



WYOMING

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

► **21st Century State Incentive Grant.** Wyoming leaders, through the state-level Wyoming Youth Development Collaborative, recently created a new grant program, the 21st Century State Incentive Grant (21st Century SIG), to encourage community collaboration around youth services in the state. Spearheaded by the Department of Education and the Department of Health, state officials combined four separate funding sources to implement the program: 21st Century Community Learning Centers; the Governor’s allocation of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program; a federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration State Incentive Grant; and state tobacco settlement dollars. The funds will be used to achieve the following outcomes:

- Prevent alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and abuse for youth ages 12–17;
- Reduce known risk factors and enhance known protective factors;
- Advance academic achievement through before- and afterschool activities, including during summer recess periods for youth of all ages; and
- Serve populations not normally served by the state educational agency, such as school dropouts and youth in detention centers.

The new grant program aligns the overlapping goals of the four funding streams and encourages communities to collaborate across systems to build a community-wide continuum of care during non-school

Quick Facts

Demographics

Total population:493,782

Number of children ages 5-12:55,518

Percent of population:11%

Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch:48.3%

Percent of K-12 students in Title I “Schoolwide” schools:11%

For more demographic information, visit <http://nccic.org/statedata/statepro/wyoming.html>.

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

• CCDF Administrative Overview

Administering agency:
Wyoming Department of Family Services

Total estimated FFY03 federal and state CCDF funds: ..\$11,601,747

FFY03 total federal share:\$8,486,399

FFY03 state MOE plus match:\$3,115,348

School-Age & Resource and Referral Earmark:\$27,755

FFY02 Total Quality Expenditures:\$123,891

Percent of children receiving CCDF subsidies who are ages 5-12:43.5%



hours. To date, 26 Wyoming communities have created community collaboratives and community advisory boards to oversee and coordinate this and other relevant funding sources at the local level.

For more information, see <http://sad.state.wy.us/21SIG>.

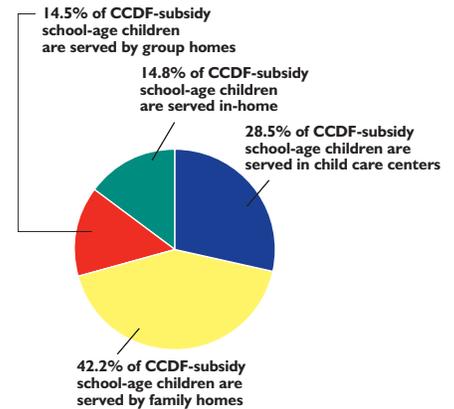
- ▶ **FFY 2003 Afterschool Block Grants.** Licensing rule changes in the state lowered the number of school-age children that family care providers could serve, yet demand for care remained. The state used its Child Care and Development Fund quality dollars to start a block grant program to increase capacity for school-age care. Nine grants were awarded across the state, based on individual community needs. Grantees included community-based organizations, school districts, park and recreation services, and private day care facilities.
- ▶ **Governor’s Summit on Extra Learning Opportunities.** Wyoming Governor Dave Freudenthal received an award from the National Governors Association for Best Practices, with funds from the C.S. Mott Foundation and the Wallace Foundation, to hold a statewide summit on extra learning opportunities (ELOs). In January 2004, Wyoming convened a range of state and local partners through the state’s videoconference technology to reach 26 sites. After hearing taped remarks from Governor Freudenthal and Superintendent of Public Instruction Trent Blankenship, community leaders had the opportunity to hear about state support for ELOs and collaboration and sustainability strategies for ELOs in communities. In follow-up, each group of community stakeholders devised community plans to support ELO development with state support.

Notable Local Initiatives

- ▶ **Sweetwater Transit Authority Resources.** The Sweetwater Transit Resources (STAR) addresses rural transportation challenges by providing dependable, efficient transportation services to children, adults, the elderly, and people with disabilities. STAR’s coordinated transportation system pools resources from many human-service agencies to deliver passengers from door to door at a rate they can afford. Children are able to travel safely without their parent(s) to child care centers, doctors’ appointments, and after-school activities. Child care centers, senior centers, nursing homes, the housing authority, and human service agencies contract with STAR to provide rides for their clients. The Federal Transportation Administration, the State of Wyoming, and several in-kind sources provide grant assistance. The majority of rides are subsidized through contracts with government and non-profit agencies.

Quick Facts (continued)

• Settings



• Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool

“Resource and referral and school-age” earmark:

Grants may be made to Boys & Girls Clubs, child care facilities, and to the City of Cody to expand the availability of school-age care. The state is prioritizing capacity-building of school age care through partnerships with local governments, business, and child care facilities.

Other quality activities:
Data not available.

• Provider Reimbursement Rates and Family Copayments

Label assigned by state for school-age rate category:6-12 years

Maximum rate for center-based school-age category:\$2.35/hour

Notes: Rates are statewide.

Standardized monthly center-based school-age rate\$188

Is “time in care” a factor in determining family copayment for school-age care?No

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

FFY02 state TANF transfer to CCDF:\$3,801,751

FFY02 TANF direct spending on child care:\$4,120,359

Statewide Organizations

Statewide Child Care Resource and Referral Network:

Child Care Finder
 P.O. Box 2455
 Casper, WY 82602
 Phone: 307-266-1236 or 800-578-4017
 Fax: 307-266-4410
 Email: casperccf@wyoming.com
 Web: <http://www.childrens-nutrition.com>

STARS

2712 Thomes
 Cheyenne, WY 82001
 Phone: 1-800-400-3999 or 307-635-2272

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)

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Are there separate school-age licensing standards?No

Are school-operated programs exempt from licensing standards?Yes

Ratio of children to adults in school-age centers:

5 years 12:1
 6 years & over 18:1

Note: Within the maximum group size requirements, Wyoming also regulates ratios for 2 and 3 staff person groupings. See <http://nrc.uchsc.edu/wy/index.html> for details.

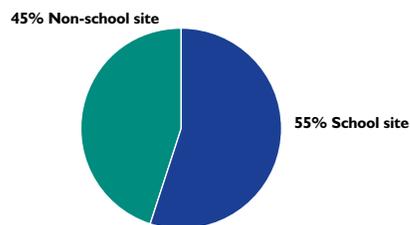
Number of National AfterSchool Association (NAA) accredited programs: 1

21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

FY02 state formula grant amount:\$1,522,706

Applications funded:23

Program locations:



Licensing required?No

Additional information about 21st CCLC:

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers state dollars continues to seek additional partnerships for collaborative funding. The first state cohort funds were braided with the State Incentive Grant dollars, the Governor's portion of the Safe and Drug Free Schools, and the Tobacco Free Schools of Excellence to create the 21st Century State Incentive Grant. During the second grant cycle, applicants were asked to conduct needs and resource assessments, and to create a community-wide coalition that would serve as the community advisory board for the initiative.

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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The Afterschool Investments project's State Profiles are designed to provide a comprehensive overview of noteworthy State and local initiatives across the country. Inclusion of an initiative in the Profiles does not represent an endorsement of a particular policy or practice.