

# Leveraging resources for exponential impact.

**The Alliance for Early Success**

**2019 State-by-State Impact Report**



# Every child. Every state.



**The Alliance for Early Success works nationwide to support early childhood advocates at the state level — so they can win the change and funding that improve health, education, and family supports for their state’s children from birth through age eight.**

From technical assistance to peer convening to consulting to targeted strategic investment, we provide our state allies crucial knowledge and resources. With extensive expertise and a vast network of connections, the Alliance can apply

our support in the right place and at the right time to help a state’s advocates reach the finish line — or hold off a setback.

The Alliance also serves as a two-way channel between state allies and national policymakers and organizations. We work to bring relevant, real-time federal policy information to them, and we equip them to provide influential community-level information to their federal delegations.

It’s why major foundations working in these key areas make parallel investments in the Alliance. There is no other organization working more broadly and effectively to deliver permanent, scalable impact at the all-important state level.

*The Alliance for Early Success equips allies across the country with the right connections and resources to achieve big, sustained impact — so every child in every state has an equal chance to grow, learn, and succeed.*

# 2019 Policy and Funding Wins by State

In all 50 states and the District of Columbia, the Alliance for Early Success works with state-focused advocates to provide the connections, expertise, and financial resources they need to win evidence-based policy for children from birth through age eight. They convene stakeholders. They compile data. They educate legislators and rally communities. And together — each and every year — they deliver an exponential return on our investment in them.

The past year was no exception for our in-state allies. In Oregon, they helped win a record \$200 million in new early childhood program funding. In Louisiana, Alliance allies finally broke a decade-long freeze in early education seats. Across the country, our state allies made big wins for small children.

**Take a closer look at the state-by-state results of our investment in advocates.**

**KEY:**  Fiscal  Policy

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
Alabama	Budgetary	 The Alabama legislature approved \$26.8 million in additional funding for First Class Pre-K, bringing the total for the 2019-2020 school year to \$122.8 million. This translates to 1,202 classrooms and an estimated enrollment of 21,636 (~40% of four-year-olds).
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$1M for First Teacher Home Visiting program.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$450,000 for Strong Start, Strong Finish, focused on aligning Alabama's education and workforce programs from Pre-K to the workforce.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$4.6M for Early Intervention program focused on teaching parents and other caregivers ways to help children learn and participate in everyday activities.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$4M for preschool special education.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$500,000 in infant and early childhood mental health.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$1M for census organizing.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$300,000 for The Women's Fund to support two-generation strategies, including addressing the pay disparity of the child care workforce.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$10.6M, which allows the state to engage in a comprehensive statewide needs assessment as well as a strategic plan to identify where children from birth to age five are, as well as where child care resources are and are not.
	AL HB 388	 Establishes significant coaching resources for both teachers and students to help address students who are not reading proficiently.
	AL SB 177 & AL HB 403	 Relates to criminal background checks; requires background checks for any adult working in a child care institution, group home, maternity center, or transitional living facility.
<b>Alaska</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Arizona</b>	AZ HB 2124	 Requires that at least half (\$56M) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) go toward an increase in reimbursement rates.
	AZ SB 1134	 Maintains funding for SCHIP, Kids Care, by removing statutory language that would freeze the program if the federal match went below 100%.
	AZ SB 1211	 Revises provisions relating to licensing requirements for intermediate care facilities, relates to the direct care in an intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities, requires criminal background checks for persons in direct care of those individuals through the Central Registry, and authorizes the Department of Child Safety to enter into agreements with other state agencies to conduct the background checks.
<b>Arkansas</b>	AR HB 1225	 Encourages child care facility entrepreneurship in Arkansas to help increase the number of qualified and affordable child care facilities.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	AR SB 618	 Creates a four-year pilot program to provide a tax incentive to qualifying early childhood educators, which increases as they gain higher levels of education and training.
	AR Act 131	 Requires the Division of Child Care and Early Childhood Education to make information about starting a child care business more easily accessible on its website.
	AR Act 506	 Establishes a farm to school and early childhood education program within the Arkansas Agriculture Department, with the goals of improving children's nutrition and teaching them about gardens and farms in their own communities.
<b>California</b>	CA A 75	 Makes a family eligible for a full-day state preschool program without having to meet the requirements relating to the need for child care services.
	CA A 2514	 Establishes the Pathways to Success Grant Program with the goal of providing children in preschool, transitional kindergarten, and K-12 inclusive, dual-language immersion programs.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$10M for Emergency Child Care Bridge to provide immediate access to child care for children moving into foster care.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$245M for child care facilities, including transferring \$18M from the Child Care Facilities Revolving Loan Fund to improve child care facilities.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$195M for the Child Care Early Learning and Care Workforce Development Grant to expand trainings and support activities to a broad range of providers. Ensures that stipends and professional development provided align with the Quality Counts California professional development system.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$493.2M for local educational agencies serving three- and four-year-olds receiving special education services.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$10M in Proposition 98 to expand the Inclusive Early Education Expansion Program, which was established in the 2018-2019 budget.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$5M in the Secretary of Health and Human Services master plan for early learning and care, due October 2020.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$2.2M annually for three years to fund the Early Childhood Policy Council.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$93.3M in alternate payment vouchers to assist low-income families with the cost of child care services, including \$80.5 million ongoing in Proposition 64 (marijuana tax) funds and \$12.8 million in federal funds for vouchers (serving about 9,500 children) and \$50 million in one-time funding for general child care (serving about 3,100 children).
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$50M for general child care.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$10M to implement child care workers organization and investment of \$10M for the California Department of Education to begin to develop a statewide early education data system.
	CA A 2960	 Amends the Child Care and Development Services Act. Requires the superintendent of Education to develop and post on the website an online portal for the state's services. Requires the superintendent, in planning for future enhancements to the online portal, to convene a workgroup made up of specified stakeholders. Requires the workgroup to evaluate and provide recommendations on the possible models and plans for inclusion in the online portal of specified enhancements before a certain date.
	CA A 2626	 Allows greater flexibilities for subsidized early learning programs to promote the stability of subsidies for families and continuity of care for their children, full utilization of funding by programs, and implementation of professional development supports.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	CA A 605	 Promotes continuity of care and helps ease the administrative burden on child care programs by creating one integrated child care license for centers serving children from birth through kindergarten.
	CA A 2698	 Requires the application of a certain adjustment factor for children, infants, and toddlers who are served in general child care and development and preschool programs or children who are a specified age and are served in a family child care home education network setting funded by a general child care and development program, where early childhood mental health consultation services are provided. Requires, for a child who meets certain criteria, that the enrollment be calculated in a specified manner.
	CA A 3043	 Authorizes a school district, county office of education, private nonprofit school, charter school, or residential child care facility that participates in the federal School Breakfast Program to provide universal breakfast to the maximum extent practicable. Specifies that the grants may be expended for a federal summer meals program instead of a summer food service program.
	CA SB 234	 Requires a large family daycare home to be treated as a residential use of property for purposes of all local ordinances under the Child Day Care Facilities Act. Makes void an attempt to deny, restrict, or encumber the conveyance, leasing, or mortgaging of real property for use or occupancy as a family daycare home and includes a restriction related to the use or occupancy of the property as a family daycare home.
<b>Colorado</b>	CO SB 63	 Concerns a strategic action plan to address infant and family child care home shortages in Colorado. Requires the Department of Human Services, in consultation with the early childhood leadership commission and various stakeholders, to draft a strategic action plan addressing the declining availability of family child care homes and infant child care.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	CO HB 1262	 Revises provisions relating to state funding for full-day kindergarten educational programs and invests \$182M for fully funded full-day kindergarten statewide.
	CO SB 177	 Concerns matters related to background checks for persons who have contact with children, requires a fingerprint-based criminal history record check for child care center employees under a certain age, out-of-state employees working at a child care center in a temporary capacity, and all owners, employees, volunteers, and adults residing in a family child care home.
	CO SB 199	 Concerns measures to support effective implementation of the state Reading to Ensure Academic Development Act for all students who receive services pursuant to reading plans.
	CO HB 1005	 Concerns an income tax credit for certain early childhood educators, encourages early childhood educators to improve their skills to better support the development of our young children, and provides that each eligible early childhood educator is only allowed one credit per income tax year, even if the eligible early childhood educator earns the next level early childhood professional credential in the same year.
	CO HB 1013	 Concerns the extension of the income tax credit for child care expenses paid by a resident individual with a federal adjusted gross income of a specified amount.
	CO HB 1193	 Makes an appropriation for behavioral health supports for high-risk families.
	CO HB 1194	 Concerns the discipline of preschool through second-grade students enrolled in publicly funded education programs and provides that an enrolling entity may impose an out-of-school suspension or expel a student enrolled in preschool, kindergarten, first grade, or second grade only if it involves the possession of a dangerous weapon without the authorization of the public school or enrolling entity or the use, possession, or sale of a drug or controlled substance.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$10.5M for Child Care Assistance Program.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$3.3M for Early Intervention.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$5.3M for first-year implementation of the Early Childhood Educator Tax Credit.
		 The legislature approved special taxing districts for early childhood, allowing local jurisdictions to tax themselves so revenues go to early childhood services.
<b>Connecticut</b>	CT SB 932	 Concerns the staff qualifications requirement for early childhood educators, and makes revisions to and extends the dates of the staff qualifications requirement for early childhood educators.
	CT SB 935	 Requires the Office of Early Childhood to develop an early childhood educator compensation schedule and for early childhood program providers to implement such compensation schedule.
	CT SB 936	 Implements the recommendations of the Office of Early Childhood.
	CT HB 7250	 Requires school districts and preschool program providers to include at least a certain amount of time of undirected play during each day in order to develop children’s social skills, physical development, and emotional well-being.

*Foundations and philanthropies focused on thriving children and families are increasingly looking for high-potential “big bets” – the strategic investments that not only make a difference for families, but also unlock the additional sustained investment necessary to make big, lasting change.*

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	CT SB 1	 Passage of paid family and medical leave law, which provides up to 90% wage replacement (max \$900 per week) for 12 weeks (plus two weeks for pregnancies with complications).
<b>Delaware</b>	DE SB 187	 Requires the Department of Education to ensure that the standards of the Stars for Early Success system are consistent with the regulations of the Office of Child Care Licensing, reenacts the Child Care Act, provides the powers and duties of the Office of Child Care Licensing, and provides requirements for child care licensing.
	DE HB 371	 Modifies background check process for prospective employees and volunteers at child-serving entities, clarifies that an employer who must first obtain a signed authorization from the prospective employee for a Child Protection Registry Check must attach that authorization to the request for the Registry check, and provides that only those persons currently on the Child Protection Registry may impact an employer’s decision about whether to hire a person who is not otherwise expressly excluded from employment.
<b>District of Columbia</b>	DC B 203	 Requires the deputy mayor for Health and Human Services to expand and coordinate health care for infants and toddlers under age three, including increasing the utilization of breastfeeding among new mothers, strengthening the existing lactation support infrastructure in the East End of the District, and requiring participating primary care and prenatal care providers to provide patient-centered care to pregnant women, new mothers, and babies.
<b>Florida</b>	FL HB 1027	 Requires certain preservice and in-service training requirements established by the Office of Early Learning to include specified professional development pathways. Requires the Office to develop certain training and course standards for school readiness program providers.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
<b>Georgia</b>	GA HR 421	 Creates the House Study Committee on Infant and Toddler Social and Emotional Health to examine the prevention, early intervention, and treatment of mental health challenges in young children.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$500,000 in additional funding for the Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS) Program.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$15M to increase salaries for lead teachers in Georgia's Pre-K classrooms by \$3,000.
<b>Hawaii</b>	HI SB 78	 Establishes the Executive Office on Early Learning as the administrative authority for state-funded Pre-K programs and private partnership-funded prekindergarten programs in the public schools, except for special education and Title I-funded Pre-K programs.
	HI SR 49	 Urges the Executive Office on Early Learning to examine and consider a sliding scale tuition or fee schedule for state Pre-K programs.
	HI SB 1232	 Authorizes the Department of Human Services to disclose, upon consent, confirmed reports of child abuse or neglect to any parent or guardian of a child enrolled in an exempt or excluded child care facility.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$12M in Pre-K funding, including 10 new public Pre-Ks and 18 private Pre-Ks, where federal funding was ending.
	HI SB 390	SNAP Double-Bucks, a dollar-to-dollar matching program, if recipients use their benefits to purchase Hawaiian-grown produce.
<b>Idaho</b>	Budgetary	 Maintains \$1.6M in state funds for home visiting programs.
	ID SB 1204	 Expands Medicaid to cover individuals with incomes up to 138% of the federal poverty level.
<b>Illinois</b>	IL SR 85	 Urges support for funding the physical infrastructure of early childhood education programs.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	IL HR 416	 Urges the General Assembly to take action to modernize its early childhood education funding and teacher qualification standards to address the early childhood workforce crisis and urges the governor to increase early childhood education provider representation on the Learning Council, the DCFS Daycare Advisory Council, the DHS Childcare Advisory Council, and the Professional Development Advisory Council to ensure that provider voices are heard as early childhood education policy is developed and implemented.
	IL HB 5	 Amends the Department of Human Services Act, requires the Department of Human Services to ensure access to substance use and mental health services statewide for pregnant and postpartum women and to ensure that programs are gender responsive, are trauma informed, serve women and young children, and prioritize justice involving pregnant and postpartum women; amends the Department of Public Health Powers and Duties Law of the Civil Administrative Code regarding maternal care.
	IL HB 35	 Amends the Grow Your Own Teacher Education Act; makes changes to the definitions of cohort, eligible school, and hard-to-staff school; defines dual-credit course; provides that Grow Your Own shall administer the Grow Your Own Teacher Education Initiative as a grant competition to fund consortia that will carry out preparation programs.
	IL SB 1952	 Eliminates the test of basic skills requirement for future teachers and allows for the payment of student teachers in schools and child care centers.
	IL HB 2237	 Creates a Children’s Savings Account program, which would automatically open a savings account for every child born or adopted in Illinois.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$50M to expand and improve board of education-funded birth-to-five early childhood services.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$12M for Early Intervention to accommodate the state’s growing caseload and workforce pressures and includes language to ensure that young children exposed to lead are eligible for Early Intervention services.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$28.8M to cover child care eligibility expansion from 185% to 200% below the federal poverty line.
	Budgetary	 Passage of first capital bill since 2009 that includes \$100M for school districts and community-based organizations to expand or update early childhood facilities.
<b>Indiana</b>	IN HB 1007	 Requires the State Department of Health to establish a perinatal navigator program, requires a health care provider to use a validated and evidence-based verbal screening tool to assess a substance use disorder in pregnancy for all pregnant women who are seen by the health care provider, and if the health care provider identifies a pregnant woman who has a substance use disorder and is not currently receiving treatment, provides treatment or refers the patient to treatment.
	IN HB 1628	 Relates to prekindergarten programs; provides that, after a certain date, in addition to the counties currently participating in the prekindergarten pilot program, the program includes eligible providers in any county; amends the definition of an eligible child; and requires the Office of the Secretary of Family and Social Services to conduct an annual statewide needs assessment to determine which eligible providers are approved to accept grants.
<b>Iowa</b>	Budgetary	 Increase of \$500,000 in Early Childhood Iowa funding.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
<b>Kansas</b>	KS SB 22	 Halts tax policy change that would have reduced state revenues by half a billion dollars over the course of the next three years, retains revenue invested in the new Family First Prevention Services Act to increase the number of foster care caseworkers, and increases investments in the Children’s Initiatives Fund through early learning and parent-support programs.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$15M to support Child Care Development Fund, Kansas’ child care assistance subsidy program.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$1.2M for the Children’s Initiatives Fund, an endowment for investments in early education, funded by annual payments from the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement.
	Budgetary	 Increase of 42 additional caseworkers to address the growing needs of foster care administration.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$6M to meet federal requirements for the Family First Prevention Services Act, allowing flexibility for the state to fund prevention services keeping families intact and kids out of foster care.
<b>Kentucky</b>	KY HB 159	 Requires national and state background checks of staff members of child care facilities and child placing agencies in the state, as newly required by federal law, amends to update the definition of voluntary and informed consent as it relates to adoption, and amends to establish a beginning time frame related to searches of the putative father registry that corresponds to the date on which the statute became effective following its enactment.
<b>Louisiana</b>	LA HCR 38	 Requests that the state Department of Education, the Department of Health, and the Department of Children and Family Services work collaboratively to coordinate opportunities and access to Early childhood programs.
	LA SR 182	 Requests that the State Department of Education create the Early Literacy Commission.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	LA HB 395	 Relates to funding for early childhood education, provides for the Early Childhood Education Fund and provide for the use of money in the fund.
	LA HB 550	 Provides that the identity of a person making a complaint relative to an early learning center or certain providers or fraud pertaining to the Child Care Assistance Program and related state Department of Education investigation records shall be confidential and shall not be public record.
	LA HB 560	 Authorizes an excise tax on hemp-derived cannabidiol products and requires a certain amount of revenue collected to be deposited in the Early Childhood Education Fund.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$18.8M for early childhood education to raise current Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) rates to at least the 25th percentile, serve 1,400 families on the waiting list for CCAP, sustain 800 Pre-K seats, expand the Louisiana Early Childhood Education Trust Fund from a 1:2 state-to-local match to a 1:1 state-to-local match, and double the City of New Orleans’ investment in quality ECE for infants and toddlers from \$750,000 for 50 children to \$1.5M for 112 children.
<b>Maine</b>	ME SB 204	 Requires the commissioner of Education to annually submit a report to the Joint Standing Committee having jurisdiction over education and cultural affairs of the data specific to language and literacy development of children who are deaf and hard of hearing from birth to five years of age, including children who are deaf or hard of hearing and have other disabilities, that demonstrate the children’s language and literacy development relative to their peers.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	ME SB 524	 Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to convene the participants of the federally funded Developmental Systems Integration Initiative to determine the capacity of the state to respond to its Child Find responsibilities and to provide early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services to children in a certain age range, the gaps in services, and the costs of addressing those gaps.
	ME HB 689	 Directs the commissioner of Health and Human Services to convene a study group consisting of representatives of child care facilities, child placing agencies, children’s residential care facilities, nursery schools, hospice providers, home health care providers, nursing facilities, personal care and placement agencies to assess the effects of the implementation of the system of background checks established by the Background Check Center Act.
	ME HB 1259	 Increases the income amounts that are disregarded when calculating benefits from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or TANF, program, for recipients who have earnings from employment, and replaces for a limited period food assistance lost as a result of increased earnings from employment and the increased income amounts that are disregarded.
	ME SP 287	 Establishes a statewide early childhood mental health consultation program.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$125M to expand Medicaid coverage.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$7.5M to expand Child Development Services, Maine’s early intervention system, which supports children with disabilities under age five.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$500,000 to fund a study and plan for changes to Child Development Services to fund a study and plan for changes to Maine’s early intervention system.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$5M to the Office of Child and Family Services within the Department of Health and Human Services to hire additional case workers, supervisors, etc.
<b>Maryland</b>	MD SB 406	 Requires the governor to include a certain amount of funding for the Maryland Prenatal and Infant Care Coordination Services Grant Program Fund in the annual budget and establishes the Task Force on Maryland Maternal and Child Health.
	MD HB 520	 Requires the governor to include a certain amount in the annual budget for the state Prenatal and Infant Care Coordination Services Grant Program Fund, establishes the Task Force on Maryland Maternal and Child Health, requires the Task Force to study and make recommendations regarding certain matters, and requires the Task Force to report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly on or before a certain date.
	MD SB 1030	 Establishes principles of The Blueprint for Maryland's Future that are intended to transform Maryland's early childhood, primary, and secondary education system to the levels of high-performing systems around the world, establishes a Concentration of Poverty School Grant Program, extends the requirement for the state to provide a supplemental grant to certain eligible county boards, and establishes the Teacher Collaborative Grant Program.
	MD HB 810 / SB 870	 Expansion of Maryland's Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, increasing the income threshold from \$50,000 to \$143,000 for married couples and \$92,000 for individuals.
	MD SB 181	 Accelerates a mandated increase of child care subsidy rates. Beginning in July 2020, subsidy rates must equal or exceed 60% of market rates and must remain at or above the 60th percentile in the future.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$34.2M in the form of subsidies designed to ensure that low-income families have access to affordable, high-quality child care, some of which include federal funding.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$20.1M to support local school systems providing full-day Pre-K programs for all four-year-olds.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$1.2M to increase Head Start slots.
	MD SB 870	 Major expansion of the state’s Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit. Over 90,000 additional families will be able to claim the credit.
	MD SB 859	 Provides up to 12 weeks of paid parental leave for state employees following the birth or adoption of a child.
	Budgetary	 Maintains \$22.3M for Pre-K expansion.
	Budgetary	 Reclaims \$1.2M from an earlier budget cut to increase services for more than 2,100 Head Start children.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Budgetary	 Increase of \$56.5M for early education and care programs, some of which include federal funding.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$9M for quality improvement initiatives.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$46M for child care access.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$2M for Head Start.
<b>Michigan</b>	Budgetary	 Investment of \$2.5 million in early literacy funding, including \$1 million for early literacy coaches.
	Budgetary	 Allocation of \$36.9 million in CCDBG funding to shift state payments for child care providers to a biweekly structure.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$500,000 for the Children’s Trust Fund for primary child abuse and neglect prevention programs.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$5 million for screening and service coordination for families whose infants and toddlers have developmental delays through the state’s Early On IDEA Part C program, the first-ever statewide appropriation for Early On.
<b>Minnesota</b>	MN HF 259	 Increases Medicaid reimbursement rates for doulas which will provide culturally responsive care to assist women and families through pregnancy.
		 Continues support and funding (\$2M) of the Integrated Care for High-Risk Pregnant Women (ICHRP) program which will help identify Medicaid-funded strategies to address high maternal death rates and high infant mortality rates among African American and American Indian women and children.
	MN HF 1226	 Protects a \$21M increase in state funding for evidence-based home visiting services. This increases state-based funding to \$33M each biennium above MIECHV and TANF funding.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$1M in home visiting grants to prevent fetal alcohol syndrome which will require regional collaboration between community-based organizations and local government.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$150,000 in Reach Out and Read literacy program to encourage reading, singing, and early literacy skills as a part of early child check-ups with pediatricians.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$100M in cash grants to Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) recipients, the first increase in 33 years.
	MN SF 7	 Continues funding for 4,000 voluntary Pre-K slots through the biennium.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
<b>Mississippi</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Missouri</b>	MO HB 397	 Modifies provisions regarding the protection of children, prohibits the institution of a do-not-resuscitate order without the consent of a child’s guardian, provides for penalties for the operation of an unlicensed child care facility, provides for placement of children, and protects children in custody proceedings.
<b>Montana</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Nebraska</b>	NE L 590	 Amends the Quality Child Care Act and requires the use of the State Early Childhood Professional Record System for documentation and verification of staff training to assist parents in selecting optimal care settings and to verify minimum training requirements of employees of such programs.
	NE L 160	 Allows communities to direct some of their Local Option Municipal Economic Development Funds to develop or expand quality early childhood programs.
	Budgetary	 Restores early childhood budget cuts to programs that flow through the Nebraska Department of Education, which include Sixpence (Early Childhood Endowment), the Early Childhood Grant Program, and Step Up to Quality child care scholarships and bonuses.
<b>Nevada</b>	NV SB 84	 Establishes a program to award grants to support Pre-K programs, creates the Prekindergarten Account, establishes a program to award competitive grants to support Pre-K programs, and provides other matters properly relating thereto.

*When we invest in state-level priorities for early childhood, we leverage limited available funds to deliver exponential impact.*

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	NV A 234	 Requires the Program for Child Care and Development to include measures to increase the availability of child care for children with disabilities; requires, to the extent of available money, the program to reimburse a portion of the cost of child care provided to a child of a parent enrolled in certain educational programs.
	NV A 430	 Relates to children, requires the Legislative Committee on Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice to conduct a study concerning maternal, infant, and early childhood home visitation services.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$16M for Pre-K per year.
	NV SB 312	 Establishes paid parental leave requirements for employers with 50+ employees.
<b>New Hampshire</b>	NH SB 274	 Declares that the Newborn Home Visiting Program shall be available to all Medicaid eligible families.
	NH SB 246	 Revises the State Registry and criminal records check requirements for employees and others associated with residential child care agencies and child day care providers, establishes the Child Care Licensing Fund in the Department of Health and Human Services.
<b>New Jersey</b>	Budgetary	 Increase of \$68M to maintain and expand access to state-funded preschools.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$54M for child care subsidies, \$24M in new state funds and \$30M earmarked from the additional federal funding all states received last year.
	NJ SB 1784	 Provides Medicaid reimbursements for doulas.
	NJ SB 3406	 Codifies current practices regarding completion of the Perinatal Risk Assessment form by certain Medicaid health care providers and provides that the Perinatal Risk Assessment form shall be the uniform document used by all providers and Medicaid managed care plans.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$9M for child care specifically earmarked to address the minimum wage increase.
	NJ A 3975	 Amends Paid Family Leave to increase the eligibility period from six weeks to 12 weeks and raise the cap on the reimbursement an applicant can receive to 85% of their wages, up to \$850.
<b>New Mexico</b>	NM SB 22	 Creates the Early Childhood Education and Care Department; transfers early childhood-related functions of other state agencies to the Early Childhood Education and Care Department; expands early Pre-K and Pre-K program eligibility; and transfers personnel, functions, money, appropriations, other property, and contractual obligations.
	NM HB 275	 Relates to higher education, provides for financial aid for students who want to become teachers, changes the Teacher Loan Repayment Act to more specifically target the types of high-need teachers who qualify for the program, enacts the Teacher Preparation Affordability Act, provides powers and duties, creates a fund, and makes appropriations.
	NM HB 589	 Relates to public schools, provides for a community school framework, includes early childhood services and voluntary public Pre-K, adjusts community school application requirements, creates a fund, and makes an appropriation.
<b>New York</b>	Budgetary	 Investment of \$15M in new funding for expansion of Pre-K for three- and four-year-olds, which is expected to add new Pre-K services for up to 2,000 children.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$475,000 for the State's first Regional Pre-K Technical Assistance Center, a pilot on Long Island. The center supports professional learning and best practices in programs serving nearly 8,000 preschoolers on Long Island.
	Budgetary	 The enacted budget continues the nearly \$850 million in state funding for Pre-K to sustain services for more than 121,000 children.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 The enacted budget included a \$26 million increase for child care subsidies to maintain the market rate outside of New York City. The budget also included \$2 million in funding to expand the Infant-Toddler Resource Centers established through seven regional Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.
	Budgetary	 The final budget included a 5% increase in reimbursement for certain professionals providing early intervention services — occupational and physical therapists and speech language pathologists to serve several thousand children.
<b>North Carolina</b>	NC HB 886	 Studies the challenges child care facility operators face in participating in the state’s prekindergarten program.
<b>North Dakota</b>	ND SB 2245	 Relates to early childhood services and the definition of a neglected child, provides that the department shall consider issuing a provisional or restricted license before revoking a license, and requires the owner or operator of an early childhood program to provide a compliance plan to address compliance issues with this chapter and rules of the department.
	ND SB 2043	 Relates to regulation of early childhood services and claims of child abuse and neglect, and provides for license suspension for early childhood programs if child abuse or neglect is reported.
	ND HB 1288	 Requires the State Fire Marshal to provide the Department of Human Services and designees of the fire marshal education regarding the fire safety requirements of licensed early childhood program premises, including smoke detector and carbon monoxide alarm requirements.

*As the Alliance’s network of state-level allies expands, so does its collective impact across the country.*

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
Ohio	Budgetary	 Investment of \$198M from the federal Child Care Development Block Grant in increased rates for publicly funded child care providers; includes “hold harmless” rates ensuring that no child care provider, including those in rural communities and those providing infant/toddler child care, would experience a rate cut when reimbursement rates are updated, effective July 1, 2019.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$10M of new state GRF for Quality Infrastructure Grants in FY20 to support quality workforce efforts to meet the 2020 and 2025 Step Up to Quality mandates.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$30M state GRF in Help Me Grow over the biennium to support Governor DeWine’s goal of tripling the number of families served by evidence-based home visiting programs.
	OH HR 1897	 Extends Medicaid coverage for 12 months after delivery for new mothers and designs a new dyad care model that includes coordinated and coupled services for women with opiate use disorder and babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome.
	Budgetary	 Investment to create Comprehensive Primary Care for Kids, an enhanced primary care model that supports improved health outcomes for children.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$25M over the biennium in Part C Early Intervention, much of which will support the new automatic eligibility for children who have tested positive for lead and babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome.
	OH HB 166	 Creates a lead abatement tax credit and earmarks \$2M of TANF funding over the biennium for the Lead-Safe Home Fund pilot program to support abatement efforts that prevent lead poisoning.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	OH HB 126	 Increases support for child services, including the governor’s and House’s increased appropriations for county children services agencies and the Senate’s restored set-aside for the kinship caregiver program to support children in PCSA custody, about 39% of whom are under age five.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$5M to create the Ohio Governor’s Imagination Library, which will support child literacy efforts.
<b>Oklahoma</b>	OK HB 2212	 Relates to child care, relates to the State Child Care Facilities Licensing Act, provides an exception for the authority of the Department of Human Services to examine a child care program at any time, and requires scheduling a visit when a facility’s rating is being reviewed.
<b>Oregon</b>	OR SB 917	 Prohibits long-term care facilities, residential facilities, adult foster homes, child care facilities, child-caring agencies, foster homes, youth care centers, youth offender foster homes, or other entities that are licensed, certified, or registered to provide care to children, youth, individuals with disabilities, or older adults from interfering with disclosure of information by prospective employees, employers, or volunteers about treatment of individuals cared for to regulatory agencies.
	OR SB 526	 Directs the state Health Authority to study home visiting by licensed health care providers and requires reporting to the interim committee of the Legislative Assembly related to health care.
	OR HB 3394	 Modifies required child care resource and referral entity services.
	OR HB 2024	 Directs the Early Learning Division to establish a program to improve access to high-quality infant and toddler care for families that are eligible to receive an employment-related child care subsidy and provides requirements for Early Learning Hubs.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	OR SB 813	 Directs the Office of Child Care to make a reasonable attempt to identify any facility about which it receives complaints if certain information is provided.
	OR HB 2025	 Revises provisions relating to the Early Learning Division, establishes the Preschool Promise Program, expands eligibility criteria for state prekindergarten programs, specifies teaching and funding requirements to participate, establishes a scholarship and grant program to develop early childhood care and education professionals, and transfers certain reporting duties regarding the program from the superintendent of Public Instruction to the Early Learning Division.
	OR HB 2032	 Creates various programs for recipients of aid and services under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, creates the TANF Housing Pilot Program to provide housing stabilization services, provides for a mental and behavioral health pilot program to award grants to assess potential gaps in access to mental and behavioral health services and to drug and alcohol treatment services, and provides for an education and training pilot program to provide educational opportunities and vocational training.
	OR HB 2027	 Permits the Office of Child Care to consider any information it obtains when reviewing enrollment in the Central Background Registry, adds to the definition of exempt-prohibited individual—for purposes of a five-year prohibition against providing child care, individuals whose certification, registration, or enrollment in the Central Background Registry has been suspended—and requires an opportunity for a hearing when the office imposes conditions on child care facility certification or registration.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	OR HB 2346	 Establishes the Task Force on Employment Related Child Care to conduct a study on improving access to and availability of subsidies for employment-related child care, to make recommendations for improving communications between the Early Learning Division and child care providers, to make recommendations for improving policy coordination between the Early Learning Division and the Department of Human Services self-sufficiency programs, and to develop a plan to expand access to employment-related child care opportunities.
	OR HB 3427	 Establishes the Fund for Student Success, which will raise approximately \$400M per biennium beginning in 2021, and dedicates a minimum of 20% to a comprehensive package of early childhood programs. Estimated to result in 2,500 additional children attending preschool, 23,000 children with increased preschool services, and 5,000 additional children benefitting from family support for kindergarten readiness at home.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$28.1M of the early learning budget directed to programs for infants and toddlers.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$77.5M to add full-day slots in Preschool Promise, the state preschool program, and boost half-day to full-day slots, increase teacher pay, and provide transportation for Oregon Pre-K.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$37.5M for Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special Education programming.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$12.5M toward professional and workforce development for early childhood workers.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$10M to create an Early Learning Equity Fund.
	OR HB 2005	 Allows workers up to 12 weeks of paid leave following a birth, adoption, or illness, starting in 2023.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	OR SB 5525	 Includes funding to implement universally available voluntary home visiting. The funding will go to expand the successful, evidence-based Family Connects program. This means that all parents of a newborn who want to participate in the program will have the option to receive home visits from a nurse.
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Budgetary	 Increase of \$30.3M for the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP).
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$30M for 2,200 Pre-K Counts slots and 465 Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program slots; includes a 2.95% rate increase for the Pre-K Counts program.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$5M in home visiting funding.
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Budgetary	 Increase of \$8.65M to expand access to Rhode Island’s high-quality, mixed-delivery state Pre-K program by an additional 280 seats for the 2019/2020 school year.
	Budgetary	 Increase in infant and toddler tiered quality rates for family child care pursuant to their collective bargaining agreement.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$2.3M for high-quality instruction for English learners.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$500,000 to support Rhode Island Census 2020.
<b>South Carolina</b>	Budgetary	 Maintained state investment of \$700,000 in the Strengthening Families Program.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	SC SB 595	 Relates to background checks for employment; provides that a child care facility may not employ a caregiver or other staff if that person is registered or required to register on the national sex offender registry, state sex offender registry, or central registry of child abuse and neglect, or for other convictions; and requires employees to undergo background checks, including a search on the national sex offender registry, state sex offender registry, and state child abuse and neglect registry.
<b>South Dakota</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Tennessee</b>	TN SB 0442	 Authorizes local education agencies that receive prekindergarten program approvals to utilize an alternative academic growth indicator approved by the State Board of Education and adopted by the LEA rather than the Pre-K or kindergarten growth portfolio model approved by the board in the evaluation of prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers; establishes a Portfolio Review Committee.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$1.8M for three years to fund an early literacy and math coaching pilot for Pre-K through third grade.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$1M in home visiting.
	TN HB 0060	 Defeats for the fourth time a bill to siphon off Pre-K funding for use in other grades.
	Budgetary	 Increase of child care reimbursement rates by 35% for infants and toddlers and 20% for three- and four-year-olds, and an additional 15% increase provided to rural counties designated as distressed.
		 Requires parent notification if a child is below grade level in reading prior to third grade.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
<b>Texas</b>	TX HB 3	 Provides ongoing investments in early childhood education, including funding for full-day prekindergarten. It also establishes new kindergarten through third-grade reading standards, directs districts to develop an early childhood literacy and mathematics proficiency plan, provides funding for districts to provide additional days of instruction to reduce summer slide in the early years, and narrows the number of approved kindergarten readiness assessments to ensure that data can be easily compared across the state. Pre-K eligibility requirements will remain unchanged.
	TX HB 55	 Directs TEA to collect important information about the state's Pre-K program, including the number of students, certified teachers, and teacher's aides in each class offered by each district and whether programs were full-day or half-day.
	TX HB 65	 Directs TEA to collect information from school districts about out-of-school suspensions, including the basis for suspensions, the number of days students were suspended, and the number of suspensions that were inconsistent with the student code of conduct.
	TX SB 568	 Revises provisions relating to the regulation of child care facilities and family homes, establishes the Safety Training Account to provide safety training materials at no cost to a licensed facility or a registered family home, provides for safe sleeping standards, revises provisions relating to the Inspection Information Database, and provides administrative penalties.
	TX HB 680	 Requires the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) to assess and report the average cost of child care and the total number of providers and children participating in the state's quality rating system, Texas Rising Star. The bill also requires the TWC to allow Local Workforce Development Boards to contract with high-quality child care providers in high-need areas and provides additional professional development to child care teachers and providers.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	TX SB 568	 Ensures that more information is available to parents on the safety records of child care centers and strengthens the child care license renewal process, among other reforms.
	TX SB 569	 Increases oversight for a group of small in-home child care operations the state classifies as “listed family homes.”
	TX SB 706	 Requires the Health and Human Services Commission to maintain an investigative unit within the Child Care Licensing Division.
	TX SB 708	 Relates to collection and use of child safety data for licensed day care centers, requires publishing of certain violations and investigations on a website, and collects data on caregiver-child ratios in child care centers.
	TX 1679	 Provides for eligibility of certain children for free prekindergarten programs in public schools.
	TX HB 2255	 Relates to the sharing of newborn and infant hearing screening results and the provision of information to parents following a screening and, with the prior written consent of the newborn’s or infant’s parents, the primary statewide resource center.
		 Assigns a unique child identification number to children in the subsidized child care program, which is also assigned to children in the public school system, connecting these children from birth through high school and beyond; also mandates data reporting and transparency related to subsidy and QRIS programs.
	TX SB 952	 Raises the minimum standards of nutrition and active play.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$780M in Early Childhood Education funds per year.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$2M for home visiting.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$31M for Early Childhood Intervention program for babies and toddlers with disabilities and developmental delays.
	TX HB 475	 Seeks to reduce the likelihood that children of youth in foster care will be removed by CPS by providing parenting information to pregnant and parenting youth in foster care if they are not receiving that information through the state’s Helping through Intervention Program (HIP) program.
	TX SB 355	 Requires DFPS to develop a strategic plan for implementing prevention programs that comply with the FFPSA, as well as the continued rollout of CBC and methods to maximize state and federal resources in the evolving child welfare landscape.
	TX HB 25	 Establishes a pilot program to ensure that more Texas mothers can use the state’s Medicaid transportation program to attend prenatal and postpartum care appointments.
	TX HB 1111	 Establishes a pregnancy medical home pilot program to coordinate maternity care; establishes a pilot program to improve care coordination services for women at higher risk for poor pregnancy, birth, or postpartum outcomes; and directs HHSC to develop a program to deliver prenatal and postpartum care through telehealth services, among other provisions.
	TX SB 750	 Relating to maternal and newborn health care and the quality of services provided to women in this state under certain health care programs. Supports additional postpartum health services for a portion of the women enrolled in the state’s Healthy Texas Women program.
<b>Utah</b>	UT HB 47	 Creates the Early Childhood Advisory Council and the Governor’s Early Childhood Commission, and describes the duties of the council and the membership and duties of the commission.

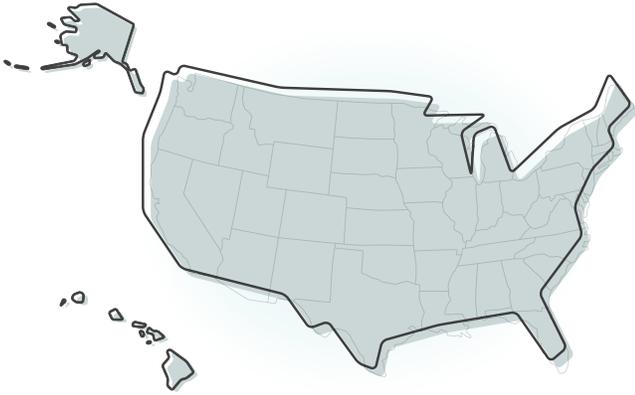
State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	UT HB 117	 Amends the composition of the Child Care Center Licensing Committee to include licensed health care professionals who specialize in pediatric health under certain circumstances.
	UT SB 159	 Makes changes related to the Workforce Services Code, gives the Office of Child Care rulemaking authority to govern the funds given for subsidy payments on behalf of eligible children and funds given to child care providers, modifies requirements related to the Permanent Community Impact Fund, and broadens the rulemaking authority of the Permanent Community Impact Fund Board.
	UT SB 166	 Amends and enacts preschool provisions, renumbers and amends provisions of the High Quality School Readiness Program and the School Readiness Initiative, and under the School Readiness Board within the Department of Workforce Services, directs the State Board, when entering a contract with an UPSTART provider, to require the provider to prioritize enrollment of preschool children living within the boundaries of a qualified school or enrolled in a qualified preschool.
<b>Vermont</b>	VT SB 40	 Relates to testing and remediation of lead in the drinking water of schools and child care facilities.
	Infants and Workplace Policy (13.13)	 Grants all state employees the ability to bring infants to work until they are six months old.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$7.4M to the Child Care Financial Assistance Program to increase child care subsidies and provide assistance for low-income families.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
<b>Virginia</b>	VA SB 1015	 <p>Relates to the Education Improvement Scholarships Tax Credits Program, relates to prekindergarten eligibility, expands the program by including, as eligible scholarship recipients, children enrolled in or attending nonpublic Pre-K programs, and provides that the maximum annual scholarship that a child admitted to, enrolled in, or attending a nonpublic Pre-K program will receive is the lesser of the child's actual educational expenses.</p>
	VA SB 1145	 <p>Relates to the VA Initiative for Employment Not Welfare, or VIEW; relates to transitional child care; and allows VIEW participants whose Temporary Assistance for Needy Families financial assistance is terminated to receive child care assistance for a certain number of months after termination, under specified conditions, including if the individual is enrolled in certain postsecondary programs.</p>
	VA SB 1407	 <p>Relates to child care providers; relates to fingerprint background checks; and allows local law enforcement agencies to process and submit requests for national fingerprint background checks required for applicants for licensure as a child day center, family day home, or family day system; registration as a family day home; or approval as a family day home by a family day system.</p>
	VA HB 1871	 <p>Relates to the Initiative for Employment Not Welfare; allows participants whose Temporary Assistance for Needy Families financial assistance is terminated to receive child care assistance for a specified period after termination, under certain conditions.</p>
	Budgetary	 <p>Maintains 1,500 public preschool slots funded by the federal Preschool Development Expansion Grant.</p>
	Budgetary	 <p>Investment of \$1.2M to start a pediatric mental health consultation model called the Virginia Mental Health Access Program, which will train primary care doctors to recognize children with mental health issues and connect them to expert consults and care coordination.</p>

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
<b>Washington</b>	WA HB 1344	 Establishes the state Child Care Access Now Act to promote high-quality child care from diverse providers that is accessible and affordable to all families of Washington’s children ages birth to twelve.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$1.2M for implementation of 1344.
	WA HB 1303	 Working Connections Child Care for Student Parents will remove the work requirement for student parents.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$1.3M for implementation of 1303.
	WA HB 1391	 Implements improvements to the Early Achievers program as reviewed and recommended by the Joint Select Committee on the Early Achievers program.
	WA SB 5089	 Revises provisions relating to the Early Childhood Education and Assistance program and increases early learning access for children within a certain age range with developmental delays or disabilities and other qualifying criteria.
	WA SB 5851	 Enhances educational opportunities for vulnerable children and youth using funding distributed from the Puget Sound Taxpayer Accountability Account and provides that counties may use distributions to start endowments to provide support for improving educational outcomes in early learning, K-12, and higher education.
	WA SB 5903	 Implements policies relating to children’s mental health, revises provisions relating to the Children’s Mental Health Work Group, allows the Work Group to convene advisory groups to evaluate specific issues, and provides for workforce shortages of behavioral health professionals.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$34.7M in state expenditures on preschool, which includes addition of 1,100 slots and a 6% rate increase for contractors.

State	Bill	Policy Wins and Fiscal Actions
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$3.8M in new state funds for home visiting and \$3.8M in matching Federal Family First Prevention Services Act dollars.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$28.5M in the Early Learning Facilities Fund, which includes grants and loans to purchase, construct, or modernize facilities to provide classroom space for eligible organizations. Loans and grants will be awarded based on prioritization criteria.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$50M in Washington Connections Child Care to reimburse providers at the 55th percentile and child care rates, some of which include federal funding.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$22.6M for child care centers.
	Budgetary	 Increase of \$52.84M for family child care providers.
<b>West Virginia</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Wisconsin</b>	Budgetary	 Investment of \$3M for home visiting.
	Budgetary	 Investment of \$1M for implementing the Pyramid Model, a multilevel system of support to enhance social and emotional competence in infants, toddlers, and young children.
<b>Wyoming</b>	N/A	N/A

# Across the country, a year of impact.



Across the 50 states, 33 states had wins related to early learning, including in the areas of child care subsidies, reimbursement rates, licensing, caregiver ratios, workforce, Pre-K eligibility, full-day Pre-K, teacher training and compensation, reading supports, facilities, and new legislative commissions focused on early learning issues.

Across the 50 states, 16 states had policy wins related to health, including in the areas of Medicaid, CHIP, mental and behavioral health, infant screening, perinatal health, opioids, lead, and the inclusion of health care professionals on licensing boards.

Eleven states had wins related to family support, including in the areas of home visiting, caseworkers, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), paid family leave, and dependent care tax credits.

In evaluation interviews conducted by third-party evaluator ORS Impact, partners underscored the fact that their long-term partnership with the Alliance network supports their ability to realize policy and budgetary outcomes.

**Every one of our state allies told evaluators that Alliance technical assistance (including our signature flexible rapid response support) had been important in advancing their work to some degree. And the same number – 100% – said the same about Alliance structured peer-to-peer learning opportunities and leadership from Alliance staff.**

More than 90% said additional Alliance supports had been important in advancing their work. Among those state allies who received advocacy cash grants, all reported that these were very or extremely important to their work.

The Alliance, they say over and over again, understands the complexity and unpredictability of their work and responds in a way that helps them achieve big, sustained impact.

Planning for an upcoming legislative session. Setting long-term objectives. Responding to a crisis. Our state allies know the Alliance for Early Success provides the connections and resources that are crucial to winning for kids in their specific state's landscape. And together we are on our way to ensuring that every child in every state has an equal chance to learn, grow, and succeed.



[www.earlysuccess.org](http://www.earlysuccess.org)