



Meeting:	State Early Childhood Development Coordinating Council (SECDCC)	
Date/ Time:	Oct. 28, 2021 3-4:30 p.m.	
Location:	Microsoft Teams	
Agenda Items		
I. Welcome	Sara Mead Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE)	
II. Progress and updates on relief grant funds and fiscal year 2022 (FY22) budget	Sara Mead	
III. Workforce compensation task force	Abigail Smith BueSkyEducation and Early Childhood Educator Equitable Compensation Task Force	
IV. Vaccine Mandate	Sara Mead	
V. Study of Nontraditional Hour Child Care	Gina Adams Urban Institute Dr. Diane Schilder Urban Institute	
VI. Announcements and Public Comment	Open	
VII. Wrap-Up/Next Steps/Adjourn	Sara Mead	



State Early Childhood Development Coordinating Council (SECDCC)

Oct. 28, 2021

Agenda

- Progress and updates on relief grant funds and fiscal year 2022 (FY22) budget
- Workforce compensation task force
- Vaccine mandate
- Urban Institute: Nontraditional hour care report
- Announcements and comment
- Wrap-up, next steps and adjourn





Progress and Updates on Relief Grant Funds and FY22 Budget

Multiple Rounds of Federal COVID-19 Legislation Have Provided Funding for Child Care

Legislation	Date enacted	Funding Stream	Amount
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES)	March 27, 2020	CARES CCDF	\$6 million
Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriation (CRRSA)	Dec. 27, 2020	Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER)*	\$2.4 million
		CRRSA CCDF	\$16.7 million
American Recovery Plan (ARP)	March 11, 2021	ARP Child Care Stabilization	\$38.8 million
		ARP CCDF	\$24.9 million

**The Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER) provided funding that governors could choose to use to support early childhood, elementary and secondary, or higher education. Mayor Bowser chose to dedicate all the GEER funds that the District received from the CRRSA Act to support emergency relief for child care.*



District of Columbia is Using these Funds to Provide a Variety of Relief Grants to Child Care

Opportunities for Child Care Providers

Opportunity	Total Funding	Funding Sources
DC Child Care Road to Recovery Fund I	\$5.8 million	\$2.8 million CARES \$3 million local funds
DC Child Care Road to Recovery Fund II	\$3 million	\$2.4 million GEER \$600,000 CRRSA
DC Child Care Provider Relief Fund I	\$5 million	Local funds
DC Child Care Provider Relief Fund II	\$10.7 million	CRRSA funds
Child Care Stabilization Grants	\$38 million	ARPA Stabilization funds



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To Date, OSSE Has Distributed \$22M in Child Care Relief Funding to Eligible Providers

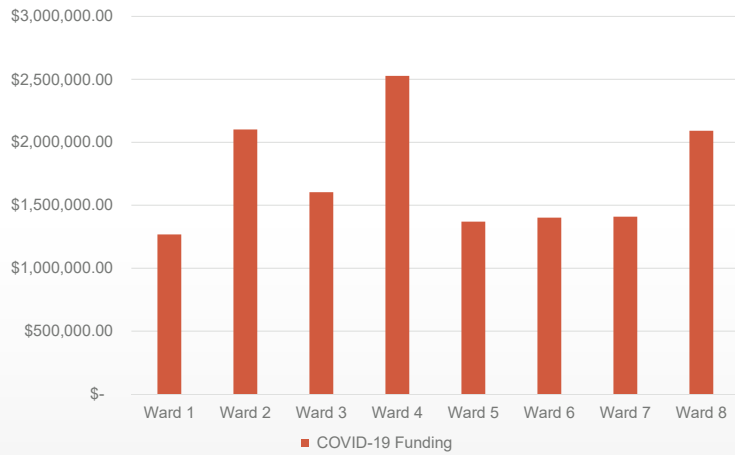
Opportunity	Funding Allocation	Amount distributed to date	Administered by	Grant Launch date	Description
Access to Quality Emergency Grants	\$400,000	\$400,000	Low-Income Investment Fund (LIIF)	Summer 2020	Emergency relief grants to Access to Quality grantees
DC Child Care Road to Recovery Fund I	\$5.8 million	\$4.5 million	LIIF	January 2021	Targeted relief grants to providers with specific criteria/needs
DC Child Care Provider Relief Fund I	\$5 million	\$5 million	Washington Area Community Investment Fund (Wacif)	September 2020	Formula-based relief grants to nearly all licensed providers
DC Child Care Provider Relief Fund II	\$10.7 million	\$9 million	Wacif	May 2021	Formula-based relief grants to nearly all licensed providers



*Start/end date for the grant program as a whole; grants to individual providers may have different dates

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COVID-19 Funding by Ward



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OSSE is Distributing an Additional \$41M Starting This Fall

Opportunity	Funding Allocation	Administered by	Grant Launch date	Description
DC Child Care Road to Recovery Fund II	\$3 million	LIIF	November 2021	Targeted relief grants to providers with specific criteria/needs
Child Care Stabilization Grants	\$38 million	LIIF, Wacif, Hurley and Associates, United Planning Organization (UPO)	November 2021	Formula-based relief grants to nearly all licensed providers, with additional targeted assistance available for some specific needs



*Start/end date for the grant program as a whole; grants to individual providers may have different dates

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OSSE Will Use \$24.9M in ARP CCDF Funds to Increase Subsidy Rates & Workforce Supports in FY22 and FY23

- Updated child care subsidy reimbursement rates became effective Oct. 1, 2021
 - New center rates include an increase for infants and toddlers at the Developing, Progressing and Quality designation as well as for preschoolers at all designations.
 - New home rates reflect an increase in daily subsidy payment rates for infants, toddlers and preschoolers at all quality designations.
 - Providers with a Preliminary designation will be paid at a higher level.
- CCDF funds will also be used to increase funding for the **Early Childhood Educator (ECE) Workforce College Development Program (WCDP)** (formerly T.E.A.C.H.)



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FY22 Budget Includes Enhancements/Increases for Early Learning

Program	Funding	Description
Access to Quality	\$5 million in FY22 \$5 million in FY23	Funds competitive subgrants to child development facilities to expand, enhance or open new facilities to increase supply of quality infant and toddler care. Program will be administered through an intermediary, selected by through a competitive grant process.
Back to School Child Care Grants	\$8 million in FY22 Additional funds in FY23 and FY24	Provides additional financial assistance to preserve supply of child care in neighborhoods most impacted by COVID-19 during the District's recovery. Program currently being designed.
Early Childhood Educator (ECE) Workforce College Development Program (WCDP)	\$4.8 million in FY22 \$4.8 million in FY23	Expands access to college scholarships for early childhood workforce (replaces T.E.A.C.H. program) and adds enhanced retention/completion incentive stipend. OSSE is currently conducting a competition to award a new grant to administer this program.
Early Childhood Educator Compensation	\$53 million in FY22	FY22 budget allocated a portion of increased tax revenue to increase child care workforce compensation and created a task force to determine how funds will be used.
Pre-K Enhancement and Expansion	\$4.2 million recurring funds	FY22 budget increased funding for the PKEEP program to align the budget with increases in enrollment and the USPPF.



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FY22 Child Care Subsidy Budget

Funding Source	Total Amount
Local funds	\$63,652,799
CCDF Mandatory, Matching, and Discretionary Funds	\$17,991,695
TANF, Social Services Block grant, and SNAP funds transferred from DHS	\$37,200,671
ARP Discretionary Funds to support FY22 rate increase	\$10,533,765
Total funds budgeted for child care subsidy	\$129,378,931



**Workforce Compensation
Task Force**



Vaccine Mandate



Study of Nontraditional Hour Child Care
October 28, 2021

Diane Schilder, Gina Adams, Laura Wagner,
Cary Lou and Peter Willenborg

Our Study

- Funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- Focus on Oklahoma, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia
- Goal: Explore demand, parent preferences, and policy challenges/opportunities around non-traditional hour (NTH) child care
- NTH child care is defined as child care for parents working or commuting after 6 p.m. before 7:00 a.m. during the week, or anytime on the weekends
- Study components:
 - Survey analysis of incidence of NTH work patterns for parents (completed)
 - Parent interviews on their preferences for child care during nontraditional hour schedules
 - Provider interviews to hear perspectives on nontraditional hour care
 - State and community stakeholder interviews about the policies and context affecting the supply of and demand for NTH care

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About the Parents We Interviewed . . .

All parents we spoke with from DC work nontraditional hours at least part of the time:

- Many work early in the morning before 7:00 a.m., including food service workers and a transportation dispatcher
- Some parents work late evening, including a parent working as a pharmacy technician
- Several work weekends, including customer service associates and a Comcast employee
- A few worked overnight, including a grocery store worker
- A few parents worked irregular hours, including a hair stylist
- Most parents we interviewed in DC were African-American/Black, and median age was 30 and ranged from 22 to 47

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Big Takeaways from Parent Interviews

Overarching findings are common across our sites – remarkable consistency with a few minor differences

- For early morning, evening and overnight, parent’s first choice was most commonly care in the child’s home, with care in another person’s home as second choice. A few suggested centers, most commonly just before or after the traditional center hours.
- Children’s needs for continuity, consistency, stability, routine, sense of safety and comfort are primary reasons for parent’s recommendations.
- Parents wanted some safety protections (CPR and first aid) for in-home care, though not necessarily for relatives, with more protections (background checks) when the caregiver was not known to them.
- Parents varied more on ideal weekend arrangements, with in-home or home-based settings still common but higher incidence of group settings – again, children’s needs primary reason for preferences.

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Children’s Needs Drive Parent’s Recommendations

Most common reason parents recommend in-home care is so children can:

- Have dinner at home
- Have regular nighttime routine (brushing teeth, bathing, reading etc.)
- Sleep in their own beds with their own toys
- Get adequate sleep
- Wake in their own beds
- Have breakfast at home
- Not feel stressed by being awakened in the night or waking too early

Several reported that they would prefer child care center care for an extra hour to keep routines and minimize disruption

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Final Takeaway: The Most Important Aspect of Child Care is that it Meets the Needs of Children, Parents, and Families

When asked about the aspects of care that were most important in their decision for their own child care choices:

- Parents don't see a conflict in what they value for nontraditional hour care and care that supports children's developmental needs
- Many parents use center-based care (including some Head Start and Early Head Start) during the day and different forms of care during nontraditional hours

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Constraints

- Lack of accessible child care that meets parents' and children's needs
 - Many parents working NTH also have fluctuating work schedules
- Importance of social support networks, and challenges for families who do not have them or whose families could not help without payment
- Subsidies are not available for the types of care parents most prefer
 - Families using generally used family or friends for NTH care and did not pay or paid for things like food or gas for those taking care of their children
- Parents lack information about options, particularly for those who do not have family, friends or neighbors

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Our Questions and Discussion

- We are interested in hearing your perspective.
- We would like to hear your ideas and compile the information you share along with information from leaders in other states and other stakeholders.

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Questions About the Policy Implications of Our Findings

What are the implications for:

- Which providers can get subsidy payments for NTH care?
- Appropriateness of CCDF health and safety standards, licensing requirements, and QRIS requirements/measures for NTH care?
 - Current narrative about, and definitions of, “quality care”?
- Rates paid for NTH and how established?
- How hours are authorized and how multiple arrangements are handled?
- Whether consumer education efforts help parents working NTH find the care they prefer?
- Whether quality supports reflect the needs of these providers (unique care demands, scheduling needs for professional development, etc.)?
- Nutritional supports for children being cared for during NTH?

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Products and Next Steps

- We have produced a number of products on the potential demand for nontraditional hour child care in DC
 - See: [DC Snapshot of Potential Demand for and Policies to Support Nontraditional-Hour Child Care](#)
 - [Parents with Nontraditional Work Schedules in DC](#)
 - [To Make the Child Care System More Equitable, Expand Options for Parents Working Nontraditional Hours](#)
- We will be finalizing our report and briefs by the end of 2021

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Thank you!

For more information contact us at dschilder@urban.org or lwagner@urban.org



Additional Supplemental Details

The following slides provide additional details from the study.

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Why Focus on Nontraditional Hour Child Care?

- Understanding the child care for parents working nontraditional hour (NTH) schedules is a growing concern for policymakers
- Families working these schedules face extra challenges finding child care – disproportionately common for Black and Latino families and families with low-income
- The pandemic has heightened these issues with focus on essential workers, and racial justice movement has raised awareness of challenges facing Black and Latino families
- Very little known about the extent of the issue, parents needs and preferences, and policy constraints and opportunities

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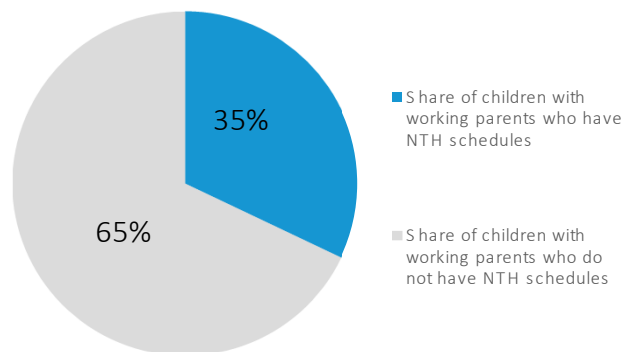
Parent and Provider Interviews

- **Parent interviews** of about 45 minutes using a semi-structured interview protocol
 - Asked parents what they would recommend to a parent of young children if any option were available at different times of day and weekends
 - Asked about what aspects of care were most important to them
 - Asked about their characteristics
- **Stakeholder and child care provider interviews** were about 45 minutes using a semi-structured interview protocol
 - Asked about barriers to offering care at different times of day
 - Asked about recommendations to increase access to quality NTH care

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Background: What percent of young children in DC with working parents have parents working NTH schedules?



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Most Parents Prefer In-Home Child Care during Early Morning, Evenings, and Overnight

Most parents recommended care in the child's home (first choice), or care in someone else's home (second choice) during these times. Some parents suggested centers but most recommended home-based care.

- Most recommended the child be cared for by a family member or friend.
- Most recommended that the caregiver have CPR and first aid training, though some felt this was not necessary for relatives, especially grandparents. In DC, many parents noted challenges to accessing CPR classes.
- Many recommended that caregivers not related to the child or known to the parent have a background check.
- Several said that having centers open an hour earlier, and a few suggested that having centers stay open an hour later, would be helpful.
- In DC, multiple parents noted that parents need to consider their personal safety in weighing out-of-home options when it is late and dark.

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Parents' Quotes About Preferences for Care Early in the Morning, Evenings, or Overnight

- *I would say someone that I was close to, or someone licensed ... More convenient than having to get them ready and commute somewhere.*
- *Have someone that I really trust come over to my house, that way everything is set in place, I have some order, my kids are comfortable when they go to sleep.*
- *I would want the person coming in [for overnight care] ... I would [also] be open to a center as long as it's licensed and I've done my research on it and am familiar with it.*
- *The kids may get cranky, they want to get comfortable, be around a familiar face so they can sleep, and eat dinner with their family.*

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Parents' Quotes about Safety

- *I would love that [CPR certification] but I know some people may not have it and are still qualified to watch children.*
- *I don't want to sound weird, but mom's kind of come equipped with first aid ... it's a mommy mode thing. So, I have to trust and fully be comfortable and be sure that you would treat your kids and other people in the way that I would treat my kids.*
- *CPR, first aid, and experience babysitting children or working in a child care center, lots of experience working with kids*
- *It's safer to keep the kids inside and have a family member come over.*
[Parent noting neighborhood safety concern in the middle of the night]

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Parents Report Range of Preferences for their Young Children on the Weekends

When asked what type of care they would recommend to a friend who needed child care on the weekend. . .

- Many parents in DC recommended care in their own homes, with care in a licensed center as another viable option
- However, parents consider the child's overall set of child care arrangements
 - Recommendations for care that offers stimulating activities (such as offered by a center, library or YMCA) was more common for parents with older children or children who are cared for at home during the week

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**Announcement and
Comment**



**Wrap Up, Next Steps and
Adjourn**