AFTERSCHOOL INVESTMENTS

COLORADO

The Afterschool Investments project is developing profiles for each state to provide a snapshot of the "state of afterschool," as well as an opportunity to compare afterschool activities across the country. This profile provides key data and descriptions of the afterschool landscape, which includes a range of out-of-school time programming that can occur before and afterschool, on weekends, and during summer months. It is designed to serve as a resource for policymakers, administrators, and providers.

Statewide Initiatives

- **Out-of-School Time Care Program.** The Out-of-School Time Care Program for low-income families has been providing quality afterschool programs across Colorado since 1996. Administered by the State Department of Education, Prevention Initiatives Division, in cooperation with the state's Department of Human Resources, Colorado uses the Child Care and Development Fund quality earmark to fund 10-20 programs annually that promote the academic success of school-age children while also addressing the needs of working parents who need quality child care services. The program serves thousands of families a year.

  For more information, see *http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ps/ipsp/specificprograms/cde/outofschool03final.pdf.*

- **Tony Grampsas Youth Services Program (TGYS).** This statewide funding stream for youth development programs was created in 1994, following a particularly violent summer across the state of Colorado. Administered by the Department of Public Health and Environment, TGYS focuses primarily on high school drop-out prevention and mentoring. State funding for this program in 2003 was approximately $4,000,000.

- **Colorado Trust After School Initiative.** In 2000, the Colorado Trust committed to funding a five-year After School Initiative, during which time it committed to investing $11 million in youth programs serving children ages 9-14. Thirty community-based organizations across the state have been given grants through the initiative. After the grant

Quick Facts

Demographics

Total population: 4,301,261

Number of children ages 5-12: 497,640

Percent of population: 12%

Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch: 27.5%

Percent of K-12 students in Title I "Schoolwide" schools: 11.6%

For more demographic information, visit *http://nccic.org/statedata/statepro/colorado.html*

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

- **CCDF Administrative Overview**

Administering agency: Colorado Department of Human Services

Total estimated FFY03 federal and state CCDF funds: $88,246,205

FFY03 total federal share: $56,219,807

FFY03 state MOE plus match: $32,026,398

School-Age & Resource and Referral Earmark: $199,810

FFY02 Total Quality Expenditures: $5,479,390

Percent of children receiving CCDF subsidies who are ages 5-12: 43.2%

Subsidy amount for school-age children: ....$3,741,689 period ends, an outside consultant will evaluate the initiative to assess the effectiveness of positive youth development, cultural competency, and partnerships in improving program's youth outcomes.

For more information, see *http://www.coloradotrust.org/index.cfm?fuseAction=InitiativesGrantees.details&initiativeId=269.*

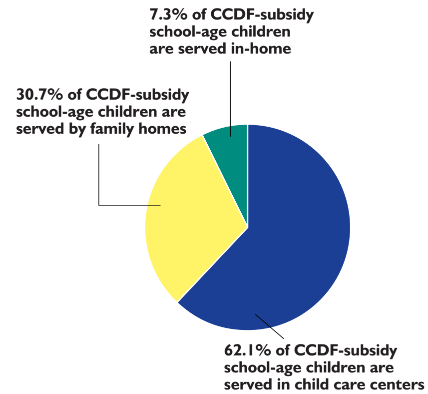
- **Governor's Safe and Drug Free Schools Program.** Recognizing that middle school students were at high risk for engaging in criminal activity afterschool yet had few afterschool program options, the Colorado Governor's Office collaborated with The Fund for Colorado's Future to provide safe and enriching activities targeted at this age group. Emphasis was placed on partnerships between schools and community groups, with schools providing facilities and community groups providing staff and programming. Grantees conducted community needs assessments about substance use and violence problems, and then implemented research-based program designs to reduce drug use, violence, or other negative behavior among youth. They established measurable goals and will conduct periodic program evaluations. Using Safe and Drug Free Schools funds, the Governor's programs have established 48 community collaborations serving over 3,800 students in 16 schools in the 2002-03 school year.

Notable Local Initiatives

- **The Beacons Middle School Centers** in Denver are modeled after the New York City Beacons initiative. The city's Department of Community Education has partnered with several community organizations, including the Rose Foundation, the local United Way, and the Denver Public Schools to open a number of school neighborhood centers that are operated by local community-based organizations. The sites offer academic assistance, enrichment and recreational activities, computer training, and life skills classes during afterschool hours for every child who wants or needs them. Sites also offer adult classes such as GED, cooking, and computer literacy. The exact mix of services and activities offered at each site depends upon the specific needs of the surrounding neighborhood.
- In 1995, Mayor Wilmington Webb partnered with Denver schools to create **Club Denver Afterschool Program**, an afterschool program designed to engage middle school students in constructive activity by getting them interested in future careers. The program is overseen by the Deputy Director of the Mayor's Office for Education and Children and operates in all 20 of the city's middle schools. Principals select teachers to lead each club in the afterschool curriculum, and each leader is then responsible to a city agency staff member. For example, instructors for the Aviation Club report to the Denver International Airport. In addition to collecting attendance and monitoring these programs, supervisors provide ideas, curriculum, and other support to the instructors.
- The city of Westminster started **Project EXTRA** (Excellent Teen Recreation Activities) in 1995 to give middle school children positive youth development alternatives rather than joining gangs or engaging in unhealthy behaviors. At schools across Westminster, Hyland Hills Park and Recreation District, and Adams County School District 50, hundreds of students participate in activities each semester ranging from sports to tutoring four days a week from 4:00-5:30 p.m. Resources for the program are provided jointly through the state Youth Crime Prevention and Intervention grant, local city governments, school districts, and the Hyland Hills Foundation.

Quick Facts (continued)

- **Settings**



There are currently no CCDF-subsidy school-age children served by group homes

- **Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool**

"Resource and referral and school-age" earmark:
Funds may be used to disseminate information to parents about quality child care, to assist with provider recruitment, and to expand availability of care to include school-age activities. Funds may also be administered in conjunction with the state's Department of Education for out-of-school time programs and to support professional development opportunities for these providers.

Other quality activities:
Leadership training and network development for school-age providers may be supported by these dollars.

- **Provider Reimbursement Rates and Family Copayments**

Label assigned by state for school-age rate category:
Before & After School Care

Maximum rate for center-based school-age category: $28.00/day

Notes: Rates vary by county. Rates for Denver County given.

Standardized monthly center-based school-age rate $484

Is "time in care" a factor in determining family copayment for school-age care? ....No

Statewide Organizations

National AfterSchool Association Affiliate:
Colorado Alliance for Quality School-Age Professionals (CAQSAP)
c/o Englewood Public Schools
4401 S. Bannock Street
Englewood, CO 80110
Phone: 303-806-2037
Fax: 303-806-2099

Statewide Child Care Resource & Referral Network:
Colorado Office of Resource & Referral Agencies
7853 E. Arapahoe Court, Suite 3300
Englewood, CO 80112
Phone: 303-381-2990
Fax: 303-290-8005
Email: corra@corra.org
Web: *http://www.corra.org*

Additional Resources

State Child Care Administrators:
http://nccic.org/statedata/dirs/devfund.html

State TANF Contacts:
http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/hs_dir2.htm

21st Century Community Learning Centers Contacts:
http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/contacts.html

Quick Facts (continued)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

FFY02 state TANF transfer to CCDF: $33,889,736

FFY02 TANF direct spending on child care: $6,340,043

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Are there separate school-age licensing standards? ....Yes

Are school-operated programs exempt from licensing standards?..............Yes

Ratio of children to adults in school-age centers: 15:1

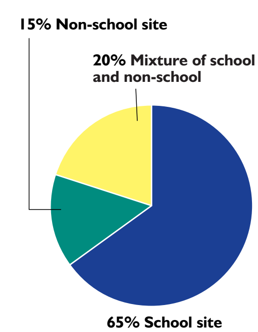
Number of National AfterSchool Association (NAA) accredited programs: 13

21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

FY02 state formula grant amount: $2,772,973

Applications funded:
Data not available

Program locations:



Licensing required? ....No

Notes and Sources

Demographics

Total population: *Demographic Profiles: Census 2000,* U.S. Census Bureau, as cited in *State Child Care Profiles,* National Child Care Information Center, available at: *http://nccic.org/statedata/statepro/index.htm*.

Number of children ages 5-12: *Census 2000 Summary File (SF-3) Sample Data,* Table P8, Sex by Age (79), U.S. Census Bureau.

Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch rate: *Overview of Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 2001-02* (Table 10), National Center on Education Statistics, May 2003. Because data from School Year 2001-02 was unavailable for Wyoming, data from School Year 2000-01 was used. Data was unavailable for either school year for Arizona, Connecticut, and Tennessee.

Percent of K-12 students in Title I "schoolwide" schools: *Overview of Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 2001-02* (Table 9), National Center on Education Statistics, May 2003. The federal Title I program provides funding to local school districts and schools with high percentages of poor children to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards. Schools enrolling at least 40 percent of students from poor families are eligible to use Title I funds for schoolwide programs that serve all children in the school.

Child Care and Development Fund

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the largest federal funding source for child care. States receive a funding allocation determined by formula and have broad flexibility to design programs that provide child care subsidies for low-income children under the age of 13 and to enhance the quality of child care for all children. Federal CCDF funding consists of mandatory, matching, and discretionary funds. Federal law requires that states spend at least 4 percent of their CCDF funds as well as additional earmarks on activities to improve the quality and availability of child care. CCDF administrative data in this and the following sections is from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, as reported by States, unless otherwise noted.

FFY03 state MOE plus match: In order to receive Federal matching funds, a state must expend Maintenance of Effort funds. Note that this does not capture actual expenditures, only the minimum required to draw down all available federal funds.

FFY02 total quality expenditures: Many states spend more than the required minimum 4 percent on quality expansion activities. Note that this data includes FY02 funds expended for quality activities from each of the CCDF funding streams (mandatory, matching, and discretionary) and expenditures under earmarks for quality, infant and toddler, and school-age and resource and referral. This figure provides information obtained from state financial reports submitted for FY02. States continue to report on their expenditures of FY02 funds until expended; therefore, these numbers are subject to annual updates.

Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool: Portions of CCDF discretionary funds are earmarked specifically for resource and referral and school-age child care activities as well as for quality expansion. (These funds are in addition to the required 4 percent minimum quality expenditure.)

Maximum rate for school-age category: Rate listed applies to center-based care; where rates vary by region or county, the rate for the most populated urban area is given.

Standardized monthly school-age rate: Monthly rate for a child, age 8, in care after school during the school year at a center in the most costly district for four hours per day, 20 days per month. Calculated (in the lowest tier of a tiered system) using information from the FY2004-2005 State CCDF Plan, including rate structures, as submitted to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

In addition to spending TANF funds directly on child care, a state may transfer up to 30 percent of its TANF grant to CCDF. Expenditures represent TANF funds spent in FY02 that were awarded in FY02 and prior years. Data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Ratio of children to adults in school-age setting: Data from National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care, available at: *http://nrc.uchsc.edu*.

Number of NAA-accredited programs: Data from the National AfterSchool Association, April 2004, available at: *http://www.nsaca.org/accredited.htm*.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 converted the 21st Century Community Learning Centers' authority to a state formula grant. In past years, the U.S. Department of Education made competitive awards directly to school districts. Under the reauthorized law, funds will flow to states based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. States will use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. 1999, 2000, and 2001 grants will continue to be administered by and receive funding through the U.S. Department of Education.

FFY02 formula grant amount: Data from the U.S. Department of Education 21st Century Community Learning Centers Office. Available at: *http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/04stbypr.xls*.

Applications funded: Data from *State Administration of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program*. Compiled by Learning Point Associates, September 8, 2003.

In 2003, the Child Care Bureau awarded a three-year technical assistance contract to The Finance Project and their partner, the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, for the Afterschool Investments project. The goals of the Afterschool Investments project include:

- Identifying ways that states and communities are using Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidy and quality dollars to support out-of-school time programs, and sharing these practices and approaches with other states;
- Identifying administrative and implementation issues related to CCDF investments in out-of-school time programs, and providing information and context (about barriers, problems, opportunities) as well as practical tools that will help CCDF administrators make decisions; and
- Identifying other major programs and sectors that are potential partners for CCDF in supporting out-of-school time programs and providing models, strategies, and tools for coordination with other programs and sectors.

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