requirements between October 2021 and October 2022. Connecticut began allowing children with special needs or who are in Child Protective Service who reached the age limit during the eligibility period to remain eligible for subsidies through the end of the eligibility period. New York began allowing all children who reached the age limit during the eligibility period to remain eligible for subsidies through the end of the eligibility period.

Guam began allowing job search for initial and continuing eligibility for up to 13 weeks. Arkansas, Georgia, and North Dakota stopped allowing job search for initial eligibility, but still allow job search for continuing eligibility. Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, and North Carolina changed the amount of time that job search is considered an allowable activity, from allowing job search through the end of the

³⁹ 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. The database and notes do not indicate the program or policy source of additional information provided by the State/Territory.

eligibility period to allowing job search for a set amount of time, either 90 days or 3 months per occurrence. Indiana reduced the amount of time that job search is considered an allowable activity from 26 weeks per occurrence to 13 weeks per occurrence, and Kentucky reduced the amount of time from 3 months per occurrence to 3 months per year. Some of these states had increased the amount of time that job search is considered an allowable activity during the COVID-19 pandemic and returned to their pre-pandemic policies. Ohio increased the amount of time that job search is an allowable activity, from 13 weeks per occurrence to 4 months per occurrence.

Vermont began allowing TANF activities outside of the work program, including post-secondary education. Connecticut began allowing eligibility for ESL. New York began allowing eligibility for post-secondary education without additional work requirements for students.

Guam now requires families experiencing homelessness to meet the same activity requirements as other families, and Illinois no longer requires families experiencing homeless to meet an activity requirement. South Carolina now establishes different requirements for families with a child in foster care.

Family Definition, Income Definition, and Assets Tests

Federal CCDF policies refer to family size and family income, requiring that the family of a child receiving subsidies cannot have income that exceeds 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 State/Territory program establishes these definitions, which can affect whether a family is eligible for subsidies as well as the family's required copayment.

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 copayments. 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 if they live in the same home. However, States/Territories make different decisions concerning other household members, such as siblings, step-parents, or grandparents of the subsidy-eligible child.

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 can also reduce the likelihood that the child will be eligible if that individual has income. For example, in the case of a teenage 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 or if there are additional children of the adult parents included in the family size.

In general, if a person is included in the family unit, their income is counted in determining family income. However, there are some exceptions. In addition to describing the policies for defining family size, the following tables capture 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. States'/Territories' policies concerning the treatment of family members' earnings can be quite detailed. For instance, whether a child's earnings (such as the earnings of a teen sibling working a part-time job) are counted may depend on whether the child is in school. Additional detail can be found in the table footnotes and in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database.

Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Children and Siblings (Table 6)

Table 6 shows States'/Territories' policies for defining the family unit when older siblings are present in the home with the eligible child. The age at which siblings are included in the unit may vary based on whether the siblings are attending school. Table 6 also shows the policies for how the States/Territories treat the earnings of children and siblings who are included in the family unit (e.g., the earnings of a teenage sibling or of a CCDF-eligible child under CPS or court supervision). Findings from 2022 include:

- A majority of States/Territories (40) count children in the family unit through the age of 17 if they are not attending school.
- There is greater variation in policies for children attending school, with 21 States/Territories maintaining the 17-year-old age limit and 17 States/Territories counting children through age 18. The oldest age at which a child attending school is counted in the unit is 23 (Massachusetts).
- Seven States count all siblings as members of the family unit without regard to age, as long as the children meet the State's definition of being dependent on the parents. Guam counts all siblings in the unit without regard to age, as long as they are still in high school.
- Thirty-one States/Territories do not count the earnings of children and siblings who are included in the assistance unit, while two States fully count their earnings. In six States, earnings are counted once a child reaches a certain age, ranging from 15 to 18 years old. The remaining States/Territories have varying policies, often related to whether the child is attending school.

Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents (Table 7)

Table 7 shows States'/Territories' policies for defining the family unit when there is a young parent living with their own parents. Each State's/Territory's definition of teen parent is included, along with the policy for counting the earnings of teen parents. Key findings from 2022 include:

- In 24 States/Territories, a teen parent is defined as a parent age 17 or under. In 17 States/Territories, a teen parent is defined as a parent age 19 or under. The oldest age at which a parent living with their parents may be considered a teen parent is in Washington, where a parent age 21 or younger is considered a teen parent.
- In 36 States/Territories, the income of teen parents is fully counted. Five States/Territories never count the earnings of teen parents, while the remaining States/Territories have varying policies, such as excluding teen parents' earnings when they are attending school.
- Twenty-eight States/Territories always count a minor parent and their child as a separate family unit, even if the teen parent lives with their adult parents and regardless of whether the teen parent has siblings receiving CCDF subsidies. 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.

Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents (Table 8)

Table 8 shows the States'/Territories' policies for defining the family unit and income when step-parents or non-married, non-parent partners are present. For the purposes of the database, a caretaker's partner is defined as a person who resides in the home, is not married to the child's parent, is not a parent of the child, and has no children in common with the child's parent. Table 8 also reflects the policies in cases of blended families, where the family consists of married parents with no children in common. Finally, policies are shown for cases where a parent is temporarily absent from the home. A parent might be absent from the home due to work, military deployment, or other reasons; State/Territory policies for counting temporarily absent parents in the family size sometimes vary based on the reason for the absence. Highlights from 2022 include:

- All States/Territories, except New Jersey, always include a step-parent as part of the family unit. In New Jersey, step-parents are included in the family unit if they are legally responsible for the child in need of care.

- Of the States/Territories that count step-parents in the family unit, all but Minnesota and Pennsylvania fully count the income of step-parents for eligibility and copayment purposes. Minnesota exempts a newly married step-parent’s income for one year if the family’s income before the exemption does not exceed 67 percent of state median income. Pennsylvania uses an income disregard for step-parents.
- Only North Carolina treats parents in blended families (families consisting of married parents with no children in common) as separate units.
- Five States always include a parent’s cohabiting partner (not married and with no children in common) in the family size. An additional six States include partners in some situations, such as if the partner is financially contributing to the welfare of the children.
- A majority of the States/Territories count the income of a parent who is temporarily absent from the household in at least some circumstances.

Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers (Table 9)

In addition to having varied policies for step-parents and teen parents, States/Territories also vary in their treatment of non-parent caretakers, such as grandparents taking care of their grandchildren. We define a non-parent caretaker as an adult who lives with the child and who has assumed responsibility for the care of the child when the child's parents do not live in the home with the child. Policies regarding non-parent caretakers may vary depending on whether the caretaker is a relative or non-relative. Table 9 shows the State/Territory policies for defining the family unit and income when caretakers are responsible for the children.

Key 2022 findings regarding the treatment of *relative* caretakers include:

- Forty-seven States/Territories allow all relative caretakers to apply for subsidies for the children in their care. The remaining States/Territories limit eligibility to relative caretakers meeting certain criteria, such as establishing legal guardianship.
- Six States (California, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, North Carolina, and Washington) always exclude relative caretakers from family size when determining eligibility.⁴⁰ An additional eight States

⁴⁰ This creates what is sometimes termed a “child-only” unit for purposes of eligibility determination and computation of the copayment. A child-only unit is treated as a unit of one person (the child), with adult caretakers excluded for purposes of determining family size and income.

exclude relative caretakers under some circumstances, such as when the relative caretaker is a foster parent.

- Of the 50 States/Territories that always or sometimes include relative caretakers in the family unit, a majority count the income of any caretakers included in the unit, but four States (the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New York, and South Dakota) always exclude the income of relative caretakers when determining eligibility and copayments.

Key 2022 findings regarding the treatment of *non-relative* caretakers include:

- Thirty-four States/Territories allow all non-relative caretakers to apply for subsidies for the children in their care, with the remaining States/Territories limiting eligibility to caretakers meeting certain criteria, such as establishing legal guardianship.
- Six States (California, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, North Carolina, and Washington) always exclude non-relative caretakers from the family size when determining eligibility, and an additional eight States exclude non-relative caretakers under some circumstances.
- Of the 50 States/Territories that always or sometimes include non-relative caretakers in the family unit, three (the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and New York) always exclude the income of non-relative caretakers when determining eligibility and copayments.

Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent, Non-Caretaker Adults (Table 10)

Family units, as defined by the States/Territories for CCDF purposes, often include siblings, parents, and caretakers, but some States/Territories may also count additional adults living in the home, such as aunts, uncles, grandparents, and family friends. Policies regarding other adults living in the home may vary depending on whether the adults are relatives or non-relatives. Table 10 shows the State/Territory policies for defining the family unit and income when adults other than the parents or caretakers and their spouses or partners are living in the home. Highlights for 2022 include:

- When determining family size and income for eligibility, all but 10 States/Territories never include other adult relatives living in the home. Of the 10 States/Territories that sometimes include other adult relatives, all but New Mexico and Puerto Rico fully count their income.
- All but four States (Florida, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Texas) always exclude adult non-relatives living in the home when determining family size and income.

Additional detail about how States/Territories define the family unit can be found in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database.

Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility (Tables 11 and 12)

States/Territories also establish policies for what types of income are counted. How a State/Territory chooses to define countable income can greatly impact a 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. Tables 11 and 12 show how States/Territories treat different types of income. Table 11 captures the policies for the following types of income and benefits: TANF income, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), net self-employment income, child support income, the value of SNAP benefits, and unemployment insurance benefits. Table 12 captures the treatment of general assistance, the value of housing assistance, benefits from the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), foster care income, State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refunds, non-recurring lump sum income, and non-recurring gifts. Key findings from 2022 include:

- TANF income is fully counted in a little under half of the States/Territories. It is either not counted or only counted under certain circumstances in the remainder.
- SSI is fully counted in a little less than half of the States/Territories, and the majority of States/Territories fully count SSDI income.
- All States/Territories fully count net income from self-employment.
- Seven States/Territories do not count child support income. Wisconsin counts child support income only if the household receives over \$1,250 per month. Two States/Territories (the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands) specify that child support income is counted for CCDF-eligible children only, while the remaining States/Territories count child support income for all children in the family.
- All of the States/Territories exclude the value of SNAP benefits, with the exception of one State (Florida) that does not serve SNAP recipients through the primary CCDF-funded subsidy program.
- Forty-seven States/Territories count the value of regular state unemployment insurance benefits. Additionally, Minnesota counts the value of the benefits under some circumstances.
- Twenty-six States/Territories always count the value of state general assistance benefits, and two States count the value of the benefits in some circumstances.
- Most States/Territories do not count the value of any type of housing assistance, while six States/Territories count the value of all or some types of housing assistance, such as military housing assistance or employer-provided housing.

- Among States with an EITC in their State income tax code, almost all exclude the value of State EITC refunds.
- Policies regarding the treatment of lump-sum income and non-recurring gifts show greater variation, with some States/Territories counting income above a certain dollar amount, such as income that exceeds \$50 in a month. Thirty-one States/Territories do not count lump-sum income, and 41 exclude gift income.

Note that the child support disregards described in table 11 refer to the child support received by the family; the treatment of the child support paid by the family is covered in table 13.

Income Disregards and Asset Limits When Determining Eligibility (Table 13)

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 copayment.

States/Territories may also use an “assets test” for determining eligibility in addition to eligibility tests based on income. An assets test requires that a family’s countable assets (e.g., the amount of money in bank accounts and the value of a vehicle) be lower than a specified maximum. With reauthorization of CCDBG, States/Territories must establish an assets test with a value of \$1,000,000 or less. States/Territories have the discretion to require documentation of assets beyond a family statement.

Table 13 shows each State’s/Territory’s policies for earned income disregards, disregards for child support payments, and policies related to assets tests. Key findings from the 2022 policies include:

- Three States (South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming) disregard a portion of earned income—either a monthly dollar amount (\$100 in Utah and \$200 in Wyoming) or a percentage of income (four percent in South Dakota).
- Half of the States/Territories allow families to deduct from their income the amount of child support paid in support of children outside of the home.
- Fifty-four States/Territories use an assets test for determining eligibility for the CCDF-funded child care program. Almost all of the States/Territories with an assets test place the limit at \$1,000,000, but two States use a lower limit (\$10,000 in Kansas and \$25,000 in Wisconsin).

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 11.

Changes in Family Definitions, Income Definitions, and Assets Tests from 2021 to 2022

Comparing October 2021 to October 2022, one State changed its income or family definition policies shown in the tables. Utah established an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) in 2022, and income from the refund is not counted when determining CCDF eligibility.

Income Eligibility Tests

In almost all cases, families must have income below a certain threshold to be fully eligible for a child care subsidy. 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 used at initial application and a higher (i.e., less restrictive) set of thresholds for continuing eligibility during the eligibility period or at the end of the eligibility period (at redetermination).

Other States/Territories use a higher set of eligibility thresholds for other circumstances, such as for families whose children have special needs or for families transitioning off TANF. (In some States/Territories, certain children, such as children under child protective services, are automatically eligible for care without an explicit financial eligibility test.) In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, some States/Territories also adopted policies that allowed families with essential workers, as defined by public officials in the States/Territories, to be eligible to receive subsidies at higher income levels.⁴¹ Information about higher thresholds for certain groups of families can be found in the full database.⁴² When applicable, information on policies in response to the pandemic can be found in the footnotes of Tables 14, 15, and 16.

⁴¹ States/Territories could choose to classify families with essential workers as in need of protective services, thus allowing them to receive subsidies without meeting certain eligibility requirements, such as income limits. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021, and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 also allowed States/Territories to provide child care assistance to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, farmworkers, and other workers deemed essential during the response to the coronavirus, without regard to the income eligibility requirements. States/Territories could also apply for a waiver to use CCDF funds to provide direct services to families who did not meet CCDF eligibility requirements. For more information on the guidance provided to States/Territories, see “CCDF Frequently Asked Questions in Response to COVID-19” at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/faq/ccdf-frequently-asked-questions-response-covid-19>.

⁴² Information about States/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

Initial and Continuing Eligibility Thresholds (Tables 14, 15, and 16)

Every State/Territory establishes income eligibility thresholds to determine eligibility for subsidized child care. Depending on the States'/Territories' policies, the thresholds may vary depending on whether the family is newly applying for assistance or was already receiving child care subsidies. Tables 14, 15, and 16 capture three sets of thresholds:

- **Initial eligibility thresholds:** the highest amount of countable monthly income a family newly applying for subsidies can have and initially qualify for assistance. Initial eligibility thresholds may be set at or below 85 percent of state median income (SMI). Table 14 provides the States'/Territories' initial eligibility thresholds in effect on October 1, 2022, for one-person to five-person families.⁴³ The national median household income in 2021, the most recent year for which data are available, was \$5,899 per month for all household sizes, with \$5,014 reflecting 85 percent of median income.⁴⁴ State median incomes vary widely from the national median. Appendix B provides information about eligibility thresholds for a family of three as a percentage of SMI, as initially reported by States/Territories in their federal fiscal year 2022 CCDF Plans.
- **Continuing eligibility thresholds:** the highest amount of countable monthly income a family already receiving subsidies can have and continue to receive assistance during the eligibility period (usually 12 months). Once a family's income eligibility is initially determined at the time of application, the family qualifies for child care for the full eligibility period (for 12 months in most States/Territories), unless their income exceeds the continuing eligibility limit. The continuing eligibility limit may be the same as the initial income limit used at application (this is always the case if the initial limit was already set at 85 percent of state median income), or it may be set at a higher income limit (which could allow families to work toward increasing employment and income without losing their child care benefits, especially in States/Territories with relatively lower initial income limits). Under CCDBG reauthorization, States/Territories may continue to use income thresholds below 85 percent of state median income when determining initial eligibility, but once a family qualifies for

⁴³ 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. Thresholds for larger family sizes (up to families with 10 members) can be found in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database. Additionally, some States use different thresholds for different subgroups of families (i.e., families receiving TANF or headed by minor parents). When thresholds vary, the amounts shown in the report are for non-TANF families headed by adults; the thresholds for subgroups can be found in the full database detail.

⁴⁴ For more information about national median income in 2021, see table A-1 in "Income in the United States: 2021" available from the U.S. Census Bureau at <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-276.html#:~:text=Highlights,and%20Table%20A%2D1>.

assistance and begins their eligibility period, the States/Territories will have to continue to provide assistance during the entire eligibility period as long as the family's income does not exceed 85 percent of state median income and the family does not experience a permanent change in employment, education, or training status.⁴⁵ Table 15 provides the thresholds to continue receiving subsidies during the eligibility period.

- **Eligibility thresholds at redetermination:** the highest amount of countable monthly income a family can have at the end of the eligibility period to qualify for another period of assistance (usually another 12 months). While CCDBG reauthorization outlined requirements for allowing families to remain in the program at higher incomes up to 85 percent of state median income during the eligibility period, States/Territories may continue to use income thresholds below 85 percent of state median income when redetermining eligibility at the end of the eligibility period.⁴⁶ Table 16 provides the thresholds to continue receiving subsidies at redetermination at the end of the eligibility period.

Key findings from 2022 include:

- Among the States/Territories, initial income eligibility thresholds for a family of three range from \$1,954 per month in Puerto Rico to \$7,677 per month in New Mexico.⁴⁷ (Appendix C shows each State's initial and continuing eligibility thresholds for a three-person family as a percentage of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.)
- Once families begin receiving subsidies, 35 States/Territories use higher eligibility thresholds for families during the eligibility period. Where higher thresholds are used, the threshold for a three-person family ranges from 6 percent higher than the initial threshold in New Mexico to approximately 111 percent higher than the initial threshold in Indiana and Ohio.

⁴⁵ As more states adopt the federal requirements establishing continuing eligibility at 85 percent of state median income, this information will be reflected in future updates to the CCDF Policies Database.

⁴⁶ For additional information on the eligibility requirements, see "Implications of Child Care and Development Block Grant Reauthorization for State Policies: Changes to Requirements for Ongoing Eligibility" available at <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/implications-child-care-and-development-block-grant-reauthorization-state-policies-changes-requirements-ongoing-eligibility>.

⁴⁷ In two States (Colorado and Virginia), eligibility thresholds vary geographically within the State. The table shows the thresholds that apply to the most populous area within the State. The thresholds shown in the table for New Mexico are for essential workers, defined as those who conduct a range of operations and services in industries that are essential to ensure the continuity of critical functions in the economy. During this period of economic recovery and subject to budgetary considerations, the presumption in New Mexico is that all workers are included in the definition of essential workers.

- For a family of three, 22 of these States/Territories use this continuing eligibility threshold not only during the eligibility period, but also at redetermination. Twelve States use thresholds at redetermination that are above the initial amounts used but below the amounts used during the eligibility period. One state, New York, uses higher thresholds during the eligibility period and the same thresholds as initial application at redetermination.

The tables capture any policies implemented by October 1, 2022. As the remaining States/Territories adopt the requirements outlined under CCDBG reauthorization, that information will be captured in the CCDF Policies Database and future tables.

Changes in Income Eligibility Tests from 2021 to 2022

Comparing October 2021 to October 2022, 48 States/Territories increased their income thresholds for initial eligibility. The percentage increase for a family of three ranged from 1.10 percent in Alabama to 129.59 percent in Guam, with a median increase of 4.97 percent.⁴⁸

Thirty-five States/Territories used different eligibility thresholds during the eligibility period than at initial eligibility in 2022. Between October 2021 and October 2022, 32 of these States/Territories increased their thresholds and 3 made no changes to the thresholds. Among the States/Territories that increased the eligibility thresholds used during the eligibility period, the percentage change for a family of three ranged from 0.2 percent in Alabama to 78.4 percent in New York, with a median increase of 4.7 percent. New York's increase reflects that it began using different thresholds for families during the eligibility period than at initial eligibility. Seven states stopped using different thresholds for families during the eligibility period than at initial eligibility.

Twelve States/Territories used different eligibility thresholds at redetermination than those used at either initial eligibility or during the eligibility period in 2022. Between October 2021 and October 2022, all 12 of these States/Territories increased their thresholds at redetermination. Among these States/Territories, the percentage increase for a family of three ranged from 1.1 percent in Alabama to 39.8 percent in Rhode Island, with a median increase of 4.9 percent. Vermont and Kentucky stopped using different thresholds at redetermination.

⁴⁸ Some changes in eligibility thresholds can be attributed to inflation. Between October 2021 and October 2022, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 7.7 percent. For additional information, see the Bureau of Labor Statistics: https://www.bls.gov/regions/mid-atlantic/data/consumerpriceindexhistorical_us_table.htm.

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age for Most Children	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Most Children	Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services
Alabama	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Alaska	12	No exceptions	12	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
American Samoa	12	No exceptions	12	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
Arizona	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Arkansas	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	18	No exceptions
California	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	21	No exceptions	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Colorado	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
Connecticut	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Delaware	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	18	No exceptions

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age for Most Children	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Most Children	Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services
District of Columbia	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
Florida	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Georgia	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Guam	12	No exceptions	18	No exceptions	18	No exceptions
Hawaii	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	No exceptions	17	No exceptions
Idaho	12	No exceptions	18	No exceptions	18	No exceptions
Illinois	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	NA	NA
Indiana	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	Other	18	No exceptions
Iowa	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age for Most Children	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Most Children	Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services
Kansas	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
Kentucky	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Louisiana	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
Maine	12	No exceptions	18	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
Maryland	12	No exceptions	18	No exceptions	NA	NA
Massachusetts	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	15	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Michigan	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	Other	12	No exceptions
Minnesota	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	14	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	NA	NA
Mississippi	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age for Most Children	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Most Children	Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services
Missouri	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	Subsidy provided through the end of school year if child ages out	17	No exceptions
Montana	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	17	No exceptions
Nebraska	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	18	No exceptions
Nevada	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
New Hampshire	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	No exceptions	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
New Jersey	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	18	No exceptions
New Mexico	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	No exceptions	12	No exceptions

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age for Most Children	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Most Children	Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services
New York	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
North Carolina	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	No exceptions	17	No exceptions
North Dakota	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	NA	NA
Northern Mariana Islands	12	No exceptions	12	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
Ohio	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Oklahoma	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	No exceptions
Oregon	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Pennsylvania	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
Puerto Rico	12	No exceptions	18	No exceptions	18	No exceptions

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age for Most Children	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Most Children	Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services
Rhode Island	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out
South Carolina	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	19	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
South Dakota	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	Other	17	No exceptions
Tennessee	12	No exceptions	18	Subsidy provided through the end of school year if child ages out	12	No exceptions
Texas	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	Other	18	Other
Utah	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	No exceptions	17	No exceptions
Vermont	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	18	No exceptions
Virgin Islands	12	No exceptions	18	No exceptions	18	No exceptions

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age for Most Children	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Most Children	Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs	Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services	Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services
Virginia	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	17	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
Washington	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
West Virginia	12	No exceptions	17	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
Wisconsin	12	Subsidy provided through the end of eligibility period if child ages out	18	No exceptions	12	No exceptions
Wyoming	13	No exceptions	17	No exceptions	13	No exceptions

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 1:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

If the state continues eligibility through the end of the month in which the child exceeds the age limit (i.e., through the end of the month of the child's 19th birthday), this is not coded as an exception to the age requirement. Instead, it is treated as part of a general administrative procedure (with care having been approved through the last month in which the child was age-eligible) and footnoted for the general age requirement.

The policies shown in the columns "Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services" and "Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services" apply to children receiving services through the State's/Territory's Child Protective Services (CPS) program. Additional policies about children under court-ordered supervision are captured in notes. If the state continues eligibility through the end of the month in which the child exceeds the age limit (i.e., through the end of the month of the child's 19th birthday), this is not coded as an exception to the age requirement. Instead, it is treated as part of a general administrative procedure (with care having been approved through the last month in which the child was age-eligible) and footnoted for the general age requirement.

American Samoa:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: The age limit is 12 for children under court-ordered supervision.

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Colorado:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Counties may opt to provide protective services child care using CCDF funds.

Georgia:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: The age limit is 17 for children under court-ordered supervision.

Guam:

Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: A child is eligible through the month of the child's 19th birthday.

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: The age limit is 18 for children under court-ordered supervision.

Idaho:

Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs; Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service: The child may receive care until the month of their 19th birthday.

Illinois:

Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Most Children: Children who turn 13 during the eligibility period may remain eligible for the entire eligibility period unless the birthday occurs in the first month of the eligibility period.

Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: Children with special needs who turn 19 during the eligibility period may remain eligible for the entire eligibility period unless the birthday occurs in the first month of the eligibility period.

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program. The age limit for children under court-ordered supervision is 18, or until the end of the eligibility period if the child ages out.

Indiana:

Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: A child with special needs may participate until the Sunday following their 19th birthday.

Iowa:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Children age 13 up to age 16 who do not have special needs and are not in protective services or foster care may be eligible for child care benefits if there are special circumstances that put the safety and well-being of the children at risk if left home alone.

Kansas:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: The age limit is 18 for children under court-ordered supervision.

Louisiana:

Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: A child is eligible through the month of the child's 18th birthday.

Maine:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: The age limit is 18 for children under court-ordered supervision.

Maryland:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Michigan:

Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: At age 18, children may continue to receive care if they require constant care due to a physical, mental, or psychological condition or a court order, are a full-time high school student, and are reasonably expected to complete high school before age 19.

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: 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.

Minnesota:

Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Most Children: When a child turns age 13, the child's service authorization must end on the child's birthday, but the child remains eligible for a subsidy until the family's next redetermination. If care is still needed after the child turns age 13, the parent must contact the caseworker and request care be authorized.

Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: When a child with a documented disability turns age 15, the child's service authorization must end on the child's birthday, but the child remains eligible for a subsidy until the family's next redetermination. If care is still needed after the child turns age 15, the parent must contact the caseworker and request care be authorized.

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

New Hampshire:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Children who are determined to have a cognitive or behavioral concern that would put the child or community at risk or who are experiencing significant special needs that would limit the child's ability to care for themselves may be approved to receive care through age 17.

New York:

Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: If the child is enrolled full time in secondary school or in an equivalent level of vocational or technical training, they may receive care through age 18.

Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: 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, they may receive care through age 18.

North Dakota:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program. The age limit is 18 for children under court-ordered supervision.

Oklahoma:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: The age limit is 18 for children under court-ordered supervision.

Oregon:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Unless the state determines that the child should not be left unsupervised during the parents' work hours, the general age limit for children in protective services is through age 12.

South Dakota:

Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: 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.

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: The maximum age is 18 if the child is enrolled in school and expected to graduate, and is under court supervision.

Tennessee:

Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: Children are eligible until the date of their 18th birthday or the date of their high school graduation if they graduate before turning 19, whichever is later.

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Children can receive care through their 18th birthday or high school graduation, whichever one comes first, if the child has special needs or is under court-ordered supervision.

Texas:

Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: Subsidies for children over the age of 12 with disabilities are at the discretion of the local agency.

Table 1. Maximum Age Allowed for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Services for a child receiving protective services may continue as long as the child protective services agency authorizes the care.

Utah:

Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs; Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service: A child is eligible through the month of the child's 18th birthday.

Vermont:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Children under court supervision or committed to the custody or guardianship of the commissioner are eligible through age 18.

Virgin Islands:

Maximum Age for Most Children: A child is eligible through the month of the child's 13th birthday.

Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: A child is eligible through the month of the child's 19th birthday.

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: The age of a child in protective services must be exempt by a court order within the Virgin Islands code. A child is eligible through the month of the child's 19th birthday.

Virginia:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: The age limit is 17 for children under court-ordered supervision.

Washington:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Children in child protective services and foster care can receive child care services through the child care program administered by the children's administration. If these families receive child care through the state's primary child care subsidy program, they must meet the same requirements as other families.

West Virginia:

Maximum Age for Children with Special Needs: For home-based self-employed applicants, the maximum age for a child who is physically or mentally incapacitated is 12.

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: The age limit is 17 for children under court-ordered supervision.

Wisconsin:

Maximum Age for Children in Protective Service; Exceptions to the Maximum Age for Children in Protective Services: Children who are receiving child protective services and reside with their natural or biological parents receive the same services and must meet the same eligibility requirements as all other families served in the program.

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Employment	Job Search	Job Search Time Limit	SNAP Employment and Training (E&T)	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Alabama	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Through the end of the eligibility period	No	Yes	Yes	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	Yes
American Samoa	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Other	NA	No	NA	NA
Arizona	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	90 days per job loss occurrence	No	Yes	Yes	No
California	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Through the end of the eligibility period	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	13 weeks per job loss occurrence	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Employment	Job Search	Job Search Time Limit	SNAP Employment and Training (E&T)	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Florida	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	13 weeks per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Guam	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hawaii	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months in a year	No	No	Yes	Yes
Idaho	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	Other	Yes	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	90 days per job loss occurrence	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	16 weeks per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months in a year	Yes	No	Yes	No

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Employment	Job Search	Job Search Time Limit	SNAP Employment and Training (E&T)	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Louisiana	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	90 days per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	No
Maine	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	12 weeks per job loss occurrence	No	No	No	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	26 weeks per job loss occurrence	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Through the end of the eligibility period	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	12 weeks in a year	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	90 days per job loss occurrence	Yes	Other	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	90 days per job loss occurrence	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Employment	Job Search	Job Search Time Limit	SNAP Employment and Training (E&T)	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Nevada	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	90 days in a year	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	92 days per job loss occurrence	No	Other	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Through the end of the eligibility period	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	6 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	90 days per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months in a year	NA	No	NA	NA
Ohio	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	4 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months in a year	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Employment	Job Search	Job Search Time Limit	SNAP Employment and Training (E&T)	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Oregon	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	92 days per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	No
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	NA	No	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	90 days per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	No
Tennessee	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Texas	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Through the end of the eligibility period	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Employment	Job Search	Job Search Time Limit	SNAP Employment and Training (E&T)	Housing Search (Homeless)	TANF Work Program	Other TANF Activities
Virgin Islands	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Through the end of the eligibility period	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Through the end of the eligibility period	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	No	No	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	3 months per job loss occurrence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 2:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

TANF work program activities are broadly defined as employment or training activities that are part of the State's/Territory's TANF program.

Alabama:

Employment: Working from home is an approved activity for eligibility due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Alaska:

Job Search Time Limit: If a parent experiences a non-temporary job loss during the eligibility period, the family will continue to receive care authorized at the current level for three months so the parent can engage in job search activities.

American Samoa:

Job Search Time Limit: Job search activities can be approved for two months at a time and initially renewed up to a maximum of six months. The parent must then wait six months before qualifying for a second and final job search period, not to exceed an additional six months. For those who are initially found eligible for child care based on employment but lose their job, continuing eligibility for job search is approved until the end of the authorization period.

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

SNAP Employment and Training (E&T): The nutrition assistance program does not have an employment and training program.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

California:

SNAP Employment and Training (E&T): Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Housing Search (Homeless): The basis of need for families experiencing homelessness is defined as seeking permanent housing for family stability, though there is no activity requirement for families experiencing homelessness.

Colorado:

SNAP Employment and Training (E&T): Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness are provided child care for a 60-day stabilization period at minimum, during which they are not required to participate in an eligible activity. Counties may opt to offer a longer stabilization period.

TANF Work Program: Eligibility is determined according to the TANF work program guidelines.

Other TANF Activities: Eligible TANF activities are determined by the TANF program, and may include job search, volunteering, education, and other activities.

Connecticut:

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: Approved activities include education, training, job search, or any activity included in the participant's employment plan.

Delaware:

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness can receive child care services for up to 90 days.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: TANF participants must be employed, attending school, or participating in the TANF work program.

Florida:

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

SNAP Employment and Training (E&T): Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Housing Search (Homeless): If a family experiencing homelessness and participating in housing search activities receives a documented referral from a certified homeless shelter or domestic violence shelter, they are eligible for child care services.

Georgia:

Employment: Each parent must participate in one or more approved activities for a minimum average of 24 hours per week. Approved activities include employment, job search, education, and training. New applicants must still meet the 24-hour requirement.

Job Search; Job Search Time Limit: Families are allowed job search as an approved activity for up to 13 weeks from the date the activity ended or through the end of their eligibility period, whichever comes first. Families with less than 13 weeks left in their eligibility period must meet activity requirements at their annual redetermination.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: TANF participation requirements, as outlined in the family service plan, are approved activities.

Guam:

Job Search Time Limit: An individual may receive an additional 3 months of job search if they can continue to prove that they are actively looking for a job.

Hawaii:

Job Search: Job search is also an eligible activity at redetermination.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: Applicants may participate in a TANF work program or a treatment program.

Idaho:

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness and searching for housing through a homeless agency may be approved as participating in a training activity.

Other TANF Activities: Employment and other activities are approved under the state's TANF program. TANF recipients may participate in other activities as outlined in its personal responsibility contract.

Illinois:

Job Search; Job Search Time Limit: In response to COVID-19, child care is provided to parents or other relatives that request a three-month period to establish an eligible employment or education activity.

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Other TANF Activities: 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.

Indiana:

Job Search; Job Search Time Limit: The job search eligibility period for continuing eligibility is 16 weeks. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families approved for job search at initial application are also approved for 53 weeks of eligibility with job search as their service need. Families are required to have obtained another service need at redetermination.

SNAP Employment and Training (E&T): Families participating in the SNAP E&T program (SNAP IMPACT) are eligible for four weeks.

Iowa:

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: Families who receive TANF or participate in the state's TANF work program are eligible for child care assistance regardless of income.

Kansas:

Employment: Employed adults must earn at least the federal minimum wage per hour, including tips, to qualify for child care. If a person has been self-employed for at least six full months and is not earning the equivalent of the federal minimum wage at the end of the 12-month eligibility period, child care services will be terminated.

Job Search; SNAP Employment and Training (E&T); TANF Work Program: For TANF and SNAP work program participants, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.

Other TANF Activities: TANF child care can also be approved for TANF recipients who have a temporary emergency need, known as a social service need. Qualifying social service reasons include situations in which parents are in crisis, situations in which a child in foster care has been placed with a relative or non-related caretaker who is not licensed for foster care and may or may not be receiving a relative or Kinship Care payment from the foster care contractor, and situations in which a parent or caretaker has temporarily placed a child with a Safe Families for Children host family to avoid placement of the child in foster care while they work to resolve a crisis situation.

Kentucky:

Job Search Time Limit: At initial application, a family may meet activity requirements based on a job search for at least three months, once in a twelve-month period. During continuing eligibility, a family who reports no longer meeting activity requirements may continue to receive child care assistance for up to three months.

Louisiana:

Job Search: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families may be approved for up to 90 days of job search for initial and continuing eligibility.

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness do not have a requirement for a qualifying activity.

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

Maine:

Job Search: Job search activities may be approved for a maximum of 12 weeks for current recipients who have lost work or who have completed school and are looking for work. Coverage starts on the first day of unemployment, and parents are granted up to 20 hours of care per week. Families are eligible for care during one of three breaks in eligibility (maternal/paternal leave, short-term medical leave, or job search) within a six-month period.

Other TANF Activities: Child-only TANF recipients and TANF recipients with parents in school are eligible for the state's subsidy program.

Maryland:

Job Search; TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.

Job Search Time Limit: The three-month time limit is per job loss occurrence. If the individual has difficulty finding employment, multiple job search periods may be approved.

Massachusetts:

Job Search: In response to the COVID-19 health emergency, families can be approved for job search for up to 26 weeks or until the end of the 12-month eligibility period, whichever is sooner. Job search was allowed for initial and continuing eligibility.

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Housing Search (Homeless): Families that meet the definition of homeless under the McKinney-Vento Act may be approved to use homelessness as a service need without additional activity requirements. The service need for a family experiencing homelessness is limited to two 12-month authorization periods, unless approved by the state in writing on a case-by-case basis.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: Families receiving TANF may receive child care if the family is referred by the department that administers the state's TANF program.

Michigan:

Job Search: For TANF work program recipients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility if it is part of their work participation requirement.

SNAP Employment and Training (E&T): Department assigned employment preparation activities are approved.

Minnesota:

Job Search Time Limit: Parents may be authorized at initial application or redetermination for job search. A maximum of 20 hours per week over 12 weeks for a total of 240 hours per year is allowed. Parents can participate in job search activities for more than 12 weeks if they are approved for less than 20 hours of job search per week. TANF recipients are exempt from this maximum if job search activities are a part of their employment plan. Families who met other activity requirements and experience a permanent end to all activities can continue to receive 12 weeks of child care for job search under extended eligibility. There is no limit to the number of extended eligibility periods a family may use during their 12-month eligibility period.

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness at application are exempt from activity requirements. The family must be participating in an authorized activity within three months of the application date to continue receiving a subsidy.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: TANF recipients must either be involved in activities related to an approved employment plan 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.

Mississippi:

Job Search; Job Search Time Limit: Job search is an eligible activity for three months from the last day of employment, provided the parent notified the agency of the loss of employment within 10 days.

Housing Search (Homeless): Eligibility is determined by the referral agency.

Missouri:

Job Search: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, job search is also approved for initial eligibility.

Job Search Time Limit: Job search activities are allowed through the last day of the month in which the 90th day falls. For families at initial application who are unemployed due to COVID-19, the maximum time frame is 60 days.

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness may be approved for care if they participate in a community-based program designed to eliminate homelessness.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: The applicant must be participating in work or education activities.

Montana:

Job Search: For TANF recipients, job search activities are only approved for applicants who have job search in their employability or service plan.

Job Search Time Limit: Job search activities are limited to 90 days per job loss occurrence beginning on the day the job loss occurs. One grace period may be granted per job loss or cessation of school or training. There is no explicit limit on the number of times a parent may use the job loss grace period.

Housing Search (Homeless): A family that reports homeless status is eligible for 90 calendar days of eligibility to meet program requirements.

TANF Work Program: Parents receiving TANF cash assistance must be participating in their employability or service plan.

Nebraska:

Job Search Time Limit: Job search is approved for three months following the loss of employment or the end of an educational activity during the eligibility period. Job search is not an approved activity for initial eligibility.

Housing Search (Homeless): Child care may be authorized up to 40 hours per week for three months to provide stability to the individual's child and to allow the parent or usual caretaker the opportunity to seek out community resources. If the individual is not meeting another need for service by the end of the three month period, the authorization will end.

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Nevada:

Job Search: Job search is an eligible activity for all families with parents who lose a job. Care will continue at the same level for 90 days, but will be discontinued if the parent does not find another job within those 90 days.

Job Search Time Limit: Job search activities are limited to 90 days per calendar year.

Housing Search (Homeless): Housing search is an approved activity if it is part of a homeless self-sufficiency plan.

New Hampshire:

Job Search Time Limit: Job search is available for initial and continuing eligibility for 92 calendar-day periods. A parent may receive multiple 92 calendar-day periods during the 12-month eligibility period. The job search periods may not be consecutive. If the parent has not found an approved employment activity at the end of the 92nd day, the family will not be eligible for care.

Housing Search (Homeless): Participants who are both seeking housing and engaged in an employment-related activity can qualify for subsidized care.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: TANF participants must be participating in employment, an associate or bachelor's degree program or a course of study necessary to meet the participants' goals for obtaining employment, or a substance misuse or mental health treatment program.

New Jersey:

Job Search: For TANF clients and families experiencing homelessness, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility. Eligible families will continue to be authorized for a 12-month eligibility period, even if they experience a temporary change in family income, or work, job training, or school schedule. A beneficiary no longer has to be engaged in a specific activity like job search in order to continue to be eligible, as families will receive subsidies for the full 12-month eligibility period unless their income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

SNAP Employment and Training (E&T): Child care for SNAP E&T participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

New Mexico:

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness are eligible for at-risk child care for a minimum of six months to support the family. Income requirements, work and education requirements, and copayments are waived for families experiencing homelessness.

New York:

Job Search: Policy coded for New York City. Job search activities are defined by each district.

Job Search Time Limit: Policy coded for New York City. Job search activities can be approved for up to six months if a district selects this option in its Child and Family Services Plan and has funds available. Districts can limit job search activities to less than six months. This limitation is per year, unless otherwise noted in the district's Child and Family Services Plan.

Housing Search (Homeless): If funds are available, counties must provide child care to families experiencing homelessness for housing search activities.

Other TANF Activities: Policy coded for New York City. Other TANF activities can be approved in addition to required work activity if a district selects this option in its Child and Family Services Plan and has funds available.

North Carolina:

Job Search: Job search is allowed for initial eligibility if it is part of the recipient's TANF case plan.

North Dakota:

Job Search: Job search is an approved activity for initial eligibility for families experiencing homelessness and for TANF and Transitional Child Care recipients who have job search listed on their employment plan.

Job Search Time Limit: Job search activities are allowed for three consecutive months. If families report the loss of the qualifying activity and transition to job search within 10 days of the activity loss, the three months of eligibility begin the month after the loss of activity. The limit does not apply to TANF recipients if they have different guidelines listed in their individual employment plans. A household may be allowed more than one period of three consecutive months within the 12-month certificate period.

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness can be approved for care if they meet activity requirements, which can include housing search. If the family's only allowable activity is housing search, the family is eligible to receive up to 15 hours of care per week.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: Approved activities include participation in employment, education, training, or any approved TANF work program.

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Northern Mariana Islands:

SNAP Employment and Training (E&T): The nutrition assistance program does not have an employment and training program.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

Ohio:

Job Search; Job Search Time Limit: When an approved activity ends, child care can be continued for at least three months but not more than four months. This can occur more than one time within an eligibility period.

Housing Search (Homeless): If the caretaker experiencing homelessness does not meet the eligibility requirements, the family will be determined eligible for homeless child care without regard to income or activity and the copayment will be waived.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: Child care is approved if it is necessary for the parent to comply with the requirements of a self-sufficiency contract.

Oregon:

Job Search Time Limit: Job search may be approved for up to three months after a job loss occurs. For TANF clients, job search activities must be approved by agency staff.

TANF Work Program: TANF recipients receive child care through the CCDF program if they are participating in the TANF work program and at least half of their work program hours are for employment.

Pennsylvania:

Job Search Time Limit: Job search activities are approved for 92 days from the date employment ended. TANF recipients are allowed 30 days between breaks in activities during which time they continue receiving subsidized child care.

TANF Work Program: Participants in the TANF training or work support training program are eligible for child care subsidies.

Puerto Rico:

SNAP Employment and Training (E&T): The nutrition assistance program does not have an employment and training program.

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness do not need to comply with any approved activities to be eligible for the first 30 days of services. After 30 days, families will have to comply with approved activities. Housing search is not an approved activity.

Rhode Island:

Employment: Each client must earn, per hour, an average of the greater of either the state or federal minimum wage.

SNAP Employment and Training (E&T): SNAP E&T activities may be approved for income-eligible parents if the activities include an approved training, apprenticeship, internship, on-the-job training, work experience, work immersion, or other job readiness or job attachment program. SNAP E&T activities may be approved for TANF recipients if part of their employment plan.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: TANF recipients may participate in employment or education as approved in their employment plan.

South Carolina:

Employment: Employment includes subsidized employment, on-the-job training, and self-employment. It may also include part-time or work-study employment for at least 15 hours a week. A participant is considered employed if they are paid a salary. Self-employed participants must make at least minimum wage by the end of the first year of child care services in order to continue receiving care.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: A TANF participant who is participating in work, school, or training, complying with their 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. Care may be authorized for up to 26 weeks at a time and up to 52 weeks per application.

South Dakota:

Job Search; Job Search Time Limit: If a person is already receiving child care assistance and suffers a loss of employment, three months of continued assistance can be granted from the last day of employment.

TANF Work Program: TANF recipients participating in activities approved by the TANF employment specialist are eligible for reimbursement of child care costs for those activities.

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Texas:

Job Search: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families who do not meet initial employment or education requirements for At-Risk child care but are otherwise eligible can qualify for child care subsidies at initial eligibility with job search activities.

Housing Search (Homeless): Children determined to be experiencing homelessness may receive three months of care before documentation of the child's eligibility and the caretaker's participation in an eligible activity are required. Families experiencing homelessness are not subject to the minimum participation requirements; participation in work, education, or training may be at any level.

Utah:

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness may use child care assistance for activities including, but not limited to, employment, job search, training, shelter search, or working through a crisis situation.

Vermont:

Other TANF Activities: Families receiving financial assistance through Reach Up, Reach First, Reach Ahead or the Postsecondary Education Assistance Program (ESD programs) may be eligible for child care financial assistance.

Virgin Islands:

Job Search: A three-month job search period is triggered if the parent or legal guardian loses their employment during the eligibility period. If the parent or legal guardian engages in a qualifying activity by the end of the grace period, assistance continues until the end of the 12-month eligibility period.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: Any parent receiving TANF, who is working or officially enrolled or registered and actively participating in a job training or educational program, is eligible.

Virginia:

Employment: If the client has been self-employed for less than a year, they must provide proof of earnings equivalent to the minimum wage for actual hours worked at the time of the next scheduled redetermination.

Job Search: Full or part-time child care may be approved for job search based on parent discretion. The child care worker must accept the applicant's declaration that they are participating in job search and must not require verification or documentation. The average amount of care authorized for a week cannot exceed 60 hours.

Washington:

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

Job Search Time Limit: After eligibility determination, participation in an approved activity is not a factor in continuing eligibility for the entirety of the 12-month certification period.

Housing Search (Homeless): Families experiencing homelessness are eligible for a 12-month certification period, regardless of approved activity participation requirements. These families, if approved, have 12 months to provide verification of participation in an approved activity. If not provided, the eligibility will be terminated.

Other TANF Activities: The following additional TANF activities are automatically approved for subsidized child care: community service, disability-related vocational rehabilitation, alcohol or substance misuse treatment, resolution of homelessness, parenting or family planning classes, pursuit of disability or veteran's benefits, family violence intervention, mental health services, learning disability services, temporary physical incapacity, and medical treatment.

West Virginia:

Employment: Parents who telework from home during scheduled business hours may receive child care services provided the employer has approved the parent for teleworking or the parent has entered into a telework contract with the employer. The parent must provide either a written statement from the employer indicating the days and hours approved for teleworking or a copy of a telework contract signed by the employer indicating the days and hours telework is approved.

Job Search Time Limit: Recipients can receive care for job search activities for up to three months. Job search activities are covered for eight hours a day, five days a week.

Wisconsin:

Job Search: Eligible parents who experience a permanent loss of employment or a permanent loss of another approved activity will be offered an opportunity to receive at least the same level of child care assistance for job search for up to three months.

Table 2. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Job Search Time Limit: Parents are not limited to one job search period during the 12-month eligibility period, but the parent must be engaged in another approved activity between periods of job search.

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: Child care is approved for all TANF placement types and activities assigned on the employability plan or case management plan as long as care is needed in order to participate in the activities.

Wyoming:

TANF Work Program; Other TANF Activities: Child care is approved for all TANF activities assigned on the applicant's case management plan, as long as care is needed to participate in these activities.

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility (continued), 2022

State/Territory	High School	GED	ESL	Training	Adult Basic Education	Post-Secondary Education
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
American Samoa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	---	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guam	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility (continued), 2022

State/Territory	High School	GED	ESL	Training	Adult Basic Education	Post-Secondary Education
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nevada	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	---	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility (continued), 2022

State/Territory	High School	GED	ESL	Training	Adult Basic Education	Post-Secondary Education
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 3:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

This table captures whether the specified activities confer eligibility. If families are required to meet any work hour requirement to have hours approved for these activities, the activity is coded as not conferring eligibility. For information on whether care can be provided for high school or post-secondary education activities if parents meet a work hour requirement, see Table 4. If the policies are different for teen (or minor) parents, we capture the policy for teen (or minor parents) for high school and GED activities. For the other activities, we capture the policy for non-teen parents. Unless noted, care is generally not approved for graduate level education. The policies for adult basic education reflect whether state-defined adult basic education activities are approved. Adult basic education activities generally include programs that teach basic skills such as reading, math, GED preparation, ESL, or other skills to parents at least 16 years old without a high school diploma; however, states may define this differently. If GED activities are only approved for teen parents and not for adult parents, this is captured in the GED column, rather than under adult basic education.

Alabama:

High School: In the absence of an instructor or educational institution, the timeframe for eligibility will not exceed 24 months. Home school does not meet the requirement for an approved activity.

GED: GED activities may be approved for eligibility for up to 24 months.

Training; Post-Secondary Education: Training and educational activities are limited to academic programs and non-academic vocational, trade, or technical training programs. Child care subsidies are approved for no more than 48 calendar months from the parent's initial enrollment into the program.

American Samoa:

High School; Post-Secondary Education: Participants must be taking at least two classes each semester.

Adult Basic Education: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Arizona:

High School: Teen parents are not required to meet a minimum work requirement. All other parents in school must meet a minimum work requirement of 20 hours per week.

GED; ESL; Training: GED, ESL, and training activities qualify as eligible activities for teen parents with no added work requirement. All other parents must meet the minimum work requirement in order to have GED, ESL, and training activities approved.

Post-Secondary Education: Parents in post-secondary education must meet a minimum work requirement of 20 hours per week.

Colorado:

High School; GED; ESL; Training; Adult Basic Education: Child care is provided for up to 12 months if the parent is in high school, attending ESL classes, or in adult basic education. This time limit does not apply to teen parents.

Post-Secondary Education: Child care is provided for at least two years of the program if the parent is in post-secondary education or a workforce training program.

Connecticut:

High School: High school activities are approved for TANF recipients if the activities are part of their employment services plan.

ESL: ESL programs are considered workforce training programs and are approved on a case-by-case basis.

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility (continued), 2022

Delaware:

Post-Secondary Education: Post-secondary education is only approved if it is part of a TANF employment and training program or if the applicant began education activities while in a SNAP employment and training program.

District of Columbia:

GED; ESL: Preliminary training is basic training provided before job skills training to prepare the person for employment. Preliminary training includes ESL courses for foreign-born adults and GED classes for adults. Preliminary training may be counted as an approved activity for up to two years.

Florida:

High School; GED; ESL; Training; Adult Basic Education: Parents eligible based on education and training activities must participate in at least 20 hours of combined approved activities per week.

Post-Secondary Education: Parents eligible based on education or training activities must participate in at least 20 hours of combined approved activities per week.

Post-secondary education is limited to technical or vocational programs, associate degree programs, and bachelor's degree programs.

Georgia:

GED: GED activities qualify as eligible activities for minor parents below the age of 21. Adult parents, 21 and older, must have at least 24 hours per week of their GED activity or 24 hours per week of their GED activity in combination with another approved activity to qualify.

ESL: ESL qualifies as an eligible activity for minor parents below the age of 21. Adult parents, 21 and older, must have at least 24 hours per week of ESL classes or 24 hours per week of ESL classes in combination with another approved activity to qualify.

Training: Each parent must participate in one or more approved activities for a minimum average of 24 hours per week. Approved activities include employment, job search, education, and training.

Adult Basic Education: Adult basic education activities qualify as eligible activities for minor parents below the age of 21. Adult parents, 21 and older, must have at least 24 hours per week of their GED activity or 24 hours per week of their GED activity in combination with another approved activity to qualify.

Post-Secondary Education: Full-time or part-time enrollment in associate or bachelor's degree programs at eligible institutions qualifies as an eligible activity.

Hawaii:

Adult Basic Education: Adult basic education may be approved for families who are participating in a TANF work program.

Idaho:

Post-Secondary Education: Child care subsidies are not approved for online classes or post-baccalaureate classes. Post-secondary education is approved for a maximum of 48 months.

Illinois:

High School; ESL; Training: Students must maintain a C average, or in cases where grades are not used, meet comparable requirements of the education or training program. Beginning with the 25th month of participation, the client must work 20 hours or more per week. The work requirement does not apply to a teen parent.

Online education is to be processed the same as in-person classes.

GED: GED activities are approved with no work requirement for the first 24 non-consecutive months. After 24 months of assistance, the parent must be working on average 20 hours per week in addition to participating in GED activities to continue to qualify for assistance. Online education is to be processed the same as in person classes.

Adult Basic Education: Adult basic education activities provide eligibility for assistance without work requirements for the first 24 non-consecutive months. After 24 months of assistance, the parent must be working on average 20 hours per week in addition to participating in adult basic education activities to continue to qualify for assistance.

Post-Secondary Education: 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 or bachelor's degree and be seeking a second one. Online education is to be processed the same as in-person classes.

Indiana:

High School; ESL; Training: For TANF work program participants, 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.

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility (continued), 2022

Post-Secondary Education: For TANF work program participants, activities must be approved by a TANF work program caseworker. For other families, activities must be completed through a certified or accredited secondary or post-secondary training organization or institution. Benefits for post-secondary education may only be given for a maximum of 16 semesters and may only support one four-year degree or two associate degrees.

Iowa:

Training: Training is not approved if the occupation has low job prospects, or if the program does not require regular attendance.

Post-Secondary Education: Education beyond a bachelor's degree is not an approved activity for CCDF eligibility.

Kansas:

High School; GED: High school and GED activities are limited to teen parents and TANF and SNAP work program participants.

ESL: ESL is only authorized under the TANF and SNAP work programs.

Adult Basic Education: Adult basic education is only approved if part of a TANF work program plan or SNAP Employment and Training program plan.

Post-Secondary Education: Post-secondary students must work a minimum of 15 hours per week and maintain a cumulative GPA of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale to remain eligible for child care assistance. In a two-parent household, only one parent may be attending post-secondary education. The other must meet another approved activity for the household to receive assistance. If self-employed, child care plans will be terminated at the end of the current eligibility period if post-secondary students are not working a minimum of 15 hours per week and earning the equivalent of the federal minimum wage per hour.

Kentucky:

Training: Parents may receive child care assistance for vocational training activities to the extent that funds are available as long as they have not received assistance for more than 60 months due to enrollment in a certified trade school or accredited college or university.

Post-Secondary Education: Parents may receive child care assistance for full-time post-secondary education in a certified trade school or accredited college or university to the extent that funds are available as long as they have not received assistance for more than 60 months.

Maryland:

ESL: ESL is considered as education and training.

Post-Secondary Education: The education activity must be related to a specific occupation, job, or job offer.

Massachusetts:

Post-Secondary Education: Education activities must take place at an accredited college or university and lead to an associate or bachelor's degree. Graduate, medical, or law school activities are not approved activities.

Michigan:

Post-Secondary Education: Post-secondary education must be at the undergraduate level. Graduate level education is not a valid need reason for care.

Minnesota:

Post-Secondary Education: Post-secondary education is not approved for a second bachelor's degree or education beyond a bachelor's degree except for continuing education units, certification, and coursework required to update credentials to obtain or retain employment, or if it is part of a cash-welfare approved employment plan.

Missouri:

Adult Basic Education: The maximum time limit authorized for child care is one year for adult basic education activities, with an extension possible on an individual basis. The program must be certified through the state in order to be considered an eligible activity.

Montana:

High School; GED: High school, HiSET, and equivalency programs are approved activities for teen parents (through age 19) with low income, without a minimum work requirement.

Training: Single-parent families must work 40 hours per month while the parent attends education or training part time. The minimum hourly work requirement, however, may be waived if it becomes a barrier to finishing school. Full-time students do not have a minimum work requirement. Two-parent households where one parent is a full-time student and one parent is a part-time student must work 40 hours per month.

Post-Secondary Education: Single-parent families must work 40 hours per month while the parent attends education or training part time. The minimum hourly work requirement, however, may be waived if it becomes a barrier to finishing school. Post-secondary education is not allowed above a bachelor's degree. If, however, the

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility (continued), 2022

parent received the last post-secondary degree or training certificate over five years ago, subsidies may be allowed for a second certificate or bachelor's degree. Full-time students do not have a minimum work requirement. Two-parent households where one parent is a full-time student and one parent is a part-time student must work 40 hours per month.

Nebraska:

Post-Secondary Education: Post-secondary education is not approved for a client to earn a second bachelor's degree or for any graduate schooling.

Nevada:

High School; GED: High school and GED activities are limited to minor parents or adult parents participating in a training program. Minor parents who turn 18 and have not graduated or obtained their GED remain eligible for educational activities as long as they obtain their diploma or GED before turning 19.

Training: A recipient must attend 20 or more hours of training per week. Additionally, the recipient must attend a post-secondary institution that offers vocational educational programs, a program which provides for the completion of the equivalent to a secondary school diploma, or a program that offers defined and verifiable employment preparation training.

Adult Basic Education: Adult basic education is approved as a part of a training program.

Post-Secondary Education: The approval of post-secondary education is subject to available funding. If funding is available, the recipient must enroll in six or more semester credit hours.

New Hampshire:

Training: Training is approved if it prepares the individual for employment.

Post-Secondary Education: Post-secondary education is an approved activity if it leads to a degree, certificate, or license in an area of specialization; has immediate practical application toward employment; does not exceed 104 weeks in a lifetime; and does not result in a degree at the bachelor's level or higher. Prerequisite courses for post-secondary education are not an eligible activity, except for a maximum of two pre-requisite courses for nursing programs. TANF recipients who are not in the employment program must fulfill the general requirements but are allowed to pursue a bachelor's degree.

New Jersey:

High School; GED; ESL; Adult Basic Education: High School, GED, ESL, and adult basic education activities are approved for TANF recipients.

New Mexico:

GED: Child care benefits for clients who are preparing to get a GED are limited to one year.

New York:

High School; GED: Policy coded for New York City. All districts must provide care, when funds are available, to enable a teen parent receiving TANF to attend high school or an equivalency program. Districts have the option to provide care for non-TANF and non-teen parents to attend high school or an equivalency program, when funds are available and the district chooses to serve such families in their Child and Family Services Plan. Allowable high school and equivalent program activities are defined by each district.

ESL; Adult Basic Education: Policy coded for New York City. ESL and adult basic education activities may be approved by districts if they elect this option in their Child and Family Services Plan and have the available funding.

Training: Policy coded for New York City. Districts have the option to provide care if funds are available and they choose the option in their Child and Family Services Plan. Enrollment in more than one program, when care is needed, is not allowed. The program must be completed within 30 consecutive calendar months.

Post-Secondary Education: Policy coded for New York City. Districts have the option to provide care if funds are available and they choose the option in their Child and Family Services Plan.

North Carolina:

Post-Secondary Education: Post-secondary education is limited to 20 months and cannot be approved for graduate or post-graduate studies.

North Dakota:

Training: Allowable training activities include but are not limited to basic remedial education, training designed to achieve basic literacy, training needed to secure or retain a job, vocational training, and ESL classes.

Post-Secondary Education: An applicant may participate in post-secondary education that leads to a certificate, associate's degree, or bachelor's degree, provided the individual has not already received a bachelor's degree. Post-graduate education activities are not eligible activities.

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility (continued), 2022

Ohio:

High School; GED; ESL: The education program must require classroom attendance with an instructor present.

Post-Secondary Education: Post-secondary education must be part of a program leading to a degree, certificate, or license.

Oklahoma:

GED; ESL: Care is not approved for both parents to attend GED or ESL classes at the same time.

Training: 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.

Post-Secondary Education: 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.

Oregon:

High School; GED; ESL; Adult Basic Education; Post-Secondary Education: Child care for education activities is covered as long as the client is primarily an employee rather than a student, the education program leads to a certificate, degree, or job-related knowledge and skills, and the program is provided through an institution eligible for federal student aid. Working students can qualify for subsidies as long as at least 50 percent of their authorized hours are for employment.

Pennsylvania:

GED: GED activities are approved with no work requirement for parents under the age of 18. All other parents must work a minimum of 10 hours per week.

ESL: Parents enrolled in ESL must also work a minimum of 10 hours per week.

Training: Parents enrolled in training activities must also work a minimum of 10 hours per week.

Post-Secondary Education: Post-secondary students must work a minimum of 10 hours per week.

Puerto Rico:

High School; GED: Any program from an institution that is accredited by the department of education resulting in a diploma or certificate is approved.

Training: A minimum of 20 hours of weekly training is required.

Adult Basic Education: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Post-Secondary Education: 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.

Rhode Island:

High School; GED: 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 recipients may participate in employment or education as approved in their employment plan.

ESL: ESL is an approved activity for TANF recipients and some SNAP E&T programs.

Training: Income-eligible parents participating in approved training, apprenticeship, internship, on-the-job training, work experience, work immersion, or other job readiness or job attachment programs may receive subsidies. A recipient must attend 20 or more hours of training per week and the program must be no longer than one year. TANF recipients may participate in employment or education as approved in their employment plan.

Adult Basic Education: Adult basic education is an approved activity for TANF recipients and some SNAP E&T programs.

South Carolina:

ESL: ESL may be authorized for TANF recipients in order to comply with a family plan.

Tennessee:

GED: GED activities qualify as an eligible activity for teen parents under TANF only.

Adult Basic Education: Adult basic education is only approved if part of a TANF work program plan or SNAP Employment and Training program plan.

Texas:

Adult Basic Education: Policy coded for Gulf Coast Region. Eligibility for adult basic education is determined at the local level.

Table 3. Approved Activities for CCDF Eligibility (continued), 2022

Utah:

High School; GED: The work requirement may be waived for parents who are in a formal course of study to obtain their high school diploma or GED.

ESL; Training; Adult Basic Education: Care is authorized for education or training activities only if clients meet the minimum work requirement.

Post-Secondary Education: Care is authorized for education or training activities only if clients meet the minimum work requirement. Only the last two years of a four-year program may be supported. Graduate study or customers who already have a bachelor's degree will not be supported.

Vermont:

Training; Post-Secondary Education: Parents must demonstrate participation in a program that is likely to lead to employment within one year after completion of the program. The policy also applies to training or education programs required to maintain employment. Community service time and training are eligible activities.

Washington:

High School; GED; ESL; Training; Adult Basic Education: Non-TANF clients over the age of 21 must work at least 20 hours per week or be in a paid federal or state work study program for at least 16 hours per week in conjunction with education (ESL, adult basic education, and high-school equivalency included) or training for that activity to be considered to be approved.

Post-Secondary Education: Full-time students in a vocational education program, a registered apprenticeship program, or pursuing an associate degree are considered to be participating in an approved activity.

West Virginia:

Post-Secondary Education: A student must keep a 2.0 grade point average and satisfactory attendance. A student who fails to maintain the 2.0 grade point average, or whose grade report reflects withdrawals or incompletes in more than half of the semester's classes will be given an improvement period for one semester upon provision of a letter from the college confirming the student attends classes. Other students must submit statements from the educational or training facility which document that attendance and progress are satisfactory. If the student fails to meet the 2.0 requirement within the improvement period, the case will be suspended for a semester. Clients may resubmit the materials to prove they are enrolled. If they fail to maintain satisfactory progress a second time, the case is suspended for a calendar year. If they fail to maintain satisfactory progress a third or fourth time, the suspensions are for two calendar years each.

Wisconsin:

High School; GED: If the parent is age 20 or older, approval for high school or GED activities is limited to 24 months and the parent must participate in at least 20 hours of employment per month. The time restriction and employment requirement do not apply to parents age 19 or younger.

ESL: ESL activities are limited to 24 months and the parent must also participate in at least 20 hours of employment per month.

Training: Apprenticeships and employer-sponsored training and certification are considered allowable employment. Pre-job training will be approved if it is a part of a TANF or SNAP Employment and Training work plan.

Adult Basic Education: Adult basic education activities are limited to 24 months. The activity must provide an employment skill that would help the individual's efforts to maintain employment. The individual must also be working at least 20 hours per month throughout the duration of the school program.

Post-Secondary Education: Post-secondary education activities are limited to 24 months. The activity must provide an employment skill that would help the individual's efforts to maintain employment. Parents must work a minimum of 20 hours per month.

Wyoming:

Post-Secondary Education: 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 maintain at least a 2.0 cumulative grade point average each term or semester.

Table 4. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility	Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household	Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student	Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student
Alabama	15	Each parent must work 15 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Alaska	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
American Samoa	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Arizona	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	20
Arkansas	30	Each parent must work 30 hours	No minimum	No minimum
California	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Colorado	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Connecticut	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Delaware	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	NA
District of Columbia	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Florida	20	Both must work a total of 40 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Georgia	24	Each parent must work 24 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Guam	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Hawaii	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Idaho	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Illinois	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Indiana	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Iowa	28	Each parent must work 28 hours	No minimum	No minimum

Table 4. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility	Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household	Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student	Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student
Kansas	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	15
Kentucky	20	Both must work a total of 40 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Louisiana	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Maine	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Maryland	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Massachusetts	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Michigan	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Minnesota	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Mississippi	25	Each parent must work 25 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Missouri	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Montana	Other	Other	No minimum	Other
Nebraska	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Nevada	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New Hampshire	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New Jersey	30	Each parent must work 30 hours	NA	No minimum
New Mexico	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New York	10	Each parent must work 10 hours	No minimum	No minimum
North Carolina	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
North Dakota	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum

Table 4. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility	Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household	Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student	Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student
Northern Mariana Islands	30	Each parent must work 30 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Ohio	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Oklahoma	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Oregon	No minimum	No minimum	NA	Other
Pennsylvania	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	10
Puerto Rico	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Rhode Island	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	No minimum
South Carolina	15	Each parent must work 15 hours	No minimum	No minimum
South Dakota	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Tennessee	30	Each parent must work 30 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Texas	25	Each parent must work 25 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Utah	15	One parent must work 30 hours and the other must work 15 hours	No minimum	15
Vermont	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Virgin Islands	30	Each parent must work 30 hours	No minimum	No minimum
Virginia	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Washington	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
West Virginia	20	Each parent must work 20 hours	No minimum	No minimum

Table 4. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility	Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household	Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student	Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student
Wisconsin	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	5
Wyoming	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 4:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

This table shows a minimum work hour requirement only 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 explicit minimum work hour policy, the number of work hours generally affects the number of hours approved for subsidized child care. This table captures work requirement differences for two-parent families, full-time high school students, and full-time post-secondary students. Work exemptions for parents with special needs are captured in the full database. The minimum work hour requirement to qualify for any amount of child care assistance is shown here. This table is not intended to capture the states' definitions of full-time and part-time care or full-time student status.

The columns "Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility" and "Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household" capture the minimum number of work hours required for parents qualifying based on employment. The requirement does not apply to parents qualifying for subsidies based on education or training activities or based on job search.

Alabama:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility; Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: Each parent must participate in one or more approved activities for a minimum average of 15 hours per week. Approved activities include employment, education, and training.

Arizona:

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: Teen parents are not required to meet a minimum work requirement. All other parents in school must meet a minimum work requirement of 20 hours per week.

Colorado:

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: Counties have the option of including training or education as an eligible activity for subsidies for adult parents. If a county elects to provide child care assistance to parents in training or education, the county cannot impose additional criteria or target certain types of training. Counties are required to include education and training as eligible activities for teen parents.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Counties have the option of including training or education as an eligible activity for subsidies. If a county elects to provide child care assistance to parents in training or education, the county cannot impose additional criteria or target certain types of training.

Delaware:

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Post-secondary education is only approved if it is part of a TANF employment and training program or if the applicant began education activities while in a SNAP employment and training program.

District of Columbia:

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: The student must participate in at least 20 hours of combined approved activities, which include education, training, and employment.

Table 4. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Florida:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: If individuals are employed and also in school or an approved training program, they can work less than 20 hours, as long as their combined participation in approved activities is at least 20 hours per week.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: The student must participate in at least 20 hours of any combined approved activities, which may include education, training, and employment.

Georgia:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility; Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: Each parent must participate in one or more approved activities for a minimum average of 24 hours per week. Approved activities include employment, job search, education, and training. New applicants must still meet the 24-hour requirement. For parents participating in education, one credit hour counts as two approved activity hours.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: Student parents under 20 years old and enrolled in high school or middle school have no additional work requirement. Parents 21 years of age or older enrolled in high school or a high school diploma program must supplement enrollment with other state-approved activities (such as employment) to meet the 24-hour requirement. For parents participating in education, one credit hour counts as two approved activity hours.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: The student must participate in at least 24 hours of combined approved activities, which include education, training, and employment. For parents participating in education, one credit hour counts as two approved activity hours.

Guam:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility; Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: To receive full-time child care assistance, each parent must work 30 hours per week. Part-time care is approved for any number of hours less than full time.

Illinois:

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: There is no work requirement for the first 24 non-consecutive months the client participates. From the 25th month on, the client must work at least 20 hours per week.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: There is no work requirement for the first 48 non-consecutive months the client participates. From the 49th month on, the client must work at least 20 hours per week.

Iowa:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: For participants who are working and in school or in a training program, a minimum of 28 hours of school and work combined confers eligibility. TANF recipients do not need to meet the minimum work hours requirement.

Kansas:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: TANF recipients do not need to meet the minimum work hours requirement. TANF recipients who gain employment, and therefore lose their cash assistance, are not required to meet the work hours requirement for the rest of their 12-month eligibility period. If a new application is made within two months of losing TANF eligibility, the family is also exempt from meeting the minimum work hours requirement.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: There is no work requirement for teen parents in high school or GED activities.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Participation in the federal work study program counts towards this minimum. If the student participates in an unpaid internship for more than 15 hours per week for course credit, hours over 15 may be applied to the employment requirement. All other parents must work 15 hours per week while participating in educational activities.

Kentucky:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: A single parent must work an average of 20 hours per week.

Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: Both parents must work a combined total of 40 hours per week, with neither parent working less than 5 hours per week.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: Teen parents in school are not required to meet an additional work requirement.

Table 4. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Louisiana:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility; Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: The employment and training requirements for families of children with special needs may be reduced to 15 hours per week.

Maine:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: Applicants who are self-employed must participate in a self-employment activity a minimum average of 20 hours per week.

Massachusetts:

Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: Part-time care may be authorized if one or both parents are working fewer than 30 hours, but at least 20 hours.

Minnesota:

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student; Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Work is not a required activity for students. However, if a full-time student has employment and wishes to receive subsidized child care during hours worked, they must work a minimum of 10 hours per week. Part-time students must work 20 hours if they wish to receive subsidized child care for employment hours.

Mississippi:

Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household; Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Each parent must work at least 25 hours per week, or one parent must work at least 25 hours per week and the other parent must be enrolled in an approved full-time educational or training program.

Montana:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility; Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: 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 part time are required to work 40 hours per month. The recipient must earn at least the current applicable minimum wage to be eligible for assistance.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: High school, HiSET, and equivalency programs are approved activities for teen parents with low incomes (through age 19), without a minimum work requirement.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Single-parent families have no work requirement while the parent attends education or training full time. Single-parent families must work 40 hours per month while the parent attends education or training part-time. Two-parent families have no work requirement while both parents attend education or training full time. Two-parent families must work 40 hours per month while one parent attends education or training part time and the other parent attends education or training full time.

New Jersey:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility; Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household; Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: A parent or applicant is considered to be working full time if work and education or training activities combine to equal 30 hours per week.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: High school education is not an approved activity for eligibility.

New York:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: Non-temporary assistance clients must be engaged in work, which is defined as earning wages equal to or greater than the minimum amount required under federal and state labor laws.

North Carolina:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility; Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: In general, there is no minimum number of hours a recipient must work to receive a subsidy. In order to receive full-time care though, a recipient must work an average of 30 hours or more per week. Part-time care is approved for any number of hours less than full time.

Ohio:

All columns: Both parents must be engaged in an activity and have a need for care.

Table 4. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Oklahoma:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility; Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: Families with children in foster care must work a minimum of 20 hours per week.

Oregon:

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: High school education is not an approved activity for eligibility.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Working students can qualify for subsidies as long as at least 50 percent of their authorized hours are for employment.

Pennsylvania:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: Ten hours of training may be substituted for 10 hours of the 20-hour work requirement.

Puerto Rico:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: Parents must participate in work or another eligible activity for a minimum of 20 hours per week.

Rhode Island:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility; Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: Income-eligible parents must work an average of at least 20 hours per week in a month.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: Parents must engage in 20 hours of approved activities per week. If the parent is in school for 20 hours per week, this fully satisfies the 20-hour requirement and additional employment or work hours are not required.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Post-secondary education is an approved activity for parents with low incomes enrolled in a state public institute of higher education. The parent must be enrolled in a minimum of seven credit hours.

South Carolina:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: Applicants receiving TANF must meet the participation requirements outlined in their TANF family plan. A parent who receives SSI may be eligible for assistance if they are either employed at least part time or participating in an activity that will enable them to become employed.

Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: The parents must each work 15 hours in order to qualify for part-time care. If one or both parents work part time, only part-time care will be authorized.

South Dakota:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: Applicants must work a minimum of 80 hours per month. Applicants must also receive a salary equivalent to the federal minimum wage. There are no minimum work requirements for foster parents; however, authorization for care can only be given for times when foster parents are working or going to school.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Associate's or bachelor's degree students meet the activity requirements if they attend 80 school hours per month, their combined school and employment hours equal 80 or more hours per month, or they are enrolled in 12 semester credit hours. Master's and doctoral students are not exempt from the 80-hour per month work requirement.

Tennessee:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility; Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: Income-eligible parents must work an average of at least 30 hours per week in a month.

Texas:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: Policy coded for Gulf Coast Region. If individuals are employed and also in school or an approved training program, they can work less than 25 hours, as long as their combined participation in approved activities is at least 25 hours per week.

Minimum Work Hours for a Two-Parent Household: Policy coded for Gulf Coast Region.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: Policy coded for Gulf Coast Region. The student must participate in at least 25 hours of combined approved activities, which include education, training, and employment. Teen parents must work or attend school in the summer with the intention of returning to high school or GED classes in the fall.

Table 4. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2022

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Policy coded for Gulf Coast Region. The student must participate in at least 25 hours of combined approved activities, which include education, training, and employment. One credit hour of post-secondary courses counts for three work hours.

Utah:

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: Clients in training or education must also be employed an average of 15 hours or more a week. The work requirement may be waived for parents who are in a formal course of study to obtain their high school diploma or GED.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Clients in training or education must also be employed an average of 15 hours or more a week.

Virgin Islands:

All columns: A parent or applicant is considered to be working full time if work and education or training activities combine to equal 30 hours per week.

Washington:

Minimum Hours of Work Required for Eligibility: When a non-TANF client is receiving care for education or training, they must work a minimum of 20 hours a week or 16 hours in a federal or state work study program unless they are enrolled as a full-time student in community, technical, or tribal college or in associate degree programs or vocational educational programs that lead to degrees in specific occupations or registered apprenticeships.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: Non-TANF clients over the age of 21 must work at least 20 hours per week or be in a paid federal or state work study program for at least 16 hours per week in conjunction with education and training to be eligible for care. Students under the age of 22 and full-time students over the age of 21 enrolled in a community, technical, or tribal college or in associate degree programs or vocational educational programs that lead to degrees in specific occupations or registered apprenticeships are exempt from the work requirement.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Full-time students in a vocational education program, a registered apprenticeship program, or pursuing an associate degree are considered to be participating in an approved activity.

Wisconsin:

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time High School Student: Individuals under age 20 enrolled in high school or participating in an approved high school equivalency program are not required to work in addition to attending school. Individuals age 20 or older enrolled in high school or participating in an approved high school equivalency program must participate in at least 20 hours of employment per month.

Work Hour Requirement to Have School Hours Covered by the Subsidy: Full-Time Post-Secondary Student: Individuals in technical college or a course of study that leads to employment must participate in at least 20 hours of employment per month.

Table 5. If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	Transitional Child Care	Children Experiencing Homelessness	Child Protective Services	Children in Foster Care
Alabama	Same as other families	Other	Other	Other
Alaska	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other	Same as other families
American Samoa	NA	Other	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Arizona	Other	Other	Other	Other
Arkansas	Same as other families	No activity requirement	Other	Other
California	Other	No activity requirement	No activity requirement	Same as other families
Colorado	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement	Other
Connecticut	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Delaware	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement	Same as other families
District of Columbia	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement	Same as other families
Florida	Same as other families	No activity requirement	Other	Other
Georgia	Other	Other	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Guam	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other	Other
Hawaii	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other	Same as other families
Idaho	Same as other families	Other	Same as other families	Same as other families
Illinois	Same as other families	No activity requirement	Not eligible	Not eligible
Indiana	Same as other families	Same as other families	Varies depending on if child left in home	Same as other families
Iowa	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other	Same as other families
Kansas	Other	Same as other families	Other	Same as other families
Kentucky	Same as other families	Other	Other	Not eligible

Table 5. If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	Transitional Child Care	Children Experiencing Homelessness	Child Protective Services	Children in Foster Care
Louisiana	TCC-specific requirements not specified in child care manual	No activity requirement	Other	No activity requirement
Maine	NA	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Maryland	Same as other families	Other	Not eligible	Not eligible
Massachusetts	Same as other families	No activity requirement	Other	Same as other families
Michigan	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other	Same as other families
Minnesota	Same as other families	No activity requirement	Not eligible	Not eligible
Mississippi	Other	No activity requirement	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Missouri	Same as other families	Other	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Montana	Same as other families	Other	Other	Other
Nebraska	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Nevada	Same as other families	Other	Other	Other
New Hampshire	Same as other families	Other	Varies depending on if child left in home	Same as other families
New Jersey	Other	No activity requirement	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
New Mexico	Same as other families	No activity requirement	Other	Other
New York	Other	Other	No activity requirement	Other
North Carolina	Other	Same as other families	Varies depending on if child left in home	No activity requirement
North Dakota	Same as other families	Same as other families	Not eligible	Other
Northern Mariana Islands	NA	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families

Table 5. If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	Transitional Child Care	Children Experiencing Homelessness	Child Protective Services	Children in Foster Care
Ohio	Other	No activity requirement	Varies depending on if child left in home	Same as other families
Oklahoma	Same as other families	No activity requirement	Other	Same as other families
Oregon	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Pennsylvania	Other	Other	Same as other families	Same as other families
Puerto Rico	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Rhode Island	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other
South Carolina	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other	Other
South Dakota	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other	Other
Tennessee	Same as other families	Same as other families	No activity requirement	No activity requirement
Texas	Same as other families	No activity requirement	Other	Other
Utah	Same as other families	Other	Same as other families	Same as other families
Vermont	Same as other families	Other	Other	Other
Virgin Islands	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other	No activity requirement
Virginia	Other	Same as other families	Other	Same as other families
Washington	NA	No activity requirement	No activity requirement	Same as other families
West Virginia	Same as other families	Same as other families	Other	Same as other families
Wisconsin	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families
Wyoming	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families	Same as other families

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 5:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Table 5. If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2022

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.

Alabama:

Transitional Child Care: Families must apply within six months of the date their TANF benefits were terminated in order to be eligible for transitional child care. When no waiting list is in place, children may be classified under a different need category than transitional child care.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: For the first 90 days of eligibility, documentation of initial eligibility requirements is not required. After 90 days, the family must document that they meet all eligibility criteria, including activity requirements.

Child Protective Services: Any child for whom the department submits a written referral requesting services for a reason of protective services is eligible for care.

Children in Foster Care: 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 child in foster care is eligible for care.

Alaska:

Child Protective Services: Eligibility is determined by the office of children's services.

American Samoa:

Transitional Child Care: This territory or outlying area does not have transitional child care.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: 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.

Child Protective Services: Children referred by child protective services receive immediate placement.

Children in Foster Care: The foster parent is not required to participate in employment, education, or training activities.

Arizona:

Transitional Child Care: Families receiving transitional child care must be employed.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: In addition to other eligible activities, a client living in a homeless or domestic violence shelter may be eligible for care based on participation in structured shelter activities as verified by the shelter.

Child Protective Services: 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.

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

Arkansas:

Child Protective Services; Children in Foster Care: Children in child protective services and foster care are categorically eligible when services are being provided to prevent abuse or neglect or to strengthen family functioning and overall well-being of the children. Protective services and foster care families have a separate eligibility process, and the parents may request a waiver exempting them from activity requirements.

California:

Transitional Child Care: Activity requirements for families receiving transitional child care are generally the same as non-transitional child care families except that they may also be participating in job retention services or barrier removal services approved by the county welfare department.

Child Protective Services: If eligibility and need are based on child protective services, families do not have to meet income requirements. The written referral must include a statement certifying that child care services are necessary.

Children in Foster Care: For income eligibility and family fee purposes, only the child in foster care and related siblings are included in the family size, and only their income is counted.

Colorado:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness are provided child care for a 60-day stabilization period at minimum, during which they are not required to participate in an eligible activity. Counties may opt to offer a longer stabilization period.

Child Protective Services: Policy coded for Denver. Counties may opt to provide protective services child care using CCDF funds. There is no activity requirement for protective services child care.

Children in Foster Care: Counties may opt to provide care for children in foster care using CCDF funds.

Connecticut:

Transitional Child Care: New applicants who have received TANF must apply within five years of the date cash assistance benefits were discontinued.

Table 5. If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2022

Delaware:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families who are not in an approved work or education activity may receive child care assistance for up to 90 days while searching for housing.

Child Protective Services: Families referred by and active with the division of family services do not have to meet income requirements.

District of Columbia:

Child Protective Services: There are no requirements of the parents for training or employment. The child under protection may reside with a relative or guardian outside the District of Columbia.

Children in Foster Care: The foster parent must participate in a qualifying activity for a minimum of 20 hours per week, or be receiving some form of verifiable income. The child may reside with a foster parent or guardian outside the District of Columbia.

Florida:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: If a family experiencing homelessness and participating in housing search activities receives a documented referral from a certified homeless shelter or domestic violence shelter, they are eligible for child care services.

Child Protective Services; Children in Foster Care: Eligibility is not dependent on family income or work requirements but rather on a documented referral from the child protective services department.

Georgia:

Transitional Child Care: Transitional child care recipients must participate in one or more state-approved activities for a minimum of 24 hours per week for each responsible adult, unless the parents were determined ineligible for TANF based on not meeting the 24-hour activity requirement. In this case, parents must maintain the number of hours that resulted in their ineligibility for TANF.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness may be authorized for job search activities for the entire 12-month eligibility period.

Child Protective Services: The activity requirement may be waived while the child protective services case is open.

Guam:

Child Protective Services: 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 their own child in addition to the child in protective services, income is counted.

Children in Foster Care: 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 their own child in addition to the child in 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.

Hawaii:

Child Protective Services: The family must have a court order that specifies care is needed for a specific purpose, such as work. Families receiving child protective services do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families.

Children in Foster Care: Foster care families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families.

Idaho:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness and searching for housing through a homeless agency may be approved as participating in a training activity.

Illinois:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families approved due to homelessness are initially approved for a 12-month eligibility period.

Child Protective Services: The state's child welfare and protection agency pays for child care provided for child protective services and foster care. Families transitioning out of the Intact Family Services program are eligible to receive an additional 12 months of assistance through the Child Care Assistance Program without an activity.

Children in Foster Care: The state's child welfare and protection agency pays for child care provided for child protective services and foster care.

Indiana:

Child Protective Services: Custodians or caretakers in child protective services cases in which children are in out-of-home placements are subject to the same requirements as non-child protective services families. In child protective services cases in which children remain in their own homes, families are categorically eligible (service and financial need requirements are waived) if the child protective services caseworker provides written documentation that child care is a necessary part of the case plan.

Children in Foster Care: Activities conferring eligibility for children in foster care 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.

Iowa:

Transitional Child Care: Families who receive TANF or participate in the state's TANF work program are eligible for child care assistance regardless of income.

Table 5. If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2022

Child Protective Services: 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.

Kansas:

Transitional Child Care: TANF recipients who gain employment and therefore lose their cash assistance remain eligible for child care subsidies for the remainder of their eligibility period and do not have to meet the 20-hour per week minimum work requirement. If a new application is submitted within the first two months following the loss of TANF eligibility, meeting the minimum work hours requirement is not necessary for approval. At the time of the next review, however, recipients must meet the work requirement or be participating in a different eligible activity.

Child Protective Services: 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 12 months.

Kentucky:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness are eligible for expedited services. They are entitled to immediate approval and enrollment with a child care provider. Families experiencing homelessness have up to three calendar months from the date of application to return all other verification documentation.

Child Protective Services: Care may be authorized for preventive services when the child is at risk of abuse or neglect or protective services when the child has been abused or neglected. Child protective services cases are not required to meet the same income thresholds as other participants.

Louisiana:

Transitional Child Care: Families leaving TANF are required to participate in the Strategies to Empower People Program (STEP) for six months. Participants in the STEP program will receive subsidies for 12 months.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: A participant who is included in a family experiencing homelessness and is normally required to be employed or attend a job or educational training program, can be exempt from employment and training requirements if the participant is in a transitional living program or the participant is seeking employment by registering with the state workforce commission.

Child Protective Services: A child in protective services is eligible regardless of income when the child care services are necessary in order to maintain the child in their own home and when the need for care meets the eligibility policy for the protective services program. There is no work requirement for eligibility for families receiving child protective services.

Children in Foster Care: Children in foster care are categorically 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.

Maine:

Transitional Child Care: Families transitioning off TANF are eligible for care under a separate Transitional Child Care Program.

Maryland:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: All families experiencing homelessness are issued a 60-day voucher to meet all eligibility requirements. Once all eligibility requirements are met, the family is issued a 12-month voucher.

Massachusetts:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families that meet the definition of homeless under the McKinney-Vento Act may be approved to use homelessness as a service need without additional activity requirements. The service need for a family experiencing homelessness is limited to two 12-month authorization periods, unless approved by the state in writing on a case-by-case basis.

Child Protective Services: The child protective services agency may authorize care on a case-by-case basis for families with active protective needs documented in a supported report of abuse or neglect within the previous 12 months or when there is a determination of need to begin or continue supportive child care at a supervisory progress review.

Children in Foster Care: The family is required to meet the activity requirement but is exempt from the income requirement.

Michigan:

Transitional Child Care: Families are exempt from income determination.

Child Protective Services: Families are automatically eligible if child care is required by an active protective services plan. Families are exempt from income determination.

Children in Foster Care: When the child needing care has been placed with a licensed foster care parent, the child is eligible for care without income determination.

Minnesota:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness at application are exempt from activity requirements. The family must be participating in an authorized activity within three months of the application date to continue receiving a subsidy. Families experiencing homelessness are eligible for 30 hours of care per week including care for school-age children.

Mississippi:

All columns: Eligibility is determined by the referral agency.

Table 5. If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2022

Missouri:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness and participating in a community-based program designed to eliminate homelessness are eligible to receive child care assistance. If a family experiencing homelessness is not participating in a community-based program, they need to meet the same requirements as all other families.

Montana:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: A family that reports homeless status is eligible for 90 days of eligibility to meet all non-TANF requirements.

Child Protective Services: Eligibility is determined by the Child and Family Services Division.

Children in Foster Care: The department may pay for child care during the time foster parents spend at work, in training, in counseling, or participating in similar activities that are directly connected to their ability to care for children receiving foster care in their home.

Nebraska:

Child Protective Services: Families who require emergency child protective services or require child protective family services may be eligible without regard to income. Families receiving protective services must still meet the need for service requirement.

Children in Foster Care: Foster care families do not have to meet the same income requirements as other families.

Nevada:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness may qualify under a self-sufficiency plan, which may include housing search and other activities that are not available to other families.

Child Protective Services: To be eligible under this category, children must be placed in the custody of an individual for a defined length of time, until they can be returned to their parents. If the child is placed in the custody of an individual who is related by blood or marriage, the applicant must become a licensed foster parent during the initial 12-month eligibility period.

Children in Foster Care: Approved activities for foster parents must be verified by a caseworker.

New Hampshire:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Participants who are both seeking housing and engaged in an employment-related activity can qualify for subsidized care.

Child Protective Services: If the children remain in the parent's home and child care is provided to prevent child abuse or neglect, to rehabilitate the family, or to reunite the family, the parents are not required to be in an employment-related activity.

New Jersey:

Transitional Child Care: Families receiving transitional child care must be employed, but they do not have to meet the full-time employment requirement.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homeless are eligible for a six-month grace period to establish eligibility through an allowable activity.

Children in Foster Care: Children receiving foster care in out-of-home settings are considered to be under child protective services and therefore automatically eligible.

New Mexico:

Child Protective Services; Children in Foster Care: Eligibility is determined by the child protective services worker.

New York:

Transitional Child Care: The family must have received TANF for three of the previous six months, have income at or below 300 percent of the state income standard, meet child support requirements, and meet certain criteria for closing the TANF case. The TANF case must have been closed due to increased employment income, voluntary closure, or meeting the five-year time limit for assistance, and the family must not be applying for, eligible for, or in the process of applying for additional safety net assistance. To receive transitional child care the child's parent or caretaker must be engaged in work.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Policy coded for New York City. If funds are available, families must be approved for child care to seek housing and either seek employment, be engaged in work, attend certain educational or vocational activities, or access or participate in counseling services. If funds are available and a district chooses the option in their Child and Family Services Plan, districts may provide care for families experiencing homelessness participating in an approved activity or for an emergency situation resulting in homelessness.

Child Protective Services: Policy coded for New York City. 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.

Children in Foster Care: The foster parent is eligible if working or self-employed, without regard to hours worked or income earned.

Table 5. If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2022

North Carolina:

Transitional Child Care: Families that reach the end of their TANF eligibility can continue to receive transitional child care for 90 days if they are not participating in an eligible activity, such as work or education. If they are participating in an eligible activity, they will receive services through the end of the eligibility period.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness are eligible at the time of application based on information reported by the recipient. If the reported information meets all eligibility criteria, the application is approved, and child care services can begin immediately. The recipient will then have 30 days to provide all needed documentation to support their eligibility. If it is determined that the recipient is not eligible once all required documentation has been submitted, the case is terminated with a 10-day notice.

Child Protective Services: If a child is in protective services and needs child care in order to stay in their own home, the child is automatically eligible. If a child is removed from the home, they can no longer receive care as a child protective services case and must apply under another need category.

Children in Foster Care: 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.

North Dakota:

Children in Foster Care: Children in licensed foster care are not eligible. Children in unlicensed foster care settings are eligible under the same requirements as other families.

Northern Mariana Islands:

Transitional Child Care: This territory or outlying area does not have transitional child care.

Ohio:

Transitional Child Care: The family must be in need of child care due to employment. The family's income must not exceed 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for initial eligibility and 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for ongoing eligibility, and the family must meet all requirements of the application and redetermination process.

Child Protective Services: Protective child care is authorized only if the child resides in the home of the parent for whom the protective case plan is written and the case plan specifically requests child care. Caretakers approved for protective child care are determined eligible without regard to income or assets.

Oklahoma:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness meet the definition of protective/preventive care and are therefore not required to meet a traditional need factor such as work, school, or training.

Child Protective Services: Child care may be approved in critical situations to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation.

Pennsylvania:

Transitional Child Care: Families must meet work participation requirements, unless they lost TANF eligibility due to having earnings over the TANF income limit, in which case they do not have to meet minimum work hour requirements.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: At application or redetermination, a parent or caretaker in a family that is experiencing homelessness may substitute job search activities to meet the work requirement.

Children in Foster Care: Children in foster care are eligible for care as long as the foster parents meet the non-financial eligibility requirements.

Puerto Rico:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Children in families experiencing homelessness are not required to meet eligibility requirements.

Rhode Island:

Children in Foster Care: Foster parents must be working, or the developmental needs of the child receiving foster care must require that the child attend day care.

South Carolina:

Transitional Child Care: Participants must fall into one of four program categories. The first transitional child care category applies to applicants whose TANF case closed due to earned income exceeding TANF guidelines and who received TANF assistance in the previous month. The second category is for applicants whose first year of transitional child care is ending or who previously received TANF and failed to apply for transitional child care. The third category is for applicants whose TANF case closed due to reaching the TANF two-year time limit. The fourth category is for families who become employed or increased earnings during a full-family sanction in TANF and become ineligible for TANF. Applicants in all categories must meet income and work requirements.

Child Protective Services; Children in Foster Care: 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.

South Dakota:

Child Protective Services: 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

Table 5. If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2022

parents are working or attending school. In cases where the foster parents adopt the child or receive guardianship, the foster parents must meet the minimum work or school requirements.

Children in Foster Care: 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. Foster parents who homeschool their children may receive care for children in foster care for up to seven hours of homeschooling each weekday. In cases where the foster parents adopt the child or receive guardianship, the foster parents must meet the minimum work or school requirements.

Texas:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness are not subject to the minimum participation requirements; participation in work, education, or training may be at any level.

Child Protective Services; Children in Foster Care: The child protective services agency has the responsibility for determining child care eligibility for children in the agency's protective care, including foster care.

Utah:

Transitional Child Care: Though an application is not required of transitional child care families during the six-month transitional period, the families must undergo a child care review at the end of the six-month transitional period in order to be eligible for non-transitional child care.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness 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.

Vermont:

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness can apply for family support child care, a prevention and early intervention service designed to reduce stress for families and their children and promote positive child development. Families qualifying under family support child care do not have to meet activity requirements.

Child Protective Services: The family must have a referral from a child protective services worker. If a family is categorized as protective services, the family is eligible as long as funds are available.

Children in Foster Care: Families with children in foster care are eligible for child care financial assistance at 100 percent of the state established rate, regardless of income.

Virgin Islands:

Child Protective Services: 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. The parents or legal guardians' incomes are not required to determine eligibility.

Children in Foster Care: Foster care parents are not required to work or participate in education or training activities.

Virginia:

Transitional Child Care: Families receiving transitional child care must be employed, in an approved transitional employment and training activity, or enrolled in an accredited higher education program that leads to a post-secondary credential, showing satisfactory progress.

Child Protective Services: Receipt of child protective service is an approved activity for CCDF-eligible families if the families are receiving child protective services through the family assessment track, investigation track, or child protective services on-going. When parents are involved in activities included in the child protective services plan, the local department is required to approve child care.

Children in Foster Care: Child care for children in foster care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program. A child receiving foster care may receive CCDF funding if a local department maintains custody of the child, but the child is in the physical custody of their parents and the parents need child care in order to maintain employment or to attend an approved education or training program.

Washington:

Transitional Child Care: This state does not have transitional child care.

Children Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness are eligible for 12 months of care with no activity requirements. After this period, they must verify participation in an approved activity.

Child Protective Services: Families with child protective services cases are eligible for full-time care regardless of income or participation in approved activities. The child must receive child care from a licensed center or licensed family home provider. The family is not required to show the child is legally living in the U.S.

Children in Foster Care: Children in foster care can receive child care services through the child care program administered by the children's administration. If these families receive child care through the state's primary CCDF child care subsidy program, they must meet the same activity requirements as other families.

West Virginia:

Child Protective Services: Eligibility is determined by the child protective services worker.

Children in Foster Care: The foster parent must be participating in an employment, education, or job training activity. If there are two foster parents in the home, both foster parents must be participating in a qualifying activity. The family must meet the income requirement, but it is based on the income of the child.

Table 5. If Certain Families Have Different Parent Activity Requirements, 2022

Wisconsin:

Children in Foster Care: 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 Guidelines, rather than the 185 percent used for other families. If the natural or adoptive parent's income exceeds 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the financial eligibility test is then based on the foster parent's income at 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Table 6. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Children and Siblings, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit	Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit	Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Alabama	17	17	Fully counted
Alaska	17	17	Not counted
American Samoa	---	---	Not counted
Arizona	17	17	Varies/partially counted
Arkansas	NA	NA	Counted at age 18 and older
California	17	18	Not counted
Colorado	17	18	Not counted
Connecticut	17	17	Not counted
Delaware	17	17	Varies/partially counted
District of Columbia	17	21	Not counted
Florida	NA	NA	Counted at age 18 and older
Georgia	17	17	Not counted
Guam	17	NA	Varies/partially counted
Hawaii	17	17	Varies/partially counted
Idaho	NA	NA	Counted at age 18 and older
Illinois	20	20	Not counted
Indiana	17	17	Not counted
Iowa	17	17	Counted at age 15 and older
Kansas	17	18	Not counted
Kentucky	18	18	Not counted
Louisiana	18	18	Not counted
Maine	17	17	Varies/partially counted
Maryland	17	21	Counted at age 15 and older
Massachusetts	17	23	Not counted
Michigan	17	17	Varies/partially counted
Minnesota	17	17	Varies/partially counted
Mississippi	17	20	Not counted
Missouri	17	17	Varies/partially counted
Montana	17	17	Varies/partially counted
Nebraska	18	18	Varies/partially counted
Nevada	17	18	Not counted
New Hampshire	17	19	Varies/partially counted
New Jersey	NA	NA	Fully counted
New Mexico	NA	NA	Not counted
New York	17	17	Not counted
North Carolina	17	18	Not counted
North Dakota	18	18	Not counted

Table 6. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Children and Siblings, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit	Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit	Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Northern Mariana Islands	17	17	Varies/partially counted
Ohio	17	17	Varies/partially counted
Oklahoma	17	17	Varies/partially counted
Oregon	17	18	Not counted
Pennsylvania	17	21	Not counted
Puerto Rico	20	20	Not counted
Rhode Island	17	17	Not counted
South Carolina	17	21	Counted at age 18 and older
South Dakota	17	18	Not counted
Tennessee	17	18	Varies/partially counted
Texas	NA	NA	Varies/partially counted
Utah	17	18	Not counted
Vermont	NA	NA	Not counted
Virgin Islands	17	18	Not counted
Virginia	17	17	Not counted
Washington	18	18	Varies/partially counted
West Virginia	17	17	Not counted
Wisconsin	18	18	Not counted
Wyoming	17	18	Not counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 6:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

The policies shown here apply to children and siblings living in the home. They do not apply to teen parents.

Alaska:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Only unearned income is counted for children in the home.

American Samoa:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Arizona:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If a child is attending school, their income is not counted.

Arkansas:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Children and siblings are counted in the unit as long as they are dependent on the parent or applicant, regardless of age.

Colorado:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit: Children of the primary applicant continue to be counted as part of the family unit as long as they live with the primary applicant and are under 18 years old.

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Children of the primary applicant continue to be counted as part of the family unit as long as they are the responsibility of the primary applicant, are under 19 years old, and are still in high school.

Table 6. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Children and Siblings, 2022

Delaware:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The income of students under the age of 18 is not counted.

Florida:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Siblings are counted as long as they still reside with the family and are financially supported by the family.

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earned income is excluded for any family member who is under age 18, or age 18 if enrolled as a full-time student in a secondary school or its equivalent. Earned income of family members under the age of 24 is excluded if they are full-time students in a post-secondary school or its equivalent. Income is based on the child's income only for child-only TANF cases.

Guam:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit: Children under age 18 are included in the unit. If a child age 18 or over is a tax dependent of the applicant, they are included in the unit.

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: A sibling who is still in high school is counted regardless of age.

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If a child is under age 18 or attending high school, their income is not counted.

Hawaii:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If the child is a student at least half time, their earnings are not counted.

Idaho:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Children who are claimed as dependents for tax purposes are included in the unit.

Illinois:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Children under age 21 may be included in the unit if including these individuals would be beneficial for the family, they are dependent on the family for more than 50 percent of their support, and they are full-time students away at school. In order to be counted in the unit, they cannot establish residency outside of the family household.

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The earnings of a child under the age of 21 are exempt unless that child is the applicant.

Iowa:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earnings of a child under age 15 are not counted. Earnings of a child under age 18 are not counted if the child is a full-time student.

Kansas:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: A child in high school is included through the month of the child's 19th birthday.

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): 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.

Maine:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earned income is not counted if the child is 19 or younger, attending elementary or secondary school, and living with the applicant.

Maryland:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earnings of a child under age 15 or a child under age 18 who is attending public school are not counted.

Michigan:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If a child is attending school, including GED completion, their earned income is not counted as long as the child is living with someone who provides care or supervision.

Minnesota:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit: If a sibling turns 18 during the eligibility period and the family does not confirm or deny that the child meets the dependent adult student requirements, the child can remain as part of the unit until the next redetermination period.

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: An adult age 18 or older who is a full-time high school or post-secondary student may be considered a dependent if 50 percent or more of the adult student's support is provided by the parents, step-parents, guardians and their spouses, or eligible relative caregivers and their spouses residing in the same family. To include the adult student as a dependent in the family, the family must verify that it provides 50 percent or more of the student's support.

Table 6. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Children and Siblings, 2022

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The earned income of a full-time student under age 19 is not counted if they have not yet earned a high school diploma or GED. The earned income of any child not in school full time between the ages of 6 and 17 is counted. Earned income of children under age 6 is not counted.

Mississippi:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: A child younger than 21 years old in the home, who is attending school or who has a disability, is considered a dependent and should be counted as a household member.

Missouri:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If a child is attending school, their income is not counted.

Montana:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Adult siblings, age 18 and over, have the option of being counted as household members.

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The earned income of a dependent child who is attending elementary or high school, regardless of age, is excluded.

Nebraska:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earnings are not counted if the child is age 18 or under and in school. Summer earnings of a child age 18 or under are not counted if the caseworker verifies the child will return to school in the fall.

New Hampshire:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): 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.

New Jersey:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Children and siblings are counted in the unit as long as they are dependent on the parent or applicant, regardless of age.

New Mexico:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Children and siblings are counted in the unit as long as they are dependent on the parent or applicant, regardless of age.

New York:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Children under age 18 must be included in the unit. Districts may elect to include 18, 19, or 20-year-old individuals in the same family unit. All individuals may be included or just those whose inclusion would benefit the family.

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Districts may elect to include 18, 19, or 20-year-old siblings in the same family unit. The income of siblings aged 18 and over and included in the unit is fully counted.

North Carolina:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: A sibling is counted if they are still in high school and scheduled to graduate before their 19th birthday.

North Dakota:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: A child is considered 18 through the month of the child's 19th birthday.

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Children's and sibling's unearned income is counted.

Northern Mariana Islands:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earnings of minor children who are students at least half time are excluded, even during semester and vacation breaks.

Ohio:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earnings of a minor child are not counted as long as the child is a full-time student.

Oklahoma:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earnings of a child, age 17 or under, are not counted if the child is attending school full time or attending classes to obtain a GED.

Oregon:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Children's and sibling's unearned income is counted.

Table 6. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Children and Siblings, 2022

Rhode Island:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: A dependent child under the age of 18, or under the age of 19 if the child has a documented disability, is included in the unit.

South Carolina:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earned income of children under age 18 is not counted unless the children are emancipated or teen parents with a benefit case in their own name.

South Dakota:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The earned income of a child who is not considered the applicant parent is not counted, but the child's unearned income is counted.

Tennessee:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Summer or part-time income is not counted if the child or sibling is 24 or younger and in school or training.

Texas:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Children of the primary applicant continue to be counted as part of the family unit as long as they live with the primary applicant and are counted on their tax return.

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Income from children in the household who are between the ages of 14 and 19 and attending school is not counted.

Vermont:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Not in School are Counted in the Unit; Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Siblings are counted in the unit as long as a caretaker in the household is legally responsible for them, regardless of age.

Washington:

Maximum Age Siblings Who are Still in School are Counted in the Unit: Siblings up to 21 years of age may be included if they are participating in a special education program.

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): A child's income is counted if they are under legal guardianship.

Wisconsin:

Treatment of Children's and Siblings' Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earned income is not counted for dependent minors, defined as children under age 18, or dependent 18-year-olds.

Table 7. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding
Alabama	18	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Alaska	17	Fully counted	Varies	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
American Samoa	17	Varies/partially counted	Varies	Varies
Arizona	19	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Varies
Arkansas	20	Varies/partially counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
California	18	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Colorado	20	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Connecticut	19	Fully counted	Varies	Varies
Delaware	17	Not counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
District of Columbia	19	Not counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Florida	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Georgia	20	Varies/partially counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Guam	18	Varies/partially counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Only teen parent and child(ren) included

Table 7. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding
Hawaii	17	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Idaho	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Illinois	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Indiana	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Varies
Iowa	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Kansas	19	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Varies
Kentucky	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Louisiana	17	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Maine	19	Fully counted	Varies	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Maryland	17	Varies/partially counted	Varies	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Massachusetts	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Michigan	17	Varies/partially counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Only teen parent and child(ren) included

Table 7. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding
Minnesota	18	Varies/partially counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Mississippi	17	Not counted	Varies	Varies
Missouri	17	Varies/partially counted	Varies	Varies
Montana	19	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Nebraska	18	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Nevada	17	Varies/partially counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
New Hampshire	19	Varies/partially counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
New Jersey	18	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
New Mexico	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
New York	20	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
North Carolina	17	Fully counted	Varies	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
North Dakota	20	Varies/partially counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included

Table 7. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding
Northern Mariana Islands	18	Varies/partially counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Ohio	17	Fully counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers of the teen parent included
Oklahoma	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Oregon	17	Varies/partially counted	Varies	Varies
Pennsylvania	17	Varies/partially counted	Varies	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Puerto Rico	20	Not counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Rhode Island	19	Fully counted	Varies	Varies
South Carolina	19	Fully counted	Varies	Varies
South Dakota	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Tennessee	19	Fully counted	Varies	Varies
Texas	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Utah	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Vermont	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Virgin Islands	19	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included

Table 7. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2022

State/Territory	Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen	Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding	Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding
Virginia	17	Not counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers of the teen parent included
Washington	21	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
West Virginia	17	Fully counted	Teen and child form one unit, and parent and siblings form another	Only teen parent and child(ren) included
Wisconsin	18	Varies/partially counted	Teen, child, parent, and siblings form one unit	Parents/caretakers and minor siblings of the teen parent included
Wyoming	17	Fully counted	Varies	Varies

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 7:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Alabama:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: The maximum age is 18 if the parent remains in high school or its equivalent.

Alaska:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: A minor parent has the option of being considered a separate family unit.

American Samoa:

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: If the teen parent is in school, their income is not counted.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: The parents of the teen parent may include the teen parent's children in the unit if they have legally adopted the children or if they provide more than 50 percent of the care for the children.

Arizona:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: A minor parent is a parent under age 18. A teen parent is a parent age 13 through 19.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: The policy applies to minor parents who have never been married. When the minor parent is married, separated, or divorced and the siblings of a minor parent receive subsidized child care, the minor parent, spouse, and child form one unit, and the adult parent and siblings form another.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: If the parent of the minor intends to claim either the minor or the minor's child as a dependent, they are both included in the unit. If the parent does not intend to count either the minor or the minor's child as a dependent, the minor and the minor's child are counted as a separate unit.

Arkansas:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: Teen parents must be under age 21 and enrolled in high school or a GED program. Emancipated minors not attending high school or a GED program are treated the same as adult applicants.

Table 7. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2022

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: Parents attending high school full time are excluded from income requirements. If the teen parent is not attending high school full time and is considered an emancipated minor, they are treated the same as an adult applicant.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: The policy applies to emancipated minors, who are considered and treated like adult applicants.

California:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: The maximum age is 17 if the teen parent is not enrolled in high school.

Colorado:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: Parents under the age of 21 who enroll in a post-secondary education program are not considered teen parents.

Connecticut:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: A minor parent is a parent under age 18. A teen parent is under age 20.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: Policies for minor and teen parents vary. Minor parents and their children are included in the same assistance unit as their siblings and adult parents. Teen parents form their own assistance unit.

District of Columbia:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: A teen parent that is 19 years old or younger must either be enrolled in and attend a middle school, high school, an equivalent secondary program (e.g., GED program), or college; or enrolled in a verified job search, job training, or work readiness program.

Florida:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: The maximum age applies unless the parent is married or emancipated.

Georgia:

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: Earnings are not counted if the teen parent is under age 18.

Guam:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: A teen parent is an unmarried parent who is under the age of 19, has not received a high school diploma or GED, lives in the home of their parent or guardian, and attends a high school program.

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: A teen parent's income is excluded if the teen parent and child reside with the teen's parents, an adult relative, or legal guardian, and the teen parent is attending school.

Indiana:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: The minor parent and their children are considered a separate family unless the minor parent is not the primary caregiver of their children, in which case the minor parent and their children are considered part of the family unit of their mutual caregiver.

Kansas:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: 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, but their income is not counted. The teen parent's siblings are not included.

Kentucky:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: A teen parent is defined as being age 19 or younger and actively seeking a high school diploma or GED. A teen parent who turns 20 may remain eligible until the next redetermination.

Maine:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: The teen parent must reside with their child and attend a secondary school or GED equivalency program.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: The family unit composition is decided on a case-by-case basis.

Maryland:

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: A disregard of \$5,000 of a family's annual gross income per child is allowed if the minor parent is attending public school full time.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: 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.

Michigan:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: The subsidy recipient must be unmarried and living with their adult parents to be considered a minor parent. The adult parent or guardian must be the applicant for the subsidy, not the minor parent. A valid need reason is only required for the minor parent, not the applicant.

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: Earnings are not counted if the teen parent is under age 18, attending school, and living with someone who provides care or supervision.

Table 7. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2022

Minnesota:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: The maximum age is 17 if the parent is not a full-time student in school or training.

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: The earned income of a student parent age 19 and under and in school at least half time is not counted.

Mississippi:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: Any teen parent enrolled full time in high school or in a GED program must make an application in their own name, as a family unit separate from their parent.

Missouri:

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: If the teen parent is in school, their income is not counted.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: A minor parent has the option of being considered a separate family unit.

Nevada:

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: Wage income for a minor parent is not counted if the minor parent is attending school to acquire a high school diploma or a GED.

New Hampshire:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: Full-time students with a biological, foster, step, guardianship, or adoptive relationship to a parent in the household may be considered teen parents through age 19.

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: Income is counted unless the individual is under age 20 and attending high school or its equivalent full time.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: The parents of the minor parent are not included in the unit when the minor parent has legal responsibility for the child.

New Mexico:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: Grandparents who are not legal guardians living in the household are counted as members of the household, but their earned and unearned income is excluded from the eligibility calculation.

New York:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: Any individuals in the household with legal responsibility for the child are included in the unit with the teenage parent and child.

North Carolina:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: The teen parent is counted in the adult parent's unit, but the teen parent's child is not.

North Dakota:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen; Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: In order to be eligible for income-excluded child care through age 20, the parent must be enrolled in the Crossroads program, a program to assist with child care costs for parents through age 20 who have primary responsibility for the care of their children and who are in high school or working on their GED. Other teen parents do not receive preferential treatment.

Northern Mariana Islands:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: The applicant must be unmarried, attending high school or a GED program, and be living with a parent, adult relative, or legal guardian.

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: Earnings of minor children who are students at least half time are excluded, even during semester and vacation breaks.

Ohio:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: A minor parent who participates in the learning, earning, and parenting (LEAP) program may apply for child care benefits on their own. The family is then defined as the minor parent and the children of the minor parent.

Oregon:

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: Minor parents who are employed and request a separate employment-related day care case are considered the caretaker of their own unit and their income is counted. If they do not request a separate case, they may be included in the adult parent's unit, and the income of the minor parent is not counted.

Pennsylvania:

Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings: Income is counted if the teen parent is an emancipated minor.

Table 7. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Teen Parents, 2022

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: A minor parent has the option of being considered a separate family unit.

Rhode Island:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: 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. A teen parent under the age of 16 may obtain child care assistance on their own if the inclusion of the parent or legal guardian would present an obstacle to receiving child care.

South Carolina:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: In order to apply for child care, the parent must be 18 or within six months of turning 18. If the parent is not 18, they must be legally emancipated or have a notarized emancipation statement from their parents in order to apply for child care. If the minor is not legally emancipated, the minor's parent must apply for child care and meet all eligibility criteria. Teen parents under age 18 receiving TANF do not have to be emancipated in order to receive child care.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: If the minor is legally emancipated or has a notarized emancipation statement from their parents, they are counted as a separate unit. If the minor is not emancipated, the minor and parents are counted as one unit.

Tennessee:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: The parents of the minor parent are included in the unit but not the siblings. A minor parent under age 18 may be considered a separate household if they are legally emancipated.

Texas:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: A person can be considered a teen parent through age 19 if they are attending high school or its equivalent.

Virginia:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: The parent or caretaker of the minor parent is counted as the head of household. Both the adult and the minor parent must participate in an approved activity.

Washington:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: Teen parents in high school or a GED program do not have to meet work requirements through age 21.

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: Minor parents without legal custody of their children who live with the legal guardian are not included in the assistance unit.

West Virginia:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: The minor and child form a separate unit as long as the minor parent has legal custody of the child.

Wisconsin:

Maximum Age a Parent is Considered a Teen: A teen parent age 17 or younger may apply on their own and have their own assistance group if they are living in a group home or an approved and supervised independent living situation and enrolled in school, or if they are married. An independent teen parent age 18 may apply for subsidies and have their own case. A dependent teen parent age 18 may be included in their parent's assistance group if they are a dependent child living at home and still enrolled in high school or a GED program and are expected to graduate by their 19th birthday. *Treatment of a Teen Parent's Earnings:* All earned income of dependent minors, including teen parents living in the household, is excluded from the financial eligibility test. Teen parents living in a supervised independent living situation and enrolled in high school or an equivalent program and married teen parents who have their own case have their income counted in the financial eligibility test.

Wyoming:

Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding; Definition of the Family Unit when the Teen Parent Has No Siblings Receiving CCDF Funding: 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.

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2022

State/Territory	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	How Blended Families are Treated when Defining the Family Size	If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size	If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Alabama	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Never included	NA
Alaska	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted
American Samoa	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	---	---	---
Arizona	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted
Arkansas	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
California	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies	Varies	Fully counted
Colorado	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies	Varies	Fully counted
Connecticut	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies	Always included	Fully counted
Delaware	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2022

State/Territory	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	How Blended Families are Treated when Defining the Family Size	If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size	If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
District of Columbia	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Never included	NA
Florida	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Always included	Varies	Fully counted
Georgia	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Guam	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Never included	NA
Hawaii	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted
Idaho	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Illinois	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Not counted
Indiana	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted
Iowa	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2022

State/Territory	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	How Blended Families are Treated when Defining the Family Size	If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size	If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Kansas	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Always included	Always included	Fully counted
Kentucky	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted
Louisiana	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Always included	Varies	Fully counted
Maine	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Maryland	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted
Massachusetts	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted
Michigan	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Minnesota	Always included	Varies/partially counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Mississippi	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies	Varies	Fully counted

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2022

State/Territory	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	How Blended Families are Treated when Defining the Family Size	If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size	If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Missouri	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Never included	NA
Montana	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies	Always included	Fully counted
Nebraska	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Nevada	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Always included	Varies	Fully counted
New Hampshire	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
New Jersey	Varies	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Varies	Varies	Fully counted
New Mexico	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
New York	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Varies/partially counted
North Carolina	Always included	Fully counted	Each parent forms one unit with their children	Never included	Always included	Fully counted

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2022

State/Territory	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	How Blended Families are Treated when Defining the Family Size	If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size	If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
North Dakota	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Northern Mariana Islands	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Never included	NA
Ohio	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Oklahoma	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Oregon	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Pennsylvania	Always included	Varies/partially counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted
Puerto Rico	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Rhode Island	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
South Carolina	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2022

State/Territory	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	How Blended Families are Treated when Defining the Family Size	If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size	If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
South Dakota	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Varies/partially counted
Tennessee	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted
Texas	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Varies/partially counted
Utah	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Vermont	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
Virgin Islands	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Never included	NA
Virginia	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Always included	Always included	Fully counted
Washington	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted
West Virginia	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Always included	Fully counted

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2022

State/Territory	If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	How Blended Families are Treated when Defining the Family Size	If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size	If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Wisconsin	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted
Wyoming	Always included	Fully counted	The parents and children form one unit	Never included	Varies	Fully counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 8:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

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

For the purposes of the CCDF Policies Database, a parent or caretaker's partner is defined as a person who resides in the household, is not married to the child's parent, is not a parent of the child, and has no children in common with the child's parent. Policies regarding other adults residing in the household, who are not the parent's partner, are captured in Table 10.

Alabama:

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size: The partner is only included if they are a common law spouse.

Alaska:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: A temporarily absent parent who intends to return to the home, is married to the applicant, and is considered a part of the household by the applicant is considered when determining family size. If the temporarily absent parent is incarcerated or the parent will not return home, the absent parent is not considered when determining family size.

American Samoa:

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size; If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size; Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Arizona:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: A parent legally married to the applicant and temporarily living outside of the household with the intention of remaining a family must be engaged in an eligible activity in order to be included as a member of the family unit.

California:

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size: Partners are included in the unit if they reside in the home and are responsible for the care and welfare of the child.

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: The applicant may choose to include the temporarily absent parent when applying for child care. If the temporarily absent parent is included on the application, they must meet need and eligibility requirements and, if working, their income is counted.

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2022

Colorado:

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size: The significant other is always included if they financially contribute to the welfare of the children.

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: Parents who are temporarily absent from the home are included in the unit if they are participating in an eligible activity. If the parent is involuntarily removed from the home, they are not counted in the unit.

Connecticut:

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size: The partner is included if the parent or caretaker identifies the partner as a spouse, life partner, or the co-parent of the child.

Delaware:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: The temporarily absent parent is included in the family size if their needs and income are considered together with the household when determining eligibility.

Florida:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: If one parent is temporarily living outside of the home for employment, but the primary residence is with the family receiving services, then that parent is considered part of the family unit.

Georgia:

Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Income is counted for parents absent from the home due to military or work assignments.

Hawaii:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size; Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Parents living temporarily outside the home are included in the unit if they continue to maintain responsibility for the care, education, and financial support of the child.

Illinois:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size; Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If the parent is absent from the household for 30 days or more due to military service, incarceration, education, or other reasons at the time of eligibility determination, the parent is not included in the assistance unit and their earnings are not counted.

Indiana:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: A parent in the military who is stationed away from the home is considered part of the unit if they are married to the parent residing in the home. A parent stationed away from the home is not included in the unit if they are not married to the parent residing in the home.

Kentucky:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: A parent that is temporarily absent from the household for 30 days or more due to incarceration or hospitalization is not included in the family unit.

Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Earnings of a temporarily absent parent are counted. Earnings of a parent who is absent from the household for 30 days or more due to incarceration or hospitalization are not counted, and the parent is not included in the unit.

Louisiana:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: Parents living temporarily outside the home are included in the unit if they continue to maintain responsibility for the care, education, and financial support of the child. Parents, spouses, and non-legal spouses are not considered temporarily living outside of the home if they establish permanent residence elsewhere.

Maryland:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: Parents who are temporarily absent due to military deployment are included in the family unit.

Massachusetts:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: If the person is considered a member of the household, they are included in the family size.

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2022

Minnesota:

Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The income of a new spouse, in a family receiving child care from the state's TANF program (Minnesota Family Investment Program), does not count towards the family's income for 26 consecutive biweekly periods if the family's income, including the new spouse's income, does not exceed 67 percent of state median income. This exemption begins the second biweekly period after the marriage date.

Mississippi:

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size: Any person living in the household who is financially or legally responsible for the care of the children who need child care is included in the unit.

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: Temporarily absent parents are included in the family unit on a case-by-case basis at the caseworker's discretion depending on the reason for their absence.

Missouri:

Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): A family member who is in the military and stationed away from the residence is not included in the family unit for the purpose of determining household size, but any income sent to the family unit is included.

Montana:

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size: The parent's significant other has the option of being counted as a household member.

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: The temporarily absent parent must be considered part of an intact family (for example, an incarcerated parent).

Nevada:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: A temporarily absent parent is included as a member of the family unit unless the parent is single or incarcerated. If the parent's absence is solely due to being on active duty in a uniformed service, then the parent is included as a member of the family unit.

New Jersey:

If a Step-Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: A parent, step-parent, or partner is included in the assistance unit if they are legally responsible for the child.

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size: The partner is included if they are legally responsible for the children.

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: Parents are included in the unit if they are legally responsible for the child.

New Mexico:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size; Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): A temporarily absent parent is included as long as the parent plans to return to the home. Temporary absences may include, but are not limited to, attending school, working, training, or military service.

New York:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: Individuals who are temporarily absent from the home are counted as part of the unit if they are contributing to or are required to contribute to the needs of the household.

Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Income is counted if the individual is contributing or required to contribute to the needs of the household.

Oklahoma:

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size: The partner is only included when they share a child in common.

Pennsylvania:

Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): There is a step-parent deduction if the child requesting care is not their biological child. The deduction varies by family size and county. If care is needed for either a child in common or their own children, the step-parent's income is fully counted.

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: Parents who are temporarily absent due to military service are included in the family unit.

Puerto Rico:

Treatment of a Step-Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): A step-parent's income is included except in cases where there is a pre-nuptial agreement.

Table 8. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Step-Parents, Non-Parent Partners, and Temporarily Absent Parents, 2022

South Dakota:

Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If the parent is absent because of work or school, their income is counted. If the parent is incarcerated for at least 30 consecutive days, their income is not counted.

Tennessee:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: A parent that is temporarily absent from the household due to military deployment, either foreign or domestic, is included as a member of the family unit.

Texas:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: Parents who are temporarily absent due to military service are included in the family unit.

Treatment of a Temporarily Absent Parent's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Special payments received by parents in the military during deployments to combat zones are excluded.

Utah:

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size: The partner is only included if they are a common law spouse.

Vermont:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: Temporarily absent family members are included in the unit if the family claims financial responsibility for them for tax purposes.

Virginia:

If the Parent or Caretaker's Partner is Included when Defining the Family Size: The couple must be cohabiting, or living together in an emotional or intimate relationship on a long-term or permanent basis.

Washington:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: An applicant who is the only parent in the household and is expected to be out of the house for 30 consecutive days is not eligible for care.

Wisconsin:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: A parent who is incarcerated for 30 days or less is included in the unit. A parent who is incarcerated for 30 days or more is excluded from the unit.

Wyoming:

If a Temporarily Absent Parent is Included when Defining the Family Size: If a couple is maintaining a residence together, and one parent works out of town part of the week or month, the absent parent is still counted in the household.

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

State/Territory	If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Alabama	Yes, all relative caretakers	Varies	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Varies	Fully counted
Alaska	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
American Samoa	Other	Always included	Varies/partially counted	Other	Always included	Varies/partially counted
Arizona	Yes, all relative caretakers	Varies	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Varies	Fully counted
Arkansas	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
California	Yes, all relative caretakers	Never included	NA	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Never included	NA
Colorado	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Connecticut	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Delaware	Yes, all relative caretakers	Never included	NA	Yes, only legal guardians	Never included	NA
District of Columbia	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Not counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Not counted

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

State/Territory	If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Florida	Yes, all relative caretakers	Varies	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Varies	Fully counted
Georgia	Yes, all relative caretakers	Varies	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Varies	Fully counted
Guam	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted
Hawaii	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted
Idaho	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted
Illinois	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted
Indiana	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted
Iowa	Other	Never included	NA	Other	Never included	NA
Kansas	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted
Kentucky	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

State/Territory	If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Louisiana	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Maine	Yes, all relative caretakers	Never included	NA	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Never included	NA
Maryland	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted
Massachusetts	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Not counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Not counted
Michigan	Yes, all relative caretakers	Varies	Fully counted	Other	Varies	Fully counted
Minnesota	Other	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted
Mississippi	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Missouri	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted
Montana	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Nebraska	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted
Nevada	Other	Varies	Fully counted	Other	Varies	Fully counted
New Hampshire	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Varies/partially counted

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

State/Territory	If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
New Jersey	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted
New Mexico	Other	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted
New York	Yes, all relative caretakers	Varies	Not counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Varies	Not counted
North Carolina	Yes, all relative caretakers	Never included	NA	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Never included	NA
North Dakota	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Ohio	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Oklahoma	Yes, all relative caretakers	Varies	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Varies	Fully counted
Oregon	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Pennsylvania	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

State/Territory	If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
Puerto Rico	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Rhode Island	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted
South Carolina	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
South Dakota	Other	Always included	Not counted	Other	Always included	Fully counted
Tennessee	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Texas	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Utah	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted
Vermont	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted
Virgin Islands	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted
Virginia	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Washington	Yes, all relative caretakers	Never included	NA	Other	Never included	NA

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

State/Territory	If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)	If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies	If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies)	Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size)
West Virginia	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted
Wisconsin	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted	Yes, all non-relative caretakers	Always included	Varies/partially counted
Wyoming	Yes, all relative caretakers	Always included	Fully counted	Yes, only legal guardians	Always included	Fully counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 9:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

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

Alabama:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: The assistance unit consists of a household of minor unmarried children and their parents by blood, marriage, adoption; legal guardians; or adult relatives without legal custody who are standing in loco parentis. Foster parents are not included in the assistance unit, although they are allowed to apply.

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): Caretakers are included in the unit unless they are foster parents referred by the foster care program, in which case they are allowed to apply for subsidies, but they are not counted in the family size.

If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): A non-parent, non-relative caretaker is included in the unit if they are the legal guardian. Caretakers are included in the unit unless they are foster parents referred by the foster care program, in which case they are allowed to apply for subsidies, but they are not counted in the family size.

Alaska:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Any adult who can demonstrate that they effectively have physical custody and financial responsibility for a child needing care can apply. The relationship does not have to be legally established or a blood relationship.

American Samoa

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: A non-parent, relative caretaker is allowed to apply for subsidies if they are the child's legal guardian or acting in loco parentis. A person is considered to be acting in loco parentis when they have assumed guardianship and control of a child for a period of at least six months. This determination must be confirmed by the child's closest living relative.

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The income of a non-parent caretaker is not included if only a child in foster care or a child in protective services needs care, but it is included if any of the caretaker's own children need care.

If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: A non-parent, non-relative caretaker is allowed to apply for subsidies if they are the child's legal guardian or acting in loco parentis. A person is considered to be acting in loco parentis when they have assumed guardianship and control of a child for a period of at least six months. This determination must be confirmed by the child's closest living relative.

Arizona:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): When care is requested for the related child only, the caretaker is not included in the unit. When care is requested for the caretaker's own children in addition to the related child, the unit consists of the caretaker, the other responsible person if applicable, their children, and the related child.

Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If the relative caretaker applies for child care assistance for their own children in addition to the related children, their income is included.

If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): Legal guardians are not included in the family size unless they apply for care for their own children in addition to the child in guardianship.

Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If the legal guardian applies for child care assistance for their own children in addition to the children under guardianship, their income is included.

Arkansas:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: The caretaker must be at least 18 years of age or be emancipated and have full-time physical custody of the child.

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If a child is in the full-time physical custody of someone other than the parent or guardian due to the parent or guardian being activated for military duty, the adult with power of attorney over the child serves as an authorized representative for the household. All income of the child's caretaker is disregarded.

Connecticut:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Adults acting in loco parentis are allowed to apply for child care subsidies.

If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): A non-parent, non-relative caretaker is included when they are standing in loco parentis. In loco parentis is defined as a person with whom the child lives who is responsible for the day-to-day care and custody of the child.

Delaware:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: A relative caretaker is an adult who is by marriage, blood relationship, or court decree the grandparent, great-grandparent, sibling, aunt, or uncle of the child receiving care.

District of Columbia:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): A non-parent caretaker is included in the unit only if guardianship is documented.

Florida:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Foster parents and caretakers who fall under the relative caregiver category of care are not included in the unit and their income is not counted. Legal guardians and individuals acting in loco parentis are included in the unit and their income is counted.

If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Individuals who are acting in loco parentis may apply, as well as parents by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

Georgia:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): Foster parents are not counted in the family size, and their income is not counted.

Guam:

Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The income of a non-parent caretaker is not counted if the child is receiving child protective services.

Hawaii:

Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The income of foster parents is not counted.

Idaho:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Adults acting in loco parentis are allowed to apply for child care subsidies.

Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): A foster parent's income is excluded when determining eligibility for a child receiving foster care.

Illinois:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: All relative caretakers within the fifth degree of kinship are allowed to apply for child care subsidies. Relatives outside of the first five degrees must have legal guardianship.

Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The income of a caretaker relative who is not a parent or step-parent, is employed, is cooperating with child support, and is the representative payee of a child who is receiving child-only or general assistance TANF is not counted for eligibility and copayment purposes. However, if the caretaker relative is in an education and training program, their income is counted for eligibility and copayment purposes.

Indiana:

Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): The income of licensed foster parents is not included.

Iowa:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Licensed foster parents cannot apply for subsidies for their children in foster care. If a licensed foster parent needs child care for the purpose of employment, this is handled by the foster care worker.

Kansas:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: In cases not involving legal guardianship or custody, if a biological or adoptive parent of a child for whom assistance is requested also resides in the home, that parent must be included in the assistance unit regardless of who claims to be the child's caretaker, unless that parent is not physically or mentally capable of caring for the child (as verified by a qualified professional), or is legally prohibited from caring for the child.

Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If the child in need of care receives TANF benefits or SSI and no other children in the household need child care or the family is eligible based on a social services reason, the income of the caretaker is not counted.

Kentucky:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: A parent can be a person acting in loco parentis.

If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: A non-relative caretaker must show verification of pursuit of legal custody within one year of application.

Louisiana:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Any adult in the household with primary responsibility for the child's financial support and care is allowed to apply for child care subsidies.

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

Maine:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Adults acting in loco parentis are allowed to apply for child care subsidies.

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): The child is considered a family of one.

Maryland:

Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): A disregard of \$5,000 of a family's annual gross income per child is allowed if an adult with physical custody of the child is not the child's parent.

Massachusetts:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: In order for a non-parent relative caretaker to be eligible to apply for a child care subsidy, the biological or adoptive parents must not reside in the house and the non-parent caretaker must be a legal guardian, temporary or permanent foster parent, or designated caregiver.

Michigan:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): Relative and non-relative caretakers, foster parents, and legal guardians are not included in the family size unless they apply for care for their own children in addition to the child in guardianship.

If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: An unrelated adult who is at least age 21 and whose petition for legal guardianship of the child is pending or with whom the department of human services has placed a child, subsequent to a court order identifying the department as responsible for the child's care, may apply for subsidies.

Minnesota:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Relative caretakers who are non-TANF recipients are only eligible for subsidies if they are the child's legal guardian. Relative caretakers who are receiving TANF or are the caregiver for a child receiving a TANF grant are eligible for subsidies.

Mississippi:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: A parent is defined as a mother or father by blood, marriage, or adoption, a legal guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis.

Montana:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): A person acting in loco parentis is always counted as a household member.

Nevada:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Any adult that provides proof of custody of the child is allowed to apply for child care subsidies.

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): An adult that provides proof of custody of the child and who is related to the child by blood or marriage is counted in the assistance unit, with the exception of foster parents.

If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): A non-relative adult that provides proof of custody of the child is counted in the assistance unit, with the exception of foster parents and parents or caregivers under child protective services.

New Hampshire:

Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If a caretaker requests child care for their own children as well as a child for whom they care, the income of the caretaker and spouse is counted.

New Jersey:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: A legal guardian, or any other person having responsibility for, or custody of, a child or standing in loco parentis is considered a parent eligible to apply for subsidies.

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

New Mexico:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Legal guardians and grandparents, in addition to biological or step-parents, are allowed to apply for child care assistance. Grandparents have to be the legal guardians and determined to be providing for the grandchild's physical and emotional needs.

New York:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): Non-parent caretakers are allowed to apply for subsidies but are not included in the family unit, unless the non-parent caregiver is receiving either TANF cash assistance or New York State-only cash assistance.

Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size): If the caretaker is receiving either TANF cash assistance or New York State-only cash assistance, then the child is automatically eligible for a child care subsidy and exempt from the copayment regardless of the caretaker's earnings.

North Carolina:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): The spouse of a non-parent, relative caretaker is included in the family unit.

North Dakota:

If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: A non-parent, non-relative caretaker is allowed to apply for subsidies if they are the child's legal guardian or acting in loco parentis. Individuals are considered to be acting in loco parentis when they have assumed parental responsibilities and are physically caring for the child in the person's home on a 24-hour-a-day basis and the duration is expected to last over 30 uninterrupted days.

Northern Mariana Islands:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): A person acting in loco parentis is always counted as a household member.

Ohio:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Adults who are standing in loco parentis are permitted to apply for subsidized child care and are included in the assistance unit.

Oklahoma:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): The caretaker is included if they are court-ordered to be legally and financially responsible for the child.

Puerto Rico:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Evidence of temporary or permanent custody must be presented to the family court.

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): Any person that functions as a parent is considered part of the unit.

Rhode Island:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Relative caretakers acting in loco parentis are allowed to apply for child care subsidies.

South Carolina:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): If the caretaker has legal responsibility or has assumed full physical responsibility for the child, they are counted in the unit.

South Dakota:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Any individual 18 years of age or older who has a signed statement from the child's parent or guardian giving the individual authority to exercise parental control of the child is allowed to apply for child care subsidies and counted in the unit. The caretaker must open and maintain an active child support enforcement case within six months of initial eligibility.

Table 9. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent Caretakers, 2022

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): The caretaker is counted in the unit if they have submitted a signed statement from the child's parents giving the caretaker parental control or provided court documentation giving parental control.

Texas:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): A non-parent caretaker is included in the unit if they are responsible for the care and supervision of the children.

Vermont:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): Persons who live with, supervise, and care for a child or children whose parents do not live in the home are always included. *Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size):* If the caretaker is legally responsible for the child's welfare, such as a biological, step, adoptive, or foster parent or legal guardian, then the caretaker's income is considered. However, if the child is living with an adult caretaker other than the legally responsible adult, then the legally responsible adult's income is considered, not the adult caretaker who lives in the home.

Virginia:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: Adults acting in loco parentis are allowed to apply for child care subsidies.

Washington:

If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: The non-parent, non-relative caretaker must have a written, signed agreement from the parent giving the caretaker custodial responsibility for the child, or the caretaker must receive a TANF grant on behalf of the child in their care, in order to apply for child care subsidies.

West Virginia:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): The non-parent caretaker is allowed to apply for child care subsidies if they have been given custody or guardianship of the child by a court or have taken full physical custody and responsibility for the child.

Wisconsin:

If a Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies; If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: The non-parent caretaker is allowed to apply for child care subsidies and is included in the assistance unit if the child is living with the caretaker and the parents are absent from the home. *Treatment of a Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size); Treatment of a Non-Relative Caretaker's Earnings (When Included in Family Size):* The financial eligibility test for foster care, subsidized guardianship, interim caretakers, and relatives with court-ordered placement who receive a Kinship Care payment is based on the child's biological or adoptive parent's income tested at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines at the time the child was removed from the home. If the biological or adoptive parent's income exceeds 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the financial eligibility test is then based on the caregiver's household income and is tested at 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. If the Child Protective Services worker is unable to provide the biological or adoptive parents' income and household size, the child will be considered financially eligible.

Wyoming:

If a Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies); If a Non-Relative Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size (When Eligible to Apply for Subsidies): The caretaker's spouse is always included in the assistance unit.

If a Non-Relative Caretaker Is Eligible to Apply for Subsidies: A non-relative caretaker must have a court order giving legal responsibility or guardianship.

Table 10. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent, Non-Caretaker Adults, 2022

State/Territory	If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of an Adult Relative's Earnings if the Adult is Not a Parent or Caretaker (When Included in Family Size)	If a Non-Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of an Adult Non-Relative's Earnings if the Adult is Not a Parent or Caretaker (When Included in Family Size)
Alabama	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Alaska	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
American Samoa	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Arizona	Varies	Fully counted	Never included	NA
Arkansas	Varies	Fully counted	Never included	NA
California	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Colorado	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Connecticut	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Delaware	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
District of Columbia	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Florida	Varies	Fully counted	Varies	Fully counted
Georgia	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Guam	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Hawaii	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Idaho	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Illinois	Varies	Fully counted	Never included	NA
Indiana	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Iowa	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Kansas	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Kentucky	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Louisiana	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Maine	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Maryland	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Massachusetts	Varies	Fully counted	Never included	NA

Table 10. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent, Non-Caretaker Adults, 2022

State/Territory	If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of an Adult Relative's Earnings if the Adult is Not a Parent or Caretaker (When Included in Family Size)	If a Non-Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of an Adult Non-Relative's Earnings if the Adult is Not a Parent or Caretaker (When Included in Family Size)
Michigan	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Minnesota	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Mississippi	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Missouri	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Montana	Varies	Fully counted	Never included	NA
Nebraska	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Nevada	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
New Hampshire	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
New Jersey	Varies	Fully counted	Varies	Fully counted
New Mexico	Varies	Not counted	Never included	NA
New York	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
North Carolina	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
North Dakota	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Northern Mariana Islands	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Ohio	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Oklahoma	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Oregon	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Pennsylvania	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Puerto Rico	Varies	Not counted	Never included	NA
Rhode Island	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
South Carolina	Never included	NA	Varies	Fully counted
South Dakota	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Tennessee	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Texas	Varies	Fully counted	Varies	Fully counted
Utah	Never included	NA	Never included	NA

Table 10. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent, Non-Caretaker Adults, 2022

State/Territory	If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of an Adult Relative's Earnings if the Adult is Not a Parent or Caretaker (When Included in Family Size)	If a Non-Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size	Treatment of an Adult Non-Relative's Earnings if the Adult is Not a Parent or Caretaker (When Included in Family Size)
Vermont	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Virgin Islands	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Virginia	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Washington	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
West Virginia	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Wisconsin	Never included	NA	Never included	NA
Wyoming	Never included	NA	Never included	NA

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 10:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

For the purposes of the CCDF Policies Database, these variables capture policies for non-parent, non-caretaker adults (e.g., aunts, uncles, or family friends) living in the home when the parent or caretaker is present. Information regarding the parent's partner is not captured here (see Table 8).

Arizona:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: If the adult relative intends to claim a member of the eligible family as a dependent on their income tax return, the entire household is counted as one unit.

Arkansas:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: If the adult is a dependent of the parent, they may be included in the unit.

California:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size; If a Non-Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: A non-parent, non-caretaker adult is generally not included in the unit. A non-parent, non-caretaker adult is included in the unit if the child resides with a biological or adoptive parent and the non-parent adult, and the non-parent adult has responsibility for the care and welfare of the child (even if not in a formal arrangement).

Treatment of an Adult Relative's Earnings if the Adult is Not a Parent or Caretaker (When Included in Family Size); Treatment of an Adult Non-Relative's Earnings if the Adult is Not a Parent or Caretaker (When Included in Family Size): If the relative or non-relative adult is included in the unit, their earnings are fully counted.

Florida:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: A family unit includes any additional related adults who reside in the household, who are financially supported by the family, and who are considered part of the family.

If a Non-Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: Adult non-relatives may be included in the unit if financially supported by the family, residing in the household, and considered part of the family.

Table 10. Defining the Family Unit and Income: Treatment of Non-Parent, Non-Caretaker Adults, 2022

Illinois:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size; Treatment of an Adult Relative's Earnings if the Adult is Not a Parent or Caretaker (When Included in Family Size): Adult relatives may be included in the family unit and their earnings may be counted if they are dependent on the family for 50 percent or more of their support.

Massachusetts:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: Dependent relatives who reside in the same household and are financially dependent on the family as verified by the parent's most recent tax return may be included in the unit. Relatives are defined as the child's sibling, aunt, uncle, or grandparent, whether by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Mississippi:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size; If a Non-Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: A non-parent, non-caretaker adult is generally not included in the unit. The adult may be included in the unit if they are financially or legally responsible for the care of the children who need child care.

Montana:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: Adult siblings, age 18 and over, aunts, uncles, grandparents, and great grandparents have the option of being counted as household members.

New Jersey:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size; If a Non-Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: If the adult is a dependent of the parent, they are included in the unit.

New Mexico:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: Grandparents who are not legal guardians living in the household are counted as members of the household, but their earned and unearned income is excluded from eligibility calculations.

Puerto Rico:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: Adults aged 62 and older who live in the home 24 hours per day and adults under 62 years old with disabilities are included.

South Carolina:

If a Non-Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: If the non-relative adult is counted in the TANF or SNAP budget, they are counted in the family unit for child care.

Texas:

If a Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size; If a Non-Relative Adult Who is Not a Parent or Caretaker is Included when Defining the Family Size: If an adult is considered a dependent for income tax purposes, they are included in the unit and their income is counted.

Washington:

Treatment of an Adult Non-Relative's Earnings if the Adult is Not a Parent or Caretaker (When Included in Family Size): A TANF grant that a non-relative caretaker receives on behalf of the child in their care is considered to be the income of the child and is countable.

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits	Unemployment Insurance Benefits
Alabama	Varies/partially counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted
Alaska	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
American Samoa	NA	NA	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	---
Arizona	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Arkansas	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Varies/partially counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
California	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Colorado	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Connecticut	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted
Delaware	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
District of Columbia	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted only for CCDF-eligible children	Not counted	Fully counted
Florida	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted	Varies/partially counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	NA	Fully counted
Georgia	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Guam	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	NA
Hawaii	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Idaho	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits	Unemployment Insurance Benefits
Illinois	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Indiana	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Iowa	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Kansas	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Kentucky	Varies/partially counted	Varies/partially counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Louisiana	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Maine	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Maryland	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Not counted
Massachusetts	Varies/partially counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Michigan	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Minnesota	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Varies/partially counted
Mississippi	NA	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted
Missouri	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Montana	Varies/partially counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Nebraska	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Nevada	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits	Unemployment Insurance Benefits
New Hampshire	Fully counted	Varies/partially counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
New Jersey	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
New Mexico	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
New York	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
North Carolina	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
North Dakota	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Northern Mariana Islands	NA	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Ohio	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Oklahoma	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Oregon	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Pennsylvania	NA	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Puerto Rico	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	---
Rhode Island	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
South Carolina	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
South Dakota	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Tennessee	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	TANF	SSI	SSDI	Net Self-Employment Income	Child Support	Value of SNAP Benefits	Unemployment Insurance Benefits
Texas	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Utah	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Vermont	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Virgin Islands	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted only for CCDF-eligible children	Not counted	---
Virginia	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Washington	Varies/partially counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
West Virginia	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted
Wisconsin	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Other	Not counted	Fully counted
Wyoming	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Counted for all children in the unit	Not counted	Fully counted

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 11:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

TANF is the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, SSI is Supplemental Security Income, SSDI is Social Security Disability Insurance, and SNAP is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly known as Food Stamps).

Alabama:

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

Net Self-Employment Income: Forty percent of income from self-employment is deducted to cover the cost of operating the business.

American Samoa:

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

SSI: The territory or outlying area does not have SSI or a similar program.

Value of SNAP Benefits: The value of nutrition assistance program benefits is not counted.

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility, 2022

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Arkansas:

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

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

California:

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

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

Colorado:

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

Delaware:

Net Self-Employment Income: 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.

Florida:

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

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

Value of SNAP Benefits: Child care for SNAP participants is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Guam:

SSI: Income from Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled is fully counted.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: The territory does not have unemployment compensation.

Idaho:

Net Self-Employment Income: A standard deduction is determined by subtracting 50 percent of the gross monthly self-employment income.

Child Support: Child support payments are counted as income. Court-ordered child support payments made by a parent who receives child care benefits are deducted from income when determining eligibility.

Indiana:

SSI: Lump sum SSI payments are not counted.

Iowa:

TANF: Families who receive TANF or participate in the state's TANF work program are eligible for child care assistance regardless of income.

Kentucky:

TANF: TANF child-only payments are excluded.

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

Louisiana:

Net Self-Employment Income: Personal, work-related expenses and depreciation are non-allowable deductions from self-employment income.

Maryland:

Net Self-Employment Income: For income eligibility determination purposes, a flat 30 percent is subtracted from the annual gross taxable self-employment income amount for business-related expenses.

Child Support: The first \$2,500 of child support lump sum payments or arrearages are disregarded.

Massachusetts:

TANF: If the applicant is not receiving TANF cash benefits, any cash benefits the applicant receives for a child in their care are counted. Short-term stipends for applicants transitioning off of TANF are not counted.

Michigan:

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

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility, 2022

receiving SSI, SSI is counted for determining eligibility for the other household members. If the parent applying is receiving SSI, an income determination is not required for any of that parent's children.

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

Minnesota:

TANF: TANF-funded housing assistance grants are also counted.

Child Support: The amount of child support assigned to the state is excluded from the family's income when determining eligibility.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: Unemployment insurance is counted for most adult family members, but unemployment insurance paid to adult dependents that are 18 years of age and enrolled in secondary school or to adult caregivers that are 18 or 19 years of age and enrolled in school at least half-time is not counted.

Mississippi:

TANF: Eligibility for child care service for TANF recipients is determined by the TANF case manager.

Montana:

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

New Hampshire:

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

New Jersey:

Net Self-Employment Income: Self-employment income is defined as earned income, received directly from one's own business, trade, or profession. Self-employment income must be reported to the IRS to be counted. Income and wages are calculated for applicants with self-employment income using a formula based on the gross income reported on the applicant's IRS Form 1040.

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

New York:

Child Support: Lump sum child support arrears are not counted as income.

North Dakota:

Net Self-Employment Income: Self-employment income is counted, minus allowable costs of producing the income. The sale of capital items may be considered earned and unearned income. When the total business profit is calculated as a loss, the self-employment income is counted as zero. A loss from self-employment business cannot be used to offset or reduce income from other self-employment or sources such as earned income.

Value of SNAP Benefits: Tribal food coupons are also excluded.

Northern Mariana Islands:

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

Value of SNAP Benefits: The value of nutrition assistance program benefits is not counted.

Ohio:

TANF: Cash assistance from TANF is counted as income. TANF payments for support services are excluded.

Oklahoma:

TANF: Recipients of TANF are predetermined eligible and assigned no copayment.

SSI: 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.

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

Oregon:

TANF: Pre-TANF and post-TANF program payments are excluded.

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

Table 11. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility, 2022

Pennsylvania:

TANF: Eligibility for child care service for TANF recipients is determined by the TANF case manager.

Puerto Rico:

SSI: Income from Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled is not counted.

Value of SNAP Benefits: The value of nutrition assistance program benefits is not counted.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

South Carolina:

Child Support: Child support is counted for all children in the unit if it is received regularly; otherwise, it is not counted.

South Dakota:

Net Self-Employment Income: Gross income minus business expenses is counted. Self-employment losses are counted at \$0 and cannot be deducted from other forms of income.

Utah:

SSI: Earned or unearned income of a household member receiving SSI is counted with the exception of the SSI income.

Net Self-Employment Income: 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.

Child Support: Child support income for a child in the household and child support arrears for the parent are counted. The first \$50 of child support received by the household is deducted. Child support paid in-kind is counted up to the amount of the court order or Office of Recovery Services administrative order establishing the amount legally obligated unless the order establishes that the child support payments specifically go to a third party. In-kind payments include the value of rent, mortgage, or other living expenses paid by the non-custodial parent as income when it is paid to a third party.

Virgin Islands:

SSI: Income from Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled is not counted.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Washington:

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

Net Self-Employment Income: A client may verify itemized deductions or take a standard \$100 monthly deduction.

Wisconsin:

SSI: SSI payments for adults in the household are included for eligibility and copayment purposes, but SSI payments of minor dependents are excluded for eligibility and copayment purposes.

Net Self-Employment Income: Net earnings are defined as the sum of net earnings reported to the IRS plus depreciation expenses, personal business and entertainment expenses, personal transportation costs, purchases of capital equipment, and payments on the principal of loans.

Child Support: Child support is disregarded if the household receives \$1,250 or less per month. If the household receives over \$1,250 per month in child support, the entire amount is counted as income.

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility (continued), 2022

State/Territory	General Assistance	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Alabama	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted
Alaska	Varies/partially counted	Varies/partially counted	Not counted	Fully counted	NA	Counted if above \$500	Counted if above \$500
American Samoa	Fully counted	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	NA	Fully counted	Fully counted
Arizona	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Varies/partially counted	Not counted
Arkansas	NA	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted
California	Fully counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Not counted
Colorado	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Fully counted
Connecticut	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Counted if above \$600 yearly	Counted if above \$1200 yearly
Delaware	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
District of Columbia	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Florida	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted
Georgia	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Varies/partially counted	Not counted
Guam	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted
Hawaii	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Idaho	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted
Illinois	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Indiana	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted
Iowa	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Kansas	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Counted if above \$50 monthly

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility (continued), 2022

State/Territory	General Assistance	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Kentucky	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted
Louisiana	NA	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Maine	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted
Maryland	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Not counted
Massachusetts	NA	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Not counted
Michigan	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted if above \$30 quarterly
Minnesota	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Varies/partially counted
Mississippi	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Fully counted	Not counted
Missouri	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted
Montana	Varies/partially counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Counted if above \$50
Nebraska	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Not counted
Nevada	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Counted if above \$5000	Varies/partially counted
New Hampshire	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted
New Jersey	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Not counted
New Mexico	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
New York	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
North Carolina	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted
North Dakota	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility (continued), 2022

State/Territory	General Assistance	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Northern Mariana Islands	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted
Ohio	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Oklahoma	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Counted if above \$30 quarterly
Oregon	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Pennsylvania	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Counted if above \$100	Counted if above \$100 yearly
Puerto Rico	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Rhode Island	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
South Carolina	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
South Dakota	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Varies/partially counted	Not counted
Tennessee	NA	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted
Texas	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Varies/partially counted	Not counted
Utah	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Varies/partially counted
Vermont	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
Virgin Islands	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Not counted	Not counted
Virginia	Not counted	Varies/partially counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted
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	NA	Varies/partially counted	Not counted
Wisconsin	NA	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	Fully counted	Not counted

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility (continued), 2022

State/Territory	General Assistance	Value of Housing Assistance	LIHEAP	Foster Care Income	State EITC Refunds	Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income	Non-Recurring Gifts
Wyoming	Fully counted	Not counted	Not counted	Not counted	NA	Fully counted	Counted if above \$50 quarterly

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 12:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

LIHEAP is the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program and EITC is the Earned Income Tax Credit.

General assistance programs are state or locally funded cash assistance programs for families with low incomes.

Alabama:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Alaska:

General Assistance: When a Native Family Assistance Program (NFAP) benefit is paid directly to a family, it is included in the family's monthly countable income as unearned income. If a NFAP benefit is paid to the family's provider, it is not counted as income.

Value of Housing Assistance: Federal non-cash benefits are excluded. Housing allowances or the fair market value of employer-provided housing are counted.

Foster Care Income: Foster care payments are included when the child is included in the assistance unit.

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

American Samoa:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income; Non-Recurring Gifts: Money from friends or relatives as well as grants, scholarships, and loans are counted as long as they are not restricted or intended for educational purposes.

Arizona:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Money received through lottery or gambling is counted.

Arkansas:

General Assistance: The state does not have general assistance.

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

California:

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: The following types of non-recurring lump sum income are not counted in income: loans; 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 types of non-recurring lump sum income 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.

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility (continued), 2022

Colorado:

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income; Non-Recurring Gifts: Income can either be counted in the month it is received or divided over a 12-month period.

Connecticut:

Foster Care Income: Children in foster care are a separate family unit of one. Their income does not count for the rest of the family.

Florida:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Non-Recurring Gifts: Cash gifts received regularly are counted as unearned income.

Georgia:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Cash bonuses and lump sum lottery payments are counted.

Guam:

Value of Housing Assistance: Housing assistance includes rental assistance and utility assistance. Rental assistance is not counted as income. Utility assistance is counted as income.

Idaho:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Indiana:

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sums received through life insurance, Social Security, inheritances, lawsuit settlements, annual employment bonuses, gambling, or lottery winnings are counted. The total lump sum is divided by 12 to calculate monthly earnings.

Non-Recurring Gifts: Gifts are defined as contributions or money received from a source outside of the family with no intent to repay.

Iowa:

Foster Care Income: Only relative, non-licensed foster families receive child care through the CCDF program. If a licensed foster parent applies for child care assistance for their own children, the parent's foster care income is counted.

Kansas:

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum payments are defined as non-recurring one-time payments and are excluded from income. Income sources such as royalties, trust fund income, or gambling winnings are considered recurring income and are counted.

Kentucky:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Louisiana:

General Assistance: The state does not have general assistance.

Maine:

State EITC Refunds: State and local EITC payments are not excluded from income.

Maryland:

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum inheritances or insurance payments are not counted. Other lump sum payments are counted.

Massachusetts:

General Assistance: The state does not have general assistance.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum inheritances or insurance payments are not counted. Other lump sum payments are counted.

Michigan:

State EITC Refunds: Advanced payments of the earned income tax credit are also excluded.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum income, such as inheritances, insurance settlements, and injury awards, are fully counted for the month they are received.

With a single payment of benefits, such as veterans benefits and workers compensations, that includes both accumulated benefits and benefits intended as payment for the current month, only the current month's portion is counted as income.

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility (continued), 2022

Minnesota:

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: The first \$60 of non-recurring unearned income per quarter is not counted. Non-recurring lump sum income that is from tax refunds, tax rebates, or tax credits, or a reimbursement, rebate, award, grant, or refund of personal or real property or costs or losses incurred when these payments are made by: a public agency; a court; solicitations through public appeal; a federal, state, or local unit of government; or a disaster assistance organization is not counted. Non-recurring lump sum payments that are provided as an in-kind benefit or earmarked and used for the specific purpose it is intended are also not counted. All other lump sum income is counted.

Non-Recurring Gifts: The first \$60 of unearned non-recurring income per quarter is not counted. The gift, if cash, 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 cash gifts are counted.

Mississippi:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum payments and cash bonuses are considered for income calculation.

Missouri:

Non-Recurring Gifts: Gifts and casual income that exceed the state's TANF thresholds for basic needs are included as income.

Montana:

General Assistance: Assistance payments from other states are counted; however, supportive services which are specified in a public assistance program are excluded.

Nebraska:

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum inheritances or insurance payments are not counted. Other one-time lump sum payments may be counted.

Nevada:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum payments of \$5,000 or less received from a single source in a month are disregarded. Any portion in excess of \$5,000 is counted as income.

Non-Recurring Gifts: Cash gifts are not counted if they are given voluntarily without payment in return and are received too irregularly to be reasonably anticipated. A cash contribution that is given to the household from someone not living in the home is counted unless the contribution is payment to the family's child care provider. The cash contribution is not counted if it is made for common household expenses by an individual living in the home who is not in the family unit.

New Hampshire:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

New Jersey:

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: The income is averaged over the same time period used to calculate income. For lump sum payments of past due child support, there is a 30 percent disregard for the first child and a 20 percent disregard for the second child.

North Carolina:

Value of Housing Assistance: 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.

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

North Dakota:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum income is defined as non-recurring lump sum unearned payments including, but not limited to, retroactive lump sum social security, SSI or pension benefits; retroactive unemployment benefits; retroactive TANF; retroactive veteran's benefits; retroactive workforce safety and insurance; insurance settlements; and severance pay.

Northern Mariana Islands:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Ohio:

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum income is defined as money received in the form of a nonrecurring lump sum payment including, but not limited to,

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility (continued), 2022

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.

Oklahoma:

General Assistance: Recipients of public assistance payments are predetermined eligible and assigned no copayment.

Non-Recurring Gifts: Income received irregularly but in excess of \$30 per quarter is considered income unless it is from an excluded income source.

Pennsylvania:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Rhode Island:

Foster Care Income: Foster care payments are included when the child is included in the assistance unit.

South Dakota:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Non-recurring lump sum payments are considered unearned income sources. This income is divided over the number of months since the date of receipt, up to 12 months, to determine the total countable income of the sum. Lump sums that were received more than 12 months prior to the time of application are not considered toward eligibility.

Tennessee:

General Assistance: The state does not have general assistance.

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Texas:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: One-time cash payments, insurance payments, gifts, and lump sum inheritances are excluded. Other lump sum earnings such as a bonus are considered if there is any expectation of future repetition.

Utah:

Value of Housing Assistance: If a veteran is a student and receives a monthly housing allowance, this is counted as income.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: The lump sum payment of a type of income normally not counted is not counted. Insurance settlements for destroyed exempt property are not counted. Funds released from crowd funding accounts are counted in the month they are received.

Non-Recurring Gifts: 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 per household member per quarter year is not counted.

Virgin Islands:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Virginia:

Value of Housing Assistance: Housing assistance is not counted if paid directly to the landlord. Housing assistance for military personnel is not counted and the entire assistance amount is deducted on the leave and earning statement.

Non-Recurring Gifts: Monetary gifts for identifiable one-time occasions or normal annual occasions are disregarded.

Washington:

Value of Housing Assistance: Corporate compensation such as rent and living expenses are considered countable income.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum income is divided by 12 to get a monthly income figure and applied for the remainder of the current eligibility period.

West Virginia:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Lump sum inheritances or insurance payments are not counted. Other one-time lump sum payments may be counted.

Non-Recurring Gifts: Monetary gifts received on an infrequent basis, such as those received on birthdays or holidays, are not counted.

Wisconsin:

General Assistance: The state does not have general assistance.

Table 12. Treatment of Various Types of Income and Benefits When Determining Eligibility (continued), 2022

Non-Recurring Lump Sum Income: Tax refunds are excluded for determining eligibility and copayment rates. All other non-recurring income is counted in the month it is received.

Wyoming:

State EITC Refunds: This state, territory, or outlying area does not have a state EITC.

Table 13. Income Disregards and Asset Limits When Determining Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard	Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted	Maximum Countable Assets
Alabama	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Alaska	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
American Samoa	\$0	None	No limit
Arizona	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Arkansas	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
California	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Colorado	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Connecticut	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Delaware	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
District of Columbia	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Florida	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Georgia	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Guam	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Hawaii	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Idaho	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Illinois	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Indiana	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Iowa	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Kansas	\$0	None	\$10,000
Kentucky	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Louisiana	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Maine	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Maryland	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Massachusetts	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Michigan	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Minnesota	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Mississippi	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Missouri	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Montana	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Nebraska	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Nevada	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
New Hampshire	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
New Jersey	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
New Mexico	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
New York	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
North Carolina	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
North Dakota	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	None	\$1,000,000

Table 13. Income Disregards and Asset Limits When Determining Eligibility, 2022

State/Territory	Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard	Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted	Maximum Countable Assets
Ohio	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Oklahoma	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Oregon	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Pennsylvania	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Puerto Rico	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Rhode Island	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
South Carolina	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
South Dakota	4%	All	\$1,000,000
Tennessee	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Texas	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Utah	\$100	All	\$1,000,000
Vermont	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Virgin Islands	\$0	None	No limit
Virginia	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
Washington	\$0	All	\$1,000,000
West Virginia	\$0	None	\$1,000,000
Wisconsin	\$0	None	\$25,000
Wyoming	\$200	All	\$1,000,000

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 13:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

States/Territories coded "No limit" in the column "Maximum Countable Assets" do not have a limit on the amount of assets a family can hold. There is no assets test in these States/Territories. For more information on how States/Territories define assets and whether States/Territories require verification of assets, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alaska:

Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted: Legally obligated child support payments are deducted from income. In order for the payments to be deducted, the family must verify the legal obligation and that the payments are being made.

Arizona:

Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted: Current child support payments are deducted from income. Lump sum child support payments that were intended for a prior month are counted as income.

Colorado:

Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted: The child support deducted from income must not be arrears payments.

Maximum Countable Assets: Applicants must self-declare that their liquid and non-liquid assets do not exceed one million dollars.

Florida:

Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted: The applicant must have a court order and pay stubs showing the child support is being deducted from pay or copies of check or money orders showing child support is being paid out.

Indiana:

Maximum Countable Assets: The state considers a family's assets to be the value of all of the family's cash, retirement, investments, and real property.

Table 13. Income Disregards and Asset Limits When Determining Eligibility, 2022

Kansas:

Maximum Countable Assets: The assets limit does not apply to cases in which the only children receiving child care assistance are also receiving TANF or SSI or the family is receiving child care for foster care, kinship care, or a family crisis.

Kentucky:

Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted: Only legally obligated child support paid out is deductible and only up to the maximum amount ordered.

Maryland:

Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard: A disregard of \$5,000 of a family's annual gross income per child is allowed if the minor parent is attending public school full time or if an adult with physical custody of the child is not the child's parent.

Missouri:

Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard: Any monthly medical insurance premium for physician, vision, dental, or cancer insurance, medical supplement policies, or nursing care is deducted from income.

Nebraska:

Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard: Ten percent of earned income is disregarded for families who have been receiving subsidies for at least a year.

North Carolina:

Maximum Countable Assets: The asset limit is waived for all families receiving subsidized child care services with a need of Child Protective Services (CPS) or Child Welfare Services (CWS).

North Dakota:

Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard: All income earned as a temporary employee of the U.S. Census Bureau is disregarded.

Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted: Child support and spousal support paid to someone outside the household is deducted.

Ohio:

Maximum Countable Assets: Families applying for child care subsidies cannot have more than \$1,000,000 in cash, checking, or savings accounts.

Oklahoma:

Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted: The child support deducted must be court ordered.

Puerto Rico:

Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard: There is a \$150 monthly discount for residents of Vieques and Culebra Municipalities.

South Dakota:

Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard: Gross income is adjusted with a four 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.

Utah:

Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard: If both parents in the household are working, the family receives an additional \$100 income disregard for the second working parent and potentially qualifies for lower copayment amounts. Families also automatically receive an additional \$100 disregard for medical expenses.

Virgin Islands:

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

Virginia:

Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard: Earnings of less than \$25 per month are disregarded.

Wyoming:

Amount of Monthly Earned Income Disregard: There is a \$200 income disregard for each working adult whose income is used in determining eligibility.

Amount of Child Support Paid Outside of Household that is Deducted: The parent must have official documentation for child support paid in the state of Wyoming for the deduction to apply.

Table 14. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Initially Qualify for CCDF Subsidies, 2022

State/Territory	Threshold for Family Size 1	Threshold for Family Size 2	Threshold for Family Size 3	Threshold for Family Size 4	Threshold for Family Size 5
Alabama	NA	2,613	3,294	3,975	4,656
Alaska	NA	4,825	5,960	7,095	8,230
American Samoa	2,531	3,310	4,088	4,867	5,645
Arizona	1,870	2,518	3,168	3,817	4,465
Arkansas	2,742	3,586	4,430	5,273	6,117
California	6,008	6,008	6,842	7,941	9,211
Colorado	NA	3,586	4,510	5,434	6,359
Connecticut	3,313	4,333	5,352	6,372	7,391
Delaware	2,096	2,823	3,552	4,279	5,006
District of Columbia	2,684	3,629	4,575	5,521	6,467
Florida	1,699	2,289	2,879	3,469	4,059
Georgia	3,312	4,331	5,351	6,370	7,389
Guam	NA	5,226	6,456	7,685	8,915
Hawaii	3,632	4,749	5,867	6,985	8,102
Idaho	1,643	2,213	2,783	3,354	3,924
Illinois	NA	3,433	4,318	5,203	6,088
Indiana	1,438	1,844	2,437	2,937	3,436
Iowa	1,643	2,213	2,783	3,354	3,924
Kansas	NA	3,815	4,798	5,783	6,765
Kentucky	NA	3,743	4,623	5,504	6,384
Louisiana	NA	3,939	4,866	5,793	6,720
Maine	3,643	4,764	5,885	7,006	8,127
Maryland	NA	5,102	6,302	7,503	8,703
Massachusetts	NA	3,852	4,758	5,664	6,570
Michigan	2,266	3,052	3,838	4,626	5,412
Minnesota	NA	3,008	3,716	4,424	5,131
Mississippi	NA	3,167	3,833	4,583	5,333
Missouri	1,700	2,289	2,879	3,470	4,059
Montana	NA	2,823	3,550	4,278	5,006
Nebraska	NA	2,823	3,550	4,278	5,006
Nevada	3,136	4,101	5,066	6,031	6,996
New Hampshire	2,492	3,357	4,223	5,088	5,953
New Jersey	2,265	3,052	3,838	4,625	5,412
New Mexico	NA	6,103	7,677	9,250	10,823
New York	3,398	4,578	5,758	6,938	8,118
North Carolina	2,265	3,052	3,838	4,625	5,412
North Dakota	3,944	5,158	6,371	7,585	8,798
Northern Mariana Islands	2,035	2,035	2,367	3,482	4,119
Ohio	NA	2,167	2,726	3,284	3,843

Table 14. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Initially Qualify for CCDF Subsidies, 2022

State/Territory	Threshold for Family Size 1	Threshold for Family Size 2	Threshold for Family Size 3	Threshold for Family Size 4	Threshold for Family Size 5
Oklahoma	2,874	3,758	4,643	5,527	6,411
Oregon	NA	3,052	3,839	4,625	5,412
Pennsylvania	2,265	3,052	3,838	4,625	5,412
Puerto Rico	1,210	1,582	1,954	2,326	2,699
Rhode Island	NA	3,052	3,838	4,625	5,412
South Carolina	1,997	2,611	3,225	3,840	4,454
South Dakota	NA	3,189	4,011	4,834	5,656
Tennessee	NA	2,885	3,563	4,242	4,921
Texas	NA	4,276	5,283	6,289	7,295
Utah	NA	4,511	5,574	6,635	7,697
Vermont	6,717	6,717	6,717	8,094	9,470
Virgin Islands	NA	2,406	2,506	2,606	2,707
Virginia	4,201	5,494	6,787	8,080	9,372
Washington	2,784	3,641	4,498	5,354	6,211
West Virginia	1,561	2,114	2,666	3,219	3,771
Wisconsin	NA	2,823	3,550	4,278	5,006
Wyoming	1,982	2,670	3,359	4,047	4,735

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 14:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

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. The thresholds shown here apply to families who do not have additional special circumstances (they do not receive TANF or transitional child care and do not have children with special needs); this table does not capture eligibility threshold differences between various eligibility groups, but this additional detail can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database. Amounts are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. For information about eligibility for essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

Colorado:

Policy coded for Denver. The initial income eligibility threshold is set by the state department for each county and cannot be set below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Iowa:

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

Massachusetts:

Families requiring care for children with special needs use a different set of eligibility thresholds.

Michigan:

Due to additional federal funding in response to the pandemic, the initial eligibility thresholds are temporarily increased to equal 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, as reflected in this table.

Montana:

Due to additional federal funding in response to the pandemic, the initial eligibility thresholds are temporarily increased to equal 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, as reflected in this table.

New Mexico:

The thresholds shown in this table are for families with essential workers. The state defines families with essential workers as those who conduct a range of operations and services in industries that are essential to ensure the continuity of critical functions in the economy. During this period of economic recovery and subject to budgetary considerations,

Table 14. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Initially Qualify for CCDF Subsidies, 2022

the presumption is that all workers are included in the definition of essential workers. Initial eligibility thresholds are set at 400 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for families with essential workers, and at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for other families who are receiving subsidies for non-work activities.

North Carolina:

The thresholds shown in this table are for school age children (children over age 5) without special needs. The initial eligibility thresholds for non-school-age children (children through age 5) and children of all ages with special needs are set at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Ohio:

The thresholds shown here are for families who do not need child care for children with special needs. The initial eligibility thresholds for families requiring care for children with special needs are set at 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Tennessee:

Income thresholds are set at 60 percent of state median income. However, applicants who are working or in post-secondary education and have children who are 6 weeks through 5 years of age may qualify for the state's Smart Steps Child Care program with income up to 85 percent of state median income.

Texas:

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

Virginia:

Policy coded for families with young children. Families with at least one child age 5 or younger and not yet in kindergarten are eligible if their incomes are at or below 85 percent of the state median income. For families with school-age children only, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines based on locality. If the subsidy applicant is an individual who is not financially responsible for the child under Virginia law, income eligibility is determined by measuring the family unit's countable gross monthly income and family size against 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Washington:

Eligibility thresholds are set at 60 percent of the state median income. Parents who are currently attending high school, and parents who are 21 years or younger and currently completing a high school equivalency certificate, are eligible if their income does not exceed 85 percent of the state median income.

Wisconsin:

Family income cannot exceed 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, unless the family is providing foster care, subsidized guardianship, or court-ordered kinship care while receiving the kinship benefit, in which case the natural or adoptive family's gross family income cannot exceed 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines at the time of the child's placement.

Table 15. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies During the Eligibility Period, 2022

State/Territory	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used for Initial Eligibility	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used at Redetermination	Threshold for Family Size 1	Threshold for Family Size 2	Threshold for Family Size 3	Threshold for Family Size 4	Threshold for Family Size 5
Alabama	Yes	Yes	NA	3,770	4,657	5,544	6,437
Alaska	No	No	NA	4,825	5,960	7,095	8,230
American Samoa	No	No	2,531	3,310	4,088	4,867	5,645
Arizona	Yes	No	3,172	4,147	5,123	6,098	7,073
Arkansas	No	No	2,742	3,586	4,430	5,273	6,117
California	No	No	6,008	6,008	6,842	7,941	9,211
Colorado	Yes	No	NA	5,336	6,592	7,848	9,103
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	4,694	6,138	7,582	9,027	10,471
Delaware	Yes	Yes	3,894	5,092	6,290	7,488	8,686
District of Columbia	Yes	No	3,874	5,066	6,258	7,450	8,642
Florida	Yes	No	2,986	3,905	4,824	5,743	6,662
Georgia	No	No	3,312	4,331	5,351	6,370	7,389
Guam	No	No	NA	5,226	6,456	7,685	8,915
Hawaii	No	No	3,632	4,749	5,867	6,985	8,102
Idaho	Yes	Yes	2,995	3,916	4,837	5,759	6,680
Illinois	Yes	Yes	NA	4,921	6,079	7,237	8,395
Indiana	Yes	No	3,189	4,171	5,152	6,133	7,114
Iowa	Yes	No	2,549	3,434	4,319	5,204	6,089
Kansas	Yes	No	NA	4,349	5,372	6,395	7,418
Kentucky	No	No	NA	3,743	4,623	5,504	6,384
Louisiana	No	No	NA	3,939	4,866	5,793	6,720
Maine	No	No	3,643	4,764	5,885	7,006	8,127
Maryland	Yes	No	NA	6,158	7,607	9,056	10,505
Massachusetts	Yes	No	NA	6,548	8,088	9,629	11,169
Michigan	Yes	No	3,444	4,503	5,563	6,622	7,682
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	NA	5,440	6,720	8,000	9,280

Table 15. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies During the Eligibility Period, 2022

State/Territory	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used for Initial Eligibility	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used at Redetermination	Threshold for Family Size 1	Threshold for Family Size 2	Threshold for Family Size 3	Threshold for Family Size 4	Threshold for Family Size 5
Mississippi	No	No	NA	3,167	3,833	4,583	5,333
Missouri	Yes	No	2,742	3,693	4,644	5,597	6,549
Montana	Yes	No	NA	3,052	3,838	4,625	5,412
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	NA	4,619	5,706	6,793	7,880
Nevada	No	No	3,136	4,101	5,066	6,031	6,996
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	4,450	5,820	7,189	8,558	9,927
New Jersey	Yes	No	5,096	6,270	7,963	9,516	10,154
New Mexico	Yes	No	NA	6,485	8,156	9,828	11,500
New York	Yes	Yes	4,041	5,285	6,528	7,772	9,015
North Carolina	Yes	No	3,114	4,072	5,031	5,989	6,947
North Dakota	No	No	3,944	5,158	6,371	7,585	8,798
Northern Mariana Islands	No	No	2,035	2,035	2,367	3,482	4,119
Ohio	Yes	No	NA	4,578	5,758	6,938	8,118
Oklahoma	No	No	2,874	3,758	4,643	5,527	6,411
Oregon	Yes	No	NA	4,531	5,596	6,662	7,728
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	3,720	4,865	6,009	7,154	8,298
Puerto Rico	No	No	1,210	1,582	1,954	2,326	2,699
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	NA	5,255	6,491	7,728	8,964
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	3,398	4,578	5,758	6,938	8,118
South Dakota	Yes	No	NA	4,397	5,431	6,466	7,500
Tennessee	Yes	No	NA	4,086	5,048	6,010	6,971
Texas	No	No	NA	4,276	5,283	6,289	7,295
Utah	No	No	NA	4,511	5,574	6,635	7,697
Vermont	No	No	6,717	6,717	6,717	8,094	9,470
Virgin Islands	No	No	NA	2,406	2,506	2,606	2,707
Virginia	No	No	4,201	5,494	6,787	8,080	9,372

Table 15. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies During the Eligibility Period, 2022

State/Territory	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used for Initial Eligibility	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used at Redetermination	Threshold for Family Size 1	Threshold for Family Size 2	Threshold for Family Size 3	Threshold for Family Size 4	Threshold for Family Size 5
Washington	Yes	Yes	3,944	5,158	6,372	7,585	8,799
West Virginia	Yes	No	1,926	2,607	3,288	3,970	4,651
Wisconsin	Yes	No	NA	4,802	5,931	7,061	8,191
Wyoming	Yes	No	2,548	3,433	4,318	5,203	6,088

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 15:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

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. The thresholds shown here apply to families who do not have additional special circumstances (they do not receive TANF or transitional child care and do not have children with special needs); this table does not capture eligibility threshold differences between various eligibility groups, but this additional detail can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database. Amounts are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. For information about eligibility for essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

Colorado:

The initial income eligibility threshold is set by the state department for each county and cannot be set below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The continuing income eligibility threshold is set by the state at 85 percent of the state median income.

Iowa:

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

Michigan:

Benefits will continue if a family has an income increase above these thresholds if the increase lasts no more than six months.

Nebraska:

Once a family is determined eligible and child care is authorized, they will remain eligible for care through the remainder of the eligibility period as long as their income is below 85 percent of the state median income.

New Mexico:

The thresholds shown in this table are for families with essential workers. The state defines families with essential workers as those who conduct a range of operations and services in industries that are essential to ensure the continuity of critical functions in the economy. During this period of economic recovery and subject to budgetary considerations, the presumption is that all workers are included in the definition of essential workers. Continuing eligibility thresholds are set at 425 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for families with essential workers, and at 85 percent of state median income for other families who are receiving subsidies for non-work activities.

South Carolina:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, continuing eligibility thresholds are based on 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Table 15. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies During the Eligibility Period, 2022

Texas:

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

Virginia:

Policy coded for families with young children. Families with at least one child age 5 or younger and not yet in kindergarten are eligible if their incomes are at or below 85 percent of the state median income. For families with school-age children only, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines based on locality. If the subsidy applicant is an individual who is not financially responsible for the child under Virginia law, income eligibility is determined by measuring the family unit's countable gross monthly income and family size against 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Table 16. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies at Redetermination, 2022

State/Territory	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used for Initial Eligibility	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used During Eligibility Period	Threshold for Family Size 1	Threshold for Family Size 2	Threshold for Family Size 3	Threshold for Family Size 4	Threshold for Family Size 5
Alabama	Yes	Yes	NA	2,903	3,660	4,417	5,173
Alaska	No	No	NA	4,825	5,960	7,095	8,230
American Samoa	No	No	2,531	3,310	4,088	4,867	5,645
Arizona	Yes	No	3,172	4,147	5,123	6,098	7,073
Arkansas	No	No	2,742	3,586	4,430	5,273	6,117
California	No	No	6,008	6,008	6,842	7,941	9,211
Colorado	Yes	No	NA	5,336	6,592	7,848	9,103
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	3,589	4,694	5,798	6,903	8,007
Delaware	Yes	Yes	2,266	3,052	3,840	4,626	5,214
District of Columbia	Yes	No	3,874	5,066	6,258	7,450	8,642
Florida	Yes	No	2,986	3,905	4,824	5,743	6,662
Georgia	No	No	3,312	4,331	5,351	6,370	7,389
Guam	No	No	NA	5,226	6,456	7,685	8,915
Hawaii	No	No	3,632	4,749	5,867	6,985	8,102
Idaho	Yes	Yes	1,699	2,289	2,879	3,469	4,059
Illinois	Yes	Yes	NA	4,196	5,278	6,359	7,441
Indiana	Yes	No	3,189	4,171	5,152	6,133	7,114
Iowa	Yes	No	2,549	3,434	4,319	5,204	6,089
Kansas	Yes	No	NA	4,349	5,372	6,395	7,418
Kentucky	No	No	NA	3,743	4,623	5,504	6,384
Louisiana	No	No	NA	3,939	4,866	5,793	6,720
Maine	No	No	3,643	4,764	5,885	7,006	8,127
Maryland	Yes	No	NA	6,158	7,607	9,056	10,505
Massachusetts	Yes	No	NA	6,548	8,088	9,629	11,169
Michigan	Yes	No	3,444	4,503	5,563	6,622	7,682
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	NA	4,288	5,297	6,306	7,315

Table 16. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies at Redetermination, 2022

State/Territory	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used for Initial Eligibility	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used During Eligibility Period	Threshold for Family Size 1	Threshold for Family Size 2	Threshold for Family Size 3	Threshold for Family Size 4	Threshold for Family Size 5
Mississippi	No	No	NA	3,167	3,833	4,583	5,333
Missouri	Yes	No	2,742	3,693	4,644	5,597	6,549
Montana	Yes	No	NA	3,052	3,838	4,625	5,412
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	NA	3,052	3,838	4,625	5,412
Nevada	No	No	3,136	4,101	5,066	6,031	6,996
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	2,824	3,815	4,798	5,782	6,765
New Jersey	Yes	No	5,096	6,270	7,963	9,516	10,154
New Mexico	Yes	No	NA	6,485	8,156	9,828	11,500
New York	No	Yes	3,398	4,578	5,758	6,938	8,118
North Carolina	Yes	No	3,114	4,072	5,031	5,989	6,947
North Dakota	No	No	3,944	5,158	6,371	7,585	8,798
Northern Mariana Islands	No	No	2,035	2,035	2,367	3,482	4,119
Ohio	Yes	No	NA	4,578	5,758	6,938	8,118
Oklahoma	No	No	2,874	3,758	4,643	5,527	6,411
Oregon	Yes	No	NA	4,531	5,596	6,662	7,728
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	3,398	4,577	5,758	6,938	8,117
Puerto Rico	No	No	1,210	1,582	1,954	2,326	2,699
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	NA	4,578	5,758	6,938	8,118
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	3,086	4,035	4,985	5,934	6,884
South Dakota	Yes	No	NA	4,397	5,431	6,466	7,500
Tennessee	Yes	No	NA	4,086	5,048	6,010	6,971
Texas	No	No	NA	4,276	5,283	6,289	7,295
Utah	No	No	NA	4,511	5,574	6,635	7,697
Vermont	No	No	6,717	6,717	6,717	8,094	9,470
Virgin Islands	No	No	NA	2,406	2,506	2,606	2,707
Virginia	No	No	4,201	5,494	6,787	8,080	9,372

Table 16. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies at Redetermination, 2022

State/Territory	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used for Initial Eligibility	If Thresholds Vary from Those Used During Eligibility Period	Threshold for Family Size 1	Threshold for Family Size 2	Threshold for Family Size 3	Threshold for Family Size 4	Threshold for Family Size 5
Washington	Yes	Yes	3,016	3,944	4,872	5,800	6,729
West Virginia	Yes	No	1,926	2,607	3,288	3,970	4,651
Wisconsin	Yes	No	NA	4,802	5,931	7,061	8,191
Wyoming	Yes	No	2,548	3,433	4,318	5,203	6,088

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 16:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

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. The thresholds shown here apply to families who do not have additional special circumstances (they do not receive TANF or transitional child care and do not have children with special needs); this table does not capture eligibility threshold differences between various eligibility groups, but this additional detail can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database. Amounts are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. For information about eligibility for essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

Colorado:

The initial income eligibility threshold is set by the state department for each county and cannot be set below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The continuing income eligibility threshold is set by the state at 85 percent of the state median income.

District of Columbia:

Continuing eligibility thresholds are set at 85 percent of the state median income. At redetermination, if the family's income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income, the family will receive a graduated phase-out period of three months. If the family's income is less than 85 percent of the state median income at the end of the three-month graduated phase-out period then they will continue to receive assistance until their next scheduled redetermination.

Illinois:

Eligibility thresholds at redetermination are set at 275 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Families with incomes above 275 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and below 85 percent of the state median income will receive a graduated phase-out period of three months.

Iowa:

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

Michigan:

Benefits will continue if a family has an income increase above these thresholds if the increase lasts no more than six months.

Nebraska:

Once a family is determined eligible and child care is authorized, they will remain eligible for care through the remainder of the eligibility period as long as their income is below 85 percent of the state median income. At redetermination, if the family's income does not exceed 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the family will receive a graduated phase-out period of 12 months.

Table 16. Maximum Monthly Countable Income to Continue Receiving CCDF Subsidies at Redetermination, 2022

New Jersey:

Families with income exceeding 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines but less than 85 percent of state median income at redetermination can qualify for one additional year of graduated phase-out assistance. This period of assistance can only be granted once.

New Mexico:

The thresholds shown in this table are for families with essential workers. The state defines families with essential workers as those who conduct a range of operations and services in industries that are essential to ensure the continuity of critical functions in the economy. During this period of economic recovery and subject to budgetary considerations, the presumption is that all workers are included in the definition of essential workers. Eligibility thresholds at redetermination are set at 425 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for families with essential workers, and at 85 percent of state median income for other families who are receiving subsidies for non-work activities.

North Carolina:

If the family's income is above 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines but below 85 percent of the state median income, the family will be given a graduated phase-out period of 12 months at redetermination.

Puerto Rico:

At redetermination, families may be eligible for three additional months if their income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

Texas:

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

Virginia:

Policy coded for families with young children. Families with at least one child age 5 or younger and not yet in kindergarten are eligible if their incomes are at or below 85 percent of the state median income. For families with school-age children only, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines based on locality. If the subsidy applicant is an individual who is not financially responsible for the child under Virginia law, income eligibility is determined by measuring the family unit's countable gross monthly income and family size against 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Washington:

At redetermination, if a family's income is above 60 percent but below 65 percent of state median income, they can receive another 12 months of services as long as they meet all other eligibility requirements.

III. Application, Waiting Lists, Redetermination, Terms of Authorization, and Priority Groups

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 the program can provide.

Application, Waiting Lists, Redetermination, and Terms of Authorization

Families who wish to obtain CCDF-funded child care subsidies go through an application process as established by each States'/Territories' program. The application process may include providing documents that verify certain items of information. When the availability of federally and state-funded subsidies does not meet the demand by families, some States/Territories place eligible families on a waiting list.

Once a family is found eligible, the program establishes “terms of authorization” based on the parents’ activities. The terms of authorization may include policies that place a maximum on total hours of child care, as well as policies that limit care for certain types of activities, such as by limiting the amount of time allowed for travel between the parent’s workplace and the child care facility.

Recipients of child care subsidies receive assistance for a set period of time, often called a redetermination period, an eligibility period, or a benefit period. After that period, the family’s eligibility and subsidy level must generally be redetermined. Within those periods, many States/Territories require families to report significant changes that might affect their eligibility. Under CCDBG reauthorization, States/Territories must continue to provide assistance during the minimum 12-month eligibility period for families who experience temporary changes in work, training, or education activities and for families who experience changes in income, as long as the income does not exceed 85 percent of state median income. In addition, States/Territories may not act on reported changes that reduce the level of child care support for families except in cases of income over 85 percent of state median income or a permanent loss of activity. In contrast, States/Territories must allow families to report changes that would benefit the family, and are required to act on this information if it would reduce the family’s copayment or increase the family’s subsidy during the 12-month eligibility period.

Application, Waiting List, and Redetermination Policies (Table 17)

Table 17 captures four aspects of each program’s application, waiting list, and redetermination policies: the methods by which a family may apply for a child care subsidy, whether a State/Territory has written waiting list policies for use when full funding is not available, the length of the redetermination (eligibility) period, and the minimum number of days of notification that must be provided to the family before subsidies are terminated. Findings from 2022 include:

- Almost all States/Territories give families the option of applying for child care subsidies in person, and two States/Territories (the District of Columbia and the Northern Mariana Islands) require that all applications be processed in person. Applications can be submitted via e-mail or through an internet-based system in 52 States/Territories.
- Roughly two-thirds of the States/Territories have established waiting list policies for when the availability of federally and state-funded subsidies does not meet the demand by families.
- Fifty-three States/Territories use a redetermination (eligibility) period of 12 months for most families. American Samoa has a redetermination period of six months, Nebraska has an 18-month redetermination period, and Louisiana has a 24-month redetermination period.
- There is also wide variation across programs concerning how much advance notice a family must be given before their subsidy is terminated, ranging from 5 to 90 days. In Oklahoma the termination is effective on the date of notification. Other States have notification requirements based on other factors. For example, in Wyoming the subsidy is retroactively terminated to the date of the change in eligibility.

State/Territory office closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in some States/Territories modifying their policies for how families could submit applications. Some States/Territories suspended in-person applications or began using a physical drop-box for applications. Policies that were in effect on October 1, 2022 are captured in the table and footnotes. Footnotes to the table also show if the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Information about States’/Territories’ policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

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.

The full database also covers other aspects of programs' waiting list procedures, including how the waiting list is maintained, whether the waiting list is maintained at a sub-state or local level, when the waiting list must be reviewed to determine which families are still in need of care or are still eligible for care, and whether agency staff are required to periodically notify families of their status on the waiting list.

Waiting list policies are also closely connected to priority policies (tables 22 and 23) in that groups who are guaranteed subsidies receive child care benefits regardless of funding constraints and are not subject to the waiting list. Additionally, some States/Territories place families with higher priority higher on the waiting list so that they may receive subsidies sooner than families who are not in a priority group.

Finally, several States/Territories extended their redetermination periods during the COVID-19 pandemic. Policies that were in effect on October 1, 2022 are captured in the table footnotes. Footnotes to the tables also show if the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic.⁵⁰

Information That Must Be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies (Table 18)

States/Territories take different approaches to determining the validity of the information provided by applicants. 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 they provided is complete. For purposes of the CCDF Policies Database, "verification" is defined as a requirement for an item of documentation beyond a form signed by the applicant.

Table 18 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 needing care, the employment status of the applicant, the applicant's household income, and the immunization records of the child needing care. Findings for 2022 include:

⁵⁰ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

- Almost every State/Territory requires applicants to provide proof of income and verification of employment. Some States/Territories do not require verification of income or employment 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 their relationship to the child in need of care.
- Almost half of the States/Territories require verification of household composition.
- A majority of States/Territories do not require verification of child immunization records at application because this information is often collected by child care providers.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, some States/Territories waived certain verification requirements. In some cases, the waivers only applied to requirements for essential workers. Policies that were in effect on October 1, 2022 are captured in the table and footnotes. Footnotes to the tables also show if the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic.⁵¹

The full CCDF Policies 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 CCDF Policies Database does not attempt to capture all 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.

Child Support Enforcement Requirements for Families (Table 19)

States/Territories may mandate that applicants comply with child support enforcement requirements when one parent is absent from the home. Table 19 displays if applicants must comply with child support enforcement requirements and whether States/Territories allow exemptions in some cases.

States/Territories sometimes allow exemptions in cases where there is reasonable fear of harm to the child, reasonable fear of harm to the caregiver, the child was conceived as a result of rape or incest, the applicant is involved in pending legal proceedings, the parent is being counseled about adoption, the child was conceived through the use of a donor, or other reasons the State/Territory deems necessary. Findings from 2022 include:

⁵¹ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

- Twelve States/Territories require families to comply with child support enforcement requirements. Additionally, in Colorado, counties have the option to require compliance with child support enforcement.
- Of the States/Territories that require families to comply with child support enforcement, most exempt families from the requirement when there is reasonable fear of harm to the child or caregiver, the child was conceived as a result of incest or rape, there are pending legal proceedings, or the parent is being counseled about adoption.

Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances (Table 20)

In addition to requiring eligibility and subsidy amounts to be redetermined at regular intervals, most State/Territory CCDF programs require participants to report certain changes, such as changes in hours of work or hourly wage, as they occur.⁵² Participants failing to report changes as required may suffer sanctions or interruptions in child care subsidy benefits. Table 20 shows the number of days within which a subsidized family is expected to report these changes to the program agency. The table also shows the requirements for reporting specific types of changes, including changes in employment, income, and household composition. Findings for 2022 include:

- Most States/Territories require families to report key changes within 10 days.
- All but 12 States/Territories require changes in employment to be reported.
- Similarly, all States/Territories but West Virginia require families to report changes in income in at least some circumstances. Fourteen States/Territories require all changes in income to be reported, while some States/Territories only require changes over a certain amount to be reported. Thirty-eight States/Territories require families to report changes in income only if income exceeds the eligibility limit. This aligns with the federal mandate that families may continue to receive assistance during the eligibility period as long as the family's income does not exceed 85 percent of state median income.
- All but eight States/Territories require families to report changes in household composition.

⁵² The 2016 final federal rule does not define specific reporting requirements, but States/Territories may establish their own reporting requirements. Under the final rule, States/Territories are limited in the types of reported changes they can act on. States/Territories are limited to terminating eligibility only in cases where families move out of the State/Territory, have excessive unexplained absences, substantiated fraud, or if the family's income exceeds 85 percent of state median income. States/Territories are required to change the level of subsidy or copayment amount if the change is beneficial to the family.

Some State/Territories modified what changes need to be reported in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Policies that were in effect on October 1, 2022 are captured in the table and footnotes. Footnotes to the tables also show if the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic. For information on policies prior to October 1, 2022, including policies prior to and in response to the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database and special COVID-19 project reports.⁵³

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

While the CCDBG legislation does not require interim reporting, it does outline requirements for States/Territories to describe in their CCDF Plans their policies for simplifying the redetermination process and explain how they will ensure parents' employment and other activities are not disrupted as a result of the process.⁵⁴

Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities (Table 21)

Families that are determined eligible to receive child care benefits are authorized to use child care for approved activities for a certain number of hours. States/Territories may establish policies that allow care for travel, rest, or other related activities within certain limitations. For example, some States/Territories take into consideration the travel time between the parent's workplace and the child care facility, and in some States/Territories, parents who work an overnight shift (a shift crossing over midnight) may be eligible to receive subsidies during the day to allow for rest or sleep time. In addition to establishing the amount of care authorized for approved activities, States/Territories may continue subsidies during breaks in

⁵³ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

⁵⁴ The CCDF Final Rule published in September 2016 does address reducing reporting requirements. State/Territory policy changes that result from the Final Rule will be reflected in future years' tables.

employment, such as school breaks or maternity leave.⁵⁵ These policies may vary depending on whether the parent is expected to return to the approved activity (e.g., work or school) or whether the family will lose its child care slot if care is temporarily suspended (e.g., if the provider would intend to fill the slot of a child who was not attending).

Table 21 captures the policies for travel time, rest hours, school breaks, and maternity leave. Findings from 2022 include:

- Fifty-one States/Territories allow care to be authorized for travel time. Of these, 29 have policies for an explicit maximum number of hours, while the allowed hours for 22 States/Territories can vary at the caseworker’s discretion.
- Forty-six States/Territories allow care for rest hours in at least some circumstances. Twenty-three specify a maximum number of hours, twenty-one allow the caseworker to determine the number of rest hours to authorize, and the remaining two have policies that vary depending on need and the amount of care authorized for non-rest hours.
- Fifty-four States/Territories allow care to be continued during school breaks for parents who are students in at least some circumstances. Among the States/Territories that approve care during school breaks, some approve care for a specified amount of time, and others vary the policy according to certain circumstances.
- Fifty-three States/Territories allow care to be continued during maternity leave, usually for a certain length of time. Twenty-nine of these States/Territories allow care to continue through the end of the eligibility period. Among the States/Territories that provide subsidized care during maternity leave, six have policies specifying that the parent’s job must be available upon return in order to authorize care during the leave.

⁵⁵ The CCDF Final Rule, published September 30, 2016, provides additional requirements for care during breaks in activities. Under the CCDF Final Rule, “temporary” changes are defined “to include, at a minimum: (1) Any time-limited absence from work for employed parents due to reasons such as need to care for a family member or an illness; (2) any interruption in work for a seasonal worker who is not working between regular industry work seasons; (3) any student holiday or break for a parent participating in training or education; (4) any reduction in work, training or education hours, as long as the parent is still working or attending training or education; and (5) any cessation of work or attendance at a training or education program that does not exceed three months or a longer period of time established by the Lead Agency.” As State/Territory policies are changed to reflect this definition, changes will be captured in the full CCDF Policies Database and future years’ tables. The Final Rule is available from the Federal Register at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/09/30/2016-22986/child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-program>.

Under CCDBG reauthorization, States/Territories must continue to provide assistance during the minimum 12-month eligibility period for families who experience temporary changes in work, training, or education activities. As the remaining States/Territories implement the requirements, the policy changes will be reflected in the CCDF Policies Database and future tables.

The full CCDF Policies Database captures additional information on how States/Territories determine the allowable hours of child care, such as care for full-time versus part-time education activities and care for study hours for parents who are students.

Breaks in employment due to job loss are not included in this section, as job search activities fall under the list of activities that confer eligibility. State/Territory policies for job search activities are outlined in table 2.

Changes in Application, Verification, and Authorization Policies from 2021 to 2022

Three States made changes to their application and waiting list policies between October 2021 to October 2022. Kentucky added options for submitting the application by mail and by fax, Ohio added a phone option, and Rhode Island returned to its pre-pandemic policy of allowing applications to be submitted in person.

Two States made changes to their redetermination periods. Louisiana changed the length of the redetermination period from 12 to 24 months in response to the pandemic. New Jersey ended the pandemic policy of allowing three additional months of eligibility and changed the redetermination period length from 15 months to the pre-pandemic policy of 12 months.

Two states made changes to their verification requirements. Colorado no longer requires applicants to verify their identity unless the claim is questionable. Maryland no longer requires applicants to verify compliance with child support enforcement requirements.

Guam and New York made changes to their reporting requirements between October 2021 and October 2022. Guam began requiring families to report all changes in income. New York no longer requires families to report all changes in income and now only requires families to report changes in income if their income exceeds the eligibility limit.

Between October 2021 and October 2022, seven States changed their policies for authorizing care for certain activities. Guam now approves care for school breaks for parents who are students for the entire break. Illinois, Nebraska, New Mexico, and New York changed the amount of time allowed for care for school breaks to cover care through the end of the eligibility period. Indiana returned to their pre-pandemic policy, decreasing the amount of time allowed for school breaks from 26 weeks to 16 weeks. Arkansas, Illinois, Nebraska, and New Mexico now approve care for maternity leave through the end of the eligibility

period. Indiana returned to their pre-pandemic policy, decreasing the amount of time allowed for maternity leave from 26 weeks to 16 weeks. New York began approving care for maternity leave, allowing care through the end of the eligibility period.

Priority Groups

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 as described above, 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 becoming dependent on TANF, and families with children under CPS. Table 22 also provides the States'/Territories' definition of families with very low income. 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, families experiencing homelessness, families with teen parents not in school, 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 when funds are limited), or whether that group of families is guaranteed a subsidy. Findings from 2022 include:

- Five States guarantee subsidies for children with special needs, with an additional thirty States/Territories giving these families priority over some other families or priority in certain circumstances.
- Twenty-three States/Territories guarantee subsidies for all families enrolled in TANF under their CCDF-funded program. Additional States guarantee subsidies for families receiving TANF if they are participating in the State's TANF work program. (As mentioned earlier, States/Territories may serve families receiving TANF through a child care program other than the CCDF-funded program covered in this report.)
- Families transitioning off TANF are guaranteed subsidies in 18 States/Territories. There is almost always a time limit associated with this type of transitional child care.

- Two States/Territories (Guam and Texas) guarantee subsidies for families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF, and six States give priority to these families in at least some circumstances.
- Thirteen States/Territories guarantee subsidies for children in foster care, and thirteen States/Territories prioritize care in at least some cases for children in foster care.
- Only five States (Colorado, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas) give priority to children in Head Start in at least some circumstances. Four States (Colorado, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Texas) give priority to children in publicly funded pre-kindergarten in at least some circumstances.
- Twelve States/Territories guarantee subsidies for families experiencing homelessness. Twenty-six States/Territories give priority to these families in at least some circumstances.
- Four States (Alaska, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Illinois) guarantee subsidies for all teen parents in school; only the District of Columbia guarantees subsidies for teen parents not in school.
- Seven States/Territories prioritize care for military families in at least some circumstances.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, some States/Territories established priority policies for families with essential workers, as defined by public officials within the States/Territories. Information about States'/Territories' policies for prioritizing subsidies for families with essential workers can be found in the CCDF Policies Database and special COVID-19 project reports.⁵⁶

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

Changes in Priority Policies from 2021 to 2022

Between 2021 and 2022, four States made changes to their priority policies for the groups shown in the tables. Alabama began giving priority in some cases to children with special needs. Georgia changed the definition of very low income from below 50 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines to below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. New York changed the definition of very low income from below 200 percent of the state income standard to below 300 percent of the state income standard, with the state

⁵⁶ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

income standard defined by the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Virginia no longer guarantees subsidies to families transitioning off of TANF and gives them the same priority as other families.

Table 17. Application, Waiting List, and Redetermination Policies, 2022

State/Territory	Method for Submitting Application	If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed	Redetermination Period (in months)	Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination
Alabama	In-person, mail, fax, email, phone	Yes	12	10
Alaska	In-person, mail, fax, email	Yes	12	10
American Samoa	In-person, online	Yes	6	---
Arizona	In-person, mail, fax, email	Yes	12	10
Arkansas	In-person, mail, fax, email	Yes	12	10
California	Online	Yes	12	14
Colorado	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	Yes	12	15
Connecticut	In-person, mail, fax, online	Yes	12	10
Delaware	In-person, mail, fax, email, online, phone	Yes	12	Other
District of Columbia	In-person	Yes	12	15
Florida	Online	Yes	12	Other
Georgia	In-person, mail, email, online	No	12	14
Guam	In-person, email	Yes	12	15
Hawaii	In-person, mail, fax, email	Yes	12	Other
Idaho	In-person, mail, fax, email	No	12	Other
Illinois	In-person, mail, fax, online	No	12	10
Indiana	In-person, mail, fax, online	Yes	12	10
Iowa	In-person, mail, fax, online	Yes	12	10
Kansas	In-person, mail, fax, online	Yes	12	10
Kentucky	In-person, mail, fax, online, phone	No	12	10
Louisiana	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	Yes	24	5
Maine	In-person, mail, fax, email, phone	Yes	12	12

Table 17. Application, Waiting List, and Redetermination Policies, 2022

State/Territory	Method for Submitting Application	If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed	Redetermination Period (in months)	Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination
Maryland	Mail, fax, email, online	Yes	12	5
Massachusetts	In-person, mail, fax, email, phone	Yes	12	14
Michigan	In-person, mail, fax, online	No	12	11
Minnesota	In-person, mail, fax, online	Yes	12	15
Mississippi	Online	Yes	12	14
Missouri	In-person, mail, fax, online	Yes	12	10
Montana	In-person, mail, fax, online	Yes	12	15
Nebraska	In-person, mail, fax, email, online, phone	No	18	10
Nevada	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	Yes	12	10
New Hampshire	In-person, mail, fax, email, online, phone	Yes	12	Other
New Jersey	In-person, mail, email	Yes	12	10
New Mexico	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	No	12	14
New York	In-person, mail, fax, email	Yes	12	10
North Carolina	In-person, mail	Yes	12	Other
North Dakota	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	No	12	Other
Northern Mariana Islands	In-person	Yes	12	10
Ohio	In-person, mail, fax, email, online, phone	No	12	15
Oklahoma	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	No	12	Effective on the date of notification
Oregon	In-person, mail, fax, email, online, phone	Yes	12	Other
Pennsylvania	In-person, mail, fax, online	Yes	12	10
Puerto Rico	In-person, phone	Yes	12	NA
Rhode Island	In-person, mail, online	No	12	10
South Carolina	In-person, mail, fax, email	No	12	90
South Dakota	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	Yes	12	10

Table 17. Application, Waiting List, and Redetermination Policies, 2022

State/Territory	Method for Submitting Application	If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed	Redetermination Period (in months)	Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination
Tennessee	In-person, mail, fax, online	No	12	Other
Texas	In-person, mail, fax, email, online	Yes	12	15
Utah	In-person, mail, fax, online	No	12	Other
Vermont	In-person, mail, fax, online	No	12	30
Virgin Islands	In-person, email	Yes	12	Other
Virginia	In-person, mail, online	Yes	12	10
Washington	In-person, mail, fax, online, phone	Yes	12	90
West Virginia	In-person, online, phone	No	12	13
Wisconsin	In-person, mail, fax, online, phone	No	12	Other
Wyoming	In-person, mail, fax, email	No	12	Retroactive to date of change in eligibility status

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 17:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Policies for initial application procedures are captured in the column "Method for Submitting Application." Policies for submitting information during the redetermination process are not included.

Written policies for whether or not States/Territories use a waiting list when funds are not available to serve all families are captured. A State/Territory may appear on this list as having waiting list policies, even if no family is currently on the waiting list. Exemptions to the waiting list requirements are not shown in this table.

The redetermination period is how often the family's eligibility must be reviewed in order to continue receiving care. The policies shown here are the policies that were in effect on October 1, 2022. If the state extended eligibility periods for families due for redetermination in October 2022, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the policy is footnoted. If the state extended eligibility periods in other months, this information can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database. Special redetermination policies for families of essential workers are captured in the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alabama:

Method for Submitting Application: Applications can be made during face-to-face interviews. 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.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: At redetermination, if a family's income is above 85 percent of the state median income, they can receive three months of services before becoming ineligible. Families who become ineligible for other reasons have a 10-day grace period before termination of services.

Alaska:

Method for Submitting Application: Offices were closed during the pandemic, but families could continue to submit applications in person through a drop box.

Table 17. Application, Waiting List, and Redetermination Policies, 2022

If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed: 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.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: The agency must give a written notice to a family at least 10 days before taking any action that would adversely affect their benefit, including during their certification period.

American Samoa:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Arizona:

Method for Submitting Application: No face-to-face interview is required if the information needed for verifying identity and citizenship or legal residency status is already on file with the department or if the required information can be obtained through another method.

Arkansas:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: A family found ineligible to continue receiving services during redetermination will be given a 10-day advance notice that assistance will be discontinued at the end of the 10-day period. If a family is found to have income over 85 percent of state median income, child care will be discontinued on the day of discovery.

California:

Method for Submitting Application: Policy coded for Non-CalWORKs Alternative Payment Program. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, applications may be submitted online using digital signatures and electronic submission of supporting documentation.

If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed: Policy coded for Non-CalWORKs Alternative Payment Program. Child care agencies are required to maintain a waiting list. This requirement may be satisfied by participating in a county child care centralized eligibility list, where available.

Redetermination Period (in months): Thirteen counties are pilot counties authorized to establish certain local policies for their child care subsidy programs. Some pilot counties have adopted a 24-month eligibility policy.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: If notification is mailed, the number of days is extended to 19 days.

Colorado:

Redetermination Period (in months): If children receiving care are also enrolled in a Head Start or Early Head Start program, their redetermination period will be aligned with the Head Start or Early Head Start program year. This may result in a redetermination period that is longer than 12 months, though the redetermination period cannot be shorter than 12 months.

Delaware:

If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed: 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.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: At redetermination, if a family's income is above 185 percent but below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, they can receive 12 months of services before becoming ineligible. Families remain eligible for the full 12 months, even if the family's income exceeds 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, but remains below 85 percent of the state median income. When TANF recipients receive a full family sanction, fail to comply with the Transitional Work Program, or lose their employment, they will receive three months of continued care that begins the month after the sanction or job loss before their case is closed.

Florida:

Method for Submitting Application: Applications may be submitted in person if assistance is required.

Redetermination Period (in months): Redetermination for TANF recipients must be completed every six months.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: The grace period is 10 working days from the date the client receives the notice. If the family's income exceeds 85 percent of state median income, services will be discontinued two weeks (14 calendar days) from the date of the notice, as long as the two-week period does not extend beyond the family's authorized eligibility period.

Guam:

Method for Submitting Application: Families can submit applications at Relief Centers, a one-stop hub for all assistance programs.

Redetermination Period (in months): Eligibility periods can be extended for up to 6 months beyond the typical 12-month eligibility period during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Table 17. Application, Waiting List, and Redetermination Policies, 2022

Hawaii:

Method for Submitting Application: The initial application must be submitted in writing.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: At redetermination, if a family is not participating in qualifying work, education, or training, eligibility will end after three months unless the family begins to participate in qualifying work, education, or training during that time. If a family fails to meet other eligibility requirements, the family will be notified and services will end 10 days after notification.

Idaho:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: Families who are no longer eligible for assistance and who have an income between 130 and 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines qualify for a phase-out period. Families in the phase-out period receive 12 months of continued benefits and qualify for 75 percent of the standard child care assistance payment. Families in the phase-out period pay the full copayment plus the additional 25 percent remaining from the assistance payment.

Indiana:

Redetermination Period (in months): Redetermination is required at least every 53 weeks. At redetermination, if a family's income exceeds the eligibility threshold due to a temporary fluctuation in income that is expected to last for 8 weeks or less, the family will be allowed an additional 13 weeks to update their income.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: The rule applies to adverse actions, including a denial or termination of services, increased fees, or reduction of services.

Iowa:

Redetermination Period (in months): Families are certified for a period of 12 months, except when the applicant meets one of two criteria at the time of application. If the child who will be receiving care will turn 13 within 6 months after the end of a 12-month certification period, then the family is certified for a period of up to 18 months. For families attending post-secondary education, if the 24-month funding limit will be reached within 6 months after the end of a 12-month period, then the family is certified for a period of up to 18 months.

Kansas:

Redetermination Period (in months): The 12-month eligibility period starts on the first day of the month after either the month in which benefits are authorized or the first month for which benefits are authorized, whichever is later.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: Notification of termination of benefits must be mailed at least 10 days before the effective date of the action. Closure notices must be mailed no later than the 20th of the month in 31-day months or the 19th of the month in 30-day months to be considered timely since the effective date of action for closures is always the last day of the month.

Kentucky:

Method for Submitting Application: Applications are taken in county offices, by toll-free phone, by mail, by fax, or online.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: Families are entitled to at least 10 days' notice before child care assistance is discontinued. However, if a family becomes ineligible because the family's income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income during the eligibility period or at redetermination, the family is eligible for six months of transitional child care assistance. If a family becomes ineligible because the family is no longer meeting activity requirements, the family is eligible for a grace period of up to three months or until the end of the eligibility period, whichever comes first.

Louisiana:

Redetermination Period (in months): In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the certification period was increased by 12 months. Pandemic application cases for essential workers will remain at the original 12-month period due to the specific source of funding for these cases.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: A grace period of five working days is given.

Maine:

Redetermination Period (in months): Full redetermination is done at 12 months. At six months, the family must indicate that the information on file is still correct.

Maryland:

Redetermination Period (in months): On November 1, 2022, the state expanded the eligibility period to 24 months. Families who were scheduled to recertify their eligibility prior to November 1, 2022 completed redetermination at 12 months, in compliance with the 12-month policy that was still in effect during this time. Families who were scheduled to recertify their eligibility beginning in November 2022, including those who began their eligibility period within a year before the new policy took effect, were moved to a 24-month redetermination period.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: The family is entitled to five working-days' notice, which does not include state holidays.

Massachusetts:

Method for Submitting Application: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, staff must create a process to exchange documents in a way that can be flexible for different parents' needs and may include, but are not limited to, email, fax, and no-touch drop off. For virtual redetermination, documentation may be exchanged in advance, but staff should make

Table 17. Application, Waiting List, and Redetermination Policies, 2022

every effort to meet with parents by video or phone appointment to counsel parents and answer any questions. Staff must be sensitive to the different technology capabilities of parents and make accommodations as needed.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: The last date of service will be the proposed end date listed on the notification. If the family's subsidy is being terminated for failure to pay fees, excessive absences, or failure to submit documentation for redetermination, the action will take effect 14 days after the notice is given to the parent.

Michigan:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: 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.

Minnesota:

Method for Submitting Application: Families may submit electronic photos of the application form.

Redetermination Period (in months): Redetermination of eligibility for some high school students under the age of 21 may be deferred beyond 12 months, not to exceed 24 months, to the end of the student's school year.

Mississippi:

Method for Submitting Application: All required documentation can be returned by mail or email.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: A two-week notice is provided if the family becomes income-ineligible or fails to submit required materials.

Missouri:

Method for Submitting Application: The state online application began rolling out to counties in 2016.

Montana:

If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed: A statewide waiting list is maintained for non-TANF families when the demand for non-TANF subsidies exceeds the resources.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: A parent may apply for a grace period if the parent reports the employment reduction or job loss to the agency within 10 calendar days. Parents who are subject to an adverse action (denial, suspension, reduction, or termination of the subsidy, or a repayment demand from the state) are entitled to mailed written notification 15 calendar days prior to the adverse action.

Nebraska:

Redetermination Period (in months): Redetermination must be conducted at least once every 18 months, but not more than once every 12 months.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: 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.

New Hampshire:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: If during redetermination, it is determined that the client is no longer eligible for the subsidy, the action will take effect 10 calendar days after the notice of the decision. If the client's eligibility period ended, the termination will take effect immediately. If the client's income is greater than 220 percent but less than or equal to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines at redetermination, the client will receive a 12-month graduated phase-out period. 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.

New York:

If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed: Districts may maintain waiting lists when funds are not available for all eligible families.

North Carolina:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: Notice must be provided at least 10 working days prior to the effective date of the termination of services when services end during the 12-month eligibility period. If there are less than 10 days left in the eligibility period, the notice is only until the end of the current eligibility period. If, at redetermination, the family's income is below 85 percent of the state median income but above the redetermination income threshold, services will continue for an additional 90 days. Services may also continue for 90 days if there is a temporary change in a family's need for child care.

North Dakota:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: At redetermination, if a family's income exceeds 60 percent of the state median income but is under 85 percent of the state median income and they are otherwise eligible, they can receive benefits for a 12-month phase-out period.

Table 17. Application, Waiting List, and Redetermination Policies, 2022

Ohio:

Method for Submitting Application: Applicants may apply at locations, other than the department office, that are convenient and accessible for families.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: 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.

Oregon:

Method for Submitting Application: If the family is applying for SNAP and employment-related day care together, the online SNAP application may be used.

If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed: The waiting list does not apply to families who received TANF benefits, refugee assistance, or domestic violence assistance, or who participated in the state program to gain access to SSI or SSDI benefits for at least one month within the last three months. Families with a child being placed into a Head Start or other high quality pre-k program, who are referred from the child welfare agency, or who had a break in child care benefits for two calendar months or less are also exempt from the waiting list.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: Families must be notified of subsidy termination no later than the first business day following the 15th day of the month.

Puerto Rico:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: There is no requirement for notification.

Rhode Island:

Redetermination Period (in months): The eligibility period cannot be less than 12 months. Benefits must be redetermined through the recertification process prior to the end of the 12-month period.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: 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.

South Carolina:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: The change will take effect the first Monday following the 90th day after the change occurred. If the participant obtains employment or begins school or training during the 90-day period, they must submit documentation in order for eligibility to be redetermined. If the participant is eligible, the termination will be overturned and the participant will be authorized for the child care services for which the family was originally authorized.

Tennessee:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: At redetermination, if a family is ineligible due to a child-only TANF grant ending, income above the eligibility thresholds, or a failure to meet work or education requirements, eligibility will end after a 90-day phase-out period. If eligibility ends due to a guardian failing to cooperate with redetermination or if the only child receiving assistance leaves the household or ages out, services will be terminated after 10 days.

Utah:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: If there is adequate time to take action on a reported change and provide adequate notice, the change will become effective on the first day of the month following the change. If there is not adequate time, the change will become effective on the first day of the second month following the change.

Vermont:

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: Families must be notified no later than one month before eligibility ends.

Virgin Islands:

Method for Submitting Application: Completed applications can be scanned and emailed or dropped off at secure drop boxes.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: All enrolled applicants who are found to be ineligible are notified by mail with a letter of warning, a second letter of suspension, and a third and final letter of discharge.

Virginia:

Redetermination Period (in months): The recipient's eligibility period and redetermination date will be extended if the only child receiving services turns 13, or 18 years of age in the case of a child with special needs, within 23 months of the current eligibility determination. The recipient's final eligibility period and redetermination date will coincide with the month that the child turns 13 or 18 years of age.

Washington:

Method for Submitting Application: Applicants may apply by telephone through the state's call center.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: At redetermination, if a family's income is above 60 percent but below 65 percent of state median income, they can receive another 12 months of services as long as they meet all other eligibility requirements. Families who become ineligible for other reasons have a 10-day grace period before termination of services.

Table 17. Application, Waiting List, and Redetermination Policies, 2022

West Virginia:

Method for Submitting Application: Families are required to apply for child care services via phone call directly with a case manager due to an initial statewide closure of Child Care Resource & Referral offices. Each Child Care Resource & Referral office is responsible for determining the safety level for opening the sites and returning to face-to-face applications.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: Most negative actions cannot take place until 13 days after the client has been notified.

Wisconsin:

Redetermination Period (in months): The recipient may complete an early renewal after the start of the 11th month and prior to the end of the 12-month eligibility period if they have stated their consent to complete an early renewal in order to align the child care subsidy eligibility period with the eligibility period of another means-tested assistance program.

Minimum Number of Days of Advance Notice Regarding a Subsidy Termination: Subsidy changes will take effect at the end of the month in which the change was reported.

Table 18. Information That Must Be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2022

State/Territory	Applicant Identity	Household Composition	Applicant's Relationship to Child	Employment	Income	Child's Immunization Record
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Alaska	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
American Samoa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arizona	Yes	No	Varies	Yes	Yes	No
Arkansas	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
California	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	No	No	Varies	Yes	Yes	Varies
Connecticut	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Delaware	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Varies
Guam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Varies
Illinois	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Indiana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Iowa	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kansas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 18. Information That Must Be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2022

State/Territory	Applicant Identity	Household Composition	Applicant's Relationship to Child	Employment	Income	Child's Immunization Record
Mississippi	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Missouri	No	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	No
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nevada	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ohio	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oregon	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South Carolina	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies
Texas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	No	No	Varies	Yes	Yes	No
Virgin Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Varies
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 18. Information That Must Be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2022

State/Territory	Applicant Identity	Household Composition	Applicant's Relationship to Child	Employment	Income	Child's Immunization Record
West Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 18:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

When the applicant is required to submit documentation, it is counted as verification. If the applicant is only required to make a verbal or written statement, it is not counted as verification for the purposes of the CCDF Policies Database. Information about the types of documentation required is not included here, but additional details may be available in the full CCDF Policies Database. For information on policies for essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

The column "Employment" captures whether the family must verify employment, and may include documentation of the parent's work schedule or hours of employment.

The column "Child's Immunization Record" captures whether information must be verified with the lead agency at the time of application. In many cases, the provider is required to maintain immunization records. While not captured here, this information can be found in the full database detail.

Alaska:

Household Composition: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information, or to verify information about a parent's spouse if the parent indicates they are married without listing their spouse.

Applicant's Relationship to Child: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

Arizona:

Applicant Identity: Applicants with current or prior cash assistance cases or SNAP cases are exempt from identification verification since their information is already in the system.

Applicant's Relationship to Child: Verification is not required for natural, step, or adoptive parents.

Income: Applicants who have an open cash assistance, SNAP, or medical assistance case in the system are not required to provide documentation of income, if the income amount displayed in the system is within \$50 of the stated income amount on the child care application.

Arkansas:

Income: If the family has an open TANF or SNAP case, the state has the option of re-verifying income information or using income information available from the state information system, unless it is over 45 days old.

California:

Applicant Identity; Employment; Child's Immunization Record: Policy coded for Non-CalWORKs Alternative Payment Program.

Income: Policy coded for Non-CalWORKs Alternative Payment Program. Income is not verified for cases where eligibility is not based on income.

Table 18. Information That Must Be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2022

Colorado:

Applicant Identity: Documentation is only required to verify the applicant's identity if the claim is questionable. Failure to complete the relevant field in the initial application, claims inconsistent with other information provided by the parent or on previous applications, and claims inconsistent with those received by other public assistance programs are all considered questionable and would warrant further documentation.

Applicant's Relationship to Child: Relationship verification is only required when the caretaker is not related to the child.

Income: A verbal or written statement by the employer or the individual who is providing the caretaker the income is sufficient to verify income.

Child's Immunization Record: Applicants are only required to submit immunization records for non-school-age children if the child is receiving care from a qualified exempt provider who is unrelated to the child and providing care outside of the child's home.

Connecticut:

Household Composition: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

Child's Immunization Record: The agency may require verification if the child is in unregulated care and the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

District of Columbia:

Employment: As long as families meet the minimum hours of work required for eligibility, families are eligible for full-time traditional care. Families are not required to verify that the timeframe that child care is requested matches the timeframe during which the parent is working. Non-traditional child care still requires verification of the parent or guardian's schedule.

Child's Immunization Record: Families experiencing homelessness are granted a 60-day grace period.

Florida:

Applicant Identity; Employment; Identity: Applicants experiencing homelessness, as verified by a Department of Children and Families certified homeless shelter, may be permitted to enroll even if they are unable to provide the required documentation of eligibility.

Household Composition: Each applicant must self-certify that household size is true and correct. If the state suspects fraud, the applicant may be required to provide additional documentation.

Applicant's Relationship to Child: To establish the relationship with the child, the parent or guardian must present acceptable forms of documentation establishing each of their identities.

Georgia:

Employment; Income: Families experiencing domestic violence, homelessness, or natural disaster are granted a 90-day grace period.

Child's Immunization Record: Documentation is not required if the child attends a regulated child care program, attends public school, or receives TANF benefits.

Documentation is required for non-school-age children in informal child care settings.

Idaho:

Income: Foster parents do not have to verify their income when applying for a subsidy for their child in foster care.

Child's Immunization Record: Immunization does not have to be verified for children attending school.

Illinois:

Household Composition: The agency uses information available in the state systems to verify household composition. If a child's identity is not found in the system, the agency may request documentation from the parent.

Indiana:

Household Composition: Documentation to verify the identity of other children and adult members in the unit is required.

Applicant's Relationship to Child: The relationship to the child does not have to be verified, except for foster parents applying for care for a child in foster care.

Iowa:

Applicant Identity; Household Composition; Applicant's Relationship to Child: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

Income: Applicants receiving protective child care services, participating in the TANF work program, or receiving TANF are not required to verify income.

Table 18. Information That Must Be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2022

Kansas:

Applicant Identity; Household Composition: Documentation is required to verify the identity of all adults in the household.

Louisiana:

Child's Immunization Record: Verification of an immunization record can be postponed for 90 days when an applicant is experiencing homelessness. In addition, the immunization requirement does not apply if the applicant submits a written statement objecting to immunization based on religious grounds, or a written statement is received from a physician stating that the immunization procedure is inadvisable or contraindicated for medical reasons.

Maryland:

Child's Immunization Record: Immunization records do not have to be verified if the child has a medical condition that contraindicates immunization, or the parent has an objection to immunization based on religious grounds. Parents that object to immunization or medical examination, or both, on religious grounds must provide a written health history of the child and sign a statement indicating that the child is in good health and free from any communicable diseases to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Massachusetts:

Household Composition: The state may ask for additional verification if it has reason to believe a parent has not accurately reported their household composition or if the family is transferring to an income-dependent subsidy program from another subsidy program that did not verify household composition. If a parent does not have the proper documentation, a third party can complete a form to verify household composition.

Michigan:

Household Composition; Applicant's Relationship to Child: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

Income: Verification of income is not required for protective services families.

Minnesota:

Applicant Identity; Applicant's Relationship to Child; Employment; Income: No one specific form of documentation is required to verify any particular piece of information. Any form of verification that confirms the applicant's assertions is acceptable, including written records and documents, or oral or written statements from non-family members. The applicant should provide verification, but may be permitted to sign a waiver permitting the caseworker to obtain non-public documents. If neither the applicant nor the caseworker is able to obtain documentation, the applicant may sign a statement asserting the information presented is correct.

Household Composition: With the exception of parental relationship, household composition does not need to be verified unless questionable.

Missouri:

Household Composition; Employment; Income: Due to the COVID-19 health emergency, a client statement may be accepted as documentation for verification if the client is unable to obtain the requested documentation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and their statement of income, job loss, reduced hours, or other need is determined to be reasonable by the caseworker.

Applicant's Relationship to Child: Parents must complete a specific form to verify their relationship to the child and provide documentation (birth certificates, marriage licenses, etc.) upon request. Due to the COVID-19 health emergency, a client statement may be accepted as documentation for verification if the client is unable to obtain the requested documentation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and their statement of income, job loss, reduced hours, or other need is determined to be reasonable by the caseworker.

Nebraska:

Applicant Identity; Household Composition; Applicant's Relationship to Child: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

Income: A declaration from the client is acceptable regarding unearned income unless the client has a history of program abuse.

Nevada:

Household Composition: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

Income: TANF cash assistance case referrals from the department do not have to verify income. The income statement on the referral form is accepted.

New Hampshire:

Child's Immunization Record: Immunization records must be on file with the child care provider prior to the first day the child is in care.

Table 18. Information That Must Be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2022

New York:

Child's Immunization Record: With the exception of school-age children, the child's immunization must be verified in order for child care to be approved. A provider may provide care to a child not yet immunized if the immunizations are in process and the caretaker can give specific appointment dates for receiving the immunizations. In some cases, a medical exemption may be issued by a physician on an annual basis.

North Carolina:

Applicant Identity; Household Composition; Applicant's Relationship to Child; Child's Immunization Record: When documentation is not available, a client statement may be used as verification.

Oklahoma:

Household Composition: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

Income: Income is not verified for caretakers who are not legally and financially responsible for the child. Adopted families do not have to verify income when the child was adopted through the state's department of human services or a federally recognized Indian tribe, the parent has an adoption assistance agreement, both the adoptive parent and child reside in the state, and the child is age 5 or younger.

Oregon:

Applicant Identity; Household Composition; Applicant's Relationship to Child: Anything questionable that affects eligibility or benefit level must be verified.

Employment: The verification for the number of work hours provided must match the time period of the provided verification of income.

Income: The documentation of income must be for at least the past month unless the employment is new. If the employment is new, the documentation of income must be for one week of income that is representative of future income.

Child's Immunization Record: Anything questionable that affects eligibility or benefit level must be verified. Parents who have not immunized their child or are not up to date on their child's immunizations will need to show proof that they have started the process or obtained an exemption.

Tennessee:

Child's Immunization Record: Documentation is not required for children placed in licensed care. License-exempt providers must have verification of current immunization status and recent physical examination for each child unless a verifiable exclusion is on file.

Texas:

Household Composition: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

Income: Families who qualify as homeless are considered to be income eligible without verification of actual income.

Utah:

Household Composition; Applicant's Relationship to Child: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information. Verification is required for specified relatives and legal guardian caretakers.

Vermont:

Applicant's Relationship to Child: If the applicant is not the biological, adoptive, or foster parent of the child for whom they are requesting a child care subsidy, it must be verified through court documentation that the primary caretaker is the legal guardian.

Virgin Islands:

Child's Immunization Record: Children in foster care and protective services are granted a three-month grace period to acquire all mandated immunizations.

Virginia:

Income: The local agency should accept a parent's written statement that they have no income unless there is reason to doubt the statement. Applicants can submit a job search attestation if job search is deemed as the reason that child care is needed.

Child's Immunization Record: If the child is already enrolled in another program that requires immunization records or the child is exempt from immunizations for religious or medical reasons, the documentation does not have to be verified. If the family is experiencing homelessness, the child may be conditionally approved for care for up to 90 days.

Washington:

Household Composition: Families must provide the name and address of both parents except when they have an open child support case, when providing this

Table 18. Information That Must Be Verified with Documentation When Applying for CCDF Subsidies, 2022

information may result in serious physical or emotional harm to anyone in the household, when one parent provides a statement under penalty of perjury that the other parent's information is unknown, or when the information can be verified through current available systems.

West Virginia:

Applicant Identity; Employment; Income; Child's Immunization Record: Families are permitted to submit all verification documents via fax, mail, drop box, email, smart phone pictures, text, or other forms of electronic submission due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Household Composition: The agency may require verification if the caseworker has reason to believe the client provided incorrect information.

Wisconsin:

Employment; Income: During the COVID-19 public health crisis, applicants may only self-declare employment and income when verification is not available due to a COVID-19 related reason.

Table 19. Child Support Enforcement Requirements for Families, 2022

State/Territory	If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements	Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Child	Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Caregiver	Exemption for: Child Conceived as Result of Rape or Incest	Exemption for: Pending Legal Proceedings	Exemption for: Parent being Counseled on Adoption	Exemption for: Child Conceived through Use of Donor	Exemption for: Other Reason
Alabama	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa	Yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arizona	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Illinois	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Kentucky	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 19. Child Support Enforcement Requirements for Families, 2022

State/Territory	If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements	Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Child	Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Caregiver	Exemption for: Child Conceived as Result of Rape or Incest	Exemption for: Pending Legal Proceedings	Exemption for: Parent being Counseled on Adoption	Exemption for: Child Conceived through Use of Donor	Exemption for: Other Reason
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Missouri	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nevada	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Northern Mariana Islands	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
South Carolina	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 19. Child Support Enforcement Requirements for Families, 2022

State/Territory	If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements	Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Child	Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Caregiver	Exemption for: Child Conceived as Result of Rape or Incest	Exemption for: Pending Legal Proceedings	Exemption for: Parent being Counseled on Adoption	Exemption for: Child Conceived through Use of Donor	Exemption for: Other Reason
Utah	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Wyoming	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 19:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Information about the types of documentation required is not included here, but additional details may be available in the full CCDF Policies Database.

American Samoa:

If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements: A child support statement is required at application.

Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Child; Reasonable Fear of Harm to Caregiver; Child Conceived as Result of Rape or Incest; Pending Legal Proceedings; Parent being Counseled on Adoption; Child Conceived through Use of Donor; Other Reason: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Colorado:

If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements; Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Child; Reasonable Fear of Harm to Caregiver; Child Conceived as Result of Rape or Incest; Pending Legal Proceedings; Parent being Counseled on Adoption: Counties have the option to require cooperation with child support enforcement at application or redetermination. An exemption exists if the county requires cooperation with child support enforcement.

Exemption for: Child Conceived through Use of Donor: Counties that choose to require cooperation with child support enforcement may designate conception through use of a donor as a reason for exemption.

Exemption for: Other Reason: Teen parents attending high school are not required to comply with child support enforcement. Counties that choose to require cooperation with child support enforcement can define other reasons for exemption.

Idaho:

Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Child; Reasonable Fear of Harm to Caregiver: Proof must be provided in the form of medical evidence, police reports, or an affidavit.

Exemption for: Other Reason: Exemptions may be provided if there is substantial and credible proof indicating the custodial parent cannot provide the minimum information regarding the non-custodial parent.

Table 19. Child Support Enforcement Requirements for Families, 2022

Illinois:

If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements: Employed non-parent caretaker relatives who receive a child-only TANF benefit for children needing care are required to cooperate with child support to be eligible under higher eligibility thresholds and have their monthly copayment waived.

Kansas:

If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements: The state child support agency determines cooperation status. This information is reported to the local child care agency, which is responsible for verifying good cause exemptions for noncooperation.

Michigan:

Exemption for: Parent being Counseled on Adoption: An exemption is allowed as long as the counseling has not gone on for more than three months.

Exemption for: Other Reason: Teen or minor parents acting as the adult case member are not subject to child support enforcement requirements.

Minnesota:

If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements: If the parent is found to not be in compliance with child support enforcement requirements during the 12-month continuous eligibility period, the parent can continue to receive child care assistance. The parent must be cooperating with child support enforcement at redetermination.

Exemption for: Pending Legal Proceedings: An exemption may be provided if legal proceedings for the adoption of the child are pending before a court of competent jurisdiction.

Exemption for: Parent being Counseled on Adoption: An exemption is provided if the parent is currently being assisted by a public or licensed private social service agency to resolve the issues of whether to keep the child or place the child for adoption.

Mississippi:

If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements: A verification of child support services form is required.

Montana:

If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements: There are four exceptions to the requirement that the parent or guardian with whom the child resides must cooperate in establishing paternity and obtaining court-ordered child support: in cases of single-parent adoption or where the absent parent has terminated parental rights, the parent is not required to cooperate in establishing paternity or obtaining child support; an adult acting in loco parentis, as designated in a military parent's family plan, is not required to pursue child support while the child's parent is deployed; the requirement of cooperation in establishing paternity and obtaining child support may be waived if good cause is shown; the parent who is applying for child care assistance is under the age of 18.

Exemption for: Pending Legal Proceedings: An exemption may be provided if legal proceedings for the adoption of the child are pending before a court of competent jurisdiction.

Exemption for: Parent being Counseled on Adoption: An exemption is provided if the parent is planning to relinquish or has relinquished the child to a public or licensed social agency for the purpose of adoption.

Exemption for: Other Reason: An exemption may be provided if the parental rights to the child have been terminated by a court of competent jurisdiction, any situation that makes cooperation with child support requirements detrimental to the child, or if the parent who is applying for child care assistance is under the age of 18.

Nebraska:

If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements: No child support sanctions for failure to cooperate will be imposed on participants in the state's TANF work program so that they may continue to participate in the work program.

Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Child; Reasonable Fear of Harm to Caregiver: The parent may be exempt from child support enforcement requirements if cooperation could cause a serious risk of harm from the non-custodial parent.

Exemption for: Child Conceived as Result of Rape or Incest; Pending Legal Proceedings; Parent being Counseled on Adoption; Child Conceived through Use of Donor: The state child support enforcement unit can choose to provide an exemption for this reason.

South Dakota:

Exemption for: Pending Legal Proceedings: Exemptions for pending legal proceedings are decided on a case-by-case basis by supervisory staff.

Table 19. Child Support Enforcement Requirements for Families, 2022

Vermont:

Exemption for: Reasonable Fear of Harm to Child; Reasonable Fear of Harm to Caregiver: If the parent is escaping an abusive situation and does not want to pursue child support, a waiver may be granted.

Exemption for: Other Reason: If the parent is escaping an abusive situation and does not want to pursue child support, a waiver may be granted. If the parent was never married to the second parent of the child, they must document any non-court ordered child support they receive on their application.

Virgin Islands:

All columns: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Wisconsin:

If Families Must Comply with Child Support Enforcement Requirements: The state child support agency determines cooperation status. This information is reported to the local child care agency, which is responsible for verifying good cause exemptions for noncooperation. If a parent is in non-compliance, they must provide documentation that they have cooperated with child support enforcement requirements. Parents must cooperate with child support with regards to the child's biological parents regardless of subsequent marriages to a different partner.

Exemption for: Parent being Counseled on Adoption: A petition for the adoption of the child must have been filed with a court. This does not apply as a good cause exemption for responsibility to make payments under an existing court order. Parents who are considering whether to terminate parental rights and have sought the assistance of a licensed private social services agency within the last three months are exempt.

Exemption for: Other Reason: Foster parents, subsidized guardians for children in foster care, and court-ordered kinship care relatives are exempt from cooperating with child support for a child who is not their biological or adoptive child. However, foster parents, subsidized guardians, and court-ordered kinship care relatives must still cooperate with child support for their own biological or adoptive children. Parents with an unborn child or child younger than 60 days are also exempt for that particular child.

Table 20. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2022

State/Territory	Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes	If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported	If Changes in Income Must Be Reported	If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported
Alabama	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Alaska	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
American Samoa	10	Yes	Yes, changes of \$25 or more	Yes
Arizona	5	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Arkansas	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
California	30	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	No
Colorado	Other	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	No
Connecticut	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Delaware	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
District of Columbia	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Florida	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Georgia	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Guam	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Hawaii	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Idaho	Other	Yes	Other	Yes
Illinois	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Indiana	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Iowa	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Kansas	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	No
Kentucky	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Louisiana	90	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Maine	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Maryland	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Massachusetts	30	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes

Table 20. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2022

State/Territory	Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes	If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported	If Changes in Income Must Be Reported	If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported
Michigan	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Minnesota	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Mississippi	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Missouri	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Montana	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	No
Nebraska	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Nevada	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
New Hampshire	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
New Jersey	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	No
New Mexico	14	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
New York	Other	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
North Carolina	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	No
North Dakota	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Northern Mariana Islands	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Ohio	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Oklahoma	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	No
Oregon	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Pennsylvania	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	No
Puerto Rico	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Rhode Island	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
South Carolina	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
South Dakota	10	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Tennessee	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Texas	14	Yes	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes

Table 20. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2022

State/Territory	Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes	If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported	If Changes in Income Must Be Reported	If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported
Utah	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Vermont	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes
Virgin Islands	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Virginia	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
Washington	10	No	Yes, if income exceeds eligibility limit	Yes
West Virginia	5	Yes	No	Yes
Wisconsin	10	Yes	Other	Yes
Wyoming	10	Yes	Yes, all changes	Yes

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 20:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Alaska:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: A family only has to report a non-temporary job loss if a new job is not obtained within a period of three months.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported if the change causes the family's monthly income to exceed 85 percent of the state median income.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: A family only has to report a change in household composition when a parent moves into the family home, if it causes the family's income to exceed 85 percent of the state median income, or if a child is added to the family and care is needed for the child.

Arkansas:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Families must report non-temporary changes in an approved work, education, or training activity within 10 calendar days.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Participants must report and verify changes in income that exceed 85 percent of the state median income within 10 calendar days of the change.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: The client must report any change that may affect eligibility.

California:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: Participants must report and verify changes in income that exceed 85 percent of the state median income within 30 days of the change.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Participants who are certified for assistance based on income eligibility must report and verify changes in income that exceed 85 percent of the state median income within 30 days of the change. Families with parents receiving CalWORKs cash aid at the time of a transfer from CalWORKs Stage 1 to CalWORKs Stage 2 continue to be categorically eligible for services based on their cash aid and are not obligated to report if their income exceeds 85 percent of state median income during the 12-month eligibility period, as the basis for eligibility is not income.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: Families are required to report changes only at the time of redetermination or if the change in composition results in exceeding the eligibility limit.

Colorado:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: Participants must report and verify changes in income that exceed 85 percent of the state median income within 10 calendar days of the change. If the parent or caretaker is no longer in their qualifying activity, the change must be reported in writing within four calendar weeks.

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: If the parent or caretaker is no longer in their qualifying activity, the change must be reported in writing within four calendar weeks.

Table 20. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2022

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Participants must report and verify changes in income that exceed 85 percent of the state median income within 10 calendar days of the change.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: A change in household composition that would result in an increase in income above 85 percent of the state median income has to be reported.

Connecticut:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Families must report non-temporary changes in an approved work, education, or training activity.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the change would cause household income to exceed the maximum eligibility limit.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: The family must report if a child receiving a subsidy is removed from the household.

Delaware:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported when a family's income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

District of Columbia:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Participants must report changes in income that exceed 85 percent of the state median income within 10 calendar days of the change.

Georgia:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Permanent changes to the qualifying activity must be reported, but temporary changes where the approved activity may resume do not need to be reported.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income have to be reported when income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income for a minimum of four weeks.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: The addition of a new child does not need to be reported.

Guam:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Clients must report a change in their source of income.

Hawaii:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the family's gross monthly income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

Idaho:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: Parents must report changes by the 10th day of the month following the month in which the change occurred.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported when the household's total gross income exceeds either 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, 85 percent of state median income, or the graduated phase-out income limit as defined in the child care state plan.

Illinois:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: Clients must report changes that may affect eligibility within 10 days of the change. Clients must report a job loss or a break in activity within 30 days to maintain eligibility through grace period provisions.

Indiana:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Only loss of employment must be reported.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income have to be reported when income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income. When adding a household member with income, proof of current income for all CCDF household members must be provided.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: When adding an adult family member, the applicant must provide proof of identity and proof of service need. When adding an adult family member with income, income must be verified for all members. When adding a family member who is a child, the applicant must provide proof of identity and date of birth.

Iowa:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Changes in employment must be reported when employment ends, and the applicant is not starting a new job.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the family's gross monthly income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: Applicants must report if no child eligible for child care assistance remains in the home.

Kansas:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the family's gross monthly income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

Table 20. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2022

Louisiana:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: The reporting requirement is extended from 10 days to 90 days due to COVID-19.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the change would cause countable income to exceed 85 percent of the state median income.

Massachusetts:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the family's gross monthly income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

Michigan:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Increases in income must be reported if the change will result in income exceeding 85 percent of the state median income. Changes in income may be reported if the change would positively affect the department payment or authorized hours.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: Cases may be closed during the 12-month eligibility period if the only parent or substitute parent leaves the household and no longer resides with the authorized child.

Minnesota:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Most families do not need to report changes in their activity schedule unless they stop their activity permanently. Families that request care with more than one provider per child, families that request care from a legal non-licensed (LNL) provider, and families with a parent employed by a licensed child care center must continue reporting all changes in their activity schedule.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Participants must report changes in income that exceed 85 percent of the state median income. If income goes above 85 percent of the state median income, eligibility will end.

Missouri:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the family's gross monthly income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

Montana:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: Parents must report a change in provider within one business day.

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Families must report a loss of employment, end of school, or end of training activity.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the family's gross monthly income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

Nebraska:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: A family only has to report a non-temporary job loss.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported if the change causes the family's monthly income to exceed 85 percent of the state median income.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: A family only has to report a change in household composition when a parent moves into the family home, if it causes the family's income to exceed 85 percent of the state median income, or if a child is added to the family and care is needed for the child.

New Hampshire:

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: Families must report and verify within 10 calendar days if a parent of a child in the assistance group moves into the household, if an individual residing in the household becomes a parent of a child in the assistance group, or if a parent adopts a child during the 12-month eligibility period.

New Jersey:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Participants must report and verify changes in income that exceed 85 percent of the state median income within 10 calendar days of the change.

New Mexico:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Clients must notify the department of changes that affect the need for care, which include but are not limited to any non-temporary change in activity.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: A client must notify the department of any non-temporary change in activity or changes to household composition. Notifications must be provided within 14 calendar days of the change. A client must also notify the department if the client's household income exceeds 85 percent of state median income.

New York:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: The client must report changes immediately.

North Carolina:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: Recipients must report changes to the state within 10 business days from the date of the change. Recipients can report voluntary reporting changes to their child care worker at any time during their certification period.

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Families must report non-temporary changes in an approved work, education, or training activity.

Table 20. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2022

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported when a family's income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

North Dakota:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Families must report a non-temporary loss of allowable activities.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Families must report a change in income if it causes the household's monthly gross income, minus court-ordered child and spousal support paid, to exceed the highest income level for the household size.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: Households are not required to report changes in household size except when there is no longer an eligible child in the household. Changes to household composition which are reported timely will only cause the household's benefits to increase or remain the same. Benefits will not be decreased due to a change in household size during the eligibility period unless the change involves the exit of an eligible child.

Ohio:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported; If Changes in Income Must Be Reported; If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: The client must report any change that may affect eligibility.

Oklahoma:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: Recipients must only report when income exceeds the eligibility threshold.

Oregon:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Participants must report a loss of employment and the return to employment during a period of job search.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Increases in income above the continuing eligibility threshold must be reported.

Pennsylvania:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported if the change causes the family's monthly income to exceed 85 percent of the state median income.

Rhode Island:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Increases in income must be reported if the change will result in income exceeding 85 percent of the state median income. In addition to reporting changes in income, changes in the family's resources must be reported if the family's resources exceed \$1,000,000.

South Dakota:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Employment changes that are non-temporary must be reported.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the change would cause countable income to exceed the maximum eligibility limit.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: Household composition changes must be reported if a parent not previously included in the family unit returns to the home.

Tennessee:

All columns: At risk child-only, Transitional Child Care, and Smart Steps families are not required to report changes during the eligibility period. All other families have to report changes within 10 days.

Texas:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Employment changes that are non-temporary must be reported.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Non-temporary changes in income that cause the family's income to exceed 85 percent of the state median income must be reported.

Utah:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the family's gross monthly income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: The family must report if a child receiving a subsidy is removed from the household.

Vermont:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported; If Changes in Income Must Be Reported; If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: Only non-temporary changes are required to be reported.

Virgin Islands:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: The parent must notify the department of any change in family circumstances immediately but not later than 10 days from the occurrence.

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Families are encouraged to report changes that increase the amount of care authorized, such as an increase in work hours. They may also report changes that decrease the copayment, such as job loss.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Families are encouraged to voluntarily report changes in income, but will not receive a decrease in subsidy if their income does not exceed 85 percent of the state median income.

Virginia:

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Changes in employment including schedule, employer, and income may be

Table 20. Reporting Changes in Income, Employment, or Family Circumstances, 2022

voluntarily reported. Changes in employment must be reported only if it would cause the family's gross monthly income to exceed 85 percent of state median income.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes to the family's gross monthly income that cause the total amount to exceed 85 percent of the state median income must be reported within 10 calendar days. Families must also report if they no longer have income.

Washington:

Within How Many Days the Individual Must Notify the Agency of Changes: A change in providers must be reported within five days.

If Changes in Employment Must Be Reported: Changes in employment must be reported only if the new income exceeds the eligibility limit, or if the change increases the number of hours of authorized care.

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Changes in income must be reported only if the change would cause countable income to exceed the maximum eligibility limit.

If Changes in Household Composition Must Be Reported: Families must report changes in household composition if the household size increases.

West Virginia:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Income changes reported prior to redetermination will not affect eligibility unless the parent asks for a redetermination in order to reduce parent fees when income decreases.

Wisconsin:

If Changes in Income Must Be Reported: Families with monthly income at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines must report monthly income increases of more than \$250. Families with monthly income above 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines must report increases that will increase their income by 5 percent.

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

State/Territory	If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students	If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave
Alabama	Yes, 8 hours weekly	No	Yes, 90 days	Yes, 90 days
Alaska	Yes, 2 hours daily	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, 3 months	Yes, 3 months
American Samoa	No	---	---	---
Arizona	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 3 months	Yes, 3 months
Arkansas	Yes, 2 hours daily	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
California	Yes, 4 hours daily	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Colorado	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 3 months	Yes, 12 weeks
Connecticut	Yes, 1 hour daily	Yes, 4 hours daily	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Delaware	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 8 hours daily, if the subsidy is not needed during work hours	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
District of Columbia	Yes, 3 hours daily	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Florida	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 3 months	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period, if job will be available upon return

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

State/Territory	If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students	If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave
Georgia	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion, if the subsidy is not needed during work hours	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Guam	Yes, 1 hour daily	No	Yes, paid for entire break	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion, if job will be available upon return
Hawaii	Yes, other amount	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Idaho	Yes, 12 hours monthly	No	Yes, 3 months	Yes, 3 months
Illinois	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Indiana	Yes, 10 hours weekly	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion, if the subsidy is not needed during work hours	Yes, 16 weeks	Yes, 16 weeks
Iowa	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, other amount	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Kansas	Yes, 1 hour daily	Yes, 6 hours daily	Yes, 3 months	Yes, 3 months
Kentucky	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 3 months	Yes, 3 months

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

State/Territory	If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students	If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave
Louisiana	Yes, 1 hour daily	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion, if the subsidy is not needed during work hours	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Maine	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, paid for entire break	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion, if job will be available upon return
Maryland	Yes, 1 hour daily	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 90 days	Yes, 90 days
Massachusetts	Yes, 5 hours weekly	Yes, other amount	Yes, 12 weeks	Yes, 12 weeks
Michigan	Yes, 5 hours weekly	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Minnesota	Yes, 2 hours daily	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Varies	Varies
Mississippi	No	No	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Missouri	Yes, 2 hours daily	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, paid for entire break	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion, if job will be available upon return
Montana	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion, if the subsidy is not needed during work hours	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, 3 months

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

State/Territory	If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students	If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave
Nebraska	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Nevada	Yes, 2 hours daily	Yes, 8 hours daily, if the subsidy is not needed during work hours	Yes, paid for entire break	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
New Hampshire	Yes, 1 hour daily	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
New Jersey	No	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
New Mexico	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	No	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
New York	Yes, 2 hours daily	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
North Carolina	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
North Dakota	Yes, other amount	Yes, 6 hours daily	Yes, paid for entire break	Yes, 3 months
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes, 1 hour daily	Yes, 9 hours daily, if the subsidy is not needed during work hours	Yes, 90 days	Yes, 90 days
Ohio	Yes, 4 hours daily	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, paid for entire break	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion, if job will be available upon return

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

State/Territory	If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students	If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave
Oklahoma	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 8 hours daily, if the subsidy is not needed during work hours	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Oregon	Yes, other amount	Yes, 5 hours daily	Yes, paid for entire break, if child will lose slot in child care program	Yes, 3 months
Pennsylvania	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Puerto Rico	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	No	Yes, 2 months	Yes, 3 months
Rhode Island	Yes, 1 hour daily	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, paid for entire break	Yes, 3 months, if job will be available upon return
South Carolina	Yes, 1 hour daily	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
South Dakota	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Tennessee	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, 90 days	Yes, 90 days
Texas	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	No	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

State/Territory	If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy	If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students	If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave
Utah	No	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion, if the subsidy is not needed during work hours	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Vermont	Yes, 2 hours daily	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, 3 months	Yes, 12 weeks
Virgin Islands	No	No	Yes, 60 days	Yes, 60 days
Virginia	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
Washington	Yes, 1 hour daily	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, 14 days	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period
West Virginia	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, 8 hours daily	Yes, 15 days	No
Wisconsin	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, no explicit maximum/at caseworker's discretion	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, 3 months
Wyoming	Yes, 1 hour daily	No	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period	Yes, through the end of the eligibility period

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 21:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

This table captures policies for the maximum amount of care that may be approved, and states may approve families at lower amounts of time.

Rest hours apply for individuals with work shifts that cross over midnight. In this case, States/Territories may choose to pay for subsidized care while the parent rests during the day.

School breaks include summer, holidays, or other periods of time when classes are not in session for parents who are students. The column "If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students" does not capture school breaks for the family's children. This variable also does not capture grace periods when a family is determined no longer eligible for a subsidy (see the full CCDF Policies Database for more information).

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

Maternity leave applies to working parents or guardians who are temporarily not working due to the birth of a child. This table does not capture policies for parents who are physically incapacitated (see the full database for more detail). The column "If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave" also does not capture grace periods when a family is determined no longer eligible for a subsidy (see the full CCDF Policies Database for more information).

Alabama:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Reasonable travel time cannot exceed eight hours per week or the applicant's actual travel time.

Alaska:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Travel time is allowed for up to an hour before and an hour after the eligible activity. However, if the parent uses public transportation, or travels more than 30 miles from the provider, they may seek authorization to increase the allowed travel time up to one and a half hours before and one and a half hours after the activity.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Sleep time is limited to eight hours before or after the parent works a night shift that requires a minimum of six work and travel hours between 8 pm and 6 am.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students; If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: For temporary breaks in eligible activities, care is approved for up to three months.

American Samoa:

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy; If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students; If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Arkansas:

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: The request for sleep time is authorized according to the work schedule.

California:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: For services based on employment, travel hours cannot exceed half of the daily hours authorized for approved activities, up to a maximum of four hours per day. For services based on training towards a vocational goal, travel cannot exceed half of the weekly hours authorized for training, up to a maximum of four hours per day.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: If the parent is employed any time between 10 pm and 6 am, maximum rest hours cannot exceed the number of hours authorized for employment and travel between those hours.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students; If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Policy coded for Non-CalWORKs Alternative Payment Program.

Colorado:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy; If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Authorization for care is based on the child's verified need, not on the parent's activity schedule. Child care for eligible activities includes reasonable transportation time to and from the child care location and the eligible activity.

Connecticut:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Travel time is limited to a maximum of one hour per day unless the parent verifies that additional time is needed.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care is not authorized between 11 pm and 7 am if the child care provider is a person who resides in the same home as the child, unless the child is younger than 3 or has special needs.

Delaware:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: The amount of time approved for travel varies on a case-by-case basis.

District of Columbia:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Travel time may be approved for 1.5 hours each way.

Florida:

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Parents on maternity leave are provided care through the end of their eligibility if the parent is still engaged in an eligible work or education activity. Parents that report that they will not be returning to an eligible work or education activity while on maternity leave are given three months from the reporting date to re-establish a purpose for care.

Georgia:

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students; If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Parents are not required to report a change in activity requirement that is temporary. Parents also have the option to request that care be suspended for up to 12 weeks per eligibility period during school breaks or maternity leave.

Guam:

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: Care is authorized for school breaks as long as the parent remains enrolled and is expected to return at the end of the break.

Hawaii:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Travel time is authorized in accordance with the amount of care or child care rate payments the family qualifies for: full-time care or part-time care.

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Rest hours are approved on a case-by-case basis.

Idaho:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care is authorized for 12 hours per month, or 3 hours per week.

Illinois:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: The amount of travel time must be reasonable based on the parent's situation and is determined on a case-by-case basis.

If Rest Hours are Paid By the Subsidy: If a parent works five hours or more during the third shift (defined as the hours from 11 pm to 7 am), care may be authorized during daytime hours in order for the parent to sleep if all other income and eligibility requirements are met and if the child for whom care is requested is age 6 or under, or during days when a school-age child is not attending school. Care can be authorized only on days that follow an overnight work schedule.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students; If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Parents experiencing a temporary interruption of their approved activity maintain their 12-month eligibility period.

Indiana:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care is paid for as needed to cover actual travel time to and from an activity that confers need for child care. Authorized travel time per week may not exceed 10 hours for full-time care and 5 hours for part-time care.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: The amount of rest hours authorized will reflect the amount of care requested.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: Care may be approved during breaks in school for up to 16 weeks, provided the applicant plans to return to school at the end of the break.

Iowa:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care is authorized for travel time between the child care provider's location and the parent's place of employment or school. There is no limit on travel time.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care for sleep during daytime hours may be authorized if the parent works at least six hours between 8 pm and 6 am and there is no other parent in the home or the other parent meets the need for service during the daytime hours. If the parent requests care for both work time and sleep time, one half-day unit may be approved. If the parent requests care only for the sleep time, two half-day units may be approved.

Kansas:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Child care authorization must accommodate commuting time. The state suggests a maximum of 30 minutes of travel time each way. More time may be approved on a case-by-case basis.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Sleep time may be approved when the majority of hours are worked between 9 pm and 7 am. The state recommends a maximum of six hours of sleep time per day be approved.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: Care is authorized for school breaks as long as the parent remains enrolled and is expected to return at the end of the break.

Kentucky:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Child care authorization must accommodate commuting time.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care is authorized for non-work hours if a parent works full-time during the period from 11 pm to 7 am. There is no maximum for the number of rest hours, but care is generally not approved for more than eight hours per day.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: Care may be approved during school breaks for teen parents. Care may be approved for school breaks up to three months or until the end of the eligibility period.

Louisiana:

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: If the parent works nights and does not receive child care paid for by the subsidy program while working, payments can be made for sleep time.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students; If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: For temporary breaks in eligible activities, care is approved until the end of the eligibility period.

Maine:

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Children cannot remain in care longer than 18 hours within a 24-hour period.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: A student must be enrolled for benefits to continue. During summer breaks, teen parents may continue to receive benefits if they are taking summer classes or are engaged in an approved employment activity.

Maryland:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: More time can be allowed if the client produces documentation of need for more travel time.

Massachusetts:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Before travel time may be added to an applicant's service need, the applicant must establish a minimum of at least 20 hours in an approved activity. For the purposes of establishing the minimum 20 hours of service need, the travel time is not an approved activity. Up to five hours each week may be authorized for travel time.

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Parents working at least 30 hours per week will be authorized for full-time care and parents working between 20 and 30 hours per week will be authorized for part-time care. Care for rest hours can count towards the amount of authorized care.

Michigan:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Ten hours are approved per biweekly pay period for each approved activity. Clients who require over 10 hours per pay period for each approved activity must provide documentation supporting the need and the local office must approve the additional hours.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students; If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Care may continue through school breaks or maternity leave if it occurs during the 12-month eligibility period.

Minnesota:

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care is authorized for non-work hours as long as the amount of child care assistance does not exceed the amount of assistance that would be granted during employment.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: Care is approved during temporary school breaks during the 12-month eligibility period. For families that request care with more than one provider per child, from a legal non-licensed (LNL) provider, or where a parent in the family is employed by a licensed child care center, if the break is expected to last 15 calendar days or less, care continues to be approved during the break period. In these cases, if education is the only authorized activity, then care will be suspended for breaks lasting longer than 15 days. If the break lasts longer than 15 days and there is another authorized activity, the number of hours authorized for care will be reduced.

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Care is approved during temporary breaks, including maternity or paternity leave, during the 12-month eligibility period. For families that request care with more than one provider per child, from a legal non-licensed (LNL) provider, or where a parent in the family is employed by a licensed child care center, the family's authorized care may be suspended following a 15-day notice when the parents have a temporary break in their work or school activity.

Missouri:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Travel time is authorized based on the reasonable need of the parent, but cannot exceed one hour each way, from the child care provider to work, job training, or other activity, and from work, job training, or other activity to the child care provider. More than two hours may be approved for parents traveling to more than one eligible activity in a day.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care may be authorized if the parent works any part of a shift that is between 10 pm and 6 am.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: Care may be authorized as long as the break is temporary and the parent plans to return to school.

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Thirty-day child care extensions during breaks in eligible activities are limited to two per calendar year.

Montana:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Child care is requested by the parent or referring agency based on the child's need. Child care is limited to 50 hours per week.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: A parent may choose to have child care during either work hours or rest time. The parent cannot, however, choose to have child care during both work and rest time.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: For temporary breaks in eligible school activities, care is approved until the end of the eligibility period.

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: For temporary breaks in eligible activities, care is approved for up to three months for maternity leave.

Nebraska:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: The amount of time approved for travel varies on a case-by-case basis.

Nevada:

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Eight hours of sleep time is allowed for individuals who work a graveyard shift when there is not another parent or caretaker available to provide care during that time period. Sleep time should only be allowed for parents or caretakers of non-school age children unless the school-age children are on summer or track break. Clients must choose either care for sleep time or care for employment; care cannot be subsidized for both. Graveyard shift is between 9:00 pm and 4:00 am.

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: The state does not approve maternity leave at initial application.

New Hampshire:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: One hour of standard commute time is available per each unique day that a parent is participating in an approved activity. The highest number of days is used when the participant has a regular fluctuating schedule. The number of days of approved travel does not change when the parent works an occasional extra day or days.

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Rest hours (not to exceed the number of hours worked) may be covered if the individual worked any four hours of the previous day between 10 pm and 6 am and the child would otherwise be without supervision.

New Jersey:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Travel time to and from the provider is covered for TANF recipients, up to 90 minutes each way between the provider and the parent's work activity.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Full-time care is approved for families that meet the minimum work hour requirement. The amount of care approved may be used to cover work activities and sleep time as needed.

New Mexico:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Clients and caseworkers should negotiate a reasonable amount of study and travel time during the application or recertification process.

New York:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Districts may authorize up to one hour of travel time each way as requested by the applicant. If the amount of travel time requested by the applicant is greater than one hour each way, then districts must request additional documentation as appropriate to determine if the amount of travel time requested is a reasonable estimate.

If Rest Hours are Paid By the Subsidy: Districts must provide child care assistance, if needed, to enable an employed parent or caretaker who is eligible for and in receipt of such assistance, and works non-traditional hours, to obtain up to eight hours of sleep, if the person has a child who is under the age of 6 and not in school for a full day. Districts have the option to expand coverage in their child and family services plan to enable other employed parents or caretakers who work non-traditional hours to obtain up to eight hours of sleep. The hours allowed for sleep are in addition to the hours approved for work and travel time, as needed.

North Carolina:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Travel time is factored in when determining hours of care needed. The amount of travel time approved is determined on a case-by-case basis.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: If a parent who works third shifts needs to sleep during the day, care may be approved during the day to help support the family.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: Students participating in education activities will remain eligible during scheduled breaks through the end of the 12-month eligibility period.

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Child care services during medical and maternity leave are continued through the end of the 12-month eligibility period.

North Dakota:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: For all activities except searching for a job, an additional 25 percent can be added to the caretaker's allowable weekly activity hours to allow for travel and break time.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: Care is paid for a caretaker who has a non-temporary school break if the provider charges for time during the break.

Ohio:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Travel time is paid for up to four hours round trip.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: If the caretaker plans to return to school following the break, a scheduled school break is considered an approved activity. If the caretaker does not plan to return, child care can be authorized for at least three but not more than four months. These months may not extend beyond the eligibility period.

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: If employment is available upon return, maternity leave is considered an approved activity, and the length of time approved for leave is determined by the employer. If the caretaker does not plan to return, child care can be authorized for at least three but not more than four months. These months may not extend beyond the eligibility period.

Oklahoma:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: The amount of travel time that is authorized depends on what is reasonable for the client.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care may be authorized for a maximum of eight hours plus reasonable travel time. Night work hours are defined as the hours between 11 pm and 7 am. In two-parent or two-caretaker families, care may only be approved for rest hours when both parents or caretakers have night time jobs or when one parent or caretaker has a night-time job and the other parent or caretaker works during the day while the other parent or caretaker is sleeping.

Oregon:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: The system adds 25 percent to work hours to account for travel and meal time.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care is authorized if the caretaker works an overnight shift and care is necessary for both work and sleep hours. This would ordinarily not apply during the school year for school-age children. Sleep hours cannot be authorized for two-parent households.

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Medical verification is required to extend maternity leave beyond three months.

Pennsylvania:

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care is authorized for sleep time upon completion of an overnight shift. The caseworker determines the amount of time approved based on the amount of time needed. There is no maximum for the number of rest hours that may be approved, but care is generally approved for either a full-time or part-time unit.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students; If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Parents are not required to report a change in activity during the eligibility period but have the option to request that care be suspended during a break in activity. At redetermination, if a parent has an activity to return to within 92 days of the redetermination date, presumptive eligibility may be granted.

Puerto Rico:

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Care is authorized for maternity leave that is in accordance with the employer's policies, for a maximum of three months.

Rhode Island:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Additional travel time may be authorized if there is a documented need.

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Care may be authorized during approved leave from work for a maximum of three months. Absences beyond three months must be reported and may affect eligibility.

South Carolina:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Additional travel time may be authorized if there is a documented need.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: The state may approve up to full-time care if needed.

South Dakota:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Supplemental hours are generally calculated at 25 percent of the time spent working or in school (an additional 10 supplemental hours are added for time between classes for parents who are students). For school-age children, supplemental hours are calculated at 30 percent. Supplemental hours include travel time. When needed, more or less travel time may be approved depending on the location of the provider and the applicant's place of employment.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Child care for sleep time is limited to eight hours per day if the applicant works at least six hours between the hours of 6 pm and 8 am.

Tennessee:

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: Parents may receive 90 days of coverage to bridge gaps in eligible activities. Additionally, for teen parents, care continues during all official school breaks with no work requirements.

Texas:

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Policy coded for Gulf Coast Region. The rest hours policy is determined by each local area.

Utah:

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care is authorized for non-work hours as long as the amount of child care assistance does not exceed the amount of actual work hours.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: While on a break from education, parents may choose not to use their months against the 24-month training limit.

Vermont:

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Reasonable time off is allowed to care for dependent children in instances such as death, illness, birth, or adoption. The parent must have received full-time child care services for at least a year.

Virginia:

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Care can be authorized in situations where the parent works non-traditional hours and must sleep for some of the hours while the children are awake. The total number of hours covered cannot exceed that which would have been needed for work only.

Washington:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Thirty minutes each way is authorized by default. Caseworkers may approve more time on a case-by-case basis.

West Virginia:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: The amount of time approved for travel varies on a case-by-case basis.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Parents who work at night may be approved for a maximum of eight additional hours of sleep time. However, children cannot remain in care longer than 18 hours within a 24-hour period.

If Care May be Approved for School Breaks for Parents who are Students: If a school break exceeds 45 days, the client must select another activity in order to continue receiving child care assistance. The agency will only pay for care for 15 days of the school break period.

If Care May be Approved for Maternity Leave: Care is not authorized for maternity or paternity leave, but it can be authorized for physician-ordered bed rest.

Table 21. Care Authorized During Certain Parent Activities, 2022

Wisconsin:

If Travel Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Requests for more than one hour of travel time per day must be verified via internet map search or public transportation schedule.

If Rest Hours are Paid by the Subsidy: Parents who work a third shift may request an authorization for child care for sleep time based on the parent's need to sleep in order to remain employed. The local agency will determine a reasonable number of authorized hours based on the parent's request. The same family may also request child care for the hours of employment. The maximum number of hours per day that a child can be authorized for care is 12 hours, unless a parent's work and travel schedule exceeds 12 hours per day. This maximum includes hours of employment, travel, and any sleep hours requested by the parent.

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

State/Territory	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Alabama	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Alaska	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 55 percent of the state median income	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
American Samoa	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 50 percent of the state median income	NA	NA	NA	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Arizona	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Arkansas	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
California	Varies	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income ranked in order among eligible applicants	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

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

State/Territory	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Colorado	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Varies	Income below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies
Connecticut	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 60 percent of the state median income	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Delaware	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Income below 40 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines prior to or after allowable deductions	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
District of Columbia	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Income at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Florida	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

State/Territory	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Georgia	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Total gross income below 150 percent of the current Federal Poverty Guidelines	Varies	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Varies	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Guam	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Hawaii	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Varies	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Working families whose monthly incomes are at or below 185 percent of the most current Federal Poverty Guidelines	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA
Indiana	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

State/Territory	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Iowa	Varies	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Kansas	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Kentucky	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	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	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Maine	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Gross income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Maryland	Varies	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income less than or equal to the minimum amount listed for the applicant's family size in the state's fee schedule	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

State/Territory	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Massachusetts	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA
Mississippi	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 50 percent of the state median income	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed
Missouri	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 15 percent of the state median income	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Montana	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Lower income, relative to family size	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

State/Territory	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Nevada	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines where the family is considered at-risk	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
New Hampshire	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
New Jersey	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed
New Mexico	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
New York	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 300 percent of the state income standard	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

State/Territory	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
North Carolina	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Northern Mariana Islands	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 85 percent of the state median income	NA	NA	NA	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Ohio	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Pennsylvania	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Varies	Subsidy guaranteed	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	NA	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

State/Territory	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
South Carolina	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 55 percent of the state median income	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
South Dakota	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Tennessee	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed
Texas	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Subsidy guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Utah	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income below 85 percent of the state median income	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Virginia	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

State/Territory	Children with Special Needs	Families with Very Low Income	Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority	TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF	Children Under CPS
Washington	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	NA	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 22:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Written policies for prioritizing groups when funds are limited are captured. All groups may be served when funds are not limited. These policies are often used when a waiting list is in place. An entry of "Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed" indicates priority is given for the group of children, but when funds are limited, the children may not be guaranteed a subsidy. For information about priority policies for essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alabama:

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

Alaska:

Families with Very Low Income: Parents who are working or attending school (if subsidies have been paid for full-time student status for less than five years) receive first priority and parents who are looking for work or attending school (if subsidies have been paid for full-time student status for five years or more) receive second priority. Within the priority groups, families are admitted to the program based on income ranking, with priority going in order from the lowest ranking to the highest ranking.

Families Transitioning Off TANF: A child whose parents left TANF within the last 12 months because of employment is exempt from a wait list, if established.

American Samoa:

Families with Very Low Income: Within the very low-income priority group, single-parent households are given first priority and two-parent households are given second priority.

TANF Recipients; Families Transitioning Off TANF; Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF: This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

Arizona:

Families with Very Low Income: There are varying priority levels depending on income.

California:

Children with Special Needs; Families with Very Low Income; Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority: Policy coded for Non-CalWORKs Alternative Payment Program. Among families who are eligible for child care subsidies based on income, families are admitted to the program according to income ranking, with priority going in order from the lowest ranking to the highest ranking. If two or more families have the same income rank, families with children with exceptional needs are admitted first.

Children Under CPS: Within this group, priority is given first to children receiving child protective services and then to children at risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.

Colorado:

Families with Very Low Income: 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 with very low income (below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines), families experiencing homelessness, and children of teen parents. The county may assign additional priority groups.

Children Under CPS: Counties have the option of prioritizing children in foster care.

Connecticut:

TANF Recipients: The policy applies to parents receiving TANF who are employed or in an approved activity.

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Families with working parents whose cash assistance benefits were discontinued in the past five years receive second priority.

Delaware:

Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority: Deductions include housing-related expenses such as rent, mortgage, insurance, property taxes, monthly utility expenses, telephone expenses, and unreimbursed medical costs.

Florida:

Children with Special Needs: A child who has special needs, has been determined eligible as a student with a disability, has a current individual education plan with a school district, and is not younger than 3 years of age but not yet eligible for admission to kindergarten is given priority.

Families Transitioning Off TANF: This priority is given to children who have not yet started kindergarten and are not enrolled concurrently in Pre-K and Head Start.

Children Under CPS: This priority is given to children under age 9 who are not enrolled concurrently in Pre-K and Head Start.

Georgia:

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

Families At Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF: Families are considered at risk of becoming dependent on TANF if they have completed TANF orientation, been determined income-eligible for TANF, and have been referred for employment services.

Hawaii:

Families with Very Low Income: Families with the least amount of monthly income are given first priority within the priority group.

TANF Recipients: If the family receives TANF and is at risk of ending participation in the activity that qualifies the family for child care assistance, the family falls into priority group three and is given priority over other families. Families with the least amount of monthly income are given first priority within the priority group.

Idaho:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Illinois:

Children Under CPS: The state's child welfare and protection agency pays for child care provided for child protective services and foster care. To ensure continuity of care, families with child protective services cases that are transitioning out of the state system are eligible to receive an additional six months of child care through the Child Care Assistance Program. Families receive six months of child care services regardless of participation in eligible activities.

Indiana:

TANF Recipients: The subsidy is guaranteed for families in the TANF work program. Families receiving TANF but not in the work program are prioritized but not guaranteed a subsidy.

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

Iowa:

Children with Special Needs: Children with special needs are given priority if the family's income is below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and the parents are working at least 28 hours per week.

Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority: Priority for families with very low income is limited to parents who are working or participating in an education or training program in aggregate of 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.

Kansas:

TANF Recipients: Families participating in work programs and receiving TANF or SNAP benefits are provided child care benefits without being placed on a waiting list.

Kentucky:

TANF Recipients: Applicants are given priority if they are working or participating in work preparation activities.

Louisiana:

TANF Recipients: Families receiving TANF and participating in the TANF work program are given priority.

Children Under CPS: Children are guaranteed subsidized child care if it is part of the approved family services plan.

Maine:

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Families transitioning off TANF are eligible for care under a separate Transitional Child Care Program.

Maryland:

Children with Special Needs: Primary consideration within each priority group is given to children with special needs or those displaying evidence of homelessness.

Children Under CPS: Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Massachusetts:

TANF Recipients: If families have a referral with the department that administers TANF, they are given immediate access to child care without having to be placed on a waiting list.

Children Under CPS: The state's department for children and families may issue a referral for immediate access to 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.

Michigan:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Minnesota:

Children with Special Needs; Families with Very Low Income; Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF: Any parents who already have their high school diploma or equivalent, are not veterans, and are not already enrolled in another CCDF child care subsidy program are given third priority.

TANF Recipients: In addition to TANF cash assistance, families in the four-month TANF diversionary work program can receive care for those four months.

Children Under CPS: Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Mississippi:

Children Under CPS: Children who are under protective services due to an emergency situation are included in the Child Protected Services priority group.

Montana:

Families Transitioning Off TANF: When a family transitions from TANF cash assistance and receives a TANF work support payment, it is still considered a TANF recipient until the end of the month in which the work support payment was received.

Nebraska:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

New Hampshire:

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Children are given priority if TANF assistance ended within the past 92 calendar days.

Children Under CPS: Children whose preventive or protective child care service has closed within the past 92 calendar days are given priority.

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

New Jersey:

Children with Special Needs; Families with Very Low Income; Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF: Families with very low income, with income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, receive the highest income-based priority. After families with very low income, priority for subsidies is ranked according to three income-based tiers, A, B, and C. Tier A is given first priority and consists of families with income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, followed by Tier B for families with income from 151 to 175 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and finally, Tier C for families with income from 176 to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Priority is given according to tier and then to each of the priority categories within each tier.

New Mexico:

Children with Special Needs: Children with special needs are prioritized within the very low income priority group and the income group above 100 and at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines priority group, but do not make up their own priority group.

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Families must have received TANF benefits for at least one month in the last 12 months and have their TANF cases closed at least in part due to increased earnings or a loss of earned income disregards.

New York:

TANF Recipients; Families Transitioning Off TANF: State policy guarantees subsidized care for TANF recipients 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 who are engaged in work.

Children Under CPS: Policy coded for New York City. Eligibility and priority are determined at the district level.

North Dakota:

Children with Special Needs; Families with Very Low Income; Definition of Very Low Income if Families are Given Priority; TANF Recipients; Families Transitioning Off TANF; Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Children Under CPS: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority. Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Northern Mariana Islands:

TANF Recipients; Families Transitioning Off TANF; Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF: This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

Oklahoma:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Oregon:

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Families must have received TANF benefits for at least one month within the last three months.

Children Under CPS: Families working with a protective services caseworker may be eligible for child care assistance if it prevents the child from being removed from their home, allows the child to be returned home, or allows the child to be placed with a relative or adult with whom the child or family has an established relationship.

Pennsylvania:

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

Families Transitioning Off TANF: The subsidy is guaranteed if the family is applying within 183 days of transitioning off of TANF.

Puerto Rico:

Children with Special Needs: Children with special needs as certified by the health department or department of education are given priority regardless of whether they meet the income requirements.

TANF Recipients: The policy applies to parents receiving TANF who are employed.

Rhode Island:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

South Dakota:

Children Under CPS: The child must be under court supervision.

Texas:

TANF Recipients: Subsidies are guaranteed for families enrolled in the TANF work program and other TANF applicants eligible for child care assistance.

Table 22. Priority Policies for Different Groups, 2022

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Assistance is guaranteed for families eligible for at-risk child care if they received child care through the TANF employment and training program and their TANF was denied or voluntarily ended within the last 12 months due to employment or an earnings increase.

Vermont:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Virginia:

Children Under CPS: The priority for children in protective services also includes children in foster care prevention.

Washington:

TANF Recipients: Families applying for or receiving TANF are given first priority. Families receiving TANF and working to cure a sanction are given second priority.

West Virginia:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Wisconsin:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2022

State/Territory	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Families Experiencing Homelessness	Teen Parents Not in School	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Alabama	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Alaska	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	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	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Arizona	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Arkansas	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
California	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
Colorado	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies
Connecticut	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2022

State/Territory	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Families Experiencing Homelessness	Teen Parents Not in School	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Delaware	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
District of Columbia	Subsidy guaranteed	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
Florida	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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Georgia	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Guam	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	NA	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2022

State/Territory	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Families Experiencing Homelessness	Teen Parents Not in School	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Indiana	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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Iowa	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Kansas	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Kentucky	NA	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Varies	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Louisiana	Subsidy guaranteed	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	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	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
Maryland	NA	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
Massachusetts	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2022

State/Territory	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Families Experiencing Homelessness	Teen Parents Not in School	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	NA	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
Mississippi	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Varies	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Missouri	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Montana	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	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	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Varies
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	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), 2022

State/Territory	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Families Experiencing Homelessness	Teen Parents Not in School	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
New Mexico	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
New York	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
North Carolina	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Northern Mariana Islands	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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Ohio	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	Subsidy guaranteed	Varies	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Pennsylvania	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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2022

State/Territory	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Families Experiencing Homelessness	Teen Parents Not in School	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
South Dakota	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	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	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
Texas	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	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed	Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed
Utah	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	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	Subsidy guaranteed	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children	Subsidy guaranteed	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), 2022

State/Territory	Children in Foster Care	Children in Head Start	Children in Pre-K	Families Experiencing Homelessness	Teen Parents Not in School	Teen Parents in School	Military Families
Virginia	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
Washington	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	Varies	Same priority as other CCDF-eligible children
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 23:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Written policies for prioritizing groups when funds are limited are captured. All groups may be served when funds are not limited. These policies are often used when a waiting list is in place. An entry of "Priority over other children, subsidy not guaranteed" indicates priority is given for the group of children, but when funds are limited, the children may not be guaranteed a subsidy. For information about priority policies for essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alabama:

Children in Foster Care: 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 child in foster care is automatically eligible. Counties have local options for how to prioritize these families when they have a waiting list in place.

American Samoa:

Families Experiencing Homelessness: If the family is classified as child protective services due to experiencing homelessness resulting from a natural disaster, the family is given priority as long as funds are available.

Teen Parents Not in School; Teen Parents in School: Families with a minor parent are considered to have special needs and given priority over other families.

Military Families: To receive priority, the child's biological parent must require child care assistance in order to serve in the military. For two-parent households, the second parent must also be engaged in a qualifying activity.

Arizona:

Families Experiencing Homelessness: In order to receive priority, the family must be residing in a homeless shelter.

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2022

Colorado:

Children in Foster Care: Counties have the option of prioritizing children in foster care.

Children in Head Start; Children in Pre-K; Families Experiencing Homelessness; Teen Parents Not in School; Teen Parents in School; Military Families: 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 with very low income (below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines), families experiencing homelessness, and children of teen parents. The county may assign additional priority groups.

Connecticut:

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

Delaware:

Families Experiencing Homelessness: Families experiencing homelessness are provided care for up to three months or until they find suitable living arrangements.

Teen Parents in School: Participants may be attending middle school, high school, adult basic education classes, GED classes, or a similar program approved by the state department of education.

District of Columbia:

Teen Parents in School: All parents under age 26 in high school or GED activities are included in this category.

Florida:

Children in Foster Care: This priority is given to children under age 9 who are not enrolled concurrently in Pre-K and Head Start.

Families Experiencing Homelessness: Families must have a documented referral from a certified homeless shelter or domestic violence shelter. This priority is given to children under the age of 9 who are not enrolled concurrently in Pre-K and Head Start.

Georgia:

Children in Pre-K: Children in state-funded Pre-K programs are given priority for before-and-after care. Children enrolled in privately funded Pre-K programs are not given priority and are treated the same as other CCDF-eligible children.

Hawaii:

Families Experiencing Homelessness: If the family is employed, experiencing homelessness, and has income less than 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the family is given priority over other families.

Idaho:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Illinois:

Children in Foster Care: Care for children in foster care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Teen Parents in School: In order to be eligible for a priority service group, teen parents must be enrolled full time in elementary school, high school, or GED classes to obtain a high school degree or its equivalent. Teen parents who are in school retain priority through age 19.

Iowa:

Children in Foster Care: Only non-licensed relative foster families receive child care through the CCDF program.

Teen Parents Not in School; Teen Parents in School: First priority is given to minor parents working towards a high school diploma or its equivalent. Second priority is given to minor parents who are participating in an approved training program if the family's income is below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Kentucky:

Children in Foster Care: Care for children in foster care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Teen Parents Not in School: If the teen parent is a TANF recipient, or attending high school or pursuing a general equivalency degree (GED), they are given priority over others.

Teen Parents in School: Families with teen parents are given priority over other children if the teen parents are attending high school or pursuing a general equivalency degree (GED).

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2022

Maryland:

Children in Foster Care: Care for children in foster care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Massachusetts:

Children in Foster Care: The state's department for children and families may issue a referral for immediate access to 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.

Michigan:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Minnesota:

Children in Foster Care: Care for children in foster care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Children in Head Start; Children in Pre-K; Families Experiencing Homelessness; Teen Parents Not in School: Any parents who already have their high school diploma or equivalent, are not veterans, and are not already enrolled in another CCDF child care subsidy program are given third priority.

Teen Parents in School: Parents under age 18 are given priority over parents age 18 to 20 within this group. This group is eligible for child care assistance under the TANF program if the teen parent in school is under 21 years old, pursuing a high school or general equivalency diploma, not a TANF participant, and lives in a county that has a waiting list. The teen parent is placed in the first priority group for the waiting list.

Military Families: Priority is given to families in which at least one parent in the assistance unit is a veteran.

Mississippi:

Teen Parents Not in School; Teen Parents in School: Teen parents must generally be enrolled full time in high school or attending a full-time educational program. If the teen parent has been legally emancipated from their parent, the teen parent must either meet the work requirement or be enrolled full time in an education or training program.

Military Families: Children of parents deployed in the Mississippi National Guard or Reserve qualify for this priority status at up to 85 percent of the state median income.

Nebraska:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

New Hampshire:

Military Families: A child receiving child care subsidies with a single parent who is placed on orders or deployed for military service and will be out of the state for more than 30 days is exempt from the wait list if the child's legal guardian is determined eligible.

New Jersey:

Families Experiencing Homelessness; Teen Parents Not in School; Teen Parents in School: Families with very low income, with income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, receive the highest income-based priority. After families with very low income, priority for subsidies is ranked according to three income-based tiers, A, B, and C. Tier A is given first priority and consists of families with income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, followed by Tier B for families with income from 151 to 175 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and finally, Tier C for families with income from 176 to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Priority is given according to tier and then to each of the priority categories within each tier.

North Carolina:

Children in Foster Care; Children in Pre-K; Teen Parents in School: Counties have local options for how to prioritize these families when they have a waiting list in place.

North Dakota:

Children in Foster Care: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority. Children in licensed foster care are not eligible. Children in unlicensed foster care settings are eligible under the same requirements as other families.

Children in Head Start; Children in Pre-K; Families Experiencing Homelessness; Teen Parents Not in School; Teen Parents in School; Military Families: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Oklahoma:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Table 23. Priority Policies for Different Groups (continued), 2022

Oregon:

Children in Foster Care: A child involved with protective services may be eligible for child care assistance if it allows the child to be placed with a relative or adult with whom the child or family has an established relationship.

Children in Head Start: The subsidy is guaranteed if the child is in a Head Start contracted slot. If the child is not in a contracted slot, the subsidy is not guaranteed.

Rhode Island:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

South Dakota:

Families Experiencing Homelessness: When a family experiencing homelessness applies for the subsidy, the family can receive care for up to 30 days while the application is reviewed and verified. At the end of 30 days, if the family is eligible, they will continue to receive the subsidy. If the family is ineligible, their case will be closed but the care received would not be considered an overpayment.

Texas:

Children in Head Start: Children referred by a direct partnership with Head Start are given priority when there is no wait list in place.

Children in Pre-K: Children referred by a direct partnership with a public school pre-kindergarten provider are given priority when there is no wait list in place.

Vermont:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Virginia:

Children in Foster Care: Child care for children in foster care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program. A child in foster care may receive CCDF funding if a local department maintains custody of the child, but the child is in the physical custody of their parents and the parents need child care in order to maintain employment or to attend an approved education or training program.

Washington:

Teen Parents in School: Teen parents who are not living with a parent or guardian and are attending high school full time with an on-site child care center receive priority.

West Virginia:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

Wisconsin:

All columns: All CCDF-eligible children receive the same priority.

IV. Family Copayments

Each State/Territory sets its own policies for family payments, often termed “copayments,” within the broader federal guidelines on sliding fee scales. Under federal CCDF guidelines, States/Territories must establish and periodically revise a sliding fee scale based on income and family size; other factors may also be considered. Federal policy does not establish maximum copayments, but the preamble to the 2016 final rule established a federal benchmark for affordable family copayments of seven percent of family income.⁵⁷ Copayment amounts often vary by family size, income, number of children in care, and a variety of other factors. The family’s copayment is applied toward the maximum amount the State/Territory will pay to the provider, also known as the “provider payment rate” (discussed in more detail in section V below).

Under the federal guidelines, States/Territories may choose to waive copayments in some cases.⁵⁸ Across the States/Territories, copayment exemptions vary based on the family’s income, participation in another assistance program, or other characteristics, such as the special needs of a 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 policies concerning payments for days the child is absent from care.

States/Territories use a variety of methods to calculate copayments, including a flat dollar amount, percent of income, and percent of the price of care or maximum rate, and the amounts and percentages usually vary across state-established income bands. Some States/Territories use a combination of approaches, such as using a flat dollar amount for families with lower incomes while using a percentage, capped at a predetermined amount, for families with higher incomes. Additionally, States/Territories may set a minimum copayment for all families and may adjust copayments based on the number of children in care or the amount or type of care needed.

⁵⁷ The CCDF Final Rule, published September 30, 2016, provides more information on the federal guidelines for establishing family copayments. The Final Rule is available from the Federal Register at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/09/30/2016-22986/child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-program>.

⁵⁸ Federal guidelines allow States/Territories to waive copayments for families with income at or below the Federal Poverty Guidelines or for families in need of protective services. How States/Territories define families in need of protective services varies and may include such groups as families with teen parents or families with children in foster care. 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.

Copayment Exemptions (Tables 24 and 25)

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 guidelines or an earlier year's guidelines. States/Territories may also choose to exempt families receiving benefits or services from certain other programs. Table 24 shows whether each State/Territory exempts families from paying copayments when the family has income below the poverty guidelines, receives one of several benefits or services, or meets certain characteristics. Highlights for 2022 include:

- Twenty-three States/Territories exempt all families with income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines from paying copayments, with the year of the poverty guidelines used by these States/Territories ranging from 2019 to 2022 (the current guidelines as of October 1, 2022).
- Three States (Maryland, Michigan, and Oklahoma) exempt SSI recipients from paying copayments.
- Four States (Kansas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Texas) fully exempt participants in the SNAP Employment and Training program from paying copayments, while one State (Virginia) allows exemptions for SNAP Employment and Training program participants in some situations.
- Nine States/Territories have some type of copayment exemption for families with teen parents. In some of these cases, the teen parent must be attending school.
- One State (Missouri) has established copayment exemptions for families with children with special needs.
- Thirty-nine States/Territories allow copayment exemptions for families with CPS cases in some or all circumstances, while 37 States/Territories have a copayment exemption for families with foster children in some or all circumstances. 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 CPS or foster care program.

Table 25 focuses on the extent to which families associated in some way with the TANF program are exempt from paying copayments. Subsets of families receiving TANF examined in the table include families receiving TANF who have versus do not have earned income, "child-only" TANF recipients (cases when the parents or guardians are not considered part of the TANF assistance unit), families transitioning out of the

TANF program, families applying for TANF benefits, and families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF.⁵⁹ Key findings from 2022 include:

- Nineteen States/Territories exempt all families currently receiving TANF from paying copayments.
- Ten States/Territories have some type of copayment exemption for families transitioning off TANF, while 15 States/Territories have established some type of copayment exemptions for families in the process of applying for TANF benefits.
- Three States/Territories (Guam, North Dakota, and Vermont) have established copayment exemptions for families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, several States/Territories waived copayments for all families for some period of time. If the copayments were waived for all families as of October 1, 2022, this policy is reflected in tables 29-31. Footnotes to the tables show if the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic. Information about copayments prior to October 1, 2022, including policies prior to and in response to the pandemic, can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database and special COVID-19 project reports.⁶⁰

Copayment Administration (Table 26)

Copayment policies regarding how and what families are expected to pay also vary across the States/Territories. Table 26 shows policies for who collects the copayment, whether families are expected to pay providers for any charges that exceed the maximum provider payment rate (the amount States/Territories will pay the provider, described in more detail in section V), 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 national holidays. When the child is absent from care, the State/Territory may require the parent to still pay the provider a copayment or pay both the standard

⁵⁹ The TANF program excludes parents or guardians from the assistance unit for five 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; when the parents have been excluded from the unit due to a sanction; and, in a small number of States, when the parents have been excluded from the unit after reaching a time limit.

⁶⁰ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

copayment and the amount the State/Territory would pay providers (the entire price of care). Highlights from 2022 include:

- Eleven States do not allow providers to charge families the difference when the price of care is higher than the maximum provider payment rate. In some States/Territories, the parents may be asked to pay the difference only under certain circumstances or only for certain types of providers. (Tables 33 through 35 give State/Territory maximum payment rates for different types of providers.)
- In a majority of States/Territories, the family continues to pay the same copayment when the child is ill or on vacation. In three States/Territories (Guam, Oklahoma, 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.
- A majority of the States/Territories require the parent to pay the regular copayment for days when the child care provider is closed. Six States/Territories (Guam, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and West Virginia) do not require parents to pay a copayment for days the provider is closed, while two States (New Hampshire and South Dakota) require parents to pay the entire price of care.

As noted above, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, several States/Territories waived copayments for all families for some period of time. If the copayments were waived for all families as of October 1, 2022, this policy is reflected in tables 29-31. Footnotes to the tables show if the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic.⁶¹

Copayment Calculation (Table 27)

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 price of child care. Dollar amount copayments may be hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly amounts. When the copayment is a dollar amount, it may remain

⁶¹ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

constant even if the family's income changes slightly, as long as the family's income remains within the specified range. If the copayment is calculated as a percentage of income, it could be lowered with any decrease in family income.⁶² When States/Territories set copayments as a percentage of the price of child care, the percentage varies depending on family income. The CCDF Final Rule no longer allows States/Territories to set copayments as a percentage of the price of care. As the remaining States/Territories update their policies, this information will be reflected in the CCDF Policies Database and future tables.

Table 27 shows each State's/Territory's basic computation method and indicates if each State/Territory uses a different income definition for computing copayments or has a minimum copayment policy.⁶³ Key findings from 2022 include:

- In 38 States/Territories, copayments are specific dollar amounts based on set income ranges. In 11 States, copayments are specific percentages of family income based on set income ranges. In two States/Territories, copayments are a percentage of the price of child care or of the maximum provider payment rate. In four States, the copayment is calculated using a more complex formula, such as using a combination of dollar amounts and percentages.
- Three states use different income definitions for establishing eligibility versus copayments. Delaware applies additional deductions when determining whether copayments will be waived. Massachusetts subtracts 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines from the income used for determining eligibility. New York's copayment calculation uses only the portion of income that exceeds the state income standard (which is set at the Federal Poverty Guidelines).
- Seven States have explicitly defined minimum copayment amounts for all families, which may supersede the minimum copayment produced by the established fee schedule. Minimum copayments are expressed as monthly dollar amounts (ranging from \$1 per month in Alaska and Illinois to \$10 per month in Mississippi and Montana), weekly dollar amounts (ranging from \$1 per week in New York City to \$5 per week in Pennsylvania), or a percentage of the price of care (five percent of the price of care in Nevada). In these States, if the standard formula (such as a

⁶² Most States now only require families to report changes in income if their new income exceeds the eligibility limit. A family's copayment can only be adjusted if their reported change in income would result in a lower copayment.

⁶³ Some States/Territories waived copayments for a period of time during the COVID-19 pandemic. If the copayments were waived, and the minimum copayment policy shown in this table did not apply, for all families as of October 1, 2022, this policy is reflected in tables 29-31.

percentage of income) would result in a copayment lower than the State statutory minimum, the family instead pays the State statutory minimum copayment.

Copayment Adjustments (Table 28)

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, the State/Territory must determine whether to vary the copayments based on the number of children in care, the hours of child care, or the need for special-needs care. Table 28 describes these policies.

Highlights from 2022 concerning copayments for families with more than one child in care include:

- In 30 States/Territories, the copayment is a dollar amount or percentage of income and is family-level; it does not vary depending on the number of children in the family who are receiving subsidized child care.
- In 10 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 five States/Territories with a copayment equal to a dollar amount or percentage of income, the copayment is adjusted by a set percentage when more than one child is in care. Rather than paying 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 50 percent of the one-child copayment to 75 percent of the one-child copayment. In States/Territories that adjust the copayment for more than one child in care, copayment adjustments for the third child in care range from no additional fee to 50 percent of the one-child copayment.
- In six States, the copayment is adjusted for additional children in care, and the amount of the adjustment varies by family income range.
- In one State (Colorado), families pay a percentage of their income for the first child in care, plus \$15 for each additional child in care.

- Two States set copayments as a percent of the provider payment rate or price 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 price of care for more children will result in a higher copayment.⁶⁴

Highlights from 2022 concerning part-time care and care for children with special needs 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 50 to 75 percent of the full-time copayment.
- Three States (Mississippi, Missouri, and South Dakota) make some type of adjustment to the copayment for children with special needs. Missouri does not require any copayment for children with special needs, Mississippi requires families with children with special needs to pay only \$10 per month, and South Dakota caps the copayment at 10 percent of the family's gross monthly income.

As noted above, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, several States/Territories waived copayments for all families for some period of time. If the copayments were waived for all families as of October 1, 2022, this policy is reflected in tables 29-31. Footnotes to the tables show if the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic.⁶⁵

Copayment Amounts (Tables 29, 30, and 31)

After determining 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. In some States, copayments also vary across counties or regions. Tables 29, 30, and 31 provide copayments for select family sizes and income levels. For the States in which copayments vary in different areas of the State, the copayments shown in the tables are for the most populous area of the State.

⁶⁴ The CCDF Final Rule no longer allows States/Territories to set copayments as a percentage of the price of care. As the remaining States/Territories update their policies, this information will be reflected in the CCDF Policies Database and future tables.

⁶⁵ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

The three tables each focus on a different family situation. Table 29 shows copayments for a single-parent family with a two-year-old child, table 30 looks at a single-parent family with a two-year-old and a four-year-old, and table 31 gives copayments for a two-parent family with a two-year-old and a four-year-old. (Appendix D for 2022 also includes copayment amounts for a single parent with a seven-year-old child in before-and-after care.) For each family makeup, the table shows the monthly copayment in each program for several 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. Tables 29, 30, and 31 assume that the children are in center-based child care for eight hours per day, five days per week; none of the children have special needs; all income is earned income; the earnings are received evenly over the year; and that the parents receive applicable State/Territory earned income disregards. In States/Territories that base the copayment on a percentage of the price of care, the maximum provider payment rate is used to calculate the copayment amount. Finally, for purposes of noting when a family at a particular earnings level is no longer eligible for the subsidy, the tables assume 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 made for each table are noted below.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, several States/Territories waived copayments for all families for some period of time. If the copayments were waived for all families as of October 1, 2022, this policy is reflected in these tables, with a copayment of \$0. The table footnotes explain the policy for waiving the copayments during the pandemic. Information about copayments prior to October 1, 2022, including policies prior to and in response to the pandemic, can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database and special COVID-19 project reports.⁶⁶

Table 29 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 price of care or maximum provider payment rate.) Key findings from 2022 include:

⁶⁶ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

- Copayments for a two-person family with \$15,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 34 States/Territories to \$125 per month in North Carolina. The median monthly copayment across the States/Territories for a family with those characteristics is \$0.
- Copayments for a two-person family with \$20,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 26 States/Territories to \$170 per month in Texas. The median monthly copayment across the States/Territories is \$5. In Puerto Rico, a two-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- Copayments for a two-person family with \$25,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 24 States/Territories to \$251 per month in Nevada. The median monthly copayment across the States/Territories is \$10. In three 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 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 23 States/Territories to \$502 per month in Nevada. Across the States/Territories, the median monthly copayment is \$5. In 10 States/Territories, a two-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- As of October 1, 2022, 17 States/Territories waived copayments for all families in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, West Virginia waived copayments for families with essential workers, and in March 2023, Nevada used funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Act to retroactively reimburse families for copayments paid since July 1, 2022 (the tables show the amounts families were required to pay when they initially applied for subsidies in October 2022).

Table 30 provides monthly copayments for a three-person family. In addition to the assumptions used for all the copayment amount tables, the table assumes the family consists of one parent and two children, ages 24 months and 48 months. Key findings from 2022 include:

- Copayments for a three-person family with \$15,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 36 States/Territories to \$159 per month in Tennessee. The median monthly copayment across the States/Territories is \$0.
- Copayments for a three-person family with \$20,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 34 States/Territories to \$230 per month in Missouri. The median monthly copayment is \$0.
- Copayments for a three-person family with \$25,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 25 States/Territories to \$262 per month in Tennessee. The median monthly copayment across the States/Territories is \$10. A three-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care in Puerto Rico.

- Copayments for a three-person family with \$30,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 24 States/Territories to \$477 per month in Nevada. Across the States/Territories, the median monthly copayment is \$10. In three States/Territories, a three-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- As of October 1, 2022, 17 States/Territories waived copayments for all families in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, West Virginia waived copayments for families with essential workers, and in March 2023, Nevada used funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Act to retroactively reimburse families for copayments paid since July 1, 2022 (the tables show the amounts families were required to pay when they initially applied for subsidies in October 2022).

Table 31 provides monthly copayments for a four-person family. This table uses the same basic assumptions as the other copayment amount tables, and it also assumes the family consists of two parents and two children, ages 24 months and 48 months. Highlights from 2022 include:

- Copayments for a four-person family with \$25,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 34 States/Territories to \$249 per month in Tennessee. The median monthly copayment is \$0.
- Copayments for a four-person family with \$30,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 24 States/Territories to \$318 per month in Tennessee. Across the States/Territories, the median monthly copayment is \$11. A four-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care in Puerto Rico.
- Copayments for a four-person family with \$35,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 24 States/Territories to \$477 per month in Nevada. The median monthly copayment is \$18. In two 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 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 23 States/Territories to \$716 per month in Nevada. The median monthly copayment is \$10. In 5 States/Territories, a four-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- As of October 1, 2022, 17 States/Territories waived copayments for all families in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, West Virginia waived copayments for families with essential workers. In March 2023, Nevada retroactively reimbursed families for copayments paid since July 1, 2022 (the tables show the amounts families were required to pay when they initially applied for subsidies in October 2022).

The CCDF Policies Database provides a much greater level of detail concerning copayment policies, including copayment amounts for additional family sizes and income levels.

Changes in Copayment Policies from 2021 to 2022

From 2021 to 2022, many States/Territories made changes to their copayment exemption policies. Fourteen States/Territories updated the year of the Federal Poverty Guidelines used to exempt families from copayments to 2022. Among these, Nevada and Vermont newly began exempting families with income below the 2022 Federal Poverty Guidelines. Vermont also began exempting families transition off TANF from paying copayments. One state, Oklahoma, updated the year of the Federal Poverty Guidelines exemption to 2021. Guam began exempting families with a teen parent, all current TANF recipients, families transitioning off TANF, TANF applicants, and families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF from paying a copayment. Iowa began exempting families with a child in foster care. Maryland began exempting families participating in SNAP E&T and families with teen parents. New York and Oklahoma started exempting all families with CPS cases from copayments.

Three States made changes to policies related to copayment administration. Iowa now requires families to pay the difference between the maximum CCDF payment rate and the provider's private rate in some cases when the provider and the parent agree to do so in writing before care is provided. Massachusetts no longer requires families to pay a copayment for days that the child is absent from care due to approved provider closings. North Dakota now requires families to pay the copayment for days a child is absent due to illness, vacation, and approved provider closings.

From 2021 to 2022, two States/Territories made changes to policies related to how copayments are calculated. Guam and Vermont both began calculating copayments as a dollar amount instead of as a percent of child care cost or maximum provider payment rate.

From 2021 to 2022, three States/Territories made changes to policies related to adjustments for multiple children in care and adjustments for part-time care. Guam's new copayment calculation method is per child for the second and third child in care, and there is no adjustment for part-time care. Maryland now calculates the copayment per child for the second and third child in care, and uses a more complex formula for adjusting the copayment for part-time care. Vermont's new copayment structure is family level and does not vary by the number of children in care; the state also has no adjustment for part-time care.

Although there were relatively few changes in copayment administration, there were many changes in copayment amounts. From 2021 to 2022, there were changes in copayment amounts captured in the tables in 34 States/Territories, with the majority of States/Territories that implemented changes decreasing their copayment. Copayment amounts for a two-person family with \$15,000 in annual earnings increased in 4 States/Territories, decreased in 4, and families at this income level were newly eligible in Puerto Rico. Copayment amounts for a two-person family with \$20,000 in annual earnings changed in 20 States/Territories, increasing in 6 and decreasing in 14. Copayment amounts for a two-person family with

\$25,000 in annual earnings increased in 5 States/Territories and decreased in 15. Two-person families with \$25,000 in annual earnings were newly eligible in Ohio.⁶⁷ Copayment amounts for a two-person family with \$30,000 in annual earnings increased in 4 States/Territories and decreased in 11. Two-person families with \$30,000 in annual earnings were newly eligible in six States/Territories (Arizona, Georgia, Guam, Kentucky, Michigan, and Nevada).

From 2021 to 2022, copayment amounts for a three-person family with \$15,000 in annual earnings changed in 7 States/Territories, increasing in 5 and decreasing in 2. Copayments for a three-person family with \$20,000 in annual earnings increased in 4 States/Territories and decreased in 3. Three-person families with \$20,000 in annual earnings were newly eligible in Puerto Rico. Copayment amounts for a three-person family with \$25,000 in annual earnings changed in 22 States/Territories from 2021 to 2022, increasing in 8 and decreasing in 14. Copayments for a three-person family with \$30,000 in annual earnings changed in 20 States/Territories, increasing in 7 and decreasing in 13.

From 2021 to 2022, copayments for a four-person family with \$25,000 in annual earnings changed in 8 States/Territories, increasing in 3 and decreasing in 4. Four-person families with annual earnings of \$25,000 were newly eligible in Puerto Rico. Copayments for a four-person family with \$30,000 in annual earnings increased in 8 States/Territories and decreased in 14. Copayments for a four-person family with \$35,000 in annual earnings increased in 5 States/Territories and decreased in 15. Four-person families with \$35,000 were newly eligible in Indiana. Copayments for a four-person family with \$40,000 in annual earnings increased in 4 States/Territories and decreased in 12. In six States/Territories (Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, and Nevada), four-person families at this income level were not eligible in 2021, but they were eligible in 2022.

The large number of States/Territories changing their copayments in 2022 is in part due to many States/Territories waiving copayments during the COVID-19 pandemic, while other States/Territories rescinded their copayment waivers established in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to some states increasing their copayments in 2022. For more information on the additional States/Territories that

⁶⁷ Because the annual income amounts used for these tables have been held constant across the report series, some increases in the number of States/Territories allowing eligibility at a particular nominal income level may be due to States/Territories increasing their eligibility limits in proportion to the degree of inflation.

waived copayments in response to the pandemic prior to October 1, 2022, but had reverted to standard policies by October 1, 2022, see the full CCDF Policies Database and special COVID-19 project reports.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

Table 24. Copayment Exemptions, 2022

State/Territory	Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Year of Poverty Guidelines Used for Exemption	Exempt if SSI Recipients	Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care	Exempt if SNAP E&T Participants	Exempt if Teen Parents	Exempt if Family with a Child with Special Needs	Exempt if Family with CPS Case	Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver
Alabama	Yes	2021	No	No	No	No	No	Varies	No
Alaska	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
American Samoa	Yes	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	---
Arizona	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Arkansas	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies	No	Yes	No
California	No	NA	No	No	NA	No	No	Varies	No
Colorado	No	NA	No	Varies	NA	Varies	No	Varies	No
Connecticut	No	NA	No	Varies	No	No	No	No	No
Delaware	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies	No	Yes	Varies
District of Columbia	Yes	2021	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Florida	No	NA	No	Varies	NA	No	No	Varies	Varies
Georgia	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies	No	Varies	No
Guam	Yes	2022	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Hawaii	Yes	2019	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Idaho	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Illinois	No	NA	No	NA	No	No	No	NA	Varies
Indiana	Yes	2022	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Iowa	Yes	2022	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	2022	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Kentucky	No	NA	No	NA	No	No	No	Varies	No
Louisiana	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	---
Maine	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Maryland	No	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	No	NA	No

Table 24. Copayment Exemptions, 2022

State/Territory	Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Year of Poverty Guidelines Used for Exemption	Exempt if SSI Recipients	Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care	Exempt if SNAP E&T Participants	Exempt if Teen Parents	Exempt if Family with a Child with Special Needs	Exempt if Family with CPS Case	Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver
Massachusetts	Yes	2021	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	2021	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Minnesota	No	NA	No	NA	No	No	No	NA	No
Mississippi	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Missouri	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	---
Montana	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Nebraska	Yes	2022	No	Varies	No	No	No	Varies	No
Nevada	Yes	2022	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
New Hampshire	No	NA	No	Varies	No	No	No	Varies	No
New Jersey	Yes	2022	No	Yes	NA	No	No	Varies	No
New Mexico	Yes	2022	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
New York	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
North Carolina	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Varies
North Dakota	No	NA	No	No	No	Varies	No	NA	No
Northern Mariana Islands	No	NA	No	No	NA	No	No	No	No
Ohio	Yes	2022	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Oklahoma	Yes	2021	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Varies
Oregon	Yes	2022	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	NA	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Puerto Rico	No	NA	No	Yes	NA	No	No	Yes	---
Rhode Island	Yes	2022	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies	No
South Dakota	Yes	2022	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Varies
Tennessee	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No

Table 24. Copayment Exemptions, 2022

State/Territory	Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines	Year of Poverty Guidelines Used for Exemption	Exempt if SSI Recipients	Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care	Exempt if SNAP E&T Participants	Exempt if Teen Parents	Exempt if Family with a Child with Special Needs	Exempt if Family with CPS Case	Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver
Texas	No	NA	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	2021	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Vermont	Yes	2022	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Virgin Islands	Yes	2019	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	---
Virginia	No	NA	No	No	Varies	No	No	No	No
Washington	No	NA	No	Varies	No	No	No	Varies	No
West Virginia	No	NA	No	Yes	No	No	No	Varies	Varies
Wisconsin	No	NA	No	Yes	No	Varies	No	Yes	Varies
Wyoming	Yes	2022	No	No	No	No	No	No	---

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 24:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Federal CCDF policies allow for copayments to be waived for all or a subset of families whose incomes are at or below the Federal Poverty Guidelines or for children who are in need of protective services. States/Territories may choose to use state funds to waive copayments for families who do not meet the federal guidelines. If copayments were waived for all families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, tables 29-31 reflect this policy. For more information on copayments that were waived prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

The poverty exemption shown in the column "Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines" is an explicit exemption, specifically stated in the state's policies. In States/Territories with a poverty exemption, families with income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are exempt. Exemptions below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are footnoted.

Alabama:

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: The parental fee is not required unless the referral from the child protective services department specifically indicates that the parental fee requirement applies.

American Samoa:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines; Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care; Exempt if Teen Parents; Exempt if Family with a Child with Special Needs; Exempt if Family with CPS Case: American Samoa serves all families that fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Year of Poverty Guidelines Used for Exemption; Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual. American Samoa serves all families that fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Table 24. Copayment Exemptions, 2022

Exempt if SSI Recipients: This territory or outlying area does not have SSI or a similar program.

Exempt if SNAP E&T Participants: The nutrition assistance program does not have an employment and training program.

Arkansas:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with income below 40 percent of state median income are not assessed a copayment.

Exempt if Teen Parents: Parents attending high school full time are exempt from copayments.

California:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with income below 40 percent of state median income are not assessed a copayment.

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: There are no copayments for child care services in counties participating in the Emergency Child Care Bridge Program for Foster Children.

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

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: 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.

Colorado:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: 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. 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 six months, although hardship awards may be extended if conditions causing hardship persist.

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care; Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Protective services cases may have a parent fee if the child has income. The county may choose to waive the child's income on a case-by-case basis, thus resulting in no copayment.

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

Exempt if Teen Parents: 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.

Connecticut:

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: If the family is applying only for the child in foster care, there is no copayment, as the child in foster care is considered a family of one with no income.

Delaware:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with income at or below 70 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are not assessed a copayment.

Exempt if SNAP E&T Participants: Exemptions are limited to caretakers who are SNAP recipients (not SNAP E&T participants) caring for a child who receives TANF or general assistance, where the adult requesting the child care is not the child's natural or adoptive parent.

Exempt if Teen Parents: Exemptions are limited to teen parents age 18 and younger attending high school or its equivalent.

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: If the child is receiving TANF, non-parent caretakers are exempt from copayments. Non-parent caretakers may have to pay a copayment if the child does not receive TANF and has an income.

Florida:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines; Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care; Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Reduced fees or copayment exemptions are decided on a case-by-case basis.

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

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Copayments for non-relative caregivers are waived on a case-by-case basis.

Georgia:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with a gross applicable income at or below 10 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are exempt from paying a copayment.

Exempt if Teen Parents: Minor parents, under 18 years old, are exempt.

Table 24. Copayment Exemptions, 2022

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Families with open child protective services cases are not exempt from copayments. Children in foster care are exempt from the copayment.

Guam:

Exempt if SSI Recipients: Recipients of Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled are not exempt.

Illinois:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines have their copayment assessed at \$1 per month.

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: Care for children in foster care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Exemptions are provided for families with active cases in which a parent in the household is called into active military duty. Non-parent relative caretakers with only the child receiving TANF or general assistance are exempt from copayments.

Indiana:

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: Income is not counted, and therefore no copayment is assigned, for families receiving care for children in foster care.

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Income is not counted, and therefore no copayment is assigned, for families receiving care for children in child protective services.

Iowa:

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: All care provided for the child in foster care will be paid by the foster care program without regard to the parents' income or other need for service until the need for child care no longer exists.

Kansas:

Exempt if SSI Recipients: If the only child who needs child care assistance is an SSI recipient, only the child's non-exempt income is counted.

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: For families with both children in foster care and non-foster children, eligibility and copayments are determined separately for the children in foster care and for the foster family's own children. The children in foster care are exempt from copayments, while the foster family's own children are treated as a separate case and may be assigned a copayment based on the family's circumstances.

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: If a family is receiving services for a social service reason, they may be eligible for the state's primary child care subsidy program and are exempt from copayments.

Kentucky:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families whose monthly income is below \$1,400, regardless of family size, pay no copayment.

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: Care for children in foster care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: The department may choose to waive the copayment for child protective services cases, but not all child protective services cases are exempt from copayments. If the court orders the family to pay a specified copayment, that amount is paid in place of the standard copayment.

Louisiana:

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Children under protective services are eligible regardless of income when the child care services are necessary in order to maintain the children in their own home and when the need for care meets the eligibility policy for the protective services program.

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Maine:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with income below 60 percent of state median income are not assessed a copayment.

Maryland:

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: Care for children in foster care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Exempt if SNAP E&T Participants: Families receiving SNAP are exempt from copayments.

Exempt if Teen Parents: Families receiving a Welfare Avoidance Grant are exempt from copayments.

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Table 24. Copayment Exemptions, 2022

Minnesota:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with income below 75 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are exempt from copayments.

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: Care for children in foster care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Missouri:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families whose income is below 25 percent of the state median income pay only \$1 annually.

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Nebraska:

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care; Exempt if Family with CPS Case: 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.

New Hampshire:

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care; Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Exemption from copayments for foster care and child protective services cases is determined on a case-by-case basis.

New Jersey:

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: There is no copayment for a child under department child protective services supervision who is in a paid foster placement. Families who provide foster care are exempt from copayments for children in foster care. If there are other children in the household receiving child care subsidies, the household income and size is calculated excluding children in foster care.

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

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Case managers may waive or reduce copayments on a case-by-case basis if the determined copayment amount will cause undue hardship to a family in child protective services.

New Mexico:

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Grandparents and legal guardians who are not parents of the children for whom care is sought are excluded from copayments as long as they meet other eligibility requirements, specifically income guidelines.

North Carolina:

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: If a child has no income and resides with a non-relative caretaker, there is no copayment.

North Dakota:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: The state may choose to waive the copayment requirement for families with very low income.

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: Children in licensed foster care are not eligible. Children in unlicensed foster care settings are eligible under the same requirements as other families.

Exempt if Teen Parents: Teen parents are exempt from copayments if they are participating in the Crossroads program, a program to assist with child care costs for parents through age 20 who have primary responsibility for the care of their children and who are in high school or working on their GED.

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Child protective services child care is not provided under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Northern Mariana Islands:

Exempt if SNAP E&T Participants: The nutrition assistance program does not have an employment and training program.

Oklahoma:

Exempt if SSI Recipients: There is no copayment for the child receiving SSI, but the SSI income is considered when determining the copayment assigned for other children in the household.

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: When a caretaker has been deemed specifically legally and financially responsible by court order, income of the caretaker is considered in determining eligibility. When there is no court order or if the order does not specifically state that the caretaker is legally and financially responsible, the caretaker's income is not counted and the family is exempt from paying a copayment.

Table 24. Copayment Exemptions, 2022

Puerto Rico:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with income below 50 percent of the state median income are exempt from copayments.

Exempt if SSI Recipients: Recipients of Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled are not exempt.

Exempt if SNAP E&T Participants: The nutrition assistance program does not have an employment and training program.

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

South Carolina:

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: 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.

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: If a child is part of an open child protective services case and is living outside the home with a relative or other designated caretaker, the caretaker is exempt from copayments.

South Dakota:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with income below 170 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are exempt from copayments.

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: Foster parents who adopt or receive guardianship of a child through child protective services are permanently exempt from copayments for the care of that child.

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Non-parent relative caretakers are not assigned a copayment unless the caretaker is exercising parental control.

Texas:

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Families are exempt unless the child protective services agency assigns a copayment.

Vermont:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: All families earning below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are assigned a copayment of \$0.

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Children in protective services living with a foster parent are exempt from copayments. The subsidy program will make full payment for child care services delivered to children in protective services in cases where the Family Services worker has determined the need for services. If a child care provider is not approved to provide specialized services at the time of the child's enrollment, the provider must be approved for specialized services within 30 days.

Virgin Islands:

Exempt if SSI Recipients: Recipients of Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled are not exempt.

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Virginia:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with all children enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start whose income falls at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are exempt from copayments. Families that include children not in Head Start are required to pay a copayment. For SNAP E&T participants, if income falls at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the family is exempt from copayments.

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care: There is a separate program for children in foster care that is not funded by CCDF. A child in foster care may receive CCDF funding if a local department maintains custody of a child, but the child is in the physical custody of their parents and the parents need child care in order to maintain employment or to attend an approved education or training program.

Exempt if SNAP E&T Participants: Families participating in SNAP E&T are exempt from copayments if income is at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Washington:

Exempt if Income Under 100 Percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines: Families with income at or below 20 percent of state median income are not assessed a copayment.

Exempt if Family with a Child in Foster Care; Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Children in child protective services and foster care can receive child care services through the child care program administered by the children's administration. If these families receive child care through the state's primary child care subsidy program, they are not exempt from copayments unless they received a referral from child welfare services or child protective services through a family assessment response.

Table 24. Copayment Exemptions, 2022

West Virginia:

Exempt if Family with CPS Case: Families are not exempt unless the child protective services worker waives the fee as part of an approved safety or treatment plan.

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Children who are in the legal custody of the state in approved kinship care or relative homes are exempt.

Wisconsin:

Exempt if Teen Parents: Teen parents who participate in the state's program to assist school-age children in families receiving TANF with attending and completing school are exempt from the copayment. Teen parents who are under the age of 20 years old and are enrolled in high school or its equivalent have their copayment set at the lowest copayment level. All other teen parents have their copayment set at the regular copayment level.

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Children in kinship care, when court-ordered, are exempt from a copayment.

Wyoming:

Exempt if Family with Non-parent Caregiver: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Table 25. Copayment Exemptions for TANF Recipients, 2022

State/Territory	All Current TANF Recipients	TANF Recipients with No Earned Income	TANF Recipients with Earned Income	Child-Only TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	TANF Applicants	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF
Alabama	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	No	Varies	Yes	Varies	Varies	No	No
Arkansas	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Colorado	No	Yes	Varies	No	No	No	No
Connecticut	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies	Varies	No
District of Columbia	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Florida	No	No	No	Varies	No	No	No
Georgia	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Guam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Illinois	No	No	No	Varies	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Maine	No	No	No	No	NA	No	No
Maryland	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Massachusetts	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Table 25. Copayment Exemptions for TANF Recipients, 2022

State/Territory	All Current TANF Recipients	TANF Recipients with No Earned Income	TANF Recipients with Earned Income	Child-Only TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	TANF Applicants	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF
Minnesota	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Missouri	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Montana	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nevada	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
North Carolina	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
North Dakota	No	Yes	Yes	Varies	Varies	No	Yes
Northern Mariana Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	No	No	No	NA	No	No	No
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	Yes	No	NA	No	No	No
Puerto Rico	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
South Carolina	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Utah	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Table 25. Copayment Exemptions for TANF Recipients, 2022

State/Territory	All Current TANF Recipients	TANF Recipients with No Earned Income	TANF Recipients with Earned Income	Child-Only TANF Recipients	Families Transitioning Off TANF	TANF Applicants	Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF
Virgin Islands	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Washington	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
West Virginia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Wyoming	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 25:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Federal CCDF policies allow for copayments to be waived for all or a subset of families whose incomes are at or below the Federal Poverty Guidelines or for children who are in need of protective services. States/Territories may choose to use state funds to waive copayments for families who do not meet the federal guidelines. States/Territories coded "Yes" above waive copayments, or assign a \$0 copayment for the specified group. If copayments were waived for all families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, tables 29-31 reflect this policy. For more information on copayments that were waived prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

An entry of "Yes" in the column "All Current TANF Recipients" indicates all TANF recipients, including TANF recipients with no earnings, TANF recipients with earnings, and TANF recipients with child-only cases, are exempt from paying a copayment.

How States/Territories define families transitioning off of TANF or families at risk of becoming dependent on TANF may vary.

American Samoa:

All columns: This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

Arizona:

All Current TANF Recipients; TANF Recipients with No Earned Income; TANF Recipients with Earned Income; Child-Only TANF Recipients: Copayments are waived for TANF recipients participating in the Jobs Program or employment.

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Families receiving transitional child care are exempt from copayments beyond the third child in the family.

Colorado:

TANF Recipients with No Earned Income; TANF Recipients with Earned Income; Child-Only TANF Recipients: TANF participants enrolled in activities other than paid employment are not required to pay a parental fee.

Families Transitioning Off TANF; Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF: 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.

Table 25. Copayment Exemptions for TANF Recipients, 2022

Delaware:

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Copayments are waived for families who receive a part of their TANF grant amount while transitioning off of TANF. Copayments are not waived for families who are transitioning off of TANF and no longer receiving a part of their TANF grant amount.

TANF Applicants: TANF applicants who are required to participate in the employment and training program and are not working are exempt from copayments.

Florida:

Child-Only TANF Recipients: Reduced fees or copayment exemptions are decided on a case-by-case basis.

Idaho:

All Current TANF Recipients; TANF Recipients with No Earned Income; TANF Recipients with Earned Income; Child-Only TANF Recipients; Families Transitioning Off TANF; TANF Applicants: TANF recipients and families with pending TANF cases pay no copayment. They are responsible for any amount the provider charges above the market rate.

Illinois:

Child-Only TANF Recipients: Employed non-parent caretaker relatives who receive a child-only TANF benefit for children needing care are exempt if cooperating with child support.

Louisiana:

All Current TANF Recipients; TANF Recipients with No Earned Income; TANF Recipients with Earned Income; Child-Only TANF Recipients: TANF recipients are required to pay any amount above what the agency pays, which is 100 percent of the maximum rate.

Maine:

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Families transitioning off TANF are eligible for care under a separate Transitional Child Care Program.

Massachusetts:

All Current TANF Recipients; TANF Recipients with No Earned Income; TANF Recipients with Earned Income: Families with authorization from the department that administers TANF are exempt from copayments.

Michigan:

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

Missouri:

All Current TANF Recipients; TANF Recipients with No Earned Income: If the family's only income is TANF income, the family pays only \$1 annually.

Nevada:

TANF Recipients with No Earned Income; TANF Recipients with Earned Income: Only TANF recipients in the New Employees of Nevada (NEON) program are eligible to receive referrals for child care subsidies without a copayment.

New York:

All Current TANF Recipients: 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 \$1 copayment per week.

TANF Applicants: TANF applicants who meet work requirements are not required to pay a copayment.

North Carolina:

Child-Only TANF Recipients: Children with no countable income residing with an adult other than their parents are exempt. TANF income is not countable income.

North Dakota:

All Current TANF Recipients; TANF Recipients with No Earned Income; TANF Recipients with Earned Income; Families at Risk of Becoming Dependent on TANF: The family is responsible for paying any amount that is over the allowable maximum child care amount.

Child-Only TANF Recipients: If the TANF caretaker is ineligible, a copayment may be assessed. The TANF caretaker is always responsible for paying any amount that is over the allowable maximum child care amount.

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Families transitioning off TANF are exempt from copayments as long as the authorized activity for subsidy eligibility is not completed by a TANF recipient who receives SSI, is a disqualified non-citizen, or is an ineligible non-legally responsible caretaker. The family is still responsible for paying any amount that is over the allowable maximum child care amount.

Table 25. Copayment Exemptions for TANF Recipients, 2022

Northern Mariana Islands:

All columns: This territory or outlying area does not have a TANF program.

Ohio:

Child-Only TANF Recipients: Child-only TANF families are not served under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Oregon:

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Families transitioning off TANF are not required to pay a copayment for the first three months after their TANF case closes.

Pennsylvania:

TANF Recipients with No Earned Income: TANF recipients that are not working but in the employment and training program are exempt.

Child-Only TANF Recipients: Child-only TANF families are not served under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

South Carolina:

TANF Recipients with No Earned Income; TANF Recipients with Earned Income: 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.

Texas:

All Current TANF Recipients: Only TANF work program participants are exempt from copayments.

Utah:

Child-Only TANF Recipients: Child-only TANF families are not served under the state's primary child care subsidy program.

Vermont:

All columns: TANF recipients and TANF applicants in the diversion program are assigned no copayment and receive services at 100 percent of the established subsidy rate. The families are responsible for paying for fees and services that exceed the established subsidy rate.

Virgin Islands:

TANF Recipients with No Earned Income; TANF Applicants: Copayments are waived for TANF recipients and other families with income below the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Wisconsin:

Families Transitioning Off TANF: Families transitioning off of a TANF work program are assigned the minimum copayment based on 65 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines instead of the family's actual income level for the remainder of their eligibility period.

Table 26. Copayment Administration, 2022

State/Territory	If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate	What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness	What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation	What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings
Alabama	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Alaska	Always	Varies	Varies	Varies
American Samoa	Sometimes	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	Always	Varies	Varies	Varies
Arkansas	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
California	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Colorado	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Connecticut	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Delaware	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
District of Columbia	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Florida	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Georgia	Sometimes	Copayment	Varies	Copayment
Guam	Always	No copayment	No copayment	No copayment
Hawaii	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Idaho	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Illinois	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Indiana	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Iowa	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Kansas	Always	Varies	Varies	Varies
Kentucky	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Louisiana	Always	Varies	Varies	Varies
Maine	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Maryland	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Massachusetts	Never	Copayment	Copayment	No copayment
Michigan	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Minnesota	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Mississippi	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Missouri	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Montana	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Varies
Nebraska	Never	Copayment	Copayment	No copayment
Nevada	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
New Hampshire	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Entire cost of care
New Jersey	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
New Mexico	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment

Table 26. Copayment Administration, 2022

State/Territory	If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate	What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness	What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation	What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings
New York	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
North Carolina	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
North Dakota	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Northern Mariana Islands	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Ohio	Never	Varies	Varies	No copayment
Oklahoma	Never	No copayment	No copayment	No copayment
Oregon	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Pennsylvania	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Puerto Rico	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Rhode Island	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
South Carolina	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
South Dakota	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Entire cost of care
Tennessee	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Texas	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Utah	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Vermont	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Virgin Islands	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Virginia	Sometimes	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Washington	Never	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
West Virginia	Never	No copayment	No copayment	No copayment
Wisconsin	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment
Wyoming	Always	Copayment	Copayment	Copayment

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 26:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

If copayments were waived for all families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, tables 29-31 reflect this policy. For more information on copayments that were waived prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

The column "If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate" captures the policies for whether the family is required to pay the difference when the provider charges a higher rate than the maximum payment rate. An entry of "Always" is coded if providers are allowed to charge a higher rate, and if when they choose to do so, the family is required to pay the difference. An entry of "Never" indicates that providers are never allowed to charge the client more than the established copayment for general child care services. An entry of "Sometimes" is coded if there are certain circumstances under which providers are allowed to charge families the difference, or if the policy varies for different provider types.

Table 26. Copayment Administration, 2022

Alaska:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: What the family pays depends on the provider's policies. Families must pay a copayment and any additional costs charged by the provider for absences.

American Samoa:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: American Samoa waives the copayment for all eligible families. However, if a family chooses a provider that charges more than the territory's maximum reimbursement rate, the family may be asked to pay the difference.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: American Samoa serves all families that fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Arizona:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: If the family uses a provider that charges higher rates, the provider may require the family to pay the difference.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: What the parent is required to pay depends on the provider's written policy.

Arkansas:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: 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. Foster care and TANF recipients are exempt from paying the difference.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Absences beyond the maximum number allowed are the responsibility of the parent.

Colorado:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: 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.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Parental fees are not usually pro-rated for partial months of service. Counties may choose to pro-rate a parent fee on a case-by-case basis. Absences beyond the maximum number allowed by the county are the responsibility of the parent. Counties may offer hold slots to cover additional absences, such as absences for illness. If the county offers hold slots, parents must first request additional absences that must be approved based on that county's policy.

Connecticut:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: The parent is responsible for all costs not paid by the state on behalf of the parent.

Delaware:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: Families are only asked to pay the difference when using a Purchase of Care Plus provider.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: The family will lose eligibility for the child care subsidy if they accrue 10 or more unexplained absences in a month.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: The state only reimburses for six holidays per year.

District of Columbia:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness: Excused absences may be approved for up to 15 days in a month. The family must provide documentation to the provider, and the provider then must submit the documentation with the monthly attendance report.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: A child may be absent for vacation for up to 15 days per year. The parent or guardian must notify the provider in writing of plans to be absent.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Providers are approved to close for 11 designated holidays every year as well as the President's Inauguration Day every four years. Licensed child care centers and licensed family child care providers are allowed to be closed for four days per year for professional development. Child care facilities may also be closed and still paid for care whenever public schools close due to inclement weather.

Florida:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: The agency pays for three unexcused absences per month per child and up to ten additional absences with documentation of extraordinary circumstances.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: The agency pays for 12 recognized holidays per year.

Table 26. Copayment Administration, 2022

Georgia:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: For children with special needs and children in state custody, the subsidy can be reimbursed up to the full amount of the provider's published rate.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: Parents are required to pay the copayment for days the child is absent from care when the facility is open for the purpose of providing child care services. Care may be suspended for vacation, extended illness, or other extenuating circumstances. Suspension of care cannot extend beyond three weeks per eligibility period for absences taken for a vacation.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Providers are reimbursed by the state for children who attended care in-person at least once since enrolling in the program.

Guam:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: The family pays no copayment if the child is absent less than 10 days in a row.

Illinois:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: Providers under the certificate program may require parents to pay the difference. Site-contracted providers cannot ask parents to pay the difference.

Indiana:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: The parent assumes responsibility for paying the difference unless the caregiver is willing to accept a lower rate of reimbursement.

Iowa:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: Providers may bill the family the difference between the subsidy and the provider's private pay rate if the parent and the provider agree in writing prior to care being provided.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Payments may be made to providers for four absences per month.

Kansas:

All columns: The parent and provider contract outlines the parent's responsibilities for making payments to the provider. The provider may choose to charge the parent the difference between the maximum reimbursement rate and the provider rate. What the parent pays for absences is dependent on the provider's policies, as outlined in the parent and provider contract.

Kentucky:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Payments may be made to providers for five absences per child, per month without verification. Providers can be paid for up to 10 holidays or closings per year, and the provider can choose which 10 holidays are paid.

Louisiana:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Payments may be made to providers for five absences per child, per month without verification. What the family pays depends on the provider's policies.

Massachusetts:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: Families cannot be asked to pay the difference from 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.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Families are not responsible for copayments on days when the provider has an approved closure for part or all of the day and care is unavailable to the child.

Michigan:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: The state will reimburse the provider for up to 360 hours if the child is absent, the child would have regularly been in the care of the provider that day, and the provider charges all parents for absences.

Minnesota:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: Payment of the difference is not a condition of child care eligibility.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: There is no change in the copayment for child absences except when absent days exceed 10 consecutive days, up to a total of 25 absent days in a calendar year, excluding holidays. In this case, the parents must pay the entire cost of care. Exemptions may be made for documented medical conditions or if one parent is under the age of 21, does not have a high school or general equivalency diploma, and attends a school district with child care and other supportive services.

Table 26. Copayment Administration, 2022

Mississippi:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Providers that are open and providing care for children are paid based on enrollment.

Montana:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: If a child attends 85 percent or more of the monthly authorized time, the state will pay the provider the entire authorized amount. This policy covers occasional absences, such as illness or vacation. Families are still responsible for paying the copayment for absent days.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: What the family pays depends on the provider's policies. Families must pay a copayment and any additional costs charged by the provider for absences.

Nebraska:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: 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 children in foster care and children receiving guardianship or adoption subsidies.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: The agency will pay the full authorized amount for the times that the child is absent on a scheduled day, up to five times per month.

Nevada:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: When a household's child care subsidy payment is based on actual attendance, the child is allowed 21 days per calendar year to be absent from care. When a household's subsidy payment is based on the family's approved schedule, there is no limit to the amount of allowed absences.

New Hampshire:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: 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.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: Each child is given a determined monthly allotment of absentee hours based on their authorized service level. Families are given zero hours per child per month for part-time care, 13 hours per child per month for half-time care, and 21 hours per child per month for full-time care. Parents are responsible for paying for care when the absentee allotment hours have been exhausted.

New Mexico:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: If a child is absent for five consecutive scheduled days without a reason such as illness, sudden death, or family medical emergency, payment may discontinue to the provider and the client will remain eligible for the remainder of the eligibility period.

New York:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness: Policy coded for New York City. New York City usually requires that families continue to pay a copayment during absences, but elected to waive the copayment and increase the number of absences allowed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Local districts choose whether to pay for temporary absences, routine absences, or absences caused by extenuating circumstances. Districts have the option to waive copayments and increase the number of allowable absences during the pandemic.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: Policy coded for New York City. New York City usually requires that families continue to pay a copayment during absences, but elected to waive the copayment during the COVID-19 pandemic. Local districts choose whether to pay for breaks in activities. New York City usually pays for a period not to exceed four weeks when child care arrangements would otherwise be lost. Districts have been allowed to extend breaks in activities during the COVID-19 pandemic to allow for increased absences in accordance with approved waivers.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Policy coded for New York City. New York City usually requires that families continue to pay a copayment during absences and program closures, but elected to waive the copayment and increase the number of closures allowed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Local districts choose whether to pay for temporary absences, routine absences, or absences caused by extenuating circumstances. The agency can continue to reimburse providers for absences due to center closings up to five days per year. Districts have the option to waive copayments and increase the number of allowable closures during the pandemic.

North Carolina:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: If the parent selects a provider who charges more than the maximum reimbursement rate, the parent is responsible for paying the difference. The local purchasing agency cannot require the parent to pay the difference between the maximum reimbursement rate and the provider's rate and must allow the parent to select a different provider if the parent is unwilling to pay the difference.

Table 26. Copayment Administration, 2022

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Payment for subsidized child care service is typically based on enrollment but in some instances may be based on attendance. Payment will be based on attendance when the child has been absent for more than 10 days in a month, the provider charges on the basis of attendance, or if the provider has an unpaid closure.

North Dakota:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: The agency may pay for registration fees that are required by the provider to enroll a child in the child care setting.

Ohio:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: Families are charged the weekly copayment if there is any service that week. If the cost of service for the week is lower than the weekly copayment, the family is only required to pay the cost of service. They do not pay anything if the child did not attend at all for the week.

Oklahoma:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: Allowable extra charges by the provider are limited to registration fees, transportation fees, late fees, and charges for time not approved by the agency. The family may be asked to pay additional costs if the family failed to correctly use the EBT card to document service. The family cannot be charged for time covered by the agency if the EBT card was correctly used, even if the time exceeds the usual amount for full-time care.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: Providers cannot charge parents for absences unless the family failed to correctly record time and attendance using the EBT card during the month of service, thus causing the provider to lose the absent day payment.

Oregon:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: Parents may be responsible for paying the difference when the provider's rate exceeds the maximum reimbursement rate.

Pennsylvania:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: 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.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: The state will pay for a maximum of 40 days of absences in a state fiscal year.

Tennessee:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: Parents are responsible for paying the difference in cost when providers charge more than the state reimbursement rate, as long as the provider notifies the parent of the difference in cost and the parent agrees in writing to pay the difference.

Texas:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: The local board may develop a policy that prohibits providers from charging the difference between their published rate and the reimbursement rate. Providers are prohibited from charging families who are exempt from copayments.

Utah:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: If the child care subsidy is less than the amount charged by the provider selected, the parent is responsible to pay the difference.

Vermont:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness: Approved relative child care providers are not reimbursed for child sick days, vacation days, or days when the provider is closed.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation: Absences for vacation are reimbursed for a maximum of 20 days per fiscal year. Approved relative child care providers are not reimbursed for child sick days, vacation days, or days when the provider is closed.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Absences for days the provider is closed are reimbursed for a maximum of 30 days per fiscal year. Approved relative child care providers are not reimbursed for child sick days, vacation days, or days when the provider is closed.

Virginia:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: 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 annual registration fee. No child care subsidy funds may be used to pay provider activity fees.

West Virginia:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: Allowable extra charges by the provider are limited to registration fees, transportation fees, late fees, and charges for time not approved by the agency.

Table 26. Copayment Administration, 2022

Wisconsin:

If Family is Required to Pay the Difference Between the Maximum Payment Rate and the Provider Rate: What the family pays depends on the provider's policies.

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: The agency will pay for up to one week of provider shutdown per year.

Wyoming:

What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Illness; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Vacation; What the Family Pays for Absences Due to Approved Closings: Payment is approved for one absent day per month.

Table 27. Copayment Calculation, 2022

State/Territory	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment
Alabama	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Alaska	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	\$1 monthly
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Arkansas	Percent of child care cost or provider payment rate	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
California	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Colorado	Other	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Connecticut	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Delaware	Percent of income	Varies	NA
District of Columbia	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Florida	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Georgia	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Guam	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Hawaii	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Idaho	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Illinois	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	\$1 monthly
Indiana	Percent of income	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	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Maine	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Maryland	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Massachusetts	Other	Varies	NA
Michigan	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Minnesota	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Mississippi	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	\$10 monthly
Missouri	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Montana	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	\$10 monthly
Nebraska	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Nevada	Percent of child care cost or provider payment rate	Same as for determining eligibility	5 percent of cost of care
New Hampshire	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
New Jersey	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
New Mexico	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
New York	Dollar amount	Varies	\$1 weekly

Table 27. Copayment Calculation, 2022

State/Territory	Copayment Calculation Method	Copayment Income Definition	Minimum Copayment
North Carolina	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
North Dakota	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Northern Mariana Islands	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Ohio	Other	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Oklahoma	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Oregon	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Pennsylvania	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	\$5 weekly
Puerto Rico	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Rhode Island	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
South Carolina	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
South Dakota	Other	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Tennessee	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Texas	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Utah	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Vermont	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Virgin Islands	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Virginia	Percent of income	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Washington	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
West Virginia	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Wisconsin	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA
Wyoming	Dollar amount	Same as for determining eligibility	NA

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 27:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

If copayments were waived for all families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, tables 29-31 reflect this policy. For more information on copayments that were waived prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

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

Alabama:

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

American Samoa:

Copayment Calculation Method; Copayment Income Definition; Minimum Copayment: American Samoa serves all families that fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Colorado:

Copayment Calculation Method: For families with income less than 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the copayment is equal to one percent of household income. For families with incomes greater than 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines but less than 85 percent of state median income, the copayment is equal to one percent of household income plus 14 percent of every dollar of income above 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Table 27. Copayment Calculation, 2022

Minimum Copayment: Copayments may be reduced to \$5 for up to 6 months due to hardship if a family is assessed a higher copayment using the copayment chart.

Delaware:

Copayment Income Definition: When determining whether copayments will be waived for a family, additional income deductions are applied. The deductions include housing-related expenses such as rent, mortgage, insurance, property taxes, monthly utility expenses, telephone expenses, and unreimbursed medical costs. These deductions are not applied when determining eligibility for subsidies.

Hawaii:

Copayment Calculation Method: The copayment can be reduced by up to \$100 for families with children enrolled in an accredited group child care center, a Hawaiian-medium center-based facility, a licensed infant and toddler child care center, licensed group child care center, or licensed group child care home.

Indiana:

Copayment Calculation Method: The copayment amount varies according to the number of years a family has been receiving assistance. The percentage of monthly income required as a copayment for a particular income category increases by one percentage point for each year the family receives assistance.

Massachusetts:

Copayment Calculation Method: Copayments are calculated by subtracting 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines from a family's gross monthly income and multiplying the resulting dollar amount by a percentage between 0 percent and 15.6 percent. The percentage is based on income.

Copayment Income Definition: The state subtracts 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines from the income used for determining eligibility.

Missouri:

Copayment Calculation Method: If an applicant is already receiving child care and their income increases to between 151 percent and 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, they are classified under transitional child care level 1. The state will pay 80 percent of the base rate, after the sliding fee dollar amount. If an applicant is already receiving child care and their income increases to between 186 percent and 215 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, they are classified under transitional child care level 2. The state will pay 60 percent of the base rate, after the sliding fee dollar amount. If an applicant is already receiving child care and their income increases to between 216 percent and 242 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, they are classified under transitional child care level 3. The state will pay 50 percent of the base rate, after the sliding fee dollar amount.

Minimum Copayment: Families whose only income is TANF income and families whose income is below 25 percent of the state median income pay \$1 annually.

Nevada:

Minimum Copayment: Families must pay a minimum five percent copayment unless they receive TANF, are experiencing homelessness, have a foster care or child protective services case, are public servants essential to the state's economic recovery, are attending an approved substance use disorder treatment or recovery program through the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, or are jobless due to COVID-19.

New York:

Copayment Calculation Method: Copayment amounts in fee schedules are based off of percentages of income over the state income standard. Districts can choose percentages between 1 and 10 for their calculations. Eligibility is determined based on total income.

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

Ohio:

Copayment Calculation Method: Caseworkers use a desk guide to show families their expected copayment. The state calculates the family's copayment by dividing the family's annual income by 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The family's poverty level is then rounded up to the nearest five percent, multiplied by 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, divided by 12, and rounded up to the nearest whole number to get the maximum monthly income. The maximum monthly income is then multiplied by a copayment multiplier that varies depending on the family's poverty level, rounded to the nearest whole dollar, multiplied by 12, and divided by the number of weeks in the current state fiscal year to get the family's weekly copayment.

South Dakota:

Copayment Calculation Method: Households with income at or below 170 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines pay \$0 monthly. Households with income above 170 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines calculate copayments by subtracting 170 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines from their income and then dividing this number by two for a 50 percent reduction. Either this resulting amount or 1 percent of their income is the expected monthly copayment, whichever is less. Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar.

Table 27. Copayment Calculation, 2022

Utah:

Copayment Calculation Method: The state establishes the dollar amounts for each range based on a formula that factors in the percentage of the family's income.

Wisconsin:

Copayment Calculation Method: The family copayment is calculated by multiplying an hourly copayment amount (determined by the number of children in care) by the total number of hours of subsidized care for all children in the household. Families with five or more children in care pay the same copayment, regardless of the number of additional children in care.

Table 28. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2022

State/Territory	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Alabama	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	50% 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
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	50% of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	No adjustment
Arkansas	NA (Copay is percent of cost or provider payment rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or provider payment rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or provider payment 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% of full-time copayment	Less than 130 hours monthly	No adjustment
Colorado	\$15 Monthly	\$15 Monthly	55% of full-time copayment	Less than 5 hours daily	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	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
District of Columbia	Varies	NA	50% of full-time copayment	5 hours daily	No adjustment

Table 28. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2022

State/Territory	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Florida	50% of one child copayment	50% of one child copayment	50% of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	No adjustment
Georgia	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
Guam	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Hawaii	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
Idaho	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	Other	24 hours weekly	No adjustment
Illinois	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	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	Varies	50% 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	Varies	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Louisiana	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

Table 28. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2022

State/Territory	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Maine	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Maryland	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	Other	Less than 6 hours daily	No adjustment
Massachusetts	50% of one child copayment	25% of one child copayment	50% of full-time copayment	Less than 7 hours daily	No adjustment
Michigan	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment	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	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% of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	\$10 monthly
Missouri	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	Other	Less than 5 hours daily	No copayment
Montana	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Nebraska	Copayment is 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
Nevada	NA (Copay is percent of cost or provider payment rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or provider payment rate)	NA (Copay is percent of cost or provider payment rate)	NA	No adjustment

Table 28. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2022

State/Territory	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
New Hampshire	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
New Jersey	75% of one child copayment	NA	50% of full-time copayment	Less than 6 hours daily	No adjustment
New Mexico	50% of one child copayment	25% of one child copayment	75% of full-time copayment	29 hours weekly	No adjustment
New York	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
North Carolina	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	75% of full-time copayment	31 hours weekly	No adjustment
North Dakota	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Northern Mariana Islands	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Ohio	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment

Table 28. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2022

State/Territory	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Oklahoma	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
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
Puerto Rico	50% of one child copayment	NA	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Rhode Island	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
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
Tennessee	Varies	Varies	50% of full-time copayment	Less than 20 hours weekly	No adjustment
Texas	Varies	Varies	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Utah	Varies	Varies	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Vermont	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

Table 28. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2022

State/Territory	Adjustment for Second Child in Care	Adjustment for Third Child in Care	Adjustment for Part-Time Care	Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted	Adjustment for Children with Special Needs
Virgin Islands	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
Virginia	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Washington	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	Copayment is family level, does not vary by number of children in care	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
West Virginia	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Wisconsin	Varies	Varies	No adjustment	NA	No adjustment
Wyoming	Copayment is per child	Copayment is per child	50% of full-time copayment	Less than 5 hours daily	No adjustment

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 28:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

If copayments were waived for all families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, tables 29-31 reflect this policy. For more information on copayments that were waived prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

American Samoa:

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

Arkansas:

Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted: Part-time care is defined as less than 7 hours daily.

California:

Adjustment for Part-Time Care: If there is more than one child in care, the full-time versus part-time copayment is determined according to the child who is in care for the greatest number of hours.

Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted: The fee is determined based on the number of hours of care certified for the month. Contractors cannot recalculate fees based on a child's actual attendance.

Table 28. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2022

Colorado:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: Families pay a percentage of their income for the first child in care, plus \$15 for each additional child in care. The dollar amount is the same for each additional child in the family.

Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted: Part-time care is defined as an average of less than 13 full-time or equivalent units of care per month. A part-time unit is defined as less than five hours of care in a day. Part-time units are converted to equivalent full-time units using a factor of 0.55.

District of Columbia:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care: The copayment amount for two or more children in care is calculated by adding a daily dollar amount onto a daily base rate for one child in care. The base rate and additional fee are determined by income level.

Adjustment for Third Child in Care: No additional copayment is required when there are more than two children in care.

Florida:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: Policy coded for Miami-Dade County. The copayment is computed for the youngest child when more than one child is receiving care.

Adjustment for Part-Time Care; Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted: Policy coded for Miami-Dade County.

Idaho:

Adjustment for Part-Time Care: Copayments for part-time care range from 40 to 50 percent of the full-time care copayment depending on the family's income. Copayments for part-time care are set at \$10 per child at the first and second income thresholds, \$25 per child at the third income threshold, and \$35 per child at the fourth income threshold.

Illinois:

Adjustment for Part-Time Care: If all of the children in care are school age and approved for part-day care for any month September through May, the copayment will be reduced by one half for that month.

Iowa:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: 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 family pays 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 \$1 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.

Adjustment for Part-Time Care; Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted: Copayments are based on a half-day rate, multiplied by two to calculate the full-day rate. Part-time care of up to five hours uses the half-day rate. If the hours of care needed exceed five, two or more units of care are used and the half-day rate is multiplied by the number of daily units of care used.

Kentucky:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: 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.

Maryland:

Adjustment for Part-Time Care; Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted: There are two levels of part-time care: care for three hours or less per day, and care for more than three but less than six hours per day. Care for more than three but less than six hours per day is charged a copayment of \$2 per week. Care for three hours or less per day is charged a copayment of \$1 per week.

Massachusetts:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: The full copayment is applied to the youngest child receiving care. The adjusted copayment of 50 percent of the full copayment is applied to the second youngest child receiving care.

Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted: A part-time day is six hours or less.

Table 28. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2022

Michigan:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: The copayment is calculated per child. The total copayment cannot exceed a family limit. The family limit for the copayment varies based on family income.

Missouri:

Adjustment for Part-Time Care: Half-time care is defined as care lasting from three hours up to five hours. The half-time care copayment is a dollar amount ranging from 65 to 70 percent of the full-time copayment depending on the family's income level. An additional part-time copayment ranging from 45 to 50 percent of the full-time care copayment, depending on the family's income level, is used for care provided up to three hours per day.

Montana:

Adjustment for Part-Time Care: If the month's cost of child care is less than the monthly copayment, the family is obligated to pay only the cost of care, not the full copayment indicated on the child care authorization plan.

New Jersey:

Adjustment for Third Child in Care: No additional copayment is required when there are more than two children in care.

New Mexico:

Adjustment for Part-Time Care; Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted: The adjustment for part-time care varies depending on the amount of care used. For care provided 8 to 29 hours per week, the adjustment is 75 percent of the full-time rate. For care provided 7 hours or less per week, the adjustment is 25 percent of the full-time rate. For cases with split custody or where a child may have two providers and care is provided 8 to 19 hours per week, the adjustment is 50 percent of the full-time rate.

New York:

Adjustment for Part-Time Care: Policy coded for New York City.

North Carolina:

Adjustment for Part-Time Care: 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.

Maximum Number of Hours Considered Part-Time Care if Copayment is Adjusted: 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. If the child requires part-time care during the school year and full-time care during the summer, care is calculated using a blended rate. When care is received at the blended rate, the copayment is 83 percent of the full-time copayment. The copayment applies to the entire eligibility period.

Puerto Rico:

Adjustment for Third Child in Care: No additional copayment is required when there are more than two children in care.

South Carolina:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: A percentage discount is established by the provider for families with multiple children receiving care from the same provider. It is applied to all children except the youngest.

South Dakota:

Adjustment for Children with Special Needs: Copayments for care for children with advanced special needs are capped at 10 percent of gross monthly income.

Tennessee:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: The copayment is a family fee that increases with each additional child in care. Separate fee schedules are provided based on the number of children in care. The fee schedules are provided up to family size 20 and for up to 10 children in care.

Texas:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: Policy coded for the Gulf Coast Region. For multiple children receiving child care assistance, there is an additional per child fee that depends on the household income.

Utah:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: The copayment is a family fee that increases by one percent of income with each additional child in

Table 28. Other Copayment Calculation Policies, 2022

care, up to three children. The copayment does not increase for four or more children in care. Separate fee schedules are provided based on the number of children in care.

West Virginia:

Adjustment for Third Child in Care: 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.

Adjustment for Part-Time Care: Partial days of care are converted into full days for purposes of copayments and reimbursement.

Wisconsin:

Adjustment for Second Child in Care; Adjustment for Third Child in Care: The family copayment is calculated multiplying an hourly copayment amount (determined by the number of children in care) by the total number of hours of subsidized care for all children in the household. Families with five or more children in care pay the same copayment, regardless of the number of additional children in care.

Table 29. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Families with Annual Earnings of \$15,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$20,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$25,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$30,000
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0
Arizona	22	65	65	65
Arkansas	0	0	29	29
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	12	36	98	161
Connecticut	25	67	83	150
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	30	54	84
Florida	52	69	104	Not eligible
Georgia	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	20	25	75	Not eligible
Illinois	1	16	82	176
Indiana	0	100	Not eligible	Not eligible
Iowa	0	42	130	Not eligible
Kansas	0	46	60	73
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	13	13	13	13
Massachusetts	0	6	27	61
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	4	45	61	80
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	115	115	115	Not eligible
Montana	10	10	10	10
Nebraska	0	117	146	175
Nevada	63	125	251	502
New Hampshire	59	125	208	350
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
New York	4	4	4	9
North Carolina	125	167	208	250
North Dakota	0	0	0	0

Table 29. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Families with Annual Earnings of \$15,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$20,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$25,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$30,000
Northern Mariana Islands	18	18	Not eligible	Not eligible
Ohio	0	0	0	Not eligible
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	5	5	10
Pennsylvania	52	82	113	143
Puerto Rico	40	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Rhode Island	0	33	104	175
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	90	112	146	172
Texas	120	170	220	270
Utah	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	32	Not eligible
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	65	65	65	90
West Virginia	108	146	184	Not eligible
Wisconsin	59	137	223	272
Wyoming	0	0	0	0

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 29:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of one parent and one child. The child is 24 months old and does not have any special needs. The family receives full-time care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The lowest earnings level shown (\$15,000) 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. If copayments were waived for all families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, the policy is reflected here with a copayment of \$0 and a footnote. For more information on copayments that were waived prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database. For states that waived copayments as of October 1, 2022, detailed copayment amounts prior to the pandemic can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alabama:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Alaska:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 29. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

American Samoa:

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

Arkansas:

Copayment amounts based on center rates for providers certified at Better Beginnings Star level 2 in Urban counties.

California:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Colorado:

Copayment amounts based on income eligibility thresholds for Denver. Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar and are calculated for care provided at Tier 1 child care centers.

Delaware:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Georgia:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hawaii:

Copayment amounts for care provided by accredited group child care centers, Hawaiian-medium center-based facilities, licensed infant and toddler child care centers, licensed group child care centers, or licensed group child care homes.

Indiana:

Copayment amounts for the first year families receive care.

Iowa:

Copayment amounts are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

Kentucky:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Maine:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, copayments are waived for families with incomes at or below 60 percent of state median income.

Michigan:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mississippi:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Montana:

Based on federal funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, all families have a monthly copayment of \$10.

Nevada:

Copayment amounts based on licensed one-star center payment rates for Clark County. Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month to convert daily provider payment rates to monthly provider payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families are reimbursed for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022 to expand access and affordability of quality child care across the state. As of October 1, 2022, families still paid a monthly copayment amount (as shown in the table), but beginning March 2023, families began receiving reimbursements for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022.

New Jersey:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New Mexico:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New York:

Policy coded for New York City.

North Dakota:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ohio:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Oklahoma:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Carolina:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Dakota:

Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar.

Tennessee:

Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 weeks per month.

Table 29. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Texas:

Copayment amounts and income eligibility thresholds for the Gulf Coast Region.

Utah:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Virginia:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

West Virginia:

Copayments are waived for families with essential workers due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Wisconsin:

The family copayment is calculated by multiplying an hourly copayment amount (determined by the number of children in care) by the total number of hours of subsidized care for all children in the household. Maximum monthly copayments for each child are calculated by multiplying the hourly copayment by 152 hours of care.

Wyoming:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 30. 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), 2022

State/Territory	Families with Annual Earnings of \$15,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$20,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$25,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$30,000
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0
Arizona	43	87	130	130
Arkansas	0	0	0	57
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	12	16	58	121
Connecticut	25	33	83	100
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	41	61
Florida	52	78	104	130
Georgia	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	40	40	50	150
Illinois	1	1	20	104
Indiana	0	0	104	Not eligible
Iowa	0	0	53	119
Kansas	0	0	58	75
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	26	26	26	26
Massachusetts	0	0	10	43
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	4	56	65
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	138	230	230	230
Montana	10	10	10	10
Nebraska	0	0	146	175
Nevada	119	119	239	477
New Hampshire	59	79	156	250
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
New York	4	4	4	4
North Carolina	125	167	208	250
North Dakota	0	0	0	0

Table 30. 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), 2022

State/Territory	Families with Annual Earnings of \$15,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$20,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$25,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$30,000
Northern Mariana Islands	21	21	31	Not eligible
Ohio	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	5	5
Pennsylvania	52	74	104	134
Puerto Rico	15	75	Not eligible	Not eligible
Rhode Island	0	0	42	125
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	159	211	262	301
Texas	85	160	225	290
Utah	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	28	48
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	65	65	65
West Virginia	119	152	184	238
Wisconsin	46	112	173	258
Wyoming	0	0	0	0

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 30:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of one parent and two children. The children are 24 and 48 months old and do not have any special needs. The family receives full-time care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The lowest earnings level shown (\$15,000) 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. If copayments were waived for all families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, the policy is reflected here with a copayment of \$0 and a footnote. For more information on copayments that were waived prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database. For states that waived copayments as of October 1, 2022, detailed copayment amounts prior to the pandemic can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alabama:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Alaska:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 30. 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), 2022

American Samoa:

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

Arkansas:

Copayment amounts based on center rates for providers certified at Better Beginnings Star level 2 in Urban counties.

California:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Colorado:

Copayment amounts based on income eligibility thresholds for Denver. Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar and are calculated for care provided at Tier 1 child care centers.

Delaware:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Georgia:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hawaii:

Copayment amounts for care provided by accredited group child care centers, Hawaiian-medium center-based facilities, licensed infant and toddler child care centers, licensed group child care centers, or licensed group child care homes.

Indiana:

Copayment amounts for the first year families receive care.

Iowa:

Copayment amounts are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

Kentucky:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Maine:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, copayments are waived for families with incomes at or below 60 percent of state median income.

Michigan:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mississippi:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Montana:

Based on federal funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, all families have a monthly copayment of \$10.

Nevada:

Copayment amounts based on licensed one-star center payment rates for Clark County. Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month to convert daily provider payment rates to monthly provider payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families are reimbursed for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022 to expand access and affordability of quality child care across the state. As of October 1, 2022, families still paid a monthly copayment amount (as shown in the table), but beginning March 2023, families began receiving reimbursements for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022.

New Jersey:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New Mexico:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New York:

Policy coded for New York City.

North Dakota:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ohio:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Oklahoma:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Carolina:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Dakota:

Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar.

Tennessee:

Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 weeks per month.

Table 30. 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), 2022

Texas:

Copayment amounts and income eligibility thresholds for the Gulf Coast Region.

Utah:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Virginia:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

West Virginia:

Copayments are waived for families with essential workers due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Wisconsin:

The family copayment is calculated by multiplying an hourly copayment amount (determined by the number of children in care) by the total number of hours of subsidized care for all children in the household. Maximum monthly copayments for each child are calculated by multiplying the hourly copayment by 152 hours of care.

Wyoming:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 31. 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), 2022

State/Territory	Families with Annual Earnings of \$25,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$30,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$35,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$40,000
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0
Arizona	87	130	130	130
Arkansas	0	57	57	57
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	20	66	128	191
Connecticut	42	100	117	200
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	41	61	85
Florida	78	104	130	156
Georgia	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	40	50	150	150
Illinois	1	24	87	168
Indiana	0	125	204	Not eligible
Iowa	0	42	108	163
Kansas	0	69	83	97
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	26	26	26	26
Massachusetts	0	11	44	82
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	4	67	78	97
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	230	230	230	230
Montana	10	10	10	10
Nebraska	0	175	204	233
Nevada	119	239	477	716
New Hampshire	99	188	292	417
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
New York	4	4	4	9
North Carolina	208	250	292	333
North Dakota	0	0	0	0

Table 31. 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), 2022

State/Territory	Families with Annual Earnings of \$25,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$30,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$35,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$40,000
Northern Mariana Islands	38	43	43	43
Ohio	0	0	0	Not eligible
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	5	5	5
Pennsylvania	95	126	152	182
Puerto Rico	90	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Rhode Island	0	50	146	167
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	249	318	353	400
Texas	160	225	290	290
Utah	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	44	Not eligible	Not eligible
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	65	65	65	90
West Virginia	119	152	173	Not eligible
Wisconsin	137	173	231	283
Wyoming	0	0	0	0

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 31:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of two parents and two children. The children are 24 and 48 months old and do not have any special needs. The family receives full-time care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. Both parents are working at least 30 hours per week and all income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The lowest earnings level shown (\$25,000) is approximately equal to full-year pay for two parents each working 30 hours per week 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. If copayments were waived for all families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, the policy is reflected here with a copayment of \$0 and a footnote. For more information on copayments that were waived prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database. For states that waived copayments as of October 1, 2022, detailed copayment amounts prior to the pandemic can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alabama:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 31. 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), 2022

Alaska:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

American Samoa:

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

Arkansas:

Copayment amounts based on center rates for providers certified at Better Beginnings Star level 2 in Urban counties.

California:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Colorado:

Copayment amounts based on income eligibility thresholds for Denver. Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar and are calculated for care provided at Tier 1 child care centers.

Delaware:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Georgia:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hawaii:

Copayment amounts for care provided by accredited group child care centers, Hawaiian-medium center-based facilities, licensed infant and toddler child care centers, licensed group child care centers, or licensed group child care homes.

Indiana:

Copayment amounts for the first year families receive care.

Iowa:

Copayment amounts are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

Kentucky:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Maine:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, copayments are waived for families with incomes at or below 60 percent of state median income.

Michigan:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mississippi:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Montana:

Based on federal funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, all families have a monthly copayment of \$10.

Nevada:

Copayment amounts based on licensed one-star center payment rates for Clark County. Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month to convert daily provider payment rates to monthly provider payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families are reimbursed for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022 to expand access and affordability of quality child care across the state. As of October 1, 2022, families still paid a monthly copayment amount (as shown in the table), but beginning March 2023, families began receiving reimbursements for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022.

New Jersey:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New Mexico:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New York:

Policy coded for New York City.

North Dakota:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ohio:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Oklahoma:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Carolina:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 31. 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), 2022

South Dakota:

Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar.

Tennessee:

Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 weeks per month.

Texas:

Copayment amounts and income eligibility thresholds for the Gulf Coast Region.

Utah:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Virginia:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

West Virginia:

Copayments are waived for families with essential workers due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Wisconsin:

The family copayment is calculated by multiplying an hourly copayment amount (determined by the number of children in care) by the total number of hours of subsidized care for all children in the household. Maximum monthly copayments for each child are calculated by multiplying the hourly copayment by 152 hours of care.

Wyoming:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 how the State/Territory agency implementing CCDF-subsidized care pays the provider, whether the provider is paid during closings or child absences, the maximum payment rates that will be paid by the State/Territory for CCDF-subsidized care, and rules for unlicensed providers who are outside the scope of a State's/Territory's broader child care regulations but who must meet certain standards to be paid through the subsidy system.

Provider Payments and Closings

The State/Territory agencies that implement CCDF-subsidized care set their own policies for how providers are paid for days when children are absent from care. Table 32 shows State/Territory provider payment policies, including policies to delink provider payments from a child's occasional absences and how States/Territories define enrollment in cases where providers are paid based on enrollment rather than attendance. Findings from 2022 include:

- In 22 States/Territories, providers are paid based on a child's enrollment. The definition of enrollment is different across the States/Territories. For example, in Georgia, providers are paid for any child with an active subsidy authorization who received care at least once since March 16, 2020, while in Maine, enrollment is based on the maximum number of hours on a child's current eligibility certification, and a provider can bill for those hours whether a child is in attendance or not. One State (New Hampshire) provides full payment to the providers if the child attends at least 85 percent of the authorized time, and another four States/Territories (Arizona, Missouri, Nebraska, and the Virgin Islands) provide full payment if the child is absent five or fewer days within a month. In five States, the payment policy varies by provider type. Twenty-four States/Territories use an alternative approach to delink provider payments from a child's occasional absences. Additional details of States'/Territories' policies for alternative approaches are listed in the tables' footnotes.

Under CCDBG reauthorization, States/Territories are required to provide assurance that they will, "to the extent practicable, implement enrollment and eligibility policies that support the fixed costs of providing

child care services by delinking provider reimbursement rates from an eligible child’s occasional absences due to holidays or unforeseen circumstances such as illness.”⁶⁹ As States/Territories implement policy changes in response to this requirement, the changes will be captured in the full CCDF Policies Database and future years’ tables.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, several States/Territories modified their provider payment policies. Policies that were in place as of October 1, 2022 are reflected in the tables. Footnotes to the tables show if the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic.⁷⁰

Provider Payment Rates

Each CCDF program determines the maximum amounts that will be paid to child care providers. These amounts are called “payment rates”, but are sometimes also referred to as “maximum reimbursement rates,” or “provider payments.” While the terms “maximum reimbursement rates” and “payment rates” are sometimes used interchangeably, “payment rate” is a more general term that includes not only payment on a reimbursement basis, but also alternative payment practices.⁷¹

The States/Territories establish these rates by conducting market rate surveys of child care prices throughout each State/Territory and comparing the data collected to some measure of child care costs.⁷² Maximum payment rates affect not only providers but also families. For families, the maximum payment rates may establish the highest-priced care that the family can obtain with the subsidy, without paying an additional cost beyond the copayment. (Table 26 shows whether States/Territories may require a family to pay the difference between the maximum CCDF provider payment rate and the provider’s full rate.)

States/Territories are expected to set base payment rates at a level sufficient for child care providers to meet health and safety, quality, and staffing requirements established for CCDF providers. Within each

⁶⁹ The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 is available at <https://www.congress.gov/113/plaws/publ186/PLAW-113publ186.pdf> (PDF).

⁷⁰ Information about States’/Territories’ policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

⁷¹ Prior to the 2022 edition of this report, the CCDF Policies Database referred to “payment rates” as “reimbursement rates.” The decision to switch terminology to “payment rate” was made to be consistent with the language used in the CCDBG Act and Final Rule. Some information in the CCDF Policies Database, such as variable names and coding notes, continues to use the term “reimbursement rate” for consistency with prior years of data. For the purposes of this report, “payment rates” and “reimbursement rates” can be used interchangeably. An example of an alternative payment practice is paying providers prospectively.

⁷² States/Territories may choose to use alternative methodologies to the market rate survey (pending OCC approval), as outlined in their CCDF plans.

State/Territory, rates may differ based on several factors, including geographic area, provider type, amount of care (full-time, part-time, before-and-after, or summer care), and the age of the child. States/Territories may also provide higher rates for providers who qualify for increased payments based on meeting additional criteria beyond the basic licensing requirements (i.e., higher quality ratings), which can be referred to as a “tiered approach.” When States/Territories use this tiered approach, the general rate for providers who do not qualify for the additional payments is termed the “base rate” for the purposes of these tables, and the rate for the highest tiered providers is termed the “highest rate.” The tables show the maximum payment rates for providers who qualify at the base rate and providers who qualify at the highest rate.

States/Territories may also use higher rates for care provided during non-traditional hours or care for children with special needs, although those are not reflected in the tables.

Tables 33 through 35 show the maximum base and maximum highest/tiered payment rates for three basic types of providers: child care centers, family child care homes, and in-home child care providers. The full CCDF Policies Database also captures the payment rates for group child care homes, although these are not shown in the tables. 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:⁷³

- Child care centers are usually licensed, non-residential child care facilities that typically care for a larger number of children at one time than home-based facilities.
- Family child care homes are child care programs in the caregiver’s home 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. (Rates for group child care homes are not included in the tables but can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database.)

⁷³ States/Territories often define provider types differently, so broad definitions were developed to allow State/Territory policies to be categorized consistently. These definitions vary slightly from the definitions used by the Office of Child Care (OCC). In particular, the definitions used by OCC include the distinction that family child care homes are programs with one provider and group homes are programs with two or more providers. However, this level of detail is not always available in the caseworker manuals used for the CCDF Policies Database. Additional detail about provider types included in the full database may assist users in linking specific States’/Territories’ provider types with the definitions used in the administrative data. The ACF-800 reporting instructions for States/Territories provide the provider definitions used by OCC: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/acf-800-reporting-instructions-definitions>.

- In-home child care usually refers to unlicensed care provided in the child’s home. In some cases, the State/Territory also refers to unlicensed 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 three tables shows the maximum payment 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-age (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 for comparison across States/Territories, since States/Territories use different numbers of age categories and define terms such as “toddler” or “preschool” in somewhat different ways.

States/Territories express their maximum rates in varying terms (e.g., daily or monthly); 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. 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 payment 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 eight hours per day and five days a week, and that the school-age child requires before-and-after care for a total of four hours per day and five days a week. Rates are computed assuming that children do not have special needs and that they receive care during traditional hours.

Finally, it is very common for maximum rates to vary across different sub-areas of a State. A State may have only a few different sets of maximum rates or dozens of different sets of maximum rates. In States where rates vary by locality, the tables show the information for the most populous region or county, with a footnote indicating the location used.

The tables reflect the maximum rates for providers who qualify for the base rates and providers who qualify for the highest tiered or accredited rates for each provider type and age group. In the case of center care and family child care homes, the base rates reflect the payment rates for licensed child care providers. For States/Territories that do not provide payment 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, unless a State/Territory only allows licensed providers to participate in the subsidy program, in which case the base rates will reflect the amounts paid to licensed in-home providers. For all provider types, for States/Territories with tiered payment rates, the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available for that age group and provider type. For States/Territories that do not use tiered payment rates, the highest rates are identical to the base rates. As noted above, States/Territories may use tiered

payment rates for different reasons, such as for providers who complete additional training requirements. However, the tiers are not always defined in the States'/Territories' caseworker manuals, and so for the purposes of the CCDF Policies Database, the tiers are not categorized according to a common definition. The table footnotes provide the name of the base and highest tiers for States/Territories that use tiered rates.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, some States/Territories paid a higher rate for providers who remained open during the pandemic. If the higher rate was paid as of October 1, 2022, this policy is reflected in tables 33-35. Footnotes to the tables show if the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic.⁷⁴

Maximum Payment 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 centers. Findings from 2022 include:

- Monthly base rates for infant care in child care centers range from \$425 in the Northern Mariana Islands to \$2,443 in Washington. The median monthly base rate is \$1,088.
- Monthly base rates for toddler care in child care centers range from \$400 in the Virgin Islands to \$1,833 in Washington. The median monthly base rate is \$931.
- Monthly base rates for preschool care in child care centers range from \$340 in the Northern Mariana Islands to \$1,833 in Washington. The median monthly base rate is \$827.
- Monthly base rates for school-age before-and-after care in child care centers range from \$120 in American Samoa to \$1,056 in Nevada. The median monthly base rate is \$468.
- For the rates shown in the table, 32 States/Territories use higher tiered or accredited rates in addition to their base rates for care provided for at least some age groups in child care centers.
- Georgia does not have established maximum payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the state pays licensed and license-exempt formal child care providers their published rate for the type of care provided to the child.

⁷⁴ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

Maximum Payment 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 homes. Findings from 2022 include:

- Monthly base rates for infant care in family child care homes range from \$425 in the Northern Mariana Islands to \$1,650 in Oregon. The median monthly base rate is \$780.
- Monthly base rates for toddler care in family child care homes range from \$400 in the Virgin Islands to \$1,568 in Oregon. The median monthly base rate is \$758.
- Monthly base rates for preschool care in family child care homes range from \$340 in the Northern Mariana Islands to \$1,311 in Virginia. The median monthly base rate is \$693.
- Monthly base rates for school-age before-and-after care in family child care homes range from \$120 in American Samoa to \$1,012 in Nevada. The median monthly base rate is \$430.
- For the rates shown in the table, 32 States/Territories use higher tiered or accredited rates in addition to their base rates for care provided for at least some age groups in family child care homes.
- Georgia does not have established maximum payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the state pays licensed and license-exempt formal child care providers their published rate for the type of care provided to the child.

Maximum Payment Rates for In-Home Child Care (Table 35)

Table 35 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 2022 include:

- Monthly base rates for infant care for in-home child care providers range from \$217 in Alabama and South Carolina to \$1,892 in Virginia. The median monthly base rate is \$521.
- Monthly base rates for toddler care for in-home child care providers range from \$217 in Alabama and South Carolina to \$1,892 in Virginia. The median monthly base rate is \$482.
- Monthly base rates for preschool care for in-home child care providers range from \$199 in South Carolina to \$1,892 in Virginia. The median monthly base rate is \$454.
- Monthly base rates for school-age before-and-after care for in-home child care providers range from \$104 in South Carolina to \$946 in Virginia. The median monthly base rate is \$265.
- For the rates shown in the table, 12 States/Territories use higher tiered or accredited rates in addition to their base rates for care provided for at least some age groups by in-home providers.

- In several States, the policies for the rates paid to in-home providers involve a requirement that they be paid at least the State minimum wage.

Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours (Table 36)

Table 36 shows how States/Territories define care provided during non-traditional hours, any requirements or limitations for non-traditional-hour care, if the State/Territory will pay for multiple providers for a child, if the State/Territory uses different payment rates for care provided during non-traditional hours, and information on the different payment rates for States/Territories that use different rates for non-traditional-hour care. As of October 1, 2022:⁷⁵

- Twenty-seven States/Territories define non-traditional-hour care with definitions ranging from Maine’s which refers to services rendered between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. and on weekends to West Virginia’s which is defined as at least four hours provided either before 6:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, any 12-hour work or school shift or split shift which equals 12 or more care hours (including transportation) in a 24-hour period, and approved care for at least four hours provided on a Saturday or Sunday.
- Twelve States/Territories place requirements or limitations on care provided during non-traditional hours, most commonly specifying where the care must be provided or outlining work requirements for the parents.
- Eighteen States/Territories use different payment rates for non-traditional-hour care with almost all increasing the amounts paid.
- Fifty-one States/Territories will pay for multiple providers for a child, which may facilitate the use of additional providers during non-traditional hours.

Changes in Provider Payment Rate Policies from 2021 to 2022

Four States/Territories made changes to the method for delinking provider payments from a child’s occasional absences between October 1, 2021, and October 1, 2022. Alabama began using an alternative approach by paying providers for up to 10 absent days per month. Kansas changed its definition of enrollment to include the child’s schedule in addition to the parent’s work or school schedule. Michigan

⁷⁵ The terminology “care provided during non-traditional hours” and “non-traditional-hour care” are used interchangeably.

began paying providers based on enrollment, defining enrollment as the hours agreed upon by the parent and provider. Rhode Island began using an alternative approach and pays providers for up to two consecutive weeks of absences.

Many States/Territories made changes to their provider payment rate policies between 2021 and 2022. For the age groups and rates shown in the tables, center child care payment rates changed in 33 States/Territories between October 2021 and October 2022. Thirty-one States/Territories increased one or more of the base or highest rates shown for non-school-age children, with a median increase of \$176 per month. Three states (Hawaii, Kentucky, and Wisconsin) lowered one or more of the base or highest rates shown for non-school-age children. Twenty-five States/Territories increased one or more of the base or highest school-age rates for before-and-after care, with a median increase of \$117 per month. Four States (Colorado, Hawaii, Louisiana, and Maine) lowered one or more of the base or highest school-age before-and-after care rates.

For the family child care home payment rates shown in the tables, 30 States/Territories increased one or more of the base or highest rates shown for non-school-age children, with a median increase of \$126. Five states lowered one or more of the base or highest rates shown for non-school-age children, with a median decrease of \$71. Twenty-six States/Territories increased one or more of the base or highest school-age rates for before-and-after care, with a median increase of \$91 per month. Five States lowered one or more of the base or highest school-age before-and-after care rates, with a median decrease of \$88.

For the in-home rates shown in the tables, 21 States/Territories increased one or more of the base or highest rates shown for non-school-age children, with a median increase of \$90. Three States (Louisiana, New Jersey, and Wisconsin) lowered the base rates shown for non-school-age children. Nineteen States/Territories increased one or more of the base or highest school-age rates for before-and-after care, with a median increase of \$39 per month. Two States (Louisiana and New Jersey) lowered the base school-age before-and-after care rates, with a median decrease of \$157.

Two States changed policies for paying providers for care during non-traditional hours between 2021 and 2022. New York City increased the amount it adds on to the payment rate from 5 percent to 15 percent, now paying providers 15 percent above the usual payment rate. Pennsylvania now requires children who receive at least two hours of care during non-traditional hours to be enrolled at a certified child care provider. The State also began paying a 25 percent add-on to the base payment rate for care provided during non-traditional hours.

Policies for Child Care Providers

To ensure the health and safety of children whose care is paid for through CCDF, States/Territories must establish minimum health and safety policies regarding physical premises, infectious diseases, and training. Many CCDF child care providers are licensed by the State/Territory in which they provide care and therefore must meet all requirements (regarding facility safety, staff training requirements, employee/volunteer criminal history checks, and so on) that are imposed by the State/Territory through licensing. However, some providers are not licensed, such as most in-home care providers, relative providers, some family child care homes, and religiously exempt child care providers. These providers are often referred to as “unlicensed providers,” “license-exempt providers,” “legally unregulated providers,” or “providers legally operating without regulation,” and each State/Territory establishes policies for these providers within the framework of the federal requirements (these providers are referred to as “unlicensed home-based providers” throughout the remainder of this report and the tables).

States/Territories vary considerably on the requirements they place on unlicensed home-based providers. There are differences across States/Territories in the requirements for background checks and training and the rules for which individuals are allowed to provide CCDF-subsidized care (e.g., relatives living in the home). These policies also vary greatly within States/Territories based on who is providing care (a non-relative or a relative) or where care is provided (in the child’s home or outside of the child’s home). Tables 37a through 39b review these types of policies. Tables 37a, 38a, and 39a capture policies about *non-relative* providers. Tables 37b, 38b, and 39b capture policies about *relative* providers. (Appendix E provides more detail about the state-specific provider types to which the policies apply.)

Differences in policies for unlicensed home-based providers providing care in the child’s home or outside of the child’s home can be found in the footnotes. The policies described in this report reflect the requirements as of October 1, 2022. Under CCDBG reauthorization, some requirements for unlicensed home-based providers are standardized across the States/Territories. These standardized requirements are noted throughout.⁷⁶

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, several States/Territories modified their policies for unlicensed home-based providers. This included waiving some requirements for a certain period of time or carrying out

⁷⁶ For additional information on the provider requirements, see “Implications of Child Care and Development Block Grant Reauthorization for State Policies: Changes to Requirements for Legally Unregulated Child Care Providers” available from https://ccdf.urban.org/sites/default/files/ccdbgreauthandproviders_508compliance.pdf (PDF).

some trainings and inspections virtually.⁷⁷ Policies that were in place as of October 1, 2022 are reflected in the tables. Footnotes to the tables show if the policies were adopted in response to the pandemic. Information about provider policies prior to October 1, 2022, including policies prior to and in response to the pandemic, can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database and special COVID-19 project reports.⁷⁸

Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements (Table 37a and 37b)

States/Territories may require unlicensed home-based providers to have some sort of background check or screening. Relative providers who only care for related children may be exempt from the requirements at the States'/Territories' discretion.⁷⁹ 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.

Table 37a describes the background checks to which *non-relative* unlicensed home-based providers are subject if they wish to receive CCDF payments. Findings from 2022 include:

- Ten States do not allow non-relative unlicensed providers to provide care through the subsidy program.
- Of the States/Territories where non-relative unlicensed home-based providers are allowed to provide care, 42 States/Territories require criminal history background checks for the provider and other staff members or people in the home. Four States require criminal history background checks for only the provider.
- The types of background checks required across States/Territories for non-relative unlicensed home-based providers include state criminal history checks with fingerprinting (40 States/Territories), state sex offender registry checks (43 States/Territories), state child abuse and

⁷⁷ For federal guidelines on policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, see "Office of Child Care COVID-19 Resources" available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/training-technical-assistance/office-child-care-covid-19-resources>.

⁷⁸ Information about States'/Territories' policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in the full database and supplemental project reports. To access these resources, see the project website: <https://ccdf.urban.org>.

⁷⁹ For additional information on relative provider background check requirements, see <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/ccdf-fundamentals/criminal-background-checks>.

neglect registry checks (43 States/Territories), state checks for any State the provider or staff member resided in during the last five years (35 States/Territories), National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry checks (37 States/Territories), and Next Generation Identification FBI fingerprint checks (40 States/Territories).

Table 37b describes the background checks to which *relative* unlicensed home-based providers are subject if they wish to receive CCDF payments. Findings from 2022 include:

- North Carolina does not allow relative unlicensed home-based providers to provide care through the subsidy program.
- Forty-three States/Territories require criminal history background checks for the provider and other staff members or people in the home. Seven States/Territories require criminal history background checks for only the provider. Five States/Territories do not require criminal history background checks for relative unlicensed home-based providers.
- The types of background checks required across States/Territories for relative unlicensed home-based providers include state criminal history checks with fingerprinting (37 States/Territories), state sex offender registry checks (46 States/Territories), state child abuse and neglect registry checks (45 States/Territories), state checks for any State the provider or staff member resided in during the last five years (29 States/Territories), National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry checks (33 States/Territories), and Next Generation Identification FBI fingerprint checks (33 States/Territories).

With the reauthorization of the CCDBG, States/Territories are required to conduct comprehensive background checks at least every five years for all license-exempt providers, as well as anyone who might have unsupervised access at any point to the children receiving subsidies. These criminal background checks must include a State criminal and sex offender registry check using fingerprints, a State child abuse and neglect registry check, National Crime Information Center and National Sex Offender Registry check, and an FBI fingerprint check using the Next Generation Identification System. State/Territory searches must include the current State/Territory of residence and any State/Territory the individual lived in over the last five years. States/Territories were able to receive waivers from the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care to delay implementation of the background check policies through September 30, 2018 (additional requirements, including milestone requirements, to receive waivers beyond September

2018 were outlined in the CCDF Plan Preprint). States/Territories may have received additional temporary waivers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁸⁰ Although a State/Territory may be listed as not requiring background checks, they may have received a waiver related to the requirements. As States/Territories implement the background check requirements, these policy changes will be reflected in the CCDF Policies Database and future tables.

Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Training Requirements (Table 38a and 38b)

States/Territories are required to ensure that child care providers undergo minimum health and safety training, even if they are unlicensed. Relatives who provide CCDF-funded care are not covered by the federal health and safety requirements but may still face State/Territory requirements. The types of pre-service and orientation trainings States/Territories are required to include range from pediatric CPR and Shaken Baby Syndrome training to child safety classes and child nutrition classes. Certain types of provider training may make an in-home provider eligible to receive higher payment rates.

Table 38a focuses on two aspects of training: whether States/Territories require *non-relative* unlicensed home-based providers to be trained in CPR and first aid. Findings from 2022 include:

- Twenty-nine States/Territories require only the provider to complete CPR training, four States/Territories require at least one person on site to be trained in CPR, and nine States require the provider and others on site to be trained in CPR.
- Twenty-eight States/Territories require the provider to complete first aid training, three States/Territories require at least one person on site to have first aid training, and nine States require the provider and others on site to have first aid training.

Table 38b shows the CPR and first aid training requirements for *relative* unlicensed home-based providers. Findings from 2022 include:

⁸⁰ With the creation of CCDF plans beginning with 2019, States/Territories were required to meet the national FBI fingerprint check, state criminal history check, state sex offender registry check, and state child abuse and neglect registry check by September 30, 2018. For more information, see the FY 2019-2021 State/Territory Plan Preprint available from the Office of Child Care: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/ccdf-acf-pi-2018-02>. For federal guidelines on policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, see “Office of Child Care COVID-19 Resources” available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/training-technical-assistance/office-child-care-covid-19-resources>.

- Twenty-four States/Territories require only the provider to complete CPR training, four States/Territories require at least one person on site to be trained in CPR, and six States require the provider and others on site to be trained in CPR.
- Twenty-three States/Territories require only the provider to have first aid training, three States/Territories require at least one person on site to have first aid training, and six States require the provider and others on site to have first aid training.

With the CCDBG reauthorization, States/Territories must establish pre-service or orientation training and ongoing training requirements that address health and safety standards and are appropriate for the type of provider. The law specifies subject areas for training, and States/Territories have the flexibility to include additional subject areas determined necessary to protect the health and safety or promote the development of children in care. Additionally, some States/Territories have historically only required that someone on site when care is being provided have completed all State/Territory required trainings, rather than requiring all providers to be certified. Under the new regulations, all providers have to complete all State/Territory required trainings.⁸¹ This area of health and safety training requirements is one of several policy areas where States/Territories may have received temporary waivers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁸² As States/Territories implement the training requirements, these policy changes will be reflected in the CCDF Policies Database and future tables.

Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Health and Safety Requirements (Table 39a and 39b)

States/Territories are required to ensure that child care providers meet applicable requirements to protect the health and safety of the children served, even if they are unlicensed. Requirements must address infectious disease prevention and control, as well as building and physical premises safety among other requirements. Some States/Territories require providers to comply with a list of health and safety requirements through a self-completed checklist, while others require providers to undergo home visits or inspections with certain frequency.

⁸¹ For additional information on provider requirements, see CCDF Regulations 45 CFR Part 98 available from <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/09/30/2016-22986/child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-program>.

⁸² For federal guidelines on policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, see "Office of Child Care COVID-19 Resources" available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/training-technical-assistance/office-child-care-covid-19-resources>.

Table 39a focuses on two aspects of health and safety requirements: if *non-relative* unlicensed home-based providers are required to comply with a list of health and safety standards and if home visits or inspections are required after the initial requirement has been met. Findings from 2022 include:

- Twelve States/Territories require non-relative unlicensed home-based providers to comply with a list of health and safety standards through a self-completed checklist, and another thirty-three States/Territories require a home-visit or inspection to confirm the provider is complying with the list of health and safety standards.
- Thirty-eight States/Territories require the non-relative unlicensed home-based provider to have at least annual home visits or inspections after the initial requirement has been met. Five States/Territories require the provider to have home visits or inspections randomly or as needed, but the frequency is not specified.

Table 39b shows the health and safety requirements for *relative* unlicensed home-based providers. Findings from 2022 include:

- Seventeen States/Territories require relative unlicensed home-based providers to comply with a list of health and safety standards through a self-completed checklist, and another 28 States/Territories require a home-visit or inspection to confirm the provider is complying with the list of health and safety standards.
- Thirty States/Territories require relative unlicensed home-based providers to have at least annual home visits or inspections after the initial requirement has been met. Five States require the provider to have home visits or inspections randomly or as needed, but the frequency is not specified.

Under CCDBG reauthorization, all States/Territories are required to have licensing inspectors (or qualified monitors designated by the State/Territory agency) perform annual inspections of non-relative license-exempt providers' facilities to ensure they are following health, safety, and fire standards. Additionally, States/Territories have to demonstrate how the licensing exemptions for unlicensed providers will not endanger the health and safety of the children in the program. This area of health and safety requirements is one of several policy areas where States/Territories may have received temporary waivers

in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁸³ As States/Territories implement the health and safety requirements, these policy changes will be reflected in the CCDF Policies Database and future tables.

Provider Policies: Who May Provide Care (Table 40)

Under the CCDBG reauthorization, a provider is defined as an unrelated individual who is licensed, regulated, or registered with the State/Territory and is 18 years of age or older. A relative provider is an individual 18 years of age or older who is related to all children in care.⁸⁴ Table 40 describes who may be authorized to provide care under each State's/Territory's child care subsidy program, based on the person's age and their relationship to the child. Findings from 2022 include:

- In the 34 States/Territories that allow out-of-state providers to provide care through the subsidy program, 32 require the provider to be licensed in the State where care is provided.
- Most States/Territories require providers to be at least 18 years of age. Alabama and Nebraska require the provider to be at least 19, Connecticut requires the provider to be at least 20, and Rhode Island and South Carolina require that the provider be at least 21.

Changes in Provider Policies from 2021 to 2022

Several States/Territories made changes to their policies for unlicensed home-based providers between 2021 and 2022.

Between October 1, 2021 and October 1, 2022, three States changed their background check policies for unlicensed non-relative home-based providers. Maine began requiring a check of the National Sex Offender Registry for the provider and others. Massachusetts began requiring a check in any state of resident in the past five years, an FBI fingerprinting check, and a check of the National Sex Offender Registry for the provider and others. Oregon ended its pandemic era waiver of the fingerprinting requirement and required a state and FBI fingerprinting check for the provider and others as of October 1, 2022.

Three States changed their background check policies for unlicensed relative home-based providers. Connecticut began requiring a check of the National Sex Offender Registry for the provider and others.

⁸³ For federal guidelines on policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, see "Office of Child Care COVID-19 Resources" available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/training-technical-assistance/office-child-care-covid-19-resources>.

⁸⁴ More information on provider definitions and requirements is available from ACF: <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/ccdf-fundamentals/licensing-and-exemptions>.

Massachusetts began requiring a check in any state of resident in the past five years, an FBI fingerprinting check, and a check of the National Sex Offender Registry for the provider and others. Oregon ended its pandemic era waiver of the fingerprinting requirement and required by a state and FBI fingerprinting check for the provider and others as of October 1, 2022.

Table 32. Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences, 2022

State/Territory	Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences	Definition of Enrollment (if applicable)
Alabama	An alternative approach	NA
Alaska	An alternative approach	NA
American Samoa	An alternative approach	NA
Arizona	Provide full payment if a child is absent for five or fewer days in a month	NA
Arkansas	An alternative approach	NA
California	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Enrollment is based on the participant's certified need.
Colorado	An alternative approach	NA
Connecticut	An alternative approach	NA
Delaware	An alternative approach	NA
District of Columbia	An alternative approach	NA
Florida	An alternative approach	NA
Georgia	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Providers are paid for any child with an active scholarship who received care at least once since March 16, 2020.
Guam	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Enrollment is based on the participant's eligibility certification.
Hawaii	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Enrollment is based on the provider certificate submitted by the parent.
Idaho	An alternative approach	NA
Illinois	An alternative approach	NA
Indiana	An alternative approach	NA
Iowa	An alternative approach	NA
Kansas	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Enrollment is based on the prospective hours of care needed in a month according to the parent's work or school schedule, and the child's schedule (if applicable).
Kentucky	Varies by provider type	NA
Louisiana	Pay based on a child's enrollment	---
Maine	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Enrollment is based on the participant's eligibility certification.
Maryland	Varies by provider type	NA
Massachusetts	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Providers are paid for confirmed enrollment, regardless of the child's attendance. The provider must engage with the family at least twice a month. This engagement can be a verbal check-in by the provider to keep open communication with the parent and to provide educational supports for the children.

Table 32. Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences, 2022

State/Territory	Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences	Definition of Enrollment (if applicable)
Michigan	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Enrollment is based on the hours agreed upon by the parent and provider.
Minnesota	An alternative approach	NA
Mississippi	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Payment is based upon the child's enrollment with the provider regardless of attendance.
Missouri	Provide full payment if a child is absent for five or fewer days in a month	NA
Montana	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Providers are paid the monthly authorized time for each child regardless of attendance.
Nebraska	Provide full payment if a child is absent for five or fewer days in a month	NA
Nevada	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Enrollment is based on the parent's approved schedule.
New Hampshire	Provide full payment if a child attends at least 85 percent of the authorized time	NA
New Jersey	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Providers are paid their full monthly payment as long as the child is enrolled with them.
New Mexico	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Payment is based upon the child's enrollment with the provider as reflected in the child care placement agreement, rather than daily attendance.
New York	An alternative approach	NA
North Carolina	An alternative approach	NA
North Dakota	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Payments are issued at the maximum state rate for each child based on their approved level of care when payment is issued directly to provider.
Northern Mariana Islands	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Enrollment is based on a parent's eligibility certification.
Ohio	An alternative approach	NA
Oklahoma	An alternative approach	NA
Oregon	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Enrollment is based on the scheduled hours of attendance at the beginning of the month.
Pennsylvania	An alternative approach	NA
Puerto Rico	An alternative approach	NA
Rhode Island	An alternative approach	NA
South Carolina	An alternative approach	NA

Table 32. Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences, 2022

State/Territory	Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences	Definition of Enrollment (if applicable)
South Dakota	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Providers are paid based on enrollment (an unlimited number of absent hours) due to COVID-19.
Tennessee	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Payment based on enrollment retains an individual slot with a child care provider.
Texas	Varies by provider type	NA
Utah	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Providers are paid their full monthly payment as long as the child is enrolled with them. Providers must report if a child attended for less than eight hours in the first benefit month or has not attended within the last 90 days.
Vermont	Varies by provider type	NA
Virgin Islands	Provide full payment if a child is absent for five or fewer days in a month	NA
Virginia	An alternative approach	NA
Washington	Varies by provider type	NA
West Virginia	An alternative approach	NA
Wisconsin	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Providers are paid based on a child's expected attendance based on the parent's schedule at the beginning of the month.
Wyoming	Pay based on a child's enrollment	Providers are paid the full authorization if a child attends at least one day of care each month.

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 32:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Alabama:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Payment is authorized for the provider for up to 10 days of unexcused absences per month. After the 10th day, the child is unenrolled. However, the parent's eligibility remains open for the duration of the certification period.

Alaska:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Provider payments are based on the amount of care authorized for a child each month. If a child is authorized for full-time care and attends more than six days, the provider is paid the full-month amount. If the child is authorized for full-time care and attends fewer than six days, the provider is paid the part-month amount. If the child is authorized for part-time care and attends at least one day of care, the provider is paid the part-month amount. If a child is authorized for full-time or part-time care and does not attend care at all, the provider is not paid for that month. License-exempt in-home care providers are hired by the eligible family, which receives money from the state to pay for care.

American Samoa:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid the full monthly rate of 20 days as long as a child attends at least 13 days.

Arizona:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: The provider may bill for up to five absent days per child per month.

Table 32. Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences, 2022

Arkansas:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid for a limited number of absentee days dependent on the trimester and billable child absences. Families with a child in foster care or child protective services are not exempt from absent day limits. Providers are eligible to be paid beyond the number of normally allowable absent days by filling out a waiver.

California:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers that remain open during the COVID-19 emergency will be paid based on their certified need regardless of attendance. Families certified for a variable schedule and license-exempt providers will be reimbursed based on the maximum authorized hours of certified need.

Colorado:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Absences are paid for a minimum number of days based on the provider's quality tier and the age of the children in care. Licensed child care providers who provide care to infants and toddlers (0-3 years) will receive payment based on authorized enrollment.

Connecticut:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid based on per child reimbursement for children in attendance at least one day during the reporting period. Programs must be open and serve children on-site to be eligible for funding.

Delaware:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid up to a maximum of fifteen absent days per month. The state may pay for more days if the absences are due to the eligible child's or the eligible parent's or caretaker's verified disability or serious health condition.

District of Columbia:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Payment is authorized for the provider for up to 10 days of unexcused absences per month, 15 days of excused absences for a child per month, and 15 vacation days per year. COVID-related absences are considered excused.

Florida:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Reimbursement may be made for a total of three absences per child per calendar month. Absences beyond three days (but no more than 13 days) will be reimbursed only in the event of illness, medical emergency, death in the family, etc., with the submission of written documentation by the parent justifying the extraordinary circumstance. Absences are not counted during times when providers are temporarily closed, including temporary closures related to COVID-19.

Georgia:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid based on enrollment due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This applies to open and temporarily closed providers only.

Guam:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: All child care providers are paid based on enrollment for the duration of the public health emergency due to COVID-19.

Idaho:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers may be paid for days children are absent if they also bill private-pay parents for those days. If child care arrangements would otherwise be lost, providers may be paid for up to one month for a child's absence, as long as the child plans to return.

Illinois:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid for days the child is absent if the child is in attendance for at least 70 percent of the days the child is eligible for care. Licensed child care providers may also apply for Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) Attendance Exemption to cover absences due to extraordinary events leading to substantially less than normal attendance resulting in under 50 percent of children attending.

Indiana:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid for up to 20 absences per year. For a child with special health situations (i.e., prolonged illness or injury), the treating physician must document the child's needs for treatment or recuperation. With special approval, this prescribed time may result in absences in excess of 20 days.

Iowa:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, providers may be paid for up to six days per month for days a child is absent from care.

Kansas:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid for days when children are absent if they also bill private-pay parents and the policy is part of the parent and provider agreement.

Kentucky:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Licensed providers and certified family care homes

Table 32. Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences, 2022

may be paid for a maximum of five absences per month. Absences beyond five days may be approved with documentation when there is a death in the family, illness of the child or parent, court order, or natural disaster. Registered providers are not paid for absences.

Louisiana:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid based on enrollment due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Definition of Enrollment (if applicable): Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Maine:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid based on enrollment due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Maryland:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Family homes and child care centers are paid for an absent child up to 60 days in one year. Unlicensed providers are not paid for the days a child is absent.

Massachusetts:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: All providers are paid based on enrollment due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Michigan:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: A provider is paid based on a child's enrollment, even when a child is absent, as long as the child attended care at least one day in the past two 14-day pay periods and the child is expected to return to care. If the child is absent more than 10 consecutive days, the provider is paid on the basis of the child's attendance.

Definition of Enrollment (if applicable): A provider is paid based on a child's enrollment, even when a child is absent, as long as the child attended care at least one day in the past two 14-day pay periods and the child is expected to return to care. If the child is absent more than 10 consecutive days, the provider is paid on the basis of the child's attendance.

Minnesota:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: All licensed providers and license-exempt centers may be paid for days children are absent. The subsidy will not be provided after 10 consecutive days of absences or up to 25 days in a calendar year per child. Children with a medical condition or children whose parents or siblings have a medical condition documented by a qualified medical professional may exceed the limits. Children sent home sick from child care with a signed form from a child care center director or assistant director, license exempt center administrator, or a lead teacher at the child care center may only be exempted from absent day limits for up to two weeks for the illness. For the exemption to go beyond two weeks, a form must be completed by a medical professional. Children may be exempt from the absent day limits if at least one parent is under the age of 21, does not have a high school or general equivalency diploma, and is a student in a district or program that provides or arranges child care, parenting support, social services support, career and employment supports, and academic supports. The exemption must be approved by the subsidy agency. If the provider fails to accurately mark a child absent on any day that the child does not attend care, that day is considered an overpayment regardless of whether the child reached or is exempt from the absent day limits for the year.

Missouri:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: The provider is paid for up to five absences or holidays per month for children authorized to attend 20 or more units of care per month. The provider is paid for up to three absences or holidays per month for children authorized to attend 2 to 19 units of care per month. A holiday is any day the provider is closed during normal operating hours, including legal and local holidays, inclement weather, or a provider vacation.

Montana:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid the full monthly authorized time for each child regardless of attendance due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Nebraska:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: All providers, licensed and license exempt, are able to bill the full authorized amount for the times that the child is absent on a scheduled day, up to five times per month.

Nevada:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid based on a child's enrollment in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. There is no limit to the amount of allowed absences for which providers are reimbursed.

New Hampshire:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid for 21 absent hours per month for children enrolled full time, 13 absent hours per month for children enrolled half time, and 0 absent hours for children enrolled part time. Children enrolled part time only have to attend one hour of care per week for the provider to be paid.

Table 32. Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences, 2022

New Jersey:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid based on enrollment due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New York:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Districts must pay for 24 absence days per child per provider per year. Districts may choose to pay for an additional 1 to 56 absence days per year (for a total of 25 to 80).

North Carolina:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: The payment is made based strictly on enrollment when the child is enrolled according to the family's plan of care and is attending regularly. When the provider charges all families only for the days the child actually attends, they are paid for the days attended. The county has the option to pay for child care services based on attendance when the child has been absent more than 5 days but less than 10 days in any calendar month and the provider has not notified the local purchasing agency, the child has been absent more than 10 days, or the provider charges only on the basis of attendance.

Ohio:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are reimbursed the full amount if a child with a full-time authorization is in attendance for at least 25 hours during the week equal to 41 percent of the authorized time. The child can attend from 25 to 60 hours, and the provider receives the same payment regardless of how many hours the child is in attendance within that timeframe. For absences that would cause the child to be in attendance less than 25 hours during the week, providers are reimbursed for up to 20 of those absent days per child during each six-month period that care is provided. For children with part-time authorizations, providers are reimbursed the full amount if the child is in attendance for at least seven hours during the week equal to 27 percent of the authorized time.

Oklahoma:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: If the child in care is authorized for weekly units of care and the child attends a minimum of 11 days during the month, the provider can be reimbursed for absences. The provider may be paid up to 11 or 12 absent days depending on the month. In-home providers are not paid the weekly rate.

Oregon:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Approved providers can bill for days children were scheduled to be in care for an unlimited number of days per month.

Pennsylvania:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid for a maximum of 40 days of absence for each child during the state's fiscal year. If absences exceed 40 days for a child, the parent or caretaker is responsible for paying the provider for all additional absences.

Puerto Rico:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid for service unless service is provided for less than the 80 percent monthly service requirement. In the event of a declared emergency because of a natural disaster or a public health emergency, the administrator may assess the situation to issue payment for enrollment rather than attendance.

Rhode Island:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid for up to two consecutive weeks of authorized child care services.

South Carolina:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: A child is allowed a maximum of 31 absences per 52 weeks of care that are funded and connected. If the child is authorized for less care, they will receive a pro-rated share of allowable absences based on the number of weeks of services received.

South Dakota:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: During the COVID-19 pandemic, licensed and registered providers may be paid for unlimited absent hours for the time the child is not in care for a reason related to COVID-19. The reasons include if the child care program is closed to address program needs related to COVID-19, a family has chosen to keep their child home out of precaution or because the parent is not currently working due to COVID-19, or the family is quarantined at home due to exposure to COVID-19 or a COVID-19 illness.

Texas:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Licensed centers, licensed homes, and registered family homes are paid according to the monthly enrollment regardless of attendance. Relative providers are paid according to daily attendance.

Table 32. Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences, 2022

Utah:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: All providers are paid based on enrollment due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Vermont:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Licensed and registered providers are reimbursed for days children are absent. Approved relative child care providers are not reimbursed for days children are absent.

Virgin Islands:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid for up to one week of child absences.

Virginia:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid for 36 absent days per year.

Washington:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: All licensed providers are paid for absent days. Unlicensed providers are not paid for absent days.

West Virginia:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid the number of billable days in each month if the child attends one full day during the month.

Wyoming:

Policies to Delink Provider Payments from a Child's Occasional Absences: Providers are paid based on enrollment due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 33. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Base Rate	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Base Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Base Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Highest Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Base Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Highest Rate
Alabama	845	932	780	862	780	862	325	360
Alaska	980	980	850	850	755	755	400	400
American Samoa	600	600	600	600	600	600	120	120
Arizona	1,088	1,468	1,000	1,350	737	994	412	556
Arkansas	758	1,192	737	1,083	693	867	422	531
California	1,688	1,688	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	502	502
Colorado	1,446	2,037	1,250	1,818	1,075	1,374	379	626
Connecticut	1,312	1,639	1,312	1,639	873	1,091	409	511
Delaware	1,195	1,676	902	1,274	902	1,274	326	511
District of Columbia	1,678	2,035	1,678	2,035	1,167	1,397	469	469
Florida	1,196	1,435	758	909	607	728	363	435
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	700	700	630	630	575	575	450	450
Hawaii	1,733	1,733	795	980	795	980	450	450
Idaho	1,039	1,039	950	950	877	877	798	798
Illinois	1,387	1,387	1,105	1,105	953	953	477	477
Indiana	1,284	1,799	1,160	1,622	915	1,279	478	671
Iowa	836	1,006	836	1,006	737	867	292	347
Kansas	980	980	931	931	813	813	435	435
Kentucky	1,018	1,018	1,018	1,018	737	888	693	693
Louisiana	1,496	1,496	924	924	693	693	264	264
Maine	1,877	2,074	1,330	1,511	1,140	1,311	390	448
Maryland	1,313	1,891	1,083	1,365	1,083	1,365	953	1,201
Massachusetts	1,959	2,017	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	755	755
Michigan	1,361	1,837	971	1,447	971	1,447	468	706

Table 33. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Base Rate	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Base Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Base Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Highest Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Base Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Highest Rate
Minnesota	1,586	1,903	1,148	1,378	1,148	1,378	780	936
Mississippi	600	600	600	600	550	550	305	305
Missouri	829	995	638	766	638	766	383	459
Montana	974	974	974	974	866	866	494	494
Nebraska	1,192	1,380	1,083	1,254	975	1,129	563	654
Nevada	1,375	1,463	1,254	1,342	1,133	1,221	1,056	1,144
New Hampshire	1,191	1,191	1,104	1,104	939	939	670	670
New Jersey	1,524	1,730	1,207	1,334	1,207	1,334	575	575
New Mexico	880	1,520	635	1,185	575	925	331	518
New York	1,759	1,759	1,603	1,603	1,408	1,408	867	867
North Carolina	1,219	1,278	1,191	1,206	981	1,131	599	656
North Dakota	913	913	888	888	811	811	535	535
Northern Mariana Islands	425	425	425	425	340	340	170	170
Ohio	994	1,395	867	1,217	780	1,095	317	445
Oklahoma	575	1,127	511	941	506	695	340	462
Oregon	1,705	1,705	1,705	1,705	1,400	1,400	825	825
Pennsylvania	1,070	1,356	910	1,190	862	1,062	628	698
Puerto Rico	824	824	824	824	565	565	838	838
Rhode Island	1,148	1,300	1,148	1,300	975	1,127	650	812
South Carolina	922	1,282	888	1,230	827	1,186	381	650
South Dakota	849	849	849	849	745	745	364	364
Tennessee	1,011	1,213	688	826	688	826	340	409
Texas	927	1,114	875	984	823	900	620	677
Utah	1,040	1,040	819	819	752	752	620	620
Vermont	1,247	1,501	1,204	1,410	1,183	1,398	529	649

Table 33. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Base Rate	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Base Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Base Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Highest Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Base Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Highest Rate
Virgin Islands	450	450	400	400	400	400	200	200
Virginia	2,021	2,021	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	924	924
Washington	2,443	2,932	1,833	2,199	1,833	2,199	783	940
West Virginia	720	840	680	800	640	760	300	360
Wisconsin	1,491	1,491	1,304	1,304	1,196	1,196	533	533
Wyoming	758	758	693	693	650	650	393	393

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 33:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

The rates represent the maximum payment rates for licensed child care providers. For states that have tiered payment 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 payment systems, the base and highest rates are identical. For states that do not specify payment rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for children with special needs 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. If rates were increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, the policy is reflected here with a footnote explaining the rate increase. For more information on rates that were increased prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database. For states that increased rates as of October 1, 2022, detailed rates prior to the pandemic can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alabama:

Base rates are center payment rates with no star rating for the Birmingham Region. Highest rates are star 5 center payment rates for the Birmingham region.

Alaska:

Center payment rates for Anchorage. If a school-age child will be in care for 17 to 23 part-time days and at least one full day during the month, they are eligible to be authorized at a full-month enrollment, which is paid at the monthly full-time rate. For months they will not be in care at least one full day, they are authorized at the part-month enrollment which is paid at the monthly part-time rate. The before-and-after care rates shown in the table are for school-age children in part-time care.

Arizona:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for District 1. Highest rates are accredited or First Things First Quality First five star center payment rates for District 1.

Table 33. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Arkansas:

Base rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 2 rates for centers in urban areas. Highest rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 3 rates for centers in urban areas.

California:

Center payment rates for Los Angeles. Before-and-after care rates reflect monthly part-time rates.

Colorado:

Base rates are tier one center payment rates for Denver. Highest rates are tier five center payment rates for Denver.

Connecticut:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for the North Central Region. Highest rates are licensed accredited center payment rates for the North Central Region. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Delaware:

Base rates are for child care centers with no start rating for New Castle. Highest rates are for five star child care centers in New Castle.

District of Columbia:

Base rates are developing child development center payment rates. Highest rates are high quality child development center payment rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.667 to convert daily rates to monthly rates.

Florida:

Base rates are licensed or exempt center payment rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Highest rates are Gold Seal center payment rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Before-and-after care rates reflect part-time, before- or after-school rates for school-age children.

Georgia:

No established maximum payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the state pays licensed and license-exempt formal child care providers their published rate for the type of care provided to the child.

Hawaii:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates. Highest rates are licensed accredited center payment rates.

Idaho:

Center payment rates for Cluster 3. Rates are determined based on the parent's qualifying activity hours and are authorized up to the full-time rate for before-and-after care if the provider charges full-time rates for the amount of care provided.

Illinois:

Licensed day care center payment 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.

Indiana:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for Marion. Highest rates are licensed, Paths to QUALITY level 4 center payment rates for Marion. The rates shown reflect a 20 percent increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Iowa:

Base rates are basic care center rates. Highest rates are Quality Rating System level 5 center rates.

Kansas:

Center payment rates for Sedgwick County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 215 to convert hourly rates to monthly full-time rates, and a multiplier of 129 to convert hourly rates to monthly before-and-after school-age rates.

Kentucky:

Base rates are licensed type II center rates for Jefferson County. Highest rates are licensed type I center rates for Jefferson County. Providers participating in the All STARS program receive an initial achievement award, an annual award, and monthly subsidy enrollment award per subsidized child based on the age of the child (additional awards not included in rates shown in tables). These payments vary based on the STARS level, from level one through five.

Table 33. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Louisiana:

Base rates are one star Type III and Class M center rates. Highest rates are five star Type III and Class M center rates. The state authorizes a maximum 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22. In addition to the rates shown, lump sum bonus payments are issued after the end of each calendar quarter to child care centers based on the center's star rating and a percentage of all child care subsidy payments received by the center during the prior quarter. Five star-rated centers are paid a lump sum equal to 23 percent of the total amount of child care subsidy payments received.

Maine:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for Cumberland County. Highest rates are licensed step 4 center payment rates for Cumberland County. Providers received an additional \$100 per week for caring for infants, a 10 percent increase for caring for infants and toddlers, and an additional percent increase tied to their quality rating due to the COVID-19 pandemic (as reflected in the rates shown in the table).

Maryland:

Base rates are unaccredited licensed center payment rates for Baltimore City. Highest rates are level 5 center payment rates for Baltimore City.

Massachusetts:

Base rates are payment rates for centers with no additional rating in Region 4. Highest rates are QRIS level 2 and above center payment rates for Region 4.

Michigan:

Base rates are licensed blank-star and one-star child care center payment rates. Highest rates are licensed five-star child care center payment rates. Providers are paid based on the 75th percentile due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Minnesota:

Base rates are unaccredited center payment rates for Hennepin County. Highest rates are 4-star Parent Aware center payment rates for Hennepin County.

Mississippi:

Licensed child care center payment rates. Providers are paid temporary enhanced rates in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Missouri:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for St. Louis County. Highest rates are licensed accredited center payment rates for St. Louis County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

Montana:

Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.65 to convert full-time daily rates to monthly rates.

Nebraska:

Base rates are unaccredited center payment rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. Highest rates are step 5 center payment rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties.

Nevada:

Base rates are 1-star licensed center payment rates for Clark County. Highest rates are 5-star licensed center payment rates for Clark County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 to convert daily rates to monthly rates. Before-and-after care is paid at the full-day school-age rate (converted to monthly for the tables).

New Hampshire:

Licensed center payment rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates. School age children are only eligible for half-time service during the school year and are allowed full-time service during scheduled school breaks.

New Jersey:

Base rates are licensed child care center payment rates. Highest rates are Grow NJ Kids 5-star rated provider rates. In response to COVID-19, providers received supplemental payments of \$150 per part-time subsidy-eligible child, per month and \$300 per full-time subsidy-eligible child (as reflected in the rates shown in the table).

New Mexico:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates. Highest rates are FOCUS 5-star center or New Mexico Children, Youth, and Family Department approved national accreditation payment rates.

Table 33. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

New York:

Licensed or registered day care center payment rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

North Carolina:

Base rates are licensed 3-star center payment rates for Mecklenburg County. Highest rates are licensed 5-star center payment rates for Mecklenburg County. The before-and-after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time summer care rate.

Northern Mariana Islands:

A maximum of three hours of care per day is approved for after school programs.

Ohio:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for Franklin County. Highest rates are licensed 5-star center payment rates for Franklin County.

Oklahoma:

Base rates are one-star center payment rates. Highest rates are three-star center payment rates. Before-and-after care rates are blended rates for a traditional school year. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 23. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, all providers are paid an additional \$5 per day per child, as reflected in the rates shown here.

Oregon:

Certified center payment rates for Group Area A.

Pennsylvania:

Base rates are star 1 center payment rates for Region 18: Philadelphia. Highest rates are Star 4 center payment rates for Region 18.

Puerto Rico:

Licensed center payment rates.

Rhode Island:

Base rates are for 1 Star licensed centers. Highest rates are for 5 Star centers, with rates at the 90th percentile. Providers participating in the state's quality rating system star 3 or above are eligible to receive a once yearly incentive payment of \$500.

South Carolina:

Base rates are level C licensed center payment rates for urban counties. Highest rates are level A+ highest achieving center payment rates for urban counties. The highest payment rates include a quality incentive bonus of an additional \$20 for full-time care and \$10 for part-time care. Providers who do not receive the quality incentive bonus are reimbursed at \$10 to \$20 less per week. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

South Dakota:

Licensed day care center payment rates for Minnehaha County.

Tennessee:

Base rates are payment rates for centers with no star rating for the Top Tier counties. Highest rates are three-star center payment rates for the Top Tier counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Utah:

Licensed center payment rates. Child care centers that receive subsidy payments are required to participate in Utah's Child Care Quality System. Centers rated high quality receive an additional monthly payment of \$175, and centers rated high quality plus receive an additional monthly payment of \$200 (additional monthly payments not included in rates shown in tables).

Vermont:

Base rates are licensed 1-star Early Childhood Program payment rates. Highest rates are licensed 5-star Early Childhood Program payment rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Virginia:

Level 2 center payment rates for Fairfax. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.5 days per month. Payment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar. The state has also started a tiered provider payment pilot program. Providers in the pilot program with a level 4 or 5 quality rating can receive a 7 percent add-on for children under age 6.

Table 33. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Child Care Centers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Washington:

Base rates are licensed level 1 center payment rates for Region 4. Highest rates are level 5 licensed center payment 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.

West Virginia:

Base rates are tier 1 center payment rates. Highest rates are tier 3 center payment rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 20 days per month.

Wisconsin:

Payment rates are for Milwaukee.

Wyoming:

Licensed center payment rates.

Table 34. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Base Rate	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Base Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Base Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Highest Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Base Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Highest Rate
Alabama	650	719	628	693	628	693	288	318
Alaska	704	704	650	650	545	545	301	301
American Samoa	600	600	600	600	600	600	120	120
Arizona	780	1,053	780	1,053	607	819	390	526
Arkansas	758	1,192	737	1,083	693	867	422	531
California	1,122	1,122	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	556	556
Colorado	893	1,299	761	1,268	761	1,268	331	522
Connecticut	976	1,044	976	1,044	753	805	473	506
Delaware	760	1,068	663	952	663	952	253	414
District of Columbia	1,418	1,729	1,418	1,729	885	1,152	364	364
Florida	1,196	1,435	758	909	607	728	363	435
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	700	700	630	630	575	575	450	450
Hawaii	650	750	600	700	600	700	600	700
Idaho	685	685	675	675	650	650	642	642
Illinois	994	994	926	926	843	843	421	421
Indiana	676	946	650	910	520	728	400	562
Iowa	562	607	562	607	542	596	234	271
Kansas	725	725	662	662	619	619	372	372
Kentucky	780	780	780	780	737	737	563	563
Louisiana	1,342	1,342	924	924	638	638	264	264
Maine	1,506	1,652	953	1,083	975	1,121	379	436
Maryland	910	1,174	789	1,009	789	1,009	715	915
Massachusetts	1,589	1,637	961	990	961	961	577	577
Michigan	1,092	1,569	936	1,413	936	1,413	455	693

Table 34. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Base Rate	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Base Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Base Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Highest Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Base Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Highest Rate
Minnesota	845	1,014	737	884	737	884	433	520
Mississippi	436	436	435	435	398	398	190	190
Missouri	550	660	440	528	440	528	293	352
Montana	758	758	758	758	758	758	429	429
Nebraska	758	879	737	854	715	828	477	555
Nevada	990	1,078	990	1,078	1,023	1,111	1,012	1,100
New Hampshire	840	840	834	834	818	818	591	591
New Jersey	1,170	1,454	1,027	1,329	1,027	1,329	513	513
New Mexico	875	1,135	850	1,110	700	960	309	504
New York	1,408	1,408	1,300	1,300	1,192	1,192	802	802
North Carolina	829	876	793	838	763	797	554	561
North Dakota	700	700	700	700	680	680	540	540
Northern Mariana Islands	425	425	425	425	340	340	170	170
Ohio	650	913	650	913	585	821	347	487
Oklahoma	575	1,024	511	943	488	727	338	462
Oregon	1,650	1,650	1,568	1,568	1,275	1,275	750	750
Pennsylvania	867	1,153	780	1,061	737	936	570	639
Puerto Rico	576	576	576	576	491	491	374	374
Rhode Island	801	972	801	972	721	743	512	527
South Carolina	650	736	650	714	606	650	433	520
South Dakota	555	555	555	555	537	537	282	282
Tennessee	770	925	619	744	619	744	430	516
Texas	828	984	784	893	763	833	628	687
Utah	750	750	685	685	650	650	600	600
Vermont	860	968	851	907	817	903	434	473

Table 34. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Base Rate	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Base Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Base Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Highest Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Base Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Highest Rate
Virgin Islands	450	450	400	400	400	400	200	200
Virginia	1,612	1,612	1,311	1,311	1,311	1,311	860	860
Washington	1,500	1,800	1,300	1,560	1,300	1,560	710	852
West Virginia	580	700	520	640	520	640	250	310
Wisconsin	1,196	1,196	1,087	1,087	1,039	1,039	479	479
Wyoming	684	684	650	650	637	637	379	379

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 34:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

The rates represent the maximum payment rate for licensed child care providers. For states that have tiered payment 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 payment systems, the base and highest rates are identical. For states that do not specify payment rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for children with special needs 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. The rates shown are for family child care home providers. States may also use separate rates for group child care home providers; rates for group child care home providers can be found in the full detail of the CCDF Policies Database. If rates were increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, the policy is reflected here with a footnote explaining the rate increase. For more information on rates that were increased prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database. For states that increased rates as of October 1, 2022, detailed rates prior to the pandemic can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alabama:

Base rates are family day care home payment rates with no star rating for the Birmingham Region. Highest rates are star 5 family day care home payment rates for the Birmingham region.

Alaska:

Family home care payment rates for Anchorage. If a school-age child will be in care for 17 to 23 part-time days and at least one full day during the month, they are eligible to be authorized at a full-month enrollment, which is paid at the monthly full-time rate. For months they will not be in care at least one full day, they are authorized at the part-month enrollment which is paid at the monthly part-time rate. The before-and-after care rates shown in the table are for school-age children in part-time care.

Table 34. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Arizona:

Base rates are certified child care group home payment rates for District 1. Highest rates are First Things First Quality First five star certified group home rates for District 1.

Arkansas:

Base rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 2 rates for registered child care family homes in urban areas. Highest rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 3 rates for registered child care family homes in urban areas.

California:

Licensed family child care home rates for Los Angeles. Before-and-after care rates reflect monthly part-time rates.

Colorado:

Base rates are tier one day care home payment rates for Denver. Highest rates are tier five day care home payment rates for Denver.

Connecticut:

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

Delaware:

Base rates are for licensed family child care homes with no start rating for New Castle. Highest rates are for five star family child care homes in New Castle.

District of Columbia:

Base rates are developing child development home payment rates. Highest rates are high quality child development home payment rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.667 to convert daily rates to monthly rates.

Florida:

Base rates are licensed family child care home payment rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Highest rates are Gold Seal family child care home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Before-and-after care rates reflect part-time, before- or after-school rates for school-age children.

Georgia:

No established maximum payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the state pays licensed and license-exempt formal child care providers their published rate for the type of care provided to the child.

Hawaii:

Base rates are registered family child care home rates. Highest rates are accredited family child care homes.

Idaho:

Family child care home rates for Cluster 3. Rates are determined based on the parent's qualifying activity hours and are authorized up to the full-time rate for before-and-after care if the provider charges full-time rates for the amount of care provided.

Illinois:

Licensed family day 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.

Indiana:

Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for Marion. Highest rates are licensed, Paths to QUALITY level 4 family child care home rates for Marion. The rates shown reflect a 20 percent increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Iowa:

Base rates are registered Child Development Home category A and B basic registered rates. Highest rates are registered Child Development Home category A and B Quality Rating System level 5 rates.

Kansas:

Licensed family child care home rates for Sedgwick County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 215 to convert hourly rates to monthly full-time rates, and a multiplier of 129 to convert hourly rates to monthly before-and-after school-age rates.

Table 34. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Kentucky:

Certified family child care home rates for Jefferson County. Providers participating in the All STARS program receive an initial achievement award, an annual award, and monthly subsidy enrollment award per subsidized child based on the age of the child (additional awards not included in rates shown in tables). These payments vary based on the STARS level, from level one through five.

Louisiana:

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

Maine:

Base rates are licensed family child care home payment rates for Cumberland County. Highest rates are licensed step 4 family child care home payment rates for Cumberland County. Providers received an additional \$100 per week for caring for infants, a 10 percent increase for caring for infants and toddlers, and an additional percent increase tied to their quality rating due to the COVID-19 pandemic (as reflected in the rates shown in the table).

Maryland:

Base rates are unaccredited licensed family child care home rates for Baltimore City. Highest rates are level 5 family child care home rates for Baltimore City.

Massachusetts:

Base rates are payment rates for non-systems family child care homes with no additional rating in Region 4. Highest rates are QRIS level 2 and above non-systems family child care home rates for Region 4. For family child care settings, before-and-after care for school-age children is calculated as 60 percent of the full-time rate.

Michigan:

Base rates are licensed blank-star and one-star family home payment rates. Highest rates are licensed five-star family home payment rates. Providers are paid based on the 75th percentile due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Minnesota:

Base rates are licensed unaccredited family child care rates for Hennepin County. Highest rates are licensed 4-star Parent Aware family child care rates for Hennepin County.

Mississippi:

Family child care home payment rates. Providers are paid temporary enhanced rates in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Missouri:

Base rates are licensed family home rates for St. Louis County. Highest rates are licensed accredited family home rates for St. Louis County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

Montana:

Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.65 to convert full-time daily rates to monthly rates.

Nebraska:

Base rates are licensed family child care home I and II rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. Highest rates are step 5 family child care home I and II rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties.

Nevada:

Base rates are 1-star licensed family child care home payment rates for Clark County. Highest rates are 5-star licensed family child care home payment rates for Clark County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 to convert daily rates to monthly rates. Before-and-after care is paid at the full-day school-age rate (converted to monthly for the tables).

New Hampshire:

Licensed family child care home rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates. School age children are only eligible for half-time service during the school year and are allowed full-time service during scheduled school breaks.

New Jersey:

Base rates are registered family child care home rates. Highest rates are accredited family child care home rates. In response to COVID-19, providers received supplemental payments of \$150 per part-time subsidy-eligible child, per month and \$300 per full-time subsidy-eligible child (as reflected in the rates shown in the table).

Table 34. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

New Mexico:

Base rates are licensed family child care home rates. Highest rates are FOCUS 5-star family child care home or New Mexico Children, Youth, and Family Department approved national accreditation payment rates.

New York:

Registered family day care home rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

North Carolina:

Base rates are licensed 3-star family child care home payment rates for Mecklenburg County. Highest rates are licensed 5-star family child care home payment rates for Mecklenburg County. The before-and-after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time summer care rate.

North Dakota:

Licensed family child care home rates.

Northern Mariana Islands:

A maximum of three hours of care per day is approved for after school programs.

Ohio:

Base rates are licensed type B family child care home rates for Franklin County. Highest rates are licensed 5-star family child care home rates for Franklin County.

Oklahoma:

Base rates are one-star child care home rates. Highest rates are three-star child care home rates. Before-and-after care rates are blended rates for a traditional school year. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 23. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, all providers are paid an additional \$5 per day per child, as reflected in the rates shown here.

Oregon:

Certified family child care home rates for Group Area A.

Pennsylvania:

Base rates are Star 1 family child care home rates for Region 18: Philadelphia. Highest rates are Star 4 family child care home rates for Region 18.

Rhode Island:

Base rates are Step 1, Star 1 licensed family child care homes. Highest rates are Step 4, Star 5 licensed family child care homes. Providers participating in the state's quality rating system star 3 or above are eligible to receive a once yearly incentive payment of \$500.

South Carolina:

Base rates are level C licensed family child care home rates for urban counties. Highest rates are level B+ licensed family child care home rates for urban counties. The highest payment rates include a quality incentive bonus of an additional \$20 for full-time care and \$10 for part-time care. Providers who do not receive the quality incentive bonus are reimbursed at \$10 to \$20 less per week. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

South Dakota:

Regulated family child care home rates for Minnehaha County.

Tennessee:

Base rates are payment rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for the Top Tier counties. Highest rates are three-star family child care home rates for the Top Tier counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Texas:

Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for the Gulf Coast Region. Highest rates are licensed 4-star family child care home rates for the Gulf Coast Region.

Utah:

Licensed family child care home rates. Family child care homes that receive subsidy payments are required to participate in Utah's Child Care Quality System. Family child care homes rated high quality receive an additional monthly payment of \$100, and family child care homes rated high quality plus receive an additional monthly payment of \$125 (additional monthly payments not included in rates shown in tables).

Table 34. Maximum Payment Rates for Licensed Family Child Care Homes (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Vermont:

Base rates are registered 1-star family child care home rates. Highest rates are registered 5-star family child care home rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Virginia:

Level 2 licensed family day home rates for Fairfax. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.5 days per month. Payment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar. The state has also started a tiered provider payment pilot program. Providers in the pilot program with a level 4 or 5 quality rating can receive a 7 percent add-on for children under age 6.

Washington:

Base rates are level 1 licensed family child care home payment rates for Region 4. Highest rates are level 5 licensed family child care home payment rates for Region 4. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

West Virginia:

Base rates are tier 1 family child care home rates. Highest rates are tier 3 family child care home rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 20 days per month.

Wisconsin:

Payment rates for Milwaukee.

Wyoming:

Licensed family setting rates.

Table 35. Maximum Payment Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Base Rate	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Base Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Base Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Highest Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Base Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Highest Rate
Alabama	217	217	217	217	217	217	108	108
Alaska	521	521	492	492	440	440	258	258
American Samoa	600	600	600	600	600	600	120	120
Arizona	325	863	325	863	325	585	184	439
Arkansas	758	1,192	737	1,083	693	867	422	531
California	786	786	704	704	704	704	389	389
Colorado	383	383	383	383	383	383	179	179
Connecticut	744	744	744	744	744	744	447	447
Delaware	760	760	663	663	663	663	253	253
District of Columbia	399	681	399	681	245	404	127	235
Florida	1,196	1,435	758	909	607	728	363	435
Georgia	485	485	433	433	386	386	256	256
Guam	700	700	630	630	575	575	450	450
Hawaii	400	400	350	350	350	350	350	350
Idaho	685	685	675	675	650	650	642	642
Illinois	457	457	457	457	457	457	228	228
Indiana	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	1,508	754	754
Iowa	1,571	1,571	1,571	1,571	1,571	1,571	785	785
Kansas	520	520	520	520	520	520	312	312
Kentucky	347	347	347	347	325	325	173	173
Louisiana	586	586	556	556	550	550	264	264
Maine	682	682	607	607	682	682	398	398
Maryland	468	468	390	390	390	390	260	260
Massachusetts	352	352	352	352	352	352	211	211
Michigan	563	953	563	841	563	841	282	420

Table 35. Maximum Payment Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Base Rate	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Base Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Base Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Highest Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Base Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Highest Rate
Minnesota	608	700	530	610	530	610	234	270
Mississippi	436	436	435	435	398	398	190	190
Missouri	385	462	308	370	308	370	274	328
Montana	644	644	644	644	644	644	364	364
Nebraska	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	780	780
Nevada	506	506	440	440	418	418	396	396
New Hampshire	588	588	583	583	573	573	414	414
New Jersey	604	604	514	514	514	514	257	257
New Mexico	375	375	375	375	325	325	225	225
New York	914	988	845	910	776	836	520	563
North Carolina	829	876	793	838	763	797	554	561
North Dakota	367	462	346	429	338	420	195	244
Northern Mariana Islands	425	425	425	425	340	340	170	170
Ohio	1,612	1,612	1,612	1,612	1,612	1,612	806	806
Oklahoma	529	529	471	471	450	450	316	316
Oregon	830	871	797	835	747	791	381	559
Pennsylvania	348	348	336	336	316	316	287	287
Puerto Rico	576	576	576	576	491	491	374	374
Rhode Island	437	450	437	450	260	267	191	197
South Carolina	217	217	217	217	199	199	104	104
South Dakota	364	364	364	364	364	364	182	182
Tennessee	542	542	409	409	409	409	237	237
Texas	329	329	286	286	245	245	143	143
Utah	368	368	350	350	340	340	315	315
Vermont	345	345	345	345	288	288	169	169

Table 35. Maximum Payment Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Base Rate	Full Time Infant Care (11 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Base Rate	Full Time Toddler Care (35 months): Highest Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Base Rate	Full Time Preschooler Care (59 months): Highest Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Base Rate	Before-and-After School Age Care (84 months): Highest Rate
Virgin Islands	450	450	400	400	400	400	200	200
Virginia	1,892	1,892	1,892	1,892	1,892	1,892	946	946
Washington	516	516	516	516	516	516	265	265
West Virginia	400	400	360	360	360	360	180	180
Wisconsin	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	555	555
Wyoming	419	419	419	419	419	419	210	210

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 35:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

The rates represent the maximum payment rate for in-home providers. For states that have tiered payment 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 payment systems, the base and highest rates are identical. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for states in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for children with special needs 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. If rates were increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, the policy is reflected here with a footnote explaining the rate increase. For more information on rates that were increased prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database. For states that increased rates as of October 1, 2022, detailed rates prior to the pandemic can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alabama:

Base and highest rates are the state’s base rates for out-of-home relative care.

Alaska:

Approved in-home child care payment rates for Anchorage. If a school-age child will be in care for 17 to 23 part-time days and at least one full day during the month, they are eligible to be authorized at a full-month enrollment, which is paid at the monthly full-time rate. For months they will not be in care at least one full day, they are authorized at the part-month enrollment which is paid at the monthly part-time rate. The before-and-after care rates shown in the table are for school-age children in part-time care.

Arizona:

Base rates are in-home rates for non-certified relative providers. Highest rates are First Things First Quality First four star certified in-home child care rates for District 1.

Table 35. Maximum Payment Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Arkansas:

Base rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 2 rates for registered child care family homes in urban areas. Highest rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 3 rates for registered child care family homes in urban areas.

California:

In-home rates for TrustLined and Relative providers in Los Angeles. Before-and-after care rates reflect monthly part-time rates.

Colorado:

Regular qualified-exempt in-home rates for Denver.

Connecticut:

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

Delaware:

In-home child care rates for New Castle.

District of Columbia:

Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.667 to convert daily rates to monthly rates. Base rates are for in-home providers. Highest rates are for relative providers.

Florida:

Informal providers cannot provide care through the subsidy program in the Miami-Dade Coalition. All providers must be licensed. Base rates are licensed home payment rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Highest rates are Gold Seal home rates for the Miami-Dade Coalition. Before-and-after care rates reflect part-time, before- or after-school rates for school-age children.

Georgia:

Informal provider rates for Zone 1.

Hawaii:

License-exempt in-home child care rates.

Idaho:

In-home child care rates for Cluster 3. Rates are determined based on the parent's qualifying activity hours and are authorized up to the full-time rate for before-and-after care if the provider charges full-time rates for the amount of care provided.

Illinois:

License-exempt day care home 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.

Indiana:

In-home child care rates for Marion. The rate reflects the federal minimum wage and is divided by the number of children in care. The rates shown reflect a 20 percent increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Iowa:

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.

Kansas:

Relative in-home care rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 215 to convert hourly rates to monthly full-time rates, and a multiplier of 129 to convert hourly rates to monthly before-and-after school-age rates.

Kentucky:

Registered in-home child care rates for Jefferson County.

Louisiana:

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

Maine:

License-exempt in-home child care rates for Cumberland County.

Table 35. Maximum Payment Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Maryland:

Informal child care provider rates for Baltimore City.

Massachusetts:

Rates for care provided in the child's home. For family child care settings and informal child care settings, before-and-after care for school-age children is calculated as 60 percent of the full-time rate.

Michigan:

Base rates are level 1 license-exempt in-home child care rates. Highest rates are level 2 license-exempt in-home child care rates. Providers are paid based on the 75th percentile due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Minnesota:

Base rates are unaccredited legal-non-licensed provider rates for Hennepin County. Highest rates are accredited in-home legal-non-licensed child care rates for Hennepin County. Non-licensed providers must receive minimum wage. The family is responsible for paying the provider for the difference between minimum wage and the payment rates.

Mississippi:

In-home provider payment rates. Providers are paid temporary enhanced rates in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Missouri:

Base rates are regulated family home rates for St. Louis County. Highest rates are accredited, regulated family home rates for St. Louis County. Rates calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

Montana:

Family, friend, and neighbor rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.65 to convert full-time daily rates to monthly rates.

Nebraska:

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.

Nevada:

Unlicensed informal child care rates for Clark County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 to convert daily rates to monthly rates. Before-and-after care is paid at the full-day school-age rate (converted to monthly for the tables).

New Hampshire:

Rates for license-exempt family home child care providers. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates. School age children are only eligible for half-time service during the school year and are allowed full-time service during scheduled school breaks.

New Jersey:

In-home child care rates for informal or relative approved homes. In response to COVID-19, providers received supplemental payments of \$150 per part-time subsidy-eligible child, per month and \$300 per full-time subsidy-eligible child (as reflected in the rates shown in the table).

New Mexico:

Registered in-home child care rates.

New York:

Base rates are legally-exempt informal child care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond. Highest rates are legally-exempt, enhanced informal child care rates for Group 5 counties.

North Carolina:

Unregulated providers cannot provide care through the subsidy program. Providers must be licensed at the 3-star to 5-star levels. Base rates are licensed 3-star family child care home payment rates for Mecklenburg County. Highest rates are licensed 5-star family child care home payment rates for Mecklenburg County. The before-and-after school rate is calculated at 75 percent of the full-time summer care rate.

North Dakota:

Base rates are approved relative care rates. Highest rates are registered in-home child care rates.

Table 35. Maximum Payment Rates for In-Home Child Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Northern Mariana Islands:

A maximum of three hours of care per day is approved for after school programs.

Ohio:

In-home child care aide rates for Franklin County.

Oklahoma:

The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 23. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, all providers are paid an additional \$5 per day per child, as reflected in the rates shown here. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in-home care for essential workers is reimbursed at a rate of \$25 a day per child regardless of the child's age.

Oregon:

Base rates are standard family in-home child care rates for Group Area A. Highest rates are enhanced family in-home child care rates for Group Area A. The state uses a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates for part-time care provided by standard in-home providers.

Pennsylvania:

In-home relative provider rates for Region 18: Philadelphia. Parents are required to make sure in-home providers are paid minimum wage.

Rhode Island:

Base rates are Step 1 legally license-exempt provider rates. Highest rates are Step 4 legally license-exempt provider rates.

South Carolina:

In-home child care rates for urban counties.

South Dakota:

Unregulated in-home child care rates.

Tennessee:

Unregulated authorized child care rates for the Top Tier counties. Care provided in the child's home is not allowed unless the provider also lives in the home and proof is submitted that the home belongs to the provider. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Texas:

Unregulated relative care provider rates for the Gulf Coast Region.

Utah:

License-exempt in-home child care rates.

Vermont:

Approved relative child care provider rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 weeks per month.

Virginia:

In-home child care rates for Fairfax. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.5 days per month. Payment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar.

Washington:

Rates for in-home providers are calculated using a multiplier that assumes 172 hours per month. Part-time rates for in-home providers are calculated using a multiplier that assumes 20.5 hours per week. Rates for in-home providers are rounded up to the closest whole dollar.

West Virginia:

Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 20 days per month.

Wisconsin:

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. The state calculates monthly rates by multiplying the state hourly minimum wage by 153 hours per month.

Wyoming:

License-exempt in-home child care rates.

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Alabama	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	No	NA	NA
Alaska	Non-traditional-hour care is provided for employment that requires a minimum of six hours of work and travel time during the hours 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	All parents must be working non-traditional hours to receive in-home non-traditional child care.	Yes	No	NA
American Samoa	Non-traditional-hour care is provided between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. or on weekends.	---	---	---	NA
Arizona	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Arkansas	Night care is care provided Monday through Friday with over half of the total hours of care occurring after 6:00 p.m. Weekend care is any care provided between 6:00 a.m. on Saturday and 11:59 p.m. on Sunday.	Parents working night shifts have the option of choosing care during the day for sleep time or during the night for work hours.	Yes	Yes	Rates are at least two times more during non-traditional hours.
California	Non-traditional hours refers to evenings or weekends for licensed providers when a licensed provider is meeting the certified need for child care that includes hours during the period from 6:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m., Monday through Friday, or any time on Saturday or Sunday.	Non-traditional-hour care providers must be licensed.	Yes	Yes	For licensed providers, the contractor must multiply the applicable regional market rate ceiling by one of the following adjustment factors: 1.25 when 50 percent or more of the certified need for child care occurs during this period and 1.125 when at least 10 percent, but less than 50 percent of the certified need for child care occurs during this period.
Colorado	Non-traditional-hour care occurs after 6:00 p.m., spans the midnight hour, or on the weekend.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	Counties have the option to reimburse providers at a higher rate for non-traditional-hour care. Denver reimburses providers 25 percent more for non-traditional-hour care.

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Connecticut	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Delaware	Non-traditional-hour care is for evening and weekend hours that are not normally offered by a licensed child care provider.	Non-traditional-hour care must be provided by relative providers.	Yes	No	NA
District of Columbia	Non-traditional-hour care is provided between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., Monday through Friday, or any time on Saturday or Sunday.	Caseworker approval is needed to authorize non-traditional-hour care.	Yes	Yes	The state sets higher rates for non-traditional hours of care provided between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., Monday through Friday, or any time on Saturday or Sunday.
Florida	Non-traditional-hour care is provided between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Monday through Friday, or between 6:00 p.m. Friday to 7:00 a.m. Monday.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	No	NA
Georgia	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Guam	Any care that is provided outside of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	No	NA
Hawaii	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	No	NA	NA
Idaho	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Illinois	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Indiana	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Iowa	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Kansas	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Kentucky	Non-traditional-hour care is care routinely provided between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., including the weekend from Friday 7:00 p.m. through Monday 5:00 a.m.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	Providers may be paid an additional 10 dollars per day for non-traditional-hour care (care provided between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. on weekdays or 7:00 p.m. Friday through 5:00 a.m. Monday).
Louisiana	---	---	Yes	---	NA
Maine	Non-traditional-hour care refers to services rendered between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. and on weekends.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	Care during non-traditional hours is reimbursed at a rate 35 percent higher than care during traditional hours.
Maryland	Non-traditional-hour care must last at least an hour between 7:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Monday through Friday or anytime on a Saturday or Sunday.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	The department pays differential rates for care provided during non-traditional hours (7:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. on weekdays and any period of time on weekends).

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Massachusetts	Non-traditional-hour care is provided between 11:30 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	Providers may not provide care for more than 12 hours in a 24-hour period. Providers providing overnight care must submit a written plan for overnight care.	Yes	No	NA
Michigan	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Minnesota	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Mississippi	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Missouri	Non-traditional-hour care covers care provided during the evening, between the hours of 7:01 p.m. and 5:59 a.m., and on weekends, from 7:01 p.m. Friday to 5:59 a.m. on Monday.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	The state sets higher rates for evening and weekend care.

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Montana	Non-traditional-hour care is care that falls outside of the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.	Parents in need of non-traditional-hour care have the option of choosing care during work hours or during rest time. The parent cannot choose to have child care during both work and rest time.	Yes	Yes	The department has the discretion to adjust rates for child care provided during non-traditional hours.
Nebraska	Non-traditional-hour care is care provided during evening, overnight, weekend, or holiday hours. Evening is defined as after 6:00 p.m.	Non-traditional-hour care is limited to in-home child care.	Yes	No	NA
Nevada	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
New Hampshire	Non-traditional-hour care is provided between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	Parents must work at least four hours between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.	No	No	NA

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
New Jersey	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
New Mexico	Non-traditional-hour care is provided between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Monday through Friday, or between 12:00 a.m. Saturday to 12:00 a.m. Monday.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	Non-traditional-hour care is care provided between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Monday through Friday and between 12:00 a.m. Saturday and 12:00 a.m. Monday morning. Care provided for 1 to 10 non-traditional hours will be reimbursed 5 percent higher, care provided for 11 to 20 non-traditional hours will be reimbursed 10 percent higher, and care provided for 21 or more non-traditional hours will be reimbursed 15 percent higher.

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
New York	Non-traditional-hour care is care provided in the evening, night, and weekends.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	New York State requires that districts pay all providers for care provided during non-traditional hours at a five percent differential rate above the actual cost of care or the applicable market rate, whichever is less. Districts may choose to set the differential payment rates greater than the required five percent, not to exceed 15 percent. New York City has established a 15 percent differential payment rate for care provided during non-traditional hours.
North Carolina	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
North Dakota	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Northern Mariana Islands	Non-traditional-hour care occurs between 6:00 pm and 7:00 am.	Care must be provided by a licensed center or a license-exempt family, friend, and neighbor provider.	Yes	Yes	Reimbursement is based on a provider's published rate during non-traditional-hour care as long as it does not exceed the CCDF maximum rate.

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Ohio	Non-traditional hours are hours between 7:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. on weekdays and between 12:00 a.m. Saturday and 6:00 a.m. Monday. Non-traditional hours include any hours of care provided on New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. day, Memorial day, Independence day, Labor day, Thanksgiving day, and Christmas day.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	Five percent is added to the reimbursement rate for all hours of care during a week when any non-traditional hours of care are provided.
Oklahoma	Non-traditional-hour care is provided on weekdays and between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	Providers receive an additional 14 dollars per day for children that receive full-time care on weekdays and at least two of those hours fall between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. or for children that receive full-time care on weekends. The add-on rate is in addition to the typical full-time daily rate approved for the child.
Oregon	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Pennsylvania	Non-traditional-hour care is care provided between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. during the week or care provided on the weekend.	Non-traditional-hour care must be provided by certified child care providers that provide care to children receiving a subsidy for at least two hours during non-traditional care hours. The non-traditional-hour care add-on only applies to the days that the non-traditional-hour care takes place and not to any days that the child only receives care during typical hours.	Yes	Yes	The add-on rate for non-traditional-hour care is 25 percent above the established subsidy base rate for each child served during non-traditional hours.
Puerto Rico	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	No	NA	NA
Rhode Island	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
South Carolina	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
South Dakota	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Tennessee	Non-traditional-hour care is provided between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Monday through Friday, and during the weekend	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	A 15 percent bonus will be provided for children that receive care in non-traditional hours.
Texas	Non-traditional-hour care is care provided in the evenings, overnight, or weekend.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	Local boards can set different rates for non-traditional hour care.
Utah	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Vermont	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	---	---	Yes	---	NA
Virginia	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Washington	Non-traditional-hour care is provided before 6:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m., any hours on Saturdays and Sundays, and any hours on legal holidays.	Non-traditional providers must be licensed or certified and provide a minimum of 30 non-traditional hours per month.	Yes	Yes	The state adds on a payment of \$90 for licensed family homes and \$75 for licensed centers per child per month for care provided during nonstandard hours if the provider is licensed or certified; the provider provides at least 30 hours of nonstandard hours care during one month; and total cost of the additional payment does not exceed the amount appropriated for this purpose by the legislature for the current state fiscal year.
West Virginia	Non-traditional-hour care is defined as at least four hours provided either before 6:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, any 12-hour work or school shift or split shift which equals 12 or more care hours (including transportation) in a 24-hour period, and approved care for at least four hours provided on a Saturday or Sunday.	NA, no additional requirements for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	Yes	Non-traditional hours of child care receive an additional six dollars per qualifying day. Non-traditional hours are defined as care provided for at least four hours either before 6:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, any 12-hour work shift that equals 12 or more work hours in a 24-hour period, and care provided for at least four hours on a Saturday or Sunday.

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

State/Territory	Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child	Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care	Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable)
Wisconsin	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA
Wyoming	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	NA, no separate policies for non-traditional-hour care	Yes	NA	NA

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 36:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

The policies shown are for licensed providers with no additional quality or tier rating. For information about policy variations for different provider types, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

American Samoa:

Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care; If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child; Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Connecticut:

Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care: The state does not define non-traditional-hour care in its regulations. Care is not authorized during the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. if the provider resides in the same home as the child, unless the child is less than 3 years old or has special needs, but this is not defined in policy as non-traditional-hour care.

Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care: The commissioner has discretion to modify the payment rate structure to establish daily rates or other payment levels as necessary to approximate the manner in which child care providers charge for care in the open market, including supplemental payments for extended nontraditional hours.

Florida:

If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child: Multiple providers can be authorized as long as hours of care do not overlap between providers. Providers are paid for care authorized at each child care provider site.

Georgia:

Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care: There are no established maximum payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the state pays licensed and license-exempt formal child care providers their published rate for the type of care provided to the child.

Table 36. Policies for Care During Non-Traditional Hours, 2022

Hawaii:

If the State Will Pay for Multiple Providers for a Child: While eligible children may utilize multiple providers, the caretaker must determine which provider will receive payments.

Louisiana:

Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care; Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care; Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Nevada:

Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care: Eight hours of sleep time is allowed for individuals who work a graveyard shift when there is not another parent or caretaker available to provide care during that time period. Sleep time should only be allowed for parents or caretakers of non-school age children unless the school-age children are on summer or track break. Clients must choose either care for sleep time or care for employment; care cannot be subsidized for both. Graveyard shift is between 9:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m.

Ohio:

Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable): Non-traditional hours are between 7:00 pm and 6:00 am on weekdays and between 12:00 a.m. Saturday and 6:00 a.m. Monday. They also include any hours provided on holidays.

Tennessee:

Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care: Non-traditional care must provide quiet, calming activities before bed and encourage and supervise routine personal hygiene.

Virgin Islands:

Definition of Non-Traditional-Hour Care; Requirements or Limitations for Non-Traditional-Hour Care; Use of Different Payment Rates for Non-Traditional-Hour Care: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Washington:

Description of Different Payment Rates (if applicable): Nonstandard hours are defined as before 6:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m.; any hours on Saturdays and Sundays; and any hours on legal holidays.

Table 37a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
American Samoa	Yes, for provider and others	---	Yes, for provider and others	---	---	---	No
Arizona	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Arkansas	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others
California	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	No	No	No
Colorado	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	No	No
District of Columbia	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others
Florida	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others

Table 37a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
Georgia	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Guam	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	No
Hawaii	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Idaho	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Illinois	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	No	Yes, for the provider only
Indiana	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Iowa	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Louisiana	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No

Table 37a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
Maine	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Maryland	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others
Massachusetts	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Michigan	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Minnesota	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Mississippi	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Missouri	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Montana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Nevada	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others

Table 37a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
New Hampshire	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others
New Jersey	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
New Mexico	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
New York	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	No	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Ohio	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others

Table 37a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
South Dakota	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Tennessee	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Texas	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Utah	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Virginia	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Washington	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	No

Table 37a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
West Virginia	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Wisconsin	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Wyoming	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 37a:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

States shown as not requiring one or more types of background checks may have received a waiver from the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care to delay implementing background check requirements. If the policy varies for care provided in the child's home and care provided outside the child's home, the table shows the policy for care provided in the child's home.

Alabama:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Alaska:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

American Samoa:

Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting; State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check; State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years; National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check: The fingerprinting requirement is waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Arizona:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: The provider and others are subject to background checks if care is provided in the provider's home.

California:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Individual providers exempt from licensure must be registered on TrustLine, with the exception of grandparents, aunts, and uncles.

Table 37a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

Colorado:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: The provider and household members age 18 and older are subject to background checks if care is provided in the provider's home. This does not include the adult caretaker or teen parent if they reside in the same home.

Connecticut:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Georgia:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All adults in the home and 17 years of age or older must achieve a satisfactory criminal record check determination prior to authorization of the subsidy.

Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check: The state checks the Department of Human Services child abuse and neglect database because the state no longer has a child abuse registry.

Guam:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Providers must complete a police clearance and court clearance in order to provide care through the subsidy program.

Iowa:

Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years: Background checks are required only for states that participate in the National Fingerprint File (NFF) Program.

Kansas:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Kentucky:

Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check; State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check; State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years: Background checks include the child abuse and neglect central registry, the sex offender registry, criminal records, and criminal records for any previous state of residence outside of Kentucky in the last five years.

Louisiana:

Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check: The fingerprinting requirement is waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Michigan:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: License exempt-unrelated providers are required to provide care in the child's home, whereas license exempt-related providers may provide care in the child's home or the provider's home.

Minnesota:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: A non-licensed in-home child care provider who has a household member with a criminal, child protective services, or adult protective services record may still be authorized to provide child care in the child's home, but not in the provider's home.

Mississippi:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Background checks are required for all license-exempt providers. In-home providers may only be approved for children with special needs that require in-home care.

Montana:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Nebraska:

Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check: Background checks include checking a registry for child abuse and neglect and adult protective services.

New Hampshire:

Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years: The state police also perform a Tri-State Criminal Background check which includes New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

Table 37a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

New Mexico:

Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years: An interstate criminal history check is not required if a new applicant has resided in a state that participates in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national fingerprint file.

North Carolina:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Unregulated providers cannot provide care through the subsidy program. Providers must be licensed at the three to five star levels or have a notice of compliance.

Ohio:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: In-home aides must be certified by the county departments of job and family services.

Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check: The National Sex Offender Registry check is completed through the public-facing registry.

Oklahoma:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Pennsylvania:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Rhode Island:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Texas:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Policy coded for registered child care homes. Registered child care homes are classified as licensed in the state plan because they are regulated by the licensing agency, by they are not required to be licensed.

Utah:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: In addition to the state, FBI, and sex offender registry checks, juvenile records are also checked in certain instances.

Vermont:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Washington:

Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting; Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check: The fingerprinting requirement is waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Providers are able to begin working under supervision until their background check is complete.

West Virginia:

Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years: The interstate background check requirement is waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 37b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
Alabama	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
American Samoa	Yes, for provider and others	---	Yes, for provider and others	---	---	---	No
Arizona	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Arkansas	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others
California	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Connecticut	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	No	Yes, for the provider only	No
Delaware	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	No	No
District of Columbia	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others
Florida	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others

Table 37b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
Georgia	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Guam	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	No
Hawaii	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Idaho	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Illinois	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	No	No	No
Indiana	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Iowa	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others
Kansas	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	No
Kentucky	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others

Table 37b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
Louisiana	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No
Maine	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others
Massachusetts	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others	No
Michigan	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	No
Minnesota	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Mississippi	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Missouri	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Montana	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	No
Nebraska	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No

Table 37b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
Nevada	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
New Hampshire	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others
New Jersey	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
New Mexico	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
New York	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	No	No
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for the provider only	No	No
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	No	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Ohio	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Oklahoma	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	No	No	No

Table 37b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
Oregon	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Pennsylvania	Yes, for the provider only	No	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only	No	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Puerto Rico	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	No
South Carolina	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
South Dakota	No	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Texas	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others
Utah	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Vermont	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	No	No
Virgin Islands	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others

Table 37b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement	Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting	Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check	Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years	Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check	Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check
Virginia	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Washington	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	No
West Virginia	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Wisconsin	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others
Wyoming	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others	No	Yes, for provider and others	Yes, for provider and others

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 37b:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

States shown as not requiring one or more types of background checks may have received a waiver from the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care to delay implementing background check requirements. If the policy varies for care provided in the child's home and care provided outside the child's home, the table shows the policy for care provided in the child's home.

Alaska:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All child care providers and household members 16 years of age and older participating in the subsidy program must meet the same background check requirements except if a family chooses an in-home caregiver, in which case only the caregiver is required to have a background check completed.

Table 37b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

American Samoa:

Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting; State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check; State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years; National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Background Check Includes: Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check: The fingerprinting requirement is waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Arizona:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: The provider and others are subject to background checks if care is provided in the provider's home.

Colorado:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: The provider and household members age 18 and older are subject to background checks if care is provided in the provider's home. This does not include the adult caretaker or teen parent if they reside in the same home.

Connecticut:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement; Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting: All active unlicensed relative providers have a state criminal background check conducted annually. If a crime is noted, the agency will conduct a federal and state fingerprint check.

Delaware:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: In-home care may only be provided by relatives during non-traditional hours that are not normally offered through licensed child care providers. Relative child care is limited to evening and weekend shift work hours.

Georgia:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: All adults in the home and 17 years of age or older must achieve a satisfactory criminal record check determination prior to authorization of the subsidy.

Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check: The state checks the Department of Human Services child abuse and neglect database because the state no longer has a child abuse registry.

Guam:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Providers must complete a police clearance and court clearance in order to provide care through the subsidy program.

Iowa:

Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years: Background checks are required only for states that participate in the National Fingerprint File (NFF) Program.

Kansas:

Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check: The National Sex Offender Registry check is completed through the public-facing registry.

Kentucky:

Background Check Includes: State Sex Offender Registry Check; State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check; State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years: Background checks include the child abuse and neglect central registry, the sex offender registry, criminal records, and criminal records for any previous state of residence outside of Kentucky in the last five years.

Louisiana:

Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting; Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check: The fingerprinting requirement is waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Maine:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Background checks are not required for Relative Family Providers.

Michigan:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: License exempt-unrelated providers are required to provide care in the child's home, whereas license exempt-related providers may provide care in the child's home or the provider's home.

Table 37b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

Minnesota:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: A non-licensed in-home child care provider who has a household member with a criminal, child protective services, or adult protective services record may still be authorized to provide child care in the child's home, but not in the provider's home.

Mississippi:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Background checks are required for all license-exempt providers. In-home providers may only be approved for children with special needs that require in-home care.

Montana:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Background checks are required for the applicant and all adults living in the provider's household. Providers related to the children in care may also provide care as a Relative Care Exempt (RCE) provider. RCE providers are required to meet fewer background check requirements than Family, Friend, and Neighbor providers.

Nebraska:

Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check: Background checks include checking a registry for child abuse and neglect and adult protective services.

New Hampshire:

Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years: The state police also perform a Tri-State Criminal Background check which includes New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

New Mexico:

Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years: An interstate criminal history check is not required if a new applicant has resided in a state that participates in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national fingerprint file.

New York:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Individuals must disclose whether they have ever been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony. Disclosed convictions are then evaluated to determine if they are allowed to provide care.

Background Check Includes: State Child Abuse and Neglect Registry Check: Individuals must disclose any indicated report of child abuse and maltreatment.

North Carolina:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Unregulated providers cannot provide care through the subsidy program. Providers must be licensed at the three to five star levels or have a notice of compliance.

Ohio:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: In-home aides must be certified by the county departments of job and family services.

Background Check Includes: National Crime Information Center and/or National Sex Offender Registry Check: The National Sex Offender Registry check is completed through the public-facing registry.

Oklahoma:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Unregulated family child care homes are not eligible to participate in the subsidy program. License-exempt in-home providers are eligible to provide care if the caregiver is related to the children in care. This policy is coded for in-home relative care.

Pennsylvania:

Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting: The state requires a state criminal history check for providers but does not require fingerprinting as part of the state check.

Puerto Rico:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: Relative providers are not monitored by the territory's Department of Health and Safety for routine background checks or health inspections.

Utah:

If There is a Criminal History Background Check Requirement: In addition to the state, FBI, and sex offender registry checks, juvenile records are also checked in certain instances.

Table 37b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Background Check Requirements, 2022

Washington:

Background Check Includes: State Criminal History Check with Fingerprinting; Next Generation Identification FBI Fingerprint Check: The fingerprinting requirement is waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Providers are able to begin working under supervision until their background check is complete.

West Virginia:

Background Check Includes: State Check in any State of Residence for Last Five Years: The interstate background check requirement is waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 38a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Training Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If CPR Training is Required	If First Aid Training is Required
Alabama	NA	NA
Alaska	NA	NA
American Samoa	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Arizona	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
Arkansas	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
California	No	No
Colorado	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Connecticut	NA	NA
Delaware	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
District of Columbia	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
Florida	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Georgia	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Guam	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Hawaii	No	No
Idaho	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
Illinois	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Indiana	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for the provider and others
Iowa	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Kansas	NA	NA
Kentucky	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Louisiana	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Maine	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Maryland	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Massachusetts	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Michigan	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Minnesota	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Mississippi	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Missouri	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Montana	NA	NA
Nebraska	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Nevada	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
New Hampshire	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
New Jersey	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
New Mexico	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
New York	No	No
North Carolina	NA	NA
North Dakota	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only

Table 38a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Training Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If CPR Training is Required	If First Aid Training is Required
Ohio	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Oklahoma	NA	NA
Oregon	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Pennsylvania	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Rhode Island	NA	NA
South Carolina	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
South Dakota	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Tennessee	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Texas	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
Utah	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Vermont	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Virginia	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Washington	Yes, for the provider only	No
West Virginia	No	No
Wisconsin	Yes, for the provider and others	No
Wyoming	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 38a:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

If the policy varies for care provided in the child's home and care provided outside the child's home, the table shows the policy for care provided in the child's home.

Alabama:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Alaska:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

American Samoa:

All columns: Within 60 days of authorization, at least one person on site must be certified in CPR, and at least one person on site must have current first aid training. By the end of the authorization period, at least half of the on-site staff must be certified. Providers must complete 12 additional hours of CPR and first aid training within the first six months of providing care.

Arizona:

All columns: The provider and all backup providers must have CPR and first aid training. Providers must maintain CPR and first aid certification. If classes are unavailable, the state may extend the time for completing the training.

Connecticut:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Guam:

All columns: At least two staff members must maintain first aid and CPR training, and at least one certified staff member must be on the premises at all times when children are in care.

Illinois:

All columns: License-exempt providers who only care for school-age children are exempt from training requirements.

Indiana:

If First Aid Training is Required: The requirement applies to any individual who is employed or volunteers as a caregiver at the facility where child care is provided.

Table 38a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Training Requirements, 2022

Kansas:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Massachusetts:

All columns: Both relative and non-relative in-home providers must complete an orientation that includes first aid and CPR training. Non-relative providers must complete additional health and safety preservice and annual trainings.

Michigan:

All columns: License exempt-unrelated providers are required to provide care in the child's home, whereas license exempt-related providers may provide care in the child's home or the provider's home.

Mississippi:

All columns: In-home providers may only be approved for children with special needs that require in-home care.

Montana:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

New Mexico:

All columns: Providers and others who are at least 18 years old and authorized to provide care must maintain current CPR and first aid certification.

North Carolina:

All columns: Unregulated providers cannot provide care through the subsidy program. Providers must be licensed at the three to five star levels or have a notice of compliance.

North Dakota:

All columns: The training requirements apply to self-declared providers. In-home providers are exempt from CPR and first aid training requirements.

Ohio:

All columns: In-home aides must be certified by the county departments of job and family services.

Oklahoma:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Oregon:

All columns: All non-relative license-exempt providers must complete first aid and CPR training. Providers are also required to be first aid and CPR certified if they want to qualify for the enhanced rate. To qualify for enhanced rates, exempt centers must have at least one staff member who has first aid and CPR certification for every 20 children. Registered and certified providers must have first aid and CPR certifications.

Pennsylvania:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Rhode Island:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

South Dakota:

If CPR Training is Required: CPR certification must include hands-on skill testing as part of the training.

Texas:

All columns: Policy coded for registered child care homes. Registered child care homes are classified as licensed in the state plan because they are regulated by the licensing agency, but they are not required to be licensed.

Utah:

All columns: CPR and first aid training classes completed online may be accepted if in-person classes are not available.

Vermont:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Washington:

If CPR Training is Required: CPR training is required within 90 days of receiving the first subsidy payment.

West Virginia:

All columns: In-home providers must complete two hours of health and safety training. CPR and first aid training are not required, but may be included as part of the two-hour training.

Wisconsin:

If CPR Training is Required: Preservice CPR training is required for providers, substitutes, and employees or volunteers who are involved in the care or supervision of children. The training must result in a certificate of completion.

Table 38b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Training Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If CPR Training is Required	If First Aid Training is Required
Alabama	No	No
Alaska	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
American Samoa	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Arizona	No	No
Arkansas	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
California	No	No
Colorado	No	No
Connecticut	No	No
Delaware	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
District of Columbia	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
Florida	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Georgia	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Guam	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Hawaii	No	No
Idaho	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
Illinois	No	No
Indiana	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for the provider and others
Iowa	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Kansas	No	No
Kentucky	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Louisiana	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Maine	No	No
Maryland	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Massachusetts	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Michigan	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Minnesota	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Mississippi	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Missouri	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Montana	No	No
Nebraska	No	No
Nevada	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
New Hampshire	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
New Jersey	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
New Mexico	Yes, for the provider and others	Yes, for the provider and others
New York	No	No
North Carolina	NA	NA
North Dakota	No	No
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Ohio	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only

Table 38b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Training Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If CPR Training is Required	If First Aid Training is Required
Oklahoma	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Oregon	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	No
Puerto Rico	No	No
Rhode Island	No	No
South Carolina	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
South Dakota	No	No
Tennessee	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Texas	No	No
Utah	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Vermont	No	No
Virgin Islands	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only
Virginia	Yes, for at least one person on site	Yes, for at least one person on site
Washington	Yes, for the provider only	No
West Virginia	No	No
Wisconsin	Yes, for the provider and others	No
Wyoming	Yes, for the provider only	Yes, for the provider only

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 38b:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

If the policy varies for care provided in the child's home and care provided outside the child's home, the table shows the policy for care provided in the child's home.

American Samoa:

All columns: Within 60 days of authorization, at least one person on site must be certified in CPR, and at least one person on site must have current first aid training. By the end of the authorization period, at least half of the on-site staff must be certified. Providers must complete 12 additional hours of CPR and first aid training within the first six months of providing care.

Arizona:

All columns: Relative providers caring only for related children are exempt from the CPR and first aid training requirement.

Delaware:

All columns: In-home care may only be provided by relatives during non-traditional hours that are not normally offered through licensed child care providers. Relative child care is limited to evening and weekend shift work hours.

Guam:

All columns: At least two staff members must maintain first aid and CPR training, and at least one certified staff member must be on the premises at all times when children are in care.

Indiana:

If First Aid Training is Required: The requirement applies to any individual who is employed or volunteers as a caregiver at the facility where child care is provided.

Massachusetts:

All columns: Both relative and non-relative in-home providers must complete an orientation that includes first aid and CPR training.

Michigan:

All columns: License exempt-unrelated providers are required to provide care in the child's home, whereas license exempt-related providers may provide care in the child's home or the provider's home.

Table 38b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Training Requirements, 2022

Mississippi:

All columns: In-home providers may only be approved for children with special needs that require in-home care.

Montana:

All columns: Providers related to the children in care may also provide care as a Relative Care Exempt (RCE) provider. RCE providers are not required to complete CPR or first aid training.

New Mexico:

All columns: Providers and others who are at least 18 years old and authorized to provide care must maintain current CPR and first aid certification.

North Carolina:

All columns: Unregulated providers cannot provide care through the subsidy program. Providers must be licensed at the three to five star levels or have a notice of compliance.

Ohio:

All columns: In-home aides must be certified by the county departments of job and family services.

Oklahoma:

All columns: Unregulated family child care homes are not eligible to participate in the subsidy program. License-exempt in-home providers are eligible to provide care if the caregiver is related to the children in care. This policy is coded for in-home relative care.

Utah:

All columns: CPR and first aid training classes completed online may be accepted if in-person classes are not available.

Washington:

If CPR Training is Required: CPR training is required within 90 days of receiving the first subsidy payment.

West Virginia:

All columns: In-home providers must complete two hours of health and safety training. CPR and first aid training are not required, but may be included as part of the two-hour training.

Wisconsin:

If CPR Training is Required: Preservice CPR training is required for providers, substitutes, and employees or volunteers who are involved in the care or supervision of children. The training must result in a certificate of completion.

Table 39a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Health and Safety Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards	If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met
Alabama	NA	NA
Alaska	NA	NA
American Samoa	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per month
Arizona	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 2 per year
Arkansas	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, random inspections
California	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
Colorado	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Connecticut	NA	NA
Delaware	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, as needed
District of Columbia	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year
Florida	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Georgia	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Guam	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 4 per year
Hawaii	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Idaho	No	NA
Illinois	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Indiana	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Iowa	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Kansas	NA	NA
Kentucky	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Louisiana	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Maine	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year
Maryland	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, random inspections
Massachusetts	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year
Michigan	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Minnesota	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year

Table 39a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Health and Safety Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards	If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met
Mississippi	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Missouri	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Montana	NA	NA
Nebraska	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year
Nevada	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
New Hampshire	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
New Jersey	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
New Mexico	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
New York	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year
North Carolina	NA	NA
North Dakota	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
Ohio	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Oklahoma	NA	NA
Oregon	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Pennsylvania	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Rhode Island	NA	NA
South Carolina	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year
South Dakota	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Tennessee	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Texas	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, as needed
Utah	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, as needed
Vermont	NA	NA
Virgin Islands	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Virginia	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year

Table 39a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Health and Safety Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards	If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met
Washington	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
West Virginia	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year
Wisconsin	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Wyoming	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 39a:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

If the policy varies for care provided in the child's home and care provided outside the child's home, the table shows the policy for care provided in the child's home.

Alabama:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Alaska:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

American Samoa:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: The provider must receive certification from the department of health verifying that minimum health and safety standards are met. In-home providers are not required to receive certification, but must still self-certify that the home is safe and that they meet the health and safety requirements. All providers must self-certify that the home is safe.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: The provider must be certified with the department of health to initially qualify. The agency conducts routine home visits for all providers.

Arizona:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Home inspections at initial certification and complaint visits are conducted in person. All other monitoring visits can be completed virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The third month monitoring visit for new providers may be waived.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: All home inspections after the initial visit can be completed virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Visits or inspections related to complaints must be conducted in person.

California:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Policy coded for non-CalWorks Alternative Payment Programs. CalWORKs Stage 2 and 3 license-exempt providers are required to complete a health and safety self-certification.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: TrustLined providers complete a Health and Safety Self-Certification Form.

Connecticut:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Delaware:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: While not required prior to entering the subsidy program, an inspection is completed to ensure providers comply with health and safety requirements.

Georgia:

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: Unannounced inspections occur at least once per federal fiscal year (October 1 through September 30) following the initial visit.

Guam:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Providers must meet required mandates and rules.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: The agency inspects providers quarterly.

Table 39a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Health and Safety Requirements, 2022

Idaho:

All columns: All providers must comply with health and safety requirements. All providers, except in-home child care providers caring for children in the children's home, must agree to a health and safety inspection. In-home child care providers are instead required to take training that covers the health and safety requirements.

Kansas:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Kentucky:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: A checklist is not required if care is provided in the child's home.

Louisiana:

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: The agency will make unannounced inspections of the facility at any time during normal working hours. The inspection is not limited to the health and safety checklist.

Michigan:

All columns: License exempt-unrelated providers are required to provide care in the child's home, whereas license exempt-related providers may provide care in the child's home or the provider's home.

Minnesota:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Unlicensed home-based providers who are not related to all children in their care are also subject to annual monitoring.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: After a provider's initial monitoring visit, the agency must perform a subsequent annual monitoring visit within 12 months of the initial visit if care for an unrelated child continues.

Mississippi:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: In-home providers may only be approved for children with special needs that require in-home care.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: The state conducts both announced and unannounced annual inspection visits for each child care provider. In-home providers may only be approved for children with special needs that require in-home care.

Montana:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Nebraska:

All columns: The caseworker must assess the health and safety of the service provision at least once during the agreement period (usually one year) by observing service delivery, visiting the service facility, interviewing the provider, or interviewing a client served by the provider.

New Hampshire:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: The Bureau of Child Development Head Start Collaboration verifies compliance prior to enrollment. Child Care Licensing verifies annual training compliance through yearly home visits/inspections.

New Jersey:

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: Unannounced inspections occur once per year.

New York:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: The provider completes an initial checklist to enroll with an enrollment agency.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: The agency is required to inspect annually currently enrolled legally exempt non-relative child care providers. Inspections are also completed following any complaints.

North Carolina:

All columns: Unregulated providers cannot provide care through the subsidy program. Providers must be licensed at the three to five star levels or have a notice of compliance.

North Dakota:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Inspections are conducted annually at recertification.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: Providers who have been issued a correction order will be subject to additional inspections.

Ohio:

All columns: In-home aides must be certified by the county departments of job and family services.

Oklahoma:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Table 39a. Unlicensed Non-Relative Home-Based Provider Health and Safety Requirements, 2022

Pennsylvania:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Puerto Rico:

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: Unannounced inspections are carried out annually and when complaints are made.

Rhode Island:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Texas:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Policy coded for registered child care homes. Registered child care homes are classified as licensed in the state plan because they are regulated by the licensing agency, but they are not required to be licensed. The local agency ensures that there are requirements to protect the health and safety of the children, including building and physical premises safety.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: Policy coded for registered child care homes. Registered child care homes are classified as licensed in the state plan because they are regulated by the licensing agency, but they are not required to be licensed. The frequency with which the agency visits a provider depends on the type of provider and the level of risk a deficiency presents to the children in care.

Utah:

All columns: Virtual inspections may be used on a case-by-case basis.

Vermont:

All columns: All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Virginia:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Complaint inspections are prioritized over non-complaint inspections for unlicensed providers.

Washington:

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: Home visits may occur on a more frequent basis as determined by the department or if the provider is found to have failed to comply with requirements.

West Virginia:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Checklists are also completed by child care agency workers during monitoring visits.

Table 39b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Health and Safety Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards	If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met
Alabama	No	NA
Alaska	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
American Samoa	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per month
Arizona	No	NA
Arkansas	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, random inspections
California	No	NA
Colorado	No	NA
Connecticut	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
Delaware	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, as needed
District of Columbia	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year
Florida	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Georgia	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Guam	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 4 per year
Hawaii	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Idaho	No	NA
Illinois	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Indiana	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Iowa	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Kansas	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
Kentucky	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Louisiana	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Maine	No	NA
Maryland	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, random inspections
Massachusetts	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year
Michigan	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Minnesota	Yes, self-completed checklist	No

Table 39b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Health and Safety Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards	If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met
Mississippi	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Missouri	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Montana	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
Nebraska	No	NA
Nevada	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
New Hampshire	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
New Jersey	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
New Mexico	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
New York	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, as needed
North Carolina	NA	NA
North Dakota	No	NA
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
Ohio	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Oklahoma	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
Oregon	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Pennsylvania	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
Puerto Rico	No	NA
Rhode Island	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
South Carolina	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year
South Dakota	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
Tennessee	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Texas	No	NA
Utah	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, as needed
Vermont	Yes, self-completed checklist	No
Virgin Islands	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Virginia	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Washington	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
West Virginia	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year

Table 39b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Health and Safety Requirements, 2022

State/Territory	If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards	If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met
Wisconsin	Yes, completed through home visit/inspection	Yes, 1 per year
Wyoming	Yes, self-completed checklist	Yes, 1 per year

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 39b:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

If the policy varies for care provided in the child's home and care provided outside the child's home, the table shows the policy for care provided in the child's home.

Alabama:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: The agency may exempt relatives from some or all health and safety requirements if there are no unrelated children in care.

Alaska:

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: The provider is responsible to provide satisfactory evidence of compliance with health and safety requirements, if requested.

American Samoa:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: The provider must receive certification from the department of health verifying that minimum health and safety standards are met. In-home providers are not required to receive certification, but must still self-certify that the home is safe and that they meet the health and safety requirements. All providers must self-certify that the home is safe.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: The provider must be certified with the department of health to initially qualify. The agency conducts routine home visits for all providers.

California:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Policy coded for non-CalWorks Alternative Payment Programs. CalWORKs Stage 2 and 3 license-exempt providers are required to complete a health and safety self-certification.

Connecticut:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: The parent provider agreement form requires providers to indicate they meet a set of minimum safety requirements (e.g., have a fire extinguisher and operating smoke alarm). If providers indicate they do not meet the minimum requirements, child care arrangements are not approved through the subsidy program.

Delaware:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: While not required prior to entering the subsidy program, an inspection is completed to ensure providers comply with health and safety requirements.

Georgia:

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: Unannounced inspections occur at least once per federal fiscal year (October 1 through September 30) following the initial visit.

Guam:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Providers must meet required mandates and rules.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: The agency inspects providers quarterly.

Idaho:

All columns: All providers must comply with health and safety requirements. All providers, except in-home child care providers caring for children in the children's home, must agree to a health and safety inspection. In-home child care providers are instead required to take training that covers the health and safety requirements.

Kentucky:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: A checklist is not required if care is provided in the child's home.

Louisiana:

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: The agency will make unannounced

Table 39b. Unlicensed Relative Home-Based Provider Health and Safety Requirements, 2022

inspections of the facility at any time during normal working hours. The inspection is not limited to the health and safety checklist.

Michigan:

All columns: License exempt-unrelated providers are required to provide care in the child's home, whereas the license exempt-related providers may provide care in the child's home or the provider's home.

Mississippi:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: In-home providers may only be approved for children with special needs that require in-home care.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: The state conducts both announced and unannounced annual inspection visits for each child care provider. In-home providers may only be approved for children with special needs that require in-home care.

Montana:

All columns: Providers related to the children in care may also provide care as a Relative Care Exempt (RCE) provider. RCE providers are not required to meet an annual home inspection requirement.

New Hampshire:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: The Bureau of Child Development Head Start Collaboration verifies compliance prior to enrollment. Child Care Licensing verifies annual training compliance through yearly home visits/inspections.

New Jersey:

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: Unannounced inspections occur once per year.

New York:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: The provider completes an initial checklist to enroll with an enrollment agency.

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: Inspections are completed following any complaints.

North Carolina:

All columns: Unregulated providers cannot provide care through the subsidy program. Providers must be licensed at the three to five star levels or have a notice of compliance.

Ohio:

All columns: In-home aides must be certified by the county departments of job and family services.

Oklahoma:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Unregulated family child care homes are not eligible to participate in the subsidy program. License-exempt in-home providers are eligible to provide care if the caregiver is related to the children in care. This policy is coded for in-home relative care.

Puerto Rico:

All columns: Relative providers are not monitored by the territory's Department of Health and Safety for routine background checks or health inspections.

South Dakota:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Providers must complete, sign, and return to the department a health and safety checklist so that both parties are aware of any unfulfilled safety standards. However, the state will not monitor nor take any responsibility for situations resulting in unfulfilled safety standards.

Utah:

All columns: Virtual inspections may be used on a case-by-case basis.

Virginia:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Complaint inspections are prioritized over non-complaint inspections for unlicensed providers.

Washington:

If Home Visits or Inspections are Required After the Initial Requirement Has Been Met: Home visits may occur on a more frequent basis as determined by the department or if the provider is found to have failed to comply with requirements.

West Virginia:

If Providers are Required to Comply with a List of Health and Safety Standards: Checklists are also completed by child care agency workers during monitoring visits.

Table 40. Additional Requirements for All Providers Participating in the Subsidy Program, 2022

State/Territory	Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed	Minimum Provider Age
Alabama	License from state where care is provided	19
Alaska	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
American Samoa	---	---
Arizona	License from state where care is provided	18
Arkansas	License from state where care is provided	18
California	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Colorado	License from state where care is provided	18
Connecticut	License from state where care is provided	20
Delaware	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
District of Columbia	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Florida	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Georgia	License from state where care is provided	18
Guam	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Hawaii	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Idaho	License from state where care is provided	18
Illinois	License from state where care is provided	18
Indiana	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Iowa	License from state where care is provided	18
Kansas	License from state where care is provided	18
Kentucky	License from state where care is provided	18
Louisiana	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Maine	License from state where care is provided	18
Maryland	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Massachusetts	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Michigan	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Minnesota	License from state where care is provided	18
Mississippi	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Missouri	License from state where care is provided	18
Montana	License from state where care is provided	18
Nebraska	License from state where care is provided	19
Nevada	License from state where care is provided	18
New Hampshire	License from state where care is provided	18
New Jersey	License from state where care is provided	18
New Mexico	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
New York	License from state where care is provided	18
North Carolina	License from state where care is provided	18
North Dakota	License from state where care is provided	18
Northern Mariana Islands	License from state where care is provided	18
Ohio	License from state where care is provided	18

Table 40. Additional Requirements for All Providers Participating in the Subsidy Program, 2022

State/Territory	Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed	Minimum Provider Age
Oklahoma	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Oregon	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Pennsylvania	License from state where care is provided	18
Puerto Rico	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Rhode Island	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	21
South Carolina	License from state where care is provided	21
South Dakota	License from state where care is provided	18
Tennessee	License from state where care is provided	18
Texas	License from state where care is provided	18
Utah	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Vermont	License from state where care is provided	18
Virgin Islands	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Virginia	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18
Washington	License from state where care is provided	18
West Virginia	License from state where care is provided	18
Wisconsin	License from state where care is provided	18
Wyoming	NA (not eligible for subsidies)	18

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table 40:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Alabama:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: The department verifies licensure and health and safety inspection requirements for out-of-state providers with the neighboring state prior to enrollment in Alabama's CCDF program.

American Samoa:

All columns: Information not found in State's/Territory's manual.

Connecticut:

Minimum Provider Age: Unlicensed in-home relative providers must be at least 20 years old at the beginning of their authorization period.

Delaware:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state providers are not eligible to receive subsidies.

Florida:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state providers are not eligible to receive subsidies.

Minimum Provider Age: The operator of a child care facility must be 21 years of age or older. A child care facility cannot 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.

Georgia:

Minimum Provider Age: Informal providers must be 21 years of age. The director of a licensed child care program must also be 21 years of age, while lead teachers must be 18 years of age, and an assistant teacher, who cannot be left alone with children, must be 16 years of age.

Hawaii:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state providers are not eligible to receive subsidies.

Kansas:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state providers are required to meet the minimum requirements for child care providers and be licensed in their state of residence. Relative providers are not required to be licensed in either state.

Table 40. Additional Requirements for All Providers Participating in the Subsidy Program, 2022

Louisiana:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: All providers outside the state of Louisiana are ineligible to receive the child care subsidy.

Massachusetts:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Subsidized care can only be provided within the state.

Michigan:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Child care must be provided in Michigan.

Missouri:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: The provider must also comply with Missouri's registration requirements.

Montana:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-jurisdiction providers must complete Montana's child care licensing paperwork and send a copy of their licensing or registration credentials. Once the state determines that the licensing or registration criteria meet or exceed Montana's standards, a for-payment-purposes-only number may be issued.

Nebraska:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state care may be provided for children in foster care or children with an adoption or guardianship subsidy. The provider must meet licensing or registration requirements in the state where care is provided.

New Mexico:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state providers are not eligible to receive subsidies.

North Dakota:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Providers in other states are acceptable if they are licensed and live in bordering cities.

Ohio:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: An out-of-state child care provider must be located in a state that borders Ohio in order to provide care to Ohio children through the subsidy program.

Oklahoma:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: The state does not contract with out-of-state providers.

Oregon:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state providers are not eligible to receive subsidies.

Rhode Island:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state providers are not eligible to receive subsidies.

South Carolina:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: The state may reimburse regulated center-based, group, or family child care providers that operate outside of the state. Primarily, this policy is applied to allow payment for child care costs for children in foster care or child protective services. However, this option can be used for all child care categories. This is only done with the prior approval of the arrangement by the designated program staff and human services worker.

South Dakota:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Relative providers are required to meet the same criteria as relative providers residing in South Dakota. Licensed or registered providers must be in compliance with their state's licensing requirements and provide a copy of a valid child care license or certification from the provider's state of residence. Informal and in-home providers must reside in South Dakota.

Tennessee:

Minimum Provider Age: Unregulated providers must be age 21.

Texas:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: The out-of-state provider must agree to comply with both state-wide and local requirements, including maximum provider payment rates, where the child lives.

Utah:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state providers are not approved for care. A caregiver who resides in another state may be approved to provide care in the child's home within the state of Utah.

Vermont:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Licensed, registered, and certified providers in other states may provide care upon receipt of appropriate documentation and subsequent review and approval by Vermont's child care agency. Uncertified providers may provide care subject to the same review and approval, but they may only provide care in the child's home in Vermont.

Virginia:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state providers are not eligible to receive subsidies.

Wyoming:

Where Out of State Providers Must Be Licensed: Out-of-state providers are not eligible to receive subsidies.

Appendix A. Content of the CCDF Policies Database

Table A-1. Content of the 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, children in foster care, 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 families experiencing homelessness. Time limits for families experiencing homelessness 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.

Variable Category/Subcategory	Description of Variables
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 10.
<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 10.
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.
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.

Variable Category/Subcategory	Description of Variables
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.
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.

Variable Category/Subcategory	Description of Variables
<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.
Provider Payment Rates	
<i>Payment Rates</i>	Provider payment rates based on amount of care and age group.
<i>Payment Rates for Before-and-After Care</i>	Provider payment rates for different amounts of before-and-after care.
<i>Other Provider Payment Rates</i>	Provider payment rates for special needs care and school closings. Whether the State/Territory uses any other provider payment rates is also captured.
Unlicensed 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.
<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.

Variable Category/Subcategory	Description of Variables
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.
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 (From October 2005 through October 2009 CCDF Plans only)	
<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 (From October 2005 through October 2009 CCDF Plans only)	
<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 (From October 2005 through October 2009 CCDF Plans only)	
<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.

Variable Category/Subcategory	Description of Variables
<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 (From October 2005 through October 2009 CCDF Plans only)	
<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 (From October 2005 through October 2009 CCDF Plans only)	
<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.

Additional notes for table A-1:

With the exception of five categories, the information is coded primarily from the caseworker materials. For the following five categories, the information is coded primarily from the CCDF Plans: Quality, Early Learning Guidelines, Professional Development, Administration, and Program Development.

Appendix B. Eligibility Thresholds as a Percent of State Median Income, as Reported in 2022-2024 CCDF Plans

Table B-1 shows initial eligibility thresholds for a three-person family as a percent of state median income (SMI) as initially reported in the 2022-2024 State/Territory CCDF Plans. States/Territories may have since submitted amendments to their plans. The eligibility thresholds shown here may differ from those shown in table 14 in section II in the report. Table 14 shows the eligibility thresholds in effect as of October 1, 2022, which may have been updated since the initial plans were submitted.

States are allowed to set their initial eligibility thresholds at or below 85 percent of SMI. Across the States/Territories, the initial eligibility threshold for a three-person family, as initially reported in the 2022 – 2024 CCDF Plans, ranged from 39.55 percent of state median income (in New Jersey) to 85 percent of state median income in 15 States/Territories.

Table B-1. Eligibility Thresholds Reported for October 1, 2021 for a Three-Person Family, as a Percent of the State Median Income (As Reported in CCDF Plans)

State/Territory	85% of State Median Income (SMI)	2021 Initial Eligibility Threshold	Initial Threshold as Percent of State Median Income
Alabama	4,656	3,258	59%
Alaska	5,960	5,960	85%
American Samoa	4,088	4,088	85%
Arizona	4,893	3,020	52.5%
Arkansas	4,130	4,130	85%
California	6,511	6,511	85%
Colorado	5,995	4,073	57.73%
Connecticut	7,180	5,066	59%
DC	7,166	4,443	53%
Delaware	5,995	3,349	47%
Florida	4,384	3,620	70%
Georgia	4,772	2,807	50%
Guam	4,130	4,130	85%
Hawaii	5,867	5,867	85%
Idaho	4,446	2,654	51%
Illinois	5,809	3,660	54%
Indiana	4,951	2,324	39.9%

Table B-1. Eligibility Thresholds Reported for October 1, 2021 for a Three-Person Family, as a Percent of the State Median Income (As Reported in CCDF Plans

State/Territory	85% of State Median Income (SMI)	2021 Initial Eligibility Threshold	Initial Threshold as Percent of State Median Income
Iowa	5,440	2,654	41.5%
Kansas	5,179	4,575	75%
Kentucky	4,623	2,928	54%
Louisiana	4,728	3,616	65%
Maine	5,365	5,365	85%
Maryland	7,143	5,007	60%
Massachusetts	7,810	4,594	50%
Michigan	5,336	2,715	43%
Minnesota	6,720	3,716	47%
Mississippi	3,965	3,965	85%
Missouri	5,060	2,745	46.11%
Montana	5,075	3,386	57%
Nebraska	5,371	3,349	55%
Nevada	4,909	2,379	41%
New Hampshire	6,911	4,026	50%
New Jersey	7,866	3,660	39.55%
New Mexico	4,043	4,043	85%
New York	6,246	3,660	50%
North Carolina	4,804	2434/3660	43%/65%
North Dakota	6,193	4,372	60%
No. Mariana Islands	2,367	2,367	85%
Ohio	5,236	2,498	41%
Oklahoma	4,530	4,530	85%
Oregon	5,303	5,303	85%
Pennsylvania	5,758	3,660	54%
Puerto Rico	1,897	1,897	85%
Rhode Island	6,416	3,294	44%
South Carolina	4,582	2,965	55%
South Dakota	5,279	3,825	62%
Tennessee	4,549	3,211	60%
Texas	5,081	3,660	61.2%
Utah	5,098	5,098	85%
Vermont	5,610	5,430	82%
Virgin Islands	2,506	2,506	85%
Virginia	6,226	4,525	62%
Washington	6,055	4,274	60%
West Virginia	4,419	2,666	51.3%
Wisconsin	5,931	3,386	50%

Table B-1. Eligibility Thresholds Reported for October 1, 2021 for a Three-Person Family, as a Percent of the State Median Income (As Reported in CCDF Plans)

State/Territory	85% of State Median Income (SMI)	2021 Initial Eligibility Threshold	Initial Threshold as Percent of State Median Income
Wyoming	5,431	3,203	50%

Source: Data provided to the project by the Office of Child Care (OCC). Approved CCDF Plans for FY 2022-2024 are available from the OCC website <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/form/approved-ccdf-plans-fy-2022-2024>.

Additional notes for table B-1:

Initial eligibility thresholds and state median incomes listed as reported in the State/Territory Plans for FY 2022-2024. States/Territories may use different sources for state median income, including the values released periodically by the federal government. Initial eligibility thresholds in this table may differ from the initial eligibility thresholds in table 14 in section II in the report, which covers the eligibility thresholds that were in effect across States/Territories as of October 1, 2022.

North Carolina:

Maximum initial income limits for North Carolina differ depending on the age of the child. The initial eligibility thresholds for non-school-age children (children through age 5) and children of all ages with special needs are set at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. For school-age children (children ages 6 through 12) without special needs, initial eligibility is set at 133 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Appendix C. Eligibility Thresholds as a Percent of Poverty Guidelines

Table C-1 shows initial and continuing eligibility thresholds for a three-person family as a percent of the 2022 Federal Poverty Guidelines. (See tables 14, 15, and 16 of Section II (Income Eligibility Tests) in the Book of Tables for additional detail about eligibility thresholds.) Across the States and District of Columbia, the initial eligibility threshold for a three-person family ranges from 131 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (in Indiana) to 366 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (in California).

Table C-1. Eligibility Thresholds for a Three-Person Family, as a Percent of the 2022 Federal Poverty Guidelines

State	Initial Eligibility Threshold	Initial Threshold as Percent of Poverty Guidelines	Threshold During Eligibility	Threshold during Eligibility as Percent of Poverty Guidelines	Threshold at Redetermination	Threshold at Redetermination as Percent of Poverty Guidelines
Alabama	3,294	172%	4,657	243%	3,660	191%
Alaska	5,960	270%	5,960	270%	5,960	270%
Arizona	3,168	165%	5,123	267%	5,123	267%
Arkansas	4,430	231%	4,430	231%	4,430	231%
California	6,842	357%	6,842	357%	6,842	357%
Colorado	4,510	235%	6,592	343%	6,592	343%
Connecticut	5,352	279%	7,582	395%	5,798	302%
Delaware	3,552	185%	6,920	328%	3,840	200%
District of Columbia	4,575	238%	6,258	326%	6,258	326%
Florida	2,879	150%	4,824	251%	4,824	251%
Georgia	5,351	279%	5,351	279%	5,351	279%
Hawaii	5,867	246%	5,867	246%	5,867	246%
Idaho	2,783	145%	4,837	252%	2,879	150%
Illinois	4,318	225%	6,079	317%	5,278	275%
Indiana	2,437	127%	5,152	268%	5,152	268%
Iowa	2,783	145%	4,319	225%	4,319	225%
Kansas	4,798	250%	5,372	280%	5,372	280%
Kentucky	4,623	241%	4,623	241%	4,623	241%
Louisiana	4,866	254%	4,866	254%	4,866	254%
Maine	5,885	307%	5,885	307%	5,885	307%
Maryland	6,302	328%	7,607	396%	7,607	396%
Massachusetts	4,758	248%	8,088	421%	8,088	421%
Michigan	3,838	200%	5,563	290%	5,563	290%

Table C-1. Eligibility Thresholds for a Three-Person Family, as a Percent of the 2022 Federal Poverty Guidelines

State	Initial Eligibility Threshold	Initial Threshold as Percent of Poverty Guidelines	Threshold During Eligibility	Threshold during Eligibility as Percent of Poverty Guidelines	Threshold at Redetermination	Threshold at Redetermination as Percent of Poverty Guidelines
Minnesota	3,716	194%	6,720	350%	5,297	276%
Mississippi	3,833	200%	3,833	200%	3,833	200%
Missouri	2,879	150%	4,644	242%	4,644	242%
Montana	3,550	185%	3,838	200%	3,838	200%
Nebraska	3,550	185%	5,706	297%	3,838	200%
Nevada	5,066	264%	5,066	264%	5,066	264%
New Hampshire	4,223	220%	7,189	375%	4,798	250%
New Jersey	3,838	200%	7,963	415%	7,963	415%
New Mexico	7,677	400%	8,156	425%	8,156	425%
New York	5,758	300%	6,528	340%	5,758	300%
North Carolina	3,838	200%	5,031	262%	5,031	262%
North Dakota	6,371	332%	6,371	332%	6,371	332%
Ohio	2,726	142%	5,758	300%	5,758	300%
Oklahoma	4,643	242%	4,643	242%	4,643	242%
Oregon	3,839	200%	5,596	292%	5,596	292%
Pennsylvania	3,838	200%	6,009	313%	5,758	300%
Rhode Island	3,838	200%	6,491	338%	5,758	300%
South Carolina	3,225	168%	5,758	300%	4,985	260%
South Dakota	4,011	209%	5,431	283%	5,431	283%
Tennessee	3,563	186%	5,048	263%	5,048	263%
Texas	5,283	275%	5,283	275%	5,283	275%
Utah	5,574	290%	5,574	290%	5,574	290%
Vermont	6,717	350%	6,717	350%	6,717	350%
Virginia	6,787	354%	6,787	354%	6,787	354%
Washington	4,498	234%	6,372	332%	4,872	254%
West Virginia	2,666	139%	3,288	171%	3,288	171%
Wisconsin	3,550	185%	5,931	309%	5,931	309%
Wyoming	3,359	175%	4,318	225%	4,318	225%
Average	4,423	229%	5,730	297%	5,383	279%
Median	4,223	220%	5,706	290%	5,297	275%

Source: Eligibility Thresholds are from the CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 data. Federal Poverty Guidelines are from the Department of Health and Human Services (<https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/4b515876c4674466423975826ac57583/Guidelines-2022.pdf>) (PDF).

Additional notes for table C-1:

All numbers are rounded to whole numbers. The 2022 Federal Poverty Guidelines for a three-person family are \$23,030 annually (\$1,919 monthly) for the 48 contiguous States, \$28,790 annually (\$2,399 monthly) for Alaska, and \$26,490 annually (\$2,208 monthly) for Hawaii.

Table C-1. Eligibility Thresholds for a Three-Person Family, as a Percent of the 2022 Federal Poverty Guidelines

Colorado:

Policy coded for Denver County. The initial income eligibility threshold is set by the state department for each county and cannot be set below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

New Mexico:

The thresholds shown in this table are for families with essential workers. The state defines families with essential workers as those who conduct a range of operations and services in industries that are essential to ensure the continuity of critical functions in the economy. During this period of economic recovery and subject to budgetary considerations, the presumption is that all workers are included in the definition of essential workers. Initial eligibility thresholds are set at 400 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for families with essential workers, and at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for other families who are receiving subsidies for non-work activities.

North Carolina:

The thresholds shown in this table are for school age children (children over age 5) without special needs. The initial eligibility thresholds for non-school-age children (children through age 5) and children of all ages with special needs are set at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Ohio:

The thresholds shown here are for families who do not need child care for children with special needs. The initial eligibility thresholds for families requiring care for children with special needs are set at 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Tennessee:

Income thresholds are set at 60 percent of state median income. However, applicants who are working or in post-secondary education and have children who are 6 weeks through 5 years of age may qualify for the state's Smart Steps Child Care program with income up to 85 percent of state median income.

Texas:

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

Policy coded for families with young children. Families with at least one child age 5 or younger and not yet in kindergarten are eligible if their incomes are at or below 85 percent of the state median income. For families with school-age children only, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines based on locality. If the subsidy applicant is an individual who is not financially responsible for the child under Virginia law, income eligibility is determined by measuring the family unit's countable gross monthly income and family size against 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Washington:

Eligibility thresholds are set at 60 percent of the state median income. Parents who are currently attending high school, and parents who are 21 years or younger and currently completing a high school equivalency certificate, are eligible if their income does not exceed 85 percent of the state median income.

Wisconsin:

Family income cannot exceed 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, unless the family is providing foster care, subsidized guardianship, or court-ordered kinship care while receiving the kinship benefit, in which case the natural or adoptive family's gross family income cannot exceed 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines at the time of the child's placement.

Appendix D. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Seven-Year-Old Child in Before-and-After Care

To verify additional information from the database, States/Territories were asked to review this appendix table. Each year, the appendix will present different policies that have not previously been included in the annual verification process in order to fill in missing or incomplete information in the database. Table D-1 captures monthly copayment amounts for care provided to school-age children. The table presents copayment amounts for an example family, a single parent with a 7-year-old child in before-and-after care, at four different annual income levels. We made the following assumptions for the purposes of calculating the copayment amounts shown in the table: The 7-year-old child does not have any special needs and is enrolled in before-and-after care.

- The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds for families with school-age children. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here.
- All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied.⁸⁵ 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 for before-and-after care uses 3 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month when hourly, daily, or weekly copayments were provided. The full-time copayment is adjusted for before-and-after care or part-time care in accordance with State/Territory policies and these adjustments are noted. If copayments were waived for all families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, the policy is reflected here with a copayment of \$0 and a footnote.

⁸⁵ A program's definition of income may include a disregard, or deduction, of a portion of the family's earned income. Disregards make it more likely that a family will be eligible for CCDF and may lower the family's required copayment.

As of October 1, 2022:

- Before-and-after care copayments for a two-person family with \$15,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 34 States/Territories to \$108 per month in West Virginia. The median monthly copayment across the States/Territories for a family at this income level is \$0.
- Before-and-after care copayments for a two-person family with \$20,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 26 States/Territories to \$146 per month in West Virginia. The median monthly copayment across the States/Territories is \$4. In Puerto Rico, a two-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- Before-and-after care copayments for a two-person family with \$25,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 24 States/Territories to \$223 per month in Wisconsin. The median monthly copayment across the States/Territories is \$5. In four States/Territories, a two-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- Before-and-after care copayments for a two-person family with \$30,000 in annual earnings range from \$0 per month in 23 States/Territories to \$350 per month in New Hampshire. Across the States/Territories, the median monthly copayment is \$0. In 12 States/Territories, a two-person family at this income level does not qualify for subsidized care.
- As of October 1, 2022, 17 States/Territories waived copayments for all families in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, West Virginia waived copayments for families with essential workers, and in March 2023, Nevada used funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Act to retroactively reimburse families for copayments paid since July 1, 2022 (the tables show the amounts families were required to pay when they initially applied for subsidies in October 2022).

Table D-1. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Seven-Year-Old Child in Before-and-After Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Families with Annual Earnings of \$15,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$20,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$25,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$30,000
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0
Arizona	11	32	32	32
Arkansas	0	0	17	17
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	6	19	53	88
Connecticut	25	67	83	150
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	15	27	42
Florida	26	35	52	Not eligible
Georgia	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	10	10	35	Not eligible
Illinois	1	8	41	88
Indiana	0	100	Not eligible	Not eligible
Iowa	0	21	65	Not eligible
Kansas	0	46	60	73
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	4	4	4	4
Massachusetts	0	3	14	30
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	4	45	61	80
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	52	52	52	Not eligible
Montana	10	10	10	10
Nebraska	0	117	146	175
Nevada	35	70	141	Not eligible
New Hampshire	59	125	208	350
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
New York	4	4	4	9
North Carolina	94	125	Not eligible	Not eligible
North Dakota	0	0	0	0

Table D-1. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Seven-Year-Old Child in Before-and-After Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

State/Territory	Families with Annual Earnings of \$15,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$20,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$25,000	Families with Annual Earnings of \$30,000
Northern Mariana Islands	18	18	Not eligible	Not eligible
Ohio	0	0	0	Not eligible
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	5	5	10
Pennsylvania	52	82	113	143
Puerto Rico	40	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible
Rhode Island	0	33	104	175
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	45	56	73	86
Texas	72	102	132	162
Utah	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	32	Not eligible
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	65	65	65	90
West Virginia	108	146	184	Not eligible
Wisconsin	59	137	223	272
Wyoming	0	0	0	0

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table D-1:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of one parent and one child. The child is 7-years-old and does not have any special needs. The family receives before-and-after-care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds for families with school-age children. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The lowest earnings level shown (\$15,000) 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 for before-and-after care uses 3 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 4.333 weeks per month when hourly, daily, or weekly copayments were provided. The full-time copayment is adjusted for before-and-after care or part-time care in accordance with State/Territory policies and these adjustments are noted. If copayments were waived for all families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this policy was in effect on October 1, 2022, the policy is reflected here with a copayment of \$0 and a footnote. For more information on copayments that were waived prior to October 1, 2022 as a result of the pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database. For states that waived copayments as of October 1, 2022, detailed copayment amounts prior to the pandemic can be found in the full CCDF Policies Database.

Table D-1. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Seven-Year-Old Child in Before-and-After Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Alabama:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The copayment is adjusted for part-time care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

Alaska:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

American Samoa:

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

Arizona:

The copayment is adjusted for part-time care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

Arkansas:

Copayment amounts based on daily before-and-after care center rates for providers certified at Better Beginnings Star level 1 in Urban counties.

California:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The copayment is adjusted for part-time care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

Colorado:

Copayment amounts based on income eligibility thresholds for Denver. Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar and are calculated for care provided at Tier 1 child care centers. The copayment is adjusted for part-time care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 55 percent.

Delaware:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

District of Columbia:

The copayment is adjusted for part-time care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

Florida:

The copayment is adjusted for before and after care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

Georgia:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hawaii:

Copayment amounts for care provided by accredited group child care centers, Hawaiian-medium center-based facilities, licensed infant and toddler child care centers, licensed group child care centers, or licensed group child care homes.

Idaho:

Copayments for part-time care range from 40 to 50 percent of the full-time care copayment depending on the family's income. Copayments for part-time care are set at \$10 per child at the first and second income thresholds, \$25 per child at the third income threshold, and \$35 per child at the fourth income threshold.

Illinois:

Copayments for families with all school-age children in part-time care during the school year. The copayment is adjusted for before-and-after care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

Indiana:

Copayment amounts for the first year families receive care.

Iowa:

Copayment amounts are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month. The copayment is adjusted for before and after care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

Kentucky:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Maine:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, copayments are waived for families with incomes at or below 60 percent of state median income.

Maryland:

Care for three hours or less per day is charged a copayment of \$1 per week.

Massachusetts:

The copayment is adjusted for part-time care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

Michigan:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mississippi:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table D-1. Copayment Amounts for a Single Parent with a Seven-Year-Old Child in Before-and-After Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2022

Missouri:

The half-time care copayment is a dollar amount ranging from 65 to 70 percent of the full-time copayment depending on the family's income level.

Montana:

Based on federal funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, all families have a monthly copayment of \$10.

Nevada:

Copayment amounts based on licensed one-star center payment rates for Clark County. Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month to convert daily provider payment rates to monthly provider payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families are reimbursed for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022 to expand access and affordability of quality child care across the state. As of October 1, 2022, families still paid a monthly copayment amount (as shown in the table), but beginning March 2023, families began receiving reimbursements for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022.

New Jersey:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The copayment is adjusted for before and after care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

New Mexico:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Care for 6 to 19 hours per week is paid at 75 percent of the full-time rate.

New York:

Policy coded for New York City.

North Carolina:

Copayments based on eligibility thresholds for families with all school-age children in part-time care. The eligibility threshold for family size two is \$2,029. The copayment is adjusted for part-time care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 75 percent.

North Dakota:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ohio:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Oklahoma:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Carolina:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Dakota:

Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar.

Tennessee:

Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 weeks per month. The copayment is adjusted for part-time care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

Texas:

Copayment amounts and income eligibility thresholds for the Gulf Coast Region.

Utah:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Virginia:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Copayments based on eligibility thresholds for families with school-age children in Group III. The eligibility threshold for family size two \$2,824.

West Virginia:

Copayments are waived for families with essential workers due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Wisconsin:

The family copayment is calculated multiplying an hourly copayment amount (determined by the number of children in care) by the total number of hours of subsidized care for all children in the household. Maximum monthly copayments for each child are calculated by multiplying the hourly copayment by 152 hours of care.

Wyoming:

Copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The copayment is adjusted for part-time care by multiplying the full-time copayment by 50 percent.

Appendix E. Provider Types Used to Fill in the Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Policy Tables

The unlicensed home-based provider policies presented in tables 37a through 39b apply to the following provider types in each State/Territory (table E-1).

Table E-1. Provider Types Used to Fill in the Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Policy Tables (Tables 37-39), 2022

State/Territory	Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a)	Background Checks for Relatives (Table 37b)	Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a)	Training Requirements for Relatives (Table 38b)	Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a)	Health and Safety Requirements for Relatives (Table 39b)
Alabama	NA	Home-based relative providers	NA	Home-based relative providers	NA	Home-based relative providers
Alaska	NA	Approved relative and in-home care	NA	Approved relative and in-home care	NA	Approved relative and in-home care
American Samoa	In-home care	In-home care	In-home care	In-home care	In-home care	In-home care
Arizona	DES certified child care homes, DES certified in-home providers, Non-certified relative providers	DES certified child care homes, DES certified in-home providers, Non-certified relative providers	DES certified child care homes, DES certified in-home providers	Non-certified relative providers	DES certified child care homes, DES certified in-home providers	Non-certified relative providers
Arkansas	Registered providers	Registered providers	Registered providers	Registered providers	Registered providers	Registered providers
California	TrustLined providers	Relative providers	TrustLined and relative providers	TrustLined and relative providers	TrustLined providers	Relative providers
Colorado	Qualified exempt child care providers	Qualified exempt child care providers	Qualified exempt child care providers	Qualified exempt child care providers	Qualified exempt child care providers	Qualified exempt child care providers
Connecticut	NA	Unlicensed relative child care providers	NA	Unlicensed relative child care providers	NA	Unlicensed relative child care providers
Delaware	In-home care providers	In-home care providers	In-home care providers	In-home care providers	In-home care providers	In-home care providers
District of Columbia	In-home care and relative care	In-home care and relative care	In-home care and relative care	In-home care and relative care	In-home care and relative care	In-home care and relative care

Table E-1. Provider Types Used to Fill in the Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Policy Tables (Tables 37-39), 2022

State/Territory	Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a)	Background Checks for Relatives (Table 37b)	Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a)	Training Requirements for Relatives (Table 38b)	Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a)	Health and Safety Requirements for Relatives (Table 39b)
Florida	Informal providers	Informal providers	Informal providers	Informal providers	Informal providers	Informal providers
Georgia	Informal providers	Informal providers	Informal providers	Informal providers	Informal providers	Informal providers
Guam	License-exempt family day care (relative/non-relative), license-exempt in-home care (relative/non-relative)	License-exempt family day care (relative/non-relative), license-exempt in-home care (relative/non-relative)	License-exempt family day care (relative/non-relative), license-exempt in-home care (relative/non-relative)	License-exempt family day care (relative/non-relative), license-exempt in-home care (relative/non-relative)	License-exempt family day care (relative/non-relative), license-exempt in-home care (relative/non-relative)	License-exempt family day care (relative/non-relative), license-exempt in-home care (relative/non-relative)
Hawaii	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers
Idaho	In-home child care, relative child care	In-home child care, relative child care	In-home child care, relative child care	In-home child care, relative child care	In-home child care, relative child care	In-home child care, relative child care
Illinois	Non-relative exempt from licensing (in home of child)	Relative exempt from licensing (in home of child)	Day care home exempt from licensing, non-relative exempt from licensing (in home of child)	Relative exempt from licensing (in home of provider), relative exempt from licensing (in home of child)	Day care home exempt from licensing, non-relative exempt from licensing (in home of child)	Relative exempt from licensing (in home of provider), relative exempt from licensing (in home of child)
Indiana	Legally License-Exempt Providers (in home, relative, nanny)	Legally License-Exempt Providers (in home, relative, nanny)	Legally License-Exempt Providers (in home, relative, nanny)	Legally License-Exempt Providers (in home, relative, nanny)	Legally License-Exempt Providers (in home, relative, nanny)	Legally License-Exempt Providers (in home, relative, nanny)
Iowa	Nonregistered providers	Nonregistered providers	Nonregistered providers	Nonregistered providers	Nonregistered providers	Nonregistered providers

Table E-1. Provider Types Used to Fill in the Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Policy Tables (Tables 37-39), 2022

State/Territory	Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a)	Background Checks for Relatives (Table 37b)	Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a)	Training Requirements for Relatives (Table 38b)	Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a)	Health and Safety Requirements for Relatives (Table 39b)
Kansas	NA	Relative in-home care	NA	Relative in-home care	NA	Relative in-home care
Kentucky	Registered providers	Registered providers	Registered providers	Registered providers	Registered Providers	Registered Providers
Louisiana	Home-based providers	Home-based providers	Home-based providers	Home-based providers	Home-based providers	Home-based providers
Maine	Legal, unregulated non-relative child care provider, in-home non-relative child care provider	Legal, unregulated relative child care provider, in-home relative child care provider	Legal, unregulated non-relative child care provider, in-home non-relative child care provider	Legal, unregulated relative child care provider, in-home relative child care provider	Legal, unregulated non-relative child care provider, in-home non-relative child care provider	Legal, unregulated relative child care provider, in-home relative child care provider
Maryland	Informal care	Informal care	Informal care	Informal care	Informal care	Informal care
Massachusetts	Non-relative informal caregivers	Relative informal caregivers	Non-relative informal caregivers	Relative informal caregivers	Non-relative informal caregivers, Relative informal caregivers	Non-relative informal caregivers, Relative informal caregivers
Michigan	License-exempt unrelated	License-exempt related	License-exempt unrelated	License-exempt related	License-exempt unrelated	License-exempt related
Minnesota	Legal-non-licensed providers	Legal-non-licensed providers	Legal-non-licensed providers	Legal-non-licensed providers	Legal-non-licensed nonrelative providers	Legal-non-licensed relative providers
Mississippi	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers
Missouri	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers	License-exempt providers

Table E-1. Provider Types Used to Fill in the Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Policy Tables (Tables 37-39), 2022

State/Territory	Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a)	Background Checks for Relatives (Table 37b)	Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a)	Training Requirements for Relatives (Table 38b)	Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a)	Health and Safety Requirements for Relatives (Table 39b)
Montana	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN)	Relative Care Exempt (RCE)	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN)	Relative Care Exempt (RCE)	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN)	Relative Care Exempt (RCE)
Nebraska	In-home providers	In-home providers	Nonrelative in-home providers	Relative in-home providers	Nonrelative in-home providers	Relative in-home providers
Nevada	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider
New Hampshire	License-exempt family provider	License-exempt family provider	License-exempt family provider	License-exempt family provider	License-exempt family provider	License-exempt family provider
New Jersey	Approved home providers (including family, friends and neighbors (FFN) and in-home providers), Registered family child care providers	Approved home providers (including family, friends and neighbors (FFN) and in-home providers), Registered family child care providers	Approved home providers (including family, friends and neighbors (FFN) and in-home providers), Registered family child care providers	Approved home providers (including family, friends and neighbors (FFN) and in-home providers), Registered family child care providers	Approved home providers (including family, friends and neighbors (FFN) and in-home providers), Registered family child care providers	Approved home providers (including family, friends and neighbors (FFN) and in-home providers), Registered family child care providers
New Mexico	Registered home	Registered home	Registered home	Registered home	Registered home	Registered home
New York	Legally-exempt child care providers	Legally-exempt child care providers	Legally-exempt child care providers	Legally-exempt child care providers	Legally-exempt child care providers	Legally-exempt child care providers
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	In-home child care providers; self-declared providers	Approved relative providers	In-home child care providers; self-declared providers	Approved relative providers	In-home child care providers; self-declared providers	Approved relative providers

Table E-1. Provider Types Used to Fill in the Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Policy Tables (Tables 37-39), 2022

State/Territory	Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a)	Background Checks for Relatives (Table 37b)	Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a)	Training Requirements for Relatives (Table 38b)	Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a)	Health and Safety Requirements for Relatives (Table 39b)
Northern Mariana Islands	License-exempt family home providers, in-home providers	License-exempt family home providers, in-home providers	License-exempt family home providers, in-home providers	License-exempt family home providers, in-home providers	License-exempt family home providers, in-home providers	License-exempt family home providers, in-home providers
Ohio	In-home aides (IHA)	In-home aides (IHA)	In-home aides (IHA)	In-home aides (IHA)	In-home aides (IHA)	In-home aides (IHA)
Oklahoma	NA	Relative in-home providers	NA	Relative in-home providers	NA	Relative in-home providers
Oregon	License-exempt home-based providers, family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider	License-exempt home-based providers, family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider	Non-relative license-exempt home-based providers, family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider	Relative license-exempt home-based providers, family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider	License-exempt home-based providers, family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider	License-exempt home-based providers, family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) provider
Pennsylvania	NA	Relative provider and in-home care	NA	Relative provider and in-home care	NA	Relative provider and in-home care
Puerto Rico	Proveedor Exento no Familiar	Proveedor Familiar	Proveedor Exento no Familiar	Proveedor Familiar	Proveedor Exento no Familiar	Proveedor Familiar
Rhode Island	NA	License-exempt child care provider	NA	License-exempt child care provider	NA	License-exempt child care provider
South Carolina	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) care providers, family child care home providers, group child care homes	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) care providers, family child care home providers, group child care homes	Family child care home providers	Family child care home providers	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) care providers, family child care home providers	Family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) care providers, family child care home providers

Table E-1. Provider Types Used to Fill in the Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Policy Tables (Tables 37-39), 2022

State/Territory	Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a)	Background Checks for Relatives (Table 37b)	Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a)	Training Requirements for Relatives (Table 38b)	Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a)	Health and Safety Requirements for Relatives (Table 39b)
South Dakota	Family day care providers, Informal providers, and In-home providers	Relative providers	Family Day Care Providers, Informal providers, and In-home providers	Relative providers	Family Day Care Providers, Informal providers, and In-home providers	Relative providers
Tennessee	Unregulated provider	Unregulated provider	Unregulated provider	Unregulated provider	Unregulated provider	Unregulated provider
Texas	Registered child care homes	Listed child care homes	Registered child care homes	Listed child care homes	Registered child care homes	Listed child care homes
Utah	Legally license-exempt home providers	Legally license-exempt home providers	Legally license-exempt home providers	Legally license-exempt home providers	Legally license-exempt home providers	Legally license-exempt home providers
Vermont	NA	Approved relative child care providers	NA	Approved relative child care providers	NA	Approved relative child care providers
Virgin Islands	Approved home providers, in-home day care providers, informal care providers	Approved home providers, in-home day care providers, informal care providers	Approved home providers, in-home day care providers, informal care providers	Approved home providers, in-home day care providers, informal care providers	Approved home providers, in-home day care providers, informal care providers	Approved home providers, in-home day care providers, informal care providers
Virginia	Unlicensed family day homes	Unlicensed family day homes	Unlicensed family day homes	Unlicensed family day homes	Unlicensed family day homes	Unlicensed family day homes
Washington	In-home and relative providers	In-home and relative providers	In-home and relative providers	In-home and relative providers	In-home and relative providers	In-home and relative providers

Table E-1. Provider Types Used to Fill in the Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Policy Tables (Tables 37-39), 2022

State/Territory	Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a)	Background Checks for Relatives (Table 37b)	Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a)	Training Requirements for Relatives (Table 38b)	Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a)	Health and Safety Requirements for Relatives (Table 39b)
West Virginia	Family child care provider, informal or relative family child care provider	Family child care provider, informal or relative family child care provider	In-home care provider	In-home care provider	Family child care provider, informal or relative family child care provider	Family child care provider, informal or relative family child care provider
Wisconsin	Certified family and certified in-home providers	Certified family and certified in-home providers	Certified family and certified in-home providers	Certified family and certified in-home providers	Certified family and certified in-home providers	Certified family and certified in-home providers
Wyoming	Legally exempt providers	Legally exempt providers	Legally exempt providers	Legally exempt providers	Legally exempt providers	Legally exempt providers

Source: CCDF Policies Database October 1, 2022 Data

Additional notes for table E-1:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

This table shows the types of providers to which the policies in tables 37a through 39b apply. If the same policies apply to both relative and non-relative providers, the entries for the non-relative (a) tables and relative (b) tables will match.

Alabama:

Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a); Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a); Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a): All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Alaska:

Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a); Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a); Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a): All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Connecticut:

Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a); Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a); Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a): All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Delaware:

Background Checks for Relatives (Table 37b); Training Requirements for Relatives (Table 38b); Health and Safety Requirements for Relatives (Table 39b): In-home care may only be provided by relatives during non-traditional hours that are not normally offered through licensed child care providers. Relative child care is limited to evening and weekend shift work hours.

Table E-1. Provider Types Used to Fill in the Unlicensed Home-Based Provider Policy Tables (Tables 37-39), 2022

Kansas:

Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a); Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a); Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a): All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Michigan:

All columns: License exempt-unrelated providers are required to provide care in the child's home, whereas the license exempt-related providers may provide care in the child's home or the provider's home.

Mississippi:

All columns: In-home providers may only be approved for children with special needs that require in-home care.

Montana:

Background Checks for Relatives (Table 37b); Training Requirements for Relatives (Table 38b); Health and Safety Requirements for Relatives (Table 39b): Providers related to the children in care may provide care as either a Relative Care Exempt (RCE) provider or a Family, Friend, and Neighbor (FFN) provider. In cases where the policies vary between RCE and FFN providers, the policy for FFN providers is shown in the tables and the policy for RCE providers is described in the footnotes.

North Carolina:

All columns: Unregulated providers cannot provide care through the subsidy program. Providers must be licensed at the three to five star levels or have a notice of compliance.

Oklahoma:

Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a); Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a); Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a):

Unregulated family child care homes are not eligible to participate in the subsidy program. License-exempt in-home providers are eligible to provide care only when the caregiver is related to the children in care.

Pennsylvania:

Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a); Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a); Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a): All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Rhode Island:

Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a); Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a); Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a): All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

Texas:

Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a); Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a); Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a):

Registered child care homes are classified as licensed in the state plan because they are regulated by the licensing agency, but they are not required to be licensed.

Background Checks for Relatives (Table 37b); Training Requirements for Relatives (Table 38b); Health and Safety Requirements for Relatives (Table 39b): Only relatives are able to receive CCDF funds as listed providers.

Vermont:

Background Checks for Non-Relatives (Table 37a); Training Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 38a); Health and Safety Requirements for Non-Relatives (Table 39a): All non-relative home-based providers must be licensed in order to participate in the subsidy program.

West Virginia:

All columns: In-home child care is provided by relatives or non-relatives for a child or children in the child's own home. West Virginia does not license or certify this type of child care provider and as such they are not eligible to participate in the subsidy system.

Appendix F. State Policies from 2018 to 2022: Selected Policies from the CCDF Policies Database

Over time, States/Territories revise their policies, sometimes to account for funding changes or evolving policy priorities. Here, we look at selected policies for the past five years (from 2018 to 2022) across four broad policy areas. Changes between years are shown in bold in tables F-1 through F-9; in some cases, the policy change is captured in the table itself and in other cases the policy changes are captured in the tables' footnotes.

Eligibility Requirements for Families

Many States/Territories made changes to some aspect of their eligibility policies over this period. From 2018 to 2022, five States/Territories (Florida, Kansas, the Northern Mariana Islands, Tennessee, and Washington) made changes to their policies regarding the number of hours parents or guardians must work in order to qualify for subsidies (table F-1). Twenty-six States/Territories made changes to their policies regarding eligibility during periods of job search (table F-2). Four of these began only allowing job search for continuing eligibility and no longer allowed job search at initial eligibility, five began allowing job search after previously not considering it a qualifying activity, and ten began allowing job search for initial eligibility in addition to continuing eligibility. Of these, four (Florida, Georgia, North Dakota, and Tennessee) had begun allowing job search for initial eligibility in addition to continuing eligibility during the COVID-19 pandemic, but have since returned to only allowing job search for continuing eligibility. Others made changes to who qualified for job search eligibility. Almost all States/Territories made changes to the monthly income eligibility thresholds from 2018 to 2022, with most of the changes resulting in higher thresholds over time (table F-3).

Reporting Changes, Redetermination, and Waiting Lists

Several States/Territories made changes in policies related to eligibility redetermination and waiting lists. Between 2018 and 2022 five States made changes to their policies regarding how many days families have to report changes in their circumstances (table F-4). Nineteen States/Territories made changes to their redetermination periods between 2018 and 2022 (table F-5). One of these extended the redetermination period. Other States changed the requirements for certain families, and some States/Territories allowed for

temporary expansions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Three States/Territories (Colorado, Hawaii, and New Mexico) changed their policies regarding waiting lists between 2018 and 2022 (table F-6).

Family Copayment Policies

Numerous States/Territories made changes to their copayment amounts between 2018 and 2022. Thirty-two States/Territories changed the monthly copayment amounts for a family of three (one parent or guardian and children ages 2 and 4) earning \$15,000 (table F-7), with most of the changes occurring between 2019 and 2020, when many States/Territories waived copayments for all families in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Provider Payment Rates

Most States/Territories changed their payment rates at least once between 2018 and 2022. Fifty-four States/Territories changed their payment rates for toddlers in center-based care during this time period (table F-8). Fifty-four States/Territories changed their payment rates for toddlers in family child care homes between 2018 and 2022 (table F-9). Almost all of these changes were increases to the payment rates or beginning to use tiered payment rates

Table F-1. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alabama	15	15	15	15	15
Alaska	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
American Samoa	20	20	20	20	20
Arizona	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Arkansas	30	30	30	30	30
California	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Colorado	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Connecticut	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Delaware	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
District of Columbia	20	20	20	20	20
Florida	20	20	No minimum	20	20
Georgia	24	24	24	24	24
Guam	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Hawaii	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Idaho	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Illinois	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Indiana	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Iowa	28	28	28	28	28
Kansas	28	20	20	20	20
Kentucky	20	20	20	20	20
Louisiana	20	20	20	20	20
Maine	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Maryland	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Massachusetts	20	20	20	20	20
Michigan	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Minnesota	20	20	20	20	20
Mississippi	25	25	25	25	25
Missouri	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Montana	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other
Nebraska	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Nevada	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New Hampshire	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New Jersey	30	30	30	30	30
New Mexico	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
New York	10	10	10	10	10
North Carolina	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
North Dakota	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum

Table F-1. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Northern Mariana Islands	30	30	10	30	30
Ohio	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Oklahoma	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Oregon	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Pennsylvania	20	20	20	20	20
Puerto Rico	20	20	20	20	20
Rhode Island	20	20	20	20	20
South Carolina	15	15	15	15	15
South Dakota	20	20	20	20	20
Tennessee	30	30	30	30	30
Texas	25	25	25	25	25
Utah	15	15	15	15	15
Vermont	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Virgin Islands	30	30	30	30	30
Virginia	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Washington	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
West Virginia	20	20	20	20	20
Wisconsin	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum
Wyoming	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum	No minimum

Source: CCDF Policies Database. Data as of October 1 of each year.

Additional notes for table F-1:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the 2022 data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the 2022 data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

This table captures whether there is an explicit policy for the minimum number of work hours required. This table does not capture work requirement differences for students or different eligibility groups, such as TANF recipients. The minimum work hour requirement for qualifying for any amount of child care assistance is captured here. This table is not intended to capture the states' definitions of full-time and part-time care.

Alabama:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Each parent must participate in one or more approved activities for a minimum average of 15 hours per week. Approved activities include employment, education, and training.

Florida:

2018; 2019; 2021; 2022: If individuals are employed and also in school or an approved training program, they can work less than 20 hours, as long as their combined participation in approved activities is at least 20 hours per week.

2020: The minimum number of hours required for work or education is suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Georgia:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Each parent must participate in one or more approved activities for a minimum average of 24 hours per week. Approved activities include employment, job search, education, and training. New applicants must still meet the 24-hour requirement.

Guam:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: To receive full-time child care assistance, each parent must work 30 hours per week. Part-time care is approved for any number of hours less than full time.

Iowa:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: TANF recipients do not need to meet the minimum work hours requirement. For participants who are working and in school or in a training program, a minimum of 28 hours of school and work combined confers eligibility.

Table F-1. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

Kansas:

2018: TANF recipients do not need to meet the minimum work hours requirement. TANF recipients who gain employment and therefore lose their cash assistance are given a two-month grace period during which they remain eligible for child care subsidies but do not have to meet the 28-hour-per-week minimum.

2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: TANF recipients do not need to meet the minimum work hours requirement. TANF recipients who gain employment, and therefore lose their cash assistance, are not required to meet the work hours requirement for the rest of their 12-month eligibility period. If a new application is made within two months of losing TANF eligibility, the family is also exempt from meeting the minimum work hours requirement.

Kentucky:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: A single parent must work an average of 20 hours per week.

Louisiana:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: The employment and training requirements for families of children with special needs may be reduced to 15 hours per week.

Maine:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Applicants who are self-employed must participate in a self-employment activity a minimum average of 20 hours per week.

Montana:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: 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 part time are required to work 40 hours per month. The recipient must earn at least the current applicable minimum wage to be eligible for assistance.

New Jersey:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: A parent or applicant is considered to be working full time if work and education or training activities combine to equal 30 hours per week.

New York:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Non-temporary assistance clients must be engaged in work, which is defined as earning wages equal to or greater than the minimum amount required under federal and state labor laws.

North Carolina:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: In general, there is no minimum number of hours a recipient must work to receive a subsidy. In order to receive full-time care though, a recipient must work an average of 30 hours or more per week. Part-time care is approved for any number of hours less than full time.

Northern Mariana Islands:

2020: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the work requirement was reduced from 30 to 10 hours per week.

Ohio:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Both parents must be engaged in an activity and have a need for care.

Oklahoma:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Families with children in foster care must work a minimum of 20 hours per week.

Pennsylvania:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Ten hours of training may be substituted for 10 hours of the 20-hour work requirement.

Puerto Rico:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Parents must participate in work or another eligible activity for a minimum of 20 hours per week.

Rhode Island:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Income-eligible parents must work an average of at least 20 hours per week in a month.

South Carolina:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Applicants receiving TANF must meet the participation requirements outlined in their TANF family plan. A parent who receives SSI may be eligible for assistance if they are either employed at least part time or participating in an activity that will enable them to become employed.

South Dakota:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: There are no minimum work requirements for foster parents; however, authorization for care can only be given for times when foster parents are working or going to school. Applicants must work a minimum of 80 hours per month. Applicants must also receive a salary equivalent to the federal minimum wage.

Tennessee:

2022: Income-eligible parents must work an average of at least 30 hours per week in a month.

Texas:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Policy coded for Gulf Coast Region. If individuals are employed and also in school or an approved training program, they can work less than 25 hours, as long as their combined participation in approved activities is at least 25 hours per week.

Table F-1. Minimum Work Hours Per Week Required for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

Virgin Islands:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: A parent or applicant is considered to be working full time if work and education or training activities combine to equal 30 hours per week.

Washington:

2018; 2019; 2020: When a non-TANF client is receiving care for education or training, they must work a minimum of 20 hours a week or 16 hours in a federal or state work study program.

2021; 2022: When a non-TANF client is receiving care for education or training, they must work a minimum of 20 hours a week or 16 hours in a federal or state work study program unless they are enrolled as a full-time student in community, technical, or tribal college or in associate degree programs or vocational educational programs that lead to degrees in specific occupations or registered apprenticeships.

Table F-2. Job Search as an Approved Activity for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alabama	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Alaska	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
American Samoa	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Arizona	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Arkansas	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
California	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Colorado	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Connecticut	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Delaware	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
District of Columbia	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Florida	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Georgia	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Guam	No	No	No	No	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility

Table F-2. Job Search as an Approved Activity for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hawaii	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Idaho	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Illinois	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Indiana	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Iowa	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Kansas	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Kentucky	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Louisiana	No	No	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Maine	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Maryland	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Massachusetts	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Michigan	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Minnesota	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Mississippi	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility

Table F-2. Job Search as an Approved Activity for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Missouri	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Montana	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Nebraska	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Nevada	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
New Hampshire	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
New Jersey	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
New Mexico	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
New York	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
North Carolina	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
North Dakota	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Ohio	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Oklahoma	No	No	No	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Oregon	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility

Table F-2. Job Search as an Approved Activity for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Pennsylvania	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Puerto Rico	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Rhode Island	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
South Carolina	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
South Dakota	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Tennessee	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Texas	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Utah	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Vermont	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Virgin Islands	No	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Virginia	No	No	No	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Washington	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
West Virginia	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility
Wisconsin	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility
Wyoming	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, only for continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility	Yes, for initial and continuing eligibility

Source: CCDF Policies Database. Data as of October 1 of each year.

Table F-2. Job Search as an Approved Activity for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

Additional notes for table F-2:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the 2022 data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the 2022 data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Colorado:

2018; 2019: Policy coded for Denver. Counties may opt out of counting job search as an approved activity for eligibility at application.

Connecticut:

2020; 2021: If a parent reports a job loss due to COVID-19 they will remain eligible for the subsidy until the end of their eligibility period.

Florida:

2018; 2019; 2021; 2022: For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.

2020: Job search is allowed for initial and continuing eligibility due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Georgia:

2018; 2019: Each parent must participate in one or more approved activities for a minimum average of 24 hours per week. Approved activities include employment, job search, education, and training. Job search qualifies as an initial eligibility activity for clients who receive priority due to TANF, homelessness, domestic violence, or natural disaster. Clients with job search as an activity for continuing eligibility can count job search hours towards their hour requirement.

2020; 2021: Families who experience a permanent loss of employment or cannot attend an education or training program due to matters related to COVID-19 can continue child care services at the current level through the end of their current eligibility period. The family does not have to report the permanent loss of activity. Families who comply with the redetermination process can receive child care services for another 12 months if their job search is due to COVID-19 job loss.

Guam:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021: Job search is an allowable activity for families experiencing homelessness.

Hawaii:

2021; 2022: Job search is also an eligible activity at redetermination.

Illinois:

2018; 2019; 2020: For TANF clients participating in an approved agency program, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility if listed in their plan.

2021; 2022: In response to COVID-19, child care is provided to parents or other relatives that request a three-month period to establish an eligible employment or education activity.

Indiana:

2020: The job search eligibility period for continuing eligibility was extended from 16 weeks to 26 weeks due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2021: The job search eligibility period for continuing eligibility was extended from 16 weeks to 26 weeks due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families approved for job search at initial application are also approved for 53 weeks of eligibility with job search as their service need. Families are required to have obtained another service need at redetermination.

2022: The job search eligibility period for continuing eligibility is 16 weeks. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families approved for job search at initial application are also approved for 53 weeks of eligibility with job search as their service need. Families are required to have obtained another service need at redetermination.

Kansas:

2018: For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.

2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: For TANF and SNAP work program participants, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.

Louisiana:

2020; 2021; 2022: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families may be approved for up to 90 days of job search for initial and continuing eligibility.

Maine:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Job search activities may be approved for a maximum of 12 weeks for current recipients who have lost work or who have completed school and are looking for work. Coverage starts on the first day of unemployment, and parents are granted up to 20 hours of care per week. Families are eligible for care during one of three breaks in eligibility (maternal/paternal leave, short-term medical leave, or job search) within a six-month period.

Maryland:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.

Table F-2. Job Search as an Approved Activity for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

Michigan:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: For TANF work program families, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility if it is part of their work participation requirement.

Mississippi:

2020; 2021: Job search is typically an eligible activity for three months from the last day of employment, provided the parent notified the agency of the loss of employment within 10 days. When disaster or emergency conditions have been declared, the agency may initiate an extended period of job search at which time new redetermination dates will be set. Families will have 60 days from the day that the declared emergency has ended to complete job search activities or enroll in an approved educational program.

2022: Job search is typically an eligible activity for three months from the last day of employment, provided the parent notified the agency of the loss of employment within 10 days.

Missouri:

2018; 2019: For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.

2020; 2021; 2022: For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, job search is also approved for initial eligibility for non-TANF families.

Montana:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: For TANF recipients, job search activities are only approved for applicants who have job search in their employability or service plan.

Nevada:

2018; 2019: Families are not eligible for job search if the eligible child is school age (between 6 and 12 years old) or has special needs (over 13 years old). If the child is not in school due to school breaks or holidays, child care is approved during job search activities.

2020; 2021; 2022: Job search is an eligible activity for all families with parents who lose a job. Care will continue at the same level for 90 days, but will be discontinued if the parent does not find another job within those 90 days.

New Jersey:

2018: For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility. Non-TANF families may continue to receive child care assistance if they experience a temporary absence from work, as long as this temporary change in circumstances does not last more than three months. If the cessation in work lasts more than three months, applicants can apply for job search child care assistance for an additional three months. Families that are not engaged in work, school, or a training activity when the three-month period ends are no longer eligible for the subsidy.

2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility. Eligible families will continue to be authorized for a 12-month eligibility period, even if they experience a temporary change in family income, or work, job training, or school schedule. A beneficiary no longer has to be engaged in a specific activity like job search in order to continue to be eligible, as families will receive subsidies for the full 12-month eligibility period unless their income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

New York:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Policy coded for New York City. Job search activities are defined by each district.

North Carolina:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Job search is allowed for initial eligibility if it is part of the recipient's TANF case plan.

North Dakota:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2022: Job search is an approved activity for initial eligibility for families experiencing homelessness and for TANF and Transitional Child Care recipients who have job search listed on their employment plan.

2021: When job search is the only activity at application or redetermination, a part-time level of care will be approved.

Oklahoma:

2018; 2019: Job search activities are approved if they are part of a TANF work assignment.

2020: Job search activities are approved if they are part of a TANF work assignment. Eligible families who lost their job due to COVID-19 may receive a temporary child care subsidy benefit for 60 days of job search.

Rhode Island:

2020; 2021: The job search period may be extended based on the needs of the family due to COVID-19.

South Dakota:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: If a person is already receiving child care assistance and suffers a loss of employment, three months of continued assistance can be granted from the last day of employment.

Tennessee:

2020: Families that no longer meet the minimum work hour requirement at redetermination because of a change due to the COVID-19 pandemic are given a 90-day job search period. If the family meets the minimum work hour requirement during the 90-day period, the family is approved for a full 12-month eligibility period. If the family is not able to meet the minimum work hour requirement during the job search period, their eligibility will end at the end of the 90 days.

Texas:

2020: The job search period may be extended based on the needs of the family due to COVID-19.

Table F-2. Job Search as an Approved Activity for CCDF Eligibility, 2018-2022

2021; 2022: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families who do not meet initial employment or education requirements for At-Risk child care but are otherwise eligible can qualify for child care subsidies at initial eligibility with job search activities. Job search is allowed for three months at initial eligibility.

Utah:

2018: Employment Support and Job Search Child Care are available to families diverted from financial assistance if otherwise eligible.

Virgin Islands:

2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: A three-month job search period is triggered if the parent or legal guardian loses his or her employment during the eligibility period. If the parent or legal guardian engages in a qualifying activity by the end of the grace period, assistance continues until the end of the 12-month eligibility period.

Virginia:

2018; 2019; 2020: Job search activities are only approved if they are part of a TANF or SNAP work program.

2021; 2022: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, job search is an eligible activity for applicants who apply by May 31, 2022 and meet all other eligibility criteria. Normally, job search activities are only approved if they are part of a TANF or SNAP work program.

Washington:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: For TANF clients, job search is an eligible activity for initial and continuing eligibility.

Wisconsin:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Eligible parents who experience a permanent loss of employment or a permanent loss of another approved activity will be offered an opportunity to receive at least the same level of child care assistance for job search for up to three months.

Table F-3. Initial Eligibility Thresholds and Thresholds During the Eligibility Period for Family Size Three: Maximum Monthly Countable Income, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018 Initial	2018 Higher Continuing	2019 Initial	2019 Higher Continuing	2020 Initial	2020 Higher Continuing	2021 Initial	2021 Higher Continuing	2022 Initial	2022 Higher Continuing
Alabama	2,251	4,188	2,311	4,368	2,353	3,077	3,258	4,656	3,294	4,657
Alaska	5,156	-	5,156	-	5,960	-	5,960	-	5,960	-
American Samoa	4,088	-	4,088	-	4,088	-	4,088	-	4,088	-
Arizona	2,858	4,269	2,934	4,486	2,987	4,718	3,020	4,893	3,168	5,123
Arkansas	3,650	-	3,650	-	4,130	-	4,130	-	4,430	-
California	4,502	5,467	5,802	-	6,157	-	6,511	-	6,842	-
Colorado	3,896	5,428	3,999	5,685	4,073	5,995	4,118	6,314	4,510	6,592
Connecticut	3,939	6,696	4,057	6,897	4,222	7,179	5,254	7,443	5,352	7,582
Delaware	3,204	-	3,289	5,647	3,349	5,095	3,386	6,182	3,552	6,290
District of Columbia	4,329	5,896	4,444	6,258	4,444	6,258	4,575	6,258	4,575	6,258
Florida	2,598	4,063	2,666	4,171	2,715	4,384	2,745	4,599	2,879	4,824
Georgia	2,562	4,356	2,562	4,356	2,807	4,772	2,969	5,048	5,351	-
Guam	2,283	-	2,812	-	2,812	-	2,812	-	6,456	-
Hawaii	3,927	-	3,927	-	5,867	-	5,867	-	5,867	-
Idaho	2,252	3,946	2,311	4,184	2,353	4,446	2,654	4,446	2,783	4,837
Illinois	3,204	5,138	3,555	5,320	3,620	5,546	3,660	5,809	4,318	6,079
Indiana	2,161	4,419	2,257	4,526	2,299	4,737	2,324	4,951	2,437	5,152
Iowa	2,511	4,835	2,578	4,989	2,625	4,073	2,654	4,118	2,783	4,319
Kansas	3,204	4,698	3,289	4,812	3,386	5,179	4,575	5,179	4,798	5,372
Kentucky	2,723	4,808	2,771	4,808	2,771	4,808	2,928	4,623	4,623	-
Louisiana	2,684	4,148	2,884	4,457	2,978	4,603	3,616	4,728	4,866	-
Maine	4,715	-	4,833	-	5,365	-	5,365	-	5,885	-
Maryland	5,007	6,547	5,007	6,547	5,007	6,547	5,007	6,547	6,302	7,607
Massachusetts	3,984	6,772	4,191	7,125	4,387	7,457	4,594	7,810	4,758	8,088
Michigan	2,213	4,705	2,213	4,705	2,715	5,336	2,745	5,563	3,838	5,563

Table F-3. Initial Eligibility Thresholds and Thresholds During the Eligibility Period for Family Size Three: Maximum Monthly Countable Income, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018 Initial	2018 Higher Continuing	2019 Initial	2019 Higher Continuing	2020 Initial	2020 Higher Continuing	2021 Initial	2021 Higher Continuing	2022 Initial	2022 Higher Continuing
Minnesota	3,163	5,721	3,288	5,946	3,423	6,190	3,577	6,468	3,716	6,720
Mississippi	3,640	-	3,640	-	3,833	-	3,833	-	3,833	-
Missouri	2,318	3,612	2,454	3,823	2,498	3,892	2,745	3,935	2,879	4,644
Montana	2,598	3,204	2,666	3,288	2,666	3,288	3,386	3,660	3,550	3,838
Nebraska	2,251	3,204	2,311	5,122	2,353	5,371	3,386	5,573	3,550	5,706
Nevada	2,366	4,260	2,471	4,544	2,531	4,685	2,602	4,909	5,066	-
New Hampshire	3,810	6,091	3,911	6,286	3,982	6,518	4,026	6,911	4,223	7,189
New Jersey	3,463	6,634	3,555	7,166	3,620	7,420	3,660	7,866	3,838	7,963
New Mexico	2,598	3,463	3,555	4,444	3,620	4,525	6,405	7,320	7,677	8,156
New York	3,463	-	3,555	-	3,620	-	3,660	-	5,758	6,528
North Carolina	3,403	4,165	3,555	4,565	3,555	4,565	3,660	4,804	3,838	5,031
North Dakota	3,881	5,498	4,085	5,787	4,233	5,997	4,372	6,193	6,371	-
Northern Mariana Islands	2,192	-	2,192	-	2,325	-	2,367	-	2,367	-
Ohio	2,252	5,195	2,311	5,333	2,353	5,430	2,599	5,490	2,726	5,758
Oklahoma	2,925	4,059	4,200	-	4,372	-	4,530	-	4,643	-
Oregon	3,204	4,405	3,288	4,847	4,956	-	3,386	5,303	3,839	5,596
Pennsylvania	3,463	5,060	3,555	5,271	3,620	5,271	3,660	5,758	3,838	6,009
Puerto Rico	1,423	-	1,511	-	1,511	-	1,511	-	1,954	-
Rhode Island	3,117	5,763	3,200	5,944	3,258	6,153	3,294	6,416	3,838	6,491
South Carolina	2,704	4,179	2,826	4,367	2,965	4,582	3,117	5,490	3,225	5,758
South Dakota	3,031	4,801	3,716	4,947	3,783	5,144	3,825	5,279	4,011	5,431
Tennessee	2,926	-	2,926	-	3,078	-	3,392	4,806	3,563	5,048
Texas	3,463	4,456	3,555	4,663	3,620	4,884	5,081	-	5,283	-
Utah	2,918	4,429	3,236	4,585	4,585	-	5,098	-	5,574	-
Vermont	5,195	-	5,333	-	5,430	-	5,430	-	6,717	-
Virgin Islands	2,752	-	2,506	-	2,506	-	2,506	-	2,506	-

Table F-3. Initial Eligibility Thresholds and Thresholds During the Eligibility Period for Family Size Three: Maximum Monthly Countable Income, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018 Initial	2018 Higher Continuing	2019 Initial	2019 Higher Continuing	2020 Initial	2020 Higher Continuing	2021 Initial	2021 Higher Continuing	2022 Initial	2022 Higher Continuing
Virginia	3,204	5,760	3,289	5,978	3,349	6,226	3,386	6,482	6,787	-
Washington	3,464	5,239	3,556	5,460	3,620	5,760	4,274	6,055	4,498	6,372
West Virginia	2,598	3,204	2,666	3,288	2,666	3,288	2,666	3,288	2,666	3,288
Wisconsin	3,204	5,073	3,288	5,241	3,349	5,468	3,386	5,698	3,550	5,931
Wyoming	3,030	3,896	3,111	3,999	3,168	4,073	3,203	4,118	3,359	4,318

Source: CCDF Policies Database. Data as of October 1 of each year.

Additional notes for table F-3:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the 2022 data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the 2022 data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Family size refers to the number of household members included in the unit for determining eligibility. States/Territories determine which household members are included in the unit. This table captures the continuing eligibility thresholds used during the family's eligibility period. Information about continuing eligibility thresholds used at the end of the eligibility period (i.e., at redetermination), can be found in the footnotes and full detail of the CCDF Policies Database. This table does not capture eligibility threshold differences between various eligibility groups, such as TANF recipients. For information about eligibility for essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, see the full CCDF Policies Database.

Alabama:

In 2019, eligibility thresholds at redetermination are set at 85 percent of the state median income. At redetermination, if a family's income is above 85 percent of the state median income, they can receive three months of services at the maximum copay as a graduated phase out.

Arizona:

In 2018 at redetermination, if the family's income exceeds 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, but is below 85 percent of the state median income, the family will receive a graduated phase-out period of three months.

Arkansas:

In 2020, the income threshold is waived for families with essential workers due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

California:

In 2018, California allows pilot counties to set the initial maximum monthly countable income threshold at 85 percent of the state median income.

Colorado:

Policy coded for Denver County. In 2018, counties could establish initial eligibility thresholds between 165 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and 85 percent of state median income and the continuing eligibility thresholds had to be higher than initial eligibility thresholds, unless the county sets their initial eligibility threshold above 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, in which case the continuing eligibility threshold may be equal to the initial eligibility threshold. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, counties could not set initial eligibility thresholds below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and the continuing eligibility threshold is set at 85 percent of state median income.

Table F-3. Initial Eligibility Thresholds and Thresholds During the Eligibility Period for Family Size Three: Maximum Monthly Countable Income, 2018-2022

District of Columbia:

At redetermination, if the family's income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income, the family will receive a graduated phase-out period of three months. If the family's income is less than 85 percent of the state median income at the end of the three months, they will continue to receive assistance.

Idaho:

In 2018 and 2019, if at the time of redetermination, a family's income exceeds 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines but is below 85 percent of the state median income, the family will continue to receive benefits for 12 months.

Illinois:

In 2018, eligibility thresholds at redetermination are set at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Families with incomes above 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and below 85 percent of the state median income will receive graduated phase-out period of three months. In 2019 and 2020, eligibility thresholds at redetermination are set at 225 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Families with incomes above 225 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and below 85 percent of the state median income will receive a graduated phase-out period of three months. In 2021, eligibility thresholds at redetermination are set at 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Families with incomes above 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and below 85 percent of the state median income will receive a graduated phase-out period of three months. In 2022, eligibility thresholds at redetermination are set at 275 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Families with incomes above 275 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and below 85 percent of the state median income will receive a graduated phase-out period of three months.

Iowa:

Families requiring care for children with special needs use a different set of eligibility thresholds. If a family has children that meet the criteria for special needs and children that do not meet the criteria for special needs, the caseworker uses both sets of thresholds to determine eligibility. In 2018 and 2019, if at the time of redetermination, a family's income exceeds the initial eligibility limit but is below 85 percent of state median income, the family will remain eligible for an additional 12 months or until their income exceeds 85 percent of state median income.

Louisiana:

In 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, at redetermination, if the family's income exceeds 55 percent of the state median income, but is below 85 percent of the state median income, the family will receive a graduated phase-out period of 12 months.

Massachusetts:

Families requiring care for children with special needs use a different set of eligibility thresholds.

Michigan:

Benefits will continue if a family has an income increase above these thresholds, if the increase lasts no more than six months.

Montana:

In 2018, 2019, and 2020, families with income between 150 and 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are eligible for a 12-month eligibility period. In 2021 and 2022, families with income between 185 and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines are eligible for a 12-month eligibility period.

Nebraska:

In 2018, a family whose income exceeds 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines may receive subsidies for up to 24 consecutive months or until the family's income exceeds 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, whichever occurs first. If the family's income falls to or below 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines during that time, the child care agency will redetermine the family's eligibility and eligibility is no longer time-limited. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, once a family is determined eligible and child care is authorized, they will remain eligible for care through the remainder of the eligibility period as long as their income is below 85 percent of state median income. At redetermination, if the family's income does not exceed 185 percent in 2019 and 2020 and 200 percent in 2021 and 2022 of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, the family will receive a graduated phase-out period of 12 months.

Nevada:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families are reimbursed for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022 to expand access and affordability of quality child care across the state. As of October 1, 2022, families still paid a monthly copayment amount, but beginning March 2023, families began receiving reimbursements for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022.

Table F-3. Initial Eligibility Thresholds and Thresholds During the Eligibility Period for Family Size Three: Maximum Monthly Countable Income, 2018-2022

New Jersey:

Families with income exceeding 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines but less than 85 percent of state median income at redetermination can qualify for one additional year of graduated phase-out assistance. This period of assistance can only be granted once.

New Mexico:

In 2021 and 2022, the eligibility thresholds are set for families with essential workers, as this category includes all families eligible due to the work requirement.

North Carolina:

The eligibility thresholds shown are for non-school-age children (children through age five) and children of all ages with special needs and are set at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. For school-age children (children ages six through twelve), eligibility is set at 133 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. In 2017 and 2018, if a family's income increases above the initial eligibility threshold but below 85 percent of the state median income, the family will be given a graduated phase-out period of 90 days. In 2019, 2020, and 2021, if a family's income increases above the initial eligibility threshold but below 85 percent of the state median income, the family will be given a graduated phase-out period of 12 months.

Ohio:

In 2021, the thresholds shown here are for families who do not need child care for children with special needs. The initial eligibility thresholds for families requiring care for children with special needs are set at 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Oklahoma:

In 2018, eligibility thresholds vary based on both family size and the number of children in care. These thresholds assume a family size three has two children in care. The initial threshold for any family size with one child in care is \$2,425 per month. The initial threshold for any family size with two children in care is \$2,925 per month. The initial threshold for any family size with three or more children in care is \$3,625 per month.

Puerto Rico:

At redetermination, families may be eligible for three additional months if their income exceeds 85 percent of the state median income.

Tennessee:

Income thresholds are set at 60 percent of state median income. However, applicants who are working or in post-secondary education and have children who are six weeks through five years of age may qualify for the state's Smart Steps Child Care program with income up to 85 percent of state median income.

Texas:

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

Utah:

In 2018 and 2019, the thresholds used at initial eligibility are higher for children with special needs.

Vermont:

In 2019, the threshold for family size three is greater at redetermination than at initial eligibility or during the eligibility period.

Virginia:

In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, the policies are coded for areas in Group III. In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 across Virginia, eligibility thresholds range from 150 to 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Group III's eligibility thresholds are set at 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. There is an exception for applicants that are considered not financially responsible for the child in need of care under Virginia law. For these individuals, eligibility is set at 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, not to exceed 85 percent of state median income. In 2022, families with at least one child age 5 or younger and not yet in kindergarten are eligible for subsidies if their incomes are at or below 85 percent of the state median income.

Washington:

If a family's income is greater than 200 percent but below 220 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, in 2018, 2019, and 2020, the family will receive a graduated phase-out period of 12 months. In 2021 and 2022, at redetermination, if the family's income is above 60 percent but below 65 percent of state median income, they can receive another 12 months of services as long as they meet all other eligibility requirements.

Table F-3. Initial Eligibility Thresholds and Thresholds During the Eligibility Period for Family Size Three: Maximum Monthly Countable Income, 2018-2022

Wisconsin:

Family income cannot exceed 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, unless the family is providing foster care, subsidized guardianship, or court-ordered kinship care while receiving the kinship benefit, in which case the natural or adoptive family's gross family income cannot exceed 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines at the time of the child's placement. The maximum gross income for a family to remain eligible for child care assistance is 85 percent of state median income.

Table F-4. Within How Many Days the Family Must Notify the Agency of Changes, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alabama	10	10	10	10	10
Alaska	10	10	10	10	10
American Samoa	10	10	10	10	10
Arizona	5	5	5	5	5
Arkansas	10	10	10	10	10
California	30	30	30	30	30
Colorado	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other
Connecticut	10	10	10	10	10
Delaware	10	10	10	10	10
District of Columbia	10	10	10	10	10
Florida	10	10	10	10	10
Georgia	10	10	10	10	10
Guam	10	10	10	10	10
Hawaii	10	10	10	10	10
Idaho	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other
Illinois	10	10	10	10	10
Indiana	10	10	10	10	10
Iowa	10	10	10	10	10
Kansas	10	10	10	10	10
Kentucky	10	10	10	10	10
Louisiana	10	10	90	90	90
Maine	10	10	10	10	10
Maryland	10	10	10	10	10
Massachusetts	14	30	30	30	30
Michigan	10	10	10	10	10
Minnesota	10	10	10	10	10
Mississippi	10	10	10	10	10
Missouri	10	10	10	10	10
Montana	10	10	10	10	10
Nebraska	10	10	10	10	10
Nevada	10	10	10	10	10
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey	10	10	10	10	10
New Mexico	14	14	14	14	14
New York	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other
North Carolina	5	10	10	10	10
North Dakota	10	10	10	10	10

Table F-4. Within How Many Days the Family Must Notify the Agency of Changes, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Northern Mariana Islands	10	10	10	10	10
Ohio	10	10	10	10	10
Oklahoma	10	10	10	10	10
Oregon	10	10	10	10	10
Pennsylvania	10	10	10	10	10
Puerto Rico	10	10	10	10	10
Rhode Island	10	10	10	10	10
South Carolina	10	10	10	10	10
South Dakota	10	10	10	10	10
Tennessee	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	14	14	14	14	14
Utah	10	10	10	10	10
Vermont	10	10	10	10	10
Virgin Islands	10	10	10	10	10
Virginia	10	10	10	10	10
Washington	10	10	10	10	10
West Virginia	5	5	5	5	5
Wisconsin	10	10	10	10	10
Wyoming	10	10	10	10	10

Source: CCDF Policies Database. Data as of October 1 of each year.

Additional notes for table F-4:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the 2022 data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the 2022 data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Colorado:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Participants must report and verify changes in income that exceed 85 percent of the state median income within 10 calendar days of the change. If the parent or caretaker is no longer in his or her qualifying activity, the change must be reported in writing within four calendar weeks.

Georgia:

2020; 2021; 2022: Parents who permanently lose their employment or stop attending an education or training program due to matters related to COVID-19 can continue child care services at the current level through the end of their current certification period. The parent does not need to report this permanent loss in activity.

Idaho:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Parents must report changes by the 10th day of the month following the month in which the change occurred.

Illinois:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Clients must report changes that may affect eligibility within 10 days of the change. Clients must report a job loss or a break in activity within 30 days to maintain eligibility through grace period provisions.

Louisiana:

2020; 2021; 2022: The reporting requirement is extended from 10 days to 90 days due to COVID-19.

Montana:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Parents must report a change in provider within one business day.

New York:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: The client must report changes immediately.

North Carolina:

2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Recipients must report changes to the state within 10 business days from the date of the change.

Table F-4. Within How Many Days the Family Must Notify the Agency of Changes, 2018-2022

Tennessee:

2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: At risk child-only, Transitional Child Care, and Smart Steps families are not required to report changes during the eligibility period. All other families have to report changes within 10 days.

Virgin Islands:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: The parent must notify the department of any change in family circumstances immediately but not later than 10 days from the occurrence.

Washington:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: A change in providers must be reported within five days.

Table F-5. Redetermination Period (in months), 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alabama	12	12	12	12	12
Alaska	12	12	12	12	12
American Samoa	6	6	6	6	6
Arizona	12	12	12	12	12
Arkansas	12	12	12	12	12
California	12	12	12	12	12
Colorado	12	12	12	12	12
Connecticut	12	12	12	12	12
Delaware	12	12	12	12	12
District of Columbia	12	12	12	12	12
Florida	12	12	12	12	12
Georgia	12	12	12	12	12
Guam	12	12	12	12	12
Hawaii	6	6	6	12	12
Idaho	12	12	12	12	12
Illinois	12	12	12	12	12
Indiana	12	12	12	12	12
Iowa	12	12	12	12	12
Kansas	12	12	12	12	12
Kentucky	12	12	12	12	12
Louisiana	12	12	12	12	24
Maine	12	12	12	12	12
Maryland	12	12	12	12	12
Massachusetts	12	12	12	12	12
Michigan	12	12	12	12	12
Minnesota	12	12	12	12	12
Mississippi	12	12	12	12	12
Missouri	12	12	12	12	12
Montana	12	12	12	12	12
Nebraska	18	18	18	18	18
Nevada	12	12	12	12	12
New Hampshire	12	12	12	12	12
New Jersey	12	12	15	15	12
New Mexico	12	12	12	12	12
New York	12	12	12	12	12
North Carolina	12	12	12	12	12
North Dakota	12	12	12	12	12

Table F-5. Redetermination Period (in months), 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Northern Mariana Islands	12	12	12	12	12
Ohio	12	12	12	12	12
Oklahoma	12	12	12	12	12
Oregon	12	12	12	12	12
Pennsylvania	12	12	12	12	12
Puerto Rico	12	12	12	12	12
Rhode Island	12	12	12	12	12
South Carolina	12	12	12	12	12
South Dakota	12	12	12	12	12
Tennessee	12	12	12	12	12
Texas	12	12	12	12	12
Utah	12	12	12	12	12
Vermont	12	12	12	12	12
Virgin Islands	12	12	12	12	12
Virginia	12	12	12	12	12
Washington	12	12	12	12	12
West Virginia	12	12	12	12	12
Wisconsin	12	12	12	12	12
Wyoming	12	12	12	12	12

Source: CCDF Policies Database. Data as of October 1 of each year.

Additional notes for table F-5:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the 2022 data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the 2022 data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

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

Alabama:

2018; 2019: The redetermination period may be shorter than 12 months if the parent's authorized activity will last fewer than 12 months or if the parent fails to comply with program requirements.

2020; 2021: The redetermination period may be shorter than 12 months if the parent's authorized activity will last fewer than 12 months or if the parent fails to comply with program requirements. Families with healthcare workers and first responders who qualify for child care assistance as a protective services group during the COVID-19 pandemic may have a redetermination period shorter than 12 months.

Arkansas:

2020; 2021: Redeterminations are suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Colorado:

2018; 2019; 2021; 2022: If children receiving care are also enrolled in a Head Start or Early Head Start program, their redetermination period will be aligned with the Head Start or Early Head Start program year. This may result in a redetermination period that is longer than 12 months, though the redetermination period cannot be shorter than 12 months.

2020: Eligibility periods are extended from 12 to 15 months for families with cases ending between May 1, 2020 and April 30, 2021.

Delaware:

2018: Parents must complete an interim form every six months.

2019: Parents must complete an interim form every six months. Redetermination may be set for a shorter period if the client provides a written statement verifying the length of time requested for care. The statement may be from the

Table F-5. Redetermination Period (in months), 2018-2022

parent or caretaker, a medical professional verifying care required for a special need, or the state verifying the length of time required to prevent child abuse or neglect.

District of Columbia:

2020: Redeterminations are suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Florida:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Redetermination for TANF recipients must be completed every six months.

Georgia:

2020; 2021; 2022: If the parent is not meeting state-approved activity requirements at their annual redetermination as a result of circumstances related to COVID-19, the lack of an activity will not impact eligibility.

Guam:

2020; 2021; 2022: Eligibility periods can be extended for up to 6 months beyond the typical 12-month eligibility period during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Indiana:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Redetermination is required at least every 53 weeks. At redetermination, if a family's income exceeds the eligibility threshold due to a temporary fluctuation in income that is expected to last for 8 weeks or less, the family will be allowed an additional 13 weeks to update their income.

Iowa:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Families are certified for a period of 12 months, except when the applicant meets one of two criteria at the time of application. If the child who will be receiving care will turn 13 within 6 months after the end of a 12-month certification period, then the family is certified for a period of up to 18 months. For families attending post-secondary education, if the 24-month funding limit will be reached within 6 months after the end of a 12-month period, then the family is certified for a period of up to 18 months.

Kansas:

2020: All child care cases eligible for redetermination in March, April, May, Or June 2020 will automatically be renewed for 12 months due to COVID-19.

Louisiana:

2018; 2019; 2020: Households with children between the ages of 3 and 4 are certified for 24 months.

2021: Households with children between the ages of 3 and 4 are certified for 24 months. The redetermination period is extended for three months for families with cases ending in September, October, and November 2021.

2022: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the certification period was increased by 12 months. Pandemic application cases for essential workers will remain at the original 12-month period due to the specific source of funding for these cases.

Maine:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Full redetermination is done at 12 months. At six months, the family must indicate that the information on file is still correct.

Maryland:

2022: On November 1, 2022, the state expanded the eligibility period to 24 months. Families who were scheduled to recertify their eligibility prior to November 1, 2022 completed redetermination at 12 months, in compliance with the 12-month policy that was still in effect during this time. Families who were scheduled to recertify their eligibility beginning in November 2022, including those who began their eligibility period within a year before the new policy took effect, were moved to a 24-month redetermination period.

Minnesota:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Redetermination of eligibility for some high school students under the age of 21 may be deferred beyond 12 months, not to exceed 24 months, to the end of the student's school year.

Mississippi:

2020; 2021; 2022: When disaster or emergency conditions have been declared, the agency may waive the redetermination requirement during the declared emergency and issue a temporary certificate for 90 days. The agency may renew the temporary certificate for additional 30-day periods on a case-by-case basis.

Nebraska:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Redetermination must be conducted at least once every 18 months, but not more than once every 12 months.

New Jersey:

2020; 2021: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, recertification timelines are extended for three months to allow extra time for submission of required documentation or processing of applications. Families are eligible for continued child care for at least three months to avoid interruption of child care services.

New York:

2020: Policy coded for New York City. During the COVID-19 pandemic, districts had the option to request a waiver to extend the eligibility period up to 90 days. New York City extended the eligibility period in each of the months from March 16, 2020 through April 30, 2021.

Table F-5. Redetermination Period (in months), 2018-2022

Ohio:

2018; 2019; 2020: The eligibility period extends to the Saturday after the last day of the 12th month of eligibility.

Rhode Island:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: The eligibility period cannot be less than 12 months. Benefits must be redetermined through the recertification process prior to the end of the 12-month period.

Tennessee:

2020: Eligibility periods are extended due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Texas:

2020: The eligibility period may be extended due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Virginia:

2022: The recipient's eligibility period and redetermination date will be extended if the only child receiving services turns 13, or 18 years of age in the case of a child with special needs, within 23 months of the current eligibility determination. The recipient's final eligibility period and redetermination date will coincide with the month that the child turns 13 or 18 years of age.

Wisconsin:

2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: The recipient may complete an early renewal after the start of the 11th month and prior to the end of the 12-month eligibility period if they have stated their consent to complete an early renewal in order to align the child care subsidy eligibility period with the eligibility period of another means-tested assistance program.

Table F-6. If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
American Samoa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	No	No	No	No	No
Guam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Idaho	No	No	No	No	No
Illinois	No	No	No	No	No
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	No	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	No	No	No	No	No
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	No	No	No	No	No
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	No	No	No	No
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	No	No	No	No	No

Table F-6. If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed, 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	No	No	No	No	No
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No	No
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Puerto Rico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	No	No	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	No	No	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	No	No	No	No	No
Vermont	No	No	No	No	No
Virgin Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	No	No	No	No
Wyoming	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CCDF Policies Database. Data as of October 1 of each year.

Additional notes for table F-6:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the 2022 data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the 2022 data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Written policies concerning the maintenance and review of a waiting list are captured. The policies reflect whether or not States/Territories use a waiting list when funds are not available to serve all families. A State/Territory may appear on this list as having waiting list policies, even if no family is currently on the waiting list. Exemptions to the waiting list requirements are not shown in this table.

Alaska:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: 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.

California:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Policy coded for Non-CalWORKs Alternative Payment Program. Child care agencies are required to maintain a waiting list. This requirement may be satisfied by participating in a county child care centralized eligibility list, where available.

Colorado:

2018: Counties have the option to maintain a waiting list. If the county chooses to maintain a waiting list, it must develop waiting list policies and report those policies to the state agency.

2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Counties have the option to maintain a waiting list. If the county chooses to maintain a waiting list, it must develop waiting list policies and report those policies to the state agency. Counties also have the option to freeze enrollment.

Table F-6. If the State Uses a Waiting List When Needed, 2018-2022

Delaware:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: 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.

Montana:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: A statewide waiting list is maintained for non-TANF families when the demand for non-TANF subsidies exceeds the resources.

New York:

2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022: Districts may maintain waiting lists when funds are not available for all eligible families.

Table F-7. Copayment Amount for a Three-Person Family Earning \$15,000 Annually, with a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	24	24	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	43	43	43	43	43
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	64	0	0
Colorado	13	12	12	12	12
Connecticut	25	25	25	25	25
Delaware	115	50	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	52	36	0	52	52
Georgia	62	62	62	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	446	446	0	0	0
Idaho	80	80	80	40	40
Illinois	36	36	23	1	1
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	22	22	0	0	0
Kentucky	108	108	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	63	63	63	0	0
Maryland	36	36	36	36	26
Massachusetts	65	65	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	67	67	0	0	0
Missouri	132	132	138	138	138
Montana	25	25	25	10	10
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	56	81	81	86	119
New Hampshire	59	59	59	59	59
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	57	56	0	0	0
New York	65	65	0	0	4
North Carolina	125	125	125	0	125

Table F-7. Copayment Amount for a Three-Person Family Earning \$15,000 Annually, with a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
North Dakota	39	41	43	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	21	21	0	21	21
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	95	0	0	0	0
Oregon	81	81	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	74	74	69	69	52
Puerto Rico	127	127	0	0	15
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	52	52	52	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	159	159	0	151	159
Texas	85	85	85	85	85
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	62	62	62	0	0
Washington	15	15	15	0	0
West Virginia	119	119	119	119	119
Wisconsin	55	58	46	46	46
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CCDF Policies Database. Data as of October 1 of each year.

Additional notes for table F-7:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the 2022 data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the 2022 data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. In calculating the monthly copayment, the following assumptions were made. The family consists of one parent and two children. The children are 24 and 48 months old and do not have any special needs. The family receives full-time care. The family is receiving subsidized child care for the first time, and eligibility is determined under initial eligibility thresholds. Families who already receive subsidized care may be eligible at somewhat higher income levels in some states. Families receiving additional assistance, such as transitional child care or TANF, may also qualify for child care subsidies at higher income levels than shown here. All income is earned. If the state uses an income disregard for calculating copayments, the disregard was applied. The 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.

Alabama:

In 2021 and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Alaska:

In 2020, 2021, and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

American Samoa:

American Samoa serves only families with income below the Federal Poverty Guidelines and waives the copayment for all eligible families.

Arkansas:

Copayment amounts are based on rates for providers certified at Better Beginnings Star level 1 in Urban counties in

Table F-7. Copayment Amount for a Three-Person Family Earning \$15,000 Annually, with a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

2018, 2019, and 2021 and Better Beginnings Star level 2 in Urban counties in 2022. In 2020, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

California:

In 2020, copayments are waived for families where all children in the family who are enrolled in care remain at home for that month, either for distance learning because of closure of the facility, where all currently enrolled children are not able to receive in-person services due to a public health order, or for families sheltering in place. In 2021 and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Colorado:

Copayment amounts based on income eligibility thresholds for Denver. Copayment amounts are based on income eligibility thresholds for Denver and Tier 1 child care center rates. Parent fees are reduced by 20 percent if the child is attending a provider that is rated in the top three levels of the state's quality rating system.

Delaware:

In 2018 and 2019, copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates for New Castle. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Florida:

Copayment amounts for Miami-Dade County. In 2020, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Georgia:

Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar. In 2021 and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Guam:

In 2018 and 2019, copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates used for all providers. In 2020 and 2021, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hawaii:

In 2018, 2019, and 2021, copayment amounts based on reimbursement rates for licensed centers and center-based infant and toddler care. In 2020, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, copayment amounts are based on care provided by accredited group child care centers, Hawaiian-medium center-based facilities, licensed infant and toddler child care centers, licensed group child care centers, or licensed group child care homes.

Indiana:

Copayment amounts are based on first year of assistance. In 2021, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Iowa:

In 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022, copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month. In 2020, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Kentucky:

In 2020, 2021, and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Louisiana:

In 2018, 2019, and 2022, copayment amounts based on center reimbursement rates. Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month. In 2020 and 2021, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Maine:

In 2021, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Maryland:

Copayment amounts for center care in the Baltimore City Region.

Massachusetts:

In 2020 and 2021, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Michigan:

In 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mississippi:

In 2020, 2021, and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Missouri:

In 2018 and 2019, copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 23 days per month.

Montana:

In 2021 and 2022, based on federal funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, all families have a monthly copayment of \$10.

Nevada:

Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates for Clark County. Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, families are reimbursed for copayments paid

Table F-7. Copayment Amount for a Three-Person Family Earning \$15,000 Annually, with a Single Parent with a Two-Year-Old Child and a Four-Year-Old Child in Full-Time Care (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

retroactive to July 1, 2022 to expand access and affordability of quality child care across the state. As of October 1, 2022, families still paid a monthly copayment amount, but beginning March 2023, families began receiving reimbursements for copayments paid retroactive to July 1, 2022.

New Jersey:

In 2020 and 2021, upon request, families are eligible to have their copayment waived if they have experienced job loss or lost wages due to COVID-19. In 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New Mexico:

In 2020, 2021, and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New York:

Copayment amounts for New York City. In 2020 and 2021 in New York City, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Districts have the option to waive copayments during the COVID-19 pandemic.

North Carolina:

In 2021, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

North Dakota:

In 2021 and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Northern Mariana Islands:

In 2020 and 2021, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ohio:

In 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Oklahoma:

In 2020, 2021, and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Puerto Rico:

In 2018, 2019, and 2022, copayment amounts are for center-based care. In 2020 and 2021, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Rhode Island:

In 2021, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Carolina:

Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 weeks per month. In 2021 and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Dakota:

Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar.

Tennessee:

In 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022, copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates. In 2020, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Texas:

Copayment amounts and income eligibility thresholds for the Gulf Coast Region.

Utah:

In 2020, 2021, and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Vermont:

Copayment amounts based on licensed center reimbursement rates. Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Virginia:

Copayment amounts are based on income eligibility thresholds for Group III. Copayment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar. In 2021 and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

West Virginia:

In 2020, 2021, and 2022, copayments are waived for essential workers due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Wisconsin:

Copayments are calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates. The family copayment is calculated by multiplying an hourly copayment amount (determined by the number of children in care) by the total number of hours of subsidized care for all children in the household. Maximum monthly copayments for each child are calculated by multiplying the hourly copayment by 152 hours of care.

Wyoming:

In 2021 and 2022, copayments are waived due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table F-8. Maximum Licensed Center Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018 Base Rate	2018 Highest Rate	2019 Base Rate	2019 Highest Rate	2020 Base Rate	2020 Highest Rate	2021 Base Rate	2021 Highest Rate	2022 Base Rate	2022 Highest Rate
Alabama	581	637	581	637	598	659	598	659	780	862
Alaska	800	800	800	800	850	850	850	850	850	850
American Samoa	180	180	400	400	400	400	600	600	600	600
Arizona	576	692	796	955	796	955	1,000	1,350	1,000	1,350
Arkansas	578	664	578	664	794	881	693	1,083	737	1,083
California	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,124	1,253	1,253
Colorado	883	1,300	1,083	1,576	1,083	1,576	1,198	1,743	1,250	1,818
Connecticut	864	908	1,312	1,377	1,312	1,377	1,312	1,639	1,312	1,639
Delaware	1,418	2,035	1,418	2,035	1,418	2,035	1,678	2,035	1,678	2,035
District of Columbia	574	574	687	1,059	687	1,059	743	1,114	902	1,274
Florida	518	622	518	622	570	684	689	827	758	909
Georgia	559	783	624	874	624	874	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	630	630
Hawaii	740	919	740	919	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500	795	980
Idaho	623	623	650	650	650	650	950	950	950	950
Illinois	887	887	887	887	929	929	1,018	1,018	1,105	1,105
Indiana	906	1,270	966	1,352	966	1,352	1,160	1,622	1,160	1,622
Iowa	586	758	639	810	737	949	836	1,006	836	1,006
Kansas	468	468	508	508	630	630	630	630	931	931
Kentucky	542	542	585	607	585	607	1,018	1,018	1,018	1,018
Louisiana	495	495	523	523	523	523	683	683	924	924
Maine	1,209	1,209	1,209	1,209	1,209	1,209	1,209	1,209	1,330	1,511
Maryland	533	672	659	830	659	830	745	939	1,083	1,365
Massachusetts	984	984	1,018	1,018	1,291	1,291	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370
Michigan	477	737	477	737	529	789	529	789	971	1,447
Minnesota	871	1,045	871	1,045	1,018	1,222	1,018	1,222	1,148	1,378

Table F-8. Maximum Licensed Center Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018 Base Rate	2018 Highest Rate	2019 Base Rate	2019 Highest Rate	2020 Base Rate	2020 Highest Rate	2021 Base Rate	2021 Highest Rate	2022 Base Rate	2022 Highest Rate
Mississippi	480	480	480	480	600	600	600	600	600	600
Missouri	413	495	638	766	638	766	638	766	638	766
Montana	866	866	866	866	866	866	974	974	974	974
Nebraska	896	975	919	975	919	975	980	1,030	1,083	1,254
Nevada	616	924	836	924	836	924	924	1,056	1,254	1,342
New Hampshire	909	909	909	909	990	990	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,104
New Jersey	585	646	677	798	690	914	1,007	1,134	1,207	1,334
New Mexico	590	1,140	590	1,140	590	1,140	635	1,185	635	1,185
New York	1,161	1,161	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,365	1,603	1,603
North Carolina	937	1,120	937	1,120	937	1,120	937	1,120	1,191	1,206
North Dakota	790	790	790	790	790	790	888	888	888	888
Northern Mariana Islands	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425
Ohio	743	1,044	815	1,144	815	1,144	867	1,217	867	1,217
Oklahoma	311	784	311	784	511	941	511	941	511	941
Oregon	1,237	1,237	1,404	1,404	1,404	1,404	1,404	1,404	1,705	1,705
Pennsylvania	792	1,010	792	1,072	792	1,072	845	1,125	910	1,190
Puerto Rico	351	351	379	379	379	379	379	379	824	824
Rhode Island	860	1,116	860	1,116	1,116	1,183	1,116	1,183	1,148	1,300
South Carolina	801	888	801	888	801	888	888	1,230	888	1,230
South Dakota	702	702	702	702	728	728	728	728	849	849
Tennessee	426	512	512	615	520	624	572	688	688	826
Texas	626	758	626	830	783	1,090	819	984	875	984
Utah	650	650	650	650	765	765	819	819	819	819
Vermont	799	1,118	827	1,158	827	1,158	827	1,158	1,204	1,410
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	400	400	400	400	400	400
Virginia	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505
Washington	853	981	1,278	1,534	1,466	1,759	1,652	1,982	1,833	2,199

Table F-8. Maximum Licensed Center Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018 Base Rate	2018 Highest Rate	2019 Base Rate	2019 Highest Rate	2020 Base Rate	2020 Highest Rate	2021 Base Rate	2021 Highest Rate	2022 Base Rate	2022 Highest Rate
West Virginia	600	680	600	680	600	680	680	800	680	800
Wisconsin	996	1,257	1,076	1,413	1,076	1,413	1,076	1,413	1,304	1,304
Wyoming	531	531	573	573	573	573	693	693	693	693

Source: CCDF Policies Database. Data as of October 1 of each year.

Additional notes for table F-8:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the 2022 data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the 2022 data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

For the purposes of the tables, toddlers are defined as children through 35 months of age. The rates represent the maximum payment rates for licensed child care providers. For States/Territories that have tiered payment systems, the base rates reflect the base licensed rates and the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For States/Territories that do not have tiered payment systems, the base and highest rates are identical. For States/Territories that do not specify payment rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for States in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for care provided for children with special needs 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.

Alabama:

Base rates are center payment rates with no star rating, and highest rates are star 5 center payment rates for the Birmingham Region.

Alaska:

Center payment rates for Anchorage.

Arizona:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for District 1. Highest rates are for accredited or First Thing's First Quality First five-star centers for District 1.

Arkansas:

Beginning January 1, 2019, all new providers must be certified at Better Beginnings level 2 or higher. Providers already participating in the program have until July 1, 2021, to become certified at Better Beginnings Level 2 or higher. In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, base rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 1 rates for centers in urban areas. In 2022, base rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 2 rates for centers in urban areas. Highest rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 3 rates for centers in urban areas. In 2020, the rates reflect that providers accepting child care vouchers during the COVID-19 pandemic were paid an additional \$10 per child for infants and toddlers, an additional \$7 for preschool children, and \$5 for school age children.

California:

Center payment rates for Los Angeles.

Colorado:

Base rates are tier one center payment rates for Denver. Highest rates are tier five center payment rates for Denver.

Connecticut:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for the North Central Region. Highest rates are licensed accredited center payment rates for the North Central Region. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Table F-8. Maximum Licensed Center Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

Delaware:

In 2018, rates are for child care centers in New Castle. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, base rates are for child care centers with no star rating for New Castle. Highest rates are for five star child care centers in New Castle.

District of Columbia:

In 2018, 2019, and 2020, base rates are Developing or Preliminary Child Development Center payment rates and highest rates are High Quality Child Development Center payment rates. In 2021 and 2022, base rates are Developing Child Development Center payment rates and highest rates are High Quality Child Development Center payment rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.667 to convert daily rates to monthly rates.

Florida:

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

Georgia:

For 2018, 2019, and 2020, base rates are center rates with no additional star rating for Zone 1, and highest rates are three-star center rates for Zone 1. In 2021 and 2022, there are no established maximum payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the state pays licensed and license-exempt formal child care providers their published rate for the type of care provided to the child.

Hawaii:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates. Highest rates are licensed accredited center payment rates. In 2020 and 2021, the rates shown reflect temporary enhanced rates established in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Idaho:

In 2018, payment rates are for Cluster 2. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, payment rates are for Cluster 3.

Illinois:

Licensed day care center payment rates are 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.

Indiana:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for Marion, and highest rates are licensed, Paths to QUALITY level four center payment rates for Marion. For 2021 and 2022, the rates shown reflect a 20 percent increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Iowa:

Base rates are basic care center rates. Highest rates are Quality Rating System level 5 center rates. In 2020 and 2021, center-based providers that remained open during the COVID-19 pandemic were eligible to receive an additional \$2,000 per month. The additional payment is considered separate from the payment rates; therefore, it is not reflected in the payment rates shown in the table.

Kansas:

Center payment rates for Sedgwick County. In 2018 and 2019, rates were calculated using a multiplier of 173.32 to convert hourly rates to monthly rates. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, rates were calculated using a multiplier of 215 to convert hourly rates to monthly rates.

Kentucky:

In 2018, licensed center payment rates for Jefferson County. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, base rates are licensed type II center rates for Jefferson County. Highest rates are licensed type I center rates for Jefferson County. Providers participating in the Kentucky All STARS program receive an initial achievement award, an annual award, and monthly subsidy enrollment award per subsidized child based on the age of the child. These payments vary based on the STARS level, from level one through five.

Louisiana:

Base rates are one star Type III and Class M center rates and highest rates are five star Type III and Class M center rates. The state authorizes a maximum 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22. In addition to the rates shown, lump sum bonus payments are issued after the end of each calendar quarter to child care centers based on the center's star rating and a percentage of all child care subsidy payments received by the center during the prior quarter. In 2018, 2019, and 2020, five star-rated centers are paid a lump sum equal to 20 percent of the total amount of child care subsidy payments received. In 2021 and 2022, five star-rated centers are paid a lump sum equal to 23 percent of the total amount of child care subsidy payments received.

Table F-8. Maximum Licensed Center Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

Maine:

In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, base and highest rates are licensed center payment rates for Cumberland County. In 2022, base rates are licensed center payment rates for Cumberland County, and highest rates are licensed step 4 center payment rates for Cumberland County. In 2021, providers caring for infants received an additional \$100 per week due to the COVID-19 pandemic (as reflected in the amounts shown in the table). In 2022, providers received an additional \$100 per week for caring for infants, a 10 percent increase for caring for infants and toddlers, and an additional percent increase tied to their quality rating due to the COVID-19 pandemic (as reflected in the rates shown in the table).

Maryland:

Base rates are unaccredited licensed center payment rates for Baltimore City. Highest rates are level five center payment rates for Baltimore City.

Massachusetts:

In 2018 and 2019, base rates are payment rates for centers with no additional rating in Region 6, and highest rates are QRIS level two and above center payment rates for Region 6. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, base rates are payment rates for centers with no additional rating in Region 4. Highest rates are QRIS level 2 and above center payment rates for Region 4.

Michigan:

Base rates are licensed blank-star and one-star child care center payment rates. Highest rates are licensed five-star child care center payment rates. In 2022, providers are paid based on the 75th percentile due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Minnesota:

Base rates are unaccredited center payment rates for Hennepin County, and highest rates are 4-star Parent Aware center payment rates for Hennepin County.

Mississippi:

In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, rates are standard licensed child care center rates. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, rates shown reflect temporary enhanced rates established in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Missouri:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for St. Louis County. Highest rates are licensed accredited center payment rates for St. Louis County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

Montana:

Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.65 to convert daily rates to monthly rates.

Nebraska:

Base rates are unaccredited center payment rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, highest rates are accredited center payment rates for the entire state. In 2022, highest rates are step 5 center payment rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties.

Nevada:

Base rates are 1-Star licensed center payment rates for Clark County. Highest rates are 5-Star licensed center payment rates for Clark County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 to convert daily rates to monthly rates.

New Hampshire:

Licensed center payment rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

New Jersey:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates, and highest rates are Grow NJ Kids 5-star rated provider rates. In 2021 and 2022, in response to COVID-19, providers received supplemental payments of \$150 per part-time subsidy-eligible child, per month and \$300 per full-time subsidy-eligible child (as reflected in the amounts shown in the table).

New Mexico:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates. Highest rates are FOCUS 5-Star center or New Mexico Children, Youth, and Family Department approved national accreditation payment rates. In 2020, providers that remained open during the pandemic were paid an additional \$250 per child in care. The additional payment is considered separate from the payment rates; therefore, it is not reflected in the payment rates shown in the table.

Table F-8. Maximum Licensed Center Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

New York:

Licensed or registered day care center payment rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

North Carolina:

Base rates are licensed 3-Star center payment rates for Mecklenburg County. Highest rates are licensed 5-Star center payment rates for Mecklenburg County.

Ohio:

Base rates are licensed center payment rates for Franklin County. Highest rates are licensed 5-star center payment rates for Franklin County.

Oklahoma:

Base rates are one-star center payment rates statewide, and highest rates are three-star center payment rates for all counties. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 23. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, all providers are paid an additional \$5 per day per child, as reflected in the rates shown here.

Oregon:

Certified center payment rates for Group Area A.

Pennsylvania:

Base rates are Star 1 center payment rates for Philadelphia. Highest rates are Star 4 center payment rates for Philadelphia.

Puerto Rico:

Licensed center payment rates.

Rhode Island:

Providers participating in the state's quality rating system star 3 or above are eligible to receive a once yearly incentive payment of \$500. In 2018 and 2019, base rates are tier 1 licensed center payment rates. Highest rates are tier 5 licensed center payment rates. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, base rates are for 1 Star licensed centers. Highest rates are for 5 Star centers, with rates at the 90th percentile. In 2020 and 2021, due to COVID-19, all providers not previously rated as 5 Star will be paid the 5 Star rate (as reflected in the base rates). All providers previously rated as 5 Star will be paid the 90th percentile rates (as reflected in the highest rates).

South Carolina:

Base rates are level C licensed center payment rates for urban counties. Highest rates are level A+ highest achieving center payment rates for urban counties. The highest payment rates include a quality incentive bonus of an additional \$20 for full-time care and \$10 for part-time care. Providers who do not receive the quality incentive bonus are reimbursed at \$10 to \$20 less per week. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

South Dakota:

Licensed day care center payment rates for Minnehaha County.

Tennessee:

Base rates are payment rates for centers with no star rating for the Top Tier counties. Highest rates are three-star center payment rates for the Top Tier counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Texas:

Base rates are licensed center rates for the Gulf Coast Region. Highest rates are licensed four-star center rates for the Gulf Coast Region. In 2020, providers are paid a 25 percent enhanced rate due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as reflected in the amounts shown here. In 2021, providers are paid an additional 20 percent growth support payment each month. The growth payment is not reflected in the rates shown in this table.

Utah:

Licensed center payment rates. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, child care centers that receive subsidy payments are required to participate in Utah's Child Care Quality System. Centers rated high quality receive an additional monthly payment of \$175, and centers rated high quality plus receive an additional monthly payment of \$200 (additional monthly payments not included in rates shown in tables).

Vermont:

In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, base rates are licensed Early Childhood Program payment rates. In 2022, base rates are licensed 1-star Early Childhood Program payment rates. Highest rates are licensed 5-Star Early Childhood Program payment rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Table F-8. Maximum Licensed Center Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

Virginia:

Level 2 center payment rates for Fairfax. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.5 days per month. Payment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar. The state has also started a tiered provider payment pilot program. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, providers in the pilot program with a level 4 or 5 quality rating can receive a 7 percent add-on for children under age 6.

Washington:

Base rates are licensed level 1 center payment rates for Region 4. Highest rates are Early Achievers level 5 licensed center payment rates for Region 4. In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, rates were calculated using a multiplier of 23 days per month. In 2022, rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

West Virginia:

Base rates are tier 1 center payment rates. Highest rates are tier 3 center payment rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 20 days per month.

Wisconsin:

In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, base rates are licensed two-star center rates for Milwaukee, and highest rates are licensed five-star center rates for Milwaukee. In 2022, base and highest rates are center payment rates for Milwaukee. The state calculates maximum monthly payment rates by multiplying the hourly payment rates by 153 hours.

Wyoming:

Licensed center payment rates.

Table F-9. Maximum Licensed Family Child Care Home Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018 Base Rate	2018 Highest Rate	2019 Base Rate	2019 Highest Rate	2020 Base Rate	2020 Highest Rate	2021 Base Rate	2021 Highest Rate	2022 Base Rate	2022 Highest Rate
Alabama	520	572	520	572	520	572	520	572	628	693
Alaska	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
American Samoa	180	180	400	400	400	400	600	600	600	600
Arizona	433	520	563	676	563	676	780	1,053	780	1,053
Arkansas	578	664	578	664	794	881	693	1,083	737	1,083
California	867	867	867	867	867	867	867	867	1,006	1,006
Colorado	580	850	650	1,083	650	1,083	699	1,164	761	1,268
Connecticut	929	975	950	998	976	1,044	976	1,044	976	1,044
Delaware	1,093	1,512	1,093	1,512	1,093	1,512	1,418	1,729	1,418	1,729
District of Columbia	448	448	521	810	521	810	546	835	663	952
Florida	466	559	466	559	512	615	578	694	758	909
Georgia	433	607	520	728	520	728	NA	NA	NA	NA
Guam	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	630	630
Hawaii	600	600	600	600	800	800	800	800	600	700
Idaho	555	555	555	555	555	555	675	675	675	675
Illinois	713	713	713	713	780	780	865	865	926	926
Indiana	542	758	542	758	542	758	650	910	650	910
Iowa	528	585	542	596	562	607	562	607	562	607
Kansas	383	383	451	451	559	559	559	559	662	662
Kentucky	477	477	542	542	542	542	780	780	780	780
Louisiana	352	352	396	396	523	523	683	683	924	924
Maine	867	867	867	867	867	867	867	867	953	1,083
Maryland	507	649	576	738	576	738	650	832	789	1,009
Massachusetts	760	783	780	803	924	952	961	990	961	990
Michigan	459	719	459	719	511	771	511	771	936	1,413
Minnesota	615	738	615	738	650	780	650	780	737	884

Table F-9. Maximum Licensed Family Child Care Home Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018 Base Rate	2018 Highest Rate	2019 Base Rate	2019 Highest Rate	2020 Base Rate	2020 Highest Rate	2021 Base Rate	2021 Highest Rate	2022 Base Rate	2022 Highest Rate
Mississippi	348	348	348	348	435	435	435	435	435	435
Missouri	350	420	408	490	408	490	408	490	440	528
Montana	650	650	650	650	650	650	758	758	758	758
Nebraska	650	693	650	693	650	693	672	693	737	854
Nevada	594	770	693	770	693	770	726	781	990	1,078
New Hampshire	725	725	725	725	758	758	834	834	834	834
New Jersey	527	550	527	550	527	550	827	850	1,027	1,329
New Mexico	464	714	464	714	464	714	850	1,110	850	1,110
New York	802	802	849	849	849	849	849	849	1,300	1,300
North Carolina	743	773	743	773	743	773	743	773	793	838
North Dakota	620	620	620	620	620	620	700	700	700	700
Northern Mariana Islands	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	425
Ohio	623	875	623	875	623	875	650	913	650	913
Oklahoma	304	736	304	736	511	943	511	943	511	943
Oregon	1,020	1,020	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,568	1,568
Pennsylvania	658	877	658	939	658	939	715	996	780	1,061
Puerto Rico	270	270	310	310	310	310	310	310	576	576
Rhode Island	762	785	789	958	972	972	972	972	801	972
South Carolina	585	619	585	619	585	619	650	714	650	714
South Dakota	520	520	520	520	537	537	537	537	555	555
Tennessee	366	439	439	525	469	563	516	619	619	744
Texas	534	650	551	753	688	961	737	893	784	893
Utah	575	575	575	575	650	650	685	685	685	685
Vermont	562	787	579	810	579	810	579	810	851	907
Virgin Islands	300	300	300	300	400	400	400	400	400	400
Virginia	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,311	1,311
Washington	938	1,126	945	1,134	1,127	1,352	1,359	1,631	1,300	1,560

Table F-9. Maximum Licensed Family Child Care Home Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

State/Territory	2018 Base Rate	2018 Highest Rate	2019 Base Rate	2019 Highest Rate	2020 Base Rate	2020 Highest Rate	2021 Base Rate	2021 Highest Rate	2022 Base Rate	2022 Highest Rate
West Virginia	440	520	440	520	440	520	520	640	520	640
Wisconsin	802	1,012	860	1,130	860	1,130	860	1,130	1,087	1,087
Wyoming	488	488	542	542	542	542	650	650	650	650

Source: CCDF Policies Database. Data as of October 1 of each year.

Additional notes for table F-9:

Each State/Territory was asked to review and verify the accuracy of the 2022 data in the tables. Not all States/Territories were able to complete the review. For more information on which States/Territories reviewed and verified the 2022 data in the tables, see table I.B in the report.

For the purposes of the tables, toddlers are defined as children through 35 months of age. The rates represent the provider payment rate for licensed child care providers. For States/Territories that have tiered payment systems, the base rates reflect the base licensed rates and the highest rates reflect the highest tiered or accredited rates available. For States/Territories that do not have tiered payment systems, the base and highest rates are identical. For States/Territories that do not specify payment rates for licensed providers, the rates for registered or certified providers are used. Rates for the largest, most populous area are provided for States in which rates vary at a sub-state level. Numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar amount. Maximum rates may be higher for care provided for children with special needs 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.

Alabama:

Base rates are family day care home payment rates with no star rating for the Birmingham Region, and highest rates are star 5 family day care home payment rates for the Birmingham region.

Alaska:

Family home care rates for Anchorage.

Arizona:

In 2018, base rates are certified family child care home rates for District 1, highest rates are accredited or First Thing's First Quality First five star family child care home rates for District 1. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, base rates are certified group homes, and highest rates are First Things First Quality First five star certified group home rates for District 1.

Arkansas:

In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, base rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 1 rates for family child care homes in urban areas. In 2022, base rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 2 rates for family child care homes in urban areas. Highest rates are Better Beginnings quality incentive star level 3 rates for family child care homes in urban areas. In 2020, these rates reflect that providers accepting child care vouchers during the COVID-19 pandemic were paid an additional \$10 per child for infants and toddlers, an additional \$7 for preschool children, and \$5 for school age children.

California:

Licensed family child care home rates for Los Angeles.

Colorado:

Base rates are tier one regular day care home payment rates for Denver. Highest rates are tier five regular day care home rates for Denver.

Connecticut:

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

Table F-9. Maximum Licensed Family Child Care Home Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

Delaware:

In 2018, rates are for licensed family child care home rates for New Castle. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, base rates are for licensed family child care homes with no star rating for New Castle. Highest rates are for five star family child care homes in New Castle.

District of Columbia:

In 2018, 2019, and 2020, base rates are Developing or Preliminary Child Development Home payment rates. Highest rates are High Quality Child Development Home payment rates. In 2021, base rates are Developing Child Development Home payment rates. Highest rates are High Quality Child Development Home payment rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.667 to covert daily rates to monthly rates.

Florida:

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

Georgia:

In 2018, 2019, and 2020, base rates are family child care home rates with no additional star rating for Zone 1, and highest rates are three-star family child care home rates for Zone 1. In 2021 and 2022, there are no established maximum payment rates. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the state pays licensed and license-exempt formal child care providers their published rate for the type of care provided to the child.

Hawaii:

In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, base and highest rates are licensed family child care home rates. In 2022, base rates are registered family child care home rates, and highest rates are accredited family child care homes. In 2020 and 2021, the rates shown reflect temporary enhanced rates established in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Idaho:

In 2018, rates are for family child care homes in Cluster 2. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, rates are for family child care homes in Cluster 3.

Illinois:

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.

Indiana:

Base rates are licensed family child care home rates for Marion. Highest rates are licensed, Paths to QUALITY level four family child care home rates for Marion. In 2021 and 2022, the rates shown reflect a 20 percent increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Iowa:

Base rates are registered Child Development Home category A and B basic registered rates. Highest rates are registered Child Development Home category A and B Quality Rating System level 5 rates. In 2020, home-based providers that remained open during the COVID-19 pandemic were eligible to receive an additional \$500 per month. The additional payment is considered separate from the payment rates; therefore, it is not reflected in the payment rates shown in the table.

Kansas:

Licensed family child care home rates for Sedgwick County. In 2018 and 2019, rates were calculated using a multiplier of 173.32 to convert hourly rates to monthly rates. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, rates were calculated using a multiplier of 215 to convert hourly rates to monthly rates.

Kentucky:

Certified family child care home rates for Jefferson County. Providers participating in the All STARS program receive an initial achievement award, an annual award, and monthly subsidy enrollment award per subsidized child based on the age of the child. These payments vary based on the STARS level, from level one through five.

Louisiana:

The state authorizes a maximum of 22 days per month. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 22. In 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, family child care home and in-home providers are paid the same rates as for center-based care.

Maine:

In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, base and highest rates are licensed family child care home rates for Cumberland County. In 2022, base rates are licensed family child care home payment rates for Cumberland County, and highest rates are licensed step 4 family child care home payment rates for Cumberland County. In 2021,

Table F-9. Maximum Licensed Family Child Care Home Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

providers caring for infants received an additional \$100 per week due to the COVID-19 pandemic (as reflected in the amounts shown in the table). In 2022, providers received an additional \$100 per week for caring for infants, a 10 percent increase for caring for infants and toddlers, and an additional percent increase tied to their quality rating due to the COVID-19 pandemic (as reflected in the rates shown in the table).

Maryland:

Base rates are unaccredited licensed family child care home rates for Baltimore City. Highest rates are level 5 family child care home rates for Baltimore City.

Massachusetts:

In 2018 and 2019, base rates are payment rates for systems family child care homes with no additional rating in Region 6. Highest rates are QRIS level two and above family child care home rates for Region 6. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, base rates are payment rates for non-systems family child care homes with no additional rating in Region 4. Highest rates are QRIS level 2 and above non-systems family child care home rates for Region 4.

Michigan:

Base rates are licensed blank-star and one-star family child care home payment rates. Highest rates are licensed five-star family child care home payment rates. In 2022, providers are paid based on the 75th percentile due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Minnesota:

Base rates are licensed unaccredited family child care home rates for Hennepin County. Highest rates are licensed 4-star Parent Aware family child care home rates for Hennepin County.

Mississippi:

In 2018 and 2019, rates are for standard family child care homes. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, the rates shown are family child care home payment rates. The rates shown reflect temporary enhanced rates established in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Missouri:

Base rates are licensed family home rates for St. Louis County. Highest rates are licensed accredited family home rates for St. Louis County. All rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

Montana:

Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.65 to convert daily rates to monthly rates.

Nebraska:

Base rates are licensed family child care home I and II rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. In 2018, 2019, and 2020, highest rates are accredited family child care home I and II statewide rates. In 2021, highest rates are accredited family child care home I and II rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties. In 2022, highest rates are step 5 family child care home I and II rates for Lancaster, Dakota, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties.

Nevada:

Base rates are 1-Star licensed family child care home payment rates for Clark County. Highest rates are 5-Star licensed family child care home payment rates for Clark County. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 to convert daily rates to monthly rates.

New Hampshire:

Licensed family child care home rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

New Jersey:

Base rates are registered family child care home rates. Highest rates are accredited family child care home rates. In 2021 and 2022, in response to COVID-19, providers received supplemental payments of \$150 per part-time subsidy-eligible child, per month and \$300 per full-time subsidy-eligible child (as reflected in the amounts shown in the table).

New Mexico:

Base rates are licensed family child care home rates. Highest rates are FOCUS 5-Star family child care home or New Mexico Children, Youth, and Family Department approved national accreditation payment rates. In 2020, providers that remain open during the pandemic are paid an additional \$250 per child in care. The additional payment is considered separate from the payment rates; therefore, it is not reflected in the payment rates shown in the table.

New York:

Registered family day care rates for Group 5 counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

Table F-9. Maximum Licensed Family Child Care Home Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

North Carolina:

Base rates are licensed 3-star family child care home payment rates for Mecklenburg County. Highest rates are licensed 5-star family child care home payment rates for Mecklenburg County.

North Dakota:

Licensed family child care home rates.

Ohio:

Base rates are licensed type B family child care home rates for Franklin County. Highest rates are licensed 5-star family child care home rates for Franklin County.

Oklahoma:

Base rates are one-star child care home rates. Highest rates are three-star child care home rates. The multiplier for converting maximum daily rates to maximum monthly rates is 23. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, all providers are paid an additional \$5 per day per child, as reflected in the rates shown here.

Oregon:

Certified child care home payment rates for Group Area A.

Pennsylvania:

Base rates are Star 1 family child care home rates for Philadelphia. Highest rates are Star 4 family child care home rates for Philadelphia.

Rhode Island:

Providers participating in the state's quality rating system star 3 or above are eligible to receive a once yearly incentive payment of \$500. In 2018, base rates are step 1 licensed family child care home rates and highest rates are step 4 licensed family child care home rates. In 2019 and 2022, base rates are step 1, star 1 licensed family child care home rates, and highest rates are step 4, star 5 licensed family child care home rates. In 2020 and 2021, due to COVID-19, all providers will be paid the Step 4, Star 5 rate for infants and toddlers. They will be paid the Step 4 rate for preschool and school age children.

South Carolina:

Base rates are level C licensed family child care home rates for urban counties. Highest rates are level B+ licensed family child care home rates for urban counties. The highest payment rates include a quality incentive bonus of an additional \$20 for full-time care and \$10 for part-time care. Providers who do not receive the quality incentive bonus are reimbursed at \$10 to \$20 less per week. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.33 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

South Dakota:

Regulated family child care home rates for Minnehaha County.

Tennessee:

Base rates are payment rates for family child care homes with no additional rating for the Top Tier counties. Highest rates are three-star family child care home rates for the Top Tier counties. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Texas:

In 2018, base rates are registered family child care home rates for the Gulf Coast Region, and highest rates are registered 4-star family child care home rates for the Gulf Coast Region. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, base rates are licensed family child care home rates for the Gulf Coast Region, and highest rates are licensed 4-star family child care home rates for the Gulf Coast Region. In 2020, providers are paid a 25 percent enhanced rate due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as reflected in the amounts shown here. In 2021, providers are paid an additional 20 percent growth support payment each month. The growth payment is not reflected in the rates shown in this table.

Utah:

Licensed family child care home rates. In 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, family child care homes that receive subsidy payments are required to participate in Utah's Child Care Quality System. Family child care homes rated high quality receive an additional monthly payment of \$100, and family child care homes rated high quality plus receive an additional monthly payment of \$125 (additional monthly payments not included in rates shown in tables).

Vermont:

In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, base rates are registered family child care home rates. In 2022, base rates are registered 1-star family child care home rates. Highest rates are registered 5-Star family child care home rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 4.3 to convert weekly rates to monthly rates.

Table F-9. Maximum Licensed Family Child Care Home Payment Rate for Toddlers (Monthly Dollar Amounts), 2018-2022

Virginia:

Level 2 licensed family day home rates for Fairfax. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 21.5 days per month. Payment amounts are rounded down to the closest whole dollar. In 2020, 2021, and 2022, the state has also started a tiered provider payment pilot program. Providers in the pilot program with a level 4 or 5 quality rating can receive a 7 percent add-on for children under age 6.

Washington:

Base rates are Early Achievers Level 1 licensed family child care home payment rates for Region 4, and highest rates are Early Achievers Level 5 licensed family child care home payment rates for Region 4. In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, rates were calculated using a multiplier of 23 days per month. In 2022, rates were calculated using a multiplier of 22 days per month.

West Virginia:

Base rates are tier 1 family child care home rates. Highest rates are tier 3 family child care home rates. Rates were calculated using a multiplier of 20 days per month.

Wisconsin:

In 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, base rates are licensed 2-Star family child care home rates for Milwaukee, and highest rates are licensed 5-Star family child care home rates for Milwaukee. In 2022, base and highest rates are licensed family payment rates for Milwaukee. The state calculates maximum monthly payment rates by multiplying the hourly payment rates by 153 hours.

Wyoming:

Licensed family setting rates.

About the Authors

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