



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873

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Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #1047

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Programs to Improve Child Care Quality and Availability (DWD -- Economic Support and Child Care)

[LFB 2001-03 Budget Summary: Page 739, #12]

CURRENT LAW

The indirect child care allocation funds programs to improve the quality and availability of child care. It provides funds for the Office of Child Care in the Department of Workforce Development (DWD), child care licensing activities in the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) and other activities designed to improve the quality and availability of child care. The allocation for 2000-01 is \$15,879,700 and is funded entirely with federal dollars from the child care and development fund (CCDF).

Under federal law, the state is required to use 4% of certain federal and state funding sources for child care quality improvement. In addition, some of the CCDF discretionary funds are earmarked for certain child care quality improvement activities: (a) quality expansion; (b) infant and toddler quality improvement; and (c) school-aged resource and referral. The estimated amounts of these required expenditures are shown in Table 1 below. The estimates for the 4% quality requirement include additional CCDF funds recognized in Paper #1041, which provides reestimates for the TANF program.

TABLE 1

Estimated Federal Quality Requirements

	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>Total</u>
4% of Federal Funds for Quality Activities	\$6,016,400	\$7,208,900	\$13,225,300
Quality Expansion	4,520,200	2,583,000	7,103,200
Infant and Toddler Quality Improvement	2,617,800	1,495,900	4,113,700
School Aged Resource and Referral	<u>464,100</u>	<u>265,200</u>	<u>729,300</u>
Total	\$13,618,500	\$11,553,000	\$25,171,500

GOVERNOR

Increase funding for indirect child care by \$326,300 FED in 2001-02 and \$510,500 FED in 2002-03. Funding totaling \$16,206,000 FED in 2001-02 and \$16,390,200 FED in 2002-03 would be allocated under the bill for programs to improve child care quality and availability. The first column in Table 2 below represents base level funding for each program. The second and third columns show the total funding under the Governor's recommendation and the last two columns show the proposed change in funding. The amounts in the table have been revised to reflect correct application of standard budget adjustments for the DWD Office of Child Care. In addition, a reduction in the amount for DHFS licensing of \$1,000 in 2002-03 was made to be consistent with the allocation in DHFS. These corrections are made in Paper #1041.

TABLE 2

**Funding for Programs to Improve Child Care Quality and Availability
Under the Governor's Budget Bill**

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Change</u>	
		<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>
Funding for DWD					
Quality Improvement Grants	\$1,407,900	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	-\$407,900	-\$407,900
Resource and Referral Agencies	1,700,000	2,105,300	2,105,300	405,300	405,300
Low-income Subsidy	1,000,000	0	0	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Sick Child Care Grants	1,000,000	0	0	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
State Level Start-up and Expansion	400,000	0	0	-400,000	-400,000
Technical Assistance	914,900	995,300	995,300	80,400	80,400
Child Care Scholarships	4,127,200	6,007,200	6,007,200	1,880,000	1,880,000
Safe Child Care	580,000	580,000	580,000	0	0
DWD Office of Child Care	<u>794,600</u>	<u>786,500</u>	<u>786,500</u>	<u>-8,100</u>	<u>-8,100</u>
Subtotal	\$11,924,600	\$11,474,300	\$11,474,300	-\$450,300	-\$450,300
Funding for DHFS					
Licensing Staff	3,745,200	3,889,500	4,059,800	144,300	314,600
Licensing Staff -- Matching Funds	0	660,000	673,900	660,000	673,900
Background Checks	27,700	0	0	-27,700	-27,700
Milwaukee County Foster Parent Day Care Administration	<u>182,200</u>	<u>182,200</u>	<u>182,200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal	\$3,955,100	\$4,731,700	\$4,916,900	\$776,600	\$961,800
TOTAL	\$15,879,700	\$16,206,000	\$16,390,200	\$326,300	\$510,500

The bill would eliminate funding for four programs: low-income subsidy, sick child care grants, state level start-up and expansion and child care provider background checks in DHFS. Funds would be decreased for quality improvement grants and DWD's Office of Child Care. The bill would also provide new funding for licensing in DHFS that would require DHFS to provide a 41% match, Increased funding would also be provided for: (a) resource and referral agencies; (b) technical assistance; (c) child care scholarships; and (d) DHFS licensing staff.

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. This paper presents alternatives for reducing programs in the indirect child care program to help pay for child care subsidies in the Wisconsin Shares program. This paper also provides background information on programs proposed to be eliminated in the Governor's budget bill. There is not currently sufficient information to evaluate the level of need or effectiveness of most of the indirect child care programs. In addition, the bill would provide funds greatly exceeding the amount the federal government is anticipated to require the state to spend on child care quality improvement in 2001-03. Therefore, the Committee may decide that providing additional funding

for the Wisconsin Shares program should have a higher priority than programs that improve quality and accessibility of child care.

Technical Modifications

2. Both the bill and current law include statutory language specifying what the funding in the indirect child care program can be used for. To be consistent with the programs recommended for funding by the Governor, the statutory provisions relating to the indirect child care allocation should be revised to delete use of funds for start-up and expansion grants and to allow funds to be used for a child care scholarship and bonus program, safe child care activities and the DWD Office of Child Care.

Required Federal Earmarks

3. As noted, federal law requires DWD to fund activities to improve the quality of child care. The programs DWD uses to meet the 4% quality requirement include the programs in the indirect child care program, the local pass-through program, TANF funds spent for the Head Start program, and TANF funds spent for the early childhood excellence initiative. A portion of the funding for the scholarship and bonus programs are used to meet the quality expansion and infant and toddler earmarks. In addition, a portion of the technical assistance funds are used to meet the school aged resource and referral earmark. The funds allocated for DWD's Office of Child Care are for administration and are not used to meet any quality requirements.

4. Paper #1041, which provides reestimates of the TANF program, identifies \$2,382,000 in additional CCDF funds earmarked for quality improvement in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2001. According to federal officials, the state can apply its existing CCDF-funded quality improvement programs towards the new earmark requirements, which would free up \$2,382,000 in CCDF funds in 2000-01 to be used for subsidies without having to add any additional quality improvement programs. However, the actual net amount of revenue that could be added for child care subsidies totals only \$1,080,600 over the biennium, due to an adjustment needed to correct double counting of revenue in past years and a revised federal matching rate. An alternative to utilize the \$1,080,600 in net additional CCDF funds is included in Paper #1046.

5. This office has worked with DWD to identify programs in the Governor's budget bill that can be used to address these additional child care quality earmarks. The appendix provides detail on how the state could meet the federal child care quality requirements (including the untapped \$2,382,000 available in FFY 2001), with expenditures included in the bill. As the appendix shows, the state would meet the anticipated amount of each requirement. In addition, the state is projected to exceed the 4% quality requirement by \$29.4 million in 2001-02 and \$31.7 million in 2002-03. The amount of each earmark is subject to actual federal requirements imposed in future federal fiscal years. In addition, the actual amount by which the 4% requirement would be exceeded would depend on the degree to which local governments access the local pass-through program.

Expanded Programs

a. Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies

6. The Governor proposed increasing funding for Wisconsin's 17 Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (CCRAs) by \$405,300 annually for a total allocation of \$2,105,300 per year. According to the administration, the increase in funding would be used to augment services already being provided and reflects a larger workload for the CCRAs. The CCRAs help parents select child care by providing information on available providers and helping to locate specialized care (such as care for children with disabilities, sick children and for families who need care during non-traditional hours). The agencies also work to increase the supply of child care and offer technical assistance and training. Finally, CCRA staff work with communities, school districts, employers and W-2 agencies to solve child care problems. Although the agencies serve all families regardless of income, 35% of inquiries made in 1999 were from families known to be receiving a child care subsidy. Currently, annual CCRA grants range from \$79,167 in Stevens Point to \$169,420 in Milwaukee. The new annual grants would range from \$98,041 in Stevens Point to \$209,812 in Milwaukee.

7. According to a 1999 report, CCRA agencies received referral requests from 20,569 families for 32,724 children statewide, which was a 5% decrease in the number of families from 1998. The requests for child care for children with disabilities (1,366) increased by 39% since 1998. In addition, CCRA agencies received 84 requests for care for mildly ill children, which represents a 95% increase over 1998. A total of 698 training events for 16,007 child care staff were provided in 1999, which represented an increase of 2% in the number of participants over the prior year. Data is not yet available for 2000, but since the number of families receiving child care subsidies in calendar year 2000 increased by 30% from 17,990 to 23,362, it is reasonable to assume that the workload of the CCRAs increased during that time as well. The funding increase for the CCRAs would represent a 23.8% increase.

8. An alternative would be to deny or reduce the proposed increase for CCRAs because the budget would provide funds greatly exceeding the required 4% quality set-aside and instead use the savings to help fund the Wisconsin Shares child care subsidy program, which is projected to have a shortfall of \$32.0 million in 2001-02 and \$63.1 million in 2002-03.

b. Technical Assistance

9. The bill would provide additional funding of \$80,400 annually for technical assistance for a total allocation of \$995,300. The types of activities funded under this program include: (a) on-site technical assistance, training and peer support for providers in preparation for accreditation; (b) the child care information center, which is an information clearinghouse that provides materials for child care providers throughout the state; (c) training on integrating child care for disabled and non-disabled children (inclusive child care); (d) printed and media materials through the child care resource and referral network; (e) development of school-age child care; (f) venture development grants to employers who are considering developing on-site child care; and (g)

an early childhood credentialing system and clearinghouse for training information. For 2000-01, DWD has awarded seven grants totaling \$914,900. In addition, DWD provides training using its own staff. The increased funds would primarily be directed to the child care information center and on-site technical assistance, training and peer support for providers in preparation for accreditation.

10. An alternative would be to deny or reduce the proposed increase for technical assistance because the budget would provide funds greatly exceeding the required 4% quality set-aside and instead use the savings to help fund child care subsidies.

c. Child Care Scholarships and Bonuses

11. The Governor proposed providing the most additional resources for the child care scholarship and bonus programs administered by the Wisconsin Early Childhood Association because these programs were cited as the highest priorities of the DWD Child Care Council. These programs were authorized by the Joint Committee on Finance for 2000-01 at a level of \$4,127,200. For the next biennium, a total of \$6,007,200 would be provided annually, representing an annual increase of \$1,880,000.

12. Funding of \$4,007,200 annually would be provided for the TEACH (teacher education and compensation helps) early childhood Wisconsin scholarship and bonus program, which is modeled after a program that has been operating in North Carolina for over 10 years. This program provides scholarships to child care providers to attend technical or private colleges or universities to achieve a higher educational level.

Each scholarship recipient receives a certain amount of money to help with the costs of college tuition, books and travel. Maximum scholarship amounts have been established for each program, ranging from 80% to 90% of tuition costs and 90% of the cost of books. All scholarship recipients also receive a salary increase through either a raise of 1.5% to 2% and/or a bonus of \$200 to \$500 after completing a certain amount of coursework following the contract period. To be eligible for a scholarship, the participant and the sponsoring child care program are required to pay a portion of the costs. Depending on the scholarship model chosen, the participant is usually required to pay 10% to 20% of the cost of tuition and 10% of the cost of books. The sponsoring child care provider is usually required to pay 10% of tuition and a raise or bonus. Participants are also required to make a commitment to remain in the sponsoring child care program or other child care program for six months to one year beyond the contract period, depending on the scholarship model.

There are a variety of scholarship models for participants to choose from, including: (a) an infant/toddler professional credential consisting of 12 credits; (b) a Wisconsin professional credential for child care administrators consisting of 18 credits; (c) a mentoring scholarship where mentors must complete five to six credits and protégés complete three credits; and (d) the eight to nine credit model that does not necessitate completion of a specific credential. A report on the effects of the program on reducing turnover is expected by January, 2002.

In 2000-01, a total of \$3,127,200 was provided for the program and 830 scholarships were

awarded at an average of \$3,800 each. For the next biennium, \$4,007,200 would be provided annually representing approximately 1,057 scholarships at an average of \$3,800 each.

13. Funding is also provided for the REWARD (rewarding education with wages and respect for dedication) program totaling \$2,000,000 annually. This initiative provides a stipend directly to child care teachers, providers and directors based upon their current level of education specific to the child care field. Stipends are awarded to individuals who are at level 7 or higher on the registry career ladder, which is equal to a Bachelor's degree with 25 related credits in the early childhood field of education. To be eligible for the program, the child care worker must be working 20 or more hours per week in a regulated child care program and must have worked for a minimum of two years in the same child care program. The goal of the program is to retain child care providers and teachers who have attained education specific to the child care field.

In 2000-01, a total of \$1,000,000 was provided for the program and 1,000 reward payments were provided at an average of \$1,000 each. For the next biennium, \$2,000,000 would be provided annually representing approximately 2,500 stipends at an average of \$800 each.

14. An alternative would be to deny or reduce the proposed increase for child care scholarships and bonuses because the budget would provide funds greatly exceeding the required 4% quality set-aside and instead use the savings to help fund child care subsidies.

Program With No Funding Change (Safe Child Care)

15. The bill would maintain funding for the safe child care program at \$580,000 annually. This program is intended to increase the level of safety and health in certified day care homes by increasing the number of site visits to certified homes and providing increased technical assistance to certified providers. Funds are provided to the Wisconsin Child Care Information Center and to certifying agencies. Funds have been used in the past for safety items such as first aid kits and smoke detectors, as well as home visits and technical assistance. For calendar year 2000, \$80,000 was allocated to the Wisconsin Child Care Information Center and \$500,000 was allocated to certifying agencies.

16. An alternative would be to reduce the level of funding for the safe child care program by \$50,000 or some other amount, because the budget would provide funds greatly exceeding the required 4% quality set-aside and instead use the savings to help fund child care subsidies.

Programs Reduced or Eliminated

a. Quality Improvement Grants

17. The bill would reduce funding for quality improvement grants by \$407,900 annually, resulting in an allocation of \$1,000,000 annually. According to the administration, this program was reduced because the child care scholarship program was cited as the highest priority by the DWD Child Care Council.

18. For the 1999-01 biennium, two types of grants were provided: (a) quality improvement grants; and (b) quality staff retention grants. The objective of these grants was to help child care providers meet Wisconsin's high quality standards and to keep skilled staff. The high quality standards include accreditation, training standards for staff, benefits and low turnover. Applicants had to be licensed or certified for three years to be eligible for grants and had to provide a 25% match. The types of activities funded included: accreditation fees; staff and substitute time to complete accreditation; child development associate degrees for teaching staff; advanced staff training; materials and equipment for accreditation; and improved staff compensation. Grants could be awarded for up to four consecutive years for licensed group centers and for up to three years for licensed family providers. Grantees were required to achieve the Wisconsin high quality standards within four years of the initial grant. In calendar year 2000, 69 new grants and 164 continuation grants were awarded. In calendar year 2001, 37 new grants and 137 continuation grants have been awarded and approximately 12 additional grants are expected to be awarded by the end of fiscal year 2000-01 for a total of \$2,815,800 over the biennium.

19. An audit by the Legislative Audit Bureau on child care in January, 2001, found that many quality improvement grantees were not meeting the high quality standards. For grantees that began the program in 1995, 16% of licensed group providers were meeting the standards and 62% of licensed family providers were meeting the standards. In addition, the percentage of grantees meeting the standards has dropped consistently from 1992 to 1995. The Audit Bureau recommended that DWD work to ensure that adequate management information is available to assist it in determining whether stated goals or outcomes for all local grant programs are achieved and that it develop corrective action plans for providers who do not achieve them.

20. DWD proposes to phase out the current program and instead provide grants as a reward for becoming accredited. Funds would be used to help providers recover some of the costs they incurred in becoming accredited and grants could be provided every year that programs remain accredited. Statutory revisions that are not included in the bill would be required to make this program change. At the end of February, 2001, there were 228 accredited child care centers and 40 family child care centers in the state. The new program would begin in Spring 2002 and would provide grants to approximately 300 accredited child care centers and 100 accredited family centers. A total of \$1,400,000 in grants would be allocated as follows: (a) 100 grants to family providers at \$1,000 per grant; (b) 100 grants to child care centers with enrollments of 60 or fewer children at \$3,000 per grant; and (c) 200 grants to child care centers with enrollments of over 60 children at \$5,000 per grant.

21. To phase out the current quality grant program, DWD proposes not to award any new quality grants but would provide funding to each existing grantee that qualifies for additional grants. There are currently 98 grantees that are eligible for one or two additional years of funding. Each would be provided with one to two years of additional funding in Spring of 2002 for a total cost of \$600,000 over the biennium.

22. While the proposed quality grant program would eliminate the current problem of grantees that do not meet the required outcomes of the grant, it is unclear whether the proposed

program would help increase the number of accredited child care centers in the state. Child care providers would be required to pay the costs of becoming accredited before they qualify to compete for a grant. It is unclear how many providers would be able to pay these costs up front. An option would be to keep the current program intact, but reduce the number of grantees and use some of the funds for intensive technical assistance to help grantees meet the required outcomes. As recommended by the Legislative Audit Bureau, DWD could develop corrective action plans for providers who do not meet the high quality standards.

23. As stated above, the Legislative Audit Bureau found that many child care quality improvement grant recipients were not meeting the standards set by DWD. Another alternative would be to further reduce the amount available for child care quality grants by \$100,000 or some other amount, because the budget would provide funds greatly exceeding the required 4% quality set-aside, and instead use the savings to help fund child care subsidies.

b. Low-Income Subsidy and Sick Child Care

24. The Governor proposed to eliminate \$1,000,000 annually for low-income subsidy grants and \$1,000,000 annually for sick child care grants. According to the administration, these programs were eliminated because the child care scholarship program was cited as the highest priority by the DWD Child Care Council. In the 1999-01 biennium, these two programs were combined into one grant program administered by the CRRs. The funds were to be used for: (a) enhancement of needed services in each CRR delivery area; (b) development of sick child care; (c) grants to providers who hire current or former W-2 participants; and (d) start-up, expansion, retention and quality improvement. A 25% match was required for the sick child care funds. The CRR agency or the grantee could provide the match. Data is not available at this time on how many agencies received these funds.

c. Start-up and Expansion Grants

25. The Governor also proposed eliminating funding of \$400,000 annually for start-up and expansion grants. According to the administration, this program was eliminated because the child care scholarship program was cited as the highest priority by the DWD Child Care Council. A total of \$800,000 is anticipated to be awarded in 1999-01 biennium to 53 grantees for one-time expenses related to starting or expanding licensed child care services. Funds could be used for staff training, a portion of operating costs, personnel costs, supplies, equipment and minor remodeling to meet licensing codes. DWD recommends eliminating state level start-up and expansion grants because additional funds for start-up costs and related technical assistance would be available through the CRRs, technical assistance grants, licensing by DHFS, the local pass-through program, and W-2 community reinvestment funds.

d. DWD Office of Child Care

26. Funding for DWD's Office of Child Care would be reduced by \$8,100 annually from the base budget for a total allocation of \$786,600 annually. The total staff in the Office of Child

Care would remain 11.55 FTE. The reduction was included in DWD's budget request and the administration states that the reduction reflects the fact that there are no new programs or major modifications proposed in the 2001-03 budget.

Funding for DHFS

27. A child care center that provides care for four or more children under the age of seven must be licensed by DHFS. As part of the licensing process, the Department conducts background checks on providers and their staff. The bill would increase funding from the indirect child care allocation for DHFS by \$804,300 in 2001-02 and \$988,500 in 2002-03 for a total allocation of \$4,549,500 in 2001-02 and \$4,733,700 in 2002-03. The 2002-03 allocation has been corrected as discussed in the section on the Governor's recommendation above. According to DHFS, the Department needs additional CCDF funding to fully fund existing licensing positions. The increase results from: (a) standard budget adjustments; (b) increases in travel, internal accounting and personnel costs, and transfer of 4.6 FTE positions from fee funding to CCDF.

28. A portion of the increased CCDF funds to DHFS require a 41% match. The amounts needing a match are \$660,000 in 2001-02 and \$673,000 in 2002-03. DHFS has identified county crisis respite day care expenditures to serve as a match for the additional funding.

29. A separate paper has been written on child care licensing in DHFS, which provides options to increase licensing fees in order to free-up funds for child care subsidies.

30. The Governor would eliminate \$27,700 annually in CCDF funding for background checks because this service will be paid for using fee revenue in DHFS. As part of the 1999-01 budget act, DHFS may charge a fee for providing information to an entity to enable it to comply with the requirement that child care providers get information on reports of child abuse and neglect and licensing for their first background check and for subsequent checks required every four years.

31. The bill would also maintain the current funding level from the child care indirect allocation for administration of the Milwaukee County foster parent day care program. In the last biennium, this administration funding was budgeted separately because Milwaukee County foster parents were not included in DWD's client assistance for reemployment and economic support (CARES) computer system and were instead included in a separate computer system. However, since fall of 2000, all foster parent cases have been incorporated into the CARES system and this separate administration funding is no longer needed. Under current law, Milwaukee County can access administration funds through the direct child care program totaling up to 5% of reimbursements it pays to child care providers. The Committee could therefore reallocate this funding for child care subsidies.

Additional Expenditure Reduction Options

32. This paper mainly provides options to deny proposed increases in the Governor's budget for programs to improve the quality and availability of child care. Additional program reductions could be made into the base funding for these programs if the Committee decides that providing additional funds for child care subsidies is a higher priority.

Summary of Alternatives

33. The alternatives in this paper are structured as follows:

- Alternative 1 would approve the Governor's recommendation.
- Alternative 2 would make technical modifications to the Governor's recommendation.
- Alternative 3 would make a program modification to the quality improvement grant program.
- Alternatives 4 and 5 would provide options to decrease child care quality programs and instead provide these funds for child care subsidies.
- Alternative 6 would deny the net increase in the overall indirect child care program and instead allocate these funds for child care subsidies.
- Alternative 7 would maintain current law.

ALTERNATIVES TO BILL

1. Increase funding for indirect child care by \$326,300 FED in 2001-02 and \$510,500 FED in 2002-03 as recommended by the Governor and corrected in Table 2. Total funding would be \$16,206,000 in 2001-02 and \$16,309,200 in 2002-03.

Technical Modification

2. Modify the Governor's proposal to revise the statutory provisions relating to the indirect child care allocation for 2001-03 to delete the use of funds for start-up and expansion grants and to allow funds to be used for a child care scholarship and bonus program, safe child care activities and the DWD Office of Child Care.

Program Modifications to Quality Improvement Grant Program

3. Modify the Governor's proposal to revise the statutory provisions relating to child care quality improvement grants to allow grant funds to be used for child care providers who have already gained accreditation.

Funding Modifications

4. Decrease funding for indirect child care to reflect a reduction in one or a combination of the following programs and increase funding for child care subsidies by the same amount.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Potential Reduction</u>	
	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>
Funding for DWD		
Quality Improvement Grants	\$100,000	\$100,000
Resource and Referral Agencies	405,300	405,300
Technical Assistance	80,400	80,400
Child Care Scholarships	1,880,000	1,880,000
Safe Child Care	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Subtotal	\$2,515,700	\$2,515,700
Funding for DHFS		
Milwaukee County Foster Care Admin.	<u>\$182,200</u>	<u>\$182,200</u>
Total	\$2,697,900	\$2,697,900

5. Make additional reductions to the indirect child care programs listed in Table 2 and instead use the funds for child care subsidies.

6. Deny the increase in the indirect child care program of \$326,300 FED in 2001-02 and \$510,500 FED in 2002-03 and instead increase funding for child care subsidies by \$326,300 FED in 2001-02 and by \$510,500 FED in 2002-03.

7. Deny the increase in the indirect child care program and maintain current law.

Alternative 7	FED
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$836,800

Prepared by: Victoria Carreón

APPENDIX

DWD Proposals to Meet Estimated Federal Child Care Quality Requirements

	<u>4% Requirement</u>		<u>Quality Expansion</u>		<u>Infant & Toddler</u>		<u>School Aged Resource & Referral</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>
Quality Improvement Grants	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Child Care Resource and Referral										
Agencies	1,641,151	1,840,072	0	0	0	0	464,149	265,228	2,105,300	2,105,300
Technical Assistance	995,300	995,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	995,300	995,300
Scholarship and Bonus Program	0	1,928,373	4,520,170	2,582,954	1,487,030	1,495,873	0	0	6,007,200	6,007,200
Safe Child Care	580,000	580,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	580,000	580,000
Licensing Staff	3,889,500	4,059,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,889,500	4,059,800
Licensing Staff- Matching Funds	660,000	673,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	660,000	673,900
Milwaukee County Foster Parent										
Day Care Administration	182,200	182,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	182,200	182,200
Local Pass-Through Program*	16,403,700	16,390,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,403,700	16,390,500
Head Start	3,712,500	3,712,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,712,500	3,712,500
Early Childhood Excellence Centers	<u>6,369,252</u>	<u>7,500,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,130,748</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,500,000</u>	<u>7,500,000</u>
Total Proposed by DWD	\$35,433,603	\$38,862,645	\$4,520,170	\$2,582,954	\$2,617,778	\$1,495,873	\$464,149	\$265,228	\$43,035,700	\$43,206,700
Total Estimated Requirement	\$6,016,363	\$7,208,862	\$4,520,170	\$2,582,954	\$2,617,778	\$1,495,873	\$464,149	\$265,228	\$13,618,460	\$11,552,917
Amount in Excess of Requirement	\$29,417,240	\$31,653,783	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,417,240	\$31,653,783

* 95% of the local pass-through program is assumed to be for quality improvement activities.