

HB 14-1317 “Colorado Child Care Assistance Program Changes” Proposed Rule Language
September 16, 2014

Summary of Policy Changes (Page Numbers refer to the Enrolled Version¹ of the Bill)

Subject of Policy Change	Current Policy	Policy Change	Proposed Rule Language
<p>Section 1, 26-2-802: Legislative Declaration</p> <p align="center">Page 2</p> <p>Make the Goals for the Program Explicit</p>	<p>Legislative declaration in current statute focuses on welfare reform and the desire to promote access to choices for children in CCCAP.</p>	<p>Adds language to emphasize the two generation goals of the program and the desire to set a statewide floor of expectations above which there should be local flexibility.</p>	<p align="center">N/A</p>
<p>Section 1, 26-2-802: Legislative Declaration</p> <p align="center">Page 2</p> <p>Clarify the Goals for Provider Reimbursement Rates</p>	<p>The legislative declaration currently in statute allows the adoption of reimbursement rates at a “floor of the 75th percentile of each county’s market rate <u>or the provider’s rate, whichever is lower.</u>”</p>	<p>The underlined portion of the declaration is struck to clarify that the goal should be to set reimbursement rates at the 75th percentile of the county’s market rate rather than setting rates in counties based on the provider’s rates.</p>	<p align="center">N/A</p>
<p>Section 2, 26-2-802.5: Definitions</p> <p align="center">Pages 3-4</p> <p>Define new terms</p>	<p>Statute includes definitions for “early care and education provider,” “Head start program,” and “participant in the Colorado Works program.”</p>	<p>No changes to current definitions in statute, but there are five new definitions added: -Child care assistance program (defined) -Early childhood council (as already defined in statute) -High-quality early childhood program is defined as one in the top three levels of the state’s quality rating system, accredited, or is an Early Head Start or Head Start program. -Regular daily provider reimbursement rate is included to clarify the base payment going to providers before absences and holidays. -Tiered reimbursement is a pay structure that includes a higher rate of reimbursement for high-quality programs</p>	<p>(3.903) Newly-defined terms include: Application Application Date Application Date for Pre-Eligibility Determinations Eligibility Start Date Entry Income Eligibility Exit Income Eligibility Head Start High Quality Early Childhood Program Post-Eligibility Period Redetermination of Income Eligibility Regionally Accredited Institution of Higher Ed Tiered Reimbursement Training and Education Waiting List</p>

¹ http://www.leg.state.co.us/Clitics/CLICS2014A/csl.nsf/fsbillcont3/1BF44ACAEC74822A87257C590081FD69?Open&file=1317_enr.pdf

<p>Section 3, 26-2-803: Provider rates – opt out – rules.</p> <p>Pages 4-5</p> <p>Provider Reimbursement Rate Setting Procedure & Study</p>	<p>The state department shall establish provider rates for the counties.</p> <p>After notice to the state department, a county may opt out of adhering to the state department provider rates and negotiate its own rates with such providers.</p>	<p>The state department shall establish provider rates for each county every other year. -By July 2016, the system must include tiered reimbursement and the state board must promulgate rules related to the structure of tiered reimbursement.</p> <p>After notice to the state department, a county may opt out of adhering to the state department provider rates and negotiate its own rates with providers. -By July 2016, the county-set rate system must include tiered reimbursement -If a county opts out of state-set rates, they must consult with their local early childhood council, any relevant child care resource and referral agency, and providers to inform and provide comment on county-set rates.</p> <p>The state department, as informed by Early Childhood Leadership Commission, county human and social services directors, and county commissioners, shall contract for an independent study of provider tuition rates, state-set rates, county-set rates, and the extent to which the rates achieve the federal requirement of equal access for CCCAP-subsidized families. The study will also examine why child care facilities choose to limit or deny access to CCCAP-subsidized families and make recommendations on improving both equal access and provider participation.</p> <p>Subject to available appropriations, counties must work with CDHS and providers to enhance equal access for CCCAP-subsidized families by increasing regular daily provider reimbursement rates.</p>	<p>(3.910) A county that chooses to opt out of adhering to the state-established provider rates must consult with its early childhood council, any relevant local resource and referral agency, and child care providers in the county who serve or want to serve children in the CCCAP program, and must provide opportunities for these entities to inform and provide comment on county-established rates.</p>
<p>Section 3, 26-2-803: Provider</p>	<p>No statutory provisions for</p>	<p>By July 2016 (which is two full years after</p>	<p>(3.903) “Tiered Reimbursement” means a pay</p>

<p>rates – opt out – rules. Pages 4-5</p> <p>Tiered Reimbursement</p>	<p>reimbursement structures. Counties have the option of using tiered reimbursement.</p>	<p>statewide implementation of the state’s quality rating and improvement system), the state-set rates must include system of tiered reimbursement for providers that enroll children subsidized by CCCAP. Each county that opts out of the state-defined provider reimbursement rates shall adopt a system that includes tiered reimbursement as well. The State Board must promulgate rules regarding tiered reimbursement.</p>	<p>structure that reflects increasing rates of reimbursement for high-quality early childhood programs that receive CCCAP moneys.</p> <p>No other substantive changes to the rule base.</p>
<p>Section 4, 26-2-804 Page 5-6</p> <p>Funding, Allocation, and Maintenance of Effort</p>	<p>Statute sets up a general structure for calculating counties’ share of the federal block grant Colorado receives to administer CCCAP.</p>	<p>No change.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules. Page 6-7</p> <p>Eligible Income for Authorization of CCCAP</p>	<p>Subject to available appropriations, child care assistance must be provided to any family whose income is not more than 130% of the federal poverty level.</p> <p>A county may provide child care to any other family whose income does not exceed 85% of the state median income for a family of the same size.</p> <p>If a family’s income exceeds the level at which the county may deny the family, the county is strongly encouraged to continue to provide assistance for six months and work with the family to gradually transition them off of CCCAP.</p>	<p>Subject to available appropriations, child care assistance must be provided to any family whose income is not more than 165% of the federal poverty level.</p> <p>A county may provide child care to any other family whose income does not exceed 85% of the state median income for a family of the same size.</p> <p>Upon determining that a family’s income exceeds the level at which the county may deny the family, a county shall immediately notify the family that they are no longer eligible for CCCAP and shall continue to provide the current CCCAP subsidy to that family for no less than 90 days while the family makes appropriate arrangements for the continuation of child care as long as income does not exceed the federal limit.</p> <p>The county is strongly encouraged to continue to provide assistance for six months and work with the family to gradually transition them off</p>	<p>(3.903) “Entry Income Eligibility” is the income level above which an adult caretaker is not eligible at original application. The level is set by each county between the base, which is at or above 165% FPL and the maximum ceiling, which is 85% of the Colorado state median income. (also see 3.919)</p> <p>(3.903) “Post Eligibility Period” means ninety (90) days from the date of redetermination at which time the household income exceeds the exit income eligibility level set by the county.</p> <p>(3.915.3) At the time of redetermination, an adult caretaker(s) or teen parent(s) enrolled in CCCAP whose household income exceeds the exit income eligibility levels set by the county must continue to receive the CCCAP subsidy for no less than 90 calendar days; except that in no event shall child care assistance be provided if the household income exceeds 85% of the Colorado state median income.</p>

		of CCCAP.	
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules.</p> <p>Page 7-8</p> <p>Transitioning from the Works program</p>	<p>Subject to appropriations, families transitioning off of the Works program are automatically enrolled in CCCAP unless they are leaving Works due to a violation, are entering training and the county does not include it as an eligible activity, will make an income that exceeds the county’s limit, or if there is a waiting list</p>	<p>Subject to appropriations, if a family transitions off of the Works program in a county that has families on a wait list, counties can decide whether the family should be added to the wait lists or be automatically enrolled in CCCAP. A family that transitions off of Works to enter training is still considered eligible since a later provision includes workforce training as an eligible activity in all counties.</p>	N/A
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules.</p> <p>Page 8</p> <p>Parent Co-Payments for the Most Impoverished</p>	<p>A recipient of child care assistance shall be responsible for paying a portion of such child care based upon the recipient's income and the formula developed by rules of the state board.</p>	<p>Participants must pay a portion of their child care costs as determined by their income and the formula set by the State Board. The State Board must establish a tiered, reduced copay structure for children attending high quality care, except those living at 100% of the federal poverty level or less will have their co-payments capped at no more than 1% of their income. The past thirty days of income will be used to determine the copayment, unless on a case-by-case basis, the prior 30 days does not provide an accurate indication of anticipated income in which case counties can require more. Families may also provide up to 12 months evidence of income if they choose to do so.</p>	<p>(3.905) For families whose household income is at or below 100% FPL, the fee is equal to 1% of the household income.</p> <p>The fee for each additional child is eliminated for families at or below 100% FPL.</p>
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules.</p> <p>Page 9</p> <p>Tiered Parent Co-Payments as Income Increases</p>	<p>A recipient of child care assistance shall be responsible for paying a portion of such child care based upon the recipient's income and the formula developed by rules of the state board.</p>	<p>The State Board formula shall ensure that parents pay an increasing share of their income as their income increases and approaches self-sufficiency. The State Board-established schedule will allow families to retain a portion of their increased income.</p>	<p>(3.905) The revised parental co-payment schedule includes a 1% in the parent fee for every 3% increase in household income for families whose income is above 100% FPL and at or below 130% FPL. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For families whose income is above 100% and at or below 103%FPL, the fee for the first child is equal to 2% of the household income; the fee will be increased by \$15 for each additional child in care.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For families whose income is above 103% FPL and at or below 106% FPL, the fee for the first child is equal to 3% of the household income; the fee will be increased by \$15 for each additional child. <p>The existing co-pay structure continues beginning above 130% FPL.</p>
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules</p> <p>Page 9-10</p> <p>Child Support Requirements</p>	<p>A county may require a CCCAP recipient to apply for child support establishment, modification, and enforcement services related to any support owed by obligors to their children and to cooperate with the child support enforcement unit, unless he or she shows good cause to the county for not receiving these services.</p>	<p>No change.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules</p> <p>Page 10</p> <p>Exit Eligibility</p>	<p>A county may provide child care to any family whose income does not exceed 85% of the state median income for a family of the same size.</p>	<p>For a family with a child who is enrolled in CCCAP, a county shall set the income level at which it may deny the subsidy according to State Board rules. The rules must ensure that, if a county sets the income level at which the county chooses to initially provide CCCAP at or below 185% of FPL, counties must set exit income eligibility level higher than the entry eligibility income level and set it at a level not greater than 85% of the state median income for a family of the same size.</p>	<p>(3.903) “Exit Income Eligibility Level” is the income level, at redetermination of eligibility, above which the county may deny continuing eligibility, and based on the federal poverty levels. Each county sets their exit eligibility level, though it must be higher than the entry income eligibility level and cannot exceed the maximum ceiling, which is 85% of the Colorado state median income. If the county set entry income level is above 185% FPL, the exit income level may be equal to the entry income eligibility.</p>
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance</p>	<p>For a family with a child enrolled in CCCAP and Head</p>	<p>All current policies remain in place. In addition, the authorization period for CCCAP</p>	<p>(3.905C) Except under limited circumstances, the duration of the child care authorization notice must</p>

<p>provided – waiting list –rules</p> <p>Page 10-11</p> <p>Alignment of CCCAP and Head Start Eligibility Redetermination, 12 Months Continuous Eligibility, and Authorization Duration</p>	<p>Start, the family’s redetermination for CCCAP must align with the Head Start year.</p> <p>If a county reduces its income eligibility requirements, a currently enrolled child must continue to be enrolled until the next eligibility redetermination or for 6 months, whichever is longer.</p> <p>CCCAP families’ eligibility redeterminations must occur once every 12 months.</p> <p>A family that receives CCCAP is not required to report income or activity changes during the 12-month eligibility period. If their income exceeds the federal limit, the family must report it. If a family no longer participates in the activity which made it eligible, the family must report that change within 4 weeks. A family cannot be determined ineligible for taking maternity leave or being separated from a spouse when the other spouse has disqualifying financial resources.</p>	<p>must be the same as the eligibility period except under limited circumstances such as a job search.</p>	<p>be the same as the child care eligibility period for the child’s adult caretaker(s) or teen parent(s). Circumstances where the authorization and eligibility may not align include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When an eligible child is or will be enrolled in a program that does not intend to operate for the entire eligibility period. 2. When an eligible child’s adult caretaker or teen parent does not intend to keep the child enrolled with their initial provider(s) during the entire eligibility period. 3. When the adult caretaker(s) or teen parent(s) are participating in time limited activities such as job search or education.
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules</p> <p>Page 11-12</p>	<p>In regulations, job search child care is limited to thirty (30) actual days of child care in a twelve (12) month period beginning with the first actual</p>	<p>A parent who loses employment must remain eligible for CCCAP for at least 60 days within a 12 month period of an active job search. Subject to available appropriations, a parent who is not employed is eligible for CCCAP for</p>	<p>(3.919I) Job search child care is available to eligible participants for no fewer than 60 actual days of child care within a 12 month period beginning with the first actual day of job search activity. The amount of care authorized each day,</p>

<p>Job Search Eligibility</p>	<p>day of job search activity.</p>	<p>60 days within a 12-month period if otherwise eligible and is seeking a job.</p>	<p>must, at a minimum be commensurate with the amount needed to complete job search tasks.</p>
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules</p> <p>Page 12</p> <p>Postsecondary Education and Workforce Training as Eligible Activities</p>	<p>In regulations, counties can include postsecondary training for a Bachelor's degree or less, or vocational or technical job skills training when offered as secondary education for a period of up to forty eight (48) months per eligible adult caretaker(s). Educational activities such as GED, high school diploma, English as a Second Language or adult basic education are considered training for a period of up to twelve (12) months per eligible adult caretaker(s).</p>	<p>Subject to available appropriations, a parent who is not employed but who is enrolled in a postsecondary education program or a workforce training program is eligible for CCCAP for at least any two years of the postsecondary education or workforce training program as long as they meet all other CCCAP eligibility requirements. A county may give priority for services to a working family over a family enrolled in postsecondary education or workforce training.</p>	<p>(3.919I) An adult caretaker or teen parent who is enrolled in a regionally accredited post-secondary education program or a workforce training program is eligible for CCCAP for at least any two years or the post-secondary education or workforce training program, provided all other eligibility requirements are met during those two years. A county may give priority for services to a working adult caretaker or teen parent over an adult caretaker or teen parent enrolled in postsecondary education or workforce training.</p>
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules</p> <p>Page 12-13</p> <p>End the Requirement that Parent Schedules must Determine the Authorization of Child Care</p>	<p>Several sections of regulation result in the direct link between parents’ hours of work and hours authorized for children, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All adult caretakers must provide written verification of their schedule related to their eligible activity at application, re-determination or when changes are reported - Counties shall authorize care 	<p>To provide continuous child care with the least disruption to the child, the hours authorized for the provision of child care through CCCAP must include authorized hours for the child that promote continuous, consistent , regular care, and must not be linked to the parent’s work, education, or training schedule. Pursuant to rules, the number of hours authorized should be based on the number of hours the parent is in an eligible activity and the child’s needs for care.</p>	<p>Seven existing phrases were removed from the rule base that closely aligned the parent schedule to the authorization of care.</p>

	based on verified need, by establishing an authorization to cover the maximum amount of units needed to ensure care is available based on the client’s activity schedule.		
Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules. Page 13 One Month of Paystubs	In regulations, several sections require at least three months of pay stubs for determining eligibility or copays.	Income received during the past 30 days must be used in determining eligibility unless, on a case-by-case basis, the prior thirty day period does not provide an accurate indication of anticipated income in which case counties can require up to twelve of the most recent months of income. Families may also provide evidence of up to twelve of the most recent months of income if it is a more accurate picture of eligibility.	(3.919) Generally, the expected monthly income amount is based on the income received in the prior 30 day period; except that, when the prior 30 day period does not provide an accurate indication of anticipated income as referenced in the definition of “income eligibility” or under circumstances as specified.
Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules. Page 13 Allowed Use of CCCAP Voucher	A county shall have the authority to develop a voucher system for participants pursuant to which participants could secure relative or unlicensed child care.	No change.	N/A
Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules Page 13 Presumptive Eligibility	An early care and education provider may conduct a pre-eligibility determination. The early care and education provider shall submit its pre-eligibility documentation to the county for final determination of eligibility for child care assistance. The early care and education provider may provide services to the family prior to	Current statute is maintained, but counties are added to early care and education providers as an entity eligible to conduct a pre-eligibility determination.	(3.908) The early care and education provider or county may conduct a pre-eligibility determination for child care assistance for a potential program participant to facilitate the determination process. The provider must signify on the first page of the application in the space provided that a pre-eligibility determination has been made by the provider. The early care and education provider may provide

	<p>final determination of eligibility and shall be reimbursed for such services only if the county determines the family is eligible for services and there is no need to place the family on a waiting list. If the family is found ineligible for services, the early care and education provider shall not be reimbursed for any services provided during the period between its pre-eligibility determination and the county's final determination of eligibility.</p>		<p>services to the family prior to the final determination of eligibility and the county shall reimburse the provider: as of the date the county receives the application from the provider for such services only if the county determines the prospective program participant eligible for services, and there is no need to place the prospective program participant on a wait list.</p> <p>All supporting documentation for an application must be submitted by a provider must be received by the county in 30 calendar days or the application may be determined ineligible or denied by the county.</p> <p>If the prospective program participant is found ineligible for services, the county shall not reimburse the early care and education provider.</p> <p>If an early care and education provider has conducted a pre-eligibility determination, they must include documentation of the information on which the pre-eligibility was made.</p> <p>A provider may refuse to serve a county pre-eligibility authorized participant.</p>
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules</p> <p>Page 13-14</p> <p>Increase Access to Application Locations</p>	<p>No statewide policy.</p>	<p>Providers are allowed to accept applications for CCCAP from parents to transmit to counties.</p>	<p>(3.908) The early care and education provider may submit the prospective program participant’s state approved application, release of information, and documentation to the county for final determination of eligibility for child care assistance.</p> <p>(3.915.2) An adult caretaker or teen parent applying for CCCAP may authorize a licensed child care provider or Head Start provider to assist them with the completion of a CCCAP application, including collection and organization of supporting documentation and submission of the application</p>

			and supporting documentation to a county department of human or social services. Authorization for application assistance and release of information must be obtained on a department-approved form and included with the CCCAP application.
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules</p> <p>Page 14</p> <p>Payment Policies for Absences, Holidays, and Fees</p>	<p>No statewide statutory policy, but in regulations any absence policy set by the county shall address payments to hold a child’s slot with a provider when the child is not in care to include, but not limited to, payments for scheduled school breaks, absences, and holidays</p>	<p>Each county shall reimburse providers, in addition to regular reimbursement rates, for no fewer than six absences or holidays for providers in the first level of the state quality rating and improvement system, ten days for providers in the second level, and fifteen for providers in the third through fifth levels.</p>	<p>(3.910) Counties have the discretion to roll payments and holidays into their regular daily provider reimbursement rates, or may pay for absences and holidays with a daily rate as they occur pursuant to county policies.</p> <p>Whether a county rolls their absences and holidays in addition to their regular daily provider reimbursement rate, or they pay them separately, and if a child utilizes care at multiple providers, counties must reimburse providers proportionate to the quantity of care provided overall or in accordance with the child’s use of care.</p> <p>Counties must reimburse providers for absences and holidays per 12 months of continuous eligibility based on the following schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For providers in the first level of the QRIS, no fewer than 6 absences or holidays • For providers in the second level of the QRIS, no fewer than 10 absences • For providers in the top three levels of the QRIS, no fewer than fifteen absences or holidays
<p>Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules</p> <p>Page 14</p> <p>Wait Lists</p>	<p>No statewide policy.</p>	<p>Counties shall maintain a wait list of families who have inquired about securing a CCCAP subsidy and are likely to be eligible for the program based on self-reported income and job, education, or workforce training activity if families are not able to be served at the time of application due to county funding concerns. Counties may enroll families off of wait lists at their own discretion and can require families to</p>	<p>(3.913AAA) Counties must maintain a current and accurate waiting list of adult caretakers and teen parents who have applied for the CCCAP program and are likely to be found eligible based on self-reported income and job, education, job search, or workforce training activity if potential program participants are not able to be served at the time of application due to county funding concerns. Counties may enroll adult caretakers and teen</p>

		check in every six months to retain their presence on the wait list.	parents from waiting lists according to local priorities and may require an applicant to restate his or her intention to be kept on the waiting list every six months.
Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules Page 14 Transparency for Families	No statewide policy.	Counties must post eligibility, authorization, and administration policies and procedures so they are easily accessible and readable to a layperson and these policies must be sent to the state Department of Human Services for compilation.	(3.913BBB) Counties must post eligibility, authorization, and administration policies and procedures so they are easily accessible and readable to the lay person. The policies must be sent to the state department for compilation.
Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules Page 15 Allowing for Contracting for CCCAP Slots	No statewide policy and, even though this is an allowed use of block grant funds, our State Plan does not include it.	Counties may use their CCCAP allocation to provide direct contracts or grants to providers for a county-determined number of CCCAP lots for a 12-month period to increase the supply and improve the quality of child care for infants and toddlers, children with disabilities, after-hours care, and children in underserved neighborhoods.	N/A
Section 6, 26-2-805: Services – eligibility –assistance provided – waiting list –rules Page 15 Using Other Public Assistance Program Data to Determine Eligibility	No statewide policy.	Subject to available appropriations, counties must determine a recipient of benefits from the food assistance program (SNAP) as eligible if he or she meets all other CCCAP eligibility criteria and may use eligibility determination information from other public assistance programs and systems.	N/A
Section 7, 26-2-805.5: Exemptions – requirements Page 15-16 Conditions for Exempt Family Child Care Homes	Exempt family child care home providers must meet specific requirements in statute. To be eligible to offer CCCAP, an exempt family child care home must affirm their fitness to offer care.	No change.	N/A
Section 8, 26-2-809.	No reporting requirements.	CDHS shall annually report to the legislature on	N/A

<p>Colorado child care assistance program –reporting requirements.</p> <p>Page 16-17</p> <p>Reporting, Transparency, and Evaluation</p>		<p>the program information that should include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The number of children and families served through CCCAP statewide and by county -Length of time parents remain attached to the workforce while receiving CCCAP subsidy, even when income increases -Months of uninterrupted, continuous care for children supported by CCCAP subsidy -The number and percent of all CCCAP children in each tier of the state’s quality rating and improvement system. -The average length of time a family is authorized for a CCCAP subsidy, disaggregated by recipient’s eligible activities such as job search, employment, workforce training, and postsecondary education. -The number of families on each county’s wait list and the average length of time each family remains on the wait list -The number of families and children statewide and by county that exit CCCAP due to family income exceeding the eligibility limits -The number of families and children statewide and by county that reenter CCCAP within two years of exiting when their exit from the program was due to an income exceeding eligibility limits. -A measure of unmet need by county and statewide. 	
<p>Section 10, 26-2-703. Appropriation.</p> <p>Page 17-19</p> <p>Appropriation</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014, \$9,922,744 are allocated to the implementation of the act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -\$8,279,903 general fund for county allocation -\$255,000 general fund for CDHS Division of Early Care and Learning to conduct the study named in the bill -\$1,216,781 federal funds for CHATS changes -\$130,448 for CBMS modifications 	<p>N/A</p>

		-\$40,612 for ACES modifications	
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