

ATTACHMENTS

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A. Summary of Recommendations of the Child Care Financing Taskforce

- Develop the ability to measure and evaluate the quality of child care statewide.
- Use solid data on child care to drive the planning process for child care investments.
- Use program and tax expenditures to improve the quality of available child care.
- Apply workforce training and compensation mechanisms to develop a child care workforce that is better able to provide quality care.
- Amend Oregon statutes to include child care as a central part of the collaborative coordinated, comprehensive system of care for Oregon's children and families.
- Engage the business community, higher education and others as partners in the advocacy and planning for a quality child care system.
- Improve Oregonians ability to locate and make informed decisions about child care.
- Explore the full use of existing funding streams to improve the quality of care.
- Explore the creation of new revenue streams to pilot new ways of financing child care.
- Encourage Oregon businesses to explore the benefits of employer-sponsored child care and flexible and supportive workplaces.
- Expand the ability of Oregon's child car resource and referral programs to respond to family, employer, and community needs.
- Engage Oregon businesses as allies in supporting families and advocating for public support of child care.
- Develop strategies to better inform all sectors of society about the benefits of high quality child care.
- Recognize and address child care as fundamental and vital to Oregon's future.

B. Federal Child Care and Development Fund State Allocations (2004)

FY 2004 FINAL CCDF ALLOCATIONS 1/

STATES	Mandatory ²	Matching ²	State MOE	FY 2004 FMAP Rate	State Share of Matching Fund	Discretionary Before Earmarks ³	Earmark: School Age R&R	Earmark: Quality Expansion	Earmark: Infant Toddler	Discretionary Available After Earmarks	Total Federal-Only Funds ⁴
Alabama	16,441,707	22,395,866	6,896,417	70.75%	9,259,068	41,347,694	359,145	3,497,572	2,025,558	35,465,419	80,185,267
Alaska	3,544,811	3,813,128	3,544,811	54.13%	3,231,261	4,238,361	36,814	358,520	207,631	358,520	11,596,300
Arizona	19,827,025	30,922,407	10,032,936	67.26%	15,052,031	47,827,110	415,425	4,045,661	2,342,974	41,023,050	98,576,542
Arkansas	5,300,283	13,849,710	1,886,543	74.67%	4,698,181	24,828,236	215,657	2,100,203	1,216,296	21,296,080	43,978,229
California	85,593,217	197,097,517	85,593,217	50.00%	197,097,517	236,072,938	2,050,520	19,969,238	11,564,839	202,488,341	518,763,672
Colorado	10,173,800	23,738,162	8,985,901	50.00%	23,738,162	23,901,292	2,021,793	2,021,793	1,170,886	20,501,007	57,813,254
Connecticut	18,738,357	17,915,835	18,738,357	50.00%	17,915,835	14,833,415	128,843	1,254,748	726,666	12,723,158	51,487,607
Delaware	5,179,330	3,898,428	5,179,325	50.00%	3,898,428	4,405,655	38,267	372,671	215,826	3,778,891	13,483,413
District of Columbia	4,566,974	2,442,354	4,566,972	50.00%	2,442,354	3,419,790	29,704	289,278	167,530	2,933,278	10,429,118
Florida	43,026,524	79,291,954	33,415,872	58.93%	55,260,827	113,431,958	985,266	9,595,128	5,556,852	97,294,712	235,750,436
Georgia	36,548,223	47,294,507	22,182,223	59.58%	32,085,330	74,026,303	642,990	6,261,832	3,626,432	63,495,049	157,869,033
Hawaii	4,971,633	6,139,176	4,971,630	58.90%	4,283,873	8,539,970	74,178	722,390	418,360	7,325,042	19,650,779
Idaho	2,867,578	7,537,125	1,175,819	70.46%	3,159,902	11,282,123	97,996	954,347	552,693	9,677,087	21,686,826
Illinois	56,873,824	67,507,356	56,873,825	50.00%	67,507,356	78,796,424	684,423	6,665,333	3,860,112	67,586,556	203,177,604
Indiana	26,181,999	32,828,842	15,366,947	62.32%	19,849,018	40,675,116	353,303	3,440,679	1,992,610	34,888,524	99,685,957
Iowa	8,507,792	14,061,633	5,078,586	63.93%	7,933,726	18,451,602	160,270	1,560,808	903,915	15,826,609	41,021,027
Kansas	9,811,721	13,985,753	6,673,024	60.82%	9,009,566	18,816,422	163,439	1,591,668	921,787	16,139,528	42,613,896
Kentucky	16,701,653	19,083,761	7,274,537	70.09%	8,143,748	34,865,897	302,844	2,949,281	1,708,025	29,905,747	70,651,311
Louisiana	13,864,552	23,785,249	5,219,488	71.63%	9,420,460	48,317,712	419,686	4,087,161	2,367,008	41,443,857	85,967,513
Maine	3,018,598	5,249,935	1,749,818	66.01%	2,703,307	7,274,434	63,185	615,339	356,363	6,239,547	15,542,967
Maryland	23,301,407	28,305,999	23,301,407	50.00%	28,305,999	28,257,196	245,441	2,390,256	1,384,275	24,237,224	79,864,602
Massachusetts	44,973,373	29,995,759	44,973,368	50.00%	29,995,759	26,968,527	234,248	2,390,256	1,384,275	24,237,224	79,864,602
Michigan	32,081,922	51,749,832	24,411,364	55.89%	40,842,460	59,304,102	515,113	5,016,491	2,905,214	50,867,284	101,937,659
Minnesota	23,367,543	25,128,318	19,690,299	50.00%	25,128,318	25,791,089	224,021	2,181,650	1,633,782	22,121,953	43,135,856
Mississippi	6,293,116	15,621,202	1,715,430	77.08%	4,645,017	33,350,381	289,680	2,821,085	1,633,782	28,605,834	55,264,699
Missouri	24,668,568	28,315,569	16,548,755	41.47%	17,748,477	39,171,544	344,985	3,359,679	1,945,700	34,067,180	92,701,681
Montana	3,190,691	4,222,293	1,313,990	72.85%	1,573,579	8,550,415	50,817	494,882	286,603	5,018,113	13,263,399
Nebraska	10,594,637	8,904,064	6,498,998	59.88%	5,963,299	11,786,473	102,377	997,009	577,401	10,109,686	31,285,174
Nevada	2,580,422	12,096,126	2,580,421	54.93%	9,924,857	12,666,448	110,020	1,071,446	620,509	10,864,473	27,342,996
New Hampshire	4,581,870	6,138,719	4,581,866	50.00%	6,138,719	4,953,144	43,023	418,983	242,647	4,248,491	15,673,733
New Jersey	26,374,178	44,038,317	26,374,178	50.00%	44,038,317	38,635,288	335,585	3,268,131	1,892,682	33,138,890	109,047,783
New Mexico	8,307,587	10,115,559	2,895,259	74.85%	3,398,882	18,661,819	162,096	1,578,590	914,213	16,006,920	37,084,965
New York	101,983,998	95,027,412	101,983,998	50.00%	95,027,412	112,927,457	980,884	9,225,453	5,532,138	97,188,982	309,936,867
North Carolina	69,639,228	43,142,484	37,927,282	62.85%	25,501,086	64,050,795	556,343	5,418,011	3,137,747	54,938,694	176,832,507
North Dakota	2,506,022	2,884,222	1,017,036	68.31%	1,338,033	4,128,478	35,860	349,225	202,248	3,541,145	9,518,722
Ohio	70,124,656	58,830,801	45,403,943	59.23%	40,495,218	69,472,724	603,438	5,876,648	3,403,359	59,589,279	198,428,181
Oklahoma	24,909,979	17,610,900	10,630,233	70.24%	7,461,566	30,891,348	268,321	2,613,077	1,513,318	26,496,632	73,412,227
Oregon	19,408,790	17,415,960	11,714,966	60.81%	11,224,000	22,511,369	195,533	1,904,222	1,102,797	19,308,837	59,336,139
Pennsylvania	55,336,804	57,450,708	46,629,051	54.76%	47,462,930	63,998,114	555,885	5,413,555	3,135,166	54,893,508	176,785,626
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	0.00%	-	42,537,814	369,482	3,598,814	2,083,860	36,486,229	42,537,814
Rhode Island	6,633,774	4,870,123	5,321,126	56.03%	3,821,869	5,557,576	48,273	470,111	272,257	4,766,935	17,061,473
South Carolina	9,867,439	20,022,239	4,065,269	69.86%	8,636,280	36,762,237	319,316	3,109,691	1,800,924	31,532,306	66,651,915
South Dakota	1,710,801	3,892,578	802,914	65.67%	2,034,905	5,934,932	51,551	502,032	290,743	5,090,606	11,538,311
Tennessee	37,702,188	28,934,219	18,975,782	64.40%	15,994,692	45,806,620	397,875	3,874,749	2,243,994	39,290,002	112,443,027
Texas	59,844,129	126,722,210	34,681,421	60.22%	83,709,889	206,706,015	1,795,442	17,485,113	10,126,201	177,299,259	393,272,354
Utah	12,591,564	3,809,139	4,474,923	71.72%	1,501,986	21,301,089	185,021	1,801,844	1,043,507	16,270,717	37,701,792
Utah	12,591,564	3,809,139	4,474,923	71.72%	1,501,986	21,301,089	185,021	1,801,844	1,043,507	16,270,717	37,701,792
Vermont	21,328,766	36,137,995	2,666,323	61.34%	1,706,751	3,159,672	27,445	267,274	154,787	2,710,166	9,812,581
Virginia	41,883,444	30,419,567	21,328,762	50.00%	36,137,995	40,721,683	353,707	3,444,618	1,994,891	34,928,467	98,188,444
Washington	8,727,005	7,801,366	38,707,605	50.00%	30,419,567	34,112,913	296,304	2,895,587	1,671,138	28,259,884	106,415,924
West Virginia	24,511,351	26,728,775	2,971,392	75.19%	1,574,171	13,655,595	118,612	1,155,117	668,966	11,712,900	30,183,966
Wisconsin	-	-	16,449,406	58.41%	19,031,840	30,503,926	264,956	2,580,305	1,494,339	26,164,326	81,744,052

Wyoming	2,815,041	2,031,167	1,553,707	59.77%	1,367,138	3,073,606	26,697	259,994	150,571	2,636,344	7,919,814
Sub Total States	1,177,524,781	1,483,910,342	887,607,151		1,149,842,961	2,019,108,861	17,537,912	170,467,969	98,912,950	1,732,190,030	4,680,543,984
TERRITORIES											
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	2,751,540	25,056	226,277	131,045	2,369,162	2,751,540
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	3,937,305	35,854	323,791	187,518	3,390,142	3,937,305
N. Marianas Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1,722,749	15,687	141,673	82,047	1,483,342	1,722,749
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	2,024,955	18,439	166,525	96,440	1,743,551	2,024,955
Sub Total Territories	-	-	-	0.00%	-	10,436,549	95,036	858,266	497,050	8,986,197	10,436,549
Sub Total Tribes	54,340,000	-	-	0.00%	-	41,746,196	380,144	-	-	41,366,052	96,086,196
T&TA Sub Total	3,532,100	3,260,400	-	-	-	5,218,274	-	-	-	5,218,274	12,010,774
Child Care Aware ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	994,100	994,100	-	-	994,100	994,100
Research Set-aside ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	9,805,802	-	-	-	9,805,802	9,805,802
Totals	1,235,396,881	1,487,170,742	887,607,151	-	1,149,842,961	2,087,309,782	19,007,192	171,326,235	99,410,000	1,798,560,455	4,809,877,405

1/ These allocations are based on the following statistics: population under 13 and 5 from the Census Bureau 1 Jul 02 estimates ; FY 2002 Participants in Free and Reduced School Lunch Program from the Department and Per Capita Personal Income for 1998, 1999 and 2000 from the Department of Commerce issued April 02.

2/ The Mandatory and Matching allocations are final based on the extension of funding through 9/30/04 on P.L. 108-262. Matching allocation includes reallocated and redistributed funds in FY 2004.

3/ The Discretionary allocations are final based on the FY 2004 Discretionary appropriation (P.L. 108-199) which includes a 0.59% reduction across-the-board to most Federal Discretionary programs.

4/ Totals are the sum of Mandatory, Discretionary and the Federal Share of the Matching Funds.

5/ The FY 2004 Discretionary Appropriation set-aside \$994,100 for a toll-free child care hotline to be operated by Child Care Aware and specified that the amount come out of the \$19 million earmark for resource and referral and school-age child care activities.

6/ The FY 2004 Discretionary Appropriation earmarked \$9,805,802 for research, demonstration, and evaluation.

Attachment C: Detailed Allocation of Oregon's Federal and State Child Care Funds

	2005-07 Federal/State allocations	Discretionary	Mandatory	Matching	General Funds	Other Funds
Child Care Division						
	Lead Agency Administration	213,791				
	Licensing	5,730,133			3,098,530	287,000
	Licensing Systems		578,592			
	Targeted Populations	5,898,200				
	Comm for Child Care				197,000	
	Quality Initiatives	1,800,303				
	Oregon Family CC Network					40,000
	Health Consultation	250,000				
	Subtotal	13,892,427	578,592	0	3,295,530	327,000
Comm on Children & Families						
	Administration	288,085				
	Infant/Toddler - Prof Services	280,000				
	I/T - Publications/Publicity	10,000				
	Publications/Publicity	10,000				
	Other Professional Services	125,000				
	Grants to Counties	2,765,879				
	Infant/Toddler - Counties	257,136				
	Subtotal	3,736,100				
Dept of Education						
	Outreach/Training/Admin	134,076				
	Grants to Schools	240,853				
	Subtotal	374,929				
Dept of Human Resources						
	Child Care Administration	546,939	2,909,963			
	Infant/Toddler Earmark	2,000,000				
	Other Earmark Funds	4,800,000				
	School-Age/CCR&R Earmark	800,000				
	Direct Services	11,514,043	35,328,715	26,035,536		
	Systems			1,664,064		
	Certificate Program/Eligibility			6,673,014		
	Subtotal	19,660,982	38,238,678	34,372,614		
Center/PSU						
	Core Services	462,696				
	Oregon Registry	308,444				
	SACER	251,436				
	Training	291,814				
	Subtotal	1,314,390				

Attachment C, Cont.

Oregon CCR&R Network					
Program Administration	904,969			145,582	
Employer of Choice					109,566
SDA Subcontracts	3,700,029				
Training	704,236				
Quality Initiatives	15,800				
Statewide Mentor Program	420,000				
Subtotal	5,745,034	0	0	145,582	109,566
Council on Dev Disabilities					
Certification/Eligibility	326,642				
Partners in Inclusive CC (PICC)	78,500				
Subtotal	405,142				
TOTALS	45,129,004	38,817,270	34,372,614	3,441,112	436,566
TOTAL CCDF FUNDS			118,318,888		

D. Comparative Information: Child Care Subsidy Policies – All States

- Income eligibility cutoffs – family of three
- Waiting lists for child care assistance
- Parent co-payments – family of three at 150% federal poverty level
- State child care assistance reimbursement rates

TABLE 1A: INCOME ELIGIBILITY CUTOFFS FOR A FAMILY OF THREE 2004 AND 2005

State	Income cutoff in 2005			Income cutoff in 2004			Change in income cutoff 2004 to 2005		
	As annual dollar amount	As percent of poverty (\$16,090 a year)	As percent of state median income	As annual dollar amount	As percent of poverty (\$15,670 a year)	As percent of state median income	As annual dollar amount	As percent of poverty	As percent of state median income
Alabama*	\$19,836	123%	44%	\$19,836	127%	43%	\$0	-3%	1%
Alaska*	\$46,248	287%	79%	\$46,248	295%	77%	\$0	-8%	2%
Arizona	\$25,860	161%	54%	\$25,188	163%	53%	\$672	0%	1%
Arkansas*	\$25,311	157%	61%	\$25,311	162%	63%	\$0	-4%	-2%
California*	\$35,100	218%	64%	\$35,100	224%	66%	\$0	-6%	-2%
Colorado*	\$20,376-\$35,256	127%-219%	36%-62%	\$19,838-\$34,344	127%-219%	35%-60%	\$538-\$912	0%	1%
Connecticut*	\$36,170	224%	53%	\$34,735	222%	50%	\$1,435	3%	2%
Delaware	\$31,344	195%	54%	\$30,528	195%	50%	\$816	0%	4%
District of Columbia*	\$34,700	216%	74%	\$34,700	221%	67%	\$0	-8%	7%
Florida*	\$24,135	150%	50%	\$23,505	150%	49%	\$630	0%	1%
Georgia	\$24,416	152%	48%	\$24,416	156%	49%	\$0	-4%	-1%
Hawaii*	\$44,136	274%	78%	\$44,136	282%	80%	\$0	-7%	-2%
Idaho	\$20,472	127%	45%	\$20,472	131%	48%	\$0	-3%	-3%
Illinois*	\$29,052	181%	50%	\$27,936	178%	50%	\$1,116	2%	0%
Indiana*	\$19,880	120%	37%	\$19,880	122%	36%	\$0	-4%	1%
Iowa*	\$21,936	136%	43%	\$21,936	140%	42%	\$0	-4%	0%
Kansas	\$28,992	180%	58%	\$28,936	180%	54%	\$56	0%	1%
Kentucky*	\$23,505	146%	52%	\$22,890	146%	50%	\$615	0%	2%
Louisiana*	\$31,152	194%	71%	\$31,152	199%	72%	\$0	-5%	-1%
Maine	\$41,985	261%	85%	\$41,715	266%	85%	\$270	-5%	0%
Massachusetts*	\$29,990	186%	46%	\$29,990	191%	43%	\$0	-5%	3%
Michigan	\$23,880	148%	42%	\$23,880	152%	42%	\$0	-4%	0%
Minnesota*	\$27,423	170%	45%	\$26,705	170%	44%	\$718	0%	1%
Mississippi	\$34,999	218%	87%	\$30,999	198%	78%	\$4,000	20%	8%
Missouri	\$17,784	111%	35%	\$17,784	113%	35%	\$0	-3%	1%
Montana	\$23,508	146%	54%	\$22,936	144%	56%	\$572	2%	-2%
Nebraska*	\$18,804	117%	37%	\$18,312	117%	36%	\$492	0%	1%
Nevada	\$37,535	233%	75%	\$37,344	238%	75%	\$192	-5%	0%
New Hampshire	\$28,784	179%	47%	\$29,004	185%	48%	-\$220	-6%	0%
New Jersey*	\$31,340	195%	45%	\$30,520	195%	45%	\$820	0%	0%
New Mexico*	\$23,508	146%	58%	\$23,508	150%	60%	\$0	-4%	-2%
New York*	\$32,180	200%	59%	\$31,340	200%	56%	\$840	0%	2%
North Carolina	\$35,352	220%	72%	\$35,352	226%	74%	\$0	-6%	-2%
North Dakota	\$29,556	184%	62%	\$29,556	189%	64%	\$0	-3%	-2%
Ohio*	\$23,505	146%	44%	\$23,505	150%	44%	\$0	-4%	0%
Oklahoma*	\$29,100	181%	67%	\$25,655	228%	79%	\$3,445	-47%	-1%
Oregon	\$24,132	150%	48%	\$23,505	150%	48%	\$627	0%	0%
Pennsylvania*	\$31,340	195%	58%	\$30,420	194%	55%	\$920	1%	3%
Rhode Island*	\$35,258	219%	62%	\$34,335	219%	58%	\$923	0%	4%
South Carolina*	\$23,505	146%	50%	\$22,890	146%	46%	\$615	0%	4%
South Dakota*	\$32,184	200%	69%	\$31,344	200%	62%	\$840	0%	7%
Tennessee	\$28,032	174%	60%	\$28,260	188%	60%	-\$228	-6%	0%
Texas*	\$23,505-\$40,182	146%-250%	50%-85%	\$22,896-\$40,416	146%-258%	48%-85%	\$609	-8%-0%	0%-2%
Utah	\$28,164	175%	58%	\$27,768	177%	56%	\$396	-2%	0%
Vermont	\$31,032	193%	59%	\$31,032	198%	59%	\$0	-5%	1%
Virginia*	\$23,508-\$32,175	146%-203%	42%-70%	\$22,896-\$38,160	146%-244%	39%-65%	\$612-\$1,015	0%	-2%-4%
Washington*	\$31,344	195%	56%	\$30,528	195%	55%	\$816	0%	1%
West Virginia*	\$21,228	132%	53%	\$21,228	135%	51%	\$0	-4%	-2%
Wisconsin*	\$29,772	185%	53%	\$28,990	185%	53%	\$782	0%	0%
Wyoming*	\$29,004	180%	60%	\$29,004	185%	59%	\$0	-5%	1%

Bold numbers indicate lower cutoff

* notes on pages 11 and 12

TABLE 2: WAITING LISTS FOR CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE

State	Number of children or families on waiting lists as of early 2005	Number of children or families on waiting lists as of early 2004	Number of children or families on waiting lists as of December 2001
Alabama*	13,260 children	14,375 children	5,089 children
Alaska	No waiting list	No waiting list	588 children
Arizona	No waiting list	6,700 children	No waiting list
Arkansas	517 families	801 families	8,000 children
California*	280,000 children (estimated)	280,000 children (estimated)	280,000 children (estimated)
Colorado*	602 families	1,550 families	Waiting lists at county level
Connecticut*	No waiting list	4,500	Frozen intake
Delaware	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
District of Columbia*	1,483 children	1,460 children	9,124 children
Florida*	39,677 children	46,315 children	46,800 children
Georgia	17,600 families	35,743 families	16,099 children
Hawaii	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Idaho	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Illinois	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Indiana*	7,975 children	10,966 children	11,958 children
Iowa	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Kansas	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Kentucky	No waiting list	2,153 children	No waiting list
Louisiana	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Maine	2,025 children	2,188 children	2,000 children
Maryland*	19,674 children	14,412 children	No waiting list
Massachusetts	13,563 children	16,077 children	18,000 children
Michigan	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Minnesota	859 families	6,929 families	4,735 children
Mississippi	478 children	7,961 children	10,422 children
Missouri	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Montana	No waiting list	No waiting list	Varies by resource and referral district
Nebraska	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Nevada	No waiting list	1,700 children	No waiting list
New Hampshire	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
New Jersey*	6,994 children	14,668 children	9,800 children
New Mexico	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
New York*	Waiting lists at county level	Waiting lists at county level	Waiting lists at county level
North Carolina	15,871 children	24,576 children	25,363 children
North Dakota	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Ohio	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Oklahoma	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Oregon	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Pennsylvania	2,929 children	1,680 children	540 children
Rhode Island	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
South Carolina	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
South Dakota	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Tennessee*	Frozen intake	23,000 children	9,388 children
Texas	22,045 children	26,518 children	36,799 children
Utah	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Vermont	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Virginia*	4,819 children	6,908 children	4,255 children
Washington	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
West Virginia	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Wisconsin	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list
Wyoming	No waiting list	No waiting list	No waiting list

* notes on following page

TABLE 3A: PARENT COPAYMENTS
 FAMILY OF THREE WITH AN INCOME AT 150 PERCENT OF POVERTY
 AND ONE CHILD IN CARE

State	Monthly fee in 2005		Monthly fee in 2004		Monthly fee in 2001		Change 2004 to 2005		Change 2001 to 2005	
	As a dollar amount	As a percent of income	As a dollar amount	As a percent of income	As a dollar amount	As a percent of income	In dollar amount	In percent of income	In dollar amount	In percent of income
Alabama	\$215	11%	\$184	9%	\$215	12%	\$31	1%	\$0	-1%
Alaska	\$42	2%	\$42	2%	\$71	4%	\$0	0%	-\$29	-2%
Arizona	\$154	8%	\$152	8%	\$217	12%	\$2	0%	\$63	4%
Arkansas	\$390	19%	\$368	19%	\$224	12%	\$22	1%	\$166	7%
California	\$42	2%	\$44	2%	\$0	0%	\$2	0%	\$42	2%
Colorado	\$258	13%	\$231	12%	\$185	10%	\$27	1%	\$73	3%
Connecticut	\$121	6%	\$114	6%	\$110	6%	\$7	0%	\$11	0%
Delaware	\$172	9%	\$179	9%	\$159	9%	-\$7	-1%	\$13	0%
District of Columbia	\$134	7%	\$118	6%	\$91	5%	\$16	1%	\$43	2%
Florida*	\$201	10%	\$196	10%	\$104	6%	\$5	0%	\$97	4%
Georgia	\$135	7%	\$173	9%	\$139	8%	-\$38	-2%	-\$1	-1%
Hawaii	\$42	2%	\$43	2%	\$38	2%	-\$1	0%	\$4	0%
Idaho	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	\$134	7%	\$134	7%	\$134	7%	\$0	0%	\$0	-1%
Indiana	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	\$154	8%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa*	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	\$177	9%	\$177	9%	\$162	9%	\$0	0%	\$15	0%
Kentucky	\$210	10%	\$206	11%	\$177	10%	\$4	0%	\$33	1%
Louisiana*	\$236	12%	\$236	12%	\$114	6%	\$0	0%	\$122	6%
Maine	\$181	9%	\$196	10%	\$183	10%	-\$15	-1%	-\$2	-1%
Maryland	\$290	14%	\$272	14%	\$236	13%	\$18	1%	\$54	1%
Massachusetts	\$180	9%	\$195	10%	\$160	9%	-\$15	-1%	\$20	0%
Michigan	Not eligible	Not eligible	\$146	7%	\$24	1%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	\$96	5%	\$90	5%	\$53	3%	\$6	0%	\$43	2%
Mississippi	\$130	6%	\$122	6%	\$105	6%	\$8	0%	\$25	1%
Missouri	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	\$256	14%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska*	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	Not eligible	\$129	7%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	\$225	11%	\$238	12%	\$281	15%	-\$13	-1%	-\$56	-4%
New Hampshire	\$1	<1%	\$5	<1%	\$2	<1%	-\$4	0%	-\$1	0%
New Jersey	\$157	8%	\$133	7%	\$133	7%	\$24	1%	\$24	1%
New Mexico	\$128	6%	\$121	6%	\$115	6%	\$7	0%	\$13	0%
New York*	\$235	12%	\$229	12%	\$191	10%	\$6	0%	\$44	1%
North Carolina	\$201	10%	\$196	10%	\$159	9%	\$5	0%	\$42	1%
North Dakota	\$280	14%	\$280	14%	\$293	16%	\$0	0%	\$13	2%
Ohio	\$211	10%	\$190	10%	\$88	5%	\$21	1%	\$123	6%
Oklahoma	\$192	10%	\$154	8%	\$146	8%	\$38	2%	\$46	2%
Oregon	\$463	23%	\$423	22%	\$319	17%	\$40	1%	\$144	6%
Pennsylvania	\$120	6%	\$173	9%	\$152	8%	-\$53	-2%	-\$32	-2%
Rhode Island	\$120	6%	\$113	6%	\$19	1%	\$7	0%	\$101	5%
South Carolina	\$52	3%	\$48	2%	\$77	4%	-\$4	0%	-\$25	-2%
South Dakota	\$302	15%	\$293	15%	\$365	20%	\$9	0%	\$63	5%
Tennessee	\$155	8%	\$143	7%	\$112	6%	\$12	0%	\$43	2%
Texas*	\$181-\$261	9%-13%	\$176-\$255	9%-13%	\$165-\$256	9%-14%	\$5-\$6	0%	\$5-\$16	-1%-0%
Utah	\$200	10%	\$200	10%	\$220	12%	\$0	0%	\$20	2%
Vermont	\$228	11%	\$205	10%	\$123	7%	\$22	1%	\$105	5%
Virginia	\$201	10%	\$196	10%	\$183	10%	\$5	0%	\$18	0%
Washington	\$145	7%	\$142	7%	\$87	5%	\$3	0%	\$58	2%
West Virginia	\$114	6%	\$97	5%	\$54	3%	\$16	1%	\$60	3%
Wisconsin	\$181	9%	\$178	9%	\$160	9%	\$3	0%	\$21	0%
Wyoming	\$75	4%	\$75	4%	\$98	5%	\$0	0%	\$23	2%

Bold numbers indicate increased copayment

** notes on page 17*

TABLE 4A: STATE REIMBURSEMENT RATES 2005

State	State reimbursement rates compared to market rates	Year when rates last updated	If the state rate is lower than the rate a provider charges, is the provider allowed to charge parents the difference?
Alabama*	45th percentile of 2003 rates	2001	Yes
Alaska	50th percentile of 2003 rates	2001	Yes
Arizona	75th percentile of 1998 rates	2001	Yes
Arkansas	75th percentile of 2004 rates	2004	No
California	85th percentile of 2002 rates	2002-2003	Yes
Colorado*	75th percentile of 2003 rates	Ongoing	No
Connecticut	60th percentile of 2001 rates	2002	Yes
Delaware	50th to 75th percentile of 2005 rates	2005	Yes
Distrcot of Columbia	75th percentile of 1998 rates	1999-2000	No
Florida	75th percentile of 2003 rates	2003	No
Georgia*	50th percentile of 2003 rates	2005	Yes
Hawaii	70th percentile of 2003 rates	2003	Yes
Idaho	75th percentile of 2001 rates	2001	Yes
Illinois*	21st to 80th percentile of 2002 rates	2000	Yes, unless contracted
Indiana	75th percentile of 2003 rates	2003	Yes
Iowa	75th percentile of 1998 rates	2000	No
Kansas*	65th percentile of 2000 rates	2002	Yes
Kentucky	Approximately 75th percentile of 2003 rates	2003	Yes
Louisiana*	70th to 73rd percentile of 2003 rates	2004	Yes
Maine	75th percentile of 2004 rates	2004	No
Maryland	75th percentile of 2001 rates	2002	Yes
Massachusetts*	25th to 75th percentile of 2003 rates	2004	No
Michigan	75th percentile of 1996 rates	1997	Yes
Minnesota	75th percentile of 2001 rates	2003	Yes
Mississippi	75th percentile of 1999 rates	1999	Yes
Missouri*	Based on 1991 prices (1996 for infants)	1998	Yes
Montana	75th percentile of 2004 rates	2004	Yes
Nebraska	60th to 75th percentile of 2001 rates	2001	No
Nevada*	73rd to 85th percentile of 2004 rates	2004	Yes
New Hampshire	48th percentile of 2001 rates	2000	Yes
New Jersey	Below the 75th percentile of 2004 rates	2004	Yes
New Mexico*	Below the 75th percentile of 2003 rates	2005	No
New York*	75th percentile of 2003 rates	2003	Yes, unless contracted
North Carolina*	75th percentile of 1997 rates	2003	Yes
North Dakota*	At or above the 75th percentile of 2003 rates	2000	Yes
Ohio	75th percentile of 2000 rates	2001	No
Oklahoma*	Below or above the 75th percentile of 2003 rates	2001	No
Oregon*	21st percentile of 2004 rates	1999	Yes
Pennsylvania*	10th to 100th percentile of 2003 rates	2004	Yes
Rhode Island	75th percentile of 2002 rates	2004	No
South Carolina	75th percentile of 2003 rates	2003	Yes
South Dakota	75th percentile of 2003 rates	2003	Yes
Tennessee*	Below the 75th percentile of 2002 rates	2002	Yes
Texas*	Varies by county	2002	Yes
Utah*	75th percentile of 2000 rates	2001	Yes
Vermont	50th to 65th percentile of 2003 rates	2004	Yes
Virginia*	75th percentile of 2002 rates	2004	Yes
Washington	38th percentile of 2002 rates	2002	No
West Virginia	Below the 50th to 95th percentile of 2003 rates	2000	No
Wisconsin	75th percentile of 2004 rates	2004	Yes
Wyoming*	75th percentile of 2002 rates	2003	Yes

* notes on page 20

E. Comparative Information: Regulatory Policies – All States

- Child care center ratios and group size
- Continuing education requirements
- Threshold of licensed family child care
- Licensing frequency
- Licensing staff caseload

**Child Care Center Licensing Regulations (November 2005):
Child:Staff Ratios and Maximum Group Size Requirements**

States	Age of Children										
	6 weeks	9 months	18 months	27 months	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 & 9 years	10 years & older
North Dakota	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	5:1 10	7:1 14	10:1 20	12:1 24	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36
Ohio*	5:1/2:12 12	5:1/2:12 12	7:1 14	7:1 14	12:1 24	14:1 28	14:1 28	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36
Oklahoma	4:1 8	4:1 8	6:1 12	8:1 16	12:1 24	15:1 30	15:1 30	20:1 40	20:1 40	20:1 40	20:1 40
Oregon	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	5:1 10	10:1 20	10:1 20	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
Pennsylvania*	4:1 8	4:1 8	5:1 10	6:1 12	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	12:1 24	12:1 24	12:1/15:1 24/30	15:1 30
Rhode Island	4:1 8	4:1 8	6:1 12	6:1 12	9:1 18	10:1 20	12:1 24	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR
South Carolina	6:1 NR	6:1 NR	6:1 NR	10:1 NR	13:1 NR	18:1 NR	21:1 NR	23:1 NR	23:1 NR	23:1 NR	23:1 NR
South Dakota	5:1 20	5:1 20	5:1 20	5:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	15:1 20	15:1 20	15:1 20	15:1 20
Tennessee	4:1 8	4:1 8	6:1 12	7:1 14	9:1 18	13:1 26	16:1 32	20:1 40	20:1 40	20:1 40	20:1 40
Texas	4:1 10	4:1 10	9:1 18	11:1 22	15:1 30	18:1 36	22:1 44	26:1 52	26:1 52	26:1 52	26:1 52
Utah	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	7:1 14	12:1 24	15:1 30	20:1 40	20:1 40	20:1 40	20:1 40	20:1 40
Vermont	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	5:1 10	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	13:1 26	13:1 26	13:1 26	13:1 26
Virginia*	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	5:1 NR	10:1 NR	10:1 NR	12:1 NR	12:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR
Washington*	4:1/3:1 8/9	4:1/3:1 8/9	7:1 14	7:1 14	10:1 20	10:1 20	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
West Virginia	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 12	8:1 16	10:1 20	12:1 24	12:1 24	16:1 32	16:1 32	16:1 32	16:1 32
Wisconsin	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	6:1 12	10:1 20	13:1 26	17:1 34	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36
Wyoming*	4:1 10	4:1 10	5:1 12	8:1 18	10:1 24	12:1 30	12:1 30	18:1 40	18:1 40	18:1 40	18:1 40

Key: NR = Not Regulated; U = Unspecified

Compiled by Sarah LeMoine and Sheri Azer from licensing regulations posted on the National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care's Web site: <http://nrc.uchsc.edu>, November 14, 2005.
Original methodology developed by Gwen Morgan.
For more information please contact NCCIC, 10530 Rosehaven St., Suite 400, Fairfax, VA 22030
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Child Care Center Licensing Regulations (November 2005): Child:Staff Ratios and Maximum Group Size Requirements

Notes:

States does not include Idaho, which does not have Statewide child care licensing regulations, but does include the District of Columbia for a total of 50 entities.

For the purposes of this document, a *licensed* program is required to have permission from the State to operate and must meet specified child care center standards. Several States have county or city licensing regulations which may supercede State requirements; this table does not include such regulations.

***Arkansas:** Group size is limited to two times the number of children allowed with one staff member. This does not apply to periodic or special group activities or to school-age children, K5 and above.

***Hawaii:** Children under 2 years of age are prohibited from mixed centers. Hawaii has a separate set of regulations for infant/toddler programs. Ratios and group size requirements for 6-week-olds, 9-, and 18-month-olds shown in table are the maximum allowed in infant/toddler programs. The State allows the following as well:

Age	6	8	10	12
6 weeks to 12 months	3:1	4:1		
12 months to 24 months	3:1	4:1	5:1	4:1
18 months to 36 months			5:1	6:1

***Kentucky:** In part-day programs for school-age children, the ratio for children 7 years of age and older is 25:1 with a maximum group size of 30.

***Louisiana:** Louisiana regulates two types of centers: Class A and Class B. Ratio and group size information is reported for Class B centers that provide care for more than 11 children; Class A centers require more stringent ratios.

***Maine:** Children aged 3 to not yet school-age 5 years require a child:staff ratio of 9:1 with a maximum group size of 27; Children from school-age 5 to 15 years require a child to staff ratio of 13:1 with no maximum group size.

Effective September 15, 2006, centers must meet the following child:staff ratio and group size specifications:

Ages	Ratio and Maximum Group Size
6 weeks to 1 year	4:1 with a maximum group size of 8
1 to 2 years	4:1 with a maximum group size of 12 or 5:1 with a maximum group size of 10
2 to 3 years	7:1 with a maximum group size of 21
3 to not yet school-age 5 years	8:1 with a maximum group size of 24 or 10:1 with a maximum group size of 20
School-age 5 to 15 years	13:1 with no maximum group size

***Maryland:** For children 6 weeks to 2 years of age, the maximum group size is nine if up to two infants are in the group, or six if three or more infants are in the group.

***Massachusetts:** The ratio of 10:1 and group size of 20 applies to 3- and 4-year-old children attending full-day programs; a ratio of 12:1 and group size of 24 applies to 3- and 4-year-old children attending part-day programs. For school-age children in preschools, the ratio is 15:1 with a maximum group size of 30; for school-age children in school-age programs, the ratio is 13:1 and the group size is not limited

Michigan: For school-age children ages 13 to 17 years, the child:staff ratio is 30:1.

Child Care Center Licensing Regulations (November 2005): Child:Staff Ratios and Maximum Group Size Requirements

***Nevada:** Ratios reported in the table were calculated based on the maximum number of children allowed to one caregiver. Center classrooms with children over 2 years of age but less than 3 years of age are required to have a child:staff ratio of 10:1. Requirements for children age 2 and older are based on the total number of children in care as follows:

Number of Children in Care Number of Caregivers Required

1-6	1
7-20	2
21-35	3
36-50	4
51-65	5
66-80	6
81-93	7

For every additional 13 children above 93, one more caregiver is required.

***North Carolina:** Ratios and group sizes shown are for medium and large centers with 30 or more children. Small centers, which care for up to 29 children, are required to meet a child:staff ratio of 15:1 and a maximum group size of 25 for children ages 3 to 5 years.

***Ohio:** Child:staff ratios for 5- to 10-year-olds in school/kindergarten is 18:1 with a group size requirement of 36; ratio requirements for 11- to 14-year-olds are 20:1 with a maximum group size of 40.

***Pennsylvania:** Center ratio and maximum group size for children in preschool (37 months+) to entry into 1st grade is 10:1/20; 1st grade through 3rd grade is 12:1/24; 4th grade to 15 years is 15:1/30.

***Virginia:** Child:staff ratios for 16 to 24 months is 5:1; 24 months to 4 years is 10:1. The 5-year-old ratio is based on school eligibility; if a child is 5 years old by September 1st, then the 20:1 ratio applies, if the child turns 5 after September 1st, then the 12:1 ratio applies.

Effective June 16, 2006, centers must meet the following child:staff ratios:

Ages	Ratio
2 years	8:1
3 to 5 years after September 30	10:1
5 years by September 30 to 8 years	18:1
9 to 12 years	20:1

***Wyoming:** A child to staff ratio of 1:18, 32:2, or 3:40 is required for children ages 6 to 12 years.



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Child Care Center Licensing Regulations (November 2005): Child:Staff Ratios and Maximum Group Size Requirements

States	Age of Children										
	6 weeks	9 months	18 months	27 months	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 & 9 years	10 years & older
Alabama	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	6:1 NR	7:1 NR	10:1 NR	16:1 NR	16:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR
Alaska	5:1 10	5:1 10	5:1 10	6:1 12	10:1 20	10:1 20	14:1 28	14:1 28	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36
Arizona	5:1/11:2 NR	5:1/11:2 NR	6:1/13:2 NR	8:1 NR	13:1 NR	15:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR
Arkansas*	6:1 12	6:1 12	9:1 18	9:1 18	12:1 24	15:1 30	18:1 36	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR
California	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	6:1 12	6:1 12	12:1 NR	12:1 NR	14:1 NR	14:1 NR	14:1 NR	14:1 NR	14:1 NR
Colorado	5:1 10	5:1 10	5:1 10	7:1 14	10:1 20	12:1 24	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
Connecticut	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20
Delaware	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	7:1 NR	10:1 NR	12:1 NR	15:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR
District of Columbia	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	8:1 16	10:1 20	15:1 25	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
Florida	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	6:1 NR	11:1 NR	15:1 NR	20:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR
Georgia	6:1 12	6:1 12	8:1 16	10:1 20	15:1 30	18:1 36	20:1 40	25:1 50	25:1 50	25:1 50	25:1 50
Hawaii*	4:1 8	4:1 8	6:1 12	8:1 NR	12:1 NR	16:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR
Illinois	4:1 12	4:1 12	5:1 15	8:1 16	10:1 20	10:1 20	20:1 20	20:1 30	20:1 30	20:1 30	20:1 30
Indiana	4:1 8	4:1 8	5:1 10	5:1 10	10:1 20	12:1 24	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
Iowa	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	6:1 NR	8:1 NR	12:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR

Key: NR = Not Regulated; U = Unspecified

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**Child Care Center Licensing Regulations (November 2005):
Child:Staff Ratios and Maximum Group Size Requirements**

States	Age of Children										
	6 weeks	9 months	18 months	27 months	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 & 9 years	10 years & older
Kansas	3:1 9	3:1 9	5:1 10	7:1 14	12:1 24	12:1 24	14:1 28	16:1 32	16:1 32	16:1 32	16:1 32
Kentucky*	5:1 10	5:1 10	6:1 12	10:1 20	12:1 24	14:1 28	15:1 30	15:1 30	20:1 30	20:1 30	20:1 30
Louisiana*	6:1 NR	6:1 NR	8:1 NR	12:1 NR	14:1 NR	16:1 NR	20:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR	25:1 NR
Maine*	4:1 10	4:1 10	5:1 15	8:1 24	9:1 27	9:1 27	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR
Maryland*	3:1 6	3:1 6	3:1 9	6:1 12	10:1 20	10:1 20	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
Massachusetts*	3:1/7:2 7	3:1/7:2 7	4:1/9:2 9	4:1/9:2 9	10:1 20	10:1 20	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
Michigan*	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	10:1 NR	12:1 NR	12:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR
Minnesota	4:1 8	4:1 8	7:1 14	7:1 14	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
Mississippi	5:1 10	5:1 10	9:1 10	12:1 14	14:1 14	16:1 20	20:1 20	20:1 20	20:1 20	20:1 20	25:1 25
Missouri	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	8:1 16	10:1 NR	10:1 NR	16:1 NR	16:1 NR	16:1 NR	16:1 NR	16:1 NR
Montana	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	8:1 NR	8:1 NR	10:1 NR	10:1 NR	14:1 NR	14:1 NR	14:1 NR	14:1 NR
Nebraska	4:1 12	4:1 12	6:1 NR	6:1 NR	10:1 NR	12:1 NR	12:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR
Nevada*	4:1 NR	6:1 NR	8:1 NR	10:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR
New Hampshire	4:1 12	4:1 12	5:1 15	6:1 18	8:1 24	12:1 24	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
New Jersey	4:1 12	4:1 12	6:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	12:1 20	15:1 20	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
New Mexico	6:1 NR	6:1 NR	6:1 NR	10:1 NR	12:1 NR	12:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR	15:1 NR
New York	4:1 8	4:1 8	5:1 12	5:1 12	7:1 18	8:1 21	9:1 24	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	15:1 30
North Carolina*	5:1 10	5:1 10	6:1 12	10:1 20	15:1 25	20:1 25	25:1 25	25:1 25	25:1 25	25:1 25	25:1 25

Key: NR = Not Regulated; U = Unspecified

Compiled by Sarah LeMoine and Sheri Azer from licensing regulations posted on the National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care's Web site: <http://nr.cchsc.edu>, November 14, 2005.
Original methodology developed by Gwen Morgan.

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**Child Care Center Licensing Regulations (November 2005):
Child:Staff Ratios and Maximum Group Size Requirements**

States	Age of Children										
	6 weeks	9 months	18 months	27 months	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 & 9 years	10 years & older
North Dakota	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	5:1 10	7:1 14	10:1 20	12:1 24	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36
Ohio*	5:1/2:12 12	5:1/2:12 12	7:1 14	7:1 14	12:1 24	14:1 28	14:1 28	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36	18:1 36
Oklahoma	4:1 8	4:1 8	6:1 12	8:1 16	12:1 24	15:1 30	15:1 30	20:1 40	20:1 40	20:1 40	20:1 40
Oregon	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	5:1 10	10:1 20	10:1 20	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
Pennsylvania*	4:1 8	4:1 8	5:1 10	6:1 12	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	12:1 24	12:1 24	12:1/15:1 24/30	15:1 30
Rhode Island	4:1 8	4:1 8	6:1 12	6:1 12	9:1 18	10:1 20	12:1 24	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR
South Carolina	6:1 NR	6:1 NR	6:1 NR	10:1 NR	13:1 NR	18:1 NR	21:1 NR	23:1 NR	23:1 NR	23:1 NR	23:1 NR
South Dakota	5:1 20	5:1 20	5:1 20	5:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	15:1 20	15:1 20	15:1 20	15:1 20
Tennessee	4:1 8	4:1 8	6:1 12	7:1 14	9:1 18	13:1 20	16:1 20	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR
Texas	4:1 10	4:1 10	9:1 18	11:1 22	15:1 30	18:1 35	22:1 35	26:1 35	26:1 35	26:1 35	26:1 35
Utah	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	7:1 14	12:1 24	15:1 30	20:1 35	20:1 35	20:1 35	20:1 35	20:1 35
Vermont	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	5:1 10	10:1 20	10:1 20	10:1 20	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR	13:1 NR
Virginia*	4:1 NR	4:1 NR	5:1 NR	10:1 NR	10:1 NR	12:1 NR	12:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR	20:1 NR
Washington*	4:1/3:1 8/9	4:1/3:1 8/9	7:1 14	7:1 14	10:1 20	10:1 20	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30	15:1 30
West Virginia	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 12	8:1 16	10:1 20	12:1 24	12:1 24	16:1 32	16:1 32	16:1 32	16:1 32
Wisconsin	4:1 8	4:1 8	4:1 8	6:1 12	10:1 20	13:1 24	17:1 32	18:1 32	18:1 32	18:1 32	18:1 32
Wyoming*	4:1 10	4:1 10	5:1 12	8:1 18	10:1 24	12:1 30	12:1 30	18:1 40	18:1 40	18:1 40	18:1 40

Key: NR = Not Regulated; U = Unspecified

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Center Child Care Licensing Requirements (November 2005): Minimum Early Childhood Education (ECE) Preservice Qualifications and Annual Ongoing Training Hours for Teachers and Master Teachers

States	Teachers in Child Care Centers		Master Teachers* in Child Care Centers	
	Minimum ECE Preservice Qualifications	Ongoing Clock Hours	Minimum ECE Preservice Qualifications	Ongoing Clock Hours
Alabama*	None	12	N/A	N/A
Alaska*	None	20	CDA credential	45/2 yrs.
Arizona	None	12	N/A	N/A
Arkansas	None	10	N/A	N/A
California*	Regional Occupation Program certificate of training in child care, 95 clock hours in child care and development, and 150 hours of experience	0	CDA credential and 6 months experience	0
Colorado	None	9	N/A	N/A
Connecticut*	None	1% of hours worked	CDA credential and 1,080 hours of experience	1% of hours worked
Delaware	Completion of a vocational child care program and 6 months experience	15	N/A	N/A
District of Columbia	CDA credential and experience	U	N/A	N/A
Florida*	None	10	CDA credential	10
Georgia	None	10	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	CDA credential or certificate in ECE and 1 year of experience	0	N/A	N/A
Illinois	CDA or CCP credential	15	N/A	N/A
Indiana	None	12	CDA credential	12
Iowa*	None	6	N/A	N/A
Kansas*	None	10	N/A	N/A
Kentucky*	None	12	N/A	N/A
Louisiana*	None	3	N/A	N/A

KEY:

U = Unspecified number of hours required

CDA credential = Child Development Associate Credential awarded by the Council for Professional Recognition

CCP = Certified Child Care Professional Credential awarded by the National Child Care Association

N/A = Not applicable

Compiled by Sarah LeMoine and Sheri Azer from licensing regulations posted on the National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care's Web site: <http://nrc.uchsc.edu>, November 14, 2005.
Original methodology developed by Gwen Morgan, adapted by Sarah LeMoine.

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Center Child Care Licensing Requirements (November 2005):

States	Teachers in Child Care Centers		Master Teachers* in Child Care Centers	
	Minimum ECE Preservice Qualifications	Ongoing Clock Hours	Minimum ECE Preservice Qualifications	Ongoing Clock Hours
Maine	None	30	N/A	N/A
Maryland*	90 clock hours in early childhood development and programming and 1 year of experience	3	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts	Completion of a 2-year vocational child care course	20	CDA credential, 3 credits in child development, and 27 months experience	20
Michigan	None	0	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	CDA credential and 1,560 hours experience	2% of hours worked	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	None	15	N/A	N/A
Missouri	None	12	N/A	N/A
Montana	None	8	N/A	N/A
Nebraska	None	12	N/A	N/A
Nevada	None	15	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	Completion of a 2-year vocational child care course	6	CDA credential and a minimum of 3,000 hours of experience	6
New Jersey	CDA or CCP credential and 1 year of experience	8	Bachelor's degree in any field with 6 credits in ECE and 4 years experience	12
New Mexico*	None	24	N/A	N/A
New York*	None	30/2 yrs.	CDA credential and 2 years experience	30/2 yrs.
North Carolina*	None	20	None	20
North Dakota	None	13	N/A	N/A
Ohio*	None	15	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma*	None	12	Oklahoma Competency Certificate in ECE	12
Oregon	None	15	State or national credential and 1 year experience	15
Pennsylvania*	None	6	Associate's degree with 30 credits in ECE, child development, special education, elementary education, or the human services field and 3 years experience	6

KEY:

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N/A = Not applicable

Center Child Care Licensing Requirements (November 2005):

States	Teachers in Child Care Centers		Master Teachers* in Child Care Centers	
	Minimum ECE Preservice Qualifications	Ongoing Clock Hours	Minimum ECE Preservice Qualifications	Ongoing Clock Hours
Rhode Island*	None	20	Bachelor's degree in any field with 24 credits in ECE and 6 credits of student teaching	20
South Carolina*	None	15	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	None	20	N/A	N/A
Tennessee*	None	12	N/A	N/A
Texas*	None	15	N/A	N/A
Utah	None	20	N/A	N/A
Vermont*	CDA credential	12	Bachelor's degree and ECE license from the Vermont Department of Education	12
Virginia*	None	10	N/A	N/A
Washington*	None	10	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	None	15	None	15
Wisconsin*	2 non-credit, department-approved courses in ECE and 80 days experience	25	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	None	30/2 yrs.	N/A	N/A
Total Number of States with Requirement		12		14
		47		15

KEY:

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N/A = Not applicable

Notes:

States does not include Idaho, which does not have Statewide child care licensing regulations, but does include the District of Columbia for a total of 50 entities.

For the purposes of this document, a **licensed** program is required to have permission from the State to operate and must meet specified child care center standards. Several States have county or city licensing regulations which may supersede State requirements; this table does not include such regulations.



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Threshold of Licensed Family Child Care (April 2005)

When do States begin licensing family child care?

Forty-one States allow some number of children to be in family child care that is not covered by licensing.

1 Child	2 Children	3 Children	4 Children	5 Children	6 Children	7 Children	13 Children	Not Licensed
 AL CT DE DC KS MD MA MI OK WA	 CA* CO* FL* MN* SC*	 GA HI ME MT NY NC VT* WY*	 IL* KY NE NH ND OR* PA RI TX WV WI	 AK AZ MO NV NM TN UT	 AR IA IN MS VA	 OH ID	 SD	 LA NJ
TOTAL NUMBER	5	8	11	7	5	2	1	2

Notes:

For the purposes of this document, a *licensed* program is required to have permission from the State to operate and must meet specified family child care standards. Several States have county or city licensing regulations which may supersede State requirements; this table does not include such regulations.

*These States exclude child care that is provided for the children of only one family. Vermont excludes child care that is provided for the children of one or two families.

Texas: Family child care homes that care for one to three children must be listed with the State.

North Dakota: Homes must be licensed if they care for four or more children ages 24 months and under or six or more children at one time.

Louisiana: Any place or facility that cares for seven or more children is considered a center and is required to follow the State's child care center licensing regulations.

New Jersey: Programs serving six or more children under the age of 13 are licensed as centers.



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LICENSING FREQUENCY FOR CENTERS, SMALL FAMILY CHILD CARE HOMES, AND LARGE FAMILY CHILD CARE HOMES (MAY 2003)

State	Number of Years for Which License* is Valid		
	Center	Small Family Child Care	Large Family Child Care
Alabama	2	2	2
Alaska	2	2	2
Arizona	3	3 ^a	3 ^a
Arkansas	Non-expiring	Not Licensed (NL) ^d	Non-expiring ^b
California	Non-expiring	Non-expiring	Non-expiring
Colorado	Non-expiring	Non-expiring	Non-expiring
Connecticut	2	2	2
Delaware	1	1	1
District of Columbia	1	1	No Category (NC)
Florida	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1
Hawaii	1	1 ^c	1
Idaho	2	NL ^f	NL ^a
Illinois	3	3	3
Indiana	2	NL	2
Iowa	1	NL ^d	1 ^c
Kansas	Non-expiring	1 ^c	1
Kentucky	1	3 ^a	1
Louisiana	1	NL ^d	NL
Maine	1	1 ^a	NC
Maryland	1	2 ^c	NC
Massachusetts	2	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years
Michigan	2	3 ^c	3
Minnesota	2	Up to 2 yrs	Up to 2 years
Mississippi	1	NL ^d	1
Missouri	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years
Montana	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years ^c	Up to 3 years ^c
Nebraska	Non-expiring ^b	Non-expiring ^e	Non-expiring
Nevada	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	3	3
New Jersey	3	NL ^g	NL/NC
New Mexico	1	1	1
New York	2	2 ^c	2
North Carolina	Non-expiring	Non-expiring	Non-expiring
North Dakota	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years	1

Compiled by Sarah LeMoine and Judy Collins from licensing regulations posted on the National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care's Web site: <http://nrc.uchsc.edu>, and from information shared by State licensing staff.

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State	Number of Years for Which License* is Valid		
	Center	Small Family Child Care	Large Family Child Care
Ohio	2	NL	2
Oklahoma	Non-expiring	Non-expiring	Non-expiring
Oregon	1	2 ^c	1 ^a
Pennsylvania	1	2	2
Puerto Rico	2	2	NC
Rhode Island	1	2 ^a	2 ^a
South Carolina	2	1	2
South Dakota	Non-expiring	NL ^d	1
Tennessee	1	1	1
Texas	Non-expiring	Non-expiring	Non-expiring
Utah	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	NC
Virginia	Up to 3 years	NL ^d	Up to 3 years
Washington	3	3	NC
West Virginia	2	2 ^c	2 ^a
Wisconsin	2	2 ^a	NC
Wyoming	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years

*In some cases, length of validity may apply to certification or registration rather than licensing; refer to *key* below for details.

**In some States, a non-expiring license may be called an open-ended license, an evergreen license, or a perpetual license

Key:

- a - Certification required
- b - After initial one-year provisional license
- c - Registration required
- d - Voluntary registration
- e - Self-certification
- f - Voluntary license
- g - Voluntary certification

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World Wide Web: <http://nccic.org>

CHILD CARE LICENSING STAFF CASELOAD 2004

State	Licensors: Center	Licensors: Family Child Care Home
Alabama	1:50 ^a	^h
Alaska	1:14	1:60 ^{a, g}
Arizona	1:102	1:86 ^b
Arkansas	1:75 ^b	1:70 ^{a, g}
California	1:191	1:309
Colorado	1:150–1:175 ^{a, c}	1:225 ^a
Connecticut	28 licensors carry a mixed caseload of centers, group and family child care homes	
Delaware	1:160 ^b	1:140 ^a
District of Columbia	1:86 ^b	5:233
Florida	1:50 ^{e, g}	1:100 ^a
Georgia	1:62	^h
Hawaii	1:40	1:6 ^c
Idaho	^h	^h
Illinois	^h	^h
Indiana	1:80	1:230 ⁱ
Iowa	1:132	^h
Kansas	1:161	1:163 ^{i, g}
Kentucky	1:80 ^a	1:87
Louisiana	1:94 ^c	^h
Maine	1:318 ^d	1:300
Maryland	1:115 ^b	1:116 ^b
Massachusetts	1:120	1:454
Michigan	1:232 ^b	1:230 ^b
Minnesota	1:250	1:50–200 ^a
Mississippi	1:117 ^d	1:98.5 ^{d, i}
Missouri	1:70 ^d	1:70–1:90 ^b
Montana	1:30	11:1278
Nebraska	1:33	1:129 ^{a, d}
Nevada	1:55 ^b	^h
New Hampshire	1:173 ^d	1:175 ^{a, d}
New Jersey	1:160	^h
New Mexico	1:93	1:92
New York	301 licensors carry a mixed caseload of centers, school-age centers, group and family child care homes	

State	Licensors: Center	Licensors: Family Child Care Home
North Carolina	1:50–1:75 ^a	1:94
North Dakota	^h	^h
Ohio	1:75	1:75 ^b
Oklahoma	1:56 ^b	1:60 ^{b, f}
Oregon	1:60 ^a	22 licensors Statewide for registered (small) family child care homes; 21 licensors Statewide for certified (large) family child care homes and centers
Pennsylvania	1:67	^h
Rhode Island	8 licensors carry a mixed caseload of centers and family child care homes	
South Carolina	1:37	^h
South Dakota	1:30 ^b	^g
Tennessee	1:29	1:14 for small homes and 1:24 for large homes
Texas	1:97 ^a	1:87.5
Utah	1:110 ^{b, f}	1:95 ^f ; 1:75–120
Vermont	1:275 ^b	1:280
Virginia	1:60 ^e	1:100 ^e
Washington	1:82	1:112
West Virginia	1:86 ^a	1:25 ^f
Wisconsin	1:100 ^c	^h
Wyoming	1:56 ^b	1:60 ^b

Sources: 2004 *Child Care Center Licensing Study* (February 2004), by the Children's Foundation and the National Association for Regulatory Administration; and 2004 *Family Child Care Licensing Study* (August 2004), by the Children's Foundation and the National Association for Regulatory Administration

Notes:

- ^a Approximation
- ^b Includes a mix of centers and family child care homes
- ^c Licensing staff is also responsible for other programs and duties
- ^d Includes all types of child care facilities
- ^e Recommended caseload ratio
- ^f Average caseload
- ^g Varies by county or area of State
- ^h Data not available/Not reported

For most States, several factors are not included or delineated in the reported licensing caseload figures: the frequency of visits per year; the type of inspection/review (e.g., comprehensive or indicator checklist); whether licensing staff are full-time or part-time; and if staff have other licensing responsibilities such as foster care, adoption, and residential and/or adult care caseloads.

The National Child Care Information Center does not endorse any organization, publication, or resource.

Updated August 2004

F. Child Care System Performance Measures

Child Care Division Performance Measures
2004

Mission Area	KEY	PM #	Performance Measure for Child Care	Date & Source	Baseline Data										Targets	
					1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2004	2005	2010
SAFE CC		1	Parents report child always feels safe and secure in child care	2004 - OPS/OCCRP	ND	ND	ND	ND	83%	ND	82%	ND	86%	84%	85%	90%
		2	Percent of market cc slots that are regulated	2004 - OCCRP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	83%	77%	64%	78%	85%	90%	
	1	3	Percent of FCC's required to have H & S onsite reviews who were reviewed by CCD	2004 - CCD	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
QUALITY CC		4	Number of CC Providers in Oregon Registry (PDR) at level One or higher	2004 - CCDCCE (PSU)	ND	ND	53	97	121	150	183	213	264	315	695	974
		5	Percent of Regulated CC Centers that are accredited	2004 - NAEYC, NAFC	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6%	7%	9%	15%
	2	6	Parents report child always receives lots of individual attention in CC	2004 - OPS/OCCRP	ND	ND	ND	ND	60%	ND	52%	ND	50%	57%	65%	80%
AFFORDABLE CC		7	Parents report the caregiver is always open to new information and learning	2004 - OPS/OCCRP	ND	ND	ND	ND	65%	ND	60%	ND	66%	68%	70%	85%
		8	Percent of CCDF eligible families annually who are receiving CC assistance	2001 - ACF(COD)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	18%	ND	20%	ND	ND	18%	25%
	3	9	Percent of families for whom cc is affordable old (<cc costs less than 10% of income)	2004 - OPS/OCCRP	67%	ND	67%	ND	67%	ND	67%	ND	59%	61%	70%	75%
ACCESSIBLE CC		9	Percent of families with below median income for whom cc is affordable new	2004 - OPS/OCCRP	39%	ND	36%	ND	43%	ND	35%	ND	35%	43%	45%	65%
		10	Among families with copay, % of income spent on CC for a family of three earning 150% of poverty level	2004 - DHS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	15%	22%	22%	13%	10%
	4	11	Percent of Oregon employers providing CC benefits for full time employees	2000 - OED Surv	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4%	ND	3%	ND	8%	14%
		12	Percent of FCC's serving special needs children	2000 - CCD Survey	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	15%	ND	ND	ND	20%	25%
		13	Percent of CC slots that can be purchased at current state maximum payment rate	2004 - DHS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	38%	ND	24%	21%	65%	75%
	4	14	Number of CC slots available per 100 children	2004 - OCCRP	16	16	19	20	21	21	20	18	18	17	25	25
	15	Percent of providers willing to care for infants	2004 - CCRRs	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	57%	62%	63%	65%	75%	
	16	Percent of providers willing to provide cc in non-traditional hours	2004 - CCRRs	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	28%	31%	25%	35%	

G. Child Care System Logic Model

OREGON CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION SYSTEM LOGIC MODEL: CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND GAPS

BACKGROUND

At the request of Tom Olsen, Oregon's Child Care Administrator, the Family Policy Program at Oregon State University has been facilitating the development of child care system accountability. The first step was the Child Care Division creation of system performance measures. More recently, work has focused on the development of a logic model that graphically displays how system investments are designed to improve the lives of children and families and to address low over-arching system-wide goals:

- 1. Children are thriving and ready for success in school**
- 2. Families are self-sufficient**

A group composed of partners in whom the Child Care Division invests child care dollars began the process of creating a child care system logic model in spring 2005. In addition to describing how strategies and activities are designed to produce desired outcomes, the logic model includes a list of gaps—limitations and weaknesses in current activities and strategies that prevent achievement of outcomes and goals for all Oregon children and families. The following is a list of participating organizations and the individuals who have participated in one or more of the work sessions:

Child Care Division:	Kathleen Hynes, Tom Olsen, Janet Price, Sonja Svenson
Child Care Enhancement Program, Lane CC	Sue Norton
Department of Human Services	Mark Anderson, Dianna Pickett
Oregon Center for Career Development, PSU	Joann Contini
Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, OSU	Deana Grobe, Clara Pratt, Bobbie Weber
Oregon Child Care Resource and Referral Network:	Jeanette Ewald, Mary Nemmers, Becky Vorpagel
Oregon Child Development Coalition	Donalda Dodson
Oregon Commission on Child Care:	Heidi McGowan
Oregon Commission on Children and Families	Kim Cardone, Barbara Carranza, Pat Pitman
Oregon Department of Education	Dell Ford, Joanne Miksis
Oregon Council on Disabilities	Terry Butler

The Oregon Commission on Child Care has provided input on the model in August and November of 2005. The Childhood Care and Education Coordinating Council provided input on the model and prioritized gaps in existing activities in December 2005.

To indicate the organization responsible for leading an activity in the Oregon Child care system, the following abbreviations are used;wWhen organizations are joined by a /, it indicates that the activity is done collaboratively.

A&D	Alcohol and drug programs that contract with the Child Care Division to provide child care services to mothers participating in treatment.
CCR&R	Local Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies
CCD	Child Care Division, Oregon Employment Department
Child Care Providers	Local private and nonprofit businesses located in centers and homes that provide care to children 0-4 and to school-age children when not in school
DHS	Department of Human Services: Child, Adult and Family (CAF); Office of Family Health, Healthy Child Care Oregon, Child Care Health Consultation (CCHC); Office of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OMHAS)
Higher Education	Higher Education including community colleges and four-year colleges and universities
HSB -HHS	Head Start Bureau, Federal Department of Health and Human Services,
ICCP	Inclusive Child Care Program, Oregon Council on Developmental Disabilities
LCCF	Local Commissions on Children and Families
OCCC	Oregon Commission for Child Care
OCCD	Oregon Center for Career Development in Childhood Care and Education, Portland State University
OCCF	Oregon Commission on Children and Families
OCCRP	Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, Family Policy Program, Oregon State University
OCDC	Oregon Child Development Coalition (Provider of migrant and seasonal Head Start services)
OCCR&RN	Oregon Child Care Resource and Referral Network
ODE	Head Start Collaboration Project (HS Collaboration), Oregon Department of Education,
Public Schools	Local public schools

CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND GAPS BY STATE-LEVEL OUTCOME

Safety/Health Strategies & Activities	Program-Level Outcomes	State-Level Outcome
Regulate child care providers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care businesses that are required to be licensed and those who volunteer to be licensed (CCD) • List (a form of licensing) providers not regulated by CCD who care for children on subsidy (DHS-CAF) Pay higher rate to subsidy providers who meet minimum training standards (DHS-CAF) Provide training on child health and safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all providers(CCR&R) • providers of care to children in migrant and seasonal worker families (OCDC) Provide technical assistance to all providers on health and safety requirements (CCD/CCR&R)	↑ All regulated providers meet minimum research-based health and safety standards	↑ CHILD CARE IS SAFE AND HEALTHY Performance Measures 1, 2,3

GAPS:

1. Minimal teacher/provider qualification standards are too low (8)
2. Substantial portions of the child care market are not required to be regulated: part-day preschools, child care programs operated by public organizations, family child care providers caring for three or fewer children or children from one family. (3)
3. Inadequate number of training hours and content areas are required for regulated providers (1)
4. Biennial visits to family child care providers provide inadequate monitoring.

Quality Strategies & activities	Program-Level Outcomes	State-Level Outcome
Provide parent education on high quality child care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public (CCR&R) • high school students participating in child development and teen parent programs (Public Schools) • Parents participating in the subsidy program (DHS-CAF/CCR&R) • Migrant and seasonal workers (OCDC) 	↑ Increased family knowledge of characteristics of high quality child care	↑ CHILDREN EXPERIENCE HIGH QUALITY CHILD CARE (parents know characteristics of quality child care) Performance Measures 6, 7

GAPS:

1. Little or no support to help parents distinguish quality of care in community facilities (7)
2. Parents are not aware of consumer education available statewide through consultations, printed, or web-based materials,(2)
3. Lack of education on characteristics of quality child care for personnel in state agencies and other organizations.

Quality Strategies & Activities	Program-Level Outcomes	State-Level Outcome
<p>Create and disseminate the Early Childhood Foundations (voluntary state guidelines on how to support development of prekindergarten children) (CCB/ODE)</p> <p>Support statewide training system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop curriculum, and register trainers (OCCD) • Maintain professional standards and document provider level of education and training (OCCD) • Encourage providers to move from community-based to credit-based training <p>Deliver training & education to providers in local communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All providers (CCR&R, Higher Education) • School-based teen parent and child development programs (ODE) • Providers of care to children in migrant and seasonal worker families (OCCD) <p>Provide technical assistance, mentoring, or consultations on quality to providers (CCR&R)</p> <p>Manage statewide quality priorities (within CCDF priorities) recommended by CCECC (OCCF)</p>	<p>Providers have increased knowledge of child development and ways to support development.</p> <p>Providers use best practices and perform professionally</p> <p>Increased supply of well trained and educated professional providers</p> <p>Decreased turnover in the child care workforce</p> <p>Increased structural quality of child care facilities (i.e., adult:child ratio and group size, education and training level, compensation, turnover, accreditation, and substantiated complaints)</p> <p>Provider compensation is commensurate with education and training</p>	<p>CHILDREN EXPERIENCE HIGH QUALITY CHILD CARE (providers offer care that meets children's developmental needs) Performance Measure 4, 5</p>

GAPS:

1. Lack of statewide program standards other than minimal standards set by licensing (5)
2. Consultations (health, mental health, special needs, other) are not available statewide(3)
3. Resources are needed for providers whose quality is measured through the PQIP so that findings of low quality can be met with opportunities to improve (1)
4. Oregon has a low percentage of family and center providers that have achieved national accreditation (1)
 - a. Child care and education accreditation agencies charge high fees and often require long waits for validation visits
 - b. Oregon has no state accreditation system
 - c. Oregon offers little support to help facilities achieve accreditation and few rewards for achieving accreditation
5. Providers across the state lack knowledge of professional standards
6. Data on effectiveness of different methods of training providers not yet available nationally.
7. Based on national estimates of child care quality, much child care does not meet the developmental needs of children. Oregon has little information on the quality of child care and education facilities in the state—Pilot Quality Indicator Project (PQIP) will provide data on quality of center care in one county
8. Currently, the market provides few incentives to improve child care—fees paid by parents and public enteritis are not based on level of quality in facility
9. Providers lack access to a range of educational options (e.g., distance learning, correspondence courses)
10. Ongoing consultation is seldom available to support providers working with children with special needs.
11. Access to consultation on good business practices is not available statewide
12. A substantial portion of child care providers do not perceive themselves as in a business or profession
13. Oregon has no training or support program designed to help informal caregivers improve the quality of the care they give

Availability Strategies & Activities	Program-Level Outcomes	State-Level Outcome
<p>Pay all or a portion of parent child care fees to providers for children in eligible families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families who are eligible for DHS subsidy—currently subsidy program serves 20% of eligible children(DHS-CAF) • A limited number of income-eligible children with special needs (ICCP) • Children of migrant and seasonal farm workers eligible for Migrant Head Start (OCDC, 20% served) or CCDF Targeted Populations (Community Child Care Providers) • Children enrolled in a facility participating in the Child Care Enhancement Project in one county (CCR&R-Lane Family Connections) • Children of women in day alcohol and drug treatment programs (A&D programs) • Children in school-based child development and teen parent programs in and out of schools (Public Schools & nonprofits) • Children in Oregon Head Start Prekindergarten programs—currently 60% of eligible children served (HSB-HHS /ODE) • Children in Federal Early Head Start—currently 10% of eligible served(HSB-HHS) <p>Provide information on accessing child care assistance —federal and state tax credits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income-eligible families seeking a child care subsidy (DHS-CAF) • Parents looking for child care (CCR&R) • Parents with a child with special needs (ICCP) <p>Provide education on Oregon and federal tax credits to parents (CCD/CCR&R)</p> <p>Provide education on child care and work and family issues including tax credits for parents and employers to employers (CCD/CCR&R)</p>	<p>Parent share of child care cost is less than 10% of household income</p> <p>Increased employer knowledge and support of child care through employee compensation or other benefit packages and use of tax credits</p>	<p>CHILD CARE IS AFFORDABLE FOR ALL FAMILIES</p> <p>Performance Measure s 8, 9, 10, 11</p>

GAPS:

1. DHS subsidy policy places too high a financial burden on low-income families. (11)
 - a. For a family of three at 150% of FPL participating in the subsidy program, the parent copay averages 22% of household income.
 - b. The child care cost of families receiving a subsidy is greater than the copay amount. Low maximum payment rates in the subsidy program mean that parents must pay the difference between the provider's usual charge and the subsidy payment as well as paying the copay
 - c. Oregon has a goal that families pay no more than 10% of household income for child care
2. Current DHS subsidy policies provide low-income families limited access to care that meets standards shown to promote children's development (7)
 - a. Serving approximately 20% of eligible families in 2001 with eligibility set at 185% of Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
 - b. Current eligibility at 150% of FPL prevents access for many low-income families
 - c. Maximum rates provide access to approximately 21% of market child care in state
3. State and federal investments in the child care subsidy program are adequate to support only 20% of those eligible for services (5)

Child care and education is currently not affordable for substantial portions of Oregon families:

 - a. 39% of all-income families who pay for care currently pay over 10% household income for child care.
 - b. 57% of families with incomes below median are paying over 10% household income for child care
4. Less than 10% of Oregon employers report providing child care assistance to their employees (2)
5. Eligibility requirements for agricultural workers keep many agricultural workers from being eligible for Migrant and Seasonal Head Start
6. State and federal investments in Oregon Head Start Prekindergarten are adequate to give access to only 60% of eligible children.
7. Federal Head Start investments serve only 10% of those eligible for Early Head Start and 20% of those eligible for Migrant and Seasonal Head Start.

Accessibility Strategies & Activities	Program-Level Outcomes	State-Level Outcome
<p>Develop supply of child care providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit providers for general population (CCR&R) Recruit providers for migrant and seasonal workers (OCDC) <p>Create and maintain a database of child care available in community (CCR&R)</p> <p>Refer parents to child care providers (CCR&R)</p> <p>Create individualized plans for families and providers to support care placements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents of general public (CCR&R) Parents of children with special needs (ICCP/CCR&R) Parents using the subsidy program (DHS-CAF/CCR&R) <p>Provide child care services to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General population including families with low-income and/or children with special needs (Child Care Providers) Participants in day alcohol and drug treatment contractors (A&D Programs) Teen parents (Public Schools and non-profits) Migrant and seasonal workers(OCDC and other Child Care Providers) Children eligible for Oregon Head Start Prekindergarten or Early Head Start (HSB-HHS/ODE and HSB-HHS) <p>Increase economic viability & sustainability of child care businesses (CCR&R)</p>	<p>Adequate supply of providers to meet family needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> special populations general population 	<p>CHILD CARE IS ACCESSIBLE FOR ALL FAMILIES</p> <p>Performance Measures 12, 13, 14, 15, 16</p>

GAPS:

- Shortages of school-age, infant and toddler, odd hours, and special needs care (8)
- Access to therapeutic services is limited by diagnosis & eligibility categories. There are social-emotional issues that do not rise to level of diagnosis 3)
- Providers for children without diagnosis or formal connection to services, (who have social-emotional behaviors issues) do not have access to supports such as consultations (1)
- Providers have limited supports to care for children with a wide variety of special needs(1)
- Difficult to find providers to care for children, especially older children, with exceptionally high needs
- Initiatives to support providers of care to children with special needs is hindered in large rural areas served by a single R&R
- Children often do not have access to linguistically appropriate care
- Parents have few options for the care of sick children.

Efficiency Strategies & Activities	Program-Level Outcomes	State-Level Outcome
<p>The Oregon Commission for Child Care advises the Governor and Oregon on issues, problems, and solutions critical to child care (OCCC)</p> <p>A representative of the Oregon Employment Department serves on the Oregon Commission for Child Care. (OCC)</p> <p>The Childhood Care and Education Coordinating Council meets bimonthly to create, implement, and monitor progress of a single state plan to improve child care and achieve Oregon's desired child care outcomes: health & safety, affordability, access, and high quality (CCD)</p> <p>A local child care resource and referral organization representative serves on Early Childhood Planning Teams of each local Commission for Children and Families (LCCF)</p> <p>Develop community plans that engage local resources to address local child care issues related to access, affordability, and quality (LCCF)</p> <p>State and local agencies communicate regularly and effectively (OCCF/OCCRN).</p> <p>Facilitate federal and state collaboration (Head Start Collaboration Office, CCD)</p>	<p>Governor and state legislators have accurate, timely, and comprehensive information on child care and education system</p> <p>Increased clarity and consensus on state and local stakeholder roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Elimination of potential duplication of funding and services</p> <p>Improved linkages among stakeholders contributing to improved child care safety, quality, affordability, and accessibility across Oregon</p> <p>Coordinated high quality training and education for providers</p> <p>Increased access for providers to high-quality training and support that advances the quality of child care</p> <p>The core foundation components of Oregon's child care system (regulation, subsidy, CCR&R and professional development) work effectively together at state and local levels.</p>	<p>OREGON'S CHILDCARE SYSTEM IS EFFICIENT AND COLLABORATIVE</p>

GAPS:

1. Local early childhood planning is not linked with state child care and education planning done by the Childhood Care and Education Coordinating Council or Commission for Child Care (3)
2. At the local level there is a lack of clarity in roles, responsibilities, and relationships related to planning for the child care and education system between local Commissions and Children and Families and Child Care Resource and Referral agencies
3. At state and county level there is limited coordination or collaboration between state and tribal child care
4. Training opportunities for providers are not equal across the state.
 - a. Amount and content vary
 - b. Training is not available in all relevant languages
 - c. Training on practices that research shows lead to child developmental outcomes is not available
5. Providers seldom can get community-based training hours counted in degree-focused higher education. Training provided by community organizations is seldom articulated with credit courses provided by higher education.
6. Lack of coordination for afternoon care for children enrolled in morning-only programs. Need is likely to include also days when the morning-only program does not operate.

Effectiveness Strategies & Activities	Program-Level Outcomes	State-Level Outcome
<p>Design and evaluate demonstration projects to improve quality. Three demonstration projects are in currently in process in 2005 (CCD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training and consultations on protecting and promoting child health in child care settings (<i>The Child Care Health Consultations Projects</i>) in four counties. (DHS-CCHC/CCRAR) • Collect and report facility level data on structural indicators of quality (<i>The Child Care Quality Indicator Project</i>) in one county. (CCD/OCCRRN/OCCRP) • Address affordability, quality, and compensation simultaneously through the Child Care Enhancement Program funded with the Child Care Contribution Tax Credit in one county (CCR&L-Lane Family Connections) <p>Create and manage strategic plan for child care system improvement (OCCC)</p> <p>Routinely & systematically measure performance of the child care system (CCD/OCCRP)</p> <p>Evaluate demonstration programs supported directly or indirectly with funds administered by the Oregon Child Care Division (CCD, OCCRP)</p> <p>Analyze child care related data including populations data from the Oregon Populations Survey and disseminate findings to stakeholders (CCD/OCCRP)</p>	<p>More researchers from private and public institutions are actively engaged in child care research and evaluations that inform decision-making about Oregon child care programs and policies.</p> <p>Improved operation of child care programs, initiatives, and policies.</p> <p>Better informed state and local planning for child care.</p>	<p>OREGON'S CHILD CARE SYSTEM IS INNOVATIVE AND EFFECTIVE</p>

GAPS:

1. Training, compensation, and retention initiatives have been proven to improve provider quality but providers have access to programs in only five counties (7) Funding for CARES programs ended (4)
2. The system infrastructure (regulation, resource and referral, the professional development system, and financial assistance—subsidy program) are inadequately funded (6)
3. Inability to move successful pilots into statewide programs (5)
4. Funding for investments in the quality of the care and education provided are low (5).
5. State subsidy policy is driven by the state budget concerns as opposed to inclusion of deliberations based on program goals, desired outcomes, program performance measures, evaluation findings, or compliance with federal expectations.
6. Oregon lacks a strategic plan to improve its child care and education system
7. Oregon lacks data on what it costs to provide quality care; marginal costs of moving from poor or fair to good or excellent care

Public/private Strategies & Activities	Program-Level Outcomes	State-Level Outcome
<p>Engage and educate government and civic leaders (listed below) on impact of child care quality, accessibility, and affordability on children's school success, family self-sufficiency, business success, and community well-being (OCCC, OCCF/CCR&R)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members • Businesses and industries • Schools and public agencies • Faith communities • Other community organizations 	<p>Increased public support for and investments in child care system and initiatives to improve health and safety, access, affordability, and quality.</p> <p>Improved private support for and investments in child care system and initiatives to improve health and safety, access, affordability and quality.</p> <p>Increased business productivity due to increased retention, reduced absenteeism, and high productivity of employees</p>	<p>BROAD SUPPORT FOR OREGON'S CHILD CARE SYSTEM</p>

GAPS:

1. Oregon has no organized advocacy and lacks a visible child care champion, an individual from the public or private sector that takes on improvement of child care as a primary focus. (Oregon Hunger Task Force may provide model of a state-level advocacy organization)(9)
2. The child care system is not understood by parents, partners, foundation, state agencies, the Oregon Legislature, and others (3)
 - Public understanding and support of the child care and education system is hampered by numerous factors including:
 - 1) the complexity of this predominantly market-driven system of small business-delivered care and education
 - 2) system used by minority of Oregon households and for relatively short time period
3. Child care and education is not acknowledged in either the education or workforce development systems
4. Needs to be a better relationship between Child care partners and philanthropic organizations to achieve more unified state wide goals
5. Child care and education receive limited attention from existing child champions such as private Foundations, Children First of Oregon, Stand for Children, or The Children's Institute.
6. The child care and education system is experiencing market failure; left on its own it fails to allocate resources efficiently. The system is not producing desired outcomes of children ready for school success or families able to meet economic needs.
 - 1) Based on national estimates quality is low in majority of facilities
 - 2) Substantial percentage of families cannot afford available care and prices of care for young children exceed price of public university tuition and fees.
 - 3) Staff turnover is approximately 40% per year (Low wages and limited or no benefits produce high caregiver/teacher turnover rates)
7. Parent fees currently make up 70% of system revenue and given affordability issues this is not a likely source of increased revenue.
8. Less than 10% of Oregon employers support child care for their employees

H. Membership Lists

- Childhood Care and Education Coordinating Council
- Oregon Commission for Child Care
- DHS Child Care Advisory Task Force

CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION COORDINATING COUNCIL

Guiding Principles

Mission: The Childhood Care and Education Coordinating Council is a collaborative, ad hoc partnership working to create a balanced system of care in Oregon that supports and empowers working families and promotes safe, healthy child development.

Role: The council's role is to advise the Child Care Division on developing the federal Child Care and Development Fund plan. The council also works with the Oregon Commission for Child Care and other member agencies and organizations to implement policy initiatives and recommendations, including:

- Building an infrastructure based on safety, quality, accessibility, and affordability
- Coordinating programs and service delivery
- Prioritizing and guiding new projects

When applicable, council members are responsible for communicating information between the CCECC and their local constituency groups.

Membership: The council is chaired by the Administrator of the Child Care Division. Meetings are open to all interested persons. Voting members include one representative of the agencies, organizations, and constituency groups listed in attachment A. Other agencies and organizations may be appointed by approval of a majority of the council. Financial support for attendance will be provided on request for family child care providers and parent representatives

Decision-making: Decisions will be made by consensus when possible. Otherwise, decisions will be made by majority vote of members present. If more than one representative of an agency, organization, or constituency is present at a meeting, only one member will be designated to vote. The voting member will be declared before the vote is taken. In the case of agencies with multiple representatives, such as DHS or ODE, one voting member will be declared from the program areas listed on attachment A

Subcommittees: Subcommittees and chairs are appointed by the CCECC chair with the advice and consent of members. Subcommittee members are selected by the subcommittee chair and are not required to be CCECC members. Current standing subcommittees include:

- Training and Quality
- Inclusive Child Care
- Public Information Partnership
- Research Partnership
- Tax Credit Advisory

Meetings: The council meets from 1:00 – 4:30 on the first Thursday of every other month, beginning with February, or at the call of the chair

Members

Child Care Division (convening agency)

Department of Human Services

Children, Adults, and Families

Self Sufficiency and Child Safety

Health Services

Mental Health and Addictive Services

Oregon Commission for Children and Families

Oregon Child Care Resource and Referral Network

Child Care Resource and Referral community agency

Oregon Commission for Child Care

Oregon Department of Education

Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education

Early Childhood/Head Start

Teen Parent Programs

Oregon Association for the Education of Young Children

Oregon Center for Career Development in Childhood Care and Education

Child Care Providers and Organizations

Oregon Family Child Care Network

Oregon Association of Child Care Directors

University System Child Care

Community College System Child Care

AFSCME Child Care Providers Together

Oregon Developmental Disabilities Council

School Age Care, Education, and Recreation

Oregon Child Development Coalition

Parent Voice Project

Oregon Child Care Research Partnership

Oregon Head Start Association

Tribal Child Care

<p>Rosetta Wangerin, Chair 314 East Lincoln Woodburn, OR 97071 Home 503-982-9149 rwangerin@earthlink.net State & Local Government, Senate Expires 12/06</p>	<p>Lynne Angland, Vice Chair Angland Accountancy, P.C. 750 NW Fourth ST Prineville, OR 97754 Work 541-447-7051 lynne@aapccpa.com Tax/Legal, Governor Expires 10/06</p>	<p>Steve Kuhn 305 Weiby AVE Silverton, OR 97381 Home 503-873-8936 Work 503-566-2999 skuhn@co.marion.or.us Children's Health, Governor Expires 09/07</p>
<p>Pat Farr Executive Director Food For Lane County 770 Bailey Hill Road Eugene, Oregon 97402 541 343.2822 patfarr@foodforlanecounty.org Non-Profit, Speaker Expires 06-08</p>	<p>Philip Anderson Elliot Anderson, LLP 42 NW Greeley AVE Bend, OR 97701 Work 541-383-3755 phila@bendcable.com Business, Senate Expires 06-07</p>	<p>VACANT (Longsworth) Consumer, Senate Expires 09/06</p>
<p>Senator Jackie Winters 900 Court ST NE, S-212 Salem, OR 97301 Home 503-581-9114 Work 503-986-1725 Sen.jackiewinters@state.or.us Senator, Senate Expires 01/07</p>	<p>DeeDee Overholser 538 4th AVE SE Albany, OR 97321 Home 541-791-1830 d2o@comcast.net Consumer, Speaker Exp 11/06</p>	<p>Stephanie Swan AFSCME 6025 E Burnside ST Portland OR 97215 Work 503-239-9858 Fax 503-239-9441 sswan@afscmecn75.com Labor, Speaker Expires 03/07</p>
<p>VACANT (Criswell) Business, Governor Expires 06/05</p>	<p>Kitty Piercy 1371 W Fourth AVE Eugene, OR 97402 Home 541-484-9720 Work 541-682-5010 kitty.piercy@ci.eugene.or.us kitty.piercy@earthlink.net At Large, Governor Expires 01/07</p>	<p>Randy Westrick 515 Jana Avenue Woodburn, OR 97071 Work 503-982-8772 Other 503-989-1232 westrick@oregonsbest.com Provider, Governor Expires 10/07</p>
<p>Cheryl Reece 4985 SE Mason Lane Milwaukie, OR 97222 Home: 503-652-6908 CC 503-349-9815 cuddlechildcare@hotmail.com Provider, Governor Expires 12/05</p>	<p>Rep. Linda Flores 900 Court ST NE, H-287 Salem, OR 97301 Work 503-986-1451 Rep.lindaflores@state.or.us Representative, Speaker Expires 10/06</p>	<p>Nina Roll, OSU Extension Family Care Connection 29 SE 2nd ST Newport, OR 97365 Work 541-574-6537x 15 Nina.Roll@oregonstate.edu Resource and Referral, Governor Expires 10/06</p>
<p>VACANT (Ryan-Anzur) State and Local Government, Speaker</p>	<p>Randy Fishfader 4000 Lancaster DR NE PO Box 14007 Salem, OR 97309 Work: 503-399-6072 Fish@chemeketa.edu At Large, Governor Expires 11/08</p>	<p>Rep. Debi Farr 900 Court ST NE, H-278 Salem, OR 97301 Phone: 503-947-1414 Rep.debifarr@state.or.us Representative, Speaker Expires 10/07</p>

Department of Human Services - Child Care Advisory Task Force Members

Department of Human Services

- Central office representatives
- Field Services representatives

Oregon Student Association

Family Connections Child Care Resource and Referral

Mount Hood Community College – Head Start Program

Community Advocate

Oregon Registry, Portland State University

Children’s First of Oregon

Peninsula Children’s Center

Oregon Child Care Resource Network

Child Care Division

University of Oregon

Mid-Columbia Children’s Development Center

Rose City Provider Network

SEIU

Oregon State University

AFSCME