

# Examples of Bold Child Care Bills Enacted in 2021

	<b>Oregon</b> <a href="#">HB 3073</a>	<b>New York</b> <a href="#">State Budget and Other Bills</a>	<b>Vermont</b> <a href="#">H.171</a>	<b>Washington</b> <a href="#">SB 5237</a>
<b>Support for Professional Advancement</b>	Increases professional learning opportunities for license-exempt providers.	Invests \$38 million for QUALITYstarsNY and technical supports.	Expands the TEACH scholarship program, creates a scholarship program for prospective educators, and creates a student loan repayment program for newly graduated educators.	Creates additional technical supports and professional development opportunities.  Funds trauma-informed care training for providers.
<b>Financial Support for Providers/Educators</b>	Provides child care providers reimbursement based on enrollment and not attendance.  Changes the Employment Related Day Care (ERDC) into a child care assistance program.	Invests \$50 million in funding for existing facilitated enrollment in 6 regions of the state over the next 2 years, providing subsidy eligibility up to 275% of FPL.  Invests \$120 million to reimburse providers up to 24 absences per year for 4 years (including 2021).  S.5162 allows for paying providers via direct deposit instead of by mail. (This bill is awaiting the Governor's signature.)	Sets a goal to create compensation parity between early childhood educators and K-12 teachers, and directs the state child care agency to investigate and report back to the Legislature on the cost of providing reimbursement to providers based on enrollment and not attendance.	Increases scholarship opportunities and subsidies.  <a href="#">SB 5092</a> increases compensation and provides health insurance coverage for providers.
<b>Access to High Quality Programs</b>	Strengthens coordination between Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education and the Early Learning Division along with the State Board of Education and Oregon Department of Education.  Expands child care and pre-k access to all children, regardless of documentation status.	Invests \$100 million in ARPA funds to increase child care capacity in child care deserts.	Invests \$12.7 million to improve child care, which includes funding for the state CCFAP subsidy program and upgrades to the IT system used to administer CCFAP.	Provides increased funding to child care programs and state-funded preschool programs (ECEAP).  Creates dual-language support systems.
<b>Affordability for Families</b>	Expands basic eligibility requirements and guarantees 12-month program eligibility.  Limits family copayments at 7% of their income.	Invests \$225 million to increase eligibility for child care subsidies to families with incomes up to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level for next 3 years, with any leftover funding available to expand access to other eligible populations.  Invests \$192 million over 3 years to cap co-payments at 10% of a family's income for those earning over the federal poverty level permanently.  Guarantees 12-month eligibility for next 3 years with \$291 million.	Families with income at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty guidelines will not have a co-pay for child care, and those with incomes up to 350 percent will be eligible for a state subsidy on a sliding scale.  Sets a goal that no family spend more than 10% of income on child care.	Establishes copay reductions for families to up to \$115 per month.  Expands income eligibility based on the WA State median income instead of federal poverty guidelines.
<b>Accountability</b>	Requires annual report to Legislative Fiscal Office.	S.7128 - Extends the Child Care Eligibility Task Force so it can oversee and monitor Task Force recommendations to improve child care access and implementation of new budget items. (This bill is awaiting the Governor's signature.)	Sets in motion two studies—a financing study and analysis of Vermont's child care and early education system, including analyzing the true cost of providing high-quality child care—to give the legislature and administration information needed to fund child care in the future.	Strengthens WA State's child care and early learning system through strong investments by a proposed <a href="#">timeline of July 2030</a> .  The Early Learning Advisory Council will influence and guide the Fair Start for Kids Act implementation.  The WA State DCYF will develop public-facing regionalized data dashboards and reports.
<b>Governance</b>	Creates a new agency - the Department of Early Learning and Care. The Employment Related Day Care subsidy program currently managed by the Department of Human Services will move to the newly created agency.		The system analysis outlined above will also analyze and make recommendations on governance.	