

CCDF Tribal Plan Preprint Training

FY 2020–2022 CCDF Tribal Plan Preprint

Section 5: Provide Stable Financial Assistance to Families



**National Center on Tribal
Early Childhood Development**

Section 5 Overview (for Tribes with medium and large allocations)

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- ◆ **5.1: Eligible Children and Families**
- ◆ **5.2: Application and Eligibility Determination/Redetermination Process**
- ◆ **5.3: Improving Access for Vulnerable Children and Families**
- ◆ **5.4: Family Contribution to Payments**

Stable Financial Assistance

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- ◆ Continuity of care
- ◆ Graduated phase-out
- ◆ Prioritization for children with special needs and those experiencing homelessness
- ◆ Supply-building strategies
- ◆ Affordable copayments

12-Month Eligibility Period

12-month eligibility applies to **all** eligibility and redetermination periods, regardless of the following:

- ◆ Changes in income, as long as income does not exceed 85 percent of Grantee Median Income (GMI)
- ◆ Temporary changes in work, education, or job training

Tribal Lead Agencies are prohibited from allowing shorter eligibility periods within the minimum 12-month eligibility period.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.21(a) (2016).

CCDF Tribal Plan Preprint Training

FY 2020–2022 CCDF Tribal Plan Preprint

Eligible Children and Families

Section 5.1



5.1: Eligible Children and Families

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Tribes with medium and large allocations must describe how they determine family eligibility for Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) services.



5.1.1: Child Age

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- ◆ Children must be under 13 years of age at the time of eligibility determination.
- ◆ Tribal Lead Agencies may serve a child up to age 19 if the child is mentally or physically incapable of self-care or is under court supervision.

A child will remain eligible through any change in age, including turning 13 years old during the eligibility period.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.20(a) (2016).

Plan Writing Time

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5 minutes



Question

◆ 5.1.1

Two Eligibility Options

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**Standard
Eligibility**

**Categorical
Eligibility**

Standard Eligibility

Standard
Eligibility

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Tribes must determine eligibility for services based on the following criteria:

- ◆ Age
- ◆ Family income
- ◆ Family employment, job training, or education program status (or protective services)
- ◆ Family asset size

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. §§ 98.20(a), 98.81(b) (2016).

Categorical Eligibility

Categorical
Eligibility

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If a Tribe's Tribal Median Income (TMI) is below 85 percent of the State Median Income (SMI), then the Tribe can consider any Indian child in the Tribe's service area to be eligible to receive CCDF funds, regardless of the family's income, work, or training status.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.81(b) (2016).

Discussion

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Which eligibility option will your Tribal Lead Agency choose?



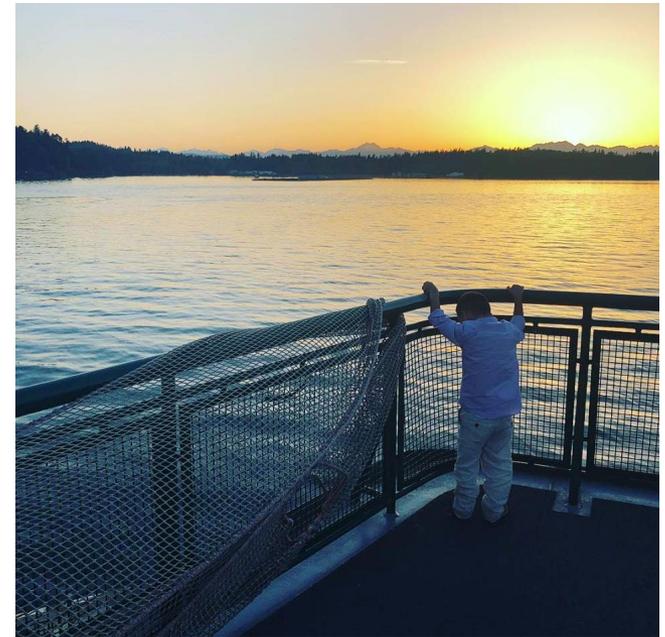
5.1.2: Categorical Eligibility

Categorical Eligibility

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Tribes using categorical eligibility must demonstrate that the Tribal median income is less than 85 percent of the median income of the State where the Tribe is located.



Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.81(b)(i) (2016).

Example: Comparing State Median Income with Tribal Median Income for the Purposes of Implementing Categorical Eligibility



Family Size	100% of State Median Income	85% of State Median Income	Tribe 1 100% of Tribal Median Income	Tribe 2 100% of Tribal Median Income
	\$/month	\$/month	\$/month	\$/month
4	\$5,000	\$4,250	\$4,000	\$4,500
			<p>↑</p> <p>Less than 85% of State Median Income</p> <p>CAN use categorical eligibility</p>	<p>↑</p> <p>More than 85% of State Median Income</p> <p>CANNOT use categorical eligibility</p>

Plan Writing Time for Tribal Lead Agencies Using Categorical Eligibility

Categorical Eligibility

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Question

◆ 5.1.2

5.1.3: Reason for Care

Standard
Eligibility

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To be eligible for child care services, a child must meet the following criteria:

- ◆ Reside in a family where the parents are
 - working,
 - attending a job training program,
 - attending an education program, or
 - engaging in a job search.
- ◆ **OR** receive, or need to receive, protective services.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.20(a) (2016).

5.1.3: Reason for Care (continued)

Standard
Eligibility

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Tribal Lead Agencies must do the following:

- a) Define “working,” “job training,” “education,” and “attending a job training or education program”
- b) Indicate whether participating in education or training is an eligible activity alone (without work requirements)
- c) Indicate whether job search is an eligible activity

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.20(a) (2016).

5.1.3 (a)(1): Example of “Working” Definition

Standard
Eligibility

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Work activities may include the following:

- ◆ Paid employment
- ◆ Work/job search
- ◆ Job-readiness activities
- ◆ Community work experience
- ◆ Job sampling or shadowing
- ◆ Approved subsistence activities

Note: There is no federal threshold for a minimum number of hours a parent must be engaged in a work activity.

5.1.3 (a)(2): Example of “Job Training” Definition

Standard
Eligibility

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Job training may include the following:

- ◆ Department of Labor Adult Training Program
- ◆ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families job training
- ◆ Tribal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) training
- ◆ Workforce development training
- ◆ Apprenticeships
- ◆ Job shadowing
- ◆ Continuing education or online training

5.1.3 (a)(3): Example of “Education” Definition

Standard
Eligibility

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Education programs can include the following:

- ◆ High school or General Education Development (GED) diplomas
- ◆ Attending a college or university
- ◆ Online, distance, or hybrid educational programs
- ◆ Participating in a program that leads to a certificate, degree, or license
- ◆ Master apprentice program (immersive language mentoring with Tribal elders)

5.1.3 (a)(4): “Attending Job Training or Education Program”

Standard
Eligibility

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Definitions for this item may include the following:

- ◆ Hours required
- ◆ Study time
- ◆ Travel time
- ◆ Participating in an online course at home



5.1.4: Eligibility Based on Protective Services and Membership in Vulnerable Populations

Standard
Eligibility

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If Tribal Lead Agencies provide services to children receiving or in need of receiving protective services, they must provide their definition of “protective services” in their CCDF Plan.

Tribal Lead Agencies must include information about the following:

- ◆ Whether children in foster care are included in this definition
- ◆ Whether the Tribal Lead Agency waives income and asset limit requirements for children who receive or need to receive protective services
- ◆ Whether the Tribal Lead Agency provides respite care for custodial parents

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.20(a)(3)(ii) (2016).

5.1.4 (a): Example of “Protective Services” Definition

Standard
Eligibility

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Examples of “protective services” include, but are not limited to, the following children:

- ◆ Receiving protective services through appropriate agencies, in foster care (state or tribal), or in kinship care
- ◆ In crisis situations due to domestic violence or homelessness
- ◆ With a disability, physical, mental or medical condition
- ◆ Whose parents:
 - Have a disability, physical, mental or medical condition
 - Are unable to care for the child due to addiction to a controlled substance
 - Are attending in-patient or out-patient drug or alcohol rehabilitation

Plan Writing Time

Standard
Eligibility

M

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10 minutes



Questions

◆ 5.1.3

◆ 5.1.4

Grantee Median Income

Standard
Eligibility

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State median income (SMI):

The median income for a family of the same size residing in the state where the Tribe is located

Tribal median income (TMI):

The median income for a family of the same size residing in the area served by the Tribal Lead Agency

Grantee median income (GMI):

The median income that the Tribal Lead Agency uses to determine eligibility, which can be either the SMI or the TMI

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.81(b) (2016).

5.1.5 (a): Definition of “Income”

Standard
Eligibility

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- ◆ Tribal Lead Agencies must define “income” in their CCDF Plans for the purpose of determining eligibility.
- ◆ Tribal Lead Agencies have flexibility in defining “income,” including the exclusion or deduction of certain types of income from calculations of total family income.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. §98.20 (2016).

5.1.5 (a): Examples of Potential Income Exclusions

Standard
Eligibility

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- ◆ Federal tax credits
- ◆ Federal or state tax returns
- ◆ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- ◆ Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- ◆ Child support payments
- ◆ State tax credits
- ◆ Tribal per capita income
- ◆ One-time lump-sum benefits
- ◆ Income from Alaska Native Corporation dividends
- ◆ Income from scholarships, grants, or loans
- ◆ COLA deductions (deductions to account for higher cost of living in Tribal areas)
- ◆ Income from certain family members
- ◆ Income earned from traditional means, such as carving or selling of native crafts

Note: Tribal Lead Agencies have the flexibility to determine what income sources will be excluded when determining eligibility. This list is not exhaustive.

5.1.5 (b): Income Eligibility Limits

Standard
Eligibility

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- ◆ Tribal Lead Agencies must establish CCDF family income eligibility limits.
- ◆ For a child to be eligible for child care services, the child must reside with a family
 - whose income does not exceed 85 percent of grantee median income (GMI), and
 - whose family assets do not exceed \$1,000,000 (as certified by such family member).

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.20(a) (2016).

5.1.5 (b): CCDF Family Income Eligibility Limits

Standard Eligibility

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State median income (SMI):

The median income for a family of the same size residing in the state where the Tribe is located

Tribal median income (TMI):

The median income for a family of the same size residing in the area served by the Tribal Lead Agency

Grantee median income (GMI):

The median income that the Tribal Lead Agency uses to determine eligibility, which can be either the SMI or the TMI

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.81(b) (2016).

5.1.5 (c): Income Eligibility Levels

Standard
Eligibility

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Tribal Lead Agencies must establish CCDF income eligibility levels.



5.1.5 (c): Graduated Phase-Out

Standard
Eligibility

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Tribal Lead Agencies that establish initial family income eligibility levels below 85 percent of GMI must provide a graduated phase-out of assistance for families who, at the time of eligibility redetermination, meet all non-income-related eligibility criteria and whose income is above the initial income eligibility limit, but still at or below 85 percent of GMI.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.21(b) (2016).

5.1.5 (c): Graduated Phase-Out (continued)

Standard
Eligibility

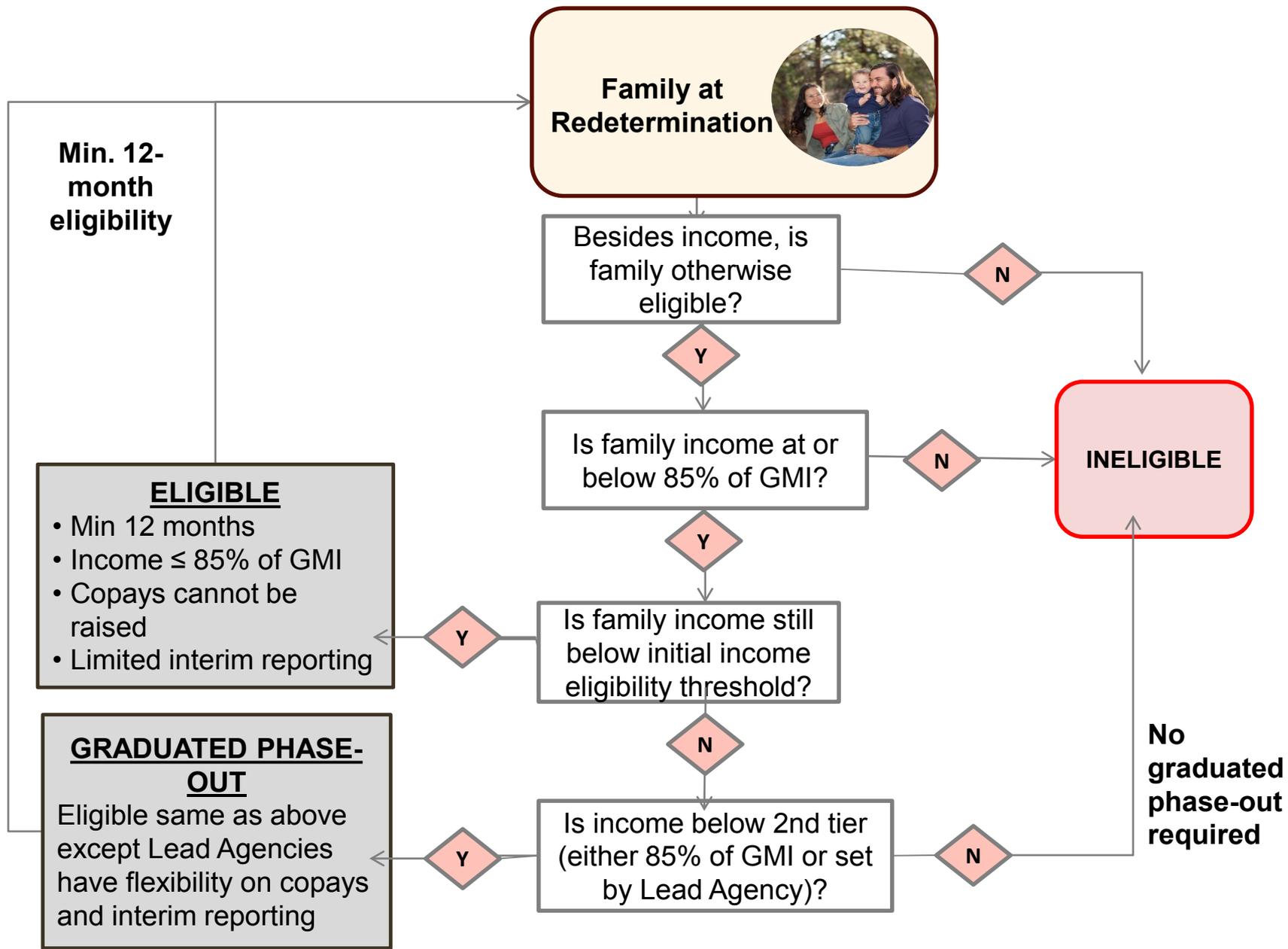
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Tribal Lead Agencies that establish initial family income eligibility levels below 85 percent of GMI must provide graduated phase-out by implementing two-tier eligibility thresholds, with the second tier at one of the following levels:

- ◆ 85 percent of GMI; or
- ◆ An amount lower than 85 percent of GMI for a family of the same size, but above the initial eligibility threshold

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.21(b) (2016).



5.1.5 (c): Income Eligibility Levels

Standard Eligibility

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Table 5.1.5(c) : Tribal CCDF Income Eligibility Levels

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Family Size	100% of Grantee Median Income (GMI)	85% of GMI	(IF APPLICABLE) Maximum Income Level if lower than 85% Current GMI		(IF APPLICABLE) Maximum Phase-Out/Maximum “Exit” Income Level (cannot exceed 85% GMI)	
	\$/month	\$/month [Multiply (a) by 0.85]	\$/month	% of GMI [Divide (c) by (a), multiply by 100]	\$/month	% of GMI [Divide (e) by (a), multiply by 100]
1*						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

Tribal Lead Agencies that set income eligibility limits below 85 percent of GMI must implement graduated phase-out and complete columns (c)–(f).

Example of CCDF Income Eligibility Levels if Tribal Lead Agency Chooses to Set Income Eligibility Limits below 85 Percent of GMI

Standard Eligibility

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Table 5.1.5(c) : Tribal CCDF Income Eligibility Levels

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Family Size	100% of Grantee Median Income (GMI)	85% of GMI	(IF APPLICABLE) Maximum Income Level if lower than 85% Current GMI		(IF APPLICABLE) Maximum Phase-Out/Maximum "Exit" Income Level (cannot exceed 85% GMI)	
	\$/month	\$/month [Multiply (a) by 0.85]	\$/month	% of GMI [Divide (c) by (a), multiply by 100]	\$/month	% of GMI [Divide (e) by (a), multiply by 100]
1*	3,006	2,555	1,503	50%	2,555	85%
2	3,930	3,341	1,965	50%	3,341	85%
3	4,855	4,127	2,428	50%	4,127	85%
4	5,780	4,913	2,890	50%	4,913	85%
5	6,705	5,699	3,353	50%	5,699	85%
6	7,630	6,486	3,815	50%	6,486	85%
7	7,803	6,633	3,902	50%	6,633	85%
8	7,977	6,780	3,989	50%	6,780	85%

**Note: On a case-by-case basis, Tribal Lead Agencies may consider a child in foster care to be a "family of one" for purposes of determining CCDF income eligibility.*

5.1.5 (d): Irregular Fluctuations in Income

Standard
Eligibility

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Tribal Lead Agencies must take income fluctuations into account at initial determination and redetermination so that temporary income increases do not negatively affect families.

Tribal Lead Agencies can look at income that is more reflective of a family's earnings.

Irregular fluctuations include income changes that temporarily exceed 85 percent of GMI.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.21(c) (2016).

Example of Averaging Income to Account for Irregular Fluctuations in Earnings

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Month	Income	Percentage of GMI (GMI = \$2,000 monthly)
January	\$495	25%
February	\$3,400	170%
March	\$210	11%
April	\$900	45%
May	\$8,000	400%
June	\$701	35%
July	\$502	25%
August	\$2,100	105%
September	\$500	25%
October	\$450	23%
November	\$1,600	80%
December	\$400	20%
Annual total	\$19,258	
Average monthly income	\$1,605	80%

5.1.5 (e): Certifying Family Asset Limits

Standard
Eligibility

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Tribal Lead Agencies must describe their process for ensuring that children receiving CCDF funds do not have family assets that exceed \$1,000,000, as certified by a family member.

Tribal Lead Agencies can ask families to self-certify through the following:

- ◆ The application
- ◆ Interview process
- ◆ Another method determined by the Tribal Lead Agency

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.20(a) (2016).

Plan Writing Time

Standard
Eligibility

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20 minutes



Questions

◆ 5.1.5

◆ 5.1.6

CCDF Tribal Plan Preprint Training

FY 2020–2022 CCDF Tribal Plan Preprint

Application and Eligibility Determination and Redetermination Processes



Section 5.2

5.2.1: Application Process Discussion

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How are parents informed of the availability of child care assistance under the Tribal CCDF program?



5.2.2: How Parents Can Apply for Child Care Services

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Sharing

How can parents apply for child care services?

- ◆ In-person interview or orientation
- ◆ Phone
- ◆ Mail
- ◆ At the child care provider's site
- ◆ Electronically
- ◆ Other

5.2.3: Documenting and Verifying Eligibility

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Tribal Lead Agencies must have procedures for documenting and verifying the following at determination and redetermination:

- ◆ Child's age
- ◆ Work
- ◆ Job training or education program
- ◆ Family income
- ◆ Household composition
- ◆ Applicant identity
- ◆ Relationship to child
- ◆ Residence
- ◆ Other information required by the Tribal Lead Agency

Describe, at a minimum, what information is required and how often.

Note: There are no federal requirements that specify what documents must be used.

5.2.4: Timeliness of Eligibility Determination

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Popcorn Sharing

What does your Tribal Lead Agency do to ensure timeliness of application approval?



Plan Writing Time

M

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10 minutes



Questions

- ◆ 5.2.1
- ◆ 5.2.2
- ◆ 5.2.3
- ◆ 5.2.4

5.2.5 (a): Policies and Procedures for Minimum 12-Month Eligibility Period

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12-month eligibility applies to **all** eligibility and redetermination periods, regardless of the following:

- ◆ Changes in income, as long as income does not exceed 85 percent of GMI
- ◆ Temporary changes in work, education, or job training

Tribal Lead Agencies are prohibited from allowing shorter eligibility periods within the minimum 12-month eligibility period.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.21(a) (2016).

5.2.5 (b): Temporary Changes

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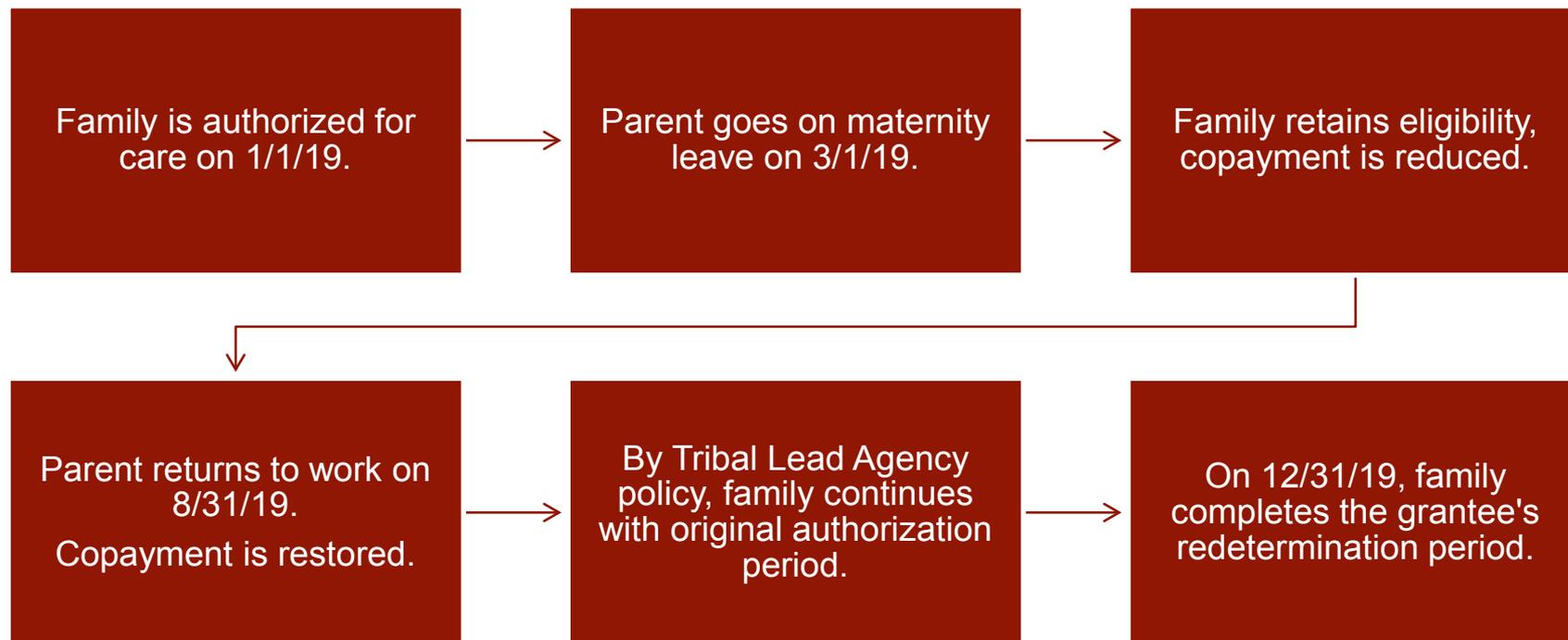
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Temporary changes must include the following:

- ◆ Time-limited absences from work or school
- ◆ Interruption in work for a seasonal worker
- ◆ Student holidays or breaks for a parent in training or education
- ◆ Reductions in work, education, or training hours (as long as the parent is still working or attending a training or educational program)
- ◆ Other changes to work, education, or job training status that last less than 3 months (or longer if established by the Tribal Lead Agency)
- ◆ Change in residency within the Tribal service area
- ◆ A child turning 13 years old during the 12-month eligibility period

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.21(a) (2016).

Example of Continuity During a Temporary Change



5.2.6 (a): Option to Terminate Services

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- ◆ The law gives Tribal Lead Agencies the option to end assistance before the end of the eligibility period because of loss of work or cessation of attendance at a job training or educational program.
- ◆ The Tribal Lead Agency must provide at least 3 months of continued assistance at the same level after the job loss or education or job training cessation.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.21(a) (2016).

5.2.6 (b): Limited Circumstances for Discontinuation

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Tribal Lead Agencies can also choose to discontinue services for the following reasons:

- ◆ Excessive, unexplained absences
- ◆ A change in residency outside the Tribal service area
- ◆ Substantiated fraud or intentional program violations

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.21(a) (2016).

5.2.7: Reporting between Determination Periods

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Tribal Lead Agencies must do the following:

- ◆ Limit reporting requirements to
 - changes that impact a child's federal eligibility, and
 - information that affects the Tribal Lead Agency's ability to communicate with parents or providers.
- ◆ Allow parents to report changes in income that would affect their copayment favorably.
- ◆ Not require an office visit to fulfill notification requirements.
- ◆ Offer a range of notification options (phone, email, extended office hours).

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.21(e) (2016).

5.2.7: Reporting between Determination Periods

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Discussion

What does reporting between determination periods look like in your Tribal Lead Agency?

Plan Writing Time

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15 minutes



Questions

◆ 5.2.5

◆ 5.2.6

◆ 5.2.7

5.2.8: Parental Access Sharing

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Please share your Tribal Lead Agency's experiences: What policies does your Tribal Lead Agency have in place to ensure that parents have unlimited access to their children while in care?



Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.31 (2016).

5.2.9: Partnering with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

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- ◆ Tribal Lead Agencies are required to inform parents who receive TANF benefits that there is an exception to TANF work requirement penalties for single custodial parents who are not able to find child care for their child under age 6.
- ◆ Tribal Lead Agencies will need to identify state or Tribal TANF definitions for the following:
 - Appropriate child care
 - Reasonable distance
 - Unsuitability of informal child care
 - Affordable child care arrangements

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.33(f) (2016).

Plan Writing Time

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15 minutes



Questions

◆ 5.2.8

◆ 5.2.9

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Improving Access for Vulnerable Children and Families



Section 5.3

5.3: Improving Access for Vulnerable Children and Families

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Tribal Lead Agencies are required to provide priority for child care services to the following groups:

- ◆ Children with special needs, which may include any vulnerable population as defined by the Lead Agency
- ◆ Children experiencing homelessness

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.46(a) (2016).

5.3.1: Children with Special Needs

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Tribal Lead Agencies must provide their definition of “children with special needs” and describe how they give priority to these children.

Definitions may include the following:

- ◆ Children with physical or mental disabilities
- ◆ Children who are considered part of “vulnerable populations,” such as children in the child welfare system or children of teen parents

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.46(a) (2016).

5.3.2: Children Experiencing Homelessness

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Sharing

- ◆ Tribal Lead Agencies are required to do the following for children experiencing homelessness:
 - Improve access to child care
 - Prioritize services
 - Conduct outreach
 - Establish grace periods for children to receive assistance while their families are gathering documentation
- ◆ Tribal Lead Agencies must provide training to child care providers and appropriate Tribal Lead Agency staff in identifying and serving children experiencing homelessness.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. §§ 98.46(a), 98.41(a), 98.51 (2016).

5.3.4: Building the Supply of Quality Care

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Describe the strategies being implemented by the Tribal Lead Agency to increase the supply and improve the quality of child care services for the following groups of children:

- ◆ Children in underserved areas
- ◆ Infants and toddlers
- ◆ Children with disabilities
- ◆ Children who receive care during nontraditional hours

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.16(x) (2016).

5.3.4: Strategies for Building the Supply of Quality Care

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- ◆ Provider payment rates that support quality care
- ◆ Financial incentives
- ◆ Direct contracts and grants
- ◆ Investing in community hubs
- ◆ Expanding high-quality family child care
- ◆ Expanding the supply of highly qualified teachers and caregivers
- ◆ Early Head Start–Child Care Partnerships
- ◆ Public-private partnerships
- ◆ Child care facilities
- ◆ Technical assistance on business practices
- ◆ Rural child care

Office of Child Care. (2015). *Building the supply of high-quality care* (CCDF-ACF-IM-2015-02). Retrieved from https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/ccdf_acf_im_2015_02.pdf

Plan Writing Time

M

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20 minutes



Questions

◆ 5.3.1

◆ 5.3.2

◆ 5.3.3

◆ 5.3.4

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Family Contribution to Payments

Section 5.4



5.4.1: Family Contribution to Payments

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Tribal Lead Agencies that have eligibility criteria based on income must establish a sliding fee scale that varies based on

- ◆ family income, and
- ◆ size of family.

Though Tribal Lead Agencies must establish sliding fee scales based on family income and family size, they have flexibility to consider other factors. Any additional factors must be described in their CCDF Plan.

Sliding fee scales may not be based on the cost of care or amount of subsidy payment.

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.45(k) (2016).

5.4.1: Sliding Fee Scale Information

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Tribal Lead Agencies must do the following:

- a) Provide a copy of their sliding fee scale
- b) Provide the effective date of the sliding fee scale
- c) Indicate whether the sliding fee scale is used throughout the service area and attach any other sliding fee scales that are used

Example Sliding Fee Scale (percentage based)

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100% of Grantee Median Income (GMI)						
			\$5,000	\$6,000		
Percentage	GMI or Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	Copay % of Income	Two-Person Family Monthly Income	Two-Person Family Copay Amount	Three-Person Family Monthly Income	Three-Person Family Copay Amount
100	FPL	0.0%	\$2,085	\$0	\$2,625	\$0
50	GMI	0.1%	\$2,500	\$2.50	\$3,000	\$3
55	GMI	1.0%	\$2,750	\$27.50	\$3,300	\$33
60	GMI	2.0%	\$3,000	\$60.00	\$3,600	\$72
65	GMI	3.0%	\$3,250	\$97.50	\$3,900	\$117
70	GMI	4.0%	\$3,500	\$140.00	\$4,200	\$168
75	GMI	5.0%	\$3,750	\$187.50	\$4,500	\$225
80	GMI	6.0%	\$4,000	\$240.00	\$4,800	\$288
85	GMI	7.0%	\$4,250	\$297.50	\$5,100	\$357

Tribal Lead Agencies should contact their OCC regional office for assistance with sliding fee scales.

5.4.1 (d) and (e): Calculating Family Contributions to Payment

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- ◆ How is the fee calculated?
- ◆ Does it vary based on region?
- ◆ Is it based on a per-child or per-family calculation?



5.4.1 (f): Affordable Copayments

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- ◆ Copayments are a family's contribution to the cost of care.
- ◆ Copayments should not be barriers to families receiving assistance.
- ◆ Copayments may not be based on the cost of care or subsidy payment.



Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.45(k) (2016).

5.4.1 (g): Waiving Copayments

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L

Copayments can be waived in the following circumstances:

- ◆ For families at or below the federal poverty level
- ◆ On a case-by-case basis for families receiving or at risk of receiving protective services
- ◆ For families that meet other criteria established by the Tribal Lead Agency

Child Care and Development Fund, 45 C.F.R. § 98.45(k) (2016).

5.4.1 (h): Fees above the Copayment

M

L

Discussion

Do you allow providers to charge families additional amounts above the required copayment in instances where the provider's price exceeds the subsidy payment?

Plan Writing Time

M

L

20 minutes



Question

◆ 5.4.1

Reflections on Section 5

M

L

- ◆ What **questions** do you still have regarding this CCDF Plan section?
- ◆ What **strategies** would you like to apply in your CCDF program?
- ◆ What are your **next steps** for completing this CCDF Plan section?
- ◆ What **technical assistance** might you need to support your next steps?

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Thank You



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