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# **Education Committee**

**Thursday, January 8, 2015  
8:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.**

**102 HOB**

**Meeting Packet**

**Steve Crisafulli  
Speaker**

**H. Marlene O'Toole  
Chair**



## AGENDA

Education Committee  
Thursday, January 8, 2015  
8:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

102 HOB

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call – Chair O’Toole
- II. Welcome – Chair O’Toole
- III. Member Introductions – Members
- IV. Member Briefing Book
- V. Update on Federal Child Care Development Block Grant Reauthorization
- VI. Presentations on the Child Care Executive Partnership
  - a. Office of Early Learning
  - b. Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability
- VII. Housekeeping, Closing Remarks and Adjournment



# Child Care and Development Fund Program Reauthorization

House Education  
Committee

January 8, 2015



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# CCDF Reauthorization

## What is it?

- Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) signed into law 11/19/14 reauthorizes Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) program for first time since 1996
- CCDF is \$5.3B block grant that gives funds to states to provide access to child care services for low-income families and improve child care quality



# CCDF Reauthorization

## What is it?

- CCDBG Act of 2014 reauthorizes CCDF through FY 2020 and **re-envisions** program
- Focuses on better balancing two purposes
  1. Promoting economic self-sufficiency for low-income families
  2. Supporting children’s healthy development and school readiness needs



# CCDF Reauthorization

## New purposes

- Two-generational approach focuses on family as whole and helping parents support children's development and learning
- New language includes
  - Promoting parent and family member involvement in their children's development in child care settings



# CCDF Reauthorization

## **New purposes, new language**

- Delivering high-quality, coordinated early childhood care and education services that maximize parent’s options
- Improving overall quality of child care services and programs
- Increasing number and percentage of low-income children in high-quality child care settings





# CCDF Reauthorization

## What is its scope?

- Program advancements
  - Defines health and safety requirements for child care providers – requiring background checks and inspection of facilities
  - Calls for family-friendly eligibility policies
  - Expects more accountability and transparency of provider information to help parents better understand available child care choices



# CCDF Reauthorization

## What is its scope?

- Includes significant number of changes
  - Some straightforward, simple to implement
  - Others complex and to be phased in over several years

**Note:** *HHS ended rulemaking process for CCDF begun May 2013 and is focusing on implementing 2014 CCDBG Act instead*



# CCDF Reauthorization

## Key reauthorization features

- Health and safety
  - Family engagement
- Criminal background checks
  - Increased quality spending
- Monitoring and inspections
  - Infants and toddlers
  - Payment rates and provider payment practices
- Training and professional development
  - Underserved populations
- Eligibility policies
  - Tribal provisions
- Consumer education



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# Questions

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# Florida Child Care Executive Partnership 2013-2014 Annual Report

House Education  
Committee  
January 8, 2015



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# Florida Child Care Executive Partnership

## What is CCEP?

- Public/private partnership that helps employers meet needs of their working parents
- Contributions from local governments, charitable foundations and private businesses earn matching dollars from federal and state funds
- Used to increase funding for lower-income working families, increase access to school readiness services, provide employee benefit



# Florida Child Care Executive Partnership

## How it works

- Governor appoints board
- OEL provides staff support
- OEL monitors funds granted to employers and re-distributes unexpended funds to other participating employers





# Florida Child Care Executive Partnership

## Current status

- CCEP board member terms expired June 30, 2013
- New members not appointed during FY 2013-2014
- The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Governmental Accountability conducted a study to determine whether CCEP is fostering public/ private partnerships between Florida businesses and school readiness providers as intended.



# Florida Child Care Executive Partnership

## CCEP Funding and Expenditures

CCEP Available Funding and Expenditures by Fiscal Year 2008 through 2014				
Fiscal Year	Funding	Expenditures	Balance	Percentage
2007-2008	15,000,000	14,533,943	466,057	96.89%
2008-2009	15,000,000	14,876,179	123,821	99.17%
2009-2010	15,000,000	14,595,296	404,704	97.30%
2010-2011	15,000,000	14,586,514	413,486	97.24%
2011-2012	15,000,000	14,356,977	643,023	95.71%
2012-2013	15,000,000	14,737,074	262,926	98.25%
2013-2014*	15,000,000	13,211,497	1,788,503**	88.08%

\* Not having CCEP board during fiscal year meant funds could not be reallocated

\*\* Section 19 of Chapter 2014-51, Laws of Florida, authorized unexpended balance of funds provided in FY2013-14 be reverted and re-appropriated to FY2014-15; \$1,772,081 was reverted and re-appropriated for FY2014-15.



# Florida Child Care Executive Partnership

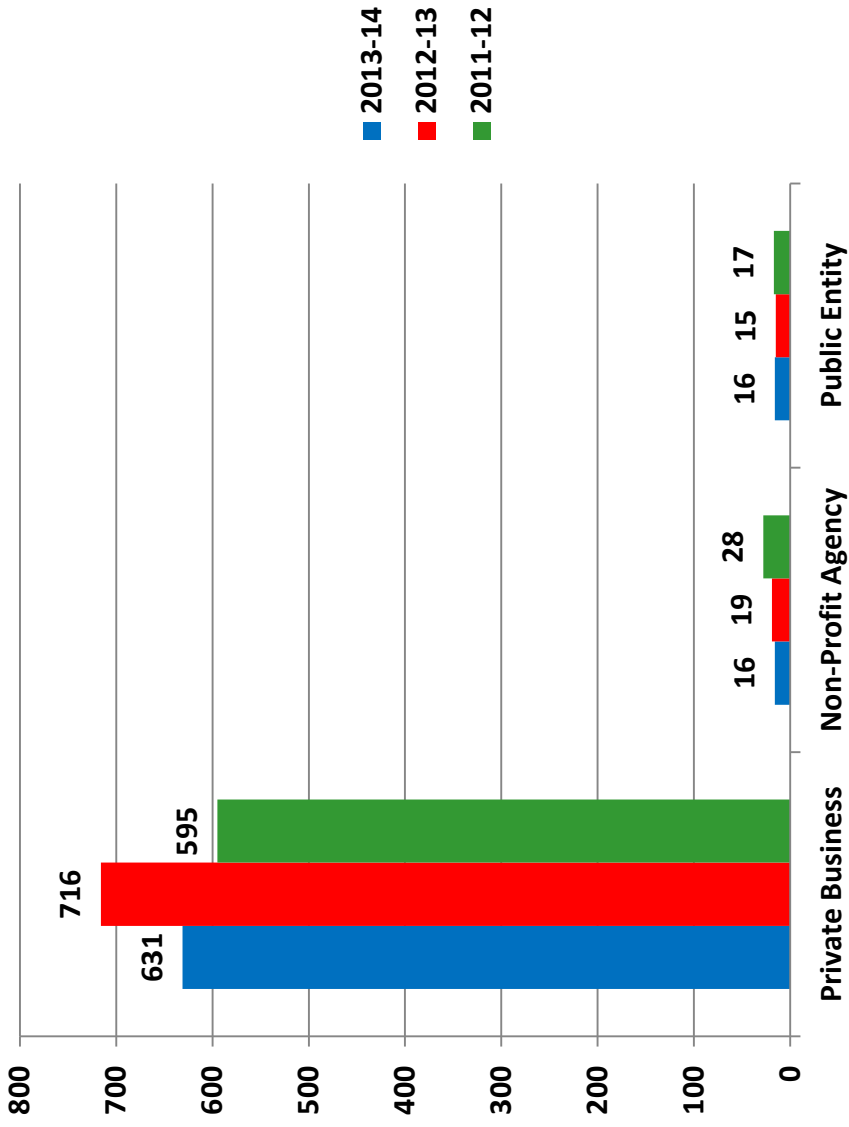
## 2013-2014 Coalition Participation

Brevard	Northwest Florida
Broward	Orange
Duval	Palm Beach
Hillsborough	Pinellas
Indian River, Martin & Okeechobee	Polk
Lake	Sarasota
Manatee	Seminole
Marion	St. Lucie
Miami-Dade/Monroe	Southwest Florida
North Florida	+ Redlands Christian Migrant Association



# Florida Child Care Executive Partnership

## 2013-2014 Employer Participation





# Questions

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# OPPAGA Research on the Child Care Executive Partnership (CCEP) Program

House Education Committee

Becky Vickers, Chief Legislative Analyst

January 8, 2015



# OPPAGA Project Objectives

- ▶ What is the CCEP Program?
- ▶ What are the potential benefits of the program?
- ▶ How successful has the program been in raising additional funding for child care services?
- ▶ How are contributions used to provide child care services to families?
- ▶ Is the program being administered as the Legislature intended?
- ▶ What options could the Legislature consider to improve the CCEP Program?

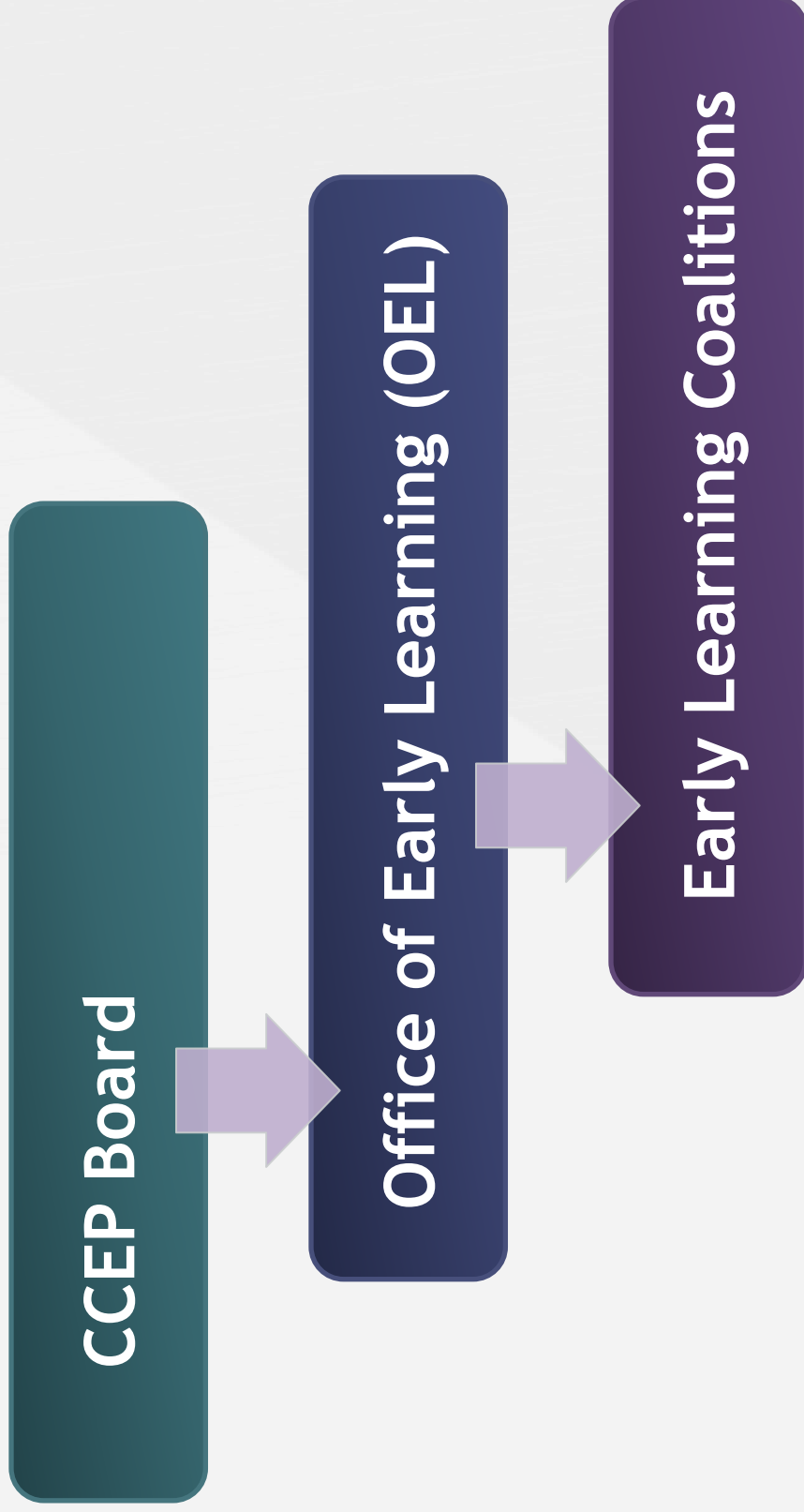
# What Is the CCEP Program?



# What Is the CCEP Program?

- ▶ The Legislature created the Child Care Executive Partnership (CCEP) Program to help low income families by:
  - ❖ Promoting public/private partnerships to provide child care, especially while parents work to remain self-sufficient
  - ❖ Encouraging private employers to provide employee child care benefits
  - ❖ Providing incentives for employer contributions through matching public dollars
  - ❖ Using state and federal funds as incentives for matching local funds

# Which Entities Administer the CCEP Program?



# How Is the CCEP Program Funded?

State appropriates funds  
(\$15 Million)

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graph TD; A[State appropriates funds ($15 Million)] --> B[Local governments, private businesses, and not-for-profit entities contribute dollar-for-dollar match]; B --> C[Coalitions use state and local funds to provide child care to families at or below 200% poverty level];
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Local governments, private businesses,  
and not-for-profit entities contribute  
dollar-for-dollar match

Coalitions use state and local funds  
to provide child care to families at  
or below 200% poverty level

# How Do Early Learning Coalitions Receive CCEP Funding?

1. Coalitions solicit matching funds

5. CCEP Board allocates funds among the coalitions that applied

2. Coalitions apply for CCEP funds based on the amount of matching funds raised

4. OEL makes funding allocation recommendations to the CCEP Board

3. The CCEP Board sets priorities for how funds will be allocated among coalitions

# What Are the Potential Benefits of the Program?

# The CCEP Program Was Designed to Benefit Employers, Families, and the State

## Potential Benefits to Employers

- Broadens range of employee benefits
- Potentially reduces employee absenteeism due to lack of child care

## Potential Benefits to Families

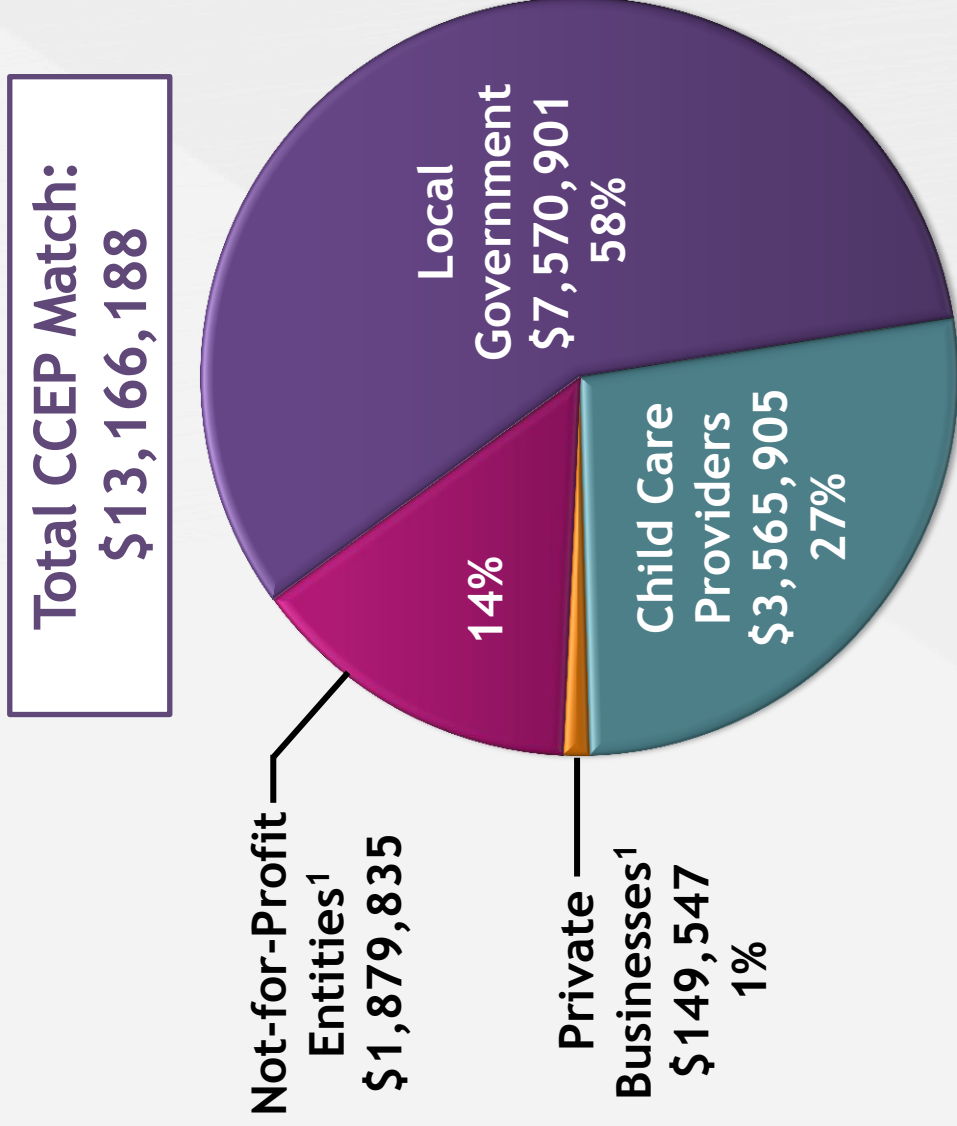
- Coalitions can serve more families
- Provides child care benefits to families with income levels slightly above the School Readiness criteria (200% rather than 150% FPL)

## Potential Benefits to the State

- Can provide additional child care services at a lower cost than for other School Readiness services
- Local purchasing pool funds can be used to draw down more federal matching funds

# How Successful Has the Program Been in Raising Additional Funding for Child Care Services?

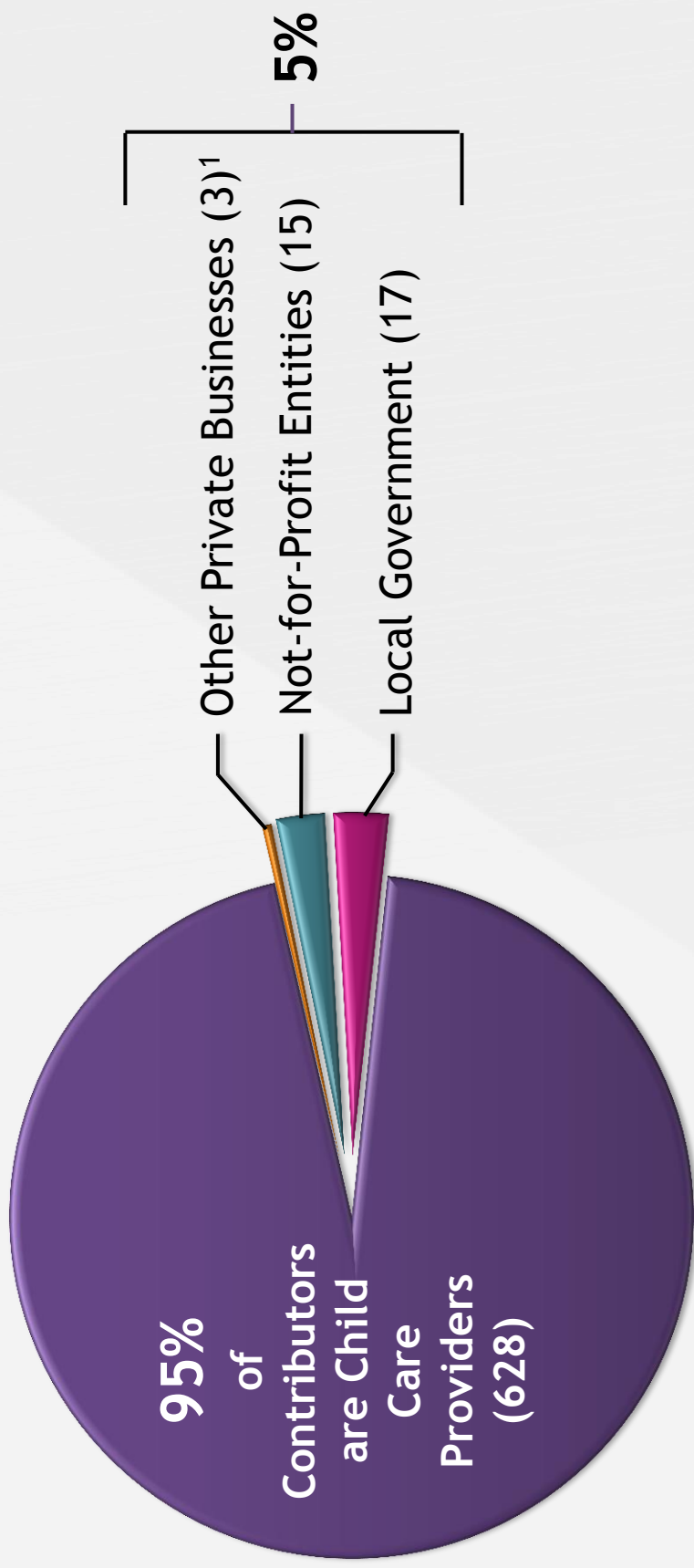
# The Program Has Been Successful in Raising Funds



<sup>1</sup> Private businesses or not-for-profit entities that are not child care providers.



# Child Care Providers Are the Most Frequent Type of Contributor



<sup>1</sup> Other private businesses are private businesses that are not child care providers.

# Coalitions Reported Several Barriers to Recruiting Private Businesses that Are Not Child Care Providers

## Concern with employee equity

Employers are concerned that it would not be equitable to provide a benefit for some employees and not others

## Reluctance to disclose low wages

Some companies do not want it known that their employees' salaries are low enough to qualify for public assistance

## Employees do not qualify

Some companies pay more than the program's income limit of 200% FPL

## Lack of funds

Many companies do not have extra funds to spend on a child care benefit

# How Are Contributions Used to Provide Child Care Services to Families?

# CCEP Contributors Can Specify That Their Contributions Be Used in One of Two Ways

## Employee Benefit

- To provide child care for the benefit of the contributors' own employees

## Purchasing Pool

- To provide child care services for children in the community
- Can specify use in a certain geographic area and/or for certain age groups

Parents can choose any School Readiness provider for services

# Most CCEP Contributions Are for Purchasing Pools

	Purchasing Pool	Employee Benefit	Number of Children Served in FY 2013-14
Child Care Providers	1 contributor \$140,383	627 contributors \$3,425,522	3,372
Other Private Businesses	1 contributor \$29,670	2 contributors \$119,877	209
Other Not-for-Profit Entities	13 contributors \$1,852,453	2 contributors \$27,382	2,191
Local Government	16 contributors \$7,565,605	1 contributor \$5,296	14,327
	<b>Total:</b> \$9,588,110	<b>Total:</b> \$3,578,078	<b>Total:</b> 20,099 Children

# Is the Program Being Administered as the Legislature Intended?

# The 2012-13 CCEP Board's Statutory Responsibilities (Most Recent Operating Board)

- ▶ Hold quarterly meetings
- ▶ Approve an annual budget
- ▶ Provide an annual report
- ▶ Assist in the state's child care policies
- ▶ Solicit, receive, invest, and expend public or private funds

# The 2012-13 CCEP Board Fulfilled Some but Not All of its Statutory Responsibilities

What the  
board did

- Issued annual reports
- Met quarterly
- Approved and monitored budget allocations

What the  
board did  
not do

- Assist in formulating and coordinating the state's child care policies
- Solicit funds from public or private sources



# The Board's Composition May Have Contributed to It Not Soliciting Funds from Private Sources

- ▶ The board only had one member who represented a large corporation
- ▶ Coalitions recommended that:
  - ❖ Future boards include prominent members of the business community
  - ❖ The board help develop marketing materials coalitions could use to recruit contributors

# The Lack of a Board Has Led to a Halt in the Distribution of CCEP Funds

- OEL administrators said that the board must review the coalitions' funding applications and approve the allocation for each coalition before OEL can distribute CCEP funds



# OEL Has Taken Steps to Ensure that Children Currently Served Through CCEP Remain in Care

- ▶ The Office of Early Learning:
  - ❖ Prepared a preliminary allocation for FY 2014-15
  - ❖ Instructed coalitions to continue to serve children in the program using School Readiness funds
  - ❖ Plans to ask the next board to approve returning the borrowed funds to the School Readiness fund

# OEL Has Provided Support but Has Not Promulgated Rules to Govern the Program

- ▶ Statutes authorize OEL to promulgate rules
- ▶ OEL drafted a rule in March 2013, but did not continue with the process after the board was disbanded
- ▶ The draft rule included:
  - ❖ Items to consider when making funding allocations
  - ❖ How the program would address unexpended funds
  - ❖ Eligibility requirements for CCEP child care benefits
  - ❖ Coalitions' responsibilities for program administration

# Early Learning Coalitions Have Fulfilled Most of Their CCEP Responsibilities

- ▶ Early Learning Coalitions have:
  - ❖ Developed plans for use of CCEP funds
  - ❖ Matched state appropriations for CCEP on a dollar-for-dollar basis
- ▶ Some coalitions have not set up a separate local task force to oversee their purchasing pools
  - ❖ Several coalitions' boards of directors have assumed this responsibility
  - ❖ This requirement predates coalitions and duplicates the functions of their board of directors
  - ❖ Coalition administrators believe that coalition board membership meets the intent of the requirement

# What Options Could the Legislature Consider to Improve the CCEP Program?

# 1: Modify the CCEP Board's Responsibilities

- Make the CCEP Board responsible for recruiting contributors and developing marketing materials
- Make OEL responsible for allocating funding among coalitions

## Advantages

- OEL is experienced in making funding allocations
- OEL was involved in the CCEP funding allocation process
- Would give the board a more focused and clear purpose
- Addresses gaps in the program

## Disadvantages

- Could make recruiting board members more difficult
- If such members cannot be recruited, the board may have difficulty fulfilling its responsibilities

## 2: Modify Statutes to Include CCEP Funding Priorities, Direct OEL to Establish a Funding Formula in Rule

### Advantages

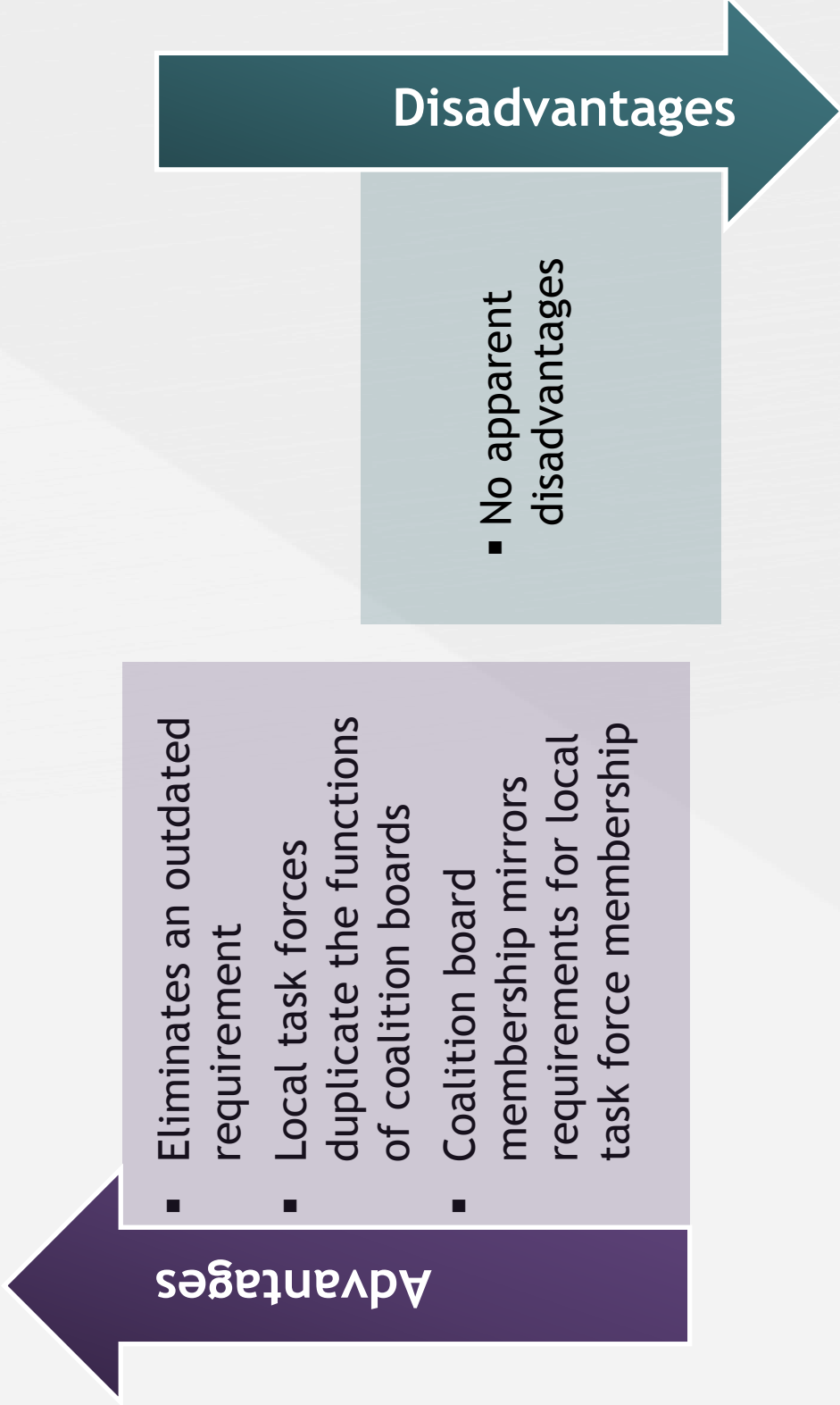
- Would reduce some of the effort involved in making annual CCEP funding allocation decisions

### Disadvantages

- Would increase OEL's workload during the time needed to develop a formula and promulgate a rule



### 3: Eliminate Local Task Forces and Give these Responsibilities to Coalition Boards of Directors



# 4: Change the Name of the Program to Focus on Its Main Purpose

## Advantages

- The word “Executive” in the program’s name does not clearly convey the purpose of the program
- Giving the program a more appealing name might help recruit contributors

## Disadvantages

- Renaming the program might cause confusion for individuals who are familiar with the program

## 5: Include RCMA along with the Coalitions as Eligible to Administer CCEP Funds

- The Redlands Christian Migrant Association (RCMA) is a not-for-profit that provides child care and early education to children of migrant and seasonal farmworkers throughout Florida

### Advantages

- RCMA already participates in the program
- Would more explicitly recognize RCMA's eligibility to participate

### Disadvantages

- Formally adds another group to compete with the coalitions for limited funding

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THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE'S  
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