



**PA 24-91—sHB 5002**

*Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee*

**AN ACT CONCERNING EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS:**

**[§§ 1-2 & 13 — EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION FUND](#)**

*Renames the Early Childhood Education Fund created in the FY 24-25 budget act as the Early Childhood Care and Education Fund; establishes a framework for the fund's deposits and investments and the state treasurer's authority and powers on behalf of the fund; creates a 23-member advisory commission within the Legislative Department to, among other things, review and report on the fund's financial health and status and prepare a five-year plan for its expenditures*

**[§ 3 — TRI-SHARE CHILD CARE MATCHING PROGRAM](#)**

*Requires OEC, within available appropriations, to establish a Tri-Share Child Care Matching Program serving New London County in which child care costs are shared equally between participating employers, employees, and the state*

**[§ 4 — WAGE SUPPLEMENT PAYMENT PROGRAM](#)**

*Requires OEC, for FY 25, to set up and administer a wage supplement payment program that provides one-time payments of at least \$1,800 to eligible early childhood education teachers and teacher assistants; requires OEC to use \$9 million of its FY 25 General Fund appropriation for Early Care and Education used for school readiness and child day care purposes for the payments*

**[§ 5 — SURPLUS LAND FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS](#)**

*Requires the OEC commissioner to notify the OPM secretary if certain surplus state property can be used for early childhood care and education programs*

**[§ 6 — OEC LIABILITY INSURANCE COVERAGE DOCUMENT FOR CHILD CARE CENTERS](#)**

*Requires the OEC commissioner to develop a document for child care centers and homes explaining the benefits of maintaining liability insurance coverage and the potential consequences of not doing so; requires the document to be electronically distributed to child care facilities*

**[§ 7 — OEC DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES DOCUMENT](#)**

*Exempts child care centers and homes that exclusively serve school-age children from the requirement to post a copy of an OEC-developed developmental milestones document in the center or home*

**[§§ 8-9, 11 & 12 — CARE 4 KIDS](#)**

*Expands the Care 4 Kids protective service class to include children under the care of a caregiver who receives subsidies under the subsidized guardianship program; repeals the Care 4 Kids program regulations and instead requires the OEC commissioner to (1) administer the program by*

## OLR PUBLIC ACT SUMMARY

*implementing the federal Child Care Development Fund program's regulations and (2) develop policies and procedures necessary to do so*

### § 10 — BIRTH-TO-THREE SERVICES

*Requires child care centers to allow a child with an individualized family service plan who is eligible to receive Birth-to-Three services to receive them on-site at a child care center or home*

### §§ 1-2 & 13 — EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION FUND

*Renames the Early Childhood Education Fund created in the FY 24-25 budget act as the Early Childhood Care and Education Fund; establishes a framework for the fund's deposits and investments and the state treasurer's authority and powers on behalf of the fund; creates a 23-member advisory commission within the Legislative Department to, among other things, review and report on the fund's financial health and status and prepare a five-year plan for its expenditures*

#### *Fund Requirements (§ 1)*

This act renames the Early Childhood Education Fund created in the FY 24-25 budget act as the Early Childhood Care and Education Fund. As under prior law, the act requires the Early Childhood Care and Education Fund to contain any money required or allowed by law to be deposited in it, including funds received from public or private contributions, gifts, and grants. The act explicitly allows it to contain federal, state, or local grants, and additionally allows it to contain any earnings until they are disbursed according to the act.

The act requires the fund's deposits to be used solely to support the state's early childhood education and child care needs. They are not state property, cannot be combined with state funds, and the state has no claim on them. The fund is not a state department, institution, or agency. It must continue to exist as long as it has deposits or obligations and until terminated by law.

Under the act, any contract entered into by the fund, or any obligation of the fund, is not a state debt or obligation, and the state has no obligation on account of the fund. Amounts that must be paid from the fund are limited to the amount deposited there that is available for the payments.

#### *Treasurer's Authority and Powers (§ 1)*

The act eliminates the requirement that the comptroller establish the fund and instead authorizes the treasurer, on the fund's behalf and to carry out its purposes, to do the following:

1. receive and invest the fund's money in any instruments, obligations, securities, or property as described below;
2. enter into contractual agreements for services for the fund (e.g., legal, actuarial, administrative, and consulting) and pay for them with the fund's assets;
3. obtain insurance for the fund's property, assets, activities, or deposits;

O L R P U B L I C A C T S U M M A R Y

4. apply for and accept public or private donations to enable the fund to achieve its objectives;
5. adopt regulations;
6. sue and be sued;
7. establish accounts within the fund; and
8. take other necessary action to carry out the act’s purposes and related to the treasurer’s duties under the act.

*Investments (§ 1)*

The act requires the state treasurer to (1) invest the fund’s deposits in a reasonable way to achieve its objectives; (2) exercise a prudent person’s care and discretion; and (3) consider such things as rate of return, risk, maturity, portfolio diversification, liquidity, projected disbursements and expenditures, and expected deposits and other gifts.

Under the act, the state treasurer need not require the fund to invest in state or municipal bonds or other funds he administers. The fund’s assets must be continuously invested and reinvested, consistent with the fund’s objectives, until they are disbursed by the comptroller as the act allows.

*Advisory Commission (§§ 2 & 13)*

*Membership and Administration.* The act creates a 23-member Early Childhood Care and Education Fund Advisory Commission within the Legislative Department to (1) review and report on the fund’s financial health and status, (2) submit and update a five-year plan to the legislature on fund expenditures that would best support the state’s early childhood education and child care needs, and (3) recommend legislative changes to further the fund’s purposes. Under the act, the commission consists of the 14 appointed members shown in the table below; the chairpersons and ranking members of the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee; and the following state officials or their designees: the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) secretary, state treasurer, state comptroller, and early childhood and education commissioners.

**Early Childhood Care and Education Fund Advisory Commission**

<i>Appointing Authority</i>	<i>Number of Appointments</i>	<i>Appointee’s Qualifications</i>
House speaker	3	One member of the Office of Early Childhood’s (OEC) parent cabinet who is a parent One early childhood teacher One General Assembly member
Senate president pro tempore	3	One who operates or represents a home-based child care services provider in Connecticut One parent of a child receiving Birth-to-Three services One General Assembly member
House majority	2	One who represents an early childhood education

OLR PUBLIC ACT SUMMARY

<b>Appointing Authority</b>	<b>Number of Appointments</b>	<b>Appointee's Qualifications</b>
leader		program operator in Connecticut One Early Childhood Cabinet member who represents a family resource center
Senate majority leader	2	One Early Childhood Funder Collaborative member who represents a philanthropic organization engaged in early childhood education or child care issues in Connecticut One Early Childhood Cabinet member who represents OEC's Connecticut Head Start State Collaboration Office
House minority leader	2	One who represents a non-home-based child care services provider in Connecticut One Early Childhood Cabinet member who is an OEC representative who administers the Childhood Care and Development Fund
Senate minority leader	2	One who represents a corporation with a significant physical presence in Connecticut that employs people who may benefit from early childhood education and state child care initiatives One OEC representative who administers the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part C program

Under the act, appointed members serve at the pleasure of, and coterminous with, their appointing authority. To the extent practicable, appointing authorities must appoint members to ensure that the state's geographic areas are represented. They must also fill any vacancies, and those occurring other than by term expiration must be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term.

The commission is chaired by (1) the state comptroller and (2) two General Assembly members appointed by the House speaker and Senate president pro tempore. The chairpersons must schedule and hold the first meeting by August 3, 2024. The commission must meet as often as the chairpersons or a majority of its members deem necessary, and a majority of members constitutes a quorum.

Members are considered to have resigned from the commission if they miss three consecutive meetings or 50% of the meetings held during any calendar year.

The act requires the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee's administrative staff to serve as the advisory commission's administrative staff.

*Travel Expenses and Stipend.* Members generally serve without compensation but must be reimbursed for necessary travel expenses, within available funds. The exception is for the following commission members who, within available funds, are eligible for a \$25 per hour stipend for each hour (or part of an hour) that they attend a commission meeting:

1. parent member of OEC's parent cabinet,
2. parent of a child receiving Birth-to-Three services,
3. early childhood teacher, and
4. representatives of an early childhood education program operator and

## OLR PUBLIC ACT SUMMARY

home- and non-home-based child care services providers if they are employees of the respective operator or provider and (except for the home-based child care services provider representative) paid hourly.

Under the act, the travel time to and from the meeting does not count towards the stipend. Eligible members must submit a request to the Office of Legislative Management's executive director, as he requires, to receive the travel expenses or stipend. They must provide any documentation the executive director requires to substantiate the requested amount.

*Powers and Duties.* The act authorizes the commission to do the following:

1. review and monitor the Early Childhood Care and Education Fund to assess its financial sustainability;
2. get the help and data it needs to carry out its purposes from any executive department, board, commission, or state agency; and
3. do anything else necessary and appropriate to carry out its duties.

*Reporting Requirement.* Annually, starting by January 1, 2026, the commission must report to the Appropriations; Finance, Revenue and Bonding; Education; and Children's committees on the Early Childhood Care and Education Fund's financial health and status. The report must include:

1. the amount deposited in the fund and whether it is sufficient to achieve the fund's purposes,
2. actual or expected disbursements for the applicable fiscal year,
3. the fund's investments' rates of return, and
4. any recommendations for policy changes and statutory changes to further the fund's purposes.

By January 1, 2026, the commission must also submit to these same committees a five-year plan for the fund's expenditures that would best support the state's early childhood education and child care needs. In developing this plan, the commission must consider (1) reports on the state of these needs in Connecticut and kindergarten readiness and (2) best practices in other states. It must update and submit this plan to these committees at least annually.

The act also eliminates the requirement that the OEC commissioner annually report to the legislature on the prior Early Childhood Education Fund and the Blue-Ribbon Panel on Child Care's recommendations (§ 13).

*Public Hearing.* Beginning with FY 26, the commission must annually hold a public hearing on the state of the fund and of early childhood education and child care in the state.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

### § 3 — TRI-SHARE CHILD CARE MATCHING PROGRAM

*Requires OEC, within available appropriations, to establish a Tri-Share Child Care Matching Program serving New London County in which child care costs are shared equally between participating employers, employees, and the state*

#### *Program Duration and Administrator*

The act requires OEC, within available appropriations, to create a Tri-Share

## OLR PUBLIC ACT SUMMARY

Child Care Matching Program for New London County in which child care costs are shared equally between participating employers, employees, and the state. The program must run for at least two years and be administered by a regional or statewide organization selected by OEC. The administrator must:

1. set the program's eligibility criteria for employers and employees (although the act sets specific criteria as described below) and recruit employers to participate;
2. ensure that the child care facilities receiving program funds are state-licensed and disburse funds to the appropriate providers;
3. collect and ensure timely payment from the state and participating employers and employees;
4. coordinate adequate communication between all parties; and
5. collect and submit data to OEC on participating employees (e.g., their annual household income), as long as this data is deidentified.

OEC must enter into an agreement with its chosen administrator to perform these duties. This agreement must at least include:

1. a provision that the administrator must receive, for its administrative costs, up to 10% of the funds the state allocates to the program;
2. a requirement that the administrator not commingle program funds with any other funds it holds or controls, other than those it receives for administrative costs;
3. any restrictions or prohibitions on disclosing data the administrator received or collected on participating employees; and
4. penalties for violating any provision of the agreement or the act's Tri-Share program provisions.

### *Eligibility Criteria*

To participate in the program, employers must have a physical facility in New London County that is its employees' principal workplace. Employees must:

1. be employed by a participating employer,
2. live in Connecticut,
3. have a principal workplace in New London County, and
4. not be receiving other public assistance for child care costs.

### *Reporting Requirement*

The act requires the OEC commissioner, beginning with the fiscal year immediately following the program's first year, to annually report on the program to the Appropriations; Finance, Revenue and Bonding; Education; and Children's committees. The report must at least include:

1. for the immediately preceding fiscal year, the (a) number of participating employers and employees and (b) amounts the administrator disbursed for child care costs and retained for administrative costs;
2. the percentage of participating employees whose household incomes are below the asset limited, income constrained, employed population threshold

## OLR PUBLIC ACT SUMMARY

- calculated in the United Way of Connecticut’s most recent ALICE report (see *Background — ALICE Threshold*); and
3. the commissioner’s recommendations for programmatic or legislative changes to improve the program or further its purposes.

### *Background — ALICE Threshold*

The United Way’s ALICE (i.e., asset limited, income constrained, and employed) threshold represents the minimum income level needed for a household to afford an estimated minimum budget (i.e., the ALICE household survival budget). The threshold is adjusted for household size and composition for each county.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2024

### § 4 — WAGE SUPPLEMENT PAYMENT PROGRAM

*Requires OEC, for FY 25, to set up and administer a wage supplement payment program that provides one-time payments of at least \$1,800 to eligible early childhood education teachers and teacher assistants; requires OEC to use \$9 million of its FY 25 General Fund appropriation for Early Care and Education used for school readiness and child day care purposes for the payments*

#### *Wage Supplement Payments*

The act requires OEC to set up and administer a wage supplement program for FY 25 that gives eligible early childhood teachers and teacher assistants a one-time wage supplement payment of at least \$1,800. Under the act, OEC must provide these payments on a first-come, first-served basis, up to the amount made available for the payments, and award all eligible applicants the same payment amount. To make the payments, the act requires OEC to use \$9 million of its FY 25 General Fund appropriation for Early Care and Education used for school readiness and child day care purposes.

#### *Eligible Applicants*

To qualify for the wage supplement payment, early childhood teachers and teacher assistants must be in a state-funded school readiness program or state-funded child care program. “Early childhood teachers” must have primary responsibility for a classroom of children for at least 50% of their assigned time, while “teacher assistants” must have a primary duty to assist an early childhood teacher in providing early childhood care or as part of a school readiness program. Both must be regularly scheduled and have been employed in these respective capacities for at least six months at the time of the application.

#### *Application Process*

The OEC commissioner must determine (1) the application period and process for eligible applicants to register for a wage supplement payment and (2) how to

## OLR PUBLIC ACT SUMMARY

spread information about the program to best achieve the act's purposes. OEC must review the submitted applications, confirm each applicant's eligibility, and, within 30 days after receiving an application, notify applicants of whether or not they were approved and, if they were not approved, the reason why.

### *Income or Asset Disregard*

Under the act, to the extent federal law allows, the wage supplement payments are not considered income or assets for determining eligibility for any state-administered public assistance program, including any HUSKY program.

### *Legislative Report*

The OEC commissioner must report on the program by October 1, 2025, to the Appropriations; Finance, Revenue and Bonding; Education; and Children's committees. The report must at least include (1) the number of eligible early childhood teachers and teacher assistants that applied and were approved for a payment, (2) the payment amounts to each group and in total, and (3) a recommendation for whether the program should be expanded or extended.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

## § 5 — SURPLUS LAND FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS

*Requires the OEC commissioner to notify the OPM secretary if certain surplus state property can be used for early childhood care and education programs*

By law, the OPM secretary must notify all state agencies when surplus state property is available, and specified commissioners (e.g., commissioners of economic and community development, transportation, and housing) must determine and notify the secretary if the property can be used for certain agency-specific purposes. The act adds the OEC commissioner to this group by requiring her to notify the OPM secretary if the surplus property can be used for early childhood care and early childhood education programs. If she determines the agency can use the property, the act requires her to submit a plan describing the proposed use for the secretary's review, as the other commissioners must already do under existing law (CGS § 4b-21).

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2024

## § 6 — OEC LIABILITY INSURANCE COVERAGE DOCUMENT FOR CHILD CARE CENTERS

*Requires the OEC commissioner to develop a document for child care centers and homes explaining the benefits of maintaining liability insurance coverage and the potential consequences of not doing so; requires the document to be electronically distributed to child care facilities*

The act requires the OEC commissioner, by December 1, 2024, to develop a



## OLR PUBLIC ACT SUMMARY

document for child care centers and homes explaining the benefits of maintaining liability insurance coverage and the potential consequences of not doing so. The OEC commissioner must (1) develop this document in consultation with a nonprofit organization that provides entrepreneurial and financial education services to women and (2) electronically distribute the document to licensed child care centers, group child care homes, and family child care homes each year, starting by January 1, 2025.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

### § 7 — OEC DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES DOCUMENT

*Exempts child care centers and homes that exclusively serve school-age children from the requirement to post a copy of an OEC-developed developmental milestones document in the center or home*

Existing law requires child care centers and group or family child care homes to post a copy of an OEC-developed document (1) listing key developmental milestones for children from birth to age five and (2) informing parents or guardians that they may access the OEC Child Development Infoline for information on appropriate services if they are concerned that their child is not meeting milestones.

Beginning July 1, 2024, the act exempts centers that exclusively serve school-age children from this requirement.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2024

### §§ 8-9, 11 & 12 — CARE 4 KIDS

*Expands the Care 4 Kids protective service class to include children under the care of a caregiver who receives subsidies under the subsidized guardianship program; repeals the Care 4 Kids program regulations and instead requires the OEC commissioner to (1) administer the program by implementing the federal Child Care Development Fund program's regulations and (2) develop policies and procedures necessary to do so*

#### *Protective Service Class (§ 8)*

By law, the OEC commissioner may institute a protective service class in which she may waive Care 4 Kids eligibility requirements for certain at-risk populations that meet guidelines she sets and OPM reviews. The act expands this class to include children under the care of a caregiver who receives subsidies through the Department of Children and Families' subsidized guardianship program and extends eligibility to them for up to one year from the date their subsidy is approved. By law, these at-risk populations also include (1) certain foster care children, (2) certain newly adopted children, and (3) homeless children.

#### *Regulations, Policies, and Procedures (§§ 9 & 11-12)*

The act repeals the Care 4 Kids program regulations and the commissioner's authority to adopt them. Instead, it requires the OEC commissioner to administer the program by implementing the requirements of the federal Child Care

## OLR PUBLIC ACT SUMMARY

Development Fund (45 C.F.R. § 98) and develop policies and procedures necessary to implement these federal requirements. The federal Child Care Development Fund funds the Care 4 Kids program.

The act also requires the secretary of the state to correspondingly update the official online compilation of state regulations by October 1, 2024.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2024

### § 10 — BIRTH-TO-THREE SERVICES

*Requires child care centers to allow a child with an individualized family service plan who is eligible to receive Birth-to-Three services to receive them on-site at a child care center or home*

The act requires licensed child care centers and group or family child care homes to allow a child who is eligible for Birth-to-Three and who has an individualized family service plan to receive early intervention services at the child care center or home from the provider designated in the plan.

By law and under the act, individualized family service plans are written plans to deliver early intervention services to an eligible child and the child's family. These services must, among other things, be (1) delivered under public supervision, (2) selected in collaboration with the parents, and (3) designed to meet the infant's or toddler's developmental needs and the family's needs in certain areas (34 C.F.R. § 303.13(a)).

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2024