

ELIGIBILITY AND PRIORITY TERMINOLOGY

For purposes of determining eligibility and priority for CCDF-funded child care services, Lead Agencies must define the following terms. (658P, 658E(c)(3)(B))

(1) “attending (a job training or educational program; include minimum hours if applicable)”

State	Definition of “attending (a job training or educational program; include minimum hours if applicable)”
Alabama	Enrolled in, attending and satisfactorily participating in a job training or educational program, either alone or in combination with gainful employment, for a minimum average of 15 hours or more per week. TANF recipients may have additional requirements, as detailed in the TANF State Plan.
Alaska	Regular attendance in an educational or training program that meets the definition of “job training and educational program” below.
Arizona	To be present, at an activity outside of the individual’s home, on a regular and acceptable basis, as determined by the trainer or educator.
Arkansas	A job training or an accredited educational program and officially enrolled in and participating in the program. Parents must currently be enrolled in a minimum of 15 credit hours to be eligible for assistance. This will be changed during the Plan period to 12 hours.
California	The parent has certified and submitted documentation of his/her participation in a job training or educational program leading to employment.
Colorado	Verification of enrollment at an educational institution or participation in a job training program is required. Verification is required every six months. Under TANF, attendance and conditions of attendance are defined in the participant’s Individual Responsibility Contract.
Connecticut	Cooperating with program rules and assignments and participating in scheduled classes or sessions, at a rate which the educational or training institution considers at least half-time, except when the parent or child is ill as approved by the Connecticut Department of Labor.
Delaware	A person is enrolled and regularly attends training or educational programs leading to employment. Would include study time as well as class time.
District of Columbia	Participating in at least 20 hours a week in an educational activity leading to a GED or high school diploma, or other approved training program that can be documented.
Florida	
Georgia	Active participation in an education or training activity as defined by the agency/institution where the activity is offered.
Hawaii	Enrolled in a job readiness, training, or education program as defined by the institution, agency, or business that sponsors the program. There are no minimum hour requirements for these activities under CCDF. When considering child care eligibility or approval, the number of hours requested does not play a role in whether or not the care is approved or when it is approved. These decisions are all based on availability of funds.
Idaho	Child care must be needed so the caretaker/parent may attend an education or training program.
Illinois	Documented enrollment and participation in a job training or educational program; can include actual class time, travel, and other related, required documented activities.

State	Definition of “attending (a job training or educational program; include minimum hours if applicable)”
Indiana	<p>One is “attending” a job training or an educational program when participation occurs outside of the home for a job training or educational program. Examples of education and training activities may include, but are not limited to: Job Readiness; Community Work Experience (CWEP); Post-Secondary Education; Vocational and Educational Training and Academic Training; Adult Basic Education (ABE); English as a Second Language (ESL); and General Education Degree (GED).</p> <p>Child care subsidies for non-TANF households are allowable for post-secondary education, not to exceed one four-year undergraduate degree. TANF households are limited to vocational educational training, not to exceed 12 months from the start date of the training as an Indiana Manpower and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT) approved activity. The vocational training must have a clear and probable relationship to job attainment upon completion of the training. In accordance with regulations for TANF, if a TANF household chooses to attend an undergraduate degree program or training that cannot be approved by IMPACT, the household must apply for CCDF child care in the same manner as any other non-TANF household. Voucher agents must work with the local OFC Director to determine the extent of service needed. Participation in employment, training, or educational programs must be documented in the family case file. The amount of child care authorized for an employed/in-training/TANF-IMPACT parent is to be estimated on the average number of hours worked/in-training/participating in TANF-IMPACT activity per day/week, plus reasonable commute time. If the parent’s schedule varies greatly, the voucher agent may need to estimate the number of hours per month and average these hours across four weeks.</p>
Iowa	<p>Formally enrolled full-time, as defined by the institution, in an approved educational or vocational training program. Part-time plans may be approved only if the number of credit hours to complete training is less than full-time status, the required prerequisite credits or remedial coursework is less than full-time status, or training is not offered on a full-time basis. For Family Investment Program (FIP) recipients participating in PROMISE JOBS, part-time plans may be approved as above. In addition, PROMISE JOBS participants may use part-time training when family circumstances indicate this is necessary. In all instances where part-time training is used, PROMISE JOBS participants must be able to complete the training within maximum participation limits as established by Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 93.</p>
Kansas	<p>Enrolled in an approved job training or educational program and meeting the attendance expectations.</p>
Kentucky	<p>Attending a job training or educational program required by TANF or in which progress is made toward self-sufficiency.</p>
Louisiana	<p>Present at the training site for job training or in the classroom for educational programs as scheduled.</p>
Maine	<p>Enrolled at least half-time in any recognized school, training program, or institution of higher education.</p>
Maryland	<p>A parent, legal guardian or person in loco parentis is not available to care for a child and no other acceptable child care can be arranged because the parent, legal guardian, or person in loco parentis is in a job training program or enrolled in an educational program.</p>
Massachusetts	<p>Participation in one of the following education or training programs: A full-time high school program; full-time high school equivalency program such as GED or a combination of work and GED preparation; vocational training program, not including graduate, medical or law school; English as a Second Language classes and training or work or an accredited college or university program leading to an Associate’s or Bachelor’s degree.</p>
Michigan	

State	Definition of “attending (a job training or educational program; include minimum hours if applicable)”
Minnesota	A student in an approved educational program who is making satisfactory progress as determined by the school or is determined to be making progress in accordance with the standards established in a county’s child care assistance program plan is considered to be attending an educational or job training program.
Mississippi	Enrolled in a job training program or as a full-time student.
Missouri	Attending as necessary to maintain satisfactory progress, as defined by the institution or job training program.
Montana	A person is considered to be attending, whether part-time, if they remain in good standing with either the job training or education program in which they are enrolled. Child care is allowed for scheduled class time and the time necessary to commute between the parent’s home, the day care facility, and the education or training facility.
Nebraska	Parents will be considered attending a job training or educational program when they participate in that program according to its schedule, days of operations, or sessions.
Nevada	Requires enrollment at the time of initial determination of eligibility and adequate progress toward program completion at subsequent eligibility reviews.
New Hampshire	Employed, actively seeking employment or participating in training or education that is preparatory to employment.
New Jersey	A parent will be considered to be attending if s/he is enrolled in a job training or educational training program, documented through proof of registration.
New Mexico	Being physically present and actively participating in educational or training classes that are directly related to enhancing job skills, including English as a Second Language (ESL), literacy training, Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Equivalency Diploma (GED), or post-secondary institution or as required by vocational training programs, or full-time attendance in an accredited high school program.
New York	A person will be considered to be attending a program if the person is enrolled and is participating in a job training program for the period of time required for the particular client under the regulations of the State Office of Children and Family Services or the State Department of Labor.
North Carolina	Making satisfactory progress in a job training or educational activity approved by the local purchasing agency. Included are brief absences for personal or program needs, such as illness of the parent or child, or semester breaks, etc.
North Dakota	Taking part in one of the following: Education or training activities, which may include high school, basic remedial education programs, trade schools, colleges, universities or other activities designed to help the participant achieve basic literacy or training needed to secure employment or retain employment. Traditional high school “attendance” means: taking more than four classes; part-time is four or fewer classes. Alternative high school “attendance” means: the definition prescribed by the alternative education setting. For college or university, “attendance” means: full-time is 12 or more credit hours per semester or quarter. Part-time is less than 12 credit hours per semester or quarter. Vocational and trade schools vary as to full-time or part-time student.

State	Definition of “attending (a job training or educational program; include minimum hours if applicable)”
Ohio	Satisfactory participation criteria require that the eligibility determiner periodically review the participant’s grade point average or an equivalent measure, the time limits for reasonable completion of the program of study and the participant’s attendance in regards to a level of frequency that ensures the participant’s satisfactory participation.
Oklahoma	Documentation of need must include proof of the client’s training or class schedule per semester and proof the client is making progress in completing the degree or training program. Child care is limited to charges necessary for actual classroom attendance, including travel time. Additional study time is not approved. When there are gaps in class times, the social services specialist may approve child care beginning with the first class of the day through the last class of the day. Time for laboratory work may be included in the approval for child care if participation is required for the course and is part of an actual classroom activity.
Oregon	Satisfactory participation in a job training or educational program that requires absence from the child on a part-time or full-time basis. Authorized care will be for reasonable hours of care needed to support participation in the program, including meal and commute time. Care may be authorized for gaps up to two weeks between or before scheduled program or activities, if necessary to keep the provider.
Pennsylvania	For non-TANF families: a minor parent who has not graduated from high school or does not have a general equivalency diploma (GED) shall be enrolled in an education program and attend on a full-time basis. Full-time is defined by the program. Written documentation must also be provided by the program. For TANF families: participation in any program approved by the County Assistance Office (CAO) as a work-related activity in accord with TANF eligibility requirements.
Puerto Rico	A parent who is officially enrolled in a job training or educational program, including any such TANF-related activities; he or she must be participating in 75% of all scheduled classes or sessions, except when s/he or child is ill.
Rhode Island	Attending is defined as participation in an approved employment or training component of a Family Independence Program Employment Plan.
South Carolina	Enrolled in one of the programs described in #3.
South Dakota	Full-time and part-time is as defined by the institution when applicable. If not defined by the institution, job training is at least 20 hours per week for non-TANF families. TANF families are required to meet the work requirements set forth by TANF criteria. If a TANF family meets the work requirements and would like assistance for attendance at school, child care benefits will be provided. Likewise, if a non-TANF family meets the work requirements and wants to attend school, child care costs can be covered. The work requirement for non-TANF families is waived for students enrolled in and physically attending a full-time program of study or training leading to a G.E.D., or a high school diploma. Students pursuing a certificate of completion in a technical program not exceeding two years, will have the work requirement waived as long as the actual in-class hours meets a minimum of 20 hours per week.
Tennessee	A participant is considered “attending” a job training or educational program on a full-time basis when the educational program is at 12 credit hours per semester. These hours are credited towards the same 40-hour per week work participation requirement for both TANF and non-TANF child care clients. One study hour per week up to the same number of credit hours may also count. If the individual is enrolled in a State technology training center program with prescribed class hours, e.g., 30 hours per week, then that may be accepted as full-time attendance. Transitional clients only have to be participating at 20 hours per week in work or education or training.

State	Definition of “attending (a job training or educational program; include minimum hours if applicable)”
Texas	A parent is considered to be attending a job training or education program as long as the parent is considered by the program to be officially enrolled, meets all attendance requirements established by the program, and is making progress toward successful completion of the program.
Utah	Utah’s child care program supports job training and education for single parents who work 15 hours or more a week. Utah also supports job training and education for two-parent families when one parent is employed 15 hours or more per week while the other parent works 35 hours or more per week and the other parent is not able to care for the children. Child care is approved to cover not more than 24 months to meet the training/education goal. For Family Employment Program (FEP) parents, training/education participation is defined by employment plan goals.
Vermont	Enrolled in or participating in an approved training program that is certified by the institution according to its individual training requirements.
Virginia	Attending refers to an individual in a job training or educational activity who participates in that activity on a regular basis as stipulated in State regulations or policy.
Washington	TANF families must participate in TANF WorkFirst approved activities for the amount of time specified in the participant’s Individual Responsibility Plan. Non-TANF families must be enrolled and going to a job training or educational program.
West Virginia	Enrolled and participating in classroom or training activities, study/research activities related to the class or training, and travel to and from class or activities. Satisfactory attendance is documented by a 2.0 grade point average from higher education facilities and by statements from the training facility in all other cases.
Wisconsin	The parent is recognized as a student in good standing.
Wyoming	A person enrolled in an employment-related training or education program. There are no minimum hours of participation for this activity.

(2) “*In Loco Parentis*”

State	Definition of “ <i>in loco parentis</i> ”
Alabama	Exclusively adult relatives without legal custody or guardianship of the child; foster parents of a child in the legal custody of the department; and adults with whom the Department places a child for Protective Service reasons.
Alaska	A person acting in place of a parent; for example, a foster parent, a guardian, relative, or friend with whom the child resides; the term describes someone who provides care and supervision like a parent but without the formalities of a legal guardian.
Arizona	An individual who has legal guardianship or who has initiated the process of legal guardianship; or is a caretaker relative who exercises responsibility for the day-to-day physical care, guidance, and support of a child who physically resides with the relative and who is by affinity or consanguinity or by court decree a grandparent, great-grandparent, sibling of the whole or half blood, stepbrother, stepsister, aunt, uncle, great-aunt, great-uncle, or first cousin.
Arkansas	A person having physical custody of the child. The person has assumed guardianship and responsibility for the child. Day care can be provided for this person to enable employment training or education; however the income of that person (regardless of relationship to the child) will be counted in determining eligibility and setting fees for service.
California	Any person living with a child who has responsibility for the care and welfare of the child.
Colorado	An unrelated individual who is taking the place of a parent and has obtained an affidavit from the child’s biological parent or legal guardian that identifies the unrelated individual as the child’s primary caretaker.
Connecticut	In the place of a parent, for example, a foster parent, a guardian, a relative, or a friend with whom the child resides. The term describes someone who provides care and supervision like a parent but without going through the formalities of legal adoption.
Delaware	One who has assumed the guardianship and control of the child.
District of Columbia	In the place of parents. Individual(s) has been charged, through legal action (i.e., by law or court order), with the same legal rights, duties, and responsibilities as a parent or legal guardian.
Florida	
Georgia	Adult who has assumed responsibility for the care of a minor child.
Hawaii	In place of the parent, i.e., charged with the rights, responsibilities and duties of a parent defined as: 1) step-parent or relative who is related to the child by blood, marriage, or adoption, who resides with and is responsible for the care, education, and financial support of the child; or 2) person other than the parent who can provide legal documentation to verify that the person can act on the child’s behalf and is responsible for the care, education, and financial support of the child.
Idaho	Assuming care and custody of a child by an adult not related to the child. When the parents have made an agreement for another individual to care for their child (both formally and informally); the individual will be eligible to apply for benefits. The temporary caretaker must meet all eligibility requirements. This applies both to family relatives and nonrelative caretakers.
Illinois	Assuming guardianship and control of the child (need to be formalized through the court).
Indiana	The definition of parent is a person related to the eligible child by blood, marriage, or adoption and including a legal guardian or other person standing in loco parentis (in the place of a parent). In order to apply for CCDF child care, the applicant must have physical custody of the child for whom services are being requested. The applicant

State	Definition of “in loco parentis”
	must be age 18 or over unless the applicant is married, an emancipated minor, or a teenage parent.
Iowa	An adult standing in place of the parent; custody/guardianship is not required to be formalized through the court if the individual is a relative.
Kansas	Any blood relative with custody or any person with court-ordered custody and with the legal right and responsibility to act as a parent.
Kentucky	A parent by blood or marriage; an adoptive parent; a legal guardian; a Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program (K-TAP) specified relative; or another person who assumes primary responsibility as the child’s caregiver.
Louisiana	An individual age 18 or older who is responsible for the care, supervision, and financial support of a child residing with the individual more than half of the time, if the child’s parent is not living in the home.
Maine	An adult acting in place of a parent, such as a grandparent, foster parent, a State caseworker, and/or a legal guardian.
Maryland	A person who is at least 18 years old, who is not a child, parent, or legal guardian, with whom the child resides and who has assumed control of the child.
Massachusetts	Massachusetts, for the purpose of the CCDF, allows those caring for a child on a full-time basis and acting as a foster parent, legal guardian, or temporary legal guardian to be deemed as parent.
Michigan	
Minnesota	Legal guardians and the spouses and eligible relative caretakers and their spouses. Minnesota Statutes identifies an eligible relative caregiver as a person who is a caregiver of a dependant child receiving a Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) grant but who is not a member of the assistance unit. A legal guardian is identified as a person who has been appointed or accepted as a guardian according to Minnesota Statutes, section 260C.325, 525.615, or 525.6165, or under Tribal law.
Mississippi	In place of parent, for example, a foster parent, a guardian, a relative, or a friend with whom the child resides. The term describes someone who provides care and supervision like a parent but without going through the formalities of legal adoption or guardianship.
Missouri	A specified relative or legal guardian maintaining care and control of the child.
Montana	An adult friend or relative with whom the child resides, whether or not custody is court ordered.
Nebraska	In loco parentis refers to situation where in place of a parent, a parent’s rights, duties, and responsibilities are charged to another. Children in these situations must be under age 19, and are referred to as wards of the department or wards of the court.
Nevada	Adult(s) standing in as parent(s) for children who are in need of supervision or protective services such as a blood relative with custody or any person with court-ordered custody, and for families who are in transition.
New Hampshire	A person who is acting in place of the parent such as a guardian, aunt, uncle, or grandparent who provides care with whom the child lives. This responsibility need not be ordered by the court.
New Jersey	Those individuals who are serving as the primary caretaker without legal confirmation for the child(ren) on behalf of whom certificate(s) are requested. These individuals are considered in loco parentis if the parent(s) of the child(ren) are not residing within New Jersey and the child(ren) reside with these individuals on a full-time basis. These individuals must meet all other eligibility criteria.
New Mexico	Any blood relative with custody (whether or not court ordered) or any other court-ordered custody.
New York	A person standing in loco parentis means a guardian, caretaker relative, or any other person with whom a child is living who has assumed responsibility for the day-to-day

State	Definition of “in loco parentis”
	care and custody of the child.
North Carolina	A person with whom the child resides other than the biological or adoptive parent, who does not have a court-ordered financial responsibility.
North Dakota	A legal guardian who is physically caring for the child in his or her home or any other person (relative or nonrelative) physically caring for the child for an indefinite period of time.
Ohio	Per Ohio Administrative Code Rule, means any adult(s) who is charged by blood, marriage, adoption, or law with the rights, duties, and responsibilities of a mother and/or father and whose presence in the home is needed to perform these rights, duties, and responsibilities.
Oklahoma	A person acting in place of a parent without going through legal proceedings. He/she is expected to pursue child support from the natural or adoptive parent(s) of the child(ren).
Oregon	In place of the parent; may include, but is not limited to, a stepparent, guardian, or legal guardian.
Pennsylvania	“In lieu of parents” or caretaker: For non-TANF families, caretaker: an adult who has legal custody and who lives in the family’s common dwelling and who has responsibility for the child for whom subsidy is requested or a specified relative as defined in 55 Pa. Code §151.42. For TANF families: a person who meets the requirements of a specified relative in accord with TANF eligibility requirements.
Puerto Rico	Guardian or tutor in custody or appointed by court that assumes the role of a parent and is in charge of the child.
Rhode Island	When the relative with whom the child lives is not the biological or adoptive parent, the term loco parentis (in place of the parent) is used. Spouses of any of the persons in the listed groups meet the relationship requirement and continue to meet it even after the marriage is terminated by death or divorce. A child meets this eligibility factor if his/her home is with any of the following relatives: father, adoptive father, mother, adoptive mother; stepfather, stepmother (but not the parent of either); grandfather, great-grandfather, great-great-grandfather, great-great-great-grandfather; grandmother, great-grandmother, great-great-grandmother, great-great-great-grandmother; adoptive grandparent if the grandchild is the natural child of a parent who was adoptive, or if the grandchild is the adopted child of a parent who was the natural child of the grandparent; brother, half brother, adoptive brother, stepbrother, sister, half sister, adoptive sister, stepsister; uncle, great uncle, great-great uncle, aunt, great aunt, great-great aunt (including uncle or aunt of whole or half blood); nephew, great nephew, great-great nephew, niece, great niece, great-great niece (including nephew or niece of whole or half blood); or first cousin (including first cousin of whole or half blood), first cousin once removed.
South Carolina	In the position or place of a parent. Guardianship does not have to be formalized through a court. This is determined on a case-by-case basis.
South Dakota	Exercising parental control-guardianship.
Tennessee	A person who has care and control of a child and who has been legally appointed as guardian ad litem, temporary legal custodian, or legal guardian of that child.
Texas	The Texas Workforce Commission uses the term “parent.” A “parent” is defined as “an individual responsible for the care and supervision of the child identified as the child’s natural parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, or legal guardian.”

State	Definition of “in loco parentis”
Utah	<p>1. Specified relatives may be eligible for child care subsidies when the child lives with the specified relative and the parent is not in the same home. Specified relative is defined as: Grandparents; brother or sister; including step, half, and adopted; aunt or uncle; first cousin; nephew or niece; people of prior generations as designated by the prefix grand, great or great-great; and</p> <p>2. An unrelated adult who has legal custody of the child is the same as a parent.</p>
Vermont	In the absence of the parent, a legally appointed guardian, including the State.
Virginia	Legal guardian.
Washington	A person temporarily undertaking the care and control of another in absence of such supervision by the natural parents and in absence of formal legal approval.
West Virginia	Serving as a parent, with physical control or guardianship of a child, when biological or adoptive parents are not available. Other than those parents with legal guardianship or parents through birth, adoption, or marriage, this includes foster parents through the department, relatives, and persons receiving TANF benefits for the child.
Wisconsin	A person who has assumed guardianship (meaning that they are living in the same household, and acting as the case head of the household with decision-making responsibility and authority) and control of the child, formally or informally. A parent is a custodial parent, guardian, foster parent, legal custodian, or a person acting in the place of a parent.
Wyoming	An adult related to the child or an adult who has a court order giving legal responsibility or guardianship and who is exercising the care and control of the child. This includes foster parents.

(3) “Job Training and Educational Program”

State	Definition of “job training and educational program”
Alabama	Includes but is not limited to: A nonacademic vocational, trade, or technical training program lasting no more than 24 calendar months from the parent’s initial enrollment into the program, and which results in the parent: 1) receiving a certificate of completion, degree, or diploma; and 2) possessing, without additional study, a marketable employment skill in a particular vocation or trade—for example—barbering, plumbing, electrician, secretarial, etc. This definition also includes satisfactory participation in a Trade Retraining Act program in the event of a lay-off or plant closure, GED programs, and, for parents who have already completed the first two years of a four-year college degree program (attained Junior status), the last two years of the four-year degree program. TANF recipients may have additional requirements or limitations, as detailed in the TANF State Plan.
Alaska	Job training means a structured learning environment for participants that has specific learning objectives, identified skills to be mastered, and a beginning and ending date. An educational program means a structured learning environment in which an instructor or teacher leads students through a course of study that includes specific learning objectives, goals, and standards and leads to a certificate of mastery or completion of a State license, a diploma, or degree.
Arizona	Participation in an activity outside of the individual’s home, in a structured program (with a goal of, or in preparation for, employment) as follows: A. High school or its equivalent or remedial education activities reasonably related to obtaining a high school diploma or its equivalent if the individual engaged in the activity is a teen parent; B. Jobs/MAXIMUS approved education/training activities. If an individual is a TANF recipient and is required to participate in the Jobs or Arizona Works program, child care services for any job training and educational program must be approved by the Jobs or MAXIMUS program; and C. Other education and training activities (listed in I. through iv. below) if the eligible parent who needs care is working a monthly average of at least 20 hours per week, the education and training activity is related to an employment goal, and the student maintains satisfactory progress and remains in good standing with the educational institution: i) Attendance at college or trade/vocational activities; ii) Attendance at structured work readiness activities (typically involving structured classes and employment preparation activities); iii) Attendance at high school, General Education Development (G.E.D.) classes, English for Speakers of Other Languages (E.S.O.L.) classes or remedial educational activities; and iv) Lab classes.
Arkansas	Activities designed to enhance the employability and self-sufficiency of parents and that lead to employment at the end of the training, education program.
California	A vocational training or educational program that will lead directly to a recognized trade, para-profession or profession.
Colorado	Enrollment in an educational institution or participation in a job training program such as on-the-job training, work experience, employer-sponsored training. Educational programs include high school diploma, ESL, brush up basic skills or GED. For TANF

State	Definition of “job training and educational program”
	participants, job training and educational programs are considered work activities.
Connecticut	Completing high school or receiving occupational instruction, which will lead to or is required to obtain a job.
Delaware	A training program or program of instruction to achieve: basic literacy level of 8.9; instruction in English as a Second Language; a GED; adult Basic Education of High School Diploma; completion of approved special training or certificate courses; and post-secondary degree of exclusive graduate programs.
District of Columbia	Job training or education programs include, but are not limited to, occupational skills training, remedial education activities leading to GED, work experience, on-the-job training, and/or post-secondary education including two-year and four-year college programs.
Florida	
Georgia	State-approved activities that lead to obtaining an employment skill. These are: work experience; on-the-job training; job skills training; secondary school or equivalent; job search/job readiness; vocational training; and English as a Second Language.
Hawaii	A curriculum established by an institution, agency, or business for the purpose of development of skills and/or academic study necessary for an identified occupation.
Idaho	An education program is defined as job training or education program, including high school, junior college, college, GED, technical school, and vocation programs.
Illinois	Adult basic education/GED programs and short-term vocational programs that are licensed by the Illinois Department of Professional Regulation or other State Regulation agency, and/or certified by the Illinois State Board of Education; two- or four-year college programs; work experience, Work First, community services, and/or job search/job readiness activities approved by Department of Human Services (DHS).
Indiana	A formal progression of activities designated to lead to specifically defined educational goals or readiness for a specific field of employment and provided by an institution licensed or accredited by the State for this purpose.
Iowa	<p>a. Academic or vocational training must culminate in a specific goal, such as high school completion, improved English skills, or the development of specific academic or vocational skills;</p> <p>b. Training must be approved for high school completion activities, adult basic education, GED, English as a Second Language, a college program that leads to an associate of arts degree, and a postsecondary education, up to and including a baccalaureate degree program; and</p> <p>c. Child care provided while the parent participates in postsecondary education or vocational training is limited to a 24-month lifetime limit. A month is defined as a fiscal month and generally has starting and ending dates falling within two calendar months but only count as one month. Time spent in high school education, GED, or English as a Second Language does not count toward the 24-month limit.</p>
Kansas	An approved accredited program leading to a certificate, high school diploma or equivalency, or specific skills training that is a logical progression to paid employment; persons eligible for child care while attending training must be employed a minimum of 30 hours a week.
Kentucky	In which the parent must participate because of TANF requirements; or which leads to self-sufficiency.
Louisiana	<p>Pre-employment vocational training in technical job skills, and equivalent knowledge and abilities in a specific occupational area that is offered by a facility or institution that is legally authorized by the State, or a private or public employer if approved by agency staff.</p> <p>Educational Program: A structured program of high school education, education designed to prepare a person to qualify for a high school equivalency certificate (GED),</p>

State	Definition of “job training and educational program”
	or post-secondary education that is offered by a facility or institution that is legally authorized by the State.
Maine	Vocational training, field training, on-the-job training, and other recognized job readiness training programs focused upon the acquisition of knowledge and skills that prepare the participant for employment.
Maryland	Any type of State-approved instructional program that can include a public school program, undergraduate college, vocational program, publicly funded training program, work activity, community service activity, or volunteer activity designed to lead to employment of the participant.
Massachusetts	A training or educational program may consist of any one or a combination of attending high school; participating in a high school equivalency program such as GED; a vocational training program, not including graduate, medical, or law school; English as a Second Language classes, when combined with work or other job training; or an accredited college or university program leading to an Associate’s or Bachelor’s degree. Students on their semester break between fall and spring semester will be considered to be attending, provided they submit evidence of attendance in the fall semester and evidence that they have registered for the upcoming semester. Students on their summer break are not considered to be attending school.
Michigan	
Minnesota	Educational program means remedial or basic education or English as a second language, a program leading to general equivalency or high school diploma, post secondary education programs excluding post baccalaureate programs, and other programs meeting education and training needs as documented in an employability plan that is developed by an employment and training service provider certified by the Commissioner of Economic Security or an individual designated by the county to provide employment and training services. The education plan must outline the education and training requirements for employability plans, meet the requirements of programs that provide Federal reimbursement for child care services.
Mississippi	Job-related training and secondary and higher education.
Missouri	A program whose ultimate goal is that the participant will be employable and will have the skills necessary to become self-sufficient.
Montana	A job-training program is a program designed to assist eligible families to become self-sufficient by providing needed employment-related activities and supportive services. An education program is a program that is recognized by the State of Montana as an accredited education program. Job training and educational programs include but are not limited to vocational-technical schools; business colleges; junior colleges; universities; and/or special classes which may be classified as “employment related training.” An educational program may also include students working to support their education (i.e., work study).
Nebraska	A job training or educational program is one where parents are actively involved in an identified program, school, or college, where they will be gaining new knowledge or refreshing skills to gain a degree or certificate, obtain a job, or enhance work responsibilities.
Nevada	A structured course of study, which is recognized by an applicable licensing, certification or accreditation body and is designed to lead to employment within a reasonable period of time.
New Hampshire	A degree or certificate program in an area of specialization leading to employment.

State	Definition of “job training and educational program”
New Jersey	<p>Job training program means the following: vocational/occupational training programs in which enrollment is not less than 20 hours per week: A) Classroom skills occupational/vocational; or B) On-the-Job Training, including apprenticeships.</p> <p>Educational program means the following educational activities: A) Adult Basic Education - literacy training and remedial education for not less than 20 hours per week; B) GED Training for individuals who have not completed high school for not less than 20 hours per week; C) English as a Second Language for individuals with limited English language for not less than 20 hours per week; and D) Post Secondary Education -specialized occupational training programs leading to a specific career objective or a two-year to four-year degree program at an institution of higher education for not less than 12 credit hours per full semester or six credit hours per summer or interim session.</p>
New Mexico	<p>Participation in a short - or long-term educational program that provides specific job skills that allow the participant to enter the workforce, including acquisition of GED, vocational education training, secondary education, including Adult Basic Education, and accredited high school programs.</p>
New York	<p>Job search activities; job skills training; job development and placement; vocational education training and job readiness activities when authorized for the particular client under the regulations of the State Office of Children and Family Services or the State Department of Labor.</p> <p>Educational activities include but are not limited to secondary and other education when authorized for the particular client under the regulations of the State Office of Children and Family Services or the State Department of Labor. Secondary education and post secondary education are defined as including: An approved program of vocational training or rehabilitation, which, for purposes of this section, includes enrollment in a two-year undergraduate college program with a specific vocational objective. Under this requirement child care services shall be authorized only for the following programs: Those which have a specific occupational goal and are conducted by an institution licensed or approved by the State Education Department other than a college or university. Enrollment in more than two such consecutive training programs is not allowable; Those undergraduate or community college programs with a specific vocational sequence leading to an associate degree or certificate of completion within a determined time frame that shall not exceed 30 consecutive calendar months; Those pre-vocational skill training programs such as basic education and literacy training; Those demonstration projects designed for vocational training or others as approved by the State Department of Social Services; Those programs leading to a high-school diploma or high-school equivalency diploma; and Notwithstanding the potential of some vocational training programs as detailed above, to allow for the eventual attainment of a bachelor’s degree or like certificate of completion for a four-year college program, this regulation does not permit the renewal of such vocational training program enrollment for any additional period.</p>
North Carolina	<p>A training or educational activity approved by the local purchasing agency that provides education and/or training leading to employment. This may include (a) education leading to a high school diploma or its equivalent, and (b) post-secondary</p>

State	Definition of “job training and educational program”
	education or skills training.
North Dakota	See description in (#1) above.
Ohio	Participation, as verified by the County Department of Job and Family Services (CDJFS), in postsecondary, basic education, or job skills training that prepares the participant for unsubsidized employment.
Oklahoma	Job skills training includes vocational training and “hands on” work experience to develop technical skills, knowledge, and abilities in specific occupational areas. All training programs must include qualitative measures to evaluate participant’s progress. Examples include competency gains, proficiency levels, and certificates of completion. A formal education program is defined as a course of study that leads to the attainment of an Associate’s or Bachelor’s degree. Post-graduate work is excluded. The need factor also exists when a parent attends high school, General Educational Development (GED), adult basic education (ABE), or English as a Second Language classes.
Oregon	A job training program is one that includes technical or vocational courses leading to an occupation or employment, and other job training activities that lead to employment. An educational program is an accredited program that leads to an academic diploma, degree, or certificate and has reasonable employment opportunity. A licensed substance abuse program shall be considered an educational program for eligibility purposes.
Pennsylvania	For non-TANF families; a training program is an instructional program that enables the employed adult family member to attain skills that qualify him for a specific job. Education is an elementary school, middle school or high school program including a GED program. For TANF families, an instructional program that is approved by the CAO as a work-related activity in accord with TANF eligibility requirements.
Puerto Rico	Any educational training or rehabilitation program licensed by the State Department of Education or by the Council of Higher Education, with specific vocational - educational or occupational goals, that is geared towards the development of knowledge and skills necessary to secure employment, including any TANF related programs.
Rhode Island	Job training and educational programs are defined as those activities approved to be included in an individual’s employment plan under the Family Independence Program.
South Carolina	Job training: conducted in a classroom or on-the-job to teach marketable skills in the competitive labor market. Educational program: a public or private instructional program that results in a high school diploma, GED, Associate or College degree and must attend a minimum of six credit hours a semester.
South Dakota	Any type of formal education program or job training that is full- or part-time. Twenty hours per week would be considered part-time or (when applicable) as defined by the institution.
Tennessee	A State-approved or accredited secondary education school or GED program; a program provided by a State-funded institution, college, or State technology training center; a Local Workforce Investment Board approved program or contracted proprietary training program for use with its clients; and a nationally accredited proprietary training program approved to accept PELL grant monies.
Texas	A program that provides training or instruction leading to a high school diploma (or the equivalent) or a post-secondary certificate or degree; and basic literacy, English proficiency, or the acquisition of technical skills, knowledge, and abilities specific to an area of occupation.
Utah	Utah supports students in adult basic education, any vocational, skills, or job readiness training or courses that increase employability when the student is employed 15 hours

State	Definition of “job training and educational program”
	or more a week. For Family Employment Program (FEP) participants, training/education activities are defined by the employment plan goals.
Vermont	Any activity that is likely to lead to employment within one year of completion of training or that is required to maintain employment. Approved Training Programs include: (a) work training programs sponsored by PATH; (b) work study programs; (c) high school; (d) college (undergraduate degree); (e) adult basic education; (f) Job Training Partnership Act programs; and (g) start-up self-employment activities.
Virginia	A program that develops specific work attitudes, behaviors, and skills leading to job readiness and/or development of specified technical or vocational skills that would lead to employment and result in other than a baccalaureate or advanced degree.
Washington	Basic Education includes high school completion and classes to prepare for and testing to acquire GED certification and may include adult basic education (ABE) or English as a Second Language (ESL). Vocational Education is training in a specific occupation provided by a technical school or community college administered or certified by the State, or provided by a regionally certified Tribal college. It also includes job skills training and pre-employment training in specific skills offered through community-based organizations, businesses, and Tribal governments.
West Virginia	On-the-job training; job readiness, job development, and placement activities; vocational training; skill training; secondary school programs; post-secondary schools, colleges, and universities. Job training programs must lead to a skilled trade or to be approved by West Virginia WORKS staff. Educational programs must lead to a high school diploma or equivalency, college diploma, or be approved by a local Board of Education, State Department of Education and the Arts, or the West Virginia Works staff.
Wisconsin	A high school or high school equivalency program, job skill development, English as a Second-Language instruction, instruction to gain a driver’s license, technical college courses, and educational courses that provide an employment skill as approved by the Financial and Employment Planner in the W-2 Agency.
Wyoming	A planned, supervised program that may be a combination of classroom and on-the-job training experiences that impart knowledge or develop skills or abilities to prepare a person for eventual employment. This program may prepare the person to pass the GED or get a high school diploma or undergraduate degree.

(4) “Physical or mental incapacity (if the Lead Agency provides such services to children age 13 and older)”

State	Definition of “physical or mental incapacity”
Alabama	Incapacity (or incapacitated) means a physical or mental condition which, based on the conclusions of a licensed physician, psychiatrist or psychologist, renders a parent incapable of providing adequate care for a child, or, in the case of a child, incapable of caring for himself or herself (Receipt of V.A. disability or SSI does not in and of itself constitute an incapacity).
Alaska	A physical or mental incapacity is defined as a disability under which a person is incapable of self-care, and which is attributable to one or more mental or physical impairments that are severe, chronic, and lifelong. For child care assistance purposes, the physical or mental incapacity must be documented by a professional (doctor, psychiatrist, nurse practitioner, public health nurse, licensed clinical social worker or licensed psychological associate).
Arizona	Not applicable
Arkansas	A child who has a physical or mental condition that substantially limits one or more major life activities, who has a record of such an impairment, or who is regarded as having such an impairment, or is diagnosed by a licensed medical or psychological practitioner.
California	The child is physically or mentally incapable of self-care as determined by a legally qualified professional, i.e., a person licensed under applicable laws and regulations of the State of California to perform legal, medical, health, or social services, or the general public.
Colorado	<p>A. A developmental disability that is attributed to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or a neurological impairment and is verified by a professional.</p> <p>B. A physical handicap, substantiated by a medical professional or the county, which puts extra and exhausting demands on parents.</p> <p>C. A psychological disorder that is documented by a psychologist, psychiatrist, or qualified mental health professional.</p> <p>D. A severe behavioral problem that places exhaustive demands on parents and is verified by a professional or the county.</p>
Connecticut	A child under 19 years of age who cannot care for him/herself and required extra supervision, care, or instruction in the child care setting as documented by the Individualized Education Plan, Individualized Family Service Plan, or by an appropriate professional referral; and whose special needs derive from one or more conditions including, but not limited to: physical or mental disability; serious emotional maladjustment; a recognized high risk of physical or mental disability; a delay in cognitive development, physical development, speech and language development (including vision and hearing), psychosocial development, or self-help skills.
Delaware	A dysfunctional condition that disrupts the child’s normal development patterns during which the child cannot function without special care and supervision.
District of Columbia	Diagnosis by a physician or other health professional that a child has a significant delay in his or her development. Significant delay is defined as a delay of at least 25% in two or more of the following areas of development: adaptive environment; cognitive development; communications, speech and language development; physical development, including vision and hearing; and /or social or emotional development.
Florida	

State	Definition of “physical or mental incapacity”
Georgia	That which prevents, impairs, interferes with, or impedes life activities by placing limitations on an individual’s ability to fully engage in skills, such as self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, breathing, mobility, seeing, and self-direction.
Hawaii	A physical or mental condition that prevents a child from care for herself or himself, as determined by a physician or a licensed or certified psychologist.
Idaho	Any child who is physically or mentally not capable of self-care, as verified by a physician, licensed psychologist, social worker, special education teacher, speech therapist, or by receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
Illinois	Mental incapacity, hearing impaired, deaf, speech/language impaired, visually disabled, serious emotional disturbance, orthopedically impaired or other health impairment, or specific learning disability; requiring special services, as documented by a Statement from local health provider or other professional in the health/medical field.
Indiana	<p>Children ages 13 through 18 for whom child care is requested due to physical or mental incapacity must meet the definition of special needs as documented by enrollment in one or more of the following programs or services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children with special health care services; - Public school special education; or - Supplemental Security Income (SSI). <p>If documentation/verification of enrollment in at least one of the above indicated programs cannot be obtained, the child will not be considered as a child with special needs until the documentation/verification can be provided. Providers and/or parents cannot self-declare that a child has special needs.</p>
Iowa	Refer to the definition for ‘special needs child’ in (7).
Kansas	Developmentally delayed is a handicapping condition that impedes appropriate behavior in one or more of the following areas: motor functioning; self-help skills; cognition; communication; and interaction with their social and/or physical environment and special assistance limitations. Children up to age 18 are eligible if incapacity is documented by a physician or psychologist.
Kentucky	Children below age 20 who have multiple or severe problems, diagnosed by physicians or qualified professionals, that prevent the child from caring for himself or herself for any part of the day.
Louisiana	Physically or mentally incapable of caring for oneself as verified by a physician or licensed psychologist, or by receipt of SSI (applies to children age 13 through 17).
Maine	Children who are physically or mentally incapable of caring for themselves.
Maryland	A child’s biological, emotional, or psychological condition that a physician or a licensed or certified psychologist has determined, prevents the child from caring for himself or herself for reasons other than the child’s age.
Massachusetts	A child at least one month of age and under 18 years of age with a physical, emotional, or mental disability. A qualifying child must be eligible for early intervention services, 766 services or be diagnosed by a physician, licensed psychologist, or licensed independent clinical social worker.
Michigan	
Minnesota	Children who require significant adaptation of the typical child care program and environment, additional staff qualifications, and/or staff ratios due to the child’s physical or mental health needs. The child is considered having physical or mental health needs as determined by physicians, social workers, psychologists, or the school district’s special education criteria if they have a significant delay in one or more of the following areas; cognitive, gross motor, fine motor, social, or emotional development, adaptive development, or a diagnosed physical or mental condition that has a high probability of resulting in a developmental delay.
Mississippi	See definition of special needs child below.

State	Definition of “physical or mental incapacity”
Missouri	Physical or mental incapacity as certified by a physician or psychologist or by receipt of SSI or Social Security Disability.
Montana	Children under the age of 19, with disabilities or cognitive delay, who are not able without assistance to properly manage or care for his/her person. Appropriate clinical authorities must document this determination.
Nebraska	<p>A child or youth up to age 19 with an identified physical or developmental need that may or may not necessitate program adaptations, including equipment, materials, and/or staff adaptations (including equipment, materials, and/or staff ratio) will be identified as a child with disabilities according to State definition. To be considered a child with disabilities, the child must have one or more of the following conditions that are not related to chronological age:</p> <p>Emotional-impairment: including behavioral impairment; requiring special equipment or assistance;</p> <p>Developmental age level: lower than chronological age and requires assistance via special supervision;</p> <p>Movement-impairment: requires assistance or unable to move;</p> <p>Sensory-impaired: requires special environment modifications or assistance;</p> <p>Hygiene: requires assistant or dependent;</p> <p>Feeding: requires special equipment; requires assistance;</p> <p>Toileting: requires assistance; requires special equipment;</p> <p>Medical conditions: requires respiratory aids or special procedures;</p> <p>Therapy required: physical, occupational, speech, or respiratory;</p> <p>Medications: requires assistance, requires special procedures.</p> <p>A child in these categories may be determined to have a requirement for extra care because of an acute or chronic physical or mental condition. Acute special needs include temporary conditions that require special medical attention and isolation from other children, e.g., recovery from surgery, etc.; chronic special needs include long-standing medical or behavioral problems that require special medical, behavioral, or other services at all times, e.g., medically fragile, attention deficit, etc.</p> <p>A physician or licensed or certified psychologist must document that a child in these categories has a disability that requires specialized services as described above. Providers may charge a different or higher rate for such child care.</p>
Nevada	A physical or mental condition that severely limits the individual’s ability to care for him/herself, or an emotional condition that places the individual or others at risk, as verified by a physician or other licensed professional authorized to make such assessments.
New Hampshire	Limits the ability to care for themselves, as they would cause harm to themselves or others without supervision.
New Jersey	A dependent child who is age 19 or younger and defined as a “special needs” individual; that is, physically or mentally incapable of self-care.
New Mexico	A medically documented condition that results in a child’s inability to care for him/her self and requiring adult supervision for the majority of the time. Please see the definition for Special Needs Child.
New York	Physical or mental incapacity of a child exists when the child is a special needs child as defined in (7) of this section.
North Carolina	An incapacity as determined by a medical professional that supports the need for supervision or involvement in child care.
North Dakota	If a child is incapable of self-care because of verified physical or mental incapacity, the child may be eligible for child care. This must be verified in writing by a qualified medical professional.

State	Definition of “physical or mental incapacity”
Ohio	A physical or mental condition that renders a child incapable of caring for him/herself as verified by the CDJFS based on a determination by a licensed physician or licensed or certified psychologist.
Oklahoma	<p>A child with special needs is defined as a child receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), SoonerStart early intervention services, or special education services provided in accordance with an Individualized Education Program (IEP) by the local school district. This definition also includes a child who meets the medical definition of disability as determined by the Social Security Administration but does not meet the financial criteria to receive SSI benefits.</p> <p>Prior to approving a child with disabilities for child care after age 13, a Statement from a licensed health care professional must be received verifying the child is physically or mentally incapable of self-care as age appropriate.</p>
Oregon	See specials needs definition (7)
Pennsylvania	<p>1) A child who is developmentally disabled and is 13 years of age or older is eligible for subsidy until his developmental age is 13 years or until his chronological age is 19 years, whichever occurs first, if the developmental disability is documented by a licensed psychologist or a physician.</p> <p>2) A child who is physically disabled and is 13 years of age is eligible for subsidy until he is no longer physically disabled or until he is 19 years of age, whichever occurs first.</p>
Puerto Rico	A disability of an individual 5 years of age or older that is attributable to a mental or physical impairment, or combination of mental or physical impairment, manifested before age 22 likely to continue indefinitely, substantially limits the individual in three or more areas of major life activities (self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, mobility, self direction capacity for independent living and economic self-sufficiency), and reflects the individual needs for a combination of special or generic services, supports, or other assistance for an extended direction. When applied to infants and young children, the term means individuals from birth to age 5, inclusive, who have conditions with a high probability of resulting in developmental disability if services are not provided.
Rhode Island	<p>A documented neuro-physiological, psychological, or emotional disorder, physical impairment, or serious health condition.</p> <p>Services may be provided due to the incapacity of either the parent or child under the CCDF under Short-term Special Approval Child Care (SSACC).</p> <p>For child-based incapacity, documented evidence must be provided from a qualified licensed health care practitioner, program, facility, or responsible government authority that the child has a behavioral or mental disorder, physical disability, serious health condition, learning disability, or hearing, speech, or visual impairment that is not currently being treated or accommodated either because access to an appropriate program that meets the child’s special needs has been denied/delayed or is unavailable.</p> <p>For parent-based incapacity, the applicant must provide documented evidence from a qualified licensed health care practitioner, program, facility, or responsible government authority indicating that the disorder or impairment of the parent poses a serious barrier to appropriate child care/rearing and that the health condition of the parent both prohibits employment and routine child care activities necessary to maintain the health and safety of the child.</p>
South Carolina	The State Department of Disabilities and Special Needs and the State Department of Health and Environmental Control BabyNet and Children’s Rehabilitative Services caseworkers determine eligibility for child care under the ABC Special Needs Voucher set-aside.
South Dakota	Provide such services to children up to age 19; and physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself, or under court supervision.

State	Definition of “physical or mental incapacity”
Tennessee	A child must be an SSI recipient or have a mental or physical condition that prevents or limits self-care or self-supervision or impairs normal development. If not an SSI recipient, the condition must be verified by a written Statement from a physician or psychiatrist or licensed or certified psychologist or from the Local Education Agency’s multidisciplinary team.
Texas	The Texas Workforce Commission uses “child with a disability.” A child with disability is a child with functional needs requiring assistance to perform tasks that are within the typical chronological range of development (major life activity), including but not limited to movement of large and/or small muscles, learning, talking, communicating, self-help, social, emotional, seeing, hearing, and breathing.
Utah	Children who are physically or mentally incapable of self-care as determined by a medical doctor, doctor of osteopathy, or licensed or certified psychologist.
Vermont	A physical or mental condition as documented by a physician/psychologist that prohibits the child from being able to safely care for him/herself.
Virginia	A child is considered physically or mentally incapacitated if the child has physical or mental impairments that substantially limit one or more of the major life activities and the child is unable to care for himself/herself without supervision.
Washington	Physically, mentally, behaviorally, or emotionally incapable of self-care, as verified by a doctor, nurse, nurse practitioner, or masters-level or above mental health, education, or social service professional.
West Virginia	A long-term disability that results in substantial limitations in learning, language, self-care, mobility, self-direction, and capacity for independent living.
Wisconsin	Child care can be approved for children ages 13 through 18 if a determination is made by a qualified professional that this child requires placement in a child care program while the parent is involved in an approved activity and determined eligible for the Wisconsin Shares child care program.
Wyoming	A child less than 18 years of age who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for him/herself as verified by a written determination from a physician or certified psychologist.

(5) “Protective Services”

State	Definition of “protective services”
Alabama	Services provided by the department to, or on behalf of, children in response to reports of alleged abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
Alaska	Child protective services are any services provided to a child who is the subject of a report of harm. The purpose is to identify, treat, and reduce child abuse and neglect, as well as to ensure that reasonable efforts are made to protect and maintain children in their own homes. Protective services are provided by: Assisting families in diagnosing and resolving problems, Investigating reports of harm, Referring families to community resources, Initiating legal intervention if children are unable to remain safely in their own houses, and Providing out-of-home placements and permanency planning when necessary.
Arkansas	a) A child and/or family receiving services from DES Child Protective Services (CPS) and referred for child care services on a case-by-case basis; or b) Special Circumstances families who are unable to provide child care for a portion of a 24-hour day due to a crisis situation of domestic violence or homelessness, a physical, mental, emotional, or medical condition, or participation in a drug treatment or drug rehabilitation program or court orders community service.
California	Services provided through the local CWD’s Child Protective Services Unit to children identified by a legal, medical, or social services agency or an emergency shelter as abused, neglected, or exploited, or at risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Protective Services include emergency response, assessment, shelter care, respite care, and out-of-home placement.
Colorado	A child who is part of a protective services plan through county child welfare programs.
Connecticut	A family service plan for safeguarding a child who is considered by the State’s child protective services agency to be at risk of abuse or neglect.
Delaware	Supervision/Placement of a child by the Division of Family Services in order to monitor or prevent situations of abuse or neglect.
District of Columbia	Services that are designed to ensure that neglected and abused children referred by the Child and Family Services Agency and the District of Columbia Superior Court are protected from further experiences and conditions detrimental to their health, growth, and development, including services provided on behalf of a child that are designed to help parents recognize and remedy any conditions that might prove harmful to the child and to fulfill their parental roles more effectively. NOTE: The District of Columbia does not use CCDF funds for respite care for children in protective services.
Florida	
Georgia	Social services for children who are maltreated (neglected, abused, or exploited) or who are at risk of maltreatment.
Hawaii	Social services provided by the Department of Human Services to children who are reported to have been or are at risk of being abused or neglected. The term includes services provided by the DHS to parents and siblings to help solve problems contributing to the abuse/neglect situation. The child and parent(s) must be receiving protective services and the assigned social worker must specify the need for child care services in the family’s case plan as in court ordered.
Idaho	Child care is required to permit the family to receive services needed to reduce or eliminate the need for protective intervention. The department has final approval for all protective service referral. Children in foster care are not eligible for these services.
Illinois	Child determined to be in need of or receiving protective services and in open mind or family DCFS case. Determination to be made by the DCFS child protection or child

State	Definition of “protective services”
	welfare personal.
Indiana	Families with children who receive or need to receive protective services as verified by the local OFC can be eligible for CCDF child care services provided the caseworker indicates the family needs child care out of the home. The fee and income eligibility requirements are waived for children who have been referred by their caseworker as needing out-of-home care. The parent need not be working or in a training/education program and services may include respite care.
Iowa	Child care provided as part of a protective service plan to prevent or alleviate child abuse or neglect. The child must be a member of a family with one of the following: A confirmed case of child abuse, or episodes of family or domestic violence, or substance abuse that place the child at risk of abuse or neglect and have resulted in a service referral to family preservation or family-centered services.
Kansas	Protective services, per se, will not be provided with these funds; however, child care will be provided to protect children who cannot protect themselves from abuse, neglect, and exploitation, to enable a child to remain in the home while the parent(s) work toward rehabilitation or when the child is at risk of a health or social condition that may adversely affect the child’s development. SRS makes the determination that a child needs to receive protective services.
Kentucky	Specialized child protective services and preventive services aimed at: 1) safeguarding the rights and welfare of abused, neglected, or dependent children; 2) aiding parents or other persons responsible for the care, custody, or responsibility for the supervision of children, in recognizing and remedying conditions detrimental to the welfare of their children; and 3) identifying and correcting conditions in society that contribute to the neglect, abuse, or dependency of children. Child Protective Services is both preventive and corrective in nature. Prevention may also include adoption-subsidized children and those adoption subsidy children whose adoption is at risk of disruption, children and families in homeless or spouse-abuse shelters or transitional housing, children in Cabinet for Families and Children-subsidized relative placements, multi-problem families, and teen parents.
Louisiana	Those services offered on behalf of individuals under 13 years of age who are in danger, or threatened with danger, of abuse, neglect or exploitation, or are without proper custody or guardianship; and need for such services has been determined by the State agency charged with responsibility for the provision of abuse/neglect complaint investigations. Only children in protective care are eligible for respite care.
Maine	Specialized casework services including respite care to neglected, abused, or exploited children and their families.
Maryland	N/A
Massachusetts	Services provided to protect a child from abuse and/or neglect as determined by the Department of Social Services. Protective services shall also include court care. Court care means child care and support services provided in several State trial court buildings on an as-needed basis to protect children with court-involved families while they conduct court business.
Michigan	
Minnesota	N/A
Mississippi	Children in Court-Ordered Protective Services or Court-Ordered in the custody of the Mississippi Department of Human Services and receiving foster care.

State	Definition of “protective services”
Missouri	Needing daily supplemental care because of the temporary or permanent physical, mental, or emotional disability of the parent, as certified by a physician or as part of their children’s treatment plan through Children Services. These children will be considered eligible even though the parent may not meet the requirement of working or attending an education or job training program. Children with special needs may be considered in need of protective services if the cost of child care puts the family at risk of losing employment, education, or training. Families in need of, or receiving, protective services must meet the income eligibility guidelines, but the sliding scale fee may be waived on a case-by-case basis.
Montana	To qualify for child protective services (CPS) child care, the child must need care because of the danger of neglect or abuse. The need for protective services is determined by county social workers. CPS child care for foster care families and respite care require approval of DPHHS Family Services Regional Administrators.
Nebraska	Protective services relate to children under age 19 of families that have been identified through reporting or participating in care or shelter (in respect to child abuse or child neglect or court supervision).
Nevada	Services for children who have been abused or neglected or who are at risk of abuse or neglect as determined by a professional in the field or by a court. There may be circumstances where it is in the best interests of the child as well as the family the child was placed with, to provide short-term respite services.
New Hampshire	Protective Child Care is a service provided to families to relieve parents of the stress of continuous child care, respite care and to give parents the opportunity to correct their abusive or neglectful behavior. Child care is authorized by a Division for Children, Youth and Families social worker after an investigation has determined a child has been abused or neglected and a New Hampshire District Court has issued a court order substantiating the need for child care.
New Jersey	Formerly known as Protective Services, for purposes of provisions of the CCDF, child care services shall constitute services on behalf of any child, under age 19, considered at risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation; or found to be abused, neglected, exploited or abandoned, as identified by the Department’s Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) or failure on the part of parents or others responsible for meeting at least the minimum needs of the child, as identified by DYFS. The term, unless otherwise specified, includes services provided to children in out-of-home settings, such as foster care, because (as permissible in the interpretation of the Federal regulation, New Jersey does not differentiate between the protective services for families who remain intact and for those children who are in foster placement).
New Mexico	Child care services for those children who are placed in the legal custody of the Protective Services Division of CYFD.
New York	Services provided to families who need child care in order for their children to be protected, including families that: Have children in need of protective services as defined in the Office of Children and Family Services regulations irrespective of their incomes; or Have incomes within 200% of the State Income Standard and: A) are ill or incapacitated; B) need child care in order to participate in an approved treatment program for substance abuse; C) are homeless or are in a shelter for battered women and need child care in order to participate in an approved activity; or D) are in an emergency situation for short duration.
North Carolina	Child care can be provided to support Child Protective Services that are provided by the county department of social services for the purpose of investigating a report of child

State	Definition of “protective services”
	abuse or neglect. Child Protective Services may also be provided if a report is substantiated as part of treatment plan.
North Dakota	The Lead Agency will not be using this program for protective services. The Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services Unit has “Prime Time Day Care Program” that provides child care for families in crisis. The counties provide the child welfare services.
Ohio	As verified by the CDJFS, a child or children residing in a home with the caretaker parent and for whom a case plan is prepared and maintained pursuant to §2151.421 of the ORC, which indicates the need for protective child care services. Protective services may also be authorized when a child and his caretaker parent either temporarily reside in a facility providing emergency shelter for homeless families or are determined to be homeless by the CDJFS and are otherwise ineligible for child care services.
Oklahoma	Protective or preventive child care services are used as an early intervention strategy in certain critical situations to help in preventing neglect, abuse, or exploitation. The social services specialist may approve child care in these situations to help stabilize the family situation or to enhance family functioning.
Oregon	Children who have either experienced abuse or neglect or are at risk of abuse or neglect as a result of their parent/primary caregiver’s use and/or abuse of alcohol or other drugs. A child is determined eligible by virtue of the parent’s eligibility for treatment. Also, a child in the custody of the State Office for Children and Families will be eligible for child care. A foster parent must be working or attending an education or training program.
Pennsylvania	N/A for CCDF.
Puerto Rico	Care that the State’s child protective service agency exercises in order to safeguard a child they consider at risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation by recommendation of a State case worker or court order.
Rhode Island	N/A
South Carolina	Children under the age of 13 whose physical health, mental health, or welfare is harmed or threatened with substantial risk of harm by acts or omissions of parent(s), guardian(s), or others responsible for the child’s well-being.
South Dakota	Any legal action designed to protect the health and safety of a child. This includes foster care and respite/special needs child care. Respite care is available for parents of children in protective services and is only for short, temporary periods of time. Child Protection Services or the court determines protective service cases. Verification comes from Child Protection Services or the Court.
Tennessee	N/A in Tennessee as this service is funded under SSBG
Texas	Services to protect abused, neglected, or exploited children and to act in the child’s best interest to prevent further harm, and: To keep the family intact, if possible; or To provide permanence for a child in substitute care by returning the child to the child’s home, if possible; or To provide permanence for a child in substitute care who cannot return home. The determination of the child’s need for protective services, including foster care, and the corresponding need for child care, including respite care for custodial parents of children in protective services, is made by the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services on a case-by-case basis. A child who has been served through the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services funds and whose protective services case has been closed may receive care for up to six months, on a case-by-case basis, for the purpose of monitoring and ensuring stability of the family.
Utah	Services necessary to prevent child abuse or neglect as determined by Department of Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services.
Vermont	A set of personalized and planned child development services designed to intervene

State	Definition of “protective services”
	positively in a child’s life. It is used as an intervention strategy in the implementation of the SRS case plan. Protective services includes children who are in foster care.
Virginia	A specialized continuum of casework services to abused, neglected, or exploited children and families. Children considered to be receiving or in need of these services must have a documented, open CPS case with the local department of social services.
Washington	<p>Family is currently receiving services through Child Welfare Services, Child Protective Services, the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, or a homeless or domestic violence shelter. Also, if a child is residing with a relative or foster parent for safety or protective reasons, that child meets the protective services definition for child care or early childhood purposes.</p> <p>Respite Care Services: the temporary, planned arrangement for substitute parenting or care-taking of a child. Respite services are typically available to: Provide opportunities to attend overnight training, provide substitute care in the absence of a caregiver, allow the caregiver personal time away from home, or offer relief from parenting and care-giving responsibilities.</p>
West Virginia	Services provided to families as a result of substantiated incidences of child abuse or neglect that are designated to reduce the risk of abuse/neglect and/or ameliorate the effects of abuse/neglect on children. Child care services must be part of the Child Protective Services (CPS) Plan in order to be approved. Income guidelines may be waived if child care is a component of the 30-day CPS safety plan designed to prevent a child’s immediate removal from the home. A fee may be waived as part of the CPS treatment or safety plans.
Wisconsin	<p>Services extended to a child to shield the child from injury or abuse when a child is at risk of child abuse or neglect or of a health or social condition which may adversely affect the child’s development; conditions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At risk of out-of-home placement; Has a parent in need of respite services because of stress involved in caring for a child with developmental disabilities or serious problematic behavior; Has a parent who is under age 18; Has a parent who lacks adequate parent skills; Has a parent who is receiving treatment for alcohol or other drug abuse; or Needs day care to maintain the child in foster care placement. <p>The decision for the need of protective services will be made by the local protective services worker, social worker, county/social or Tribal services agency, doctor, or other professional involved with the specific case. Actual placement for protective services will be provided by the protective services agency, judicial system or other source of authority for decision-making of placement. With case-by-case decision-making authority, child care can be offered as part of the need for protective services.</p>
Wyoming	Protective/preventative child care is used to prevent or protect a child from abuse/neglect and is purchased for the time necessary to stabilize a family.

(6) “Residing With”

State	Definition of “residing with”
Alabama	Eligible children must live in the home with a parent, as defined at 45 CFR Part 98, Section 98.2 (Definitions).
Alaska	Living with, including taking meals and sleeping in the same house.
Arizona	To live in the same household of a parent, guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis and who has legal responsibility for the child.
Arkansas	Living with or in a household with a parent or legal guardian or other individual standing in loco parentis.
California	Living in the same household.
Colorado	A parent (or parents) who meets eligibility guidelines and is either a biological parent, relative caretaker, legally appointed guardian, or an unrelated individual who is acting in the role of a parent and providing financial support to the household of the child. This definition is different for TANF families.
Connecticut	Living with, including taking meals and sleeping in the same house.
Delaware	Living in the home of the parent or caretaker who is responsible for the preponderance of the child’s care and support.
District of Columbia	A person who is under the age of 18, 19, or 20 years of age and attending school full-time, who lives in the household of, and is financially dependent upon, a parent or guardian.
Florida	
Georgia	The person needing child care and the children for whom care is requested live in the same household.
Hawaii	Living in a home or family setting with a parent or guardian (person other than parent who can provide legal documentation to verify that the person can act on the child’s behalf and is responsible for the care, education, and financial support of the child.)
Idaho	<p>The family will include any of the following that reside within the household:</p> <p>A. Parent: person legally responsible for child(ren) because of birth, adoption, or legal guardianship.</p> <p>B. Stepparents: a person married to the child’s parent who has no biological or adoptive relationship.</p> <p>C. Unmarried partner: persons not married to each other but whose common child lives in the home.</p> <p>D. No-Parent caretaker: adult caretaker, other than a parent, who is related by blood or marriage, including grandparents, great-grandparents, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, nephew, niece, or first cousin. Relatives by marriage would include stepsiblings.</p> <p>E. Child(ren): all children under age 18 if they are related to the parent or caretaker as specified above. Children over age 18 if claimed as a tax-dependent by child’s caretaker or parent.</p> <p>F. Tax dependent: other persons living in the home who are claimed a tax dependent by the child’s caretaker.</p> <p>G. A child placed in foster care by a public or private agency.</p>
Illinois	Child living in the same household as the parent during the time period, for which child care services are requested.
Indiana	Families are eligible for child care subsidies when the applicant is the parent of a child who resides with them and the child is under the age of 13 (or through age 18 in cases of special needs).

State	Definition of “residing with”
Iowa	<p>For the purpose of determining family size, the family includes the following members: Legal spouses (including common law) who reside in the same household; Natural, adoptive, or stepmother or father, and children who reside in the same household; A child who resides with a person or persons not legally responsible for the child’s support; and A companion in the home is not considered in determining family size or income unless there is a common child. The composition of the family does not change when one or more of the family members is temporarily absent from the household. Persons who meet the definition of temporary absence are considered when determining family size. Temporarily absent means: A medical absence anticipated to be less than three months; An absence for the purpose of education or employment; and Absence of a family member who intends to return home within three months.</p>
Kansas	<p>All family members living together in the same household, including a person living away from home if the person maintains his/her permanent residence with the family and continues to function as a family member even if the maintenance provided is inadequate.</p>
Kentucky	<p>Eligible children who are living with a parent or parents, by blood, marriage, or adoption, including legal guardians or other person standing in loco parentis, are considered to be “residing with” a family.</p>
Louisiana	<p>Customarily residing more than half of the time with the parent or guardian who is applying for Child Care Assistance. A child is considered to be residing with a parent or guardian during scheduled absences lasting up to six weeks, if there are definite plans for the child to return to live with the parent or guardian.</p>
Maine	<p>The child is living with the applicant who is maintaining a home for the child. Maintaining a home means that the applicant is providing the main domicile for the child.</p>
Maryland	<p>To dwell in the same household as. To be eligible for child care services, a child must reside with the parent, legal guardian, or person in loco parentis for at least six months of the year, or during the time period for which the child care services are requested.</p>
Massachusetts	<p>Sharing living quarters with members of an immediate family, a foster family, or legal guardian(s).</p>
Michigan	
Minnesota	<p>In the same home; includes children temporarily absent from the household in settings such as schools, foster care, and residential treatment facilities, and adults temporarily absent from the household in settings such as schools, military service, or rehabilitation programs.</p>
Mississippi	<p>Living with, including taking meals and sleeping in the same house.</p>
Missouri	<p>Living in the same physical residence or, in the case of a parent who is temporarily out of the home due to illness or injury, maintaining care and custody.</p>
Montana	<p>A child must live in the same household as the parent, or person acting in loco parentis, during the period for which child care services are requested.</p>
Nebraska	<p>An eligible child will be considered residing with a parent or guardian when that child’s place of residence is considered to be the same as the parent or guardian.</p>
Nevada	<p>Living with a custodial parent or guardian in the domicile of the custodial parent who provides primary care and support to the child.</p>
New Hampshire	<p>The parent in the same household, except for temporary absences while remaining financially supported by the parent.</p>
New Jersey	<p>Residing with means living in the permanent or temporary residence of the eligible parent, legal guardian, or person standing in loco parentis. The person or family must be</p>

State	Definition of “residing with”
	currently residing in the State of New Jersey. There is no prior residency requirement.
New Mexico	Living in a household that provides shelter and care to a child during the parent’s nonworking hours.
New York	For purposes of provision of child care services under the Child Care and Development Fund, a child must live with a parent, legal guardian, caretaker relative, or person standing in loco parentis with the intent to make the relationship between the child and such individual a fixed relationship for a period of time. Such intent can be shown by actions to assume and discharge the obligations incident to the parent-child relationship undertaken by such individuals.
North Carolina	Living in same household.
North Dakota	A child or children who are physically present in the home for periods expected to last 30 or more continuous days.
Ohio	Sharing the same home with caretaker parent, person who has legal custody of the child, a guardian of the child or any other person who stands in loco parentis with respect to the child, and whose presence in the home is needed as caretaker of the child.
Oklahoma	The natural or adoptive parent(s) of the children who is living in the home and for whom child care is needed; the caretaker(s) of the minor child(ren) who needs child care if that caretaker(s) is legally and financially responsible for the child(ren); all minor children residing in the home for whom the payee is financially responsible; the stepparent of the minor child(ren) who is living in the home and for whom child care is needed; any nonrelative adult of the opposite sex who is living in the home with the natural or adoptive parent; and any child(ren) of the nonrelative adult of the opposite sex who is living in the home with the natural or adoptive parent.
Oregon	Children shall reside with a parent, who is the person responsible for the care, control and supervision of the child. Parent means a parent by blood, marriage or adoption, legal guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis.
Pennsylvania	<p>For non-TANF families:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A family includes the following individuals who live together: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The child for whom subsidized child care is requested; the child’s parent/caretaker; the parent’s/caretaker’s spouse or live-in companion; biological, step or adoptive minor siblings of the child who are under 18 years of age, are not emancipated by marriage or by the court, or 18 years of age or older but under 22 years of age who is enrolled in a postsecondary program leading to a degree or diploma and who are wholly or partially dependent upon the income of the parent/caretaker and spouse or live-in companion of the parent/caretaker; and biological, step, or adoptive minor children of the parent/caretaker or live-in companion or both. (ii) The child for whom subsidized child care is requested, the child’s parent who is a minor; the siblings or other parent of the child; the child’s grandparent; the grandparent’s spouse or live-in companion and other minor children of the grandparent or live-in companion. 2) A foster child may be counted as either a separate family or as part of the foster family. 3) A family whose parent/caretaker transfers from TANF is exempt from including the parent’s/caretaker’s live-in companion in the family for six months starting the day after the date TANF benefits end. 4) An individual may not be included in more than one family unless the individual is a child who is in a shared custody arrangement and both families are seeking subsidized child care. <p>For TANF families: the “budget group” composition, as defined in accord with TANF eligibility requirements, is used to determine eligibility for TANF-related child care benefits.</p>
Puerto Rico	Living with a parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis; it is assumed that a

State	Definition of “residing with”
	parent-child relationship has been established with its inherent responsibilities; also assumes the child takes meals and sleeps in the house of the parent on a regular basis.
Rhode Island	Residing with is defined as the usual home of the child.
South Carolina	To live in the same household with a parent(s), legal guardian, or other person standing in loco parentis for an extended or permanent period of time during the time period for which child care services are requested.
South Dakota	Living in a particular household the majority of the time in any given month.
Tennessee	In considering a child for subsidy assistance, the child must be residing with a person related by the fifth degree of blood relationship (See Attachment Appendix 2); with a person holding legal custody; or with a person having foster parent responsibility through the State protective services agency. For TANF families, the child must be residing in one of the above situations or residing with a TANF participant for whom the participant has care and control of the child and without child care assistance would be otherwise prevented from carrying out her work participation requirements.
Texas	A child is considered to be residing with a parent/caretaker when the child’s primary place of residence is the same as the parent or caretaker’s primary place of residence.
Utah	Children must live in the same household as the parent during the time period child care services are requested.
Vermont	Two or more persons living in the same household, at least one of whom is a primary caretaker (parent).
Virginia	A child is considered to be residing with the parent if that parent is responsible for the day-to-day care and control of the child and if any temporary living situation is not an out-of-home placement.
Washington	Living together in the same household or physical structure.
West Virginia	Living at the same address with the parent or person acting “in loco parentis.”
Wisconsin	Living in the same household.
Wyoming	The act of living with a caretaker or parent in a place that is maintained or in the process of being established as the child’s residence.

(7) “Special Needs Child”

State	Definition of “special needs child”
Alabama	A child who is receiving protective services or foster care services from the department, and who has been determined by the department to need child care services.
Alaska	A child who has, or is at increased risk for, chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional conditions and who also requires health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by a child in his/her age group: A child with special needs may require one or more of the following services: specialized care for a particular condition, specially trained caregiver, frequent monitoring of the child’s health or medical needs, very close supervision, frequent intervention, or aided physical movement: Very low income is a gross-adjusted monthly income that qualifies a family for the highest subsidy on the State’s sliding fee scale.
Arizona	A child who needs increased supervision, modified equipment, modified activities, or a modified facility, within a child care setting, due to any physical, mental sensory, or emotional delay or medical condition. Includes a child with a disability.
Arkansas	A child whose physical condition has lasted or is expected to last at least two years as diagnosed by a licensed medical or psychological practitioner.
California	A child who is limited-English-proficient, has exceptional needs, is severely handicapped, or is receiving child protective services.
Colorado	<p>A. A developmental disability that is attributed to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or a neurological impairment and is verified by a professional.</p> <p>B. A physical handicap, substantiated by a medical professional or the county, which puts extra and exhausting demands on parents.</p> <p>C. A psychological disorder that is documented by a psychologist, psychiatrist, or qualified mental health professional.</p> <p>D. A severe behavioral problem that places exhaustive demands on parents and is verified by a professional or the County.</p>
Connecticut	A child under 19 years of age who cannot care for him/herself and requires extra supervision, care, or instruction in the child care setting as documented by the Individualized Education Plan, Individualized Family Service Plan or by an appropriate professional referral; and whose special needs derive from one or more conditions including, but not limited to: physical or mental disability; serious emotional maladjustment; a recognized high risk of physical or mental disability; a delay in cognitive development, physical development, speech and language development, including vision and hearing, psychosocial development or self-help skills.
Delaware	A dependent child under 18 years of age whose physical, emotional, or developmental needs require special care (i.e., incapable of caring for self), or children from homeless families.
District of Columbia	For purposes of providing early intervention services to infants and toddlers ages 0 -2, pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA), Part C, the term “developmentally delayed” is defined as the abnormal growth and development of infants and toddlers from birth to the third birthday, as determined by an early intervention interdisciplinary team of two or more professionals from appropriate allied and mental health professions, in accordance with 34 CFR part 303, sections 303.13 (E) and 303.17. The determination shall be based on at least two or more of the following generally accepted procedures: standardized infant/toddler assessment instruments; developmental inventories; behavioral checklists; and/or an informed clinical opinion. Developmental delay of infants and toddlers ages 0-2 shall be considered to exist if an infant or toddler demonstrated a 50% delay in one or more of the following areas of

State	Definition of “special needs child”
	<p>performance: adaptive environment; cognitive development; communication, speech and language development; physical development, including vision and hearing; and/or social or emotional development or if a child is determined to have a condition that has a high probability of resulting in developmental disability.</p> <p>Special Needs for the Purposes of Payment Rates Programs that participate in the District of Columbia subsidy program and are under contract to serve special needs children, as well as typically developing children receive payments at a higher rate for children with special needs. Currently, two providers have been authorized to receive the higher rate. The Office of Early Childhood Development is developing a system that will allow all special needs children in the subsidy program to receive higher rates regardless of what program they attend, as long as the program participates in the subsidy system. These rates would be added to the highest rate for the child currently received by the program.</p> <p>Special Needs for the Purpose of Prioritizing Services Special needs children are eligible to receive subsidized services in accordance with the Office of Early Childhood Development eligibility guidelines. Also, children with special needs are exempt from parent fees and income restrictions making special needs children a priority when it comes to receiving subsidized services.</p>
Florida	
Georgia	A child with a documented physical and/or mental condition who is not capable of self care.
Hawaii	<p>A special needs child shall mean a child who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself as determined by a physician or a licensed or certified psychologist. It also means a child determined by a pediatrician, public health nurse, social worker, counselor, or therapist familiar with the child and family, or a representative from Healthy Start or a Department of Health children’s team to have a physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional health condition that is outside the normal range, or a child who meets Department of Health criteria for environmental risk (and the child does not qualify for Department of Education Special Education).</p> <p>A special needs child shall mean a child who has a delay or impairment and whose parents are very low income and are working or in training/education. The delay or impairment must be determined by one or more of the following individuals who has been trained to complete a developmental assessment: physician, public health nurse or other medical nurse, psychiatrist, psychologist, speech pathologist, occupational therapist, physical therapist, early childhood educator, or child development specialist, or department social worker. A special needs child shall also mean a child who has been reported to have been or is at risk or being abused or neglected and receiving protective services.</p>
Idaho	Any child with physical, mental, emotional, behavioral disabilities, or developmental delays covered by State statutes or Individual Education Plan (IEP) or a Family Service Case Plan. (There is not a waiting list for child care in Idaho. We have not had to prioritize special needs care. If the market changes and there is a need in the future, we will certainly address the needs of these children.)
Illinois	Child with physical, mental or emotional incapacity. The Lead Agency does not need to prioritize based on special needs because all eligible children are served, and there are not waiting lists.
Indiana	Special needs is documented by enrollment in one or more of the following programs or services: - Children with special health care services;

State	Definition of “special needs child”
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Steps Early Intervention System; - Public school special education; - Supplemental Security Income (SSI); or - Head Start (those professionally diagnosed children with disabilities). <p>If documentation/verification of enrollment in at least one of the above-indicated programs cannot be obtained, the child will not be considered with special needs until the documentation/verification can be provided. Providers and/or parents cannot self-declare that a child has special needs.</p> <p>If a parent indicates that a child is not enrolled in any of these five programs and has not been evaluated, and the provider believes the child may have a special need, the provider shall provide referral information to the appropriate agencies listed above and encourage the parent to have the child evaluated.</p>
Iowa	<p>A child with one or more of the following conditions: The child has been diagnosed by a physician or by a person endorsed for service as a school psychologist by the Iowa Department of Education to have a developmental disability that substantially limits one or more major life activities, and the child requires professional treatment, assistance in self care, or the purchase of special adaptive equipment. The child has been determined by a qualified mental retardation professional to have a condition that impairs the child’s intellectual and social functioning. The child has been diagnosed by a mental health professional to have a behavioral or emotional disorder characterized by situationally inappropriate behavior that deviates substantially from behavior appropriate to the child’s age, or that significantly interferes with the child’s intellectual, social, or personal adjustment.</p>
Kansas	<p>Emotional, behavioral, physical, or personal need to a child requiring more than the usual amount of care and supervision for the child’s age, and protective services children and children who are physically and mentally incapacitated. A special needs child is defined as a child who has a temporary or permanent disability but is able to function in a family child care home or center environment without access to other specialized support services. Any SRS provider may request to be designated as a Special Needs Provider and will be paid an additional \$0.15 above the standard hourly rate. Special purpose child care is defined as child care for a child with disabilities who has a need for specialized services provided by a Special Purpose Center or integrated unit. Special Purpose programs must be designated by KDHE and/or SRS. Separate hourly rates are paid to Special Purpose Centers.</p>
Kentucky	<p>Children who have multiple or severe problems (as defined by Public Law 99.457 Part H and Public Law 94-142) that require ongoing specialized care may be considered to have special needs. The Cabinet or its service agent shall determine that a child has special needs and confirm that the severity of the disability requires on-going specialized care.</p>
Louisiana	<p>A child up to age 13 who, because of mental, physical, or emotional handicap, requires specialized facilities. Lower staff ratio, and/or specially trained staff to meet his or her developmental and physical needs, as verified by a physician or licensed psychologist.</p>
Maine	<p>Children with specific diagnosis/disability that, without intervention, may impede or impair the attainment of developmental milestones.</p>
Maryland	<p>A person under the age of 19, who has been diagnosed as being physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself, as verified by the State, based upon a determination by a physician or a licensed or certified psychologist. This definition</p>

State	Definition of “special needs child”
	applies for the purposes of payment and for the purposes of prioritizing services.
Massachusetts	A child who, because of temporary or permanent disabilities arising from intellectual, sensory, emotional, physical, or environmental factors, or other specific learning disabilities is, or would be, unable to progress effectively in a regular school program.
Michigan	
Minnesota	Children who require significant adaptation of the typical child care program and/or staff ratios due to the child’s developmental needs, and/or the need to provide support and education to the caretaker as determined by county social services staff. This includes children with significant environmental and/or health factors that, in the absence of support, create barriers to the child’s optimal achievement. Environmental factors may include poverty and children whose parents, due to a condition, disability or age may require support to fulfill the parent’s responsibilities. Examples of such situations include mental illness, mental retardation, hearing impairment, a history of abuse or neglect, children determined to be at risk of abuse or neglect, chemical dependency, intrafamilial violence, homelessness, or children of a minor parent. In addition, children affected by Federal or State disaster may be considered under this definition.
Mississippi	A child under age 18 who meets the SSI definition of disability by having medically proven physical or mental condition(s) that cause marked and severe functional limitations expected to last at least 12 months in duration.
Missouri	<p>Special needs child: A child with a special need is defined as one who is under age 18 or under age 19 but still in high school and who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receives Foster Care payments through the Department of Social Services; - Receives Adoption Subsidy payments through the Department of Social Services; - Is under court-ordered supervision; - Is active on a Grandparents as Foster Parents case; - Has a physical or mental incapacity; - Is eligible for and receiving services under the Department of Mental Health; - Receives SSI; or - Is active in Children’s Service Protective Service system. <p>In addition, a child with one or more of the following criteria may also be deemed as ‘special needs:’ Specific disability information and characteristics; Diagnosed as developmental disability, health, or medical condition due to disability; Behavioral or emotional issues, learning disability, or developmental delays; Participation in special education (Early Childhood Special Education, or Special Education), early intervention (First Steps), or other special service programs administered through Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; and Adaptation or modification of curriculum or environment; or special medical or health care training needed to provide care to a child.</p> <p>Missouri makes a distinction between payment rates and prioritization for services of special needs children. (Section 3.2-598.43(d) and 3.4.1)</p>
Montana	A child with special needs is an individual age 0 to 18, with an Individual Education Plan or an Individual Family Service Plan, who, because of his/her disability or cognitive delay, is not able to care for him or herself without assistance.
Nebraska	Special needs children are children who fit into the following categories: a. Children with disabilities under age 19. b. Children under age 19 who are involved in protective services.

State	Definition of “special needs child”
	c. Children under age 19 who are under court supervision. d. Children of adolescent mothers who are under age 19.
Nevada	A child, under the age of 19, who has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment as verified by a physician or other licensed professional authorized to make such assessments.
New Hampshire	A child, birth through age 17, with a diagnosed physical or mental condition that has a high probability of resulting in a developmental delay is exhibited by atypical behaviors in one or more of the following areas: physical development, including vision and/or hearing; cognitive development; communication development; social or emotional development; or adaptive development.
New Jersey	Is a child who has been identified through a written referral from a county welfare agency, DYFS, legal, medical, or social service agency, emergency shelter, or public school, which indicates that the child has a serious physical, emotional, mental, or cognitive condition and child care services are required as part of a treatment plan designed to stabilize, ameliorate the situation and/or prevent the placement of the child outside the home. The child’s social or medical diagnosis must be documented as a result of a standardized developmental or psychological test given by a certified professional or physician. Parents must need child care services in order to remain in full-time employment or in a full-time training/education program.
New Mexico	A child with a medically documented condition that results in physical or mental incapacity requiring care and supervision by an adult.
New York	A child with special needs means a child who is incapable of caring for himself or herself and who has been diagnosed as having one or more of the following conditions to such a degree that it adversely affects the child’s ability to function normally: visual impairment; deafness or other hearing impairment; orthopedic impairment; emotional disturbance; mental retardation; learning disability; speech impairment; health impairment; autism; or multiple handicaps. Any such diagnosis must be made by a physician, licensed or certified psychologist, or other professional with the appropriate credentials to make such diagnosis.
North Carolina	(A) - A child with special needs as recognized by the Department of Public Instruction; (B) - A child who is determined by the area Mental Health/Developmental Disabilities/Substance Abuse Services to meet the definition of special needs according to policy published by the Division of Mental Health, which includes the identification of persons qualified to evaluate the child under this definition.
North Dakota	A child incapable of providing self-care, as medically verified by a physician due to physical and/or mental incapacity, and is age 13-19.
Ohio	As verified by the CDJFS, the child is (a) physically or developmentally handicapped; (b) mentally ill; (c) mentally retarded; (d) disabled or has a health condition that requires special services while the child is in care; and (e) is incapable of caring for himself or herself as verified by the CDJFS based on the determination by a licensed physician or licensed or certified psychologist.
Oklahoma	Same as (4).

State	Definition of “special needs child”
Oregon	A child with disabilities under age 18 and who may require a level of care over and above the norm for his/her age due to a physical, developmental, mental, behavioral, or medical disability such as mental retardation, cerebral palsy, Down Syndrome, autism, serious emotional and behavioral disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, mental health disorders, hearing impairment, vision impairment, physical or mobility disabilities, serious chronic illness, brain injury, and other disabilities. The higher level of care may include, but is not limited to: additional staffing, special medical procedures, adaptive equipment, and structural or other types of accommodation. The disability may be verified by one of the following: 1) physician, nurse practitioner, licensed/certified psychologist or clinical social worker; 2) eligibility for early intervention/early childhood special education services or school-age special education services; or 3) eligibility for Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
Pennsylvania	A child who does not function according to age-appropriate expectations in the areas of emotional, cognitive, communicative, perceptual-motor, physical, or social development to an extent that the child requires special adaptations, program adjustments, and related services on a regular basis in order to function in an adaptive manner.
Puerto Rico	<p>A child who is receiving protective services from the Division of Family Services of the Department of the Family or who is at risk of being abused, neglected, or exploited as in the case of children from families with unstable living arrangements, parents engaged in alcohol or drug abuse, parents with any handicapping condition, including chronic health problems, children of unwed teenage mothers, or other special family situations (psychological or emotional), documented and/or certified by a Psychologist, Social Worker, and/or a family support services personnel, that might impede responsible parenting, as identified by the Department of Family. Special Needs Child (for purposes of payment rates):</p> <p>A child from birth to 19 who has health problems requiring something beyond routine and basic care, including those:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with disabilities and handicapping conditions, with chronic illness and conditions, with health-related educational and behavioral problems, at risk of disabilities, chronic health conditions, and health-related educational and behavior problems, children requiring specialized health care, such as HIV positive, AIDS, infected or drug-exposed children. The child could have one or more of the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mental Retardation 2. Physical Disability 3. Serious Emotional Disturbance 4. Chronic Health Problems 5. Visual Impairment 6. Neurological Impairment 7. Speech & Language Impairment 8. Autism 9. Developmental Disability 10. Specific Learning Disabilities <p>This should be supported by medical testimony or allied health professionals, such as Pediatrician, Neurologist, or Psychologist, among others, and as a result of this diagnosis the child has been or will be registered at the Early Intervention Program and/or Special Education Program, as applicable. (According to applicable State and Federal legislation).</p>

State	Definition of “special needs child”
Rhode Island	A special needs child is defined as a child whose parent a) is under 20 years of age, and b) enrolled in an Adolescent Self-Sufficiency Collaborative, and c) participates in an ASSC-approved activity. Adolescent parents who want to complete their high school education can be eligible for CCAP. Although they can be eligible whether or not they receive cash assistance from the FIP, all parents in this age group must be involved with an Adolescent Self Sufficiency Collaborative. The Collaborative provide social services, parental education and support to the adolescent while s/he completes her/his education.
South Carolina	See Attachment VI.
South Dakota	A child up to age 19 who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself, or who is under court supervision.
Tennessee	A child who has a diagnosed mental or physical problem or condition that prevents self care and can benefit from participation in a regular child care program. A medical doctor, licensed or certified psychiatrist, or psychologist must verify the condition in writing.
Texas	A child who has disabilities; a child receiving or needing to receive protective services; a child of teen parents.
Utah	Special needs children are homeless children and children with identifiable mental and/or physical disabilities requiring special child care services as determined and categorized by the following four agencies: The Department of Human Services, Division of Services for People with Disabilities, The Division of Mental Health, The Department of Health, Early Intervention Baby Watch, and The Department of Education, Special Needs Program.
Vermont	A person under 19 who is eligible for special education services in accordance with an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or 504 Plan and who is not capable of safely caring for his/herself; or (b) A person who is age 13 or older who has a documented physical, emotional, or behavioral condition that precludes the person from providing self-care or being left unsupervised, as verified by the written report of a physician, licensed psychologist, or court records.
Virginia	A child with a diagnosed mental or physical incapacity, as defined above.
Washington	A child under age 19 having a verified physical, mental, emotional, or behavioral condition that requires a higher level of care or is a dependent of the courts and requires adult supervision. Verification must be by a health or mental health professional or by a professional with at least a master’s degree.
West Virginia	One who experiences significant developmental delays or who has a diagnosed physical or mental condition that has a high probability of resulting in a significant developmental delay. Significant delay is a 25% delay in one or more areas of development or a six-month delay in two or more areas. Areas of development include: cognitive, speech/language, physical/motor, vision, hearing, psychosocial, and self-help skills. Developmental delay is determined by early intervention programs, special education programs, or other disciplinary teams.
Wisconsin	A child who has an emotional, behavioral, physical, or personal need requiring more than the usual amount of care and supervision for the child’s age, as documented by a physician, psychologist, special educator or other qualified professional. This includes children with developmental disabilities. Children who have been determined by a qualified professional as having a special need may have payment authorized at a higher level of reimbursement on a case-by-case basis. Special needs children may be eligible for having in-home care authorized. Special needs children may be authorized for child care assistance up through the age of 18 as determined on a case-by-case basis.
Wyoming	A child less than 18 years of age who is developmentally delayed and would be in

State	Definition of “special needs child”
	physical harm if child care were not provided. For purposes of prioritizing funding, this includes infants. An infant is a child less than 2 years of age.

(8) “Very low-income”

State	Definition of “very low income”
Alabama	Families with income at or below 30% of the poverty level. These families are not required to pay a fee.
Alaska	
Arizona	An income level at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, as determined by the DES Child Care Administration.
Arkansas	An income that is at or below 4% of the 2001 State Median Income Scale. Families whose monthly income is at this level would not be required to pay a fee for child care services based on the sliding fee scale.
California	Family income adjusted to family size that is at or below 50% of the SMI.
Colorado	Families with very low incomes are those whose incomes are at or below 130% of the Federal Poverty Level.
Connecticut	Under 25% of the State’s median income, which approximates 100% of the Federal poverty standard.
Delaware	Families who are at or below the State standard of need, which is 75% of the Federal Poverty Level.
District of Columbia	Families whose household income is at or below the poverty level.
Florida	
Georgia	168% of the Federal Poverty Level. Fees are not assessed for TANF applicant/recipients (and children in DFCS custody).
Hawaii	Very low income is defined as 100% of Federal Poverty Level.
Idaho	Family income is less than 150% of the Federal Poverty limit.
Illinois	Families with income at or below 30% of the State Median Income (SMI).
Indiana	Very Low Income level is below 143% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.
Iowa	Families with an income of more than 100 percent but not more than 140 percent of the Federal Poverty Level whose members are employed at least 28 hours a week. Additionally, families with an income at or below 175% of the Federal Poverty Level whose members are employed at least 28 hours per week or are participating in an approved training or education program and who have a special needs child as a member of the family.
Kansas	Income at or below the Federal Poverty Level.
Kentucky	A family whose income does not exceed 165% of the Federal poverty level.
Louisiana	Families with income at or below the poverty level.
Maine	At or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level.
Maryland	Family income does not exceed 45% of the 2000 Maryland State Median Income for the applicant’s family size.
Massachusetts	Income below 50% of the State Median Income.
Michigan	
Minnesota	Less than 75% of the SMI.
Mississippi	Families whose income falls at or below the 50th percentile of the State Median Income.
Missouri	(Term does not apply to ANY Tribal grantee) Very low income households pay \$1.00 per year sliding fee. (See 3.5 Attachment A)

State	Definition of “very low income”												
Montana	<p>Families whose income falls below the Montana TANF Monthly Income Standards/Shelter Obligation benefit standards to be used with adults included in the TANF filing/assistance unit [Montana TANF [FAIM] Manual Sec. 001, page 4]. Beginning July 1, 2001, the following [proposed] standards apply:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="475 401 959 590"> <thead> <tr> <th>Family Size</th> <th>Very Low Monthly Income</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>\$290</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>\$392</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>\$494</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>\$596</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>\$698</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Family Size	Very Low Monthly Income	1	\$290	2	\$392	3	\$494	4	\$596	5	\$698
Family Size	Very Low Monthly Income												
1	\$290												
2	\$392												
3	\$494												
4	\$596												
5	\$698												
Nebraska	Family units whose income is below fee schedule.												
Nevada	A family whose income is at 185% of the TANF Need Standard or below, by family size.												
New Hampshire	100% of poverty level or lower.												
New Jersey	Very low income for child care services under the CCDF is defined as families with income at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty Index, as determined by family size.												
New Mexico	Means income at or below 100% of Federal poverty.												
New York	Local social services districts define the income level, which constitutes “very low income” in their districts. Very low income must be established at or below 200 percent of the State Income Standard. Currently, levels at which districts have established “very low income” range from 100% -200% of the State Income Standard.												
North Carolina	Families whose income is less than 75% of the State median income.												
North Dakota	<table border="1" data-bbox="475 955 740 1115"> <thead> <tr> <th>Family Size</th> <th>Income</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2</td><td>\$0-399</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>\$0-493</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>\$0-587</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>\$0-680</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Family Size	Income	2	\$0-399	3	\$0-493	4	\$0-587	5	\$0-680		
Family Size	Income												
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3	\$0-493												
4	\$0-587												
5	\$0-680												
Ohio	Income at or below 15% of the Federal Poverty Level which is exempt from monthly copayment requirements as mandated by OAC 510:2-16-39.												
Oklahoma	Income below the allowable income listed on the DHS Appendix C-4, Child Care Eligibility/Rates Schedule.												
Oregon	185% of FPL.												
Pennsylvania	<p>Although Pennsylvania does not use the term “very low income” to categorize recipients, all TANF recipients (with incomes below 185% of FPIG) are automatically eligible for child care subsidy. The maximum annual income limit at 185% of FPIG is as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="475 1409 786 1598"> <thead> <tr> <th>Family Size</th> <th>185% of FPIG</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>\$15,892</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>\$21,479</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>\$27,066</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>\$32,653</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>\$38,240</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Family Size	185% of FPIG	1	\$15,892	2	\$21,479	3	\$27,066	4	\$32,653	5	\$38,240
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Puerto Rico	Under 50% of the State’s median income.												
Rhode Island	Working families whose gross countable income is at or under 100% of the Federal Poverty Income Level (FPL) for their family size are considered very low income and do not have a copayment obligation.												
South Carolina	Income that falls below the 175% of poverty level.												
South Dakota	Households with income at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level.												
Tennessee	A family that meets the current TANF assistance program’s income eligibility requirements for Tennessee.												

State	Definition of “very low income”
Texas	Families with incomes at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Income Limits.
Utah	Families that are TANF-eligible and all other income-eligible children are considered very low income.
Vermont	Families eligible for 90% -100% of the daily subsidy reimbursement rate on the sliding fee scale.
Virginia	Recipients of TANF, customers in the Transitional program, and those who are income-eligible in the fee system program.
Washington	Anyone at or below 82% of the Federal Poverty Level and/or receiving TANF.
West Virginia	Families with incomes below 40% of FY 2000 Federal Poverty Level.
Wisconsin	115% of the Federal Poverty Level. In Wisconsin, all families that are determined eligible for the Wisconsin Shares child care subsidy receive the child care subsidy. Wisconsin does not have a waiting list.
Wyoming	Families whose income is at or below Step 2 of the sliding fee scale. See Attachment 3.5.1A.

(9) “Working (including minimum hours if applicable)”

State	Definition of “working (including minimum hours if applicable)”
Alabama	Gainful employment for a minimum average of 15 hours per week, either alone or in combination with a job training or educational program, in any legally operating place of business from which the parent receives wages, salaries, commissions, and tips equal to, or greater than, the Federal minimum wage.
Alaska	Engaged in an activity for a wage or salary, or engaged in a business with the intention of making a profit. For parents who are participating in the TANF program, “work activities”: include paid employment (may be subsidized), work search and job readiness activities, community work experience, job sampling, and approved subsistence activities.
Arizona	The performance of duties on a regular basis for wages or monetary compensation.
Arkansas	To do work, to be employed and to receive payment for the work either by cash or in-kind. Child care services accommodate the normal work schedule of the parent, including travel time. Parents must be employed a minimum of 35 hours per week in order to be eligible for child care assistance.
California	Being employed or seeking employment by the parent(s) that precludes the supervision of the family’s child(ren). The family’s period for “seeking employment” is limited to 60 working days during the fiscal year. Service while seeking employment is limited to an average not to exceed five days per week for an average of less than 6 ½ hours per day. For CalWORKs families, any limitation is to be identified in their approved Welfare-to-Work plan.
Colorado	Earning income in a full-time, part-time, temporary or self-employment basis. Job search is included under the work definition for Low-Income families, but not for TANF families.
Connecticut	Any ongoing employment for pay, either full-time or part-time regardless of the number of hours, at one or more jobs.
Delaware	Employment, either part- or full-time for which the parent or caretaker receives income. Also, gaps of up to one month, if employment is lost or if a parent is transitioning between jobs.
District of Columbia	Engaged in paid employment at least 20 hours per week.
Florida	
Georgia	Employment of at least 25 hours per week for single-parent families and 35 hours per week for two-parent families in exchange for at least minimum wages.
Hawaii	Parent or guardian is engaged in an activity in exchange for wages or salary, or actively looking for work: 1) up to two weeks prior to scheduled start of employment; or 2) up to 30 calendar days between employment and self-sufficiency. These placements are with State, City/County, Federal, and private, nonprofit agencies.
Idaho	A job paying wages or salary, including work paying commission or in-kind compensation. This also includes full- or part-time participants in the VISTA program.
Illinois	Paid or self-employment.
Indiana	A person receiving wages or salary for performing services for another person or organization or receiving compensation for a service or product, that person is said to be a working person.
Iowa	Employed for 28 or more hours per week, or employed an average of 28 or more hours per week during the month. Child care services may be provided for the hours of employment of a single parent or the coinciding hours of employment or

State	Definition of “working (including minimum hours if applicable)”
	training/education or job search of both parents in a two-parent home, and for the actual travel time between home, child care facility, and place of employment.
Kansas	A physical or mental activity engaged in for the purpose of remuneration as determined by the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services at the time of eligibility determination.
Kentucky	Public or private, full- or part- time, permanent or temporary employment for wages by a single parent or in two-parent families when both are employed or when one is employed and the other is in education or training or is not able to provide appropriate care and supervision.
Louisiana	Employed an average of 20 hours or more per week and paid at least the Federal minimum hourly wage, except for those receiving cash assistance.
Maine	Gainful employment that produces earned income from wages, salaries, commissions, fees, tips, or self-employment in one’s own business, professional enterprise, partnership, or farm.
Maryland	To be employed; to be performing a service or producing a product for which compensation is received.
Massachusetts	Thirty hours or more of paid employment qualifies as full-time work for the purposes of the service need of “working.” Between 20 and 29 hours paid employment qualifies as working part-time.
Michigan	
Minnesota	Participating in an activity at least 20 hours (or 10 hours for full-time students) a week that generates at least minimum wage for all hours worked.
Mississippi	An employee working 25 or more hours per week in a single-parent family or in the case of a two-parent family, both parents working 25 or more hours. Full-time students are not required to meet a work requirement, but document their educational program.
Missouri	Employment at a job or trade for which wages are received in compensation for services rendered.
Montana	An individual is working when s/he performs any paid type of legal labor on either a full- or part-time basis and has documents to show some income received. Self-employment is determined for the person submitting evidence based on IRS income guidelines. Two-parent families must work a minimum of 120 hours per month. Single-parent families must work a minimum of 60 per month. Single parents, while attending school full-time, must work a minimum of 40 hours per month. Disabled individuals, who are determined unable to care for their children by a physician or licensed psychologist, are not subject to a minimum hourly work requirement.
Nebraska	A parent will be considered working when employed in a specific role that provides monetary compensation for that role or the responsibilities that are related to it.
Nevada	Providing services or a product for monetary compensation.
New Hampshire	Legal employment during the hours of child care verifiable through employers, contractors, and/or customers with documentable earnings.
New Jersey	Parents are considered working, if they are employed, or have a verified commitment of employment that is scheduled to begin within two weeks, receive a wage or salary for their employment, and are working not less than 30 hours per week for “full-time” employment. “Part-time” employment means working less than 30 hours per week.
New Mexico	Employment that may or may not provide a wage to an individual, including work, work-experience or community service, provided that this definition comports to any TANF-related definition.

State	Definition of “working (including minimum hours if applicable)”
New York	<p>A client will be considered working when, in accordance with the regulations of the Office of Children and Family Services or the State Department of Labor as applicable to the particular client, if s/he is engaged in work, or, for an individual who is not receiving public assistance, engaged in work means that the individual:</p> <p>Is earning wages at a level equal to or greater than the minimum amount required under Federal and State labor law for the type of employment; or</p> <p>Is self-employed and is able to demonstrate that such self-employment produces personal income equal to or greater than the minimum wage or has the potential for growth in earnings to produce such an income within a reasonable period of time.</p> <p>For an individual receiving public assistance, engaged in work means the individual is engaged in work as defined by the social services district in the district’s employment plan submitted to and approved by the State Department of Labor.</p> <p>“Seeking Employment” - For an individual who is not receiving public assistance, seeking employment means making in-person job applications, going on job interviews, registering with the State Department of Labor’s division of Employment Services Office Center to obtain job listings, and participating in such other job seeking activities as are approved by the social services district. Social services districts can opt to pay for child care for low-income families who are seeking employment, by including such families in their consolidated services or integrated services plan.</p>
North Carolina	Engaged in an activity on a regular basis that provides earned income. This activity may also include a period not to exceed 60 days in which the parent is seeking employment.
North Dakota	For families who are involved in required work or training activities through the State Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) or Native Employment works (NEW) programs as required by TANF, work may or may not be defined as earning a wage. For families who have transitioned off TANF and other low-income families, working is defined as earning a wage. Self-employment is also defined as work and income is a factor for determining eligibility. In addition, when a State has been determined to have a major disaster, individuals who are residing in the disaster area and are involved in unpaid work activities (including the cleaning, repair, restoration, and re-building of homes, businesses, and schools fit the description of working).
Ohio	Participation, as verified by the CDJFS, in paid employment either on a full-time or part-time basis.
Oklahoma	Employment is defined as the individual earnings wages for work performed if the adult is part of the household for income purposes. When child care is needed for employment, the days and hours approved are limited to the actual hours of employment including reasonable travel time. Bartering for services in exchange for work performed does not meet the definition of need due to employment. If the individual is not making at least minimum wage for the number of hours s/he is working, the social services specialist counsels with the individual on increasing pay. The social services specialist and client decide jointly what strategy to use to increase the client’s income and by what date this plan will be accomplished or progress will be made. If the client does not cooperate in either making an action plan to increase income or in following through with the plan s/he agreed to try, child care for this employment enterprise can be reduced or terminated.
Oregon	Employment in an occupation that provides earned income and requires periodic absence from, or an inability to care for a dependent child. Earned income includes (a) compensation for services performed, (b) income from on-the-job training, or other paid work experience, (c) in-kind income in exchange for work performed, (d) income from self-employment, (e) flexible benefits that the employee has the option of taking in cash.

State	Definition of “working (including minimum hours if applicable)”
Pennsylvania	Employment is the condition of working for another person or an entity for income equal to or greater than the Federal or State minimum wage standards, whichever is higher. For non-TANF, the minimum is 25 hours per week. For TANF eligibility, the work requirement is a minimum of 20 hours per week. Once participation in an activity begins, the work hour requirement increases to 30 hours per week.
Puerto Rico	A parent who has verifiable ongoing employment for pay, be it full- or part-time, according to State employment status definitions, including those in TANF employment activities, providing child care services or in community service.
Rhode Island	Working is defined as being employed at least 20 hours or more per week earning the greater of the State or Federal minimum wage.
South Carolina	Applicants are considered employed if they are working at an occupation where they are paid a wage/salary, or have a documented commitment of employment that will begin within two weeks from the date of child care application.
South Dakota	Employed a minimum of 80 hours per month with a salary or meeting TANF work requirements.
Tennessee	The minimum employment, including self-employment, or participation effort for non-TANF participants is 40 hours per week, or 35 to 40 hours per week if that is considered full-time by the employer. For transitional participants, the minimum number is 20 hours per week. Additional terminology related to conditions of eligibility or priority established by the Lead Agency.
Texas	Activity for which one receives monetary compensation such as a salary, wages, tips and commissions; or Activities to assist individuals in obtaining employment including on-the-job training, job creation through wage subsidies, work experience, and community service programs.
Utah	Participating in full- or part-time employment and making a wage equal to the Federal minimum wage or prevailing local wage, whichever is less. There is a minimum 15-hour per week work requirement for employment supported child care assistance.
Vermont	Any activity inside or outside the home that causes a person to receive compensation at minimum wage per hour.
Virginia	Individuals are considered to be working if they meet the established work requirements of TANF, VIEW or FSET, or have regular gainful employment in a part-time or full-time capacity.
Washington	TANF families who are engaged in employment or other work-like activities. Non-TANF families who are engaged in paid employment.
West Virginia	Receiving an unsubsidized wage or salary for work performed. A maximum of one month of job search is allowed for approved families if a job is lost or training ends.
Wisconsin	Work in an unsubsidized job, including training provided by an employer during the hours of employment in which the worker must receive earned income. Additional activities that can be approved for child care assistance include: Wisconsin Works Employment Position approved activity; Food Stamp Employment and Training participant activity; Teen parent attending high school or the equivalent; and Employment skills training including English-as-a-Second-Language, high school equivalency degree training, and a course of study at a technical college that will help the person to obtain or maintain employment.
Wyoming	An activity in which one engages for income. There are no minimum hours of participation for this activity.

(10) “Additional Terminology Related to Conditions of Eligibility or Priority Established by the Lead Agency”

State	Definition of “additional terminology related to conditions of eligibility or priority established by the Lead Agency”
Alabama	<p>“Transitional Child Care” - Child Care services provided to current or former TANF recipients who are either gainfully employed at the point TANF assistance is terminated or who obtain gainful employment within six months of said termination.</p> <p>“Minor Parent” - an individual regardless of marital status, who is under the age of 18, or is age 18 if the individual remains in high school or a GED program, and who is the natural parent of a dependent child. This classification is strictly for purposes of priority to assist minor parents completing their high school education.</p> <p>“At Risk” - Clients who, without the receipt child care services, are at risk of losing their employment and having to rely on TANF assistance .</p>
Alaska	<p>Teen parent -- a parent up to but not including the age of 20, who is attending an educational program that will lead to a high school diploma or GED. A teen parent under age 20 and his/her children are considered a separate family for income eligibility purposes.</p> <p>Geographic differential -- the adjustment made to the family income scale to account for higher costs of living in various parts of the State.</p>
Arizona	<p>Child care assistance offered to families who: a) have received TANF within six months of application for child care services; b) apply for services within six months of TANF case closure; c) are in need of child care because they are working; and d) have income that should not exceed the income level used to limit eligibility as defined in the table at Section 3.3.1. Eligibility for TCC may continue for up to 24 months following TANF case closure.</p>
Arkansas	<p>Teen parent: Any person 17 years or younger who is the parent of a child who lives with that parent. The teen parent must live with a responsible adult, such as their parent, or a spouse, or be declared an emancipated minor.</p> <p>Homeless: Any person who is living in a homeless or battered women’s shelter or who is transitioning out of a shelter, who meets the eligibility requirements and has a child in need of child care services.</p> <p>Working/Low Income No Fee: Working and the total household income received does not require the parent/guardian to pay a fee.</p> <p>Working/Low Income with a Fee: Working and the total household income received requires that the family pay a portion of the fee charged by the child care facility.</p> <p>Students: A person officially enrolled and attending a job training or an accredited educational program. Students enrolled in colleges or universities currently must be taking a total of 15 credit hours per semester if not employed in order to be eligible for child care assistance. During the Plan Period we plan to lower this requirement to 12 credit hours. Students enrolled in educational programs that do not offer credit hours must be enrolled full-time in order to participate in the program.</p>
Colorado	<p>Under the State’s welfare reform legislation, individual counties may elect to increase income eligibility above 130% and up to 225% of the Federal poverty guidelines. This policy went into effect September 1, 2000. A table of eligibility levels as a percentage of the Federal Poverty Level is set forth in Attachment D.</p>
Connecticut	<p>a) parent: a parent by blood, marriage, or adoption, or a person standing in loco parentis.</p> <p>b) family: the parent, parent’s spouse, and their children who reside together, except that a foster child or a TANF child residing with a person acting in loco parentis shall be considered a family of one.</p>

State	Definition of “additional terminology related to conditions of eligibility or priority established by the Lead Agency”
	<p>c) low income: under 75% of the State’s median income.</p> <p>d) teenage parent: a parent under the age of 20 years.</p> <p>e) high school completion program: a program that will lead to receiving a high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma certificate.</p> <p>f) foster parent: the licensed relative or otherwise approved individual(s) providing full-time care for a child placed in his/her home by the State’s foster care agency.</p> <p>g) infant/toddler: a child under 2 years of age if cared for in a home setting or under 3 years if cared for in a day care center or group home.</p> <p>h) preschool child: a child older than an infant/toddler but not yet in school full-time, including a child attending kindergarten half day.</p> <p>i) a school-age child: a child attending school full-time during the school year, including full-time kindergarten.</p> <p>j) part-time child care - less than but not equal to 35 hours per week.</p> <p>k) family share: the percentage of the family’s gross income, which the parent(s) must pay directly to the provider as his/her contribution toward the approved cost of care.</p> <p>l) State share or subsidy: the difference between the family share and the actual cost of child care or established market rate, whichever is lower.</p> <p>m) residency: for eligibility purposes, establishment of living and housing arrangements within the State of Connecticut.</p> <p>n) child care need for eligibility: for eligibility purposes, need must be due to parent(s) working or attending a job training or educational program.</p> <p>o) approval of child care provider: for eligibility purposes, the department must approve the child care provider (regulated or exempt) to insure minimal health and safety requirements have been met.</p>
Delaware	<p>Homeless: Families living in a shelter or receiving emergency assistance to live in a temporary arrangement of families without a fixed mailing address or not living in a permanent dwelling.</p> <p>Teen Parent: Persons age 13 to 17 who are the biological parent(s) of a child. Typically these teens need child care in order to complete school and/or participate in vocational training.</p>
Idaho	Families receiving Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho (TAFI): These are families eligible for and receiving cash assistance payments through the Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho Program.
Illinois	Teen Parent: parents through age 19.
Indiana	Please see Definitions Section in CCDF Policy and Procedures Manual, Attachment Q.
Iowa	<p>FIP: TANF in Iowa is known as the Family Investment Program (FIP).</p> <p>PROMISE JOBS: Iowa’s work and training program for FIP recipients.</p>
Kansas	Teen Parent: Teen through age 19 who is completing high school or equivalency education program.

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Kentucky	<p>“Eligibility Requirements” means that one of the following conditions shall exist for a child to be eligible for a child care assistance benefit: The child resides with a single parent who: Receives, or needs to receive, protective services (which includes child protective or preventive services); Has had TANF benefits discontinued due to employment during the last 12 months and the family’s income does not exceed 85% of the State median income; Is employed and the family’s income does not exceed 165% of the Federal Poverty Level; or Participates in an education or training program leading to self-sufficiency and the family’s income does not exceed 165% of the Federal Poverty Level.</p> <p>If the child resides with a two-parent family, the family shall: Receive, or need to receive, protective services (which includes child protective or preventive services); Have had TANF benefits discontinued due to employment during the last 12 months and the family’s income does not exceed 85% of the State median income; Need child care assistance for both parents to work or participate in education or training programs leading to self-sufficiency and the family’s income does not exceed 165% of the Federal Poverty Level; or Meet the income eligibility criteria and one of the parents is unable to provide adequate care and supervision and the other parent meets one of the above criteria as a working parent or parent enrolled in an educational or job training program.</p>
Louisiana	<p>FIND Work: the Family Independence Work Program, which provides recipients of TANF/FITAP with job preparation, work, and supportive services to enable them to leave the program and become self-sufficient. TANF families: those families with dependent children who are eligible for cash assistance grants administered by the Office of Family Support, Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP).</p>
Maine	<p>TANF transitional: Low-income families who were TANF recipients in one of the three months preceding the month they were determined to be ineligible. Increased hours of work, increased earning, or loss of earned income disregards must have caused or contributed to the closure. TANF transitional clients must be referred in writing by the Bureau of Family Independence.</p> <p>Family Violence Transitional: Low-income survivors of domestic violence who are left homeless due to a violent situation and are residing in family violence transitional housing. Transitional housing clients must be referred by a Department funded family violence agency.</p>
Maryland	<p>Public School: a State-approved academic or vocational curriculum carried out in an elementary school, junior high school, middle school, program for special students, or General Educational Diploma tutoring program. Pursuit of child support: taking appropriate steps to secure the establishment and enforcement of support obligations on behalf of the child whose child care services are sought. Extended eligibility for Head Start: the family of a child attending a Head Start program can remain eligible for a child care subsidy until the end of the Head Start program year, even if the family no longer qualifies for a subsidy. Proof of immunization: the family of children receiving subsidized child care is required to supply documentation of age-appropriate immunizations, except in case of medical</p>

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	contraindication or religious objection.
Missouri	<p>“Home” is interpreted to mean the family setting maintained or in the process of being established as evidence by the assumption and continuance of responsibility for the child.</p> <p>A home exists so long as the parent or other eligible payee takes responsibility for the full physical care and control of child.</p> <p>Circumstances may require temporary absence of either the child or the parent (or eligible payee) from the home. Temporary separation does not affect a child’s eligibility for child care so long as the parent or eligible payee retains responsibility for his care.</p>
Montana	<p>(a) TANF families: TANF families are families who participate in approved family investment activities in Montana’s welfare reform program</p> <p>(b) foster care: 24-hour out-of-home care for children placed away from their parents or guardians and for whom Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services has placement responsibility.</p> <p>(c) medical emergencies: an unexpected medical condition, of a parent or child, interrupting employment for less than three months. The parent must have employment to which s/he will return and a physician’s statement identifying the medical need for rest.</p> <p>(d) respite care: the short-term supervision or care of a foster child, in an emergency or on an intermittent basis.</p> <p>(e) teen attending high school: a teen parent attending high school is guaranteed child care assistance during school and work hours. Child care is not provided for after-school study time.</p>
Nebraska	Respite Care: provides a break for parents and the child from one another. It may be provided in a home or a center.
Nevada	Actually working or participating in a work activity as defined in the TANF State Plan.
New Hampshire	<p>New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services child care is available to families with children who are defined at risk due to health, safety, or supervision issues. Services are provided to avoid family breakdown and to prevent incidences of abuse and neglect and out-of-home placements. Included in this category are families with children who are alleged to have been abused or neglected; and those with children who are subjects of founded reports of mild to moderate incidents of abuse/neglect. Services will also be provided to children whose families need respite care and are eligible for Block Grant Funds. Services are authorized by Division for Children, Youth and Families social workers.</p>
New Jersey	<p>Special circumstances - Refers to a child that is not under DYFS supervision who has been identified through a written referral from a CWA, DYFS, legal, medical, social service agency, emergency shelter, public school, or School Based Youth Services Program that indicates that the child is from a family experiencing medical or social problems or adverse living conditions and child care arrangements are required to help ameliorate the situation and/or prevent the placement of the child or other family member(s) outside the home. Children of teen parents are also considered a special circumstance.</p> <p>Foster care: Services provided under the supervision of DYFS child protective services (CPS) in DYFS-approved out-of-home placement designed to provide a substitute family for a child who needs care outside his or her home for a temporary or extended period of time, as part of a CPS case management plan. The DYFS foster care program includes services provided to CPS children in para foster care, children under the guardianship of DYFS, and children who have been surrendered to DYFS.</p>

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	<p>Admissions priorities: Priority consideration will be given to families, upon admission in the CCDF program, if they meet one or more of the following criteria:</p> <p>5. Children identified by DYFS in child protective services and under the supervision of DYFS;</p> <p>6. Children identified as having special needs and/or circumstances;</p> <p>7. Children in families with incomes at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level; and</p> <p>8. Children in families eligible under provisions of the CCDF who have an identified need for child care services and who do not fall in the above listed priorities.</p> <p>Teen parents: Refers to parents who are age 19 years of age and below upon application for child care who are eligible to access child care certificates for their children in the CCDF program.</p>
New York	<p>Cooperation with child support enforcement - Upon promulgation of regulations, the Office of Children and Family Services requires any person applying for or receiving child care services through the Child Care Development Fund to provide an official of the local department of social services with documentation that the individual is actively pursuing child support payments. Exceptions will be made for individuals who have good cause. Currently, temporary assistance families and families transitioning from temporary assistance must cooperate with child support requirements.</p>
North Carolina	<p>Child Welfare Services: Child care can be provided to support child welfare services in the following situations: to prevent foster care placement; to reunify families or achieve other permanent placements; and to aid families in crisis.</p> <p>Developmental Needs: Child care can be provided to an eligible child whose social, emotional, physical, or cognitive development is delayed or at risk. This category can include children with special needs as defined by Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, Substance Abuse (MH/DD/SAS) or the Department of Public Instruction. In addition, care may be approved under this category for a child who lives in a situation that inhibits his or her ability to develop normally, such as a child living with elderly adults.</p> <p>Local purchasing agency: The county department of social services (or a child care resource and referral agency or other agency, if the county department of social services decides to sub-contract the program) responsible for administering the subsidized child care program in a county.</p> <p>Work First: A program created in 1995 to combine the State’s AFDC and JOBS programs. Work First is the State’s TANF program. The goal of Work First is to move adults into full-time employment, thereby reducing the need for public assistance.</p>
Ohio	<p>Transitional: At any time during or immediately following 12-month period that an assistance group ceases to participate in the work component of the Ohio Works First (TANF) program if child care is required due to employment or training and the assistance group’s income does not exceed current eligibility criteria.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Citizenship: Only the child(ren) for whom child care is requested must meet the citizenship and alienage requirements listed in DHS TANF policy.</p> <p>Joint custody: When parents separate or divorce and share custody of their child(ren), either voluntarily or through a court order, the social services specialist considers each parent’s eligibility separately as well as his/her income. If only one parent qualifies for subsidized child care, only the days and hours of care needed while the parent has physical custody of the child(ren) is approved.</p> <p>Additional copayment: Child care payments paid directly to the child care provider by a nonhousehold member are considered as an additional copayment that must be met before DHS makes a subsidy payment to the provider.</p>

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	Exploration and development of potential income: Initial and continued eligibility for Department-subsidized child care requires the applicant or recipient to pursue all potential sources of income within 90 days of the application or review approval. When there is the possibility of physical or emotional harm to the child or the custodial parent or caretaker, pursuit of child support services may not be in the best interest of the family and is not pursued.
Oregon	<p>Child of a teen parent: child care for parents under the age of 20 who are actively participating in a high school diploma or high school equivalency program.</p> <p>Child of a parent in substance abuse treatment: child care for parents who are participating in State-approved substance abuse treatment prior to reentry to the work force. The treatment service must include a recognized women’s program.</p> <p>Child of a parent in farm work: child care for parents employed in migrant and/or seasonal agriculture as defined by Oregon Administrative Rules.</p> <p>Child of a post-secondary student parent: child care for parents enrolled full-time in vocational schools, community colleges, or institutions of higher education. Student-parents must demonstrate passing grades to maintain eligibility.</p>
Pennsylvania	Child Support Enforcement: Proof that action has been taken to establish paternity and a child support order against any absent parent on behalf of a child for whom subsidized child care is sought, unless there is good cause for failing to do so.
Puerto Rico	<p>(a) Parent: a parent by blood, marriage, or adoption, or a legal guardian, other person standing “in loco parentis.”</p> <p>(b) Teenage parent: a parent under 20 years of age.</p> <p>(c) Low income: under 50% of the State’s median income.</p> <p>(d) Family income: income earned by both parents by blood, marriage, or adoption or legal guardian or the person (s) standing “in loco parentis.”</p>
South Carolina	<p>Family Independence (FI): the purpose of child care through FI is to provide the necessary child care for families receiving an FI stipend to participate in approved employment, education, or training.</p> <p>Transitional Child Care 1 (TCC1): individuals who no longer receive an FI stipend due to an increase in earned income, but are employed and income eligible, have the right to apply for child care assistance.</p> <p>Transitional Child Care 2 (TCC2): individuals who have received TCC1 may be eligible to apply for TCC2 based on their earned income if they are employed.</p> <p>Family Independence 24 (FI24): individuals who become employed within two years of losing their FI stipend due to time limits may be eligible to receive child care assistance for up to two years from the date of application or the date of the first employment hire date, whichever comes first.</p> <p>Caretaker Relative (FI-CWS): children who are receiving an FI benefit and are referred by DSS Child Welfare and placed with a relative as an alternative to foster care placement may be eligible to receive child care assistance.</p> <p>Young children: children from ages 0-4 are eligible for continuity of care as long as their nonwelfare/low-income parents remain otherwise eligible.</p> <p>Non-Welfare Low-Income Families: if funding is available, individuals who are not eligible under the Welfare Reform program may be determined eligible to assist them in continuing to work or attend school or training.</p>
Tennessee	<p>Minimum participation effort: All non-TANF low-income parents or caretakers applying for child care assistance must:</p> <p>Maintain full-time employment, education, or a mix there of; and</p> <p>Must earn a gross income that equals minimum wage for the number of hours worked.</p>

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Texas	<p>Board: A certified Local Workforce Development Board with an approved plan pursuant to the Workforce and Economic Competitiveness Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 2308, as amended.</p> <p>Local Workforce Development Area: The designated geographic area for which a Workforce Development Board provides services funded through the Commission pursuant to the Texas Government Code Section 2308.252.</p> <p>TANF Recipients Participating in Formal Work Activities: Individuals receiving TANF benefits who are participating in formal work activities, known in the State as Choices services, in accordance with the provisions of the Texas Human Resources Code, Section 31.0035 and Section 31.012(c).</p>
Virginia	<p>Income eligible: eligibility is based on income and determined by measuring the family income and size against the Federal Poverty Level.</p> <p>Good Cause: means a valid reason why an unemployed parent in a two-parent household or any other person under Virginia law responsible for the support of the children cannot provide the needed child care.</p>
Washington	<p>“Family” means one or more individuals in WAC 388-290-400 who live together in the same household.</p>
West Virginia	<p>Foster family: A family who has been certified as such by DHHR Regional Homefinding staff or by a licensed child placing agency.</p>
Wyoming	<p>Developmentally delayed: A child experiencing developmental delays in one or more of the following areas: cognitive development, physical development including hearing and vision, language and speech development, psychosocial development or self-help skills.</p>