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State Scan of Family, Friend, and Neighbor (FFN) Policies and Supports

Prenatal-to-Three
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“The truth is that FFN providers, whether they are relatives, like grandparents, or others, play a critical child care role for many, if not most, families at some point in their child’s life.”



Overview

Legally unregulated home-based child care, or care provided by family, friends, and neighbors (FFN), is the most common type of child care in the US. According to the National Survey of Early Care and Education (NSECE) (Datta, Milesi, Zapata-Gieti, & Srivastava, 2021) estimates, there were 3,828,500 unlisted¹ and unpaid providers caring for children with whom they had a prior personal relationship, i.e., FFN providers who are not receiving any subsidy or payment for caring for young children. The NSECE survey estimated that there were an additional 682,500 caregivers who had a prior personal relationship with the child in their care and were listed and paid. Taken together, the estimated number of unregulated home-based child care providers exceeds 4.5 million. The number of families relying on home-based care is also increasing, due, in part, to the COVID-19 pandemic (RAPID, 2022). Given the loss of licensed family child care spaces prior to the pandemic, it is likely that these families are relying more on legally unregulated home-based child care or FFN care.

These family, friend, and neighbor care givers include grandparents, elders, uncles and aunts, siblings, and of course, friends and neighbors. When you ask where

babies are primarily cared for when not with their parents, these are often the people who provide that care. Despite the prevalence of FFN care, particularly for infants and toddlers, and school-age children before and after school, there is a dearth of resources, supports for, and acknowledgement of these providers. FFN providers play a critical child care role for many, if not most, families at some point in their child’s life. While families from all socioeconomic, racial, and cultural backgrounds are likely to rely on FFN care at some point, it is especially common among families with infants and toddlers, immigrant, refugee, and dual language learner (DLL) families (Park & Pena, 2021) as well as families with parents working nontraditional schedules, families living in rural areas, and families with children with disabilities and special needs (Henly & Adams, 2018).

The reasons certain family characteristics are associated with greater use of FFN care are multiple and complex. Families with infants and toddlers often indicate that they want child care that is most similar to their home—they look for settings with a person with whom they already have trust or share values and beliefs and can provide continuity of care throughout the child’s earliest years. In addition, lack of equitable access to licensed care that is affordable, flexible (i.e., offers care during non-traditional work hours), culturally and

¹ “Listed” home-based providers were sampled from state or national administrative lists of early care and education services (i.e., primarily licensed or regulated family child care as well as some license-exempt providers and Early Head Start child care partners), whereas “unlisted” home-based providers were drawn from an address-based sample of housing units screened for the presence of an adult in the household who cared for children not his or her own at least five hours per week in a home-based setting.



linguistically familiar, and responsive is a fundamental reality for many of these families. Separate from access issues, many families with children of any age prefer a more intimate, home-based setting with a provider who is familiar with the family, speaks their language, and knows their culture and community. These important strengths of FFN providers are, unfortunately, undervalued and largely ignored in child care policy conversations. In addition, in many parts of the country there is an assumption that FFN care is unsafe and harmful for children and a belief that “quality” is higher in formal settings, particularly center-based settings (Henly & Adams, 2018). As a result, state policies and resources are often focused exclusively on the licensed child care system, and on centers. However, this is not the case in all states; a growing number of states are acknowledging the impact of FFN providers on young children and families, and they are backing policies and investing in supports that assist this group of caregivers.

Purpose

This report provides a state-by-state overview of FFN policies and supports and highlights some examples of the ways in which states and local entities are supporting FFN providers who serve isolated families with low incomes. The report is intended to provide an *initial* compilation of policies and supports that will be updated as more information is gathered. The information included in this version was collected through online research as well as conversations with individuals working with FFN providers in various states.

Summary

Table 1 provides a summary of the types of FFN supports included in the state-by-state profiles. There are 13 state profiles that include local models of FFN supports, 18 state profiles that include statewide policies and/or initiatives for FFN providers, 7 state profiles with examples of child care unions that include FFN providers, and 23 state profiles without any known supports for FFN providers. Given that this compilation will be updated regularly, the authors welcome information on additional FFN supports not yet included.²

² Please share updates and/or information about FFN initiatives not yet included in this compilation by contacting Danielle Fuentes Johnson (dfuentesjohnson@buildinitiative.org).

Table 1. Summary Table of FFN Supports by State

State	State Supports for FFN	FFN included in Union	Stabilization Funds for FFN	Local Models of FFN Support	No Known FFN Supports
Alabama	●				
Alaska					●
Arizona			●	●	
Arkansas					●
California	●	●	●	●	
Colorado	●		●	●	
Connecticut	●	●		●	
Delaware					●
District of Columbia					●
Florida					●
Georgia					●
Hawaii	●		●		
Idaho					●
Illinois	●	●			
Indiana	●				
Iowa					●
Kansas					●
Kentucky					●
Louisiana	●				
Maine	●		●		
Maryland	●			●	
Massachusetts					●
Michigan	●			●	
Minnesota	●		●	●	
Mississippi					●
Missouri				●	
Montana			●		
Nebraska					●
Nevada	●		●		
New Hampshire					●
New Jersey					●
New Mexico	●		●		
New York		●		●	
North Carolina				●	
North Dakota	●				
Ohio				●	
Oklahoma					●
Oregon	●	●			
Pennsylvania	●	●		●	
Rhode Island			●		
South Carolina					●
South Dakota	●				
Tennessee					●
Texas					●
Utah					●
Vermont	●		●		
Virginia					●
Washington		●	●	●	
West Virginia					●
Wisconsin					●
Wyoming			●		
TOTAL	19	7	13	13	23

State Supports

The most common way in which states provide support to FFN providers is by extending child care benefits to children served by FFN providers. In fact, over three-fourths of states allow children receiving Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidies to be cared for in these settings. The 11 states³ that do not allow FFN providers to access these subsidies are Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and West Virginia. Many states use the CCDF funding as a mechanism through which to establish relationships with FFN providers and offer additional supports beyond those required by the CCDBG Act of 2014.

However, many FFN providers (and the families they serve) are not aware that they can access these subsidies and many, particularly those from immigrant and refugee communities, experience barriers to accessing the subsidy system (Adams & Hernandez, 2021).

Several states are making progress in terms of expanding access to subsidies and reducing barriers for these providers and the families they serve. [Georgia](#), for example, made it easier for FFN providers to serve children receiving subsidy by allowing COVID-19-related reasons as a justification for FFN care (whereas FFN care would not have been approved prior to the pandemic). By being more flexible with the requirements, the state was able to expand the number of families eligible to use their subsidies for FFN care (Miller & Schulman, 2022). [Colorado](#) passed the *Remove Barriers to Certain Public Opportunities Act*, which prohibits the use of 'lawful presence in the United States' as an eligibility requirement for any state or local public benefit, including child care subsidies for child care providers (Park & Pena, 2021). This law opens the door for all immigrants and undocumented individuals, not just those providing FFN care, to apply for grants, contracts, and loans as well as access basic public support services at the state and local level. Colorado also removed barriers for non-relative FFN caregivers to care for children receiving subsidy by allowing virtual,

rather than in-person, inspections during the pandemic. This made it easier for FFN caregivers to schedule and complete these inspections and they reported feeling more supported and less anxious as a result. Another state that recognized the need to allow FFN providers to access child care subsidy is [New Mexico](#). Under the COVID emergency health declaration, New Mexico allowed FFN providers to deliver paid child care services and receive child care assistance funding (New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department News, 2022).

While not all FFN providers are interested in becoming licensed, several states have used the required trainings that resulted from the CCDBG Reauthorization Act as an opportunity to create a pathway to licensure for FFN providers. In [Oregon](#), for example, FFN providers who

“While not all FFN providers are interested in becoming licensed, several states have used the required trainings that resulted from the CCDBG Reauthorization Act as an opportunity to create a pathway to licensure for FFN providers.”

can meet the CCDBG training requirements are often motivated and supported to become regulated, as they have already made progress toward the required hours of training. Becoming regulated also means that they can then care for more children

and earn a higher income (Schulman & Crawford, 2018). [Louisiana](#) improved the process for FFN providers to become registered family child care homes, making it simpler and more streamlined. The state then partnered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies to reach out to FFN providers in the state to encourage them to become registered. This effort was successful in increasing the number of registered family child care homes by 100; further, these providers were then qualified to receive COVID-19 relief funds and supplies (Miller & Schulman, 2022).

The influx of federal funding for COVID-19 relief, coupled with the growing recognition of the essential role that home-based child care providers played in supporting the workers through the pandemic, inspired a number of local and state government agencies to invest funds in supporting FFN providers. For example, in [Nevada](#), a portion of the federal COVID relief funds was used to recruit and mentor FFN providers to become licensed Family Child Care Homes (FCCs). This new statewide effort supports new and existing child care providers and families to help them navigate the child care licensing

³ While DC is not a state, it is included as an entry in this analysis.



process, connects parents with services and benefits, and connects providers to one another through a one-stop hub (The Children’s Cabinet, 2011). [Minnesota](#) also used a portion of the CARES funding to provide grants to agencies working to advance equity in historically underserved communities. The primary focus of these grants was to support FFN providers. Strategies ranged from providing supplies and materials, to coaching and network building. This initial investment was expanded, and the state is now working to support FFN providers to become registered and receive subsidy.

Home-Based Child Care Unions Including FFN Providers

Since the early 2000s, there has been a movement in states across the country to allow home-based child care providers to unionize and bargain with state governments for better compensation and working conditions. Our research revealed seven states that have established home-based child care provider unions that include FFN and that have been able to negotiate for better conditions and pay.⁴ In [California](#), for example, the governor and Child Care Providers United reached a collective bargaining agreement in 2021, which included increased reimbursement rates for home-based child care providers, including FFN.

Stabilization Funds for FFN Providers

In addition to using COVID-19 relief funds to provide new and improve existing supports for FFN providers, 13 states used the federal stabilization funding as an

opportunity to invest in FFN providers and allow them to receive stabilization grants. [Arizona’s](#) Child Care Stabilization Grants, for example, were available to all providers serving children receiving subsidy, including non-certified relative FFN caregivers. In addition, eligible FFN providers were also eligible to receive an additional workforce amount that could be used, among other things, to maintain or increase their own wages up to \$750/month through June 2023 (Miller & Schulman, 2022). With a focus on supporting FFN providers, [Minnesota](#) used a portion of the federal relief funding to provide grants to agencies working to advance equity in historically underserved communities. Strategies ranged from providing supplies and materials, to coaching and network building. This initial investment was expanded, and the state is now working to support FFN providers to become registered and receive subsidy (Miller & Schulman, 2022). [Montana](#) offered Child Care Stabilization Grants to FFN providers who are registered and serving eligible children. Providers could receive up to \$8,400 per child and funds could be used for the providers time, rent/mortgage, as well as utilities such as electricity, gas, and water (Miller & Schulman, 2022).

Local Models of FFN Supports

States that allow FFN providers to serve children receiving subsidy and that are in compliance with the CCDBG Reauthorization of 2014 must provide basic trainings and background checks and conduct monitoring visits. The 13 states with local models included in this report offer more than the required CCDBG trainings.

⁴ There are more states that have child care unions that do not include FFN providers.

The [Providers Advancing Student Outcomes \(PASO\)](#) program in

Colorado was designed to improve outcomes for Latino children. The program is implemented through the Colorado Parent Coalition and is an intensive 120-hour, 15-week early childhood education program that uses a cohort model. Spanish-only speaking FFN providers attend four-hour seminars led by trainers (called “Tías,” or “aunties”) and the curriculum is based on the Child Development Associate (CDA) certification program. It covers child development principles, school readiness, child safety, nutrition, learning environment, among other topics. In addition to the trainings, participants are assigned a mentor who visits the FFN providers’ homes, observes the adult-child interactions, reinforces and models activities learned in the trainings, and provides support.

[Comunidades Latinas Unidas En Servicio \(CLUES\)](#) in

Minnesota provides training and resources for FFN providers to promote children’s health and development and to learn about licensing options and provides resources for families with infants and toddlers. The program also offers materials in Spanish that provide suggestions and ideas for enriching activities and games to play with children from birth to age three. Their website includes a video series in Spanish that outlines key strategies for supporting young children’s social and emotional development and a monthly newsletter that helps parents and FFN caregivers stay connected and continue to benefit from CLUES’ resources and offerings.

Quality Counts California,

California’s QRIS, is implemented at the county or regional level through locally operated consortia. Most counties are working with FFN providers in some way, and many have well established programs to support FFN. For example, Santa Clara County and San Benito County partner with the San Jose Public Library on the [FFN Caregiver Support Network](#). The program connects caregivers to trainings and other learning opportunities, creates a peer support community, and offers additional resources including tech devices, learning supplies, and stipends for caregivers to pursue professional development and learning goals. Alameda County also has a program for FFN providers that includes workshops, trainings, and networking. FFN providers are also eligible to receive stipends for participating.

Montgomery College ECE Program in Maryland serves a diverse community, and the college is recognized as a Hispanic Serving Institution (HIS). While significant numbers of family child care providers and FFN providers had been attending courses at the college, the majority were doing so through the non-credit professional development offerings that were offered in Spanish. The chair of the department saw a need to focus on ensuring that these providers obtain college credits to improve their earning potential and, over the course of several years, the number of students who graduate from the ECE program has increased dramatically. Several features have led to the program’s success:

- Full scholarships for a large portion of students through state, federal, and philanthropic funding.
- Combined Child Development Associate (CDA) and English as a Second Language (ESL) program to ensure providers are fluent in English while also advancing their professional qualifications.
- Online program for both credit and non-credit courses.
- Clearly articulated pathways with guidance offered by faculty, advisors, and counselors. The pathway begins with the 120 hours required for the CDA, then a one-year early childhood certificate and, ultimately, an associate degree that will transfer to a four-year program and can be applied toward their bachelor’s degree.
- Bilingual adjunct faculty with experience in the field, many of whom have gone through the program themselves, so they serve as role models to the students.
- Dedicated college advisor exclusive to the ECE students to help them identify their unique pathway and help them navigate the system.
- Student success hub to serve as a social support network for students.
- Workforce Advisory Council comprised of representatives from various organizations in the field that ensures the ECE program is aligned with the needs and trends in the field.

Alabama

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	Yes (non-relatives)
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	43%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	The Kids and Kin Program is a statewide support program for relative FFN providers offered through the Family Guidance Center of Alabama in all 67 counties. Supports include educational workshops, resources, support activities, and a quarterly provider newsletter. FFN providers can also participate in a voluntary certification program, which offers a range of free trainings. Participants earn health and safety items, books, and learning materials for attending free training sessions related to quality child care enhancement.
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Alaska

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	Yes (non-relatives)
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	1%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Arizona

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	5%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	Arizona Child Care Stabilization grants are available to all providers serving children receiving subsidy, including non-certified relative care givers (FFN). Eligible FFN providers receive up to \$750 per month through June 2023.
Local Models	<p>Arizona Kith and Kin is an extensive support program for family (kin), friend, and neighbor (kith) child care offered by the Association for Supportive Child Care.</p> <p>Alliance for Family Friend and Neighbor Care (AFFNCC) offers resources via their website including Vroom, PBS for Parents, and Sesame Street Toolkits and Uplearning virtual learning series.</p> <p>United Way of Pinal County provides a Family, Friend, and Neighbor program that focuses on supporting in-home child care providers (primarily relative caregivers) with training, materials, and supports.</p>

Arkansas

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0
QRIS Participation Required	Providers must participate in the QRIS to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

California

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	20%
QRIS Participation Required	Voluntary
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	<p>Child Care Initiative Project (CCIP) is a statewide initiative funded in part with CCDF funds to build the supply and support the quality of licensed family child care homes. To qualify for CCIP, infants and toddlers must be included in the child care home and 25 hours of Quality Improvement Training must be completed plus 3 extracurricular activities. The initiative is implemented through the local resource and referral agencies throughout the state. CCIP will be expanded throughout CA with the focus partly on supporting FFN providers to become licensed (Build Initiative, 2020). CCIP provides monthly activities for FFN caregivers serving children receiving CCDF subsidy. CCIP staff conduct home visits to provide coaching and support through the licensing process and newly licensed providers receive up to \$1,000 each in reimbursements for expenses.</p> <p>Quality Counts California (QCC) is California's QRIS, and county consortia are incentivized to reach out to FFN providers in their community to provide supports to enhance quality in informal settings.</p>
Unionization	In July 2021, Child Care Providers United reached the first ever collective bargaining agreement with the state which included reimbursement rate increases for FCCs and FFN providers, investments in continuing education and training, and critical investments to improve access to care.
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	License-exempt FFN providers who served children receiving subsidies in March 2021 were eligible for a \$600 per-child stipend through the CA ARPA Stipend.
Local Models	<p>The David and Lucile Packard Foundation's Informal Child Care Strategy includes funding and testing promising strategies to support informal child care providers (FFN) with the goal to scale the most promising practices.</p> <p>Counties throughout CA are supporting FFN providers in different ways through Quality Counts CA (California's QRIS). As of 2020, all counties are required to engage early learning and care providers in alternative settings (e.g., FFN, libraries, Boys & Girls Clubs) in quality improvement. FFN providers are not rated (although some counties may use assessments to set improvement goals) but are supported in different ways to improve the quality of care.</p>

Colorado

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	1%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	<p>Colorado passed SB21-199, the “Remove Barriers to Certain Public Opportunities Act,” which will remove barriers for FFN providers who are immigrants so they can access child care subsidies.</p> <p>Colorado Early Learning and Development Guidelines website for parents and FFN providers includes over 30 videos in English and Spanish that highlight and encourage age-appropriate learning and development activities to be used by parents and caregivers to engage with young children. PDG B-5 funds will be used for microgrants to support start-up costs and become licensed.</p>
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	<p>Colorado passed SB22-213 which creates FFN support programs, including an advisory group to advise the Human Services department and an FFN program to allow CBOs and nonprofit organizations that have expertise in working with FFN to provide them with information, training, and technical assistance to support best practices. The bill appropriated \$7.5 million from the economic recovery and relief fund.</p> <p>Colorado waived the requirement that unrelated FFN providers must have in-person inspections to be approved to receive state subsidies and allowed virtual inspections instead. This COVID-19 related policy change made the process less onerous and stressful for providers.</p>
Local Models	<p>The Pamoja Early Childhood Education Workforce Project is an initiative in Colorado aimed at increasing the number of early childhood educators who are fluent in multiple languages and who can meet the growing need for early educators to care for young emerging bilingual learners, particularly those from immigrant and refugee families. The Pamoja project trains cohorts of women, many of whom are FFN providers, in early childhood education in multiple languages including Swahili, Arabic, Farsi (Persian), and Karen (spoken by refugees from Burma and Thailand) and creates a pathway to higher education.</p> <p>Growing Readers Together in Southeast Colorado connects FFN with libraries to support literacy development and help libraries enrich their early literacy activities, training, collections, and services to FFN (Build Initiative, 2020).</p> <p>The Providers Advancing School Outcomes (PASO) is one of the first programs in the state to focus specifically on unlicensed FFN providers. The PASO program is exclusively focused on Spanish-only speaking providers and provides 120 hours of early childhood care and education training, primarily through weekend classes.</p> <p>Valley Settlement in Glenwood Springs provides a network of programs for the large Latinx population. It provides mobile buses that deliver preschool, a literacy program, parent mentors, and a two-year training program for FFN providers.</p>

Connecticut

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	Yes (non-relatives)
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	31%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Connecticut funds a network of Family Resource Centers (FRCs) and several of them support FFN caregivers. Services differ at each site but include training sessions (many focus on becoming regulated/licensed and others focus on topics of interest to the providers), materials, playgroups, home visits, and developmental screenings.
Unionization	In 2012 Connecticut passed legislation authorizing family child care and FFN providers who serve families receiving child care subsidy to collectively bargain. CSEA/SEIU 2001 is the union that represents these providers.
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	Through the All Our Kin Tool Kit program, a collaboration with the Connecticut Children's Museum, FFN providers receive materials, mentorship, and support to help them meet health and safety standards, fulfill state licensing requirements, and become part of a professional community of child care providers. The Tool Kits include application materials, health and safety supplies, vouchers for first aid training, and curriculum materials such as educational toys and high-quality children's books.

District of Columbia

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No ⁵
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0
QRIS Participation Required	Yes, licensed providers must participate in the QRIS (Capital Quality) to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Delaware

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	6%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

⁵ Relative Care and In-Home Care Providers must enter into agreement with the Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) to participate in the Child Care Subsidy Program (<https://osse.dc.gov/service/child-care-subsidyvoucher-program>)

Florida

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	7%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Georgia

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	In November 2020, Georgia allowed families that receive child care assistance to use FFN providers due to COVID-19 related reasons.
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Hawaii

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	70%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Tūtū and Me Traveling Preschool targets Native Hawaiian families with children ages birth to five in underserved communities on the five major islands in Hawaii. The program offers support to the caregivers of the children, with a particular focus on supporting FFN/grandparents, who are often the caregivers in Hawaiian culture.
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	Hawaii's Child Care Stabilization Grant Program includes Legally Exempt A+ Providers (FFN) who are contracted by DOE and are eligible to receive \$650 per child.
Local Models	

Idaho

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	5%
QRIS Participation Required	If a provider is interested in being a part of the Steps to Quality (QRIS) program, they must be licensed, go through the subsidy system first, and meet all the requirements of both licensing and the subsidy system. If a provider is license-exempt, but receiving subsidy, they would need to become licensed first before accessing the facility grants and other supports available through QRIS.
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Illinois

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	26%
QRIS Participation Required	Legally license-exempt home-based child care providers may participate in QRIS voluntarily unless they are receiving certain funding streams, in which case it is required.
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Illinois Action for Children (IAFC) has several programs to support FFN providers including a nutrition program, literacy program, and home visiting program. IAFC also runs a program that coordinates FFN care with state preschool. The Healthy Food Program in Cook County administers the CACPF program and conducts monitoring and trainings on nutrition and physical activity in public spaces like libraries and community centers. Wee Read, a literacy training program for FFN providers that takes place twice a year, offers providers home visits by a literacy specialist. Fun on Wheels is a recreation van that goes to FFN providers' homes to provide training, play and learning activities, and provider support.
Unionization	Illinois home-based child-care providers were the first in the country to join. Members include licensed centers, family child care providers, and informal FFN providers. Their accomplishments include negotiating contracts for home child care providers in the Illinois Child Care Assistance Program, and securing rate increases, rate add-ons for quality care, and health care.
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Indiana

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	21%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Child Care Resource and Referral agencies conduct outreach to FFN providers in communities, particularly rural counties, where there are child care deserts. Using a quality improvement continuum, the staff first support FFN providers in getting licensed, then in QRIS enrollment and, eventually, in achieving higher ratings.
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Iowa

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	23%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Kansas

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	Yes (non-relatives)
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	7%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Kentucky

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	1%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Louisiana

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	3%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	As a result of the pandemic, Louisiana streamlined its process for registering as a family child care provider. Through its network of Child Care Resource and Referral agencies (CCR&Rs), the state reached out to FFN providers to ensure they were made aware of this change. As a result, more than 100 FFN providers became registered (Miller & Schulman, 2021).
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Maine

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	15%
QRIS Participation Required	Providers must participate in the QRIS to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Care for Me is a program of the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start that performs background checks on legal unlicensed providers and maintains a database that is available to parents to verify the background of their Kith and Kin provider. The Care for Me network also provides information to Kith and Kin caregivers on child care health and safety issues.
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	License-exempt Child Care Subsidy Program (CCSP) non-relative providers are eligible to receive \$200 per month and can receive an add-on amount if they provide care during nontraditional hours.
Local Models	

Maryland

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	5%
QRIS Participation Required	Providers must participate in the QRIS to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Latinas Unidas Por Los Niños y Niñas de America (LUNA) is a national organization that offers a series of free Spanish-language resources and activities including webinars, blogs/vlogs, videos, and a virtual learning community that meets regularly. LUNA's CampusLUNA, currently in development, will be an online, Spanish-language professional development cohort model that focuses initially on the CCDF-required training topics for license-exempt providers receiving CCDF subsidies and then supports them on the steps involved in entering the formal system, such as obtaining a license, participating in the QRIS, and eventually in obtaining an online Child Development Associate (CDA) credential.
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	The Early Childhood Education Program at Montgomery College provides a combined Child Development Associate (CDA) and English as a Second Language (ESL) program for family child care and FFN providers who are not fluent in English.

Massachusetts

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	1%
QRIS Participation Required	Providers must participate in the QRIS to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Michigan

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	21%
QRIS Participation Required	Providers must participate in the QRIS to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	<p>The Early Childhood Investment Corporation (ECIC) has license-exempt provider coaches who conduct home visits to exempt providers receiving subsidy. The coach guides the providers through the Health and Safety Checklist and provides support and coaching to ensure providers meet the requirements. Providers are encouraged to participate in a Great Start to Quality Orientation training to encourage more providers to become licensed. Outreach is primarily through the subsidy program but funding in some parts of the state has allowed for more community-based outreach to the full continuum of providers.</p> <p>Training and individualized supports are provided to early care and education providers receiving subsidy through the Great Start to Quality Resource Centers across the state. In some communities where there are significant migrant populations, special outreach and services are provided to FFN providers.</p>
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	<p>First Steps (Kent County) is a public-private partnership that works with FFN providers in four schools located in urban neighborhoods with the highest density of children receiving child care assistance. With the passing of the 2018 Ready by Five Early Childhood Millage (a property tax that ensures county-wide funding for early childhood programs), Kent County has expanded Play and Learn Community programming offerings.</p> <p>With four community partners (Comprehensive Therapy Center, Vibrant Futures, Kent ISD, and GRCC) Kent County has scaled offerings of programming throughout the county. Programs are designed for the purpose of reaching and connecting with all types of caretakers to strengthen their understanding of child development to increase opportunities for all children to receive age-appropriate activities that enrich holistic development of a child's social, emotional, and cognitive skills. Programs follow the Kaleidoscope Play and Learn model, offering information to support a caretaker's understanding of how they can support their child's early learning development. At each session, caretakers have an opportunity to connect and learn from professionals who have early childhood expertise on a variety of topics including basic math skills, literacy skills, and social emotional development. Each session contains defined, essential learning objectives for the child and their caretaker. The child engages in play with their caretaker that is set up in stations to reflect the learning domains that are linked to the Michigan Department of Education Learning Expectations for Pre-K. Each child who attends generally leaves with a small takeaway project or book to extend the</p>

Local Models	<p>age-appropriate learning that occurred. Programs also offer linkages to developmental screenings and early intervention services. In addition to play-based sessions, programs may offer niche play groups for parents with infants or toddlers, or workshops for families and caretakers. Topics may include child development, health, and social emotional well-being.</p> <p>Training and individualized supports are provided to early care and education providers receiving subsidy through the Great Start to Quality Resource Centers.</p>
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Minnesota

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	11%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	<p>Child Care Aware of Minnesota's website includes information for FFN providers in four languages and provides information for community organizations about supporting FFN providers. Minnesota's Early Childhood Resource Directory is a toolkit for FFN providers that includes over 300 existing early childhood resources on various topics that align with CCDBG requirements.</p>
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	<p>Legally non-licensed providers who are authorized by the Child Care Assistance program and are serving eligible families can receive base grants.</p>
Local Models	<p>Minnesota became the first state to provide explicit state financing focused on strengthening such care through broad-based community actions. In 2007, the Minnesota Legislature appropriated \$750,000 for the 2008-09 biennium for a new, FFN care competitive grant program to expand services and supports for FFN caregivers throughout the state.</p> <p>Comunidades Latinas Unidas En Servicio (CLUES), a community-based organization, provides training and support to FFN providers in addition to parent education, support, and resources.</p> <p>La Red Latina de Educación Temprana (La RED) provides support, tools, training, and leadership development for Latiné FFN providers in Minnesota to deliver quality child care and support the health of their families and community. The model is developed by the community, participants, and providers, leveraging the rich culture and experiences of all.</p> <p>The Hmong Early Childhood Coalition (HECC) is a community-based, volunteer-driven effort in the Twin Cities, Minnesota that supports Hmong families with young children and the home-based providers who care for them.</p>

Mississippi

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	1%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Missouri

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	23%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	The Local Investment Commission (LINC) offers training and resource and referral services to support FFN providers, including immigrants and a large Somali population. Most of the providers are relative caregivers. LINC provides trainings for FFN providers that cover a range of topics related to quality care. Training recipients receive door prizes related to health and safety as well as materials used in the trainings. LINC also provides support with completing relevant subsidy paperwork, a support group for grandparents caring for their grandchildren, as well as some home visiting support. LINC is supported by Educare.

Montana

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	6%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Montana's new PDG B-5 Renewal grant funds state exploration of expansion of FFN and Relative Care Exempt child care options because of their importance to families with infants and toddlers, families seeking care for non-traditional hours, and families of children with special needs, as well as in the state's rural communities.
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	Montana offers stabilization Grants for FFN child care providers who are registered and serve eligible children. Providers are eligible to receive a one-time child care stabilization grant of up to \$8,400 per child.
Local Models	

Nebraska

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	7%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Nevada

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	33%
QRIS Participation Required	Providers must participate in the QRIS to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Through funding from the Nevada Division of Welfare and Supportive Services (included CCDBG, CRRSA, and ARPA funding), the Strong Start Child Care Services Center opened in February 2022. This new one-stop hub for new and existing child care providers (including FFN) offers resources, financial assistance options, child care subsidy assistance, child care licensing assistance, and access to business tools through a partnership with Wonderschool, as well as supportive services and tools through Candelen NevadaChildCare.org .
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	FFN providers who serve eligible children also receive a stabilization stipend of approximately \$2,600/month.
Local Models	

New Hampshire

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	1%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

New Jersey

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	1%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

New Mexico

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	8%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Under the COVID-19 emergency health declaration, NM allowed FFN providers to deliver paid child care services and receive child care assistance funding. FFN providers were required to complete a background check, a three-hour online health and safety training, and online CPR training.
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	At the start of the pandemic, New Mexico began covering the costs of premiums so that uninsured child care providers (including FFN) who tested positive for COVID-19 who were not eligible for other coverage would be covered under the New Mexico Medical Insurance Pool until they recovered. Registered home child care providers (including FFN) who care for children receiving subsidy were eligible to receive child care stabilization grants.
Local Models	

New York

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	27%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	United Federation of Teachers Provider Chapter (NYC) represents family child care providers and FFN providers who serve families receiving child care assistance in NYC. Of the 20,000 providers UFT represents, two-thirds are license-exempt. UTF helps FFN providers qualify for an enhanced reimbursement rate after they attend 10 hours of training, and a mentor helps the trainers and provides home visits.
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	<p>The Informal Family Child Care Project is an initiative of the NY Early Childhood Professional Development Institute (PDI), which provides PD opportunities for home-based child care providers. As part of the Informal Family Child Care Project, the Coaching and Responsive Engagement Program (C.A.R.E.) is an innovative professional learning and coaching model designed to build and enhance the capacity, knowledge, and skills of informal HBCC in NYC. The C.A.R.E. program provides one-on-one support in the providers home, materials, an equipment lending library, and weekend workshops.</p> <p>Family Enrichment Network of Greater Binghamton enrolls license-exempt providers that serve families receiving child care assistance. The organization also serves as the sponsoring agency for family child care providers participating in CACFP. During the inspections of license-exempt providers it offers, providers are given safety equipment.</p> <p>Home Based Childcare Services in NYC runs several programs to assist license-exempt providers. It is the screening and enrollment agency for NYC families who receive assistance and use license-exempt care and it also serves as the CACFP sponsor for license-exempt providers. It provides trainings on health and nutrition, an orientation to the CACFP program, and information on regulation. It also offers inspections of providers' homes to help meet the state requirement dictating that 20 percent of license-exempt providers who receive subsidy but do not participate in CACFP be inspected.</p> <p>All Our Kin opened a site in NYC in 2018 (see Connecticut's All Our Kin program)</p>

North Carolina

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	Yes
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	The Child Care Resource Center (CCRC) and the Forsyth County FFN Steering Committee are working with local and state leaders to advocate for more resources and supports for FFN providers, given that more than 70% of children in Forsythe County are served outside the formal licensed child care system.

North Dakota

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	14%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Child Care Aware of North Dakota Child Care consultants provide home visits (at least three times a year) through their “Let’s Explore” program. The consultants “share tips, provide free materials and demonstrate ways to incorporate new ideas” into their routines. All home-based providers (licensed and license-exempt) can participate in the mini consultation program. License-exempt programs also have access to start-up grants (\$800-\$1200) if they want to move toward licensing and access to nearly 200 hours of free online training. (https://ndchildcare.org/info/explore.html)
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Ohio

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	The Early Childhood Initiative (ECI) in Cuyahoga County, Ohio focuses on multiple strategies, one of which is the expansion and quality improvement of certified home-based child care. According to the 2003 evaluation report, in the first 2.5 years of implementation, the Family Child Care Homes program successfully supported almost 1500 new home-based providers (150% increase) and 74% received TA visits. Family Child Care Home providers increased their income by 58% on average and expanded the number of children in their care by 53%.

Oklahoma

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	Yes
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Oregon

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	26%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Oregon's Child Care Resource and Referral agencies provide guidance and support for FFN providers interested in becoming licensed child care providers.
Unionization	SEIU Local 503 represents FFN providers in Oregon. The union has been able to negotiate on compensation, working conditions, and professional development opportunities. It holds a mandatory training for FFN providers that covers information about the union, the child care assistance program, and child- development-related topics. Providers receive a stipend for attending the orientation that is available in languages other than English. The union pays providers to attend trainings that qualify them to receive a higher (enhanced) reimbursement rate through the child care assistance program. Opportunities include at least 2 hours of training on recognizing and reporting child abuse and neglect, at least 8 hours of additional training every two years related to child care, CPR and first aid certification, and training in holding a Food Handler's permit).
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Pennsylvania

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	Yes (non-relatives)
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	6%
QRIS Participation Required	Non-related child care providers are required to participate in Keystone STARS to receive subsidy. Orientation training is provided to support FFN providers in becoming licensed. Startup TA and Peer mentoring is offered to FFN providers pursuing licensing.
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Keystone STAR Peer Mentors (current directors or FCC operators with STAR 2-4 rating) assist FFN providers with licensing regulations, zoning requirements, business practices, and STARS performance standards. Safety equipment is offered as an incentive and once they become licensed, providers receive a laptop or tablet.
Unionization	Child Care Providers United-Pennsylvania was established in 2004 and includes home-based child care providers, including group, family, and relative/neighbor providers.
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	Pennsylvania has a network of Early Learning Resource Centers (ELRC) that provide a single point of contact for families, early care and education providers, and communities to access services and supports. The ELRC of Allegheny County partners with the Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL) to support FFN providers. They support both regulated and unregulated FFN providers using a relationship-based approach, focusing on supporting quality and supporting FFN providers through the certification process so that they can become regulated.

Rhode Island

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	Yes (non-relatives)
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	3%
QRIS Participation Required	Providers must participate in the QRIS to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	License-exempt providers serving children receiving subsidy are eligible to receive a total of \$2,400 in child care stabilization grants.
Local Models	

South Carolina

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	8%
QRIS Participation Required	Providers must participate in the QRIS to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

South Dakota

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	11%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	During the COVID-19 pandemic, South Dakota began its work with FFN providers by creating a registry of unregulated FFN providers to support communication with these providers and get a more accurate sense of available spaces.
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Tennessee

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	1%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Texas

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Utah

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	3%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Vermont

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	Yes (non-relatives)
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	Vermont Birth to Five (VB5), established in 2011, has a focus on supporting home-based providers. The organization provides grants to community-based playgroups and Vermont Center for the Book to support the Vermont Early Literacy Initiative, which is an effort to help libraries reach parents and caregivers of young children. Funding is used to perform outreach to FFN providers and provide food for participants and transportation to bring them to and from the activities, as well as “make and take” bags for providers. VB5 also offers mentoring and TA to registered home-based providers and FFN providers who are interested in becoming registered.
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	Approved relative child care providers are eligible to receive a child care stabilization grant.
Local Models	

Virginia

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	1%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Washington

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0%
QRIS Participation Required	Providers must participate in the QRIS to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	After Illinois, Washington was the second state to unionize child care providers. SEIU, Local 925 successfully negotiated limited funding to purchase health insurance for providers. SEIU 925 is the FFN providers' collective bargaining representative and the signatory to the contract with the state that determines the subsidy rates for FFN providers.
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	Washington DCYF Stabilization Grant for FFN providers provides a minimum of \$750 for providers who serve at least one child on subsidy. Additional add-on amounts are provided for those operating in child care deserts; located in communities of color and/or marginalized, low-income communities; and those in an area with high COVID impact.
Local Models	Kaleidoscope Play & Learn groups are open to all family caregivers (parents and FFN providers) and are weekly, facilitated groups that teach activities that adults and children can do together at home to support children's learning and development. This model began in Washington State and is also being implemented in some parts of California. The model encourages peer learning and hands-on experience so that providers learn new ways of interacting and engaging with the children they care for and build connections with other families and caregivers in their community.

West Virginia

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Wisconsin

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	0%
QRIS Participation Required	Providers must participate in the QRIS to receive subsidy
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	
Local Models	

Wyoming

FFN and CCDF Subsidy	
Licensing required for home-based providers to receive subsidy (Dwyer, Minton, Kwon, & Weisner, 2020)	No
Percent of CCDF children served in legally unregulated settings (Urban Institute, 2022)	9%
QRIS Participation Required	No
Supports for FFN Providers	
Statewide Supports	
Unionization	
Child Care Stabilization funds support FFN	License-exempt family homes were eligible for the child care stabilization grant.
Local Models	



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