Table of Contents

OVERVIEW OF GUIDE......................................................................................................................................................... 10

PART A – DEFINITIONS.......................................................................................................................................................... 11

A-100: ESSENTIAL DEFINITIONS...................................................................................................................................... 11

PART B – GENERAL MANAGEMENT.................................................................................................................................. 15

B-100: BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES................................................................................................................................... 15

B-200: BOARD PLAN FOR CHILD CARE SERVICES ......................................................................................................... 16

B-201: About the Board Plan for Child Care Services ........................................................................................................ 16

B-202: Coordination of Child Care Services with School Districts, Head Start and Early Head Start ...................... 16

B-202.a: Information to Parents ........................................................................................................................................... 16

B-202.b: Eligibility for Children Enrolled in Head Start or After-School Programs......................................................... 17

B-202.c: Local Match ......................................................................................................................................................... 17

B-202.d: Other Coordination Activities .............................................................................................................................. 17

B-300: BOARD POLICIES FOR CHILD CARE SERVICES................................................................................................. 19

B-301: About Board Child Care Services Policies ........................................................................................................... 19

B-302: Required Board Policies .................................................................................................................................. 19

B-400: PRIORITY FOR CHILD CARE SERVICES .............................................................................................................. 20

B-401: First Priority Group – Mandatory ......................................................................................................................... 20

B-402: Second Priority Group – Subject to Availability of Funds ..................................................................................... 20

B-402.a: Availability of Funds for Protective Services Child Care ...................................................................................... 21

B-402.b: Priority for Children of Qualified Veterans and Spouses .................................................................................. 21

B-402.c: Priority for Children of Foster Youth .................................................................................................................... 21

B-402.d: Children Experiencing Homelessness ................................................................................................................. 21

B-402.e: Children with Special Needs and Vulnerable Populations .................................................................................. 21

B-402.f: Documenting Priority for Children of Parents on Military Deployment ............................................................... 22

B-402.g: Documenting Priority for Children with Disabilities .......................................................................................... 22

B-403: Third Priority – Board Determined ....................................................................................................................... 23

B-500: MAINTENANCE OF A WAITING LIST .................................................................................................................. 24

B-600: ASSESSING THE PARENT SHARE OF COST ........................................................................................................ 25

B-601: Requirements for Determining the Parent Share of Cost ....................................................................................... 25

B-601.a: Parent Share of Cost – Sliding Fee Scale Based on Family Size and Income ......................................................... 25

B-601.b: Other Considerations for Assessing Parent Share of Cost ................................................................................... 25

B-602: Parents Exempt from the Parent Share of Cost ........................................................................................................ 25

B-603: Parent Share of Cost for Teen Parents ..................................................................................................................... 26

B-604: Changes in the Assessed Parent Share of Cost during the 12-month Eligibility Period ...................................... 26

B-604.a: Reductions Due to Changes in Income and Family Size ......................................................................................... 26

B-604.b: Upon Resumption of Activities .............................................................................................................................. 26

B-604.c: Temporary Reductions for Extenuating Circumstances ......................................................................................... 26

B-605: Prohibition of a Minimum Parent Share of Cost Amount ....................................................................................... 27

B-606: Policies Regarding Parent Failure to Pay the Parent Share of Cost ........................................................................ 27

B-607: Parent Share of Cost for Non-Child Care Allocated Funds ..................................................................................... 28

B-608: When to Assess the Parent Share of Cost .................................................................................................................. 28

B-609: Prohibition on Increasing the Parent Share of Cost Assessment during the 12-Month Eligibility Period ............... 29

B-610: Reductions to Parent Share of Cost for Selection of a Texas Rising Star Provider ....................................................... 29

B-611: Entering Parent Share of Cost Amounts into The Workforce Information System of Texas ............................. 29

B-700: MAXIMUM PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT RATES ............................................................................................. 30

B-701: About Maximum Provider Reimbursement Rates .................................................................................................. 30

B-702: Reimbursement Rates Based on Categories of Care ............................................................................................... 30
PART C – CHILD CARE LOCAL MATCH PROCESS ................................................................. 36

C-100: CHILD CARE LOCAL MATCH ....................................................................................... 36
C-200: TYPES OF LOCAL MATCH .............................................................................................. 37
C-201: Private Donations .................................................................................................................. 37
C-202: Public Transfers and Certifications ....................................................................................... 37
C-300: USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS DRAWN FROM LOCAL MATCH .............................................. 38
C-400: SECURING LOCAL MATCH ............................................................................................... 39
C-401: Time Frames for Securing Local Match ............................................................................. 39
C-402: Child Care Local Match Agreement Start and End Dates .................................................... 39
C-403: Verification of Public Certifications for Direct Child Care Services .................................... 39
C-404: Restrictions on Public Prekindergarten Expenditures for Local Match .............................. 40
C-405: Restrictions on Texas School Ready! Project Expenditures for Local Match ...................... 40
C-406: Local Match Agreements with Independent School Districts Using Public Expenditures for License-Exempt Before- and After-School Programs .................................................. 40
C-407: Private Entity Donations ..................................................................................................... 41
C-408: Private Entity Restrictions ................................................................................................... 41
C-408.a: For-Profit Entity Restrictions .......................................................................................... 41
C-500: CHILD CARE LOCAL MATCH AGREEMENTS ............................................................... 43
C-501: About Child Care Local Match Agreement ......................................................................... 43
C-502: Review of Changes to Agreements ....................................................................................... 43
C-503: Multiparty Child Care Local Match Agreements ................................................................... 43
C-503.a: Preshubmission Reviews of Multiparty Child Care Local Match Agreements ................. 44
C-504: Voluntary Local Entity Contributions of Excess Match for Statewide Use ................. 44
C-600: LOCAL MATCH SUBMISSION ......................................................................................... 45
C-601: General Submission Procedures ......................................................................................... 45
C-602: Private Entity Donations ..................................................................................................... 46
C-603: Submission of Transfers and Certifications ........................................................................ 46
C-604: Voluntary Preshubmission Review ...................................................................................... 46
C-605: Child Care Local Match Agreement Amendments ............................................................... 46
C-606: Notification of Commission Acceptance .......................................................................... 47
C-700: CHILD CARE LOCAL MATCHING FUNDS ENCUMBRANCE AND BUDGET SETUP ................................................................. 48
C-701: General Information ............................................................................................................. 48
C-702: Local Match Budgets in TWIST ......................................................................................... 48
C-703: Common Local Match Subcontract Numbers in TWIST .................................................. 49
C-800: PROCESS FOR PLEDGE REMITTANCES AND CERTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES ............................................................................................................. 50
C-801: Local Match Pledge Remittances ........................................................................................ 50
PART D – ELIGIBILITY FOR CHILD CARE SERVICES ........................................................................................................53

D-100: ELIGIBILITY FOR CHILD CARE SERVICES ..............................................................................................................53

D-101: A Child’s General Eligibility for Child Care Services ................................................................................................53
  D-101.a: Children of Parents on Military Deployment .........................................................................................................53
  D-101.b: Board Policies for Parents Attending Educational Programs ..................................................................................54
  D-101.c: Making Progress Toward Successful Completion of the Job Training or Educational Program ............................54
  D-101.d: Income Eligibility Phase-Out ..................................................................................................................................55
  D-101.e: Eligibility for Non-CCDF Child Care Services .........................................................................................................55

D-102: Child Care Eligibility Determination and Verification ..................................................................................................55

D-103: Child’s Age and Citizenship or Immigration Status .....................................................................................................56
  D-103.a: Verifying Age and Citizenship or Immigration Status ..............................................................................................56

D-104: Residence ...........................................................................................................................................................................58
  D-104.a: Residency for Children of Parents Attending an Educational Program .................................................................58
  D-104.b: Residency for Children of Parents on Military Deployment ....................................................................................58
  D-104.c: Residency during Custody and Visitation Arrangements ..........................................................................................58
  D-104.d: Residency for Children Experiencing Homelessness ...............................................................................................58

D-105: Determining the Family Size ..............................................................................................................................................59
  D-105.a: Monthly Family Income ..............................................................................................................................................59
  D-105.b: Parent ..............................................................................................................................................................................59
  D-105.c: In Loco Parentis ............................................................................................................................................................59

D-106: Family Income .................................................................................................................................................................62
  D-106.a: Monthly Family Income ..............................................................................................................................................62
  D-106.b: Excluded Income Sources ..............................................................................................................................................63
  D-106.c: Income Excluded by Federal Law or Regulations ......................................................................................................64
  D-106.d: Income Deductions .......................................................................................................................................................65
  D-106.e: Income Verification .......................................................................................................................................................65

D-107: Calculating Family Income ...............................................................................................................................................66
  D-107.a: Determining Average Gross Monthly Family Income from Earnings at Initial Eligibility and at Eligibility Redetermination ..................................................................................................................................66
  D-107.b: Substantial Change in Earnings ..................................................................................................................................67
  D-107.c: Fluctuations in Earnings ..............................................................................................................................................67
  D-107.d: Bonuses and Lump Sum Payments ..............................................................................................................................68
  D-107.e: Calculating Unearned Income ..................................................................................................................................68
  D-107.f: Income Documentation Requirements ..........................................................................................................................68
  D-107.g: Income Calculation Methodology ..................................................................................................................................69

D-108: Income Changes During the 12-Month Eligibility Period ..............................................................................................70
  D-108.a: Determining if Monthly Family Income Exceeds 85 Percent of SMI During the 12-Month Eligibility Period .........70
  D-108.b: Reducing the Assessed Parent Share of Cost Due to Reductions in Income During the 12-Month Eligibility Period ......................................................................................................................................71
  D-108.c: Using the Income Exception Report ...........................................................................................................................71

D-109: Determining Self-Employment Income ..........................................................................................................................72
  D-109.a: Definitions for Self-Employment ..................................................................................................................................72
  D-109.b: Verification and Documentation of Self-Employment Income .......................................................................................72
  D-109.c: Identifying Self-Employment Gross Income ......................................................................................................................73
  D-109.e: Using a Standard Deduction for Determining Net Income .............................................................................................74
  D-109.f: Verifying Self-Employment Work Hours ..........................................................................................................................74
Child Care Services Guide

D-110: Cash-Paid Earnings ................................................................. 74
D-111: Income Changes Reported During the 12-Month Eligibility Period ................................................................. 75
D-200: AT-RISK CHILD CARE .......................................................... 76
D-201: Eligibility for At-Risk Child Care ............................................. 76
D-201.a: Higher Income Limits for Certain Populations ....................... 76
D-201.b: Income and Family Size for Teen Parents ......................... 76
D-202: Calculating Activity Hours ...................................................... 76
D-202.a: Calculating Work Hours ...................................................... 77
D-202.b: Calculating Education Hours .............................................. 77
D-202.c: Work Hours for Self-Employed Individuals ....................... 77
D-202.d: Allowable Reductions in Activity Hours ......................... 78
D-203: Identity Verification for At-Risk Child Care............................... 78
D-203.a: Identity Verification Data Elements ..................................... 78
D-203.b: Resolving Data Mismatches .............................................. 79
D-203.c: Reporting Multiple Use of an SSN ..................................... 80
D-300: CHOICES CHILD CARE ...................................................... 81
D-301: Eligibility for Choices Child Care .......................................... 81
D-301.a: Early Engagement in Choices ........................................... 81
D-301.b: Authorization for Choices Child Care Services ................... 81
D-301.c: Choices Nonparticipation .................................................. 82
D-301.d: Notice of Choices Case Closure ....................................... 82
D-301.e: Notice of Choices Case Reopening ..................................... 83
D-301.f: Activity Interruptions for Choices Child Care Customers ........ 83
D-301.g: Communication between Choices and Child Care Staff ....... 84
D-302: In Loco Parentis for Choices Child Care ................................. 87
D-400: TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES APPLICANT CHILD CARE .................................................... 89
D-401: Eligibility for TANF Applicant Child Care ............................... 89
D-401.a: Authorization for TANF Applicant Child Care Services ....... 89
D-401.b: Activity Interruptions for TANF Applicant Child Care ......... 89
D-500: SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING CHILD CARE .................. 90
D-501: Activity Interruptions for SNAP E&T Customers ...................... 90
D-600: CHILD CARE FOR CHILDREN EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS .................................................. 91
D-601: Child Care Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness .................................................. 91
D-601.a: McKinney-Vento Definition of Homelessness .................... 91
D-601.b: Documenting Eligibility under the McKinney-Vento Act ....... 92
D-601.c: Family Income Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness .................................................. 92
D-601.d: Initial Activity for Parents with Children Experiencing Homelessness .................................................. 92
D-601.e: Costs Associated with Child Care Services During the Initial Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness .................................................. 92
D-601.f: Tracking Initial Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness .................................................. 92
D-602: Continuing Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness .................................................. 93
D-603: Parent Share of Cost for Children Experiencing Homelessness .................................................. 93
D-700: CHILD CARE FOR CHILDREN IN PROTECTIVE SERVICES .................................................. 95
D-701: General Requirements ......................................................... 95
D-702: In Loco Parentis for CPS Child Care ...................................... 95
D-703: Priority for Children in Protective Services ............................. 95
D-704: Authorizations of Care for Children in Protective Services .... 96
D-704.a: Required Information for DFPS Customers ....................... 97
D-705: CPS Child Care Early Terminations Reports .......................... 97
D-706: Eligibility Redetermination for Children in Texas Department of Family and Protective Services–Initiated Care .......... 99
D-800 CHILD CARE DURING INTERRUPTIONS IN WORK, EDUCATION OR JOB TRAINING .......................... 101
D-801: Temporary Changes in Work, Education or Job Training .......... 101
D-802: Termination of Services for Permanent Cessation of Work, Education or Job Training .......................... 102
D-802.a: Unreported Cessation of Work, Education, or Job Training .... 102
PART E – PARENT RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

E-100: PARENT RIGHTS

E-101: About Parent Rights

E-200: PARENT ELIGIBILITY DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

E-300: PARENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

E-301: Required Parent Reporting

E-302: Board-Required Parent Reporting Options

E-303: Reporting of Job Training or Educational Program Participation

E-400: PARENT APPEAL RIGHTS

E-500: CHILD CARE DURING APPEAL

E-501: General Information

E-502: Notification of Child Care During Appeal

E-600: ATTENDANCE STANDARDS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

E-601: Attendance Standards

E-601.a: Absence Exceptions

E-601.b: Provider Attendance Policies

E-601.c: Attendance Standards & DFPS General Protective Care

E-602: Parent Attendance Reporting Requirements

E-603: Secondary Cardholders

E-604: Parent Attendance Agreement

E-605: Parent Failure to Report Attendance

D-1000: PROCESSES FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY

D-1001: Waitlist Applications

D-1002: Enrollment Application for Child Care Services

D-1003: Verification of Eligibility for Child Care Services

D-1004: Notification of Eligibility for Child Care Services

D-1005: Process for Redetermining Eligibility

D-1006: Transfers between Local Workforce Development Areas

D-900: CONTINUITY OF CARE

D-901: General Information

D-902: Continuity of Care for Children in Protective Services

D-903: Continuity of Care for Children of Parents in Military Deployment

D-904: Continuity of Care for Court-Ordered Custody or Visitation
I-603: Duties for TRS Assessors and Mentors..................................................................................................... 167
I-604: Other Requirements for TRS Assessors and Mentors .............................................................................. 168
I-605: Reporting TRS Assessor and Mentor Personnel Expenditures ................................................................. 168
I-700: TRS PROCESS FOR RECONSIDERATION ............................................................................................. 169

PART J – APPENDIX ............................................................................................................................................ 170

J-100: FORMS AND DESK AIDS ...................................................................................................................... 170
J-101: Child Care Local Match .......................................................................................................................... 170
J-102: Eligibility Processes ............................................................................................................................... 170
J-103: Income Determination ........................................................................................................................... 170
J-104: Requirements for Provision of Child Care ............................................................................................ 170
J-105: Quality Improvement ............................................................................................................................... 171

LIST OF REVISIONS ............................................................................................................................................. 172
Overview of Guide

Purpose

The purpose of this guide is to provide the following:

- Information about the Texas Workforce Commission’s (TWC) Child Care Services rules at 40 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 809, and child care policies and procedures
- Guidance and instruction for Workforce Development Boards (Boards) and their contractors on the child care services process

Objectives

The objectives of this guide are to:

- Establish the minimum standards for delivery of child care services
- Ensure consistency in the provision of child care services

List of Revisions

The List of Revisions includes a comprehensive list of changes made to this guide, including the revision date, the section revised and a brief explanation of the specific revision.
A-100: Essential Definitions

Attending a job training or educational program—An individual is attending a job training or educational program if the individual:

- Is considered by the program to be officially enrolled
- Meets all attendance requirements established by the program
- Is making progress toward successful completion of the program as determined by the Local Workforce Development Board (Board) at time of eligibility redetermination as described in D-1000 of this guide

Child—An individual who meets the general eligibility requirements contained in this guide for receiving child care services.

Child care contractor—The entity or entities under contract with the Board to manage child care services. This includes contractors involved in determining eligibility for child care services, contractors involved in the billing and reimbursement process related to child care subsidies, and contractors involved in the funding of quality improvement activities.

Child care services—Child care subsidies and quality improvement activities funded by the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC).

Child care subsidies—TWC-funded child care reimbursements to an eligible child care provider for the direct care of an eligible child.

Child experiencing homelessness—A child who is homeless, as defined in the McKinney-Vento Act (42 U.S.C. 11434(a)), Subtitle VII-B, §725: “individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.”

Child with disabilities—A child who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment. Major life activities include, but are not limited to, caring for oneself; performing manual tasks; walking; hearing; seeing, speaking, or breathing; learning; and working.

Educational program—A program that leads to one of the following:

- High school diploma
- GED credential
• Postsecondary degree from an institution of higher education

**Family**—Two or more individuals related by blood, marriage, or decree of court, who are living in a single residence and are included in one or more of the following categories:
• Two individuals, married—including by common-law—and household dependents
• A parent and household dependents

**Household dependent**—An individual living in the household who is one of the following:
• Adult considered as a dependent of the parent for income tax purposes
• Child of a teen parent
• Child or other minor living in the household who is the responsibility of the parent

**Improper payments**—Any payment of Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) grant funds that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount (including overpayments and underpayments) under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements governing the administration of CCDF grant funds, including payments:
• To an ineligible recipient
• For an ineligible service
• That are duplicate payments
• For services not received

**Job training program**—A program that provides training or instruction leading to one of the following:
• Basic literacy
• English proficiency
• An occupational or professional certification or license
• The acquisition of technical skills, knowledge and abilities specific to an occupation

**Listed family home**—A family home, other than the eligible child’s own residence, that is listed, but not licensed or registered with, Texas Child Care Licensing (CCL).

**Military deployment**—The temporary duty assignment away from the permanent military installation or place of residence for reserve components of the single military parent or dual military parents. This includes deployed parents in the regular military, military reserves or National Guard.

**Parent**—An individual who is responsible for the care and supervision of a child and is identified as the child’s natural parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, legal guardian, or person standing in loco parentis (as determined in accordance with TWC policies and procedures). Unless otherwise indicated, the term applies to a single parent or both parents.

**Protective services**—Services provided in any of the following circumstances:
• When a child is at risk of abuse or neglect in the immediate or short-term future and the child’s family cannot or will not protect the child without DFPS Child Protective Services intervention
• When a child is in the managing conservatorship of DFPS and residing with a relative or a foster parent
• When a child has been provided with protective services by DFPS within the previous six months and requires services to ensure the stability of the family

**Provider**—A provider is one of the following:
- Regulated child care provider
- Relative child care provider
- Listed family home

**Regulated child care provider**—A provider caring for an eligible child in a location other than the eligible child’s own residence and is one of the following:
- Licensed by CCL
- Registered with CCL
- Operated and monitored by the United States military services

**Relative child care provider**—An individual who is at least 18 years of age, and is, by marriage, blood relationship or court decree, one of the following:
- The child’s grandparent
- The child’s great-grandparent
- The child’s aunt
- The child’s uncle
- The child’s sibling (if the sibling does not reside in the same household as the eligible child)

**Residing with**—Unless otherwise stated in this guide, a child is considered to be residing with the parent when the child is living with and physically present with the parent during the time period for which child care services are being requested or received.

**Teen parent**—An individual 18 years of age or younger, or 19 years of age and attending high school or the equivalent, who has a child.

**Texas Rising Star (TRS) program**—A voluntary, quality-based rating system of child care providers participating in TWC-subsidized child care.

**Texas Rising Star provider**—A provider certified as meeting the TRS program standards. TRS providers are certified as one of the following:
- 2-Star Program Provider
- 3-Star Program Provider
- 4-Star Program Provider
**Working**—Working is defined as participation in:

- Activities for which one receives monetary compensation such as a salary, wages, tips and commissions
- Choices or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training activities

Rule Reference: §809.2
B-100: Board Responsibilities

Workforce Development Boards (Boards) are responsible for administration of the state’s subsidized child care program and must administer the program in a manner consistent with Texas Government Code, Chapter 2308, as amended, and related provisions under Chapter 801 of this title relating to Boards.

A Board must ensure that access to child care services is available through all Workforce Solutions offices within its local workforce development area (workforce area).

Child care services are support services for workforce employment, job training and other services under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2308, and Chapter 801.

Upon request, a Board (or the Board’s contractor) must provide the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) with access to child care administration records and submit related information for review and monitoring, pursuant to TWC rules and policies.

Rule Reference: §809.11
B-200: Board Plan for Child Care Services

B-201: About the Board Plan for Child Care Services

A Board must, as part of its Texas Workforce Development Board Plan (Board plan), develop, amend and modify the Board plan to incorporate and coordinate the design and management of delivery of child care services with delivery of other workforce employment, job training and educational services identified in Texas Government Code §2308.251, et seq., as well as other workforce training and services included in the Texas workforce system.

The goal of the Board plan is to:
- Coordinate workforce training and services
- Leverage private and public funds at the local level
- Fully integrate child care services for low-income families with the network of workforce training and services under Board administration

Boards must design and manage the Board plan to maximize the delivery and availability of safe and stable child care services that assist families seeking to become independent from, or at risk of becoming dependent on, public assistance while parents are either working or attending job training or educational programs.

Rule Reference: §809.12

B-202: Coordination of Child Care Services with School Districts, Head Start and Early Head Start

A Board must coordinate with federal, state and local child care and early development programs, and with representatives of local government, in developing its Board plan and policies for the design and management of the delivery of child care services. Boards also must maintain written documentation of coordination efforts.

Pursuant to Texas Education Code (TEC) §29.158, and in a manner consistent with federal law and regulations, Boards must coordinate with school districts, Head Start and Early Head Start program providers to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that full-day, full-year child care is available to meet the needs of low-income parents working or attending job training or educational programs.

Rule Reference: §809.14

B-202.a: Information to Parents

Board coordination of subsidized child care services must include providing the following contact information to applicants and to families whose subsidized child care is being terminated:
- Contact information for child care resource and referral agencies serving the relevant community
- Other providers of information and referrals serving the relevant community
• When appropriate, the local independent school district’s prekindergarten (pre-K) program or the Head Start program administrator serving the relevant community

**B-202.b: Eligibility for Children Enrolled in Head Start or After-School Programs**

Boards must allow children who are eligible for child care services to receive the services while enrolled in a federal Head Start program or in after-school care provided at a school, subject to Board policy regarding the waiting list and priorities for services.

As described in D-200: At-Risk Child Care, Boards may develop a policy establishing a higher eligibility limit, not to exceed 85 percent of the state median income, for families with a child enrolled in Head Start, Early Head Start or public pre-K.

**B-202.c: Local Match**

When seeking local funds to match Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) federal matching funds, Boards must explore the possibility of certifying and/or transferring public funds used to serve CCDF-eligible children who are not receiving CCDF subsidies, including CCDF-eligible children enrolled in after-school care at school or Head Start sites.

Note: Local funds must meet the requirements described in Part C of this guide.

**B-202.d: Other Coordination Activities**

As described in TEC §29.158, Boards may further coordinate child care services in the following ways:

• Cooperating with TWC or the Texas Education Agency (TEA) in conducting studies of early childhood programs
• Collecting the data necessary to determine a child’s eligibility for subsidized child care services and for pre-K, Head Start, Early Head Start, and after-school child care programs, to the extent that the collection of data does not violate the privacy restrictions detailed in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974
• Sharing facilities and/or staff across early childhood programs
• Identifying and using child care facilities located at school sites or in close proximity to pre-K, Head Start, or Early Head Start programs to promote access to after-school child care
• Coordinating transportation between child care facilities and pre-K, Head Start or Early Head Start programs
• Increasing the enrollment capacity of early childhood programs
• Cooperating in the provision of staff training and professional development activities
• Identifying and developing methods for the collaborative provision of subsidized child care services and pre-K, Head Start, Early Head Start or after-school child care programs provided at school sites, including operating a combined system for eligibility determination and/or enrollment so an applicant can apply for all services available in the applicant’s community through a single point of access
• Coordinating with the Children’s Learning Institute to develop longitudinal studies measuring the effects of quality early childhood care and education programs on educational achievement, including high school performance and completion
B-300: Board Policies for Child Care Services

B-301: About Board Child Care Services Policies

Boards must do the following:

• Develop, adopt and modify their policies for the design and management of the delivery of child care services in a public process in accordance with Chapter 802 of TWC rules
• Maintain written copies of the policies as required by federal and state law, and as requested by TWC, and make such policies available to TWC and the public upon request

Rule Reference: §809.13

B-302: Required Board Policies

At a minimum, a Board must develop policies for the following:

• How the Board determines that the parent is making progress toward successful completion of a job training or educational program as described in the A-100 definition of “Attending a job training or educational program”
• Maintenance of a waiting list as described in B-500
• Assessment of a parent share of cost as described in B-600, including the reimbursement of providers when a parent fails to pay the parent share of cost
• Maximum reimbursement rates as provided in B-700, including policies related to reimbursement of providers that offer transportation
• Family income limits as described in Part D
• Provision of child care services to a child with disabilities up to the age of 19 as described in D-101
• Minimum activity requirements for parents as described in D-200
• Time limits for the provision of child care while the parent is attending an educational program as described in D-101.b
• Board priority groups as described in B-400
• Transfer of a child from one provider to another as described in E-100
• Providers charging the difference between their published rate and the Board’s reimbursement rate as provided in F-204
• Fraud fact-finding as provided in G-100
• Policies and procedures to ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken against a provider or parent for violations of the automated attendance requirements specified in G-500 and WD Letter 21-16, Change 1: Requirements for Reporting and Fact-Finding for Suspected Fraud, Waste, Theft, Program Abuse Cases, and Recovery of Improper Payments—Update

Rule Reference: §809.13
B-400: Priority for Child Care Services

Section 98.46(a) of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) regulations requires that states give priority of services to the following:

- Children of families with very low income
- Children with special needs, which may include any vulnerable populations as defined by the lead agency
- Children experiencing homelessness

Consistent with the CCDF regulations, the first priority group consists of children residing in families with very low income. The second priority group consists of children with special needs, including children experiencing homelessness.

Boards must be aware that, except for child care services funded by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) and described in B-402.a, the priority groups in this section are for child care services funded through CCDF, which include:

- Funds allocated to Boards under §800.58
- Private donated funds as described in Part C of this guide
- Public transferred funds as described in Part C of this guide

B-401: First Priority Group – Mandatory

Boards must ensure that child care services are prioritized as required by federal statutes and TWC rules.

The first priority group is assured child care services and includes children of parents eligible for the following:

- Choices child care as referenced in D-300
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Applicant child care as referenced in D-400
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T) child care as referenced in D-500
- At-Risk child care for former Choices child care recipients whose TANF was denied or voluntarily ended within the last 12 months due to employment or an earnings increase

Rule Reference: §809.43

B-402: Second Priority Group – Subject to Availability of Funds

The second priority group is served subject to the availability of funds and includes, in the following order of priority:

1. Children who need to receive protective services child care as referenced in D-700
2. Children of a qualified veteran or qualified spouse as defined in §801.23
3. Children of a foster youth as defined in §801.23
4. Children experiencing homelessness as defined in A-100 and described in D-600
5. Children of parents on military deployment as defined in A-100 whose parents are unable to enroll in military-funded child care assistance programs
6. Children of teen parents as defined in A-100
7. Children with disabilities as defined in A-100

Rule Reference: §809.43

**B-402.a: Availability of Funds for Protective Services Child Care**

Services for children in this priority group are subject to the availability of funds through the DFPS, Child Protective Services, as described in D-700. Boards must ensure that child care services for children in protective services continue as long the services are authorized and funded by DFPS.

Additionally, child care discontinued by DFPS prior to the end of the 12-month eligibility period is subject to the Continuity of Care Provisions described in D-902. DFPS may continue care prior to the end of the 12-month eligibility period via an Early Termination or if the referral reaches its end without DFPS issuing a new referral.

**B-402.b: Priority for Children of Qualified Veterans and Spouses**

Texas Labor Code §302.014 requires that veterans receive priority for training or assistance in job training or employment assistance programs or services. Therefore, pursuant to the Texas Labor Code, children of a qualified veteran or a qualified spouse must be served subject to the availability of Board funds.

Reference: WD Letter 25-15: Applying Priority of Service and Identifying and Documenting Eligible Veterans and Transitioning Service Members

**B-402.c: Priority for Children of Foster Youth**

Texas Family Code §264.121 directs TWC to prioritize and target services to meet the needs of foster youth and former foster youth. Pursuant to the Texas Family Code, Boards must serve children of foster youth subject to the availability of funds, following enrollment of children of qualified veterans and spouses.

**B-402.d: Children Experiencing Homelessness**

Section 98.46(a)(3) of the CCDF regulations requires states to prioritize services for children experiencing homelessness. Pursuant to CCDF regulations, Boards must serve children experiencing homelessness, subject to the availability of funds, following the enrollment of children of qualified veterans and children of foster youth.

See D-600 regarding eligibility for children experiencing homelessness.

**B-402.e: Children with Special Needs and Vulnerable Populations**

Section 98.46(a)(3) of the CCDF regulations requires states to prioritize services for children with special needs, which may include vulnerable populations as defined by the lead agency. The following groups are considered children with special needs and vulnerable populations, and must be served following the enrollment of children of
veterans, children of foster youth, and children experiencing homelessness, and are
served in the following order of priority:
1. Children of parents on military deployment whose parents are unable to enroll in
   military-assistance programs
2. Children of teen parents
3. Children with disabilities

**B-402.f: Documenting Priority for Children of Parents on Military
Deployment**

Boards must ensure that children of deployed military parents who are not eligible for
child care assistance through the military are added to the second priority group and
served subject to the availability of funds.

Boards also must ensure that appropriate staff work within the local community to
determine the availability of military-funded child care programs.

If military-funded child care programs are available in the community or workforce area,
Boards must ensure that parents provide documentation of the unavailability of space or
denial of care by these programs. Documentation can include a written statement from
the military program; however, Boards must ensure that staff do not accept self-
attestation unless no other options are available to the parent.

If military-funded child care programs are not available in the community or workforce
area, Boards must ensure that parents are not required to provide documentation of that
unavailability during certification or recertification for child care services.

**B-402.g: Documenting Priority for Children with Disabilities**

Boards must ensure that children with disabilities are added to the second priority group
and served, subject to the availability of funds.

Boards also must ensure that disabilities are documented in accordance with local
procedures. Acceptable forms of documentation include confirmation of the child’s
enrollment in or receipt of benefits from one or more of the following programs:

- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits
- Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits
- Texas Health and Human Services Commission, Early Childhood Intervention (ECI)
  program
- A Head Start program that identified the child as having a disability
- Public school special education services, including preschool programs for children
  with disabilities (PPCD)

In accordance with local procedures, documentation from a qualified health care provider
is also acceptable.
B-403: Third Priority – Board Determined

The third priority group includes any other priority adopted by the Board. However, a Board must not establish a priority group based on parent choice of an individual provider or provider type.
Rule Reference: §809.43

Boards must ensure that children in the first and second priority groups are enrolled before enrolling children from Board-established priority groups.
B-500: Maintenance of a Waiting List

The Board must ensure that a list of parents waiting for child care services due to lack of funding or lack of providers is maintained and available to TWC on request.

Boards must establish a policy for maintenance of the waiting list that includes, at a minimum:

- A process for determining parents’ potential eligibility for child care services before they are placed on the waiting list
- The frequency at which parent information is updated and maintained on the waiting list

Rule Reference: 8809.18
B-600: Assessing the Parent Share of Cost

B-601: Requirements for Determining the Parent Share of Cost

Federal CCDF regulations at 45 CFR §98.45(k) require that parents receiving child care assistance be assessed a parent share of cost. Parent share of cost must be on a sliding fee scale based on family size and income and may be based on other factors as appropriate, but may not be based on the cost of care or amount of subsidy payment.

Boards must set a parent share of cost policy that provides for the parent share of cost:

- Being assessed to all parents, except when one of the exemptions described in B-602 applies
- Being an amount determined on a sliding fee scale based on family size and gross monthly income (number of children in care may also be considered)

Rule Reference: §809.19(a)(1)

B-601.a: Parent Share of Cost – Sliding Fee Scale Based on Family Size and Income

Boards must ensure that the sliding fee scale is based on family size and gross family income expressed as a percent of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines (aka federal poverty guidelines) or state median income for the appropriate fiscal year, as shown in the Parent Share of Cost Sliding Fee Scale.

B-601.b: Other Considerations for Assessing Parent Share of Cost

In establishing a parent share of cost policy, Boards also may consider the number of children in care, by including an additional amount for each additional child in care.

Consistent with CCDF regulations at §98.45(k), Boards must ensure that the parent share of cost policy does not consider the cost of care or the amount of the provider reimbursement.

B-602: Parents Exempt from the Parent Share of Cost

Parents meeting one or more of the following criteria are exempt from paying the parent share of cost for the duration of the 12-month eligibility period:

- Parents participating in Choices or in Choices child care as described in D-300
- Parents participating in SNAP E&T or in SNAP E&T child care as described in D-500
- Parents of a child receiving Child Care for Children Experiencing Homelessness as described in D-600
- Parents with children receiving protective services child care, including parents of children authorized by DFPS for former protective services child care, as described in D-902, unless DFPS assesses a parent share of cost.

Rule Reference: §809.19(a)(2); §809.54(c)
B-603: Parent Share of Cost for Teen Parents

Teen parents not covered under exemptions listed in B-602 must be assessed a parent share of cost. Teen parent share of cost is based solely on the teen parent’s income and family size as defined in A-100.
Rule Reference: §809.19(a)(3)

B-604: Changes in the Assessed Parent Share of Cost during the 12-month Eligibility Period

B-604.a: Reductions Due to Changes in Income and Family Size
The Board must ensure parent share of cost is reassessed when a parent reports a change in income, family size, or number of children in care that would result in a reduced parent share of cost assessment.
Rule Reference: §809.19(a)

Boards must ensure that any change in family income resulting in a reduction in the parent share of cost is documented in the case file or TWIST Counselor Notes.

B-604.b: Upon Resumption of Activities
The Board must ensure that parent share of cost is reassessed upon resumption of work, job training, or education activities following temporary changes as described in D-804. However, the newly assessed parent share of cost must not exceed the amount assessed at the most recent eligibility determination (except upon the addition of a child in care).
Rule Reference: §809.19(a)

B-604.c: Temporary Reductions for Extenuating Circumstances
The Board or its child care contractor may review an assessed parent share of cost in accordance with local procedures for possible temporary reduction if there are extenuating circumstances that jeopardize a family’s self-sufficiency, and may temporarily reduce the assessed parent share of cost if warranted by the circumstances.
Rule Reference: §809.19(d)

Boards must ensure that any temporary reduction for extenuating circumstances is documented in TWIST Counselor Notes. Documentation must include the reason for and the duration of the temporary reduction.

Following the temporary reduction, the parent share of cost amount immediately before the reduction must be reinstated.

Extenuating circumstances may include, but are not limited to, unexpected temporary costs such as medical expenses, work-related expenses that are not reimbursed by the employer and extraordinary events or disasters that affect a family financially.
Boards may allow a limited number of these reductions during the eligibility period. However, Boards must ensure that the parent share of cost is reduced any time the parent reports a change in income, family size, or number of children in care, which would result in a reduced parent share of cost as described in B-604.a.

Boards may temporarily reduce the assessed parent share of cost for a limited period of time during the initial eligibility period in order to temporarily assist the parent, particularly newly employed parents, with the initial parent share of cost. However, after this initial reduction, the parent share of cost assessment based on the family size, income, and number of children in care must be reinstated. Parents must be informed of their actual parent share of cost before the initial reduction is applied.

However, if the parent is not covered by one of the exemptions specified in B-602, then the Board or its child care contractor must not waive the assessed parent share of cost under any circumstances.

Rule Reference: §809.19(e)

B-605: Prohibition of a Minimum Parent Share of Cost Amount

If the parent share of cost, based on family income and family size, is calculated to be zero, then the Board or its child care contractor must not charge the parent any minimum share of cost amount.

Rule Reference: §809.19(f)

B-606: Policies Regarding Parent Failure to Pay the Parent Share of Cost

Boards must establish policies regarding reimbursement of providers when parents fail to pay the parent share of cost.

Rule Reference: §809.19(e)

The Board’s policy may include full or partial reimbursement to a provider when a parent fails to pay the parent share of cost.

As described in G-600, if the Board’s policy is to reimburse the provider, the Board must ensure the following:

- Parents repay the amount of the parent share of cost paid by the Board
- Parents are prohibited from future child care eligibility until the repayment owed to the Board is recovered, provided that the prohibition does not result in a Choices or SNAP E&T participant becoming ineligible for child care services

Rule Reference: §809.117(d)(3), §809.117(e)
Boards must ensure that for a customer who owes a recoupment to a Board for unpaid parent share of cost, the customer’s recoupment status is flagged in TWIST on the *Intake-Common Family* tab.

The Board must ensure that child care services are not terminated or suspended during the 12-month eligibility period for failure to pay the parent share of cost.

Boards must ensure that when a parent owes a recoupment for unpaid parent share of cost to a Board in one local workforce development area (workforce area), the recoupment and prohibition on future child care eligibility remain in effect even if the customer moves to a different workforce area.

In accordance with the Board’s transfer policy as described in B-302, a Board may have a policy that prohibits a parent from voluntarily transferring from a provider when he or she owes a parent share of cost to that provider. However, Boards must ensure that this prohibition does not have the effect of ending care or eligibility during the 12-month eligibility period unless the parent requests to suspend care or voluntarily withdraw from child care services. If a provider removes a child due to the parent owing a share of cost, and the parent has selected another provider, care must continue at the newly selected provider.

Board child care contractors are encouraged to work with parents to determine why payments are not being made and possibly temporarily reduce the parent share of cost if necessary, as described in B-604.

**B-607: Parent Share of Cost for Non–Child Care Allocated Funds**

For child care services funded by sources other than those specified in B-601, a Board must set a parent share of cost policy based on a sliding fee scale. However, the sliding fee scale may differ from the requirements of B-601.

Rule Reference: §809.19(b)

**B-608: When to Assess the Parent Share of Cost**

Boards must ensure that the parent share of cost is only assessed at the following times:

- Initial eligibility determination
- 12-month eligibility redetermination
- Upon the addition of a child in care that would result in an additional amount added to the parent share of cost
- Upon a parent’s report of a change in income, family size, or number of children in care that would result in a reduced parent share of cost assessment
- Upon resumption of work, job training, or education activities following temporary changes
- Upon resumption of work, job training, or education activities during the three-month continuation of care period
- Upon resumption of work, job training, or education activities during the three-month continuation of care period

Rule Reference: §809.19(a)

**B-609: Prohibition on Increasing the Parent Share of Cost Assessment during the 12-Month Eligibility Period**

Boards must ensure that the parent share of cost does not increase above the amount assessed at initial eligibility determination or at the 12-month eligibility redetermination, except upon the addition of a child in care.

Rule Reference: §809.19(a)

**B-610: Reductions to Parent Share of Cost for Selection of a Texas Rising Star Provider**

A Board may establish a policy to reduce the parent share of cost assessed in compliance with B-601.a and B-601.b upon the parent’s selection of a Texas Rising Star (TRS)-certified provider.

The Board policy must ensure the following:
- The parent continues to receive the reduction if:
  - The TRS provider loses TRS certification or
  - The parent moves or changes employment within the workforce area and no TRS-certified providers are available to meet the needs of the parent’s changed circumstances
- The parent no longer receives the reduction if the parent voluntarily transfers the child from a TRS-certified provider to a non-TRS-certified provider.

Rule Reference: §809.19(g)

**B-611: Entering Parent Share of Cost Amounts into The Workforce Information System of Texas**

Boards must enter sliding fee scale and parent share of cost into The Workforce Information System of Texas (TWIST) under the *WDA Administration – Share of Cost* tab.

Additional information is available in Technical Assistance Bulletin 252, Entering Board Contract Year Parent Share of Cost Amounts into The Workforce Information System of Texas.
B-700: Maximum Provider Reimbursement Rates

B-701: About Maximum Provider Reimbursement Rates

Based on local factors, including a market rate survey provided by TWC, a Board must establish maximum reimbursement rates for child care subsidies to ensure that the rates provide equal access to child care in the local market and in a manner consistent with state and federal statutes and regulations governing child care. (As required by TWC rule at 40 TAC §802.1(f) and as detailed in WD Letter 10-07, Board members must take such actions in an open meeting.)

Rule Reference: §809.20(a)

B-702: Reimbursement Rates Based on Categories of Care

B-702.a: Provider Types

At a minimum, Boards must establish reimbursement rates for full-day and part-day units of service, as described in F-300, for the following provider types:

- Licensed child care centers, including before- or after-school programs and school-age programs, as defined by CCL
- Licensed child care homes as defined by CCL
- Registered child care homes as defined by CCL
- Relative child care providers as defined in A-100

Rule Reference: §809.20(a)(1)

B-702.b: Age Groups

At a minimum, Boards must establish reimbursement rates for full-day and part-day units of service, as described in F-300, for the following age groups in each provider type:

- Infants age zero to 17 months
- Toddlers age 18 to 35 months
- Preschool children age 36 to 71 months
- School-aged children age 72 months and older

Rule Reference: §809.20(a)(2)

B-703: Enhanced Reimbursement Rates

Boards must establish enhanced reimbursement rates for all age groups at Texas Rising Star (TRS) provider facilities.

Boards must establish enhanced reimbursement rates only for preschool-age children enrolled at child care providers participating in integrated school readiness models pursuant to TEC §29.160, the Texas School Ready! (TSR!) project.

Rule Reference: §809.20(b)
Boards must be aware that TRS-certified providers—including TRS-certified providers that are also participating in the TSR! project—receive the enhanced reimbursement rate for all age groups.

**B-703.a: Minimum Requirements for Enhanced Reimbursement Rates**

The minimum enhanced reimbursement rates established under B-703 must be greater than the maximum rate established for the same category of care as providers not meeting the requirements of B-703 up to, but not to exceed, the enhanced care provider’s published rate.

The maximum enhanced provider rate must be at least:
- 5 percent greater for a TRS 2-Star Program Provider, TSR! Project participant
- 7 percent greater for a TRS 3-Star Program Provider
- 9 percent greater for a TRS 4-Star Program Provider

Rule Reference: §809.20(c)

**B-703.b: Additional Requirements for Enhanced Reimbursement Rates**

Boards may establish a higher enhanced reimbursement rate than those specified in B-703.a, as long as there is a minimum 2 percentage point difference between each star level.

Rule Reference: §809.20(d)

**B-704: Reimbursement for Transportation**

The Board must determine whether to reimburse providers that offer transportation—as long as the combined total of the provider’s published rate, plus the transportation rate, does not exceed the maximum reimbursement rate established in B-702 and B-703.

Rule Reference: §809.20(f)

**B-705: Increasing Board Maximum Rates**

A Board intending to increase maximum reimbursement rates must ensure that the rate increases will allow the Board to:
- Meet its contracted target for the Average Number of Children Served per Day performance measure
- Keep expenditures within its child care allocation

Boards must be aware that failure to meet the above performance standards may result in Board corrective actions pursuant to TWC’s General Administration rules, Chapter 800, Subchapter E. Boards may consult with TWC’s Division of Operational Insight (DOI).

**B-706: Inclusion Assistance Rate for Children with Disabilities**
A Board or its child care contractor must ensure that providers that are reimbursed for additional staff or equipment needed to assist in the care of a child with disabilities are paid a rate up to 190 percent of the provider’s reimbursement rate for a child without disabilities of that same age.

The higher rate must take into consideration the estimated cost of the additional staff or equipment needed by a child with disabilities.

The Board must ensure that a qualified professional familiar with assessing the needs of children with disabilities certifies the need for the higher reimbursement rate.

Rule Reference: §809.20(e)

**B-706.a: Information Regarding the Americans with Disabilities Act**

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 protects children with disabilities and requires child care providers to serve children with disabilities if reasonable accommodations can be made. However, child care providers cannot charge parents for the cost of making such accommodations available.

**Commonly Asked Questions about Child Care Centers and the Americans with Disabilities Act**, published by the U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Disability Rights Section, is a useful resource for child care providers regarding ADA.

**B-706.b: Intent of the Inclusion Assistance Rate**

While child care providers are legally responsible for making reasonable modifications for any child with disabilities, the inclusion assistance rate is made available to providers serving low-income families to assist them in making such reasonable accommodations. The inclusion assistance rate also is available to assist providers and families if a child’s disability requires more than just reasonable modifications for the child to be fully included in the child care provider’s daily activities.

**B-706.c: Authorizing the Inclusion Assistance Rate**

Boards must be aware of the following two-step process for authorizing the inclusion assistance rate:

1. **Verifying a Child’s Eligibility for the Inclusion Assistance Rate**
   
   Boards must ensure that Workforce Solutions office staff verify a child’s eligibility for the inclusion assistance rate by confirming the child’s enrollment in or receipt of benefits from one or more of the following programs:
   
   - Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits
   - Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits
   - Texas Health and Human Services Commission, Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) program
   - A Head Start program that identified the child as having a disability
• Public school special education services, including preschool programs for children with disabilities (PPCD)

2. Assessing the Provider’s Need for the Inclusion Assistance Rate
Verification of a child’s participation in one of the programs listed above does not approve the child care provider for the inclusion assistance rate. Under TWC rule §809.20, described in B-706, Boards must ensure that a qualified professional familiar with assessing the needs of children with disabilities certifies the need for the inclusion assistance rate.

Boards must develop a procedure for designating qualified professionals familiar with assessing the needs of children with disabilities to certify the need for the inclusion assistance rate.

Boards must ensure that designated qualified professionals consider the cost of the following when certifying a need for the inclusion assistance rate:

• Additional staff and necessary training
• Necessary equipment
• Necessary minor renovations
• Expected duration of the inclusion assistance rate
• The percentage of the increase rate, which is not to exceed 190 percent of the provider’s reimbursement rate

Boards must ensure that the designated qualified professional:

• Uses Form CC-2419 (2011) – Certification for Inclusion Assistance Rate, available on the Intranet (the Intranet is not available to the general public), to determine the need for the inclusion assistance rate
• Evaluates the parent and provider questionnaire included in form CC-2419
• Conducts observations at the provider site to confirm a need for the inclusion assistance rate
• Ensures that the provider has met the minimum standards set forth in 40 TAC §746.1315 for CPR and first aid training during the provider’s most recent inspection by the CCL
• Reviews one of the following, depending on which program the child is enrolled in:
  - Individualized Family Service Plan from the ECI program or Early Head Start
  - Individualized Education Plan from Head Start or public school special education services, including PPCD
  - Other supporting documentation to identify modifications that may include types of equipment recommended for the child

Boards must ensure that child care contractors verify provider compliance with approved activities within 30 calendar days of receiving approval for the inclusion assistance rate.

Initiating the Inclusion Assistance Rate Process
Boards must be aware that the inclusion assistance rate process:
- Can be initiated only by a child’s parent
- Cannot be initiated by child care providers

If a child care provider requests that a child receive the inclusion assistance rate, Boards must ensure that the provider is informed of the following:
- The inclusion assistance rate can be requested only by the parent
- The provider should discuss with the parent the provider’s concerns regarding the child’s special needs
- The provider can recommend that the parent contact the Board’s child care contractor to discuss inclusion assistance rate benefits and process
- The provider can refer the parent to the following appropriate programs and services for children with disabilities:
  - SSI benefits
  - SSDI benefits
  - ECI
  - Public school special education services, including PPCD

**B-707: Determining the Amount of the Provider Reimbursement**

The actual reimbursement that the Board or the Board’s child care contractor pays to the provider must be the Board’s maximum daily rate or the provider’s published daily rate, whichever is lower, less the following amounts:
- The parent share of cost assessed (and adjusted when the parent share of cost is reduced)
- Any child care funds received by the parent from other public or private entities

Rule Reference: §809.21(a)

**B-707.a: Provider Published Rates**

The Board or its child care contractor must ensure that the provider’s published daily rates are calculated according to TWC guidance and include the provider’s enrollment fees, supply fees, and activity fees.

Rule Reference: §809.21(b)

**B-707.b: Calculating Providers' Published Rates**

Boards must be aware that the published daily rate is the sum of calculated daily rates and calculated daily fees.

Boards must ensure that child care contractors use the following methodology to calculate providers’ published rates and applicable fees upon renewal of provider agreements:

**Calculating Daily Rates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider types</th>
<th>To obtain the daily rate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Providers with monthly rates</td>
<td>Divide the rate by 4.33, then divide the result by 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Providers with biweekly rates | Divide the rate by 2.165, then divide the result by 5
---|---
Providers with weekly rates | Divide the weekly amount by 5
Providers with hourly rates | Multiply the hourly rate by 12 to calculate the full-day rate and by 6 to calculate the part-day rate

Providers with multiple rates within an age category, as defined in §809.20(a)(2), will average all applicable rates to obtain the published rate for the age category, then determine the daily rate using the appropriate method.

Daily fees include the following:
- Enrollment and registration fees
- Supply fees
- Activity fees

The calculated daily fee amount is the total reported fees prorated by the number of days in the provider’s program year.

### Calculating Daily Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Program Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Year</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Year</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Only</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When identifying applicable fees, Boards must be aware that activity fees include only the fees that all parents are required to pay and do not include fees for optional activities such as field trips or optional classes.

**B-708: Methods of Reimbursement to Providers**

Boards must reimburse child care providers using either Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) or debit card payments.

Boards may determine which of the following payment methods is most practical for its workforce area:
- EFT and debit card
- EFT only
- Debit card only

In exceptional circumstances, Boards may determine that a check is required. These exceptions are to enable Boards to provide payment only when the EFT and/or debit card is not a viable payment method.

Boards must ensure that a justification for the exception check is documented.
C-100: Child Care Local Match

The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) allocates federal funding for child care services from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) to local workforce development areas (workforce areas). For a portion of the CCDF funding, Workforce Development Boards (Boards) are required to secure and submit local matching funds to TWC in accordance with federal regulations and TWC’s Child Care Services rules at 40 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 809, and General Administration rules at 40 TAC, Chapter 800.

TWC encourages Boards to secure local public and private funds for the purpose of matching federal funds in order to maximize resources for child care needs in the workforce area. Rule Reference: §809.17(a)(1)

A Board is encouraged to secure additional local funds in excess of the amount required to match federal funds allocated to the Board in order to maximize its potential to receive additional federal funds should they become available. Rule Reference: §809.17(a)(2)

Board performance in securing and leveraging local funds for match may make a Board eligible for incentive awards. Rule Reference: §809.17(a)(3)

Additional information regarding local match is available in Technical Assistance Bulletin 251, Change 1, Child Care Local Match Activities and Certified Public Expenditure Sources—Update.
C-200: Types of Local Match

C-201: Private Donations

Boards must be aware that TWC accepts funds from private entities that:

- Are donated without restrictions that require their use for:
  - A specific individual, organization, facility or institution
  - An activity not included in the CCDF State Plan or allowed under TWC’s Chapter 809, Child Care Services rules
- Do not revert to the donor’s facility or use
- Are not used to match other federal funds
- Are certified by both the donor and TWC as meeting these requirements

Rule Reference: §809.17(b)(1)

C-202: Public Transfers and Certifications

Boards must be aware that TWC accepts funds from public entities that are:

- Transferred without restrictions that would require their use for an activity not included in the CCDF State Plan or allowed under Chapter 809
- Not used to match other federal funds
- Not federal funds, unless authorized by federal law to be used to match other federal funds

Rule Reference: §809.17(b)(2)

Boards must be aware that TWC accepts expenditures by a public entity certifying that the expenditures are:

- For an activity included in the CCDF State Plan or allowed under Chapter 809, Child Care Services rules
- Not used to match other federal funds
- Not federal funds, unless authorized by federal law to be used to match other federal funds

Rule Reference: §809.17(b)(3)
C-300: Use of Federal Funds Drawn from Local Match

Boards must ensure that federal funds drawn down with certified local match, public transfers and private donations are spent on families that meet TWC- and Board-established eligibility criteria.
**C-400: Securing Local Match**

**C-401: Time Frames for Securing Local Match**

Boards must secure local match within the time frames set forth in §800.73 of the General Administration rules:

“By the end of the fourth month following the beginning of the program year, Boards shall secure donations, transfers, and certifications totaling at least 100% of the amount a Board needs to secure in order to access the unmatched federal child care funds available to the workforce area at the beginning of the program year.”

Boards must be aware that CCDF federal matching funds that are not secured with eligible child care local matching funds by the end of the fourth program month can be subject to deobligation.

Boards must complete donations, transfers and certifications as required by the following:

- **§800.73(a)(2)**, General Administration rules: “Throughout the program year and by the end of the twelfth month, a Board shall ensure completion of all donations, transfers, and certifications consistent with the contribution schedules and payment plans specified in the local agreements.”

- **§809.17(e)(2)**, Child Care Services rules: “Private donations and public transfers are considered complete when the funds have been received by the Commission.” (See C-201.)

- **§809.17(e)(3)**, Child Care Services rules: “Public certifications are considered complete to the extent that a signed written instrument is delivered to the Commission that reflects that the public entity has expended a specific amount of funds on eligible activities described in subsection (b)(3) of this section.” (See C-202.)

**C-402: Child Care Local Match Agreement Start and End Dates**

Boards may establish a Child Care Local Match Contribution Agreement (local match agreement) with a start date beginning after, or an end date ending before, the effective period in which the funds are contracted.

**C-403: Verification of Public Certifications for Direct Child Care Services**

The Board must ensure that a public entity certifying expenditures for direct child care services determines and verifies that the expenditures are for child care provided to an eligible child.

At a minimum, the Board must ensure that the public entity verifies the following:

- The child is under 13 years of age, or at the option of the Board, is a child with disabilities and under 19 years of age.
- The child resides with both of the following:
  - A family whose income does not exceed 85 percent of the state median income for a family of the same size
A parent who requires child care in order to work or attend a job training or educational program

Certification of expenditures may be satisfied by the local public entity certifying that the match expenditures are for direct child care services delivered to children under 13 years of age and that the amount of local match expenditures is proportional to the low-income population as determined by using one of the following methods:

- The poverty rate of the children served by the child care facility based on US Census Bureau American FactFinder data
- The number of children enrolled in the free and reduced-price lunch program in the workforce area served by the child care program
- The number of children receiving Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) benefits or other public benefits in the workforce area served by the child care program

The proportion of expenditures may be based on the relative proportion of low-income population in the workforce area, county, city or ZIP codes, or the school district or attendance zones in which the direct child care services are delivered through the local expenditures.

**C-404: Restrictions on Public Prekindergarten Expenditures for Local Match**

Boards must be aware that TWC cannot accept local expenditure certifications for public prekindergarten (pre-K) programs referenced in 45 Code of Federal Regulations §98.55 because the state is already maximizing pre-K expenditures as match to the fullest extent, and federal regulations prohibit counting the same contribution more than once.

**C-405: Restrictions on Texas School Ready! Project Expenditures for Local Match**

Boards must be aware that TWC cannot accept local expenditure certifications for the Texas School Ready! (TSR!) project because the Texas Education Agency certifies state general revenue funds for the TSR! project as match for CCDF federal matching funds.

**C-406: Local Match Agreements with Independent School Districts Using Public Expenditures for License-Exempt Before- and After-School Programs**

Boards must be aware that public expenditures by an independent school district for license-exempt before- and after-school child care programs may be certified as local match for CCDF funding.

Boards must ensure that the certification of expenditures for direct care at license-exempt before- and after-school programs follow the guidelines described in C-403.

Boards must be aware that expenditures certified for local match by a public entity can include expenditures for any quality improvement activity described in Part H of this guide.
C-407: Private Entity Donations

Boards must be aware that pursuant to 45 CFR §98.55(f), TWC, through the CCDF State Plan for Texas, identifies Boards as entities designated by the state to receive private donated funds.

Boards must be aware that pursuant to CCDF regulations at 45 CFR §98.55(e)(2)(v), expenditures of donations from private sources are subject to the audit requirements in CCDF §98.65.

C-408: Private Entity Restrictions

Boards must be aware that if a private entity contributor is party to an administrative proceeding before TWC’s three-member Commission (Commission), Texas Labor Code §301.021(b) prohibits TWC from accepting the local match agreement until 30 calendar days after the date the decision in the proceeding becomes final.

TWC interprets the term “administrative proceeding” in this context to refer to a “contested case,” as defined by Texas Government Code §2001.003, that is, “a proceeding, including a ratemaking or licensing proceeding, in which the legal rights, duties, or privileges of a party are to be determined by a state agency after an opportunity for adjudicative hearing.”

Consistent with Texas Labor Code §301.021(b), Boards must establish procedures that prohibit the Board from accepting local private donations from an entity that is a party to a Board-level complaint or appeal pursuant to Chapter 823, Subchapter B.

The local match agreement reflects this limitation. This restriction does not apply to transfers or certifications from public entities.

C-408.a: For-Profit Entity Restrictions

Boards must be aware that Texas Labor Code §301.021(c) prohibits TWC from accepting private donations from for-profit entities that have either of the following:

• A contract with TWC for services or products with a value of $50,000 or greater
• A bid in response to a request for proposals (RFP) for such contract before TWC

This condition does not apply to a contract or bid that relates only to providing child care services.

Additionally, Boards must be aware that pursuant to Texas Labor Code §301.021(d), upon execution of a local match agreement for privately donated funds from a for-profit entity, the contributor must not enter into a contract with TWC or submit a bid in response to an RFP issued by TWC before the first anniversary of the date on which TWC accepted a donation from the contributor, unless the contract or bid relates only to providing child care services.
Consistent with Texas Labor Code §301.021(c), Boards must not accept a private donation from a for-profit entity that has either of the following:

- A contract with the Board for services or products with a value of $50,000 or greater
- A bid in response to an RFP for such contract before the Board

This condition does not apply to a contract or bid that relates only to providing child care services.

Additionally, Boards must be aware that pursuant to Texas Labor Code §301.021(d), upon Board acceptance of a local match agreement for privately donated funds from a for-profit entity, the contributor must not enter into a contract with the Board or submit a bid in response to an RFP issued by the Board before the first anniversary of the date on which the Board accepted the donation from the contributor, unless the contract or bid relates only to providing child care services.

The local match agreement reflects these limitations. This restriction does not apply to transfers or certifications from public entities.
C-500: Child Care Local Match Agreements

C-501: About Child Care Local Match Agreement

When securing pledges of child care local match, Boards must use the Child Care Local Match Contribution Agreement Forms to enter into signed, written agreements with contributors that:

- Document the contributor’s pledge and remittance schedule to provide allowable matching funds for child care services
- Contain sufficient information to ensure that the local funds pledged meet federal and state requirements

C-502: Review of Changes to Agreements

Boards must ensure that any addenda or additional requirements to the local match agreement, as requested by the contributor, is reviewed and approved by TWC before the Board submits the complete, signed agreement.

C-503: Multiparty Child Care Local Match Agreements

Boards must be aware that Multiparty Child Care Local Match Agreements (multiparty local match agreements) exist when two or more Boards agree to share match or “excess match” received for a common local match agreement. Local match agreements arising when multiple Boards independently enter into separate agreements with the same contributor do not constitute multiparty local match agreements.

All Boards benefiting from a multiparty local match agreement must be party to the local match agreement by either of the following:

- Signing the local match agreement (attach additional signature pages, as necessary)
- Signing a separate agreement among benefiting Boards that is incorporated into the local match agreement

Boards must be aware that all multiparty local match agreements are subject to review and approval. This includes multiparty local match agreements in which benefiting Boards enter a separate written agreement that is incorporated into the local match agreement.

It is recommended that Boards participating in a multiparty local match agreement through a separate agreement among benefiting Boards address the following in the separate Board agreement:

- Responsibilities of each Board
- Designation of a lead Board for communications with the contributor
- Program numbers for each Board
- Priority or order in which federal matching funds are distributed upon certification of local matching expenses by the contributor
• Priority or order in which federal matching funds are reduced when there is a reduction in the amount of local matching funds certified by the contributor

C-503.a: Presubmission Reviews of Multiparty Child Care Local Match Agreements

Boards entering into multiparty local match agreements must submit the draft agreements, including any draft addenda, to TWC’s Board and Special Initiative Contracts department to coordinate a review within TWC prior to submitting the agreements to TWC’s three-member Commission for approval.

C-504: Voluntary Local Entity Contributions of Excess Match for Statewide Use

Boards must be aware that local contributors may voluntarily state on the local match agreement whether they agree that local funds secured in excess of the amount needed to draw down the federal match amount allocated to the workforce area may be used for statewide match purposes.

Boards must be aware that completed public certifications of expenditures and donations of excess local funds, fully remitted pursuant to C-800, will be aggregated and obligated at the state level. The excess amounts would be applied to the local leverage amounts that all workforce areas would be required to secure to access federal matching funds allocated among all workforce areas.
C-600: Local Match Submission

C-601: General Submission Procedures

A Board must submit private donations, public transfers and public certifications to TWC for acceptance, with sufficient information to determine that the funds meet the requirements in C-200.

Rule Reference: §809.17(d)

Boards must submit local match agreements to TWC for review and acceptance in accordance with federal and state requirements.

Boards must ensure the following:

• The local match agreement start date, end date and program year are within the effective period in which the funds are contracted.
• Activities under Section E: Donation/Transfer Payment(s) and Certification of Expenditures Schedule are completed by the end of the twelfth month of the program year in which the funds are allocated, in accordance with §800.73(a)(2), General Administration rules.
• Expenditures are reported in TWC’s Cash Draw and Expenditure Reporting system no later than 60 days following the end of the child care match grant award contract (“CCM” contract alpha).
• The local match agreement is properly signed and executed by the Board(s) and the contributor (signature requirements for multiparty local match agreements are covered in C-503: Multiparty Child Care Local Match Agreements).

Additionally, Boards submitting multiparty local match agreements must ensure the following:

• Section C: Originating Agreement Information contains the program number for each benefiting Board, or that the program numbers for each benefiting Board are incorporated into any referenced and attached agreement.
• Section D: Utilization of Funds Description is created for each Board as part of the agreement with the contributor.

Consistent with §800.73, General Administration rules, Boards must submit complete, signed local match agreements to their assigned contract manager in TWC’s Board and Special Initiative Contracts department by the end of the fourth month following the beginning of the program year by one of the following methods:

• Email: ccm.agreements@twc.state.tx.us
• Fax: 512-936-3223
• US Mail: Texas Workforce Commission
c/o (Assigned Contract Manager)
C-602: Private Entity Donations

For donations pledged by private entities to either TWC or to the Board, Boards must submit an original or copy of the signed agreements to TWC.

For donations pledged to TWC by a private entity, following acceptance by the Commission, the Child Care Local Match contract is amended to include the donated funds and to make the funds available to the Board.

For donations pledged to the Board by a private entity, the donated funds will be available to the Board upon acceptance by the Commission. The Child Care Local Match contract will not be amended to include funds donated to the Board.

C-603: Submission of Transfers and Certifications

For transfers and certifications, Boards must submit an original or a copy of a signed local match agreement (or multiparty local match agreement) to TWC for one of the following:

- Transfer of funds by a public entity
- Certification of local expenditures by a public entity

C-604: Voluntary Presubmission Review

- Boards entering into local match agreements, other than multiparty local match agreements, may email draft agreements to ccm.agreements@twc.state.tx.us for presubmission review.

Boards must be aware that the presubmission review does not constitute, or substitute for submission to, or review and acceptance by, TWC. After completion of a presubmission review, Boards still must submit the agreement for review and approval.

C-605: Child Care Local Match Agreement Amendments

Boards must submit the Child Care Local Match Agreement Amendment Form (local match agreement amendment)—and, if necessary, an updated payment schedule—to TWC’s Board and Special Initiative Contracts department (using the email or physical address in C-600: Submission Procedures) if there is one of the following:

- An increase or decrease in the pledge amount
- A change of certification date
- A change in the use of the federal funds
Boards also must be aware that Commission acceptance is required for local pledge increases.

**C-606: Notification of Commission Acceptance**

Boards must be aware that if the pledge information provided in the local match agreement or amendment (to increase a local pledge amount) meets all federal and state requirements, TWC’s Board and Special Initiative Contracts department:

- Notifies the Board of the date on which the item is placed on the Commission agenda for approval
- Provides notification of the status of the local match agreement or amendment following the scheduled meeting date
- Provides written notification when the Commission approves the local match agreement or amendment
C-700: Child Care Local Matching Funds Encumbrance and Budget Setup

C-701: General Information

Boards must be aware of the following regarding encumbrance of federal matching funds:

- For individual certified pledge agreements, TWC encumbers and Boards can draw the federal match for the individual certified pledge agreement approximately one week after both of the following have occurred:
  - The Commission has accepted the pledge.
  - A TWC and Board contract or amendment is fully executed.
- For individual donated and transferred pledge agreements, TWC encumbers and Boards can draw funds for individual pledge agreements approximately one week after all of the following have occurred:
  - The Commission has accepted the pledge.
  - A TWC and Board contract or amendment is fully executed.
  - TWC receives the actual cash remittance.

For example, if a Board has a $50,000 donation/transfer agreement—with remittance dates of January 2 for $20,000 and June 2 for the remaining $30,000—and the Commission has accepted the associated pledge, the Board will have access to draw the federal and local funds for the $20,000 approximately one week after the $20,000 is received by TWC, and the TWC contract or amendment is fully executed. The Board will then have access to the $30,000 in local funds and its respective federal share approximately one week after the $30,000 donation/transfer is received by TWC, and the TWC contract or amendment is fully executed.

C-702: Local Match Budgets in TWIST

Boards must create budgets in The Workforce Information System of Texas (TWIST) Child Care Claims and Allocations website for the following:

- Donation and transfer budgets—Boards receive the total federal and local amounts because “cash” is remitted to TWC.
- Certification budgets—Boards are reimbursed only the federal share.

Note: Boards cannot draw cash for donations and transfers until TWC receives the local share of the donation or transfer of funds.

Boards must ensure that:

- Expenditures of local and matched federal funds follow TWC policies for the allocated CCDF funds by submitting local contributor amendments as needed
- Budgets in the TWIST Child Care Claims and Allocations website do not exceed the workforce area’s allocated funds
Boards must not create budgets in the TWIST Child Care Claims and Allocations website until after the Commission has approved the pledge agreement.

**C-703: Common Local Match Subcontract Numbers in TWIST**

When creating budgets in the TWIST Child Care Claims and Allocations website, Boards may use the ten-digit smart code system, XXXXCCMXXX, when indicating the subcontract number, in which:

- The first seven digits match the first seven digits of the respective TWC contract, to indicate Board number, year, and the CCM contract alpha.
- The eighth digit uses an alpha “C,” “T,” or “D” to indicate the match type as certification, transfer, or donation.
- The last two digits are determined by the Board.

For example, subcontract 0113CCM01 could be used by Board 01 to identify the first subcontract that it funded under TWC contract #013CCM000. Similarly, subcontract #2813CCM05 could be used by Board 28 to identify the fifth subcontract that it funded under TWC contract #2813CCM000.

This system facilitates the tracking of funds by TWC grant award contract.

Boards may contact ccm.agreements@twc.state.tx.us for further assistance with technical issues in setting up budgets in the TWIST Child Care Claims and Allocations website.
C-800: Process for Pledge Remittances and Certification of Expenditures

C-801: Local Match Pledge Remittances

Boards must ensure the following:
- Private donations of cash and public transfers of funds are paid to TWC
- Public certifications are submitted to TWC

Rule Reference: §809.17(e)(1)

C-801.a: Pledge Remittances for Donations
Boards must be aware that the Board certification of receipt of privately donated funds as documented through the Local Match Pledge Payment Coupon & Certification of Expenditures Form satisfies the requirement that cash donations are paid to TWC.

C-802: Submitting Remittances to the Texas Workforce Commission
Boards must use the Local Match Pledge Payment Coupon & Certification of Expenditures Form to do the following:
- Remit fund transfers from public entities
- Submit certification of receipts of donations from private entities
- Submit certifications of expenditures by public entities

Boards must submit remittances for fund transfers from public entities and donations from private entities, along with the certification form, to:

Texas Workforce Commission
Attn: Revenue Trust Management, Depository Section
P.O. Box 322
Austin, Texas 78767-0322

Boards also must:
- Ensure that checks for transfer remittances are made payable to the Texas Workforce Commission by either the Board or an individual contributor
- Direct contributors to deliver all remittances to the respective Board, even if contributors make checks payable to TWC

Boards may consolidate several contributor remittances by requesting that contributors make their checks for transfers payable to the Board so the Board can then endorse a check for the total value payable to the Texas Workforce Commission.

To ensure accountability of pledged funds and certification of expense reports, TWC will not accept contribution remittances without a payment and certification form. Boards must ensure
that the payment and certification form is complete and that it lists the specific contributor information in the contributor agreement.

Boards are not required to consolidate multiple contributor remittances when delivering payment to TWC. Boards may do one of the following:

- Submit a separate check payable to the Texas Workforce Commission for each individual remittance that contributors make payable to the Board.
- Permit contributors to remit transfers to the Board in a check made payable to the Texas Workforce Commission.

TWC will return any overpayment of funds to the Boards.

**C-803: Pledge Remittances for Certifications**

Boards must do the following:

- Detail the Quality Improvement and Direct Care Services portions of certified child care expenditures in the Certification of Child Care Expenditures section of the payment and certification form
- Ensure that the public entity certifying child care expenditures signs the payment and certification form, and returns the form to the respective Board so that Boards (not contributors) submit forms to TWC
- Submit the Local Match Certification form by email to childcare.localmatch@twc.state.tx.us
C-900: Monitoring Local Match

C-901: General Information

Boards must monitor the funds secured for match and the expenditure of any resulting funds to ensure that expenditures of federal matching funds available through TWC do not exceed an amount that corresponds to the private donations, public transfers and public certifications that are completed by the end of the program year.

Rule Reference: §809.17(d)

Boards must be aware that pursuant to CCDF regulations at 45 CFR §98.55(e)(2)(v), expenditures of donations from private sources are subject to the audit requirements in §98.65 of the regulations.

Boards must be aware that TWC’s Board and Special Initiative Contracts department reviews receipts of pledge remittances and certifications of expenditures throughout the fiscal year. Appropriate follow-up is conducted when pledges are 30 days past due.

C-902: Documentation

Boards must provide documentation to TWC’s Board and Special Initiative Contracts department for individual agreement actions including cancellations, increases, decreases, delinquencies or lapses in pledge remittances.

C-903: Record Retention

Boards must be aware that the Child Care Local Match Contribution Agreement details that contributors must retain records adequate to show that the funds they contribute are eligible for match, for the longer of the following:

- The period specified by the Board’s record retention policies for such records
- Three years after the end date of the local match agreement
- Until the completion and resolution of all issues that arise from any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit or other action that began during and was ongoing as of the end of the normal retention period
Child Care Services Guide
Part D – Eligibility for Child Care Services

D-100: Eligibility for Child Care Services

D-101: A Child’s General Eligibility for Child Care Services

Workforce Development Boards (Boards) must be aware that, with the exception of children receiving or needing protective services as described in D-700, eligibility for subsidized child care services requires the following at the time of eligibility determination or redetermination:

• The child is under 13 years of age or, at the option of the Board, is a child with disabilities under 19 years of age.
• The child is a U.S. citizen or legal immigrant as described in D-103.
• The child resides with one of the following:
  ➢ A family within the Board’s local workforce development area (workforce area) whose income does not exceed the income limit established by the Board—which cannot exceed 85 percent of the state median income for a family of the same size—whose assets do not exceed $1 million as certified by a family member, and with parents who require child care in order to work or attend job training or an educational program as defined in Part A
  ➢ A person standing in loco parentis for the child while the child’s parent or parents are on military deployment and the deployed military parent’s income does not exceed the Board’s income limits
  ➢ A family that meets the definition of experiencing homelessness as defined in A-100

Rule Reference: §809.41(a)

D-101.a: Children of Parents on Military Deployment

Boards must be aware that for a child with a parent or parents on military deployment, child care eligibility is based on the income and work, education and job training activities of one of the following:

• The parent on military deployment
• The individual standing in loco parentis for the child

If eligibility is based on the circumstances of the parent on military deployment, it is assumed that military deployment automatically allows the parent to meet the minimum work requirements.

Boards must be aware that it is the responsibility of the deployed military parent or parents to ensure that the information necessary to determine eligibility is made available
to the Board’s child care contractor. However, the Board also must work with deployed military parents in situations in which deployment does not allow the parent to provide information within the required time frames.

**D-101.b: Board Policies for Parents Attending Educational Programs**

Boards must establish policies, including time limits, for the provision of child care services while a parent is attending an educational program (as required by TWC rule at 40 TAC §802.1(f) and as detailed in WD Letter 10-07, Board members must take such actions in an open meeting).

Rule Reference: §809.41(b)

Boards must ensure that time limits for parents attending educational programs include the provision of child care services for four years, if the eligible child’s parent is enrolled in an associate’s degree program that will prepare the parent for a job in a high-growth, high-demand occupation (also known as “in-demand or target occupation”) as determined by the Board.

Rule Reference: §809.41(c)

Boards may establish a policy for the provision of child care services based on the type of education or degree level (such as an advanced degree) pursued by the parent.

Boards must be aware that there is no requirement that a student’s career field be attached to a target or high-demand occupation in order to be eligible for child care services. However, a Board may choose to have a local policy that places this restriction as a condition of initial eligibility or eligibility redetermination.

If a parent with an enrolled child in one workforce area moves to a workforce area with a different educational requirement for eligibility, the educational eligibility requirement of the Board in the new workforce area can only be applied at the parent's scheduled 12-month redetermination.

**D-101.c: Making Progress Toward Successful Completion of the Job Training or Educational Program**

As required in B-302, Boards must develop a policy to determine if a parent is making progress toward successful completion of the job training or educational program.

Boards have the flexibility to determine that being enrolled in and meeting attendance standards of the program meet the Board’s standard for making progress toward completion of the program.

Boards must be aware that, in accordance with the definition of “attending a job training or educational program” in A-100, the policy is applied only at the 12-month eligibility redetermination.

Rule Reference: §809.2
Past performance or attendance in an education or job training program must not be considered in initial eligibility for child care. A parent’s progress toward completion of the education or job training program must be based only on the parent’s performance while receiving child care, as a lack of stable child care can contribute to a parent’s inability to work toward successful completion of the education or training activity.

**D-101.d: Income Eligibility Phase-Out**

Boards may establish an initial income eligibility threshold lower than 85 percent of the state median income (SMI).

However, Boards that implement lower income thresholds must ensure that a family’s children remain income-eligible for care after passing the Board’s initial income eligibility limit up to 85 percent of SMI.

Boards that implement lower income thresholds at initial eligibility determination also must ensure that the family income limit at the 12-month eligibility redetermination is less than 85 percent of SMI.

Rule Reference: §809.41(e)

Resource: [Desk Aid for Setting up Income Eligibility Phase Out in TWIST, Appendix J](#)

**D-101.e: Eligibility for Non-CCDF Child Care Services**

Boards must be aware that, unless otherwise specified, the provisions of Part D apply only to child care services using funds allocated pursuant to §800.58, including local public transferred funds and local private donated funds, as described in Part C.

**D-102: Child Care Eligibility Determination and Verification**

The Board must ensure that its child care contractor verifies all eligibility requirements for child care services prior to authorizing child care.

Boards must be aware that self-attestation is only acceptable for verifying that the value of a family’s assets does not exceed $1 million, and to verify initial eligibility for families experiencing homelessness.

Notwithstanding the period of time required to review a customer’s application for child care services, the Board also must ensure that eligibility is redetermined no sooner than 12 months following initial determination or more recent redetermination.

Rule Reference: §809.42

To ensure that children receive a minimum of 12 months of services, Boards must ensure that if a customer’s eligibility end date falls on a weekend or holiday, the eligibility end date is extended to the next working day.
Boards must be aware that a family is considered eligible when the parent is notified of the determination of eligibility and acknowledges the eligibility determination and parent share of cost as described in Section D-1004. Any changes in the parent’s status after the eligibility notification are treated as changes reported during the 12-month eligibility period.

For more information, see Section D-1000: Eligibility Determination Processes.

**D-103: Child’s Age and Citizenship or Immigration Status**

Boards must be aware of the following:

- Because the child is the primary beneficiary of child care services, only the child’s citizenship or immigration status is subject to documentation.
- Documented receipt of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits, Medicaid or other public assistance in which citizenship or immigration status is a requirement for eligibility and is considered valid documentation of citizenship or immigration status.

Boards must ensure that appropriate staff verify a child’s age and U.S. citizenship or legal immigrant status as part of child care services eligibility requirements.

Resource: [Child Care Services Eligibility Documentation Log, Appendix J](#)

**D-103.a: Verifying Age and Citizenship or Immigration Status**

Boards must ensure that appropriate staff:

- Use only the documents listed in this section as acceptable sources for documenting the age and citizenship or immigration status of a child receiving child care services
- Retain appropriate documentation of the child’s citizenship or legal immigration status, as well as age, in the child’s case file
- Do not require documentation of citizenship or immigration status prior to placing a child on a Board’s waiting list

Boards may:

- Request one document that provides both proof of the child’s age and the child’s citizenship or immigration status
- Accept photocopies of the documentation to expedite the eligibility process during the initial enrollment period

Boards must be aware that the following are acceptable primary and secondary verification documents:

Primary verification documents for age and citizenship
- Birth certificate (United States or its possessions)
Secondary verification documents for citizenship or immigration status only
If no primary documents for age and citizenship are available, the following are acceptable sources to verify a child’s citizenship or immigration status:

- **U.S. Citizen**
  - Report of birth abroad of U.S. citizen (FS-240) issued by U.S. Department of State
  - Certificate of Birth (FS-545) issued by a foreign service post
  - Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (N-561)
  - Native American Tribal Document/Card (Form I-872)

- **Immigrant/“Qualified Alien”**
  - Lawful Permanent Resident Card, also known as “Green Card” (Form I-551)
  - Form I-94/ I-94a (Form I-94 is an arrival/departure admission form given by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement at the port of entry to nonimmigrant visa holders and must be stamped with the applicable immigration rule citations): For Asylee: Annotated with stamp showing asylum granted under §208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), a copy of grant letter from the Asylum Office of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) or a copy of the order of an immigration judge granting asylum
  - For Refugee: Annotated with stamp showing admission under INA §207 or Form I-571 (Refugee Travel Document)
  - For Cuban/Haitian Entrant: Annotated with stamp showing §501(e), Permanent Resident Card, also known as Green Card (Form I-551), unexpired temporary Form I-551, or stamp in foreign passport showing §501(e)
  - Alien Whose Deportation or Removal Was Withheld—order from an immigration judge showing deportation or removal withheld
  - Alien Granted Conditional Entry—Form I-94 identifying the bearer as “Refugee-Conditional Entry” and a citation of §203(a)(7)
  - Alien Who Has Been Declared a Battered Alien or Alien Subjected to Extreme Cruelty—USCIS petition and supporting documentation
  - Alien Who Is Paroled—proof of parole under INA §212(d)(5) for a period of at least one year

Secondary verification documentation for age only
If no documentation listed under the primary age and citizenship category is available, the following are acceptable sources to verify a child’s age:

- Adoption papers or records (United States or its possessions)
- Divorce and/or court custody decrees
- Bureau of Indian Affairs or Tribal records
- Immigration and Naturalization Service records
Child support paternity records
School records/identification card

D-104: Residence

As defined in A-100: Definitions, a child is considered to be residing with the parent when the child is living with and physically present with the parent during the time period for which child care services are being requested or received.

D-104.a: Residency for Children of Parents Attending an Educational Program

Boards may establish a policy to allow parents attending an educational program that leads to a postsecondary degree from an institution of higher education to be exempt from residing with the child. (As required by TWC rule at 40 TAC §802.1(f) and as detailed in WD Letter 10-07, Board members must take such actions in an open meeting.)
Rule Reference: §809.41(d)

D-104.b: Residency for Children of Parents on Military Deployment

Boards must be aware that children of parents on military deployment may reside with a caretaker while the parent is on military deployment.
Rule Reference: §809.41(a)

D-104.c: Residency during Custody and Visitation Arrangements

Boards must be aware that a child who is temporarily living with a parent on court-ordered visitation is considered to be residing with the parent during the visitation arrangement.

Boards may allow child care to continue or be suspended, depending on the particular family and child care arrangements, for custody arrangements of short duration (for example, two weeks during the summer or one week a month).

Boards must be aware that child care services may only be suspended at the concurrence of the parent, as described in section D-806.

D-104.d: Residency for Children Experiencing Homelessness

A child whose family is experiencing homelessness might not have a stable residence to report. Therefore, the family’s primary sleeping location at time of eligibility determination should be used to determine county of residence. Homeless families have three months to provide documentation of eligibility, including primary night-time residence.
Boards must also be aware that TWIST requires a residence address in *Intake Common*, although families experiencing homelessness lack primary residences. Board child care contractors should work with families and other agencies that serve them to identify the best means to communicate and use the most practical address in TWIST.

Some options for the residence address field in TWIST include using the address of the workforce center, a homeless shelter, or the child care provider (if the provider agrees). USPS “General Delivery” may also be utilized if the customer is able to get to a post office that makes that service available.

### D-105: Determining the Family Size

When determining family size, Boards must be aware of the following definitions.

**D-105.a: Family and Household Dependents**

A “family” is the unit composed of two or more individuals related by blood, marriage, or decree of court, who are living in a single residence and are included in one or more of the following categories:

- Two individuals, married—including by common-law—and household dependents
- A single parent and household dependents.

A “household dependent” is an individual living in the household who is one of the following:

- An adult considered as a dependent of the parent for income tax purposes
- The child of a teen parent
- A child or other minor living in the household who is the responsibility of the parent

Rule Reference: §809.2

**D-105.b: Parent**

A parent is an individual who is responsible for the care and supervision of a child and is identified as the child’s natural parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, legal guardian or person standing in loco parentis (as determined in accordance with TWC policies). Unless otherwise indicated, the term applies to a single parent or both parents.

Rule Reference: §809.2

**D-105.c: In Loco Parentis**

Boards must be aware that, in situations in which a child’s natural parent, adoptive parent, stepparent or legal guardian is unavailable to care for the child, it is sometimes...
necessary for the child to be cared for by an individual who is not the child’s legal
guardian—that is, standing in loco parentis.

TWC defines in loco parentis as the following:

An individual 18 years of age or older who is responsible for the day-to-day care
and supervision of the child when the child’s natural parent, adoptive parent,
stepparent or legal guardian is not available to care for the child. The individual
must document the reason the child’s parents are unavailable to care for the child
and that he or she is exercising parental responsibility for the child.

Boards must be aware that the documentation requirements for Texas Department of
Family and Protective Services (DFPS) Child Protective Services (CPS) placement set
forth in the following table apply only to situations in which CPS has not authorized child
care as described in D-700: Child Care for Children in Protective Services.

Boards must ensure that individuals standing in loco parentis provide documentation
verifying the following:

- The reason the parent is unavailable to care for the child
- That the caretaker is responsible for the child as set forth in the following table
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason Parent is Unavailable</th>
<th>Documentation Verifying Reason Parent is Unavailable</th>
<th>Documentation Verifying Caretaker is Responsible for the Child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Incapacitation</td>
<td>A document from a licensed medical professional, for example, physician, psychiatrist or psychologist, stating the medical condition that makes the parent unable to care for his or her child.</td>
<td>Caretaker must have a notarized power of attorney or a sworn affidavit of temporary custody/guardianship of the child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Treatment or Rehabilitation</td>
<td>A document from a licensed professional such as a counselor or therapist is an acceptable alternative as long as the recommendation or diagnosis does not exceed the licensed professional’s authority.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the parent is in a treatment or rehabilitation center, a letter from the facility verifying admission must be signed by an authorized representative of the facility and include both the admission and anticipated release date. A copy of the order mandating the placement will suffice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPS Placement</td>
<td>Documentation must include at least one of the following:</td>
<td>No other documentation is necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A recent (within six months) CPS safety plan or CPS placement agreement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A court order naming the individual as the caretaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A letter from CPS that confirms the child’s placement with the caretaker or foster parent is ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Deployment</td>
<td>• Military orders</td>
<td>A military power of attorney appointing the caretaker as guardian of the child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A suitable alternative such as a confirmation by the base commander or other military official</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarcerated</td>
<td>Documentation must include at least one of the following:</td>
<td>In lieu of a military power of attorney, a military family plan that gives the caretaker the authority to execute decisions on child care matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A commitment order from the court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Verification from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Offender Information Search database (<a href="https://offender.tdcj.texas.gov/OffenderSearch/index.jsp">https://offender.tdcj.texas.gov/OffenderSearch/index.jsp</a>) for offenders who are incarcerated in a TDCJ facility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A letter from the sheriff’s office confirming incarceration if the parent is in a local jail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The document must include the date of incarceration and anticipated release date.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Reasons</td>
<td>A sworn affidavit of facts attesting to all of the following:</td>
<td>Caretaker must have a notarized power of attorney or a sworn affidavit of temporary custody/guardianship of the child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Parent or Legal Guardian is Unavailable | • the circumstances of how and why the caretaker assumed responsibility for the child  
• the whereabouts of the natural parent(s)  
• the caretaker’s relationship to the child  
• the length of time the child has been with the caretaker | sworn affidavit of temporary custody/guardianship of the child.  
Additionally, the caretaker must have documentation from a verifiable source that establishes his or her parental responsibility for the child. The documentation can be one of the following:  
• The caretaker’s most recent Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax return listing the child as a dependent  
• A letter from a child care center or other independent, nonrelative, verifiable source that can establish the individual’s parental and financial responsibility for the child  
• A letter from an independent school district  
• Documentation that the caretaker is receiving TANF benefits on behalf of the child, or has received TANF benefits within the past six months |

**D-106: Family Income**

Boards must be aware that, effective October 1 of each year, TWC supplies Boards with eligibility code cards containing up-to-date income data for determining eligibility. The income information is also loaded into The Workforce Information System of Texas (TWIST). Eligibility code cards cover Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) information and state median income (SMI) levels.

Boards may use either FPG or SMI to determine income eligibility limits, but in either case, family incomes cannot exceed 85 percent of SMI.

Boards must also ensure that for the purposes of determining family income and assessing the parent share of cost, family income is calculated as described in D-107.

**D-106.a: Monthly Family Income**
Boards must be aware that unless otherwise required by federal or state law, a family’s monthly income for purposes of determining eligibility and the parent share of cost includes all income sources that are not excluded under D-106.b: Excluded Income Sources, for each family member.
Rule Reference: §809.44(c)
Boards must be aware that a family’s monthly income is the gross income before adjustments are made for taxes, which can also be referred to as gross earnings or gross pay.

D-106.b: Excluded Income Sources

In accordance with TWC income calculation rules at §809.44(b), Boards must ensure that monthly family income excludes the following income sources:

- Medicare, Medicaid, SNAP benefits, school meals, and housing assistance
- Monthly monetary allowances provided to or for children of Vietnam veterans born with certain birth defects
- Needs-based educational scholarships, grants, and loans—including financial assistance under Title IV of the Higher Education Act—Pell Grants, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity grants, the Federal Work-Study Program, PLUS, Stafford loans and Perkins loans
- Individual Development Account (IDA) withdrawals for the purchase of a home, medical expenses or educational expenses
- Onetime cash payments, including tax refunds, Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Advanced EITC, onetime insurance payments, gifts and lump sum inheritances
- VISTA and AmeriCorps living allowances and stipends
- Noncash or in-kind benefits such as employer-paid fringe benefits, food, or housing received in lieu of wages (for example, an employer provides a uniform or tools)
- Foster care payments and adoption assistance
- Special military pay or allowances, including subsistence allowances, housing allowances, family separation allowances, or special allowances for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger (see Appendix J)
- Income from a child in the household between 14 and 19 years of age who is attending school
- Early withdrawals from qualified retirement accounts classified as hardship withdrawals by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- Unemployment compensation
- Child support payments
- Cash assistance payments, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Refugee Cash Assistance, general assistance, emergency assistance and general relief
- Onetime income received in lieu of TANF cash assistance
• Income earned by a veteran while on active military duty and certain other veterans’ benefits, such as compensation for service-connected death, vocational rehabilitation, and education assistance (see Appendix J)
• Regular payments from Social Security, such as the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund (see Appendix J)
• Lump sum payments received as assets from the sale of a house, in which the assets are to be reinvested in the purchases of a new home (consistent with IRS guidance)
• Payments received as the result of an automobile accident insurance settlement that are being applied to the repair or replacement of an automobile
• Any income sources specifically excluded by federal law or regulation

Rule Reference: §809.44(b)

Boards must be aware that employer reimbursements for work-related expenses such as travel or uniforms are not considered income and therefore are not included in income calculations. Employer-paid cash benefits that are not reimbursements are included.

D-106.c: Income Excluded by Federal Law or Regulations

Boards must be aware of the following income sources specifically excluded by federal law or regulation.

Rule Reference: §809.44(b)(20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEDERAL CITATION</th>
<th>INCOME EXCLUDED BY FEDERAL LAW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 USC §2017(b)</td>
<td>The value of the allotment provided to an eligible household under the Food Stamp Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Currently exempted by TWC Child Care Services rule §809.44(b)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL 104-204</td>
<td>Payments to children with spina bifida born to Vietnam veterans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Currently exempted by TWC Child Care Services rule §809.44(b)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 USC §1087uu</td>
<td>Amounts of scholarships funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Currently exempted by TWC Child Care Services rule §809.44(b)(3), which excludes needs-based educational scholarships, grants and loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 USC §32(j)</td>
<td>EITC refund payments and Advanced EITC received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Currently exempted by TWC Child Care Services rule §809.44(b)(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL 105-285</td>
<td>IDAs, including participant savings, matching contributions and any income earned thereon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: IDA withdrawals are currently exempted by TWC Child Care Services rule §809.44(b)(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEDERAL CITATION</td>
<td>INCOME EXCLUDED BY FEDERAL LAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 USC §12637(d); PL 101-610; PL 93-113</td>
<td>Allowances, earnings and payments to persons participating in programs under the National and Community Services Act. The exclusion applies to all payments made under the AmeriCorps Program and payments under Title I, VISTA. Note: VISTA and AmeriCorps living allowances and stipends are currently exempted by TWC Child Care Services rule §809.44(b)(6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL 108-447</td>
<td>Pay received by military personnel as a result of deployment to a combat zone. Note: Currently exempted by TWC Child Care Services rule §809.44(b)(9), which also excludes special military pay or allowances, for example, subsistence allowances, housing allowances and family separation allowances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 USC §2931</td>
<td>Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act of 2014, except for earned income received from taking part in on-the-job training programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 USC §8624(f)</td>
<td>Payments or allowances made under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 USC §459e</td>
<td>Income derived from certain submarginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Native American tribes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 USC §3056(f)</td>
<td>Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 USC §9858q</td>
<td>The value of any child care provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 USC §5044(g), §5058; PL 93-113</td>
<td>Payments to volunteers, such as Active Corps of Executives under the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973, under Title II Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), Foster Grandparents and Title III Service Corps of Retired Executives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL 100-435</td>
<td>Benefits from the Women, Infants and Children Program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 USC §10602</td>
<td>Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) because of the commission of a crime against the applicant under the Victims of Crime Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL 97-377 and PL 97-424</td>
<td>Payments from federal energy assistance, for example, for insulation, weatherization and storm windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL 111-291</td>
<td>The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (PL 111-291) provides that amounts received from the Cobell v. Salazar settlement will not be treated as income for the month during which the amounts were received for purposes of any federally assisted program. Therefore, amounts received from the settlement must be excluded from income for purposes of determining initial eligibility, ongoing eligibility or level of benefits for Child Care and Development Fund assistance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D-106.d: Income Deductions**

When calculating income eligibility for a family with a child with disabilities, Boards must ensure that the cost of the child’s ongoing medical expenses is deducted from the family income.

Rule Reference: §809.50(d)

**D-106.e: Income Verification**
As detailed in D-1000 (Processes for Determining Eligibility), Boards must ensure that the child care contractors verify allowable income sources and ensure eligibility for child care services before authorizing child care.

Rule Reference: §809.42(a)

Boards must be aware that parents are responsible for reporting family income. Board contractor staff is responsible for reviewing the income reported and excluding those sources disallowed by rule from the calculation.

Boards must ensure that appropriate staff has a process to inform the parent of the requirements for reporting income and the consequences for not reporting any income discovered later.

**D-107: Calculating Family Income**

Pursuant to §809.44(a), for the purposes of determining family income and assessing the parent share of cost, Boards must ensure that the family income is calculated in accordance with TWC guidelines to:

- Take into account irregular fluctuations in earnings
- Ensure that temporary increases in income, including temporary increases that result in monthly income exceeding 85 percent of SMI, do not affect eligibility or the parent share of cost

Rule Reference: §809.44(a)

**D-107.a: Determining Average Gross Monthly Family Income from Earnings at Initial Eligibility and at Eligibility Redetermination**

Boards must ensure that calculation of a family’s income for the purposes of determining initial eligibility and redetermining eligibility is based on the average monthly family income for each family member.

Unless a family member has an insufficient work history or other constraints to obtaining necessary documentation, in accordance with local procedures, Board contractor staff must review the previous three months of income for monthly pay periods, the previous 13 weeks for weekly pay periods, or the previous 12–14 weeks for biweekly pay periods for each family member to determine average earnings and the family’s financial situation.

Boards must be aware that three months is a guideline for determining earnings from continuous employment. Boards also must be aware that the intent of the three-month income determination window is to provide enough information to determine typical average income.
Absent the full three months of documentation, the Board may use whatever documentation a parent is able to provide, including the year-to-date amount on available check stubs.

Boards must be aware that bonus amounts that appear in the year-to-date amount but fall outside of the three-month window must be counted in accordance with D-107.d: Bonuses and Lump Sum Payments.

Boards must also be aware that a family member might be employed for three or more months but have irregular or no earnings within one or more pay periods. See Section D-107.c regarding fluctuations in income.

**D-107.b: Substantial Change in Earnings**

In some instances, such as when an individual has a substantial change in earnings during the most recent month, current employment status or anticipated earnings changes will be more representative of expected income than those of the past three months.

A family member is considered to have a “substantial change in earnings” if, at the time of eligibility determination or redetermination, the individual has experienced a permanent change in compensation or employment status within the most recent month of the three-month period, a change that will affect future earnings and would better reflect the family’s income. In this case, the income should be calculated from the period the income or employment status changed instead of the full previous three months.

Changes in earnings or employment that are considered substantial are those due to any of the following:
- A permanent decrease/change in employment status from full-time to part-time or vice versa
- A permanent decrease/change in hourly wages or compensation
- An employed family member adding or ending employment at one or more employers

**D-107.c: Fluctuations in Earnings**

Boards must be aware that a customer may have income fluctuations during the 3-month income calculation period. Income fluctuations that occur during the three months are calculated separately and averaged over the appropriate time period, in accordance with local procedures.

Fluctuations in earnings during sustained employment are income amounts that differ due to any of the following:
- Variable work schedules without an expected number of hours per day or per week for a pay period
- Overtime pay
• Pay based solely on commissions or tips
• Fixed compensation paid in different time periods, as in education
• Seasonal or temporary employment

Boards must be aware that it is better to annualize some fluctuations in income rather than average them across the three-month period. Examples of income that should be annualized may include, but are not limited to, the following:
• Coaching stipend paid only for season
• Accrued vacation leave paid out in a lump sum at year end
• Holiday employment

D-107.d: Bonuses and Lump Sum Payments
Boards must ensure that, if pay documents indicate that a family member received a bonus or other lump sum during the income calculation period or in the year-to-date amount, staff determines the number of months the bonus or lump sum covers and if there is any expectation of future repetition. In that case, the sum is averaged over the applicable number of months to reach an average monthly figure. For example:
• Average an annual bonus by 12
• Average a lump sum payment by 12
• Average a quarterly bonus by 3
• Average a onetime payment by 12

Boards are advised to ask customers if they receive regular bonuses from their employers and to include this question on any Employment Verification form used to verify employment income.

D-107.e: Calculating Unearned Income
A family member may receive income unearned outside of employment, such as merit-based scholarships, alimony payments, or rental income. If a family member has received countable unearned income within the previous three months, determine the frequency of the income and average accordingly to determine an average monthly amount of unearned income.

For example, if a merit-based scholarship was received during the previous three-month period, average the scholarship amount by 12 to determine a monthly amount to include in gross monthly income.

D-107.f: Income Documentation Requirements
Boards must ensure that documentation of all employment and income earned is obtained for the previous three-month period. If the family member does not have three full months of documentation because he or she has not been employed throughout the full three-month period, obtain pay documents for the period employed.
If the family member started a new job, or experienced a substantial change in earnings, and does not have pay documents from that job, an Employment/Income Verification Form (included in the Eligibility Documentation Log, Appendix J) or other Board-defined employer verification must be completed.

If the family member is employed by the same employer or employers for the entire period, the family member must provide the past three months (if paid monthly) or 13 weeks (or the previous 12–14 weeks, if paid weekly or biweekly) of consecutive pay stubs or payroll history from each employer to document and calculate average gross monthly income.

If the family member is unable to obtain the required documents covering the time employed, but the amount earned over the most recent three months is reflected in the year-to-date information, then the average gross monthly income can be calculated using the documents provided. However, if the year-to-date information does not cover the period under review, an Employment/Income Verification Form (or other Board-defined employer verification) must be completed for the time period.

If the family member is an employee who is paid in cash, an Employment/Income Verification Form must be completed by the employer. If the family member is not an employee, they are considered self-employed pursuant to D-109.

**D-107.g: Income Calculation Methodology**

Gross monthly income for eligibility determination and parent share of cost are based on pay stubs, pay frequency, and/or employer verification of hours, wages, and pay frequency, when applicable.

Average pay per pay period—gross earnings per pay period (less bonuses and lump sums) divided by the number of pay stubs.

Average base monthly earnings—average earnings per pay period times applicable pay frequency factor (see Table 1).

Gross monthly income—average base monthly earnings plus prorated bonuses and lump sums plus monthly unearned income.

Calculating earned income from pay stubs or employer verification:
1. If there is more than one employer with differing pay periods, calculate an average base monthly for each separately then add them to obtain the total average base monthly earnings.
2. Add the included gross pay (less bonuses and/or lump sums) from all check stubs and divide by total number of paystubs to get an average pay per pay period per employer.
3. Multiply average pay by pay frequency factor for each employer to get the base monthly earnings (see Table 1).
4. If using employer verification rather than paystubs, use the following formula to determine monthly earnings: Multiply hourly rate of pay by weekly hours by 4.33.
5. If a bonus or other lump sum payment was included in the paystubs, divide the total by the applicable number of months to get the average monthly amount.
6. Gross monthly income equals average base monthly earnings plus prorated bonus and/or lump sum plus any included unearned monthly income.

Table 1 Calculating Average Base Monthly Earned Income from Pay Stubs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay Frequency</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Average earnings per pay period x 4.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biweekly (every other week)*</td>
<td>Average earnings per pay period x 2.165 or 2.167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice monthly</td>
<td>Average earnings per pay period x 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Boards automated income calculators may be programmed to use 2.165 or 2.167 depending on if the calculation methodology is based on 26 pay periods per year (2.167) or 4.33 weeks per month (2.165).

**D-108: Income Changes During the 12-Month Eligibility Period**

Boards must ensure that full eligibility determination only occurs at initial determination and at redetermination, which may not occur earlier than 12 months after the initial determination.

**D-108.a: Determining if Monthly Family Income Exceeds 85 Percent of SMI During the 12-Month Eligibility Period**

Boards must be aware that, pursuant to §809.73(b), during the 12-month eligibility period, parents are required to report changes in family income or family size that would cause the family to exceed 85 percent of SMI for a family of the same size. Families are only required to report changes in income that are substantial and permanent. See D-107.b.

For reported substantial and permanent increases in income during the 12-month period, the income must be calculated from the period in which the income or employment status changed.

Boards must be aware that temporary changes, including increases in income, which last three months or less, do not affect a customer’s eligibility for continuing to receive child care services. However, temporary increases in income that last longer than three months must be evaluated to determine if the change puts the customer over 85 percent SMI.

Temporary increases in income that occur during the 12-month eligibility period and last longer than three months are assessed against an annual time frame so that the calculated income reflects the customer’s earnings over the entire year.
For example:

- A customer reports a temporary assignment that will last four months. During the four months, the customer’s income will be over 85 percent SMI
- Board contractor staff recalculate income:
  - (Regular gross monthly income \( \times 12 \)) + (monthly earnings for temporary assignment \( \times 4 \)) = adjusted income for year
  - Adjusted income for year / 12 = new gross monthly income

Board contractor staff must use the newly calculated gross monthly income to determine if the increase caused the family to have an average monthly income above 85 percent of SMI.

**D-108.b: Reducing the Assessed Parent Share of Cost Due to Reductions in Income During the 12-Month Eligibility Period**

Boards must ensure that, pursuant to B-604.b, a new parent share of cost is assessed upon a parent’s report of a change in income, family size, or number of children in care that would result in a reduced parent share of cost assessment.

If the reported change in income is determined to be a substantial decrease in earnings, as defined in D-107.b, then the parent share of cost must be reassessed based on the new, lower reported income.

Boards must require documentation of a decrease in earnings when the parent share of cost is reduced. In addition, Boards must ensure that the changes to the parent share of cost are documented in TWIST Counselor Notes or in the case file.

**D-108.c: Using the Income Exception Report**

As described in TA Bulletin 276, “Child Care Fraud Detection Report Tools—Update,” the Child Care Income Exception Report is a tool to assist Boards in the oversight of CCDF funds. The TWC Regulatory Integrity Division’s (RID) Business Support Section sends the report to Boards quarterly. The report seeks to identify and assess customers who are potentially ineligible due to parental/custodial changes or underreporting of income that could place the family income over 85 percent of SMI. A customer identified in the report is not necessarily ineligible for services; the issue of eligibility can be established only after a thorough review of the customer’s case file and may involve contacting the customer for further information.

Boards must use the Income Exception report on a quarterly basis to identify customers who are potentially ineligible. Boards must be aware that if a customer appears on the Child Care Income Exception Report, care cannot be terminated based solely on the report. The contractor must reach out to the customer to determine if income exceeds 85 percent of SMI, accounting for fluctuations as described in D-107.c.
If the parent does not respond, attempting contact with the employer is the next step. Contacting the employer can be the beginning of the fraud fact-finding process. All attempts at contact with the parent and/or employer must be clearly documented in TWIST Counselor Notes.

If it is determined that the parent is currently over 85 percent of SMI, taking into consideration fluctuations of income pursuant to the income calculation guidelines defined in Part D of the Child Care Guide, then care must be terminated. If family income is not currently over 85 percent of SMI at the time of staff assessment, then care must continue.

If fraud fact-finding leads to a determination that the customer is over 85 percent of SMI, then care may be terminated at that point, regardless of whether a determination of fraud is eventually reached. However, Boards must be aware that recoupment is only pursued if a fraud determination is made per Child Care Services rule §809.117(d).

D-109: Determining Self-Employment Income

Boards must be aware that for self-employment to be considered an eligible work activity, the individual is required to demonstrate engagement in an income-producing enterprise or activity that is distinguishable from a hobby or pastime.

D-109.a: Definitions for Self-Employment

Self-employed—An individual is considered self-employed if the individual works in an income-producing trade or business as one of the following:

- The sole proprietor or independent contractor
- A member of a partnership
- Otherwise in business for him or herself and not a paid employee of the business or enterprise

Self-employment income—gross business income minus business operating expenses.

Established self-employment—a business or enterprise with demonstrated business income and expenses for more than three months.

New self-employment—a business or enterprise with demonstrated business income and expenses for less than three months.

D-109.b: Verification and Documentation of Self-Employment Income

Boards must ensure that Workforce Solutions Office staff verifies that a self-employment business or enterprise is in existence and covers the eligibility period for child care services at initial eligibility determination and at eligibility re-determination using one of the following documents:
• Current property titles, deeds, tax records, or rental agreement for the place of business
• Recent business bank statement
• Recent business phone, utility, or insurance bill
• Recent state sales tax return
• Business records that provide proof of income and expenditures, such as:
  ➢ Copies of money orders or checks received and lists of individuals/customers served (if applicable)
  ➢ Personal wage records with third-party signed verification
• Business registration or license (that is, DBA license or Assumed Name Certificate)

**D-109.c: Identifying Self-Employment Gross Income**

Boards must ensure that Workforce Solutions Office staff verifies income for self-employment enterprises at initial eligibility determination, eligibility redetermination, and following a reported change in family income.

**Established Self-Employment**
To verify income for established self-employment enterprises, Boards must require one of the following documents from the most recent tax year and/or most recent quarter:
• IRS Form 1040 with IRS Schedule C, F, or SE federal income tax returns
• IRS Tax Transcript
• Any documents listed under New Self-Employment

**New Self-Employment**
To verify income for new self-employment enterprises, Boards must require one of the following documents covering a time period within the previous three months:
• Statement of profit or loss
• Recent business bank statements
• Business records that document income and expenditures, such as:
  ➢ Copies of money orders or checks received
  ➢ Lists of and/or invoices for customers served with dates and identifying information (such as addresses)
  ➢ Personal receipt books of business activity and amount
  ➢ Personal payment records with third-party signed verification (such as notary)


Boards must ensure that Workforce Solutions Office staff verifies business expenses for self-employment enterprises at initial eligibility determination, eligibility redetermination and following a reported change in family income.

**Itemized Operating Expenses**
Document and deduct operating expenses from the self-employment gross income for the same period. Operating expenses may include, but are not limited to:
• Rent
• Cost of utilities
• Gas for automobile
• Payroll
• Booth rental

D-109.e: Using a Standard Deduction for Determining Net Income
Boards may implement a procedure to use a standard deduction rather than itemizing self-employment expenses. Such an approach offers a more efficient method for determining self-employment net income. Local procedures may define the amount of the standard deduction and any process to itemize expenses in lieu of using the standard deduction.

Boards must allow parents the option to itemize expenses or not itemize expenses and use the gross income.


D-109.f: Verifying Self-Employment Work Hours
Examples of acceptable verifiable documentation for self-employed workers include, but are not limited to:
• Quarterly federal tax returns
• Signed year-to-date profit and loss statements for each business owned
• Business ledgers, records, receipts, check receipts, and business statements
• Customer contracts or work orders
• Calendar of work appointments and money earned through these appointments

The federal minimum hourly wage for self-employed income is applied to calculate participation hours when the individual cannot provide verifiable documentation of work hours. The formula for determining work hours based on self-employment income and minimum wage follows:

1. Monthly Net Self-Employment Income / Minimum Wage = Monthly Work Hours
2. Monthly Work Hours / 4.33 = Average Weekly Work Hours

If a standard deduction is used to determine net income and using the minimum wage calculation results in the average weekly hours being below the Board’s requirement, then the parent must document the weekly work hours.

D-110: Cash-Paid Earnings
If a family member is an employee paid in cash, an Employment/Income Verification Form must be completed by the employer. If the family member has cash earnings and is not an employee, consider the family member self-employed and subject to the provisions in D-109.

D-111: Income Changes Reported During the 12-Month Eligibility Period

During the 12-month eligibility period, parents can report changes that Boards must act on, in accordance with §809.73. Boards must be aware that when a parent reports a change in family size or income that result in a reduced family income, the Board must act upon that information to reduce the parent’s share of cost in accordance with §809.73. The Board must request that the parent provide documentation to determine the new income level and appropriate parent share of cost.

Boards must be aware that parents are not required to report income changes that do not place the family over 85 percent SMI. If a parent reports an increase and is unsure if it places them over 85 percent SMI, the Board may evaluate the new income information, taking into account temporary fluctuations in income in accordance with §809.44.
D-200: At-Risk Child Care

D-201: Eligibility for At-Risk Child Care

A child is eligible for At-Risk child care services if the following conditions are met at initial eligibility determination and at eligibility redetermination:

- The child’s family income does not exceed the income limit established by the Board as described in D-100: Eligibility for Child Care Services.
- The child’s family income does not exceed 85 percent of the state median income (SMI).
- Child care is required for the child’s parent to work or attend a job training or educational program for a combination of at least an average of 25 hours per week for a single-parent family or 50 hours per week for a two-parent family, or a higher number of hours per week as established by Board policy. (As required by TWC rule at 40 TAC §802.1(f) and as detailed in WD Letter 10-07, Board members must take such actions in an open meeting.)

Rule Reference: §809.50(a)

D-201.a: Higher Income Limits for Certain Populations

Boards may establish a higher income eligibility limit, not to exceed 85 percent of SMI, for the following:

- Teen parents
- Families with a child enrolled in Head Start, Early Head Start or public prekindergarten

Rule Reference: §809.50(e), (g)

D-201.b: Income and Family Size for Teen Parents

Boards must be aware that a teen parent’s family income is based solely on the following:

- The teen parent’s income
- The size of the teen parent’s family as defined in D-100: Eligibility for Child Care Services

Rule Reference: §809.50(f)

D-202: Calculating Activity Hours

Boards must ensure that work activity hours are verified as part of determining child care service eligibility before child care is authorized at initial eligibility and at the 12-month eligibility redetermination.

Boards must be aware that during the 12-month eligibility period, reductions in work, training, or education participation are not grounds for terminating care unless there is a permanent cessation of work, training or education and three months of continuing care have already been provided.

Rule Reference: §809.51(a)(D)
Boards must be aware that in the case of two-parent households, any permanent loss of work, training, or education by one parent is regarded as a reduction in hours provided the other parent continues to participate in work, training, or education at any level. As described in §809.51(a)(2)(D), a reduction in work, training, or education hours is considered a temporary change in the ongoing status of the child’s parent as working or attending a job training or education program.

**D-202.a: Calculating Work Hours**

Boards must be aware that to be eligible for Child Care services, parents must require child care in order to work or attend a job training or educational program for a combination of at least an average of 25 hours per week for a single-parent family or 50 hours per week for a two-parent family, or a higher number of hours per week as established by the Board.

Rule Reference: §809.50(a)(2)

Boards must establish procedures for determining average weekly participation hours that take into account the three-month income determination period. Boards must ensure that local procedures for determining average participation hours take into account fluctuations in earnings (which may reflect fluctuations in participation hours) and situations that are outside of a parent’s control.

Examples of situations that are outside of a parent’s control include:
- An employer that is closed or operates at reduced hours during specific times such as the holidays
- Breaks between semesters or gaps between completion of an education or training program and the availability of certification testing
- Closure of a business or provider of a job training or education program

**D-202.b: Calculating Education Hours**

Boards must be aware of the following:
- Each credit hour of postsecondary education counts as three hours per week.
- Each credit hour of a condensed postsecondary education course (that is, summer semester) counts as six hours per week.
- Teen parents attending high school or the equivalent are considered to be meeting the weekly activity requirements.

Rule Reference: §809.50(c)

Additional information for calculating education hours for teen parents is available in Technical Assistance Bulletin 96, Education Activities for At-Risk Child Care.

**D-202.c: Work Hours for Self-Employed Individuals**

When self-employed individuals are unable to provide verifiable documentation of work hours but are able to provide verifiable documentation of income, Boards may apply the
federal minimum wage to net self-employed income to calculate a self-employed individual’s work hours.

Examples of acceptable verifiable documentation of work hours include, but are not limited to, the following:
- Quarterly federal tax returns
- Signed year-to-date profit and loss statements for each business owned
- Business ledgers, records, receipts, check receipts and business statements
- Customer contracts or work orders
- Calendar of work appointments and money earned through these appointments

D-202.d: Allowable Reductions in Activity Hours
At initial eligibility determination or redetermination, Boards may reduce work, education and job training activity requirements if a parent’s documented medical disability or need to care for a physically or mentally disabled family member prevents the parent from participating in the activities for the required hours per week.
Rule Reference: §809.50(b)

D-203: Identity Verification for At-Risk Child Care
Boards must be aware that information entered into TWIST for parents, household members and children receiving At-Risk subsidized child care is validated through crossmatch verification between TWC and federal databases.

D-203.a: Identity Verification Data Elements
Boards must be aware of the following:
- Identity information is verified electronically with federal databases through a weekly batch process, with responses provided overnight. Four data elements are used in the matching process:
  - Social Security Number (SSN)
  - Name
  - Date of Birth
  - Gender
- If all four data elements match, the individual’s identity is confirmed as valid. If there are any mismatches, a mismatch report identifies the customers requiring identity verification.
- Mismatches occur for a variety of reasons:
  - Customer had a legal name change, for example, a marriage or divorce.
  - Databases have incorrect information on the customer’s date of birth, gender or spelling of name.
  - Customer’s SSN, name, date of birth or gender was incorrectly entered into TWIST.
  - Customer is using a falsified SSN.
• Database mismatches are sent to Boards using encryption software.

**D-203.b: Resolving Data Mismatches**

Boards must ensure that appropriate staff review the customer’s case file and ensure that identity data mismatches (that is, SSN, name, date of birth or gender) are resolved using the following procedures:

- Review the case file documentation containing the four data elements to determine whether a data entry error in TWIST caused the mismatch.
- If the case file review confirms a data entry error occurred, enter the correct data into TWIST.
- If the case file review confirms the data was entered into TWIST correctly, contact the customer in writing and provide the following:
  - Statement that the SSN, name, date of birth or gender information provided by the customer does not match TWC database records
  - Request for the customer to contact appropriate staff by telephone to resolve the mismatch
  - Notice that if a response is not received within 15 calendar days, the customer may be subject to fraud fact-finding, and the customer’s child care services may be terminated if it is determined that the eligibility determination was based on fraudulent information provided by the customer.
- If the customer confirms the data elements in TWIST are correct, request proof through acceptable documentation of the correct data elements.
- If the customer states that the data elements in TWIST are incorrect:
  - Request proof through acceptable documentation of the correct data elements
  - Enter the new data elements into TWIST upon receipt of the documentation

Boards must ensure that appropriate staff accept any of the following documentation for verifying identity:

- U.S. passport*
- State driver’s license*
- Government-issued identification (ID) card*
- School ID card*
- U.S. military card or draft record
- Birth certificate
- Military dependent’s ID card*
- Native American Tribal document/card (I-872)
- U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner ID card*
- Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood or another U.S. American Indian/Alaskan Native and Tribal document*
- Adoption papers or records
- Employee ID card*
- Signed application for Medicaid—signature of an authorized representative acting on the individual’s behalf is acceptable
- Certificate of U.S. citizenship* (N-561)
• Lawful permanent resident card, also known as a green card* (I-551)
• Employment authorization card (I-766)*
• Certificate of birth, issued by a foreign service post (FS-545)
• TANF, SNAP benefits (food stamps) or other related public assistance records
• Foreign passport*
• Form I-94 Arrival/Departure Record
• Travel document card*

*Issued with a photograph

If the customer does not respond to the request for documentation, Boards:
• Must ensure that the documentation is requested and submitted by the customer during the 12-month eligibility redetermination process
• May initiate fraud fact-finding pursuant to TWC procedures during the 12-month eligibility period or during the 12-month eligibility redetermination period

Additional information and technical assistance for resolving identity data mismatches is available in Technical Assistance Bulletin 249, Identity Mismatch Verification Report and the accompanying attachment Identity Mismatch Verification Report sample.

D-203.c: Reporting Multiple Use of an SSN
If, during the course of an identity data discrepancy review, Boards discover that an SSN is being used by more than one individual or employer, Boards must immediately report this information to TWC’s Office of Investigations and submit an Incident Report (RID-32) within five business days. The RID-32 and instructions are available on TWC’s Intranet (the Intranet is not available to the general public).
D-300: Choices Child Care

D-301: Eligibility for Choices Child Care

Boards must be aware that a child is eligible for Choices child care if the child’s parent is participating in the Choices program at initial eligibility or at eligibility redetermination. Rule Reference: §809.45(a)

Boards must be aware that a child must continue to be considered eligible and receive Choices child care for 12 months unless the parent ceases to participate in the Choices program and is not engaged in any other work, training, or education activity for three months. If a former Choices participant is working or participating in education or training at any level, the child is considered eligible even when participation in the Choices program has ended. Rule Reference: §809.45(b)

Boards must be aware that if a Choices customer owes a recoupment for parent share of cost, that recoupment does not affect Choices child care eligibility.

D-301.a: Early Engagement in Choices

Boards must be aware that a parent applying for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and participating in Choices early engagement is considered to be participating in Choices and eligible for Choices child care.

D-301.b: Authorization for Choices Child Care Services

Boards may use Form E-2510, Notification of Child Care Eligibility, or a locally modified Form E-2510 when arranging child care services for Choices customers. Initial authorizations for care must include the following information:

- Eligibility start date
- 12-month eligibility redetermination date
- Child’s information
- Care type to be authorized

Boards must ensure that Choices customers receive the following child care services information:

- The basic rights listed in the TWC Sample Parent Rights form
- A signed Parent Agreement to Report Attendance, which must contain, at a minimum, the following:
  - Information on the attendance standards that the parent agrees to follow and the consequences for not meeting the standards (Choices customers are subject to the same attendance standards as At-Risk customers, as described in Section E-600.)
  - Information on attendance reporting and Child Care Attendance Automation (CCAA) cardholder responsibilities
- Information about selecting a provider
- Information about developmental screenings
**D-301.c: Choices Nonparticipation**

Boards must be aware that for the purposes of beginning the three-month continuation of care (job search) period, ceasing to participate in the Choices program means that the parent is not meeting the Choices participation requirements and the Choices caseworker has closed the Choices case.

Additionally, the customer must have experienced a permanent cessation of work/training activity. If the customer ceases to participate in Choices but is still in a work or training activity, job search is not required and child care should continue for the duration of the eligibility period.

Boards must ensure that when the Choices case is closed and the customer is not in any work, training or education activity, an Activity Interruption record must be entered on the TWIST Program Detail. The Activity Interruption start date should immediately follow the Choices case closure.

Boards must also be aware that a customer who has been sanctioned but whose Choices case remains open is considered to be in an employment/training activity as long as the Choices case is open.

**D-301.d: Notice of Choices Case Closure**

Boards may use Form E-2510, Notification of Child Care Eligibility, or a locally developed form to notify child care staff of changes in Choices customer participation. Boards must ensure that Choices staff notifies Child Care staff when a Choices case closes.

Child care staff must act upon notice of a closed Choices case by determining whether the customer has ceased participating in all work, training, or education:

- If the former Choices customer is engaged in work, training, or education at any level, then the Board must ensure that Choices child care continues for the duration of the 12-month eligibility period, and no Activity Interruption is entered.
- If the customer is no longer participating in any work, training, or education activity at any level, then the Board child care contractor must enter an Activity Interruption into the TWIST Choices Child Care Program Detail. The Activity Interruption Start Date will match the date of the Choices case closure.

Board child care contractors must be aware that the Choices program will outreach former Choices customers whose cases were closed for noncompliance.Choices program outreach results in the creation of a new Choices Program Detail in TWIST. However, Choices outreach does not indicate that a customer is participating again. Choices staff will issue a new 2510 (or other locally developed form) when a Choices customer whose Choices case was previously closed begins participating again.
Boards must be aware that Choices customers may choose to voluntarily withdraw children from child care services.

**D-301.e: Notice of Choices Case Reopening**

Boards must be aware that a customer who was previously in the Choices program may return to the Choices program during the 12-month eligibility period for child care services. Board child care contractors are required to ensure that when a Choices child care customer returns to participating in the Choices program, any open child care Activity Interruption is ended and the current 12-month eligibility period for child care services continues. The Activity Interruption Return Date should match the begin date on the Choices 2510 form.

**D-301.f: Activity Interruptions for Choices Child Care Customers**

Boards must ensure that Activity Interruptions are entered into TWIST only when a Choices case is closed and a customer experiences a permanent cessation of any work, training, or education activity.

For customers experiencing a permanent cessation of work, training, or education activity, child care must continue for a minimum of three months or until the scheduled redetermination, whichever is sooner. If the customer enters an activity at any level within the three months, then care must continue for the duration of the 12-month eligibility period.

As described in D-801, Boards must ensure that temporary changes in work, training, or education participation do not affect a customer’s eligibility for child care services.

Figure 1: Example of Choices Participation Starting and Stopping within the Child Care 12-Month Eligibility Period
- **January 1–February 28**: Customer was participating in the Choices program with an open Choices case.
- **March 1–May 14**: Choices case was closed and customer was not in any work or training activity. A TWIST Activity Interruption for Job Search was entered. Customer was informed of three months of continued care to job search or return to an education/training activity.
- **May 15–August 30**: Customer began participating in the Choices program again. TWIST Activity Interruption ended because customer was participating again. Existing 12-month eligibility period continues.
- **September 1**: Choices case was closed due to sanctions. However, the customer was working a few hours per week, so eligibility for child care services was unaffected by the case closure.
- Child care services continue through the end of the 12-month eligibility period (December 31).

### D-301.g: Communication between Choices and Child Care Staff

The following table describes the actions that Choices staff may take regarding a Choices participant’s case and the related child care staff actions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Choices Staff</th>
<th>Child Care Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide Choices Child Care</td>
<td>Choices staff sends <strong>E-2510, Notification of Child Care Eligibility</strong> (2510), to Child Care staff with the following new information: • Eligibility start date • Parent and/or caretaker information • Information about each child who needs care</td>
<td>Child Care staff sets up a 12-month eligibility period for the customer under Choices Child Care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choices case closure</td>
<td>Choices staff sends a 2510 to Child Care staff with the following information: • Program closure date • Indication as to whether the parent is engaged in any work, training, or educational activity at any level • Date of TANF denial or voluntary withdrawal due to employment or increased earnings (if applicable)</td>
<td>Child Care staff determines whether the parent is engaged in any work, training, or education activity at any level. • If the parent is not engaged in any work, education, or training activity, Child Care staff creates an Activity Interruption record in TWIST to track three months of continued care while the parent searches for a job or an education and/or training activity. • If the parent is engaged in work, education, and/or training, then</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Change of address | Choices staff sends a 2510 to Child Care staff with the following information:  
- Date of change  
- Address and indication as to whether it is in another Board area in the Comment field  
If the address is in another local workforce development area (workforce area), Choices staff tells the parent to contact the new area immediately to continue care. | care continues for the duration of the eligibility period; no Activity Interruption should be created in TWIST.  
- Staff enter date of TANF denial or voluntary withdrawal into TWIST Counselor Notes or other locally developed system so 12-month tracking can begin for priority group.  
- Staff enter date of TANF denial or voluntary withdrawal into TWIST Counselor Notes or other locally developed system so 12-month tracking can begin for priority group.  
- Child Care staff updates the customer’s information in TWIST.  
- If the customer has moved to a new workforce area, Child Care staff notifies Child Care staff in the new workforce area that the customer is being transferred. |
|---|---|---|
| Add or remove child from care | If the Choices case is open, Choices staff sends a 2510 to Child Care staff with the following information:  
- Date of change  
- Child’s information  
- Indication as to whether staff is adding or removing the child and the reason for the action  
If the Choices case is closed, the parent works directly with Child Care staff to request the addition or removal of the child from care. A 2510 is not required. | If the Choices case is open, Child Care staff adds or removes the child from care per the family’s current eligibility period and the 2510 received from Choices staff*  
- If the Choices case is closed, Child Care staff adds or removes the child based on the customer’s request*  
- A new TWIST Program Detail might be required to add a child.  
*Note: The addition to or removal of a child from Choices Child Care does not change the family’s current Child Care 12-month eligibility period. |
| Return to Choices from a child care | If the parent participates in Choices child care: | Child Care staff determines whether the parent is still within a 12-month eligibility period. |
| **recent Choices case closure** | Choices staff notifies Child Care staff that the parent is participating in Choices again; and optionally, Choices staff sends a 2510 with the following information:  
- Date of change  
- Indication as to whether the customer is returning to the Choices program in the Comment field. No new child care eligibility period is needed.  
- If the number of children requiring care has changed, Choices staff refers to “Add or remove child from care” for further instructions. |
|---|---|
| | If the parent is within a 12-month eligibility period, care continues within that eligibility period, and the open Activity Interruption record is ended.  
- If the parent is no longer enrolled in Child Care, Child Care staff requests that Choices staff send a new 2510 to authorize a new 12-month eligibility period.  
- If changes in the status occur with respect to the children requiring care, Child Care staff refers to “Add or remove child from care” for further instructions. |
| If the parent is not currently in Choices Child Care or if Choices Child Care was terminated, Choices staff sends a 2510 to Child Care staff with the following information:  
- Date of change  
- List of children, confirming that the same children on the TANF case are receiving care | Choices staff discusses discrepancies regarding children with the parent. See “Add or remove child from care” for further instructions. |
| Discontinue care immediately | Choices staff sends a 2510 with the following information:  
- Discontinue date  
- Reason for discontinuing: Moved out of state or voluntary withdrawal from Child Care | Child Care staff ends care immediately, terminating Program Detail with Termination Reason 151—Voluntarily Withdrew. |
| Parent/caregiver is determined eligible for At-Risk child care | No action | Staff complete eligibility process for At-Risk child care. |
| Risk child care at end of Choices Child Care period | Parent/caregiver is determined ineligible for At-Risk care at end of Choices Child Care period | No action | Inform parent/caregiver if additional time in the 12-month time frame is available based on TANF denial or withdrawal.
Notify parent/caregiver that timeframe allows them to by-pass waitlist process if parent/caregiver begins meeting At-Risk eligibility before timeframe expires. |
| Former Choices parent/Caregiver applies for Child Care Services | No action | Staff check to see if parent/caregiver falls into priority group based on dates of TANF Denial or withdrawal-
- If parent/caregiver is within 12 months of TANF Denial or withdrawal, waitlist is bypassed and eligibility process is started.
If parent/caregiver is outside 12-month time frame since TANF Denial or withdrawal, parent/caregiver would be added to waitlist based on information provided. |

**D-302: In Loco Parentis for Choices Child Care**

Boards must be aware that the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) determines caretaker status—including individuals standing in loco parentis—for children of Choices participants receiving TANF. Therefore, Choices participants are assumed to meet the definition of a parent, including the requirements for individuals standing in loco parentis, for each child listed on their TANF grant.

If a Choices participant requests child care for a child not listed on the TANF grant, the Board must ensure that the Choices participant meets the in loco parentis documentation requirements for that child described in the table in D-105.c prior to authorizing Choices child care.
If the Board determines that the Choices participant is not standing in loco parentis for the child, the Board must ensure that good cause is not granted based on the participant’s inability to obtain child care for the child.
D-400: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Applicant Child Care

D-401: Eligibility for TANF Applicant Child Care

Boards must be aware that a child is eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Applicant child care if the child's parent meets the following conditions:

- Receives a referral from the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) to attend a Workforce Orientation for Applicants (WOA)
- Locates employment or has increased earnings prior to TANF certification
- Needs child care to accept or retain employment

Rule Reference: §809.46(a)

Boards must be aware that to be initially eligible for TANF Applicant child care, a child’s parent must be working in, and not have voluntarily terminated, paid employment of at least 25 hours a week within 30 days prior to receiving the referral from HHSC to attend a WOA, unless the voluntary termination was for good cause connected with the parent’s work.

Rule Reference: §809.46(b)

D-401.a: Authorization for TANF Applicant Child Care Services

Boards must ensure that initial authorizations for TANF Applicant child care include the following information:

- Eligibility start date
- 12-month eligibility redetermination date
- Child’s information
- Care type to be authorized

D-401.b: Activity Interruptions for TANF Applicant Child Care

Boards must be aware that the requirement to work a minimum of 25 hours per week is only applicable at time of initial eligibility determination for TANF Applicant child care. Reductions in work hours that fall below 25 hours per week during the 12-month eligibility period constitute temporary changes in work, training or education participation and do not affect ongoing eligibility for child care services.

Boards must ensure that an Activity Interruption is entered into TWIST when a customer experiences a permanent cessation of work, training, or education. Child care must continue for three months or until the next scheduled eligibility redetermination if sooner. If the customer returns to any work, training, or education activity at any level, child care must continue for the duration of the customer’s 12-month eligibility period.

As described in D-801, Boards must ensure that temporary changes in work, training, or education participation do not affect a customer’s eligibility for child care services.
D-500: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
Employment and Training Child Care

Boards must be aware that a child is eligible to receive SNAP Employment and Training (E&T) child care services if the child’s parent is participating in SNAP E&T services at the time of initial eligibility determination or at eligibility redetermination, in accordance with the provisions of 7 CFR Part 273.
Rule Reference: §809.47

Boards must be aware that a child continues to be eligible and must receive care for 12 months regardless of whether the parent continues to participate in the SNAP E&T program.
Rule Reference: §809.51

D-501: Activity Interruptions for SNAP E&T Customers

For customers who experience a permanent cessation of work, training, or education activity, child care must continue for a minimum of three months or until the scheduled redetermination, whichever is sooner. If the customer enters an activity at any level within the three months, then child care must continue for the duration of the 12-month eligibility period.

As described in D-801, Boards must ensure that temporary changes in work, training, or education participation do not affect a customer’s eligibility for child care services.
D-600: Child Care for Children Experiencing Homelessness

This section describes eligibility requirements and determination for children who are experiencing homelessness, as required by \$809.52.

D-601: Child Care Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness

For a child experiencing homelessness, as defined in the McKinney-Vento Act definition of homelessness (see A-100 and D-601.a), the Board must ensure that the child is initially enrolled for a period of three months.

Boards must ensure the following:

- If, during the three-month initial enrollment period, the parent of a child experiencing homelessness is unable to provide documentation verifying that the child’s age and citizenship or legal immigration status meet the requirements described in D-101, child care is discontinued following the three-month enrollment period.
- If, during the three-month initial enrollment period, the parent of a child experiencing homelessness provides documentation of participation at any level in work, training, or education, child care continues through the end of the 12-month initial eligibility period, inclusive of the three-month initial enrollment period.

Rule Reference: \$809.52

Boards must be aware that if a family experiencing homelessness owes a recoupment to a Board, the family is not eligible for child care services until the recoupment is repaid in full.

Rule Reference: \$809.117

D-601.a: McKinney-Vento Definition of Homelessness

Boards must be aware that Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act defines homeless children as “individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.”

The definition includes:

- Children and youths sharing the housing of other individuals due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; living in motels, hotels, trailer parks or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; living in emergency or transitional shelters; abandoned in hospitals; or awaiting foster care placement
- Children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings
- Children and youths living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations or similar settings
- Migratory children who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in this section

D-601.b: Documenting Eligibility under the McKinney-Vento Act

Boards must be aware that the following documentation is acceptable for verifying homelessness under the McKinney-Vento Act:

- Written, electronic, or telephone verification from other agencies that have served the child or family and identified the child as experiencing homelessness (for example, local school district, homeless shelter, community-based and faith-based organizations that serve homeless families, other governmental and human services programs).
- Referral or documentation from other workforce program under WIOA.
- Completion of the Residency Information Form or similar Board-developed form.

Note: Boards must be aware that a parent’s self-attestation is sufficient for completing the Residency Information Form.

If a waitlist exists, Boards must have procedures for initial screening of families for homelessness. Families are not required to document their homelessness status until time of enrollment in child care services.

Boards must ensure that if a waitlisted child no longer meets the definition of homelessness at the time of a waitlist pull, the child’s priority for services is updated accordingly. The child may be placed back on the waitlist based on the original waitlist application date.

D-601.c: Family Income Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Boards must be aware that families with children meeting the definition of “experiencing homelessness” are not required to submit income eligibility documentation for initial eligibility or during the 12-month eligibility period, if determined eligible for continued care as described in D-601.

D-601.d: Initial Activity for Parents with Children Experiencing Homelessness

Boards must be aware that parents with children meeting the definition of “experiencing homelessness” are not required to demonstrate participation in work or training during the initial three months of eligibility for child care services.

D-601.e: Costs Associated with Child Care Services During the Initial Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Boards must be aware that if a child experiencing homelessness, for whom care was initially authorized, is subsequently determined to be ineligible, the services provided before such determination will not be considered an improper payment.

D-601.f: Tracking Initial Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness
Boards must ensure that Workforce Solutions Office staff uses TWIST to track each customer’s three-month window for providing documentation of eligibility for continuing services. When child care is provided based on an initial eligibility determination, staff must enter an *Activity Interruption* into TWIST *Program Detail*.

Boards must be aware that families experiencing homelessness may provide complete documentation of eligibility at time of enrollment. In these instances there is no requirement to track the initial three months of care, and Board contractor staff must not enter an *Activity Interruption* into TWIST.

**D-602: Continuing Eligibility for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

Boards must ensure that a child’s general eligibility regarding age; citizenship or legal immigration status; and the parent’s participation in work, training, or education activities at any level is verified and documented by the end of the initial three months of child care in order for care to continue. When eligibility is fully established and documented within three months of the initial eligibility determination, child care services must continue for the duration of 12 months starting from the initial eligibility determination date.

Boards must ensure that verification of the parents’ participation in work, training, or education at any level is a requirement for child care to continue after the initial eligibility period.

Rule Reference: §809.52

Boards must be aware that families experiencing homelessness are considered income eligible based on their homeless status, regardless of actual income. In the event a family determined to be experiencing homelessness reports income, calculation and verification of income must not be conducted (see A-100).

**D-603: Parent Share of Cost for Children Experiencing Homelessness**

Boards must ensure that when eligibility is determined based on a child experiencing homelessness, no parent fee is assessed for the duration of the 12-month eligibility period.
D-700: Child Care for Children in Protective Services

This section describes eligibility requirements and determinations for children authorized and funded by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) Child Protective Services (CPS).

D-701: General Requirements

Boards must ensure the following:
• Determinations of eligibility for children in protective services are performed by DFPS CPS.
• Child care continues as long as authorized and funded by DFPS.
• DFPS requests for specific eligible providers for children in protective services must be implemented, including for children of foster parents when the foster parent is the owner, director, assistant director, or other individual with an ownership interest in the provider.

Boards must be aware that DFPS can authorize child care for a child under court supervision up to age 19.
Rule Reference: §809.49

Boards must be aware that children receiving child care under DFPS General Protective services are subject to the 12-month eligibility requirement. When DFPS General Protective services end prior to 12 months of services, the Board must ensure that the child is eligible for Board-funded Former DFPS child care for the duration of the 12-month eligibility period.

D-702: In Loco Parentis for CPS Child Care

Boards must be aware that individuals for whom child care is authorized by DFPS CPS are assumed to meet the requirements for individuals standing in loco parentis.

D-703: Priority for Children in Protective Services

Boards must be aware that TWC rule §809.43(a)(2), detailed in B-402, establishes a second priority group for child care subject to the availability of funds and includes children whose care is funded by DFPS and who need to receive protective services child care as referenced in D-700.

Note: As described in B-402, “Subject to the availability of funds” refers to the availability of DFPS funds.

Boards must be aware that if child care is not funded by DFPS, then the child care is not included in the second priority group described in B-402.
However, Boards may include children in protective services whose child care is not funded by DFPS in the Board-designated third priority group established by §809.43(a)(3), as detailed in B-403.

D-704: Authorizations of Care for Children in Protective Services

Boards must be aware that DFPS has requested that Boards do not process child care payments for children with open DFPS cases without a properly authorized DFPS Form 2054 (Service Authorization). DFPS has requested that Boards inform child care providers not to provide child care services to any child until they receive an approved Form 2054 from a Board’s child care contractor.

Boards must be aware that DFPS will not authorize a backdated Form 2054, and verbal authorizations by CPS are not allowed.

Therefore, for children in care without a properly authorized Form 2054, Boards must ensure that payment is not approved and providers are not reimbursed for services provided before appropriate staff receives an approved Form 2054 from the Board’s child care contractor.

Boards also must be aware that child care services provided without an approved Form 2054 will not be paid.

Within three business days from receipt of a completed DFPS authorization for child care services, Boards must ensure that the child care contractor does one of the following:

- Completes the authorization request
- Contacts the DFPS regional day care coordinator (RDDC) with information regarding any delays in completing the authorization and, if applicable, requests for assistance from the RDDC in completing the authorization request

TWIST

Boards must ensure that authorizations for DFPS child care services entered into TWIST reflect exactly the following Form 2054 information:

- Authorization Begin, End, or Termination dates
- DFPS Referral Type Code as follows:
  - 1 for DFPS General Protective
  - 2 for DFPS Foster Care IV-E
  - 3 for DFPS Foster Care Not IV-E
  - 4 for DFPS Reltv/Other Caregvr
- Child’s First Name and Last Name (do not include a suffix, for example, Jr. or II)
- Child’s Date of Birth
- Child’s SSN, if available
- Child’s Personal Identification Number
- Case Owner’s First Name and Last Name
• Case Owner’s SSN, if available

D-704.a: Required Information for DFPS Customers
Boards must ensure that DFPS customers receive the following child care services information:
• The parent rights listed in the TWC Sample Parent Rights form
• Parent Agreement to Report Attendance (signature not required for DFPS customers), which must contain, at a minimum, the following:
  ➢ Information on the attendance standards that the parent agrees to follow and the consequences for not meeting the standards
  ➢ Information on attendance reporting and CCAA cardholder responsibilities
• Information about selecting a provider
• Information about developmental screenings

D-705: CPS Child Care Early Terminations Reports
Boards must ensure that child care contractors:
• Establish a distribution list under a single email address (for example, “CPSEmail@wfsolutions.com”) to be used only for receipt of the daily Early Terminations report
• Include on the email distribution list child care contractor staff responsible for ensuring timely termination of DFPS-funded child care services
• Give the email address to the Board’s assigned DFPS Regional Day Care Coordinator (RDCC)

Boards must ensure that the child care contractor informs the RDCC within 48 hours of any change in the email address.

Boards must be aware that DFPS will send a password-protected email containing the Early Terminations report to the email addresses established by Board child care contractors.

If a child care contractor does not receive the Early Terminations report by 11:00 a.m., it is recommended that Boards have contractors contact the RDCC regarding the status of the report.

Boards must be aware that the Early Terminations report lists new termination dates as the “New Term Date.”

Boards must ensure that on receipt of the Early Terminations report, child care contractors end the DFPS-funded child care services on the New Term Date or within two business days of receipt of the report, as follows:
• If the New Term Date is later than the second business day after receipt of the report, then services must end on the New Term Date.
Example: If the report is received on Wednesday and the New Term Date is for the following Monday, services must end on that Monday.

- If the New Term Date is within two business days of receipt of the report, services must end no later than the second business day following receipt of the report.

Example: If the report is received on Wednesday and the New Term Date is effective the next day, Thursday, services must end no later than Friday.

- If the New Term Date is prior to receipt of the report, services must end within two business days of receiving the report.

Example: If the report is received on Wednesday and the New Term Date was effective the previous Monday, services must end no later than Friday.

- The following standard reasons for early terminations will appear in the comments section of the Early Terminations Report. Boards must ensure that staff take the appropriate action for each General Protective (GP) early termination:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Termination Comment</th>
<th>Child Care Staff Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Case Open, Voluntary Withdrawal</td>
<td>• Terminate child care services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Open, Caregiver Change</td>
<td>• Terminate child care services under previous GP caregiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Open new GP child care services under new caregiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Open, Pending Provider Change</td>
<td>• End referral at current provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Keep case and TWIST Program Detail open pending new provider information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Closed, Move to Former</td>
<td>• Terminate child care services under GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Open new child care services under Former DFPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Closed, Move to General Protective</td>
<td>• Terminate child care services under current DFPS case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Open new child care services under GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Closed, Move to Foster</td>
<td>• Terminate child care services under current DFPS case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Open new child care services under Foster Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Closed, Move to Kinship</td>
<td>• Terminate child care services under current DFPS case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Termination Comment</td>
<td>Child Care Staff Actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Closed, Caregiver Change</td>
<td>• Open new child care services under Kinship Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Closed, Voluntary Withdrawal</td>
<td>• Reach out to new caregiver to determine if caregiver wants care to continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Closed, Child Returned Home</td>
<td>• End referral(s) and terminate child care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Closed, Child Placed with Relative</td>
<td>• Reach out to relative to determine if relative wants care to continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Closed, Child Adopted</td>
<td>• Reach out to adoptive parent to determine if parent wants care to continue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D-706: Eligibility Redetermination for Children in Texas Department of Family and Protective Services–Initiated Care**

Boards must be aware that at the end of the DFPS eligibility period, caregivers whose children were receiving care through DFPS must receive ongoing child care services as follows:

**General Protective Care**

Boards must be aware that for General Protective services terminated before completion of the DFPS authorization date (early termination), care must be continued under the original eligibility determination with no parent share of cost and no work/training requirements.

The Early Terminations Report includes a comments field where DFPS case workers may indicate the reason for the early termination. Boards must coordinate with local DFPS offices to understand the reason for General Protective services being terminated early and must assist the caregiver or family to continue child care services if desired.

If a child is not attending child care, the Board must ensure that staff performs due diligence to contact the current caregiver and offer continuing services or determine if there is a voluntary withdrawal from child care services.

The Board must ensure that if staff is unable to reach the current caregiver after repeated and concerted efforts to make contact, and if the child continues to not attend care for 30 calendar days, the caregiver is regarded as voluntarily withdrawing his or her child. The child’s referral for care must be ended, but the child’s eligibility and TWIST Program Detail must remain open for the duration of the 12-month period.

**Foster Care, Relative/Other DFPS Care and Former DFPS Care**
Boards must be aware that at the end of the DFPS eligibility period, caregivers whose children were receiving care through DFPS must be determined eligible for continued child care services under At-Risk care and must not be placed on the waitlist.

Boards also must be aware that for foster and relative care cases, if DFPS does not provide sufficient notice of termination for completion of a timely At-Risk eligibility determination, there may be a gap in care after DFPS-funded care ends and before At-Risk child care begins (if case determined eligible).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DFPS Care Type</th>
<th>Child Care Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Protective—care ended before 12 months</td>
<td>Place child in Former DFPS care for remainder of 12-month period, as described in D-705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Protective—full 12 months of care received</td>
<td>Determine eligibility for At-Risk care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Care terminated/2054 Expired</td>
<td>Determine eligibility for At-Risk care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative/Other DFPS Care terminated/2054 Expired</td>
<td>Determine eligibility for At-Risk care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former DFPS—12-month eligibility period ended</td>
<td>Determine eligibility for At-Risk care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boards must be aware that because each child served by DFPS is regarded as a “family of one” for tracking and federal reporting purposes, a minimum of 12 months of care must be provided for each child. Therefore, if a caregiver has more than one child receiving Former DFPS care with different eligibility dates, a family-based eligibility determination under At-Risk should not occur before all Former DFPS children in care have received a full 12 months of services.
D-800 Child Care During Interruptions in Work, Education or Job Training

Boards must be aware that except for a child experiencing homelessness, if a child met all of the applicable eligibility requirements for child care services on the date of the most recent eligibility determination or redetermination, the child is considered eligible and will receive services during the 12-month eligibility period, regardless of any of the following:

- Changes in family income, if the family income does not exceed 85 percent of the state median income (SMI) for a family of the same size
- Temporary changes in the ongoing status of the child’s parent as working or attending a job training or education program (as described below in Section D-801)

Rule Reference: §809.51(a)

D-801: Temporary Changes in Work, Education or Job Training

Boards must be aware that temporary changes in the ongoing status of a child’s parent as working or attending a job training or education program include, at a minimum, any:

- Time-limited absence from work for an employed parent for periods of family leave (including parental leave) or sick leave
- Interruption in work for a seasonal worker who is not working between regular industry work seasons
- Student holiday or break for a parent participating in training or education
- Reduction in work, training, or education hours, as long as the parent is still working or attending a training or education program
- Other cessation of work or attendance in training or in an education program that does not exceed three months
- Change in age, including turning 13 years old during the eligibility period (or 19 years if disabled)
- Change in residency within the state

Rule Reference: §809.51(a)(2)

Boards must be aware that parents are only required to report information that affects a family’s eligibility or that enables the Board or contractor to contact the family or pay the provider.

Rule Reference: §809.73(a)

With the exception of a change in residency, parents are not required to report the above listed temporary changes in work, training, or education.

Note: Three months of continued care for job search only applies to the permanent cessation of work, education, or training. For temporary interruptions, such as medical leave or seasonal breaks, care continues for the duration of the eligibility period with no TWIST Activity Interruption entered.
Boards must ensure that when a customer reports a temporary change, Workforce Solutions Office staff updates TWIST Intake-Common and enters the information into TWIST Counselor Notes. However, temporary changes must not be entered into the Activity Interruption tab of the TWIST Program Detail. Activity Interruptions must be entered only when the customer has a permanent cessation of work, education or training activity, as described in D-807.

**D-802: Termination of Services for Permanent Cessation of Work, Education or Job Training**

Boards must be aware that with the exception of Former DFPS cases as described in D-902 and children experiencing homelessness who are receiving the initial three months of care as described in D-600, a permanent cessation of work, education, or training must be cause for termination of care.

However, before terminating child care for a non-temporary cessation of activity, Boards must ensure that child care continues for a minimum of three months or up until the scheduled redetermination if sooner, to allow the parent to resume participation in an activity.

Rule Reference: §809.51(b)

Boards must be aware that, the parent must receive written notification at least 15 calendar days prior to any termination of child care services.

Rule Reference: §809.71

Boards must also be aware that unreported changes may be cause for not redetermining eligibility at the 12-month eligibility determination.

**D-802.a: Unreported Cessation of Work, Education, or Job Training**

Boards must be aware that if a parent fails to report a cessation of work, education, or job training but the discovery is made after the parent has already resumed participation in work, education or job training, then care should continue.

If parent does not report a permanent cessation of work, education, or training that has already exceeded three months and the Board contractor discovers that one has occurred, care must be terminated with proper notice to the parent. Prior to making a determination to end care, however, the Board contractor must verify that the parent has not resumed participation in any activity at any level.

In either case, unreported interruptions in participation exceeding three months are subject to fraud fact-finding.
D-803: Resumption of Activities During the Three-Month Continuation of Care Period

If a parent resumes participation at any level in work, education, or job training, Boards must ensure that child care continues for the remainder of the 12-month period at the same or greater level, depending on any increase in the activity hours of the parent.
Rule Reference: §809.51(c)

D-804: Parent Share of Cost on Resumption of Activities

On the resumption of participation at any level in any allowable activity, Boards must ensure that the parent share of cost is not increased above the initially assessed amount for the remainder of the 12-month eligibility period, including for parents who are exempt from the parent share of cost as described in B-604.
Rule Reference: §809.51(c)

D-805: Required Verification on Resumption of Activities

Boards must ensure that, on the resumption of participation, the child care contractor, in accordance with local procedures, verifies and documents only the following:
- The family income does not exceed 85 percent of SMI
- Resumption of work or attendance at a job training or education program with participation at any level
Rule Reference: §809.51(c)

D-806: Suspensions of Care During Interruptions in Activities

Boards must be aware that suspensions of child care services during interruptions in parent’s work, training, or education status is allowable only at the parent’s concurrence.
Rule Reference: §809.51(d)

Boards may have a procedure that requires a minimum number of weeks that a parent can request suspensions. For example, a Board may require that suspensions be at least two weeks in duration.

Boards must be aware that parents whose care is suspended are still required to report permanent loss of work or cessation of education or training, as well as changes that may result in the family exceeding 85 percent of SMI.
Rule Reference: §809.73(b)

D-807: Tracking Non-Temporary Cessation of Activities

Boards must ensure that, with the exception of Former DFPS cases, permanent cessation of work, training, or education activities is reported in the TWIST Program Detail Activity
Interruptions tab in order to ensure that three months of continued care are provided while a parent attempts to get back into work, education or training.

Boards must ensure that contractor staff records an interruption in work, education, or training when the parent reports the change. The Activity Interruption start date must immediately follow the last day of participation in work, training, or education, as reported by the parent, and child care must continue for a minimum of three months or until the scheduled redetermination, whichever is sooner. Boards must be aware that verbal notification from the parent is allowable.

Boards must be aware that there is no limit placed on the number of three-month continued child care periods that a customer can receive within a 12-month eligibility period.

D-808: Permanent Cessation of Activities in Two-Parent Households

Boards must be aware that in two-parent households, a permanent cessation of activity is defined as both parents experiencing a concurrent loss of work, education or job training. Provided one parent is still engaged in an activity, the family must be regarded as experiencing a reduction in hours, which is defined as a temporary change and does not affect a child’s 12-month eligibility (as described in Section D-801).

D-809: Child Care after a Permanent Change in Caregiver

In some instances, a child’s caregiver may permanently change, such as in the event of a parent’s death or a parent’s incarceration that will last longer than three months. Boards must be aware that the child’s eligibility and care must continue during the 12-month period if the new caregiver meets the both of the following conditions:

• Family income is below 85 percent of SMI
• Caregiver is participating in work, education or training at any level
D-900: Continuity of Care

D-901: General Information

Boards must be aware of the following continuity of care provisions from the TWC Child Care Services rules:

- Enrolled children must receive child care through the end of the applicable 12-month eligibility period
- Except as provided by D-901 below and §809.75(b) as detailed in E-500, relating to child care during appeal, nothing in this section can be interpreted in a manner that results in a child being removed from care

Rule Reference: §809.54(a)-(b)

D-901.a: Reasons for Terminating Care within a 12-Month Eligibility Period

Boards must be aware that child care may be terminated during the 12-month eligibility period only for one of the following reasons:

- Family income exceeds 85 percent of state median income (SMI), taking into consideration irregular fluctuations in income as described in D-107
- Three months of continuing care has been provided to a family in which the parents have experienced a non-temporary cessation in work, education, or training and have not resumed work, education, or training within the three months
- Three months of initial care was provided to a family experiencing homelessness, but eligibility could not be verified by the end of the three months
- Eligibility was determined based on fraud
- At the parent’s request (voluntary withdrawal)
- An out-of-state move

Boards must ensure that a child’s care is not terminated during the 12-month eligibility period due to lack of funds.

D-902: Continuity of Care for Children in Protective Services

Boards must be aware that for closed DFPS General Protective Services cases in which child care is no longer funded by DFPS, child care is required to continue as Former DFPS child care through the end of the 12-month eligibility period using TWC-allocated funds.

Rule Reference: §809.54(c)

Boards must be aware that for DFPS foster and relative care, TWC is not required to fund child care for a 12-month period. However, for DFPS foster and relative care that is terminated by DFPS, if the caregiver needs child care to continue and he or she meets At-Risk eligibility requirements, care must continue under At-Risk. If DFPS does not provide notice of termination early enough to determine eligibility for At-Risk child care, there may be a gap in care between
DFPS-funded care ending and At-Risk care beginning, but the child must not be placed on the Board’s waitlist.

**D-902.a: Eligibility Redetermination for Children in Former Protective Services**

Boards must ensure that at the end of the eligibility period for Former DFPS child care, eligibility redetermination is conducted for continued care if the family in which the child resides meets eligibility for At-Risk child care.

Boards must be aware that because each child served by DFPS is regarded as a “family of one” for tracking and federal reporting purposes, a minimum of 12 months of care must be provided for each child. Therefore, if a caregiver has more than one child receiving Former DFPS care with different eligibility dates, a family-based eligibility determination under At-Risk should not occur before all Former DFPS children in care have received a full 12 months of services.

**D-903: Continuity of Care for Children of Parents in Military Deployment**

Boards must ensure that pursuant to TWC rule §809.54(d) no children of military parents in military deployment have a disruption of child care services or eligibility because of the military deployment. Boards must be aware that the requirements of TWC rule §809.54(d) apply across local workforce development areas (workforce areas).

If an enrolled child is receiving child care in one workforce area and moves to another workforce area to live with guardians while the parent is in military deployment, Boards must ensure the continuity of care across workforce areas.

Boards in the workforce area in which the child care is ending must notify the parent, guardians and the workforce area to which the child is moving that the continuity of care requirements of TWC rule §809.54(d) apply to the child.

Boards in the workforce area in which the child will be residing must accept the transfer of the child to ensure compliance with TWC rule §809.54(d).

Rule Reference: §809.54(d)

**D-904: Continuity of Care for Court-Ordered Custody or Visitation**

Boards must ensure that a child who is required by a court-ordered custody or visitation arrangement to leave a provider’s care is permitted to continue receiving child care by the same provider, or another provider if agreed to by the parent in advance of the leave, upon return from the court-ordered custody or visitation arrangement.

Rule Reference: §809.54
D-1000: Processes for Determining Eligibility

With the exception of children experiencing homelessness, a Board must ensure that its child care contractor verifies all eligibility requirements for child care services before authorizing child care.

Rule Reference: 809.42(a)

Figure 1: Eligibility Determination Process

Eligibility Determination Process (as depicted above):
1) Wait List pull/request for Child Care Services
2) Customer submits application and supporting documents
3) Board verifies application and supporting documents
4) Board verifies if customer is eligible
   a) If not eligible, Board issues (written or electronic) determination to customer; end process
   b) If eligible, Board issues (written or electronic) eligibility notification and supporting documents to customer
5) Customer selects provider and 12 months of services begins; end process

D-1001: Waitlist Applications

Boards must have a policy for determining potential eligibility and placing customers on a waitlist. Eligibility screenings conducted for the purpose of adding a customer to a waitlist may be based on customer self-attestation.

Rule Reference: 809.13(c)(2)
Wait list requests based on the customer’s self-attestation for potential eligibility for child care services are not subject to appeal by the parent.

Boards must ensure that when funds become available, customers are invited to submit a full eligibility application and are provided the minimum information required as part of the application for child care services as described in D-1001.

**D-1002: Enrollment Application for Child Care Services**

Boards must ensure that customers applying for At-Risk child care services complete a full application for services. Boards may use the TWC-developed sample forms included in Appendix J or develop their own local forms.

Boards must ensure that applications for child care services include the following required elements:

1. Instructions for completing application (paper or electronic)
2. Application form, which must include at a minimum:
   - Eligibility elements:
     - Family income
     - Household composition
     - Age and citizenship status of child(ren)
     - Work/training/education hours
   - Supporting documentation for each of the eligibility elements
   - Statement for applicant to confirm that eligibility information is true and accurate
3. Parents’ rights information, which must contain at a minimum:
   - The basic rights listed in the TWC Sample Parent Rights (Appendix J) form
   - A statement that by selecting a provider and entering into care, the parent acknowledges that he or she has read and understood the information about parent rights
4. Parent agreement to report attendance, which must contain at a minimum:
   - Information on the attendance standards that the parent agrees to follow and the consequences for not meeting the standards
   - Information on attendance reporting and Child Care Attendance Automation (CCAA) cardholder responsibilities
5. Signature required (electronic acceptable)

**D-1003: Verification of Eligibility for Child Care Services**

Boards must ensure that verification of eligibility is completed within 20 calendar days of receipt of the completed Enrollment Application for Child Care Services form. Boards must not issue a Notice of Eligibility for Child Care Services until all applicable eligibility criteria have been verified and the customer has submitted all required application documents as described in D-1002.
A customer failing to submit all required documentation may be grounds for making a determination of ineligibility. When a determination of ineligibility is made, the customer must be notified and given notice of the right to appeal the determination, as described in D-1003.b: Notification of Non-Eligibility for Child Care Services.

Rule Reference: §809.72(b)

For customers who are At-Risk or experiencing homelessness, Boards may use the TWC-developed Eligibility Documentation Log (Appendix J) to document the eligibility determination and verification of supporting documents. Boards may also use a locally developed form and/or process for verifying eligibility.

Resource: Child Care Services Eligibility Documentation Log, Appendix J

D-1003.a: Eligibility Verification for Children Experiencing Homelessness

Boards must be aware that parent self-attestation is acceptable to establish initial eligibility for children experiencing homelessness. Boards must ensure that families experiencing homelessness have an initial eligibility period of three months to provide documentation that verifies eligibility.

Rule Reference: §809.52

The Board must ensure that appropriate staff creates a Homeless Initial Care Activity Interruption in the TWIST Program Detail to track the initial grace period for families who are experiencing homelessness who cannot provide documentation at time of enrollment in child care services.

However, Boards must be aware that families experiencing homelessness may provide complete eligibility documentation upon enrollment in child care services. When complete documentation is available at time of enrollment, the Board must ensure that appropriate staff enrolls the family under the Homeless eligibility characteristic but does not create an Activity Interruption record for Homeless Initial Care.

D-1003.b: Eligibility for Waitlisted Customers Experiencing a Temporary Break in Employment, Education, or Training

Boards must be aware that at the time of a waitlist pull, a customer may not meet participation requirements due to a temporary break in employment, education, or training (for example, an independent school district employee or a student on summer break) as described in D-801.

Boards may place a hold status on the eligibility determination and enrollment of these customers until the temporary break ends and care is required.

D-1004: Notification of Eligibility for Child Care Services

Boards must ensure that once eligibility is verified, the parent is provided with a written notification of his or her eligibility (that is, Notice of Eligibility for Child Care Services,
Appendix J-103). Receipt of the notification of eligibility must be acknowledged by the parent before the authorization of care.

The parent’s selection of a provider or entering into care at a previously selected provider constitute acknowledgement of the notification of eligibility.

The 12-month period begins on the date that authorized care is scheduled to begin (referral start date) at the selected provider.

**D-1004.a: Required Forms and Form Elements for Eligibility Notification**

Boards may use the TWC-developed forms to notify parents of their eligibility for child care services. The following forms are designed to be included in an eligibility notification packet and can be found in Appendix J:

- **Notification of Child Care Services Eligibility Letter**—Must include income information specific to the eligibility determination, or the Board may opt to attach a CC 2050 Form (signature not required)
- **Parents’ Rights**
- **Parent Agreement to Report Attendance**
- **Parent Information for Choosing a Provider**
- **Information on Developmental Screenings**

Boards may customize these forms or develop their own. However, the following elements must be included in any Board-developed notification of eligibility for child care services:

- A written eligibility notification, which must contain at a minimum:
  - Congratulatory opening statement
  - Requirement that the parent select a provider within 14 days or contact the contractor if the parent has difficulty finding an eligible provider
  - Specific eligibility reasons/elements*
  - Calculated monthly income including all income sources used to determine eligibility*
  - Household composition (family size)*
  - Expected parent share of cost amount*
  - 85% SMI information (income table)
  - Requirement to report changes
  - No signature required
  *

- Parent’s rights information, which must contain at a minimum:
  - The basic rights listed in the TWC Sample Parent Rights form (Appendix J)
  - A statement that by selecting a provider and entering into care, the parent acknowledges they have read and understood the information about parent rights

- Parent agreement to report attendance, which must contain at a minimum:
Information on the state attendance standards that the parent agrees to follow and the state-defined consequences for not meeting the standards

Information on attendance reporting and CCAA cardholder responsibilities

- Parent information for choosing a provider, which must contain at a minimum:
  - Information on parent choice, including types of providers available
  - Information on choosing a quality provider, including information about Texas Rising Star providers
  - Information about how to access Texas Child Care Licensing (CCL) provider compliance/inspection information

- Additional consumer information, including information on developmental screenings and a link to the Parent Portal

Boards must be aware that parents are not required to sign and return the written eligibility notification. Parent response through the selection of a child care provider or request for subsidized care to begin with a previously selected provider serves as acknowledgment and agreement with the eligibility determination and acceptance of the rights and responsibilities for receiving child care services.

**D-1004.b: Notification of Ineligibility for Child Care Services**

Boards must ensure that when a customer is found ineligible, the parent is provided with a written notification of the determination. The notification of ineligibility must contain, at a minimum:

- Mailing date
- Description of determination reasons
- Improper payment amount (if applicable)
- Fraud or non-fraud determination (if applicable)
- Appeal rights and procedures
- Address and fax number to send appeal

Rule Reference: §823.3

**D-1004.c: Repayment of Parent Share of Cost Owed to a Board**

If a parent owes a Board an unpaid parent share of cost at the time of eligibility determination or redetermination, the Board must ensure that the customer is prohibited from a new eligibility period until the outstanding amount is paid in full to the Board to which the parent owes repayment.

Rule Reference: §809.117(e)

Boards must be aware that a customer’s future eligibility for child care services is only affected by unpaid parent share of cost if the parent owes funds to a Board pursuant to a Board policy to reimburse providers, thereby making the Board the debtholder. If unpaid parent share of cost is owed only to a provider and not a Board, the customer’s eligibility for redetermination is not affected.

**D-1004.d: Eligibility Determination and Excessive Absences**
Boards must ensure that if a child has exceeded 65 total absences during the most recent eligibility period (as described in Section E-601), then the child shall be determined ineligible for care at the next scheduled eligibility determination and is ineligible for care for 12 months from the end of the most recent eligibility period.
Rule Reference: §809.78(a)(3)

Boards must ensure that absences due to a child’s documented chronic illness, disability, or documented court-ordered visitation are not counted in the number of absences.
Rule Reference: §809.78(c)

Boards must be aware that there is no established number of allowable absences for court-ordered visitation. Boards must ensure that the duration of allowable absences is based on the order of the court. Boards also must ensure that providers are reimbursed for absences due to court-ordered visitation.

D-1005: Process for Redetermining Eligibility

Notwithstanding the period of time required to review a customer’s application for child care services, a redetermination of eligibility may not occur before 12 months from the end of the most recent eligibility period.
Rule Reference: §809.42(a)

However, Boards must be aware that the process for redetermining eligibility should begin before the end of the 12-month eligibility period. The actual redetermination decision may be reached before the end of the 12-month eligibility period. However, if the parent is determined ineligible for a new period of care, care must continue through the end of the current 12-month eligibility period.
Rule Reference: §809.51(a)

Boards must ensure that, for the purposes of eligibility redetermination, applications for child care services include the following required elements:
1. Instructions for completing application
2. Application form, which must include at a minimum:
   • Eligibility elements:
     ➢ Family income
     ➢ Household composition
     ➢ Age and citizenship status of child(ren)
     ➢ Work/training/education hours
   • Supporting documentation for each of the eligibility elements (except age/citizenship status of children previously verified)
   • Statement acknowledging that eligibility information is true and accurate
3. Parents’ rights information, which must contain at a minimum:
   • The basic rights listed in the TWC Sample Parent Rights form (Appendix J)
   • A statement that by selecting a provider and entering into care, parents acknowledge that they have read and understood the information about parent rights
4. Parent agreement to report attendance, which must contain at a minimum:
   - Information on the attendance standards that the parent agrees to follow and the consequences for not meeting the standards
   - Information on attendance reporting and CCAA cardholder responsibilities
5. Signature required (electronic acceptable)

Boards must be aware that if at time of eligibility redetermination the family is experiencing a temporary status change in work, education or job training, the Board has the option to extend the eligibility period to the date the parent is expected to return to work, school, or training. In accordance with local procedures, the redetermination would then be based on the work, education, training, and income upon the parent’s return to activity.

Effective October 1, 2017, Boards must ensure that extensions of the 12-month eligibility periods are only granted on a case-by-case basis when a customer is experiencing a temporary status change in work, education or training. Boards must document in TWIST *Counselor Notes* the duration of and reason for any extension granted for a customer’s eligibility redetermination.

However, Boards may start new eligibility periods that are up to 13 months long, but no longer, to allow adequate time for quality eligibility redetermination processes and continuity of care.

**D-1006: Transfers between Local Workforce Development Areas**

Boards must be aware that a child who relocates from one local workforce development area (workforce area) to another—but remains within the state—must remain eligible and continue to receive services for the duration of his or her eligibility period. Eligibility must not be redetermined based on a move to a new workforce area under a different Board.

Rule Reference: §809.51(a)(2)(G)

If a transfer between workforce areas results in a need to change providers, the receiving Board must communicate with the originating Board to determine the customer’s eligibility period and parent share of cost and must work with the parent to locate an eligible provider.

Boards must ensure that child care contractors document transfers between Boards and any associated case changes in TWIST *Counselor Notes*.

**D-1006.a: Parent Share of Cost and Transfers between Local Workforce Development Areas**

Boards must be aware that the parent share of cost cannot increase from the amount assessed at the beginning of the customer’s 12-month eligibility period. However, if a move results in a decrease in the family income (and/or increase in family size), which would place the family in a lower parent share of cost range, then the parent share of cost must be reduced.

Boards must ensure that any adjustments to the parent share of cost related to a transfer between workforce areas are documented in TWIST *Counselor Notes*. 
Boards must be aware that if a parent adds a child to care after transfer to a new workforce area, the parent share of cost assigned for the new child in care must be based on the receiving Board’s parent share of cost fee scale.

**D-1006.b: Verification of Changes Related to Transfers between Local Workforce Development Areas**

Receiving Boards must ensure that case changes resulting from a customer’s relocation are documented and verified.

For residency information, verbal attestation from the customer is acceptable for the transfer to a new workforce area. If the parent’s employment has not changed, verbal attestation of continuing employment and that income remains below 85 percent of SMI is also acceptable.

If employment has changed, however, the receiving Board’s child care contractor must verify and document the new employment and income, in accordance with D-108: Income Changes During the 12-Month Eligibility Period.
E-100: Parent Rights

E-101: About Parent Rights

Boards must ensure that Board child care contractors inform parents in writing that parents have the right to:

- Choose the type of child care provider that best suits their needs and to be informed of all child care options available to them as included in the consumer education information described in H-102
- Visit available child care providers before making their choice of a child care option
- Receive assistance in choosing initial or additional child care referrals, including information about the Board’s policies regarding transferring children from one provider to another
- Be informed of the Texas Workforce Commission’s (TWC) rules and Board policies related to providers charging parents the difference between the Board’s reimbursement and the provider’s published rate as described in F-202
- Be represented when applying for child care services
- Be notified of their eligibility to receive child care services within 20 calendar days from the day the Board’s child care contractor receives all necessary documentation required to initially determine eligibility for child care
- Receive child care services regardless of race, color, national origin, age, sex, disability, political beliefs or religion
- File a written complaint of alleged discriminatory acts within 180 calendar days from the date of the alleged discriminatory act
- Have the Board and the Board’s child care contractor treat information used to determine eligibility for child care services as confidential
- Receive written notification at least 15 calendar days before the denial, delay, reduction or termination of child care services
- Reject an offer of child care services or voluntarily withdraw their child from child care unless the child is in protective services
- Be informed of the possible consequences of rejecting or ending the child care that is offered
- Be informed of the eligibility documentation and reporting requirements described in E-200 and E-300
- Be informed of the parent appeal rights described in E-400
- Be informed of the Board’s policy for transferring between providers
• Be informed of required background and criminal history checks for relative child care providers through the listing process with the Texas Child Care Licensing (CCL)), as described in F-102, before the parent or guardian selects the relative child care provider.

Rule Reference: §809.71
E-200: Parent Eligibility Documentation Requirements

Boards must be aware of the following provisions:

- Except for a child experiencing homelessness pursuant to §809.52 at initial eligibility, before a child can be initially determined or redetermined eligible for child care services and care authorized, parents must provide the Board’s child care contractor with all information necessary to determine eligibility according to the Board’s administrative policies and procedures.

- A parent’s failure to submit eligibility documentation will result in denial of child care services or termination of services at the 12-month eligibility redetermination period.

Rule Reference: §809.72
E-300: Parent Reporting Requirements

Boards must ensure that during the 12-month eligibility period, parents are only required to report items that impact the family’s eligibility or that enable the Board or Board contractor to contact the family or pay the provider. Rule Reference: §809.73(a)

Boards must be aware that parents are not required to report temporary changes in work, education or job training as described in D-801.

E-301: Required Parent Reporting

Boards must be aware of the following:
• Parents are required to report to the child care contractor, within 14 calendar days of the occurrence, only the following:
  ➢ Changes in family income or family size that would cause the family to exceed 85 percent of the SMI for a family of the same size
  ➢ Changes in work or attendance at a job training or an educational program that are not considered to be temporary changes as described in D-801
  ➢ Any change in family residence, primary phone number or e-mail address (if applicable)
• Failure to report such changes may result in fact-finding for suspected fraud as described in Part G.
Rule Reference: §809.73

E-302: Board-Required Parent Reporting Options

Boards must allow parents to report at any time, and child care contractors must take appropriate action regarding changes in the following:
• Income and family size, which may result in a reduction in the parent share of cost
• Work, job training, or education program participation that may result in an increase in the level of child care services

Boards must ensure that if changes that result in a lower parent share of cost or an increase in the level of child care services are reported more than 14 calendar days after the occurrence, the changes are not treated retroactively.

E-303: Reporting of Job Training or Educational Program Participation

Boards must be aware that parents are only required to report changes in program participation that constitute a permanent end to participation. Student holidays, breaks within a semester, or breaks between semesters, including those lasting longer than three months, are “temporary” changes, as described in Section D-801. Parents are not required to report temporary changes in work, training, or educational program participation.
Rule Reference: §809.51
Before eligibility redetermination, Boards may request participation information from parents or training providers to assess if a parent is making progress toward completion of an education or training program. Boards may require demonstration of progress in education or training for eligibility redetermination and for care to continue into a new 12-month period.

Boards must be aware that progress toward completion of an education or training program must not affect the current 12-month eligibility period. A Board’s assessment of whether a customer is making progress toward completion of an education or training program is only relevant for eligibility redetermination.
E-400: Parent Appeal Rights

Boards must be aware of the following:

- Unless otherwise stated in this section, a parent may request a hearing pursuant to Chapter 823, TWC’s Integrated Complaints, Hearings, and Appeals rules for the following:
  - If the parent’s eligibility or child’s enrollment is denied, delayed, reduced, suspended or terminated by the Board’s child care contractor, Choices caseworker or SNAP E&T caseworker
  - Regarding the amount of recoupment determined pursuant to G-700
- A parent may have an individual represent him or her during this process.
- A parent of a child in protective services may not appeal pursuant to Chapter 823, but must follow the procedures established by DFPS.

Rule Reference: §809.74

Boards must be aware that a written determination is not issued when a customer does not meet the prescreening criteria to be placed on the Board’s waitlist. However, in accordance with 40 TAC Chapter 823: General Hearings, §823.10, Board-Level Complaints, customers denied placement on the wait list have the right to file a written complaint within 180 days of the denial. Boards must ensure that any customer denied placement on the wait list has the opportunity to immediately reapply.
E-500: Child Care During Appeal

E-501: General Information

Boards must be aware of the following:
• For a child currently enrolled in child care, the Board must ensure that child care services continue during the appeal process until a decision is reached, if the parent requests a hearing
• The cost of providing services during the appeal process is subject to recovery from the parent by the Board, if the appeal decision is rendered against the parent

Rule Reference: §809.75

Boards must be aware that care may be ended upon an affirmative decision by the Board. However, care must continue if the parent requests that care continue during a TWC hearing within the allowed time frame and requests. Boards must ensure that the parent is made aware that if TWC affirms the appeal decision of the Board, the parent will be responsible for the cost of care provided during appeals.

E-502: Notification of Child Care During Appeal

Boards must notify parents of the following:
• The cost of providing services during an appeal is subject to recovery from the parent if the appeal decision is rendered against the parent
• The parent is ineligible for future child care services until the amount of the recovery is repaid in full
• The parent has the right to refuse to continue care during the appeal process
E-600: Attendance Standards and Reporting Requirements

E-601: Attendance Standards

Boards must ensure that parents (including parents of children receiving protective services as described in D-700) are notified of the following:

- Parents must ensure that the eligible child attends on a regular basis consistent with the child’s authorization for enrollment. Failure to meet attendance standards may:
  - Result in suspension of care at the concurrence of the parent
  - Be grounds for determining that a change in the parent’s participation in work, job training, or an education program has occurred and care may be terminated pursuant to the requirements in D-802

- Meeting attendance standards for child care services requires fewer than the following:
  - Five consecutive absences during the month
  - Ten total absences during the month

- If a child exceeds 65 total absences during the most recent eligibility period, then the child is not eligible for care at the next eligibility determination and must not be determined eligible for care for 12 months from the end of the most recent eligibility period

- Child care providers may end a child’s enrollment with the provider if the child does not meet the provider’s established attendance policy

Rule Reference: §809.78(a)(1)-(4)

Boards must have a local procedure on lost Child Care Attendance Automation (CCAA) cards, allowing parents to report lost cards and obtain replacement cards. The procedure must include the number of Z-days allowable that will not be counted as absences due to the lost card.

Boards must ensure that in instances in which a child’s absences exceed the allowable attendance standards described above, the parent is contacted to determine the cause of the child’s absences.

Boards must be aware that if a parent cannot be reached after repeated contact attempts or is not communicating with the provider or bringing the child to care, the Board’s child care contractor must end the child care referral after 30 calendar days of no contact but leave the child’s eligibility and TWIST Program Detail open. Boards must ensure that the reason for the termination of the referral is documented in TWIST Counselor Notes.

E-601.a: Absence Exceptions

Boards must ensure that absences due to a child’s documented chronic illness, disability, or court-ordered visitation are not counted in the number of absences in E-601.

E-601.b: Provider Attendance Policies

Child care providers may end a child’s enrollment with the provider if the child does not meet the provider’s established attendance policy. When a child’s enrollment has been
ended by a provider for this reason, Boards must work with the parent to place the otherwise eligible child with another eligible provider.

Rule Reference: §809.78(d)

E-601.c: Attendance Standards & DFPS General Protective Care

Boards must be aware that for children who are receiving care under a DFPS General Protective Care authorization, care must continue in accordance with the authorization regardless of accrued absences.

Boards shall not count absences accrued under DFPS General Protective Services Care toward a child’s absence total within a 12-month eligibility period. However, Boards should coordinate with DFPS and the child’s caregiver to encourage attendance and the appropriate utilization of child care services.

Boards must be aware that if a parent cannot be reached after repeated contact attempts, is not communicating with the provider or bringing the child to care, the Board’s child care contractor shall end the child care referral after 30 calendar days of no contact but leave the child’s eligibility and Program Detail open. Before ending the referral, the contractor must reach out to the DFPS regional day care coordinator to ensure that DFPS is aware that the child is not attending. Boards must ensure that the reason for the termination of the referral is documented in TWIST Counselor Notes.

E-602: Parent Attendance Reporting Requirements

Boards must ensure that parents are notified that they are required to use the Child Care Attendance Automation (CCAAA) card to report daily attendance and absences in one of the following ways:

- At a point of service machine
- Through an Interactive Voice Response telephone system

Rule Reference: §809.78(a)(5)

Boards must ensure that parents are notified of the following:

- Parents must report to the child care contractor instances in which a parent’s attempt to record attendance in CCAA is denied or rejected and cannot be corrected at the provider site
- Failure to report such instances may result in an absence counted toward the Board’s maximum number of allowable absences
- Giving the CCAA card or the personal identification number (PIN) to another individual other than the parent or secondary cardholder, including the child care provider, is grounds for a potential fraud determination pursuant to Part G of this guide

Rule Reference: §809.78(a)(9)-(10)

E-603: Secondary Cardholders
Boards must ensure that parents are informed that they can designate up to three individuals as secondary cardholders to report attendance and absences if a parent is occasionally unable to drop off or pick up the child at the child care facility.

Boards must ensure that parents:

- Do not designate anyone under age 16 as a secondary cardholder, unless the individual is a parent of the child
- Do not designate the owner, assistant director, or director of the child care facility as a secondary cardholder
- Are informed of their responsibility for:
  - Misuse of the CCAA card by secondary cardholders
  - Informing secondary cardholders of the CCAA responsibilities for using the attendance card
  - Ensuring that any secondary cardholders comply with these responsibilities
  - Ensuring the protection of CCAA cards issued to them or a secondary cardholder

Rule Reference: §809.78(a)(6)-(8)

**E-604: Parent Attendance Agreement**

Boards must ensure that parents sign a written acknowledgment indicating their understanding of the attendance standards and reporting requirements at each of the following stages:

- Initial eligibility determination
- Each eligibility redetermination

Boards may use the Parent Agreement to Report Child Care Attendance (Appendix J) to obtain written acknowledgment of the parent’s agreement with the attendance card responsibilities.

Boards choosing to create a locally developed parent agreement must ensure that it contains all of the elements in the Parent Agreement to Report Child Care Attendance, including the parent’s signature (electronic signature acceptable).

Boards must ensure that local policy regarding lost CCAA cards is addressed in the Parent Agreement to Report Child Care Attendance.

**E-605: Parent Failure to Report Attendance**

Boards must be aware that Z-Days—authorized care days on which a parent fails to report attendance using the CCAA system—are treated as paid absences and included in the absence count described in E-601.

**E-605.a: Exceptions to Counting Z-Days as Absences**

Boards must allow Z-Day exceptions for instances in which the failure to report attendance using CCAA was beyond the control of the parent, including documented instances in which:
• The CCAA card was not available to the parent within the time period allotted for the parent to record attendance
• The provider’s point of service device or phone system for the interactive voice response system was temporarily unavailable within the time period available for the parent to record attendance.

E-606: Special Provisions for Parents with Variable Schedules

Boards must be aware that authorizations for child care services need not align exactly with parents’ work schedules. Boards are encouraged to establish child care authorization procedures that take into account the developmental needs of the child, the child care needs of the parent and the requirement to ensure proper use of public funds.

Boards must be aware that in order to prevent over-counting of absences caused by a parent’s variable work schedule and minimize the potential for excess authorizations to providers, TWIST will generate claims under one of the following two calculations for a service month:

TWIST Calculation 1
If the actual number of days reported as present in CCAA plus the number of paid holidays is greater than the number of days in the month minus eight, then the claim is the actual days reported present plus paid holidays reported in CCAA.

TWIST Calculation 2
If the actual number of days reported as present plus the number of paid holidays is equal to or less than the number of days in the month minus eight, then the claim is the lesser of:
• The number of days in a month minus eight
• The maximum number of days authorized in the month.

Boards must be aware that the two calculations apply only to child care referrals for parents with flexible work, education or job training schedules.

The desk aid Including Absences and Z-Days with Variable Schedules Examples provides examples of each of these calculations.

E-607: Choices and SNAP E&T Child Care

Boards must ensure that all attendance requirements are included as child care program requirements for Choices and SNAP E&T participants.

E-608: Child Protective Services Child Care

Boards must ensure that child care continues as long as it is authorized and funded by DFPS, regardless of the number of paid absences.
Child Care Services Guide

Part F – Requirements to Provide Child Care

F-100: Minimum Requirements for Providers

F-101: Eligible Child Care Providers

Boards must ensure that child care subsidies are paid only to:

- Regulated child care providers, defined in A-100 as a provider caring for an eligible child in a location other than the eligible child’s own residence, and one of the following:
  - Licensed by the Texas Child Care Licensing (CCL)
  - Registered with CCL
  - Operated and monitored by the United States military services

- Relative child care providers subject to the listed requirements in F-102 and defined in A-100 as an individual who is at least 18 years of age, and is, by marriage, blood relationship or court decree, one of the following:
  - The child’s grandparent
  - The child’s great-grandparent
  - The child’s aunt
  - The child’s uncle
  - The child’s sibling (if the sibling does not reside in the same household as the eligible child)

Rule Reference: §809.91(a)

F-101.a: Out-of-State Child Care Providers

At a Local Workforce Development Board’s (Board) option, child care subsidies may be paid to child care providers licensed in a neighboring state, subject to the following requirements:

- Boards must ensure that the Board’s child care contractor reviews the licensing status of the out-of-state provider every month, at a minimum, to confirm the provider is meeting the minimum state licensing standards.
- Boards must ensure that the out-of-state provider meets the requirements of the neighboring state to serve Child Care and Development Fund–subsidized children.
- The provider must agree to comply with the requirements of this chapter and all Board policies and Board child care contractor procedures, including, but not limited to:
  - Acceptance of the Board’s reimbursement rate schedule.
  - Use of the Texas Workforce Commission’s (TWC) child care automated attendance system.
F-102: Relative Providers Listed With CCL

Boards must be aware of the following:

- For relative child care providers to be eligible for reimbursement for TWC-funded child care services, they must list with CCL.
- Pursuant to 45 CFR §98.41(e), relative child care providers listed with CCL will be exempt from the health and safety requirements of 45 CFR Part 98.

Rule Reference: §809.91(e)

A Board must not prohibit a relative child care provider that is listed with CCL and that meets the definition of a relative provider from being an eligible relative child care provider.

Rule Reference: §809.91(b)(1)

F-102.a: Submitting the Listed Home Application Electronically

Boards must be aware that CCL:

- Has implemented the eApplication Process, which allows a child care provider to apply online to become a listed home provider
- Recommends that applicants apply online using the CCL website to facilitate and expedite the application process for relative provider listed homes

Boards must be aware that providers that are required to list with CCL can submit the listed home application in one of the following ways:

- Electronically, through the CCL website at http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child_Care/About_Child_Care_Licensing/become_home_provider.asp
- Manually, using the hard-copy application and forms

Boards must be aware that the following forms, which must be completed by relative child care providers that are required to list with CCL, are located on the CCL website:

- Listing Request, Form 2986
- Request for Criminal History and Central Registry Check, Form 2971
- Listed Family Home Fee Schedule, Form 3008

Boards must ensure that the above forms are made available to relative providers who are required to list with CCL.

Boards also must ensure that these relative providers receive the following information regarding submission of the forms to CCL:
• The Listing Request, Form 2986, and the Request for Criminal History and Central Registry Check, Form 2971, must be submitted to the appropriate Local Child Care Licensing Office.

• The relative applying for the listing permit and each individual listed in the Listing Request, Form 2986, must be included in the Request for Criminal History and Central Registry Check, Form 2971.

• The Listed Family Home Fee Schedule, Form 3008, must be submitted to:

Texas Health and Human Services Commission
Accounts Receivable
P.O. Box 149055
Austin, Texas 78714-9055

• Except for relative providers caring for a child in the child’s home (in-home child care), relative providers required to list with CCL must pay a $20 fee and $2 for each background check requested and submit the payment with the Listed Family Home Fee Schedule, Form 3008.

• The relative provider must fill out the forms completely. CCL will return incomplete forms to the applicant, which will delay the listing process.

Boards may provide the Instructions for Relative Child Care Providers on Completing Required Texas Department of Family and Protective Services Forms to relative providers who must list with CCL.

Boards may encourage their child care contractors to assist relatives in filling out the application forms by reviewing the applications for completeness.

Boards must ensure that relative providers applying to be listed with CCL receive the information in the Requirements for Listed Family Homes desk aid.

**Expediting the Listed Home Application**

Boards must be aware of the following CCL recommendations, which may expedite completion of the listing process:

• Do not send the original Listed Family Home Fee Schedule, Form 3008, and fee payment check to the Local Child Care Licensing Office with the Listing Request, Form 2986, and the Request for Criminal History and Central Registry Check, Form 2971. However, relative listing applicants are encouraged to include a photocopy of the Listed Family Home Fee Schedule, Form 3008, and a photocopy of the check with the Listing Request, Form 2986, and the Request for Criminal History and...
Central Registry Check, Form 2971, when submitting them to the Local Child Care Licensing Office.

- CCL expects to process applications as quickly as possible. To expedite the process, relative listing applicants should be discouraged from contacting CCL regarding the status of their applications—with the following exception: If a relative listing applicant has not received the listing permit or been contacted by CCL regarding the status of the application within 45 days of submitting it, he or she then may contact CCL.

**F-102.b: Relatives Providing Care in the Child’s Home**

Boards must allow relative child care providers to care for a child in the child’s home (in-home child care) only for the following:

- A child with disabilities as defined in §809.2(6), and his or her siblings
- A child under 18 months of age, and his or her siblings
- A child of a teen parent
- When the parent’s work schedule requires evening, overnight or weekend child care in which taking the child outside of the child’s home would be disruptive to the child

A Board may allow relative in-home child care for circumstances in which the Board’s child care contractor determines and documents that other child care provider arrangements are not available in the community.

Rule Reference: §809.91(e)(2)-(3)

Boards must ensure that local procedures are established that require Board child care contractors to adequately document the need for in-home care when based on a parent’s work schedule.

If a Board uses in-home child care based on a lack of child care in the community, the Board must ensure that local procedures are established that aid the Board’s child care contractor in determining and documenting the circumstances of that lack.

**F-102.c: Notification to All Parents Choosing Relative Child Care Providers**

Boards must ensure that a parent requesting a relative child care provider—including in-home child care—is notified of the following:

- The requested relative provider must apply for a listing with CCL by following the procedures in Section F-102.
- Individuals in the listed home are subject to:
  - Criminal background checks, including checks against the Texas Department of Public Safety Sex Offender Registry
  - Checks against the DFPS child abuse central registry

**F-102.d: Notification to Parents Choosing Relative In-Home Child Care Providers**
If a parent requests in-home child care, Boards must ensure that Board contractor staff notify the parent that the in-home child care provider can have the listing fee waived only if the following conditions are met:

- The request for in-home care is approved by Board contractor staff using the Listed Family Home Fee Waiver Authorization form (CC-2432).
- The form is completed, signed, and attached to the listed home application sent to CCL by the relative.

The [Linked](#) form (CC-2432) is available on the Intranet.

**F-102.e: Listed Family Homes with Suspended Permits**

Boards must be aware that the CCL Weekly Report includes Listed Homes whose permit has been suspended for failure to pay the permit fee to CCL or other permit deficiencies.

Boards must ensure that if a Listed Home on the list is a relative provider, any referrals must be ended if the status is “LH – Voluntary Suspension” and intake must be closed upon receipt of this report. The provider should be contacted immediately and informed of the situation and that payments will be ended pending resolution of the deficiency.

The program detail should remain open for any children in care with the provider, and the parent should be given the option to choose another eligible provider.

Referrals must remain ended and intake closed until the provider has paid the fee or corrected the deficiencies and appears as “LH – End Voluntary Suspension” on the weekly report.

**F-103: Other Requirements Placed on Providers**

Except as provided by the criteria for Texas Rising Star certification, a Board or the Board’s child care contractor must not place requirements on regulated providers that:

- Exceed the state licensing requirements stipulated in Texas Human Resources Code, Chapter 42
- Have the effect of monitoring the provider for compliance with state licensing requirements stipulated in Texas Human Resources Code, Chapter 42

When a Board or the Board’s child care contractor, in the course of fulfilling its responsibilities, gains knowledge of any possible violation regarding regulatory standards, the Board or its child care contractor must report the information to the appropriate regulatory agency.

Rule Reference: §809.91(c)

**F-104: Parents as Child Care Providers**

Boards must ensure that subsidies are not paid for a child at the following child care providers:
• Licensed child care centers, including before- or after-school programs and school-age programs, in which the parent or his or her spouse, including the child’s parent or stepparent, is the director or assistant director, or has an ownership interest (with the exception of foster parents authorized by DFPS pursuant to D-700).
• Licensed, registered or listed child care homes where the parent also works during the hours his or her child is in care

Rule Reference: §809.91(f)

Boards must be aware that the rule affecting parents who work at child care facilities applies only to home-based care situations. For center-based care, a parent can work at the facility, unless the parent is the director, assistant director or has an ownership interest in the facility.
F-200: Child Care Provider Responsibilities and Reporting Requirements

F-201: Written Notice and Agreement

Boards must ensure that child care providers are given written notice of and agree to their responsibilities, reporting requirements and requirements for reimbursement, as described in this section (F-200), prior to enrolling a child.

F-202: Collecting Parent Share of Cost and Other Child Care Funds

Boards must ensure that child care providers:

- Are responsible for collecting the parent share of cost as assessed, as detailed in B-601, before child care services are delivered
- Are responsible for collecting other child care funds received by the parent as detailed in B-707
- Report to the Board or the Board’s child care contractor in a timely manner instances in which the parent fails to pay the parent share of cost

Rule Reference: §809.92(b)(1)-(3)

F-203: Child Attendance Reporting Requirements for Providers

Boards must ensure that child care providers follow the attendance reporting and tracking procedures required by TWC, the Board or, if applicable, the Board’s child care contractor.

Rule Reference: §809.92(b)(4)

Boards must ensure that providers are notified and agree with the requirements for automated attendance as described in F-501.

F-204: Provider Charges to Parents

Boards must ensure that providers do not charge the difference between the provider’s published rate and the amount of the Board’s reimbursement rate, as determined under §809.21, to parents:

- Who are exempt from the parent share of cost assessment under B-603
- Whose parent share of cost is calculated to be zero pursuant to B-605

A Board may develop a policy that prohibits providers from charging the difference between the provider’s published rate and the amount of the Board’s reimbursement rate (including the assessed parent share of cost) to all parents eligible for child care services.

Providers must not charge fees to a parent receiving child care subsidies that are not charged to a parent who is not receiving subsidies.
F-205: Provider Denials of Referrals

While providers can choose to limit the number of subsidized children they accept, Boards must ensure that providers do not deny a child care referral based on the parent’s income status, receipt of public assistance or the child’s status with DFPS Child Protective Services. For example, providers can choose to accept no more than 10 subsidized children, but they cannot choose to limit those they do accept to exclusively children of at-risk parents.

Boards must be aware that the rules do not require providers to accept referrals that interrupt their business practices applied to the general public. For example, if a provider has a policy that it does not accept part-week or part-time enrollments and this policy is applied to the general public, then the rules will not require that provider to accept part-week or part-time subsidized enrollments.

Rule Reference: §809.92(e)

F-206: Providers Placed on Corrective or Adverse Action by CCL

Boards must ensure that providers are given written notice of and agree to the required actions for providers placed on corrective or adverse action, as detailed in F-402.
F-300: Provider Reimbursement

Boards must ensure that reimbursement for child care is paid only to the provider.
Rule Reference: §809.93(a)

A Board or its child care contractor must not reimburse a provider retroactively for new Board maximum reimbursement rates or new provider published rates.
Rule Reference: §809.93(i)

Boards must not reimburse providers that are debarred from other state or federal programs unless and until the debarment is removed.
Rule Reference: §809.93(e)

F-301: Reimbursement Based on Monthly Enrollment Authorization

A Board or its child care contractor must reimburse a regulated provider based on a child’s monthly enrollment authorization, excluding periods of suspension at the concurrence of the parent as described in E-601.
Rule Reference: §809.93(b)

Unless otherwise determined by the Board and approved by TWC for automated reporting purposes, the monthly enrollment authorization reimbursement for child care is based on the unit of service authorized, as follows:
- A full-day unit of service is 6 to 12 hours of care provided within a 24-hour period.
- A part-day unit of service is fewer than 6 hours of care provided within a 24-hour period.
Rule Reference: §809.93(f)

A Board or its child care contractor must ensure that parent travel time to and from the child care facility and the parent’s work, school or job training site is included in determining whether to authorize reimbursement for full-day or part-day care.
Rule Reference: §809.93(i)

A Board or the Board’s child care contractor must not pay providers:
- Less, when a child enrolled full time occasionally attends for a part day
- More, when a child enrolled part time occasionally attends for a full day
Rule Reference: §809.93(h)

A Board or its child care contractor must ensure that providers are not paid for holding spaces open.
Rule Reference: §809.93(g)

F-302: Reimbursement for Relative Providers

Boards must ensure that a relative child care provider is not reimbursed for days on which a child is absent.
Rule Reference: §809.93(c)
Boards must be aware of the following:

- For a child in relative care, the child’s absences are not counted toward the maximum number of absences allowed.
- There are no paid “holidays” for relative providers, and Boards must ensure that no relative provider days are authorized or paid as holidays.

Boards must ensure that relative child care providers are not reimbursed for more children than permitted by the CCL minimum regulatory standards for registered child care homes. A Board may permit more children to be cared for by a relative child care provider on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Board.

Rule Reference: §809.93(c)

F-303: Reimbursement for Providers on a Notice of Freeze or Notice of Levy with TWC

Texas Labor Code, Title 4, §213.059 (Delinquency; Notice of Levy), requires TWC to identify and obtain control of assets owned by or debts owed to an individual who is delinquent in the payment of any amount, including contributions, penalties and interest due under the Texas Unemployment Compensation Act. An “asset” means a credit, bank or savings account or deposit, or any other intangible or personal property.

Texas Labor Code, Title 2 (Protection of Laborers), Subtitle C (Wages) §61.091 (Notice of Delinquency) through §61.095 (Discharge of Liability) requires TWC to identify and obtain control of assets owned by or debts owed to an individual who is delinquent in the payment of wages, including penalties due under Texas Labor Code, Chapter 61.

To enforce the delinquency provision, TWC is required to provide notice not to transfer or dispose of the assets or debts owed to any other individual who possesses or controls the assets or debts of a delinquent individual. TWC’s Regulatory Integrity Division (RID) oversees this process and issues a Notice of Freeze to the entity in possession of assets or debts owed, instructing that a hold be placed on the assets. The Notice of Freeze provides:

- The amount of contributions, penalties, interest, wages and/or other amounts due
- Any additional amount that will accrue by operation of law in a period not to exceed 30 days after the date on which the notice is given

After issuance of the Notice of Freeze, TWC has up to 60 days to issue a Notice of Levy, which authorizes the entity holding the assets or debts to transfer them to TWC. However, at any time during the 60-day period, RID can levy on the asset or debt by delivery of a Notice of Levy.

If the delinquent entity is a child care provider owed reimbursements for child care services through TWC’s child care program, RID provides both the Notice of Freeze and the Notice of Levy to the Board’s executive director in the affected local workforce development area (workforce area).
Upon receipt of a Notice of Freeze, Boards must ensure that a 60-day freeze is placed on any child care subsidies owed to the individual or child care provider identified in the notice.

Boards must be aware of the following:

- TWC can release a Notice of Freeze before the end of the 60-day period.
- TWC may issue a Notice of Levy requesting the held funds be transferred to TWC. The Notice of Levy will not exceed the total amount of the delinquency.
- The Notice of Freeze will expire automatically after the 60-day period absent any additional action taken by TWC.

Boards must ensure the following:

- A response to the Notice of Freeze is sent to RID within 20 days of its receipt.
- The response references the nature and value of any child care subsidies owed to the individual or child care provider identified in the notice.
- Any subsequent payments to the individual or child care provider during the 60-day period are held until a Notice of Levy is received or the freeze expires.
- Upon receipt of a Notice of Levy indicating the total amount requested, all held child care payments are transferred to TWC.

Boards must be aware that a Notice of Freeze or a Notice of Levy on subsidy payments does not make a child care provider ineligible to care for TWC-subsidized children. However, the provider can choose to discontinue providing subsidized child care services.

If a provider chooses to discontinue providing TWC-subsidized child care services, Boards must ensure that the provider agrees to give notice to parents and the Board or its child care contractor at least 30 days before the discontinuation of services to avoid interruptions in care and minimize impact on parents and children.

Boards must be aware that a provider on a Notice of Freeze or Notice of Levy is not eligible for the Texas Rising Star program.

Rule Reference: §809.131(a)(2)(B)

**F-304: Reimbursement for Providers Debarred from the Child and Adult Care Food Program**

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) is a federally funded program administered in Texas by the Food and Nutrition Division of the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA). The program reimburses eligible child care centers for part of the cost associated with serving approved, nutritious meals and snacks to children.

When TDA determines a provider noncompliant in one or more aspects of its operation of CACFP, a notice of termination and disqualification is given to the provider and all responsible principals within the provider organization are placed on the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Disqualification List (NDL).
Boards must be aware that placement on NDL includes the following consequences:

- Provider is not allowed to participate in CACFP as a contracting entity or site.
- Provider and responsible principals are not allowed to perform any CACFP function or serve as a principal in any organization or site in CACFP.
- Provider will remain on NDL until the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, in consultation with the TDA Food and Nutrition Division, determines that the noncompliance has been corrected, or until seven years after the disqualification. (If any CACFP debt has not been repaid, the provider and responsible principals will remain on NDL until the debt has been repaid.)

Pursuant to TWC’s Child Care Services rule §809.93, Boards must not reimburse providers that have been placed on NDL for CACFP.

Boards must be aware that once a provider has been placed on NDL, TDA notifies TWC and TWC forwards the notification to the Board in the workforce area in which the provider is located (managing Board) and any other Board with subsidized children enrolled with the provider, including children receiving protective services funded by DFPS.

Upon receipt of notification from TWC, the Board must ensure the following:

- Parents with children enrolled in TWC-funded child care with the provider are notified, in writing or by telephone, no later than two business days after receiving the notice from TWC that the provider is no longer an eligible provider of subsidized child care.
- Parents are given the option of having children remain enrolled at the provider or transferred to another eligible provider.
- Parents are notified that if a parent elects to keep a child enrolled at the facility, it is considered a voluntary withdrawal from subsidized child care services.
- Parents electing to transfer care to another provider must choose an eligible provider within 10 business days after receiving notification from the Board.
- All current referrals end within 10 business days after the parent receives the notification.
- The agreement with the provider ends in the month in which the 10th business day after the parent receives notification from the Board occurs.
- No new referrals for child care services are made to the provider.

The managing Board must ensure that for a provider disqualified from CACFP the following information is entered into TWIST:

- Date the report was sent to the Board (entered as the “Ineligible Provider Date” on the Program Detail, Provider tab)
- Select 4-Fed/State Debarment under Corrective/Adverse on the Program Detail, Provider tab

Boards must ensure that if a parent transfers a child, the transfer is not counted against the parent under the Board’s transfer policy.

**Written Notification to Parents Regarding Provider Termination and Disqualification**

Boards may develop letters to notify parents of a provider’s disqualification status.
However, Boards must ensure the following:

- The form in *Parent Notification of Child Care Provider Disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program*, or a locally developed notification of termination and disqualification form, is included with the letter to parents (*Parent Notification of Child Care Provider Disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program* – Spanish version).

- Locally developed forms contain the following:
  - Board name
  - Parent name
  - Case number
  - Child care provider
  - Date notification sent
  - Purpose of notice and brief explanation of termination and disqualification action
  - Parent options for responding to notification
  - Requirement to respond within 10 business days
  - Statement that withdrawal from child care is voluntary and the parent will be responsible for full cost of care if no response is received
  - Signature block as shown on the *Parent Notification of Child Care Provider Disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program* (*Parent Notification of Child Care Provider Disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program* – Spanish version)
F-400: Providers Placed on Corrective or Adverse Action by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services

F-401: General Information

Texas Health and Human Services Commission Child Care Licensing (CCL) may place child care providers on corrective or adverse action if the provider has repeated violations of child care licensing standards.

CCL corrective actions are steps that CCL may impose on an operation to assist it in becoming compliant with standards, rules and child care law. These actions are imposed when an operation has repeated deficiencies in standards that do not endanger the health and safety of children. Licensing staff may place the operation on evaluation or probation.

CCL adverse actions are steps that Child Care Licensing may take to force an operation to close. Adverse actions are taken when an operation has been cited for deficiencies that pose a risk to the health and safety of children, or if there are indications of a continued failure to comply with standards, rules or child care law. Adverse actions include denial of an application, revocation or suspension of a permit or an adverse amendment with conditions on a permit.

TWC rules require Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) to take certain actions if CCL places a child care provider serving subsidized children on corrective or adverse action.

F-402: Providers Placed on Evaluation Corrective Action

For a provider placed on evaluation corrective action (evaluation status) by CCL, Boards must ensure the following:

- Parents with children enrolled in Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)–funded child care are notified in writing of the provider’s evaluation status no later than five business days after receiving notification from TWC of CCL’s’ decision to place the provider on evaluation status.
- Parents choosing to enroll new children in TWC-funded child care with a provider on evaluation status are notified in writing of the provider’s evaluation status prior to enrollment.

Rule Reference: §809.94(a)

F-403: Providers Placed on Probation Corrective Action

For a provider placed on probation corrective action (probationary status) by CCL, Boards must ensure the following:

- Parents with children in TWC-funded child care are notified in writing of the provider’s probationary status no later than five business days after receiving notification from TWC of CCL’s’ decision to place the provider on probationary status.
• No new referrals are made to the provider while on probationary status.
   Rule Reference: §809.94(b)

**F-404: Reimbursements for Providers on Corrective Action**

For a provider placed on evaluation or probationary status by CCL, Boards must ensure that while on evaluation or probationary status the provider is not reimbursed at the Boards’ enhanced reimbursement rates, described in B-703.
   Rule Reference: §809.94(d)

**F-405: Providers Placed on Adverse Action**

When CCL is taking adverse action against a provider, Boards must ensure the following:
• Parents with children enrolled in TWC-funded child care with the provider are notified, in writing or by telephone, no later than two business days after receiving TWC notification that CCL intends to take adverse action against the provider.
• Children enrolled in TWC-funded child care with the provider are transferred to another eligible provider no later than five business days after receiving TWC notification that CCL intends to take adverse action against the provider.
• No new referrals for TWC-funded child care are made to the provider while CCL is taking adverse action.
   Rule Reference: §809.94(e)

CCL may determine that a provider poses an immediate risk to the health or safety of children and cannot operate pending appeal of the adverse action. However, in some situations a valid court order may overturn CCL’s determination, allowing the provider to operate pending administrative review or appeal. In the situations described above, Boards must take action.
   Rule Reference: §809.94(f)

**F-406: Summary of Required Actions for Providers on Corrective or Adverse Action**

The following table summarizes the actions to be taken when a child care provider has been placed on corrective or adverse action with CCL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Required Notification of Parents</th>
<th>Required to Stop New Enrollments</th>
<th>Required to Remove Currently Enrolled Children</th>
<th>Provider Eligible to Receive Enhanced Rates</th>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probationary Status</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Action</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F-407: Notification to Boards of Providers Placed on Corrective or Adverse Action by CCL

Boards must be aware of the following:
- CCL will notify TWC on a weekly basis of providers placed on corrective or adverse action during the previous week.
- TWC will send Boards a list of providers placed on corrective or adverse action with CCL.

Boards must ensure that parents are notified of a provider’s status only after receiving official notification from TWC.

F-408: Written Notification to Parents Regarding Providers Placed on Corrective or Adverse Action

Boards may develop letters to notify parents of a provider’s status with CCL.

However, Boards must ensure the following:
- The Parent Notification of Provider Corrective Action form, or a locally developed corrective action notification form, is included with the letter to parents.
- Locally developed forms retain the following:
  - Board name
  - Parent name
  - Case number
  - Child care provider
  - Date notification sent
  - Type, purpose and explanation of corrective action
  - Parent options for responding to the notification
  - Requirement to request a transfer within 14 calendar days in order to not be subject to the Board’s transfer policies

F-409: Parents Requesting Transfer to Another Eligible Provider

Boards must be aware of the following:
- A parent requesting transfer to another eligible provider is not required to submit the request in writing, and can submit the transfer request over the phone.
- Transfer requests, in writing or by telephone, must be made within 14 calendar days of the date of the notification.

Boards must be aware that if, within the 14 calendar days, the parent requests to transfer the child because the provider is on corrective or adverse action, then the transfer must not be counted against the parent under the Board’s transfer policy.

Rule Reference: §809.94(e)
F-500: Provider Automated Attendance Agreement

F-501: Provider Automated Attendance Agreement Required Notice

Workforce Development Boards (Boards) must notify providers of the following:

- Employees of child care providers must not:
  - Possess, have on the premises or otherwise have access to the attendance card of a parent or secondary cardholder
  - Accept or use the attendance card or PIN of a parent or secondary cardholder
  - Perform the attendance or absence reporting function on behalf of the parent
- The owner, director or assistant director of a child care provider must not be designated as the secondary cardholder by a parent with a child enrolled with the provider;
- Providers must report misuse of attendance cards and PINs to the Board or the Board’s child care contractor; and
- Providers must report to the child care contractor authorized days that do not match the referral in the Texas Workforce Commission’s (TWC) Child Care Attendance Automation (CCAA) system within five days of receiving the authorization. Failure to report the discrepancy may result in withholding payment to the provider.
- Misuse of attendance reporting and violation of the requirements in this section are grounds for a potential fraud determination as described in G-200 of this guide.

Rule Reference: §809.95

F-502: Regular Review of Attendance by Providers and Reporting Attendance Discrepancies

Boards must ensure that providers agree to review CCAA system attendance and absence reports, at a minimum, every five calendar days.

Boards may require providers to review CCAA system attendance and absence reports more frequently.

Boards must be aware that providers:

- Are responsible (in conjunction with the parent’s responsibilities for reporting failed attendance reports in E-800) for ensuring accurate and timely attendance and billings
- Must review the CCAA portal on a regular basis to recognize discrepancies between child care authorizations and authorized days in CCAA

When providers discover discrepancies, Boards must ensure that contractor staff correct the authorization in The Workforce Information System of Texas (TWIST) and make necessary adjustments in the CCAA system on a timely basis.

F-503: Penalties for Misuse of the CCAA System

Boards must ensure that providers agree to comply with the security requirements of CCAA and are aware that failing to do so may warrant corrective or adverse actions, such as investigation.
and prosecution of fraud, and the actions described in Part G, which include—but are not limited to—the following:

- Closing intake
- Moving children to another provider selected by the parent
- Withholding provider payments or reimbursement of costs incurred
- Termination of child care services
- Recoupment of funds
G-100: General Fraud Fact-Finding Procedures

Workforce Development Boards (Boards) must develop procedures consistent with fraud prevention provisions in the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)-Board Agreement for the prevention of fraud by a parent, provider or any other person in a position to commit fraud. Rule Reference: §809.111(a)

Boards must be aware that in relation to child care services, an individual commits fraud if, to obtain or increase a benefit or other payment, either for the individual or for another individual, he or she does either of the following:
- Makes a false statement or representation, knowing it to be false
- Knowingly fails to disclose a material fact
Rule Reference: §809.111(b)

This definition is consistent with the definition of fraudulently obtaining benefits under Texas Labor Code §214.001.

Boards must ensure that procedures for researching and fact-finding for possible fraud are developed and implemented to deter and detect suspected fraud for child care services in their local workforce development areas. Procedures must include provisions for suspected fraud to be reported to TWC in accordance with TWC policies and procedures.

On review of suspected fraud reports, TWC may either accept a case for investigation and action at the state level, or return the case to the Board or its child care contractor for action including, but not limited to, one of the following:
- Further fact-finding
- Other corrective action as provided in this guide or as may be appropriate

The Board must ensure that a final fact-finding report is submitted to TWC after a case is returned to the Board or its child care contractor and all feasible avenues of fact-finding and corrective actions have been exhausted.
Rule Reference: §809.111(c)-(f)
In accordance with WD Letter 21-16, Change 1, “Requirements for Reporting and Fact-Finding for Suspected Fraud, Waste, Theft, Program Abuse Cases, and Recovery of Improper Payments—Update,” Boards are required to use the tools and reports available in TA Bulletin 276, “Child Care Fraud Detection Report Tools—Update,” and in the Child Care Fact-Finder’s Desk Aid (RID-55).

G-200: Suspected Fraud

Boards must be aware that a parent, provider or any other person in a position to commit fraud may be suspected of fraud if the individual presents or causes to be presented to the Board or its child care contractor one or more of the following items:

- A request for reimbursement in excess of the amount charged by the provider for the child care
- A claim for child care services if evidence indicates that the individual may have:
  - Known, or should have known, that child care services were not provided as claimed
  - Known, or should have known, that information provided is false or fraudulent
  - Received child care services during a period in which the parent or child was not eligible for services
  - Known, or should have known, that child care subsidies were provided to an individual not eligible to be a provider
  - Otherwise indicated that the individual knew or should have known that the actions were in violation of state or federal statute or regulations relating to child care services

Rule Reference: §809.112(a)

Boards must be aware that the following parental actions may be grounds for suspected fraud and cause for Boards to conduct fraud fact-finding or for TWC’s three-member Commission to initiate a fraud investigation:

- Not reporting or falsely reporting at initial eligibility or at eligibility redetermination:
  - Household composition or income sources or amounts that would have resulted in ineligibility or a higher parent share of cost
  - Work, training, or education hours that would have resulted in ineligibility
- Not reporting during the 12-month eligibility period:
  - Changes in income or household composition that would cause the family income to exceed 85 percent of the state median income (SMI) (taking into consideration fluctuations of income)
  - A permanent loss of job or cessation of training or education that exceeds three months
  - Improper or inaccurate reporting of attendance

Rule Reference: §809.112(b)
G-300: Action to Prevent or Correct Suspected Fraud

G-301: Provider Fraud
The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) or the Local Workforce Development Board (Board) may take the following actions if TWC or the Board finds that a provider has committed fraud:
• Temporary withholding of payments to the provider for child care services delivered
• Nonpayment of child care services delivered
• Recoupment of funds from the provider
• Stop authorizing care at the provider’s facility or location
• Prohibit future eligibility to provide TWC-funded child care services
• Any other action consistent with the intent of the governing statutes or regulations to investigate, prevent or stop suspected fraud
Rule Reference: §809.113(a)

G-302: Parent Fraud
TWC or the Board may take the following actions if TWC or the Board finds that a parent has committed fraud:
• Recouping funds from the parent
• Prohibiting future child care eligibility until a recoupment is repaid in full, provided that the prohibition does not result in a Choices or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training participant becoming ineligible for child care
• Limiting the enrollment of the parent’s child to a regulated child care provider
• Terminating care during the 12-month eligibility period if eligibility was determined using fraudulent information provided by the parent
• Any other action consistent with the intent of the governing statutes or regulations to investigate, prevent or stop suspected fraud
Rule Reference: §809.113(b)
G-400: Failure to Comply with TWC Rules and Board Policies

Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) must ensure that parents and providers comply with Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) rules.

TWC, the Board or the Board’s child care contractor may consider failure by a provider or parent to comply with TWC rules as an act that may warrant corrective and adverse action as detailed in G-500.

Failure by a provider or parent to comply with TWC Chapter 809 rules must be considered a breach of contract, which may result in corrective action.
Rule Reference: §809.114
G-500: Board Corrective Adverse Actions

G-501: Determining Appropriate Board Corrective Actions

When determining appropriate corrective actions, Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) or the Board’s child care contractors must consider:

- The scope of the violation
- The severity of the violation
- The compliance history of the individual or entity

Rule Reference: §809.115(a)

G-502: Types of Board Corrective Actions

Corrective actions for providers may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Closing intake
- Moving children to another provider selected by the parent
- Withholding provider payments or reimbursement of costs incurred
- Recoupment of funds
- Ending an agreement

Rule Reference: §809.115(b)

G-503: Service Improvement Agreements

When a provider violates a provision of Part F, a written Service Improvement Agreement (SIA) may be negotiated between the provider and the Board or the Board’s child care contractor. At the least, the SIA must include the following:

- Basis for the SIA
- Steps required to reach compliance including, if applicable, technical assistance
- Time limits for implementing the improvements
- Consequences of noncompliance with the SIA

Rule Reference: §809.115(c)

G-504: Board Corrective Actions for Violations of Attendance Reporting

Boards must develop policies and procedures to ensure that the Board or the Board’s child care contractor take corrective action consistent with sections G-501, G-502 and G-503 against a provider when the provider does any of the following:

- Possesses, or has on the premises, attendance cards without the parent being present at the provider site
- Accepts or uses an attendance card or PIN of a parent or secondary cardholder
- Performs the attendance reporting function on behalf of a parent

Rule Reference: §809.115(d)
Boards must develop policies and procedures to require the Board’s child care contractor to take corrective action consistent with G-501, G-502 and G-503 against a parent when the parent or parent’s secondary cardholder gives his or her:

- Card to a provider
- PIN to a provider

Rule Reference: §809.115(e)
G-600: Recovery of Improper Payments
Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) must attempt recovery of all improper payments. The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) must not pay for improper payments.

Board recovery of improper payments must be managed in accordance with TWC policies and procedures.
Rule Reference: §809.117(a)-(b)

G-601: Recoupments of Improper Payments from Providers

Boards must ensure that providers repay improper payments for child care services received in the following circumstances:
- Instances involving fraud
- Instances in which the provider did not meet the provider eligibility requirements
- Instances in which the provider was paid for the child care services from another source
- Instances in which the provider did not deliver the child care services
- Instances in which referred children have been moved from one facility to another without authorization from the child care contractor
- Other instances in which repayment is deemed an appropriate action
Rule Reference: §809.117(c)

G-602: Recoupments of Improper Payments from Parents

Boards must ensure that parents repay improper payments for child care only in the following circumstances:
- Instances involving fraud as defined in this guide
- Instances in which the parent has received child care services while awaiting an appeal and the determination is affirmed by the hearing officer
- Instances in which the parent fails to pay the parent share of cost and the Board’s policy is for the Board to pay the provider for the parent’s failure to pay the parent share of cost
Rule Reference: §809.117(d)

Note: The Board must ensure that the parent is not held responsible for repayment when Board or Board contractor error may have resulted in the improper payment.

G-603: Prohibition on Future Eligibility for Parents Owing Recoupments

The Board must ensure that a parent subject to repayment provisions is prohibited from future child care eligibility until the repayment amount owed to a Board is recovered, provided that the prohibition does not result in a Choices or SNAP E&T participant becoming ineligible for child care.
Rule Reference: §809.117(e)
Part H – Consumer Education and Child Care Quality Activities

H-100: Promoting Consumer Education

H-101: General Information

Workforce Development Boards (Boards) must promote informed child care choices by providing consumer education information to the following:

- Parents who are eligible for child care services
- Parents who are placed on a Board’s waiting list
- Parents who are no longer eligible for child care services
- Applicants who are not eligible for child care services

Boards must ensure that consumer education information, including consumer education information provided through a Board’s website, contains, at a minimum:

- Information about the Texas Information and Referral Network/2-1-1 Texas (2-1-1 Texas)
- The website and telephone number of the Texas Health and Human Services Commission Child Care Licensing (CCL) so parents can obtain health and safety requirements, including information on:
  - The prevention and control of infectious diseases (including immunizations)
  - Building and physical premises safety
  - Minimum health and safety training appropriate to the provider setting
  - The regulatory compliance history of child care providers
- A description of the full range of eligible child care providers set forth in F-101
- A description of programs available in the local workforce development area (workforce area) relating to school readiness and quality rating systems, including:
  - Texas Rising Star (TRS) provider criteria described in Part I
  - Integrated school readiness models, pursuant to Texas Education Code §29.160
- A list of child care providers that meet quality indicators, pursuant to Texas Government Code §2308.3171

Rule Reference: §809.15

H-102: Consumer Education on Quality Child Care Indicators

Boards must be aware that Texas Government Code §2308.3171 defines a “quality child care indicator” as any appropriate indicator of quality services, including if the provider is one of the following:
• A TRS-certified provider
• Accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting organization approved by TWC
• A provider certified under TEC §29.161
• Participating in the Texas School Ready! (TSR!) project

Pursuant to Texas Government Code §2308.3171(b), Boards must do the following:
• Provide information on quality child care indicators to each licensed or registered child care provider in the workforce area
• Determine the manner in which to provide this information

Pursuant to Texas Government Code §2308.3171(c), Boards must post the following information in a prominent place on their websites, in Workforce Solutions offices and in mobile Workforce Solutions offices:
• A list of local child care providers that have a quality child care indicator and accept subsidies
• A list of local parenting classes, if any are available in the workforce area

Each Board must ensure that information on quality child care indicators is provided in printed materials for distribution to parents and the public, including the Board’s web address for quality indicator information.

Boards also may choose additional methods to disseminate information on quality child care indicators.

Boards must:
• Provide information to parents and the public on quality child care indicators for each licensed or registered child care provider in the workforce area
• Determine the manner in which to provide the information on quality child care indicators

Boards also must establish the manner in which to provide the information. Acceptable methods include, but are not limited to, the following:
• Posting the information on the Board’s website and including the web address on appropriate printed materials distributed to parents and the public
• Distributing printed information
• Furnishing parents with a list of providers by geographic area (for example, county, city, zip code)

Boards may provide this information using one of the following:
• The Workforce Information System of Texas (TWIST) Report #252
• Board-developed reports

**H-103: Local Quality Indicators**

Boards must be aware that Texas Government Code §2308.3171:
• Provides Boards with the flexibility to identify local child care programs that have achieved any other measurable target relevant to improving the quality of child care in Texas
• Requires TWC approval of an identified program as a “quality child care indicator”

Boards also must be aware that child care providers requesting TWC approval of their programs as meeting a quality child care indicator will be required by TWC to demonstrate that the programs meet an established set of criteria developed by an independent accrediting entity, as follows:
• Programs are required to meet at least one of the following criteria:
  ➢ Standard curriculum and activities
  ➢ Group size and teacher/child ratios that are higher than minimum licensing requirements;
  ➢ Director and teacher training requirements that are higher than minimum licensing requirements
  ➢ Family involvement activities
  ➢ Child outcomes/school readiness
• The independent accrediting entity will be required to:
  ➢ Have an established history of developing research-based criteria for determining that child care providers accredited by the entity meet quality measures
  ➢ Have an established process for evaluating child care providers against the quality measures
  ➢ Document that an independent evaluator approved by the accrediting entity has certified the child care provider as meeting the criteria for certification
  ➢ Conduct the certification or accreditation at least every five years

To request TWC approval of a program to be included as a quality child care indicator, Boards must send the request to wfpolicy.clarifications@twc.state.tx.us.

Boards must be aware that TWC will notify the Board and the provider requesting the designation of meeting a quality child care indicator upon approval or denial of the quality criteria and the accrediting entity.

If TWC approves the criteria and the accrediting entity, before adding the provider to the list of quality indicators, Boards must confirm that the provider also meets the minimum health and safety licensing criteria outlined in the appropriate TRS Provider Certification Screening Form.

**H-104: Quality Child Care Providers in TWIST**

**Texas Rising Star Information**

Boards must ensure the following:
• Accurate information is entered into TWIST for each TRS-certified provider in the workforce area
• At a minimum, the information includes:
- Effective dates of each TRS provider’s certification
- Star level (2-star, 3-star or 4-star) for each TRS-certified provider

National Accredited Provider Information
The following TWC-approved, nationally accredited organizations list nationally accredited providers in Texas on their websites:
- National Association for the Education of Young Children
- National Early Childhood Program Accreditation
- National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education Program
- Association of Christian Schools International
- National Association for Family Child Care
- Council of Accreditation (formerly the National After School Association)
- AdvancED Quality Early Learning Schools (QELS)

Boards must update nationally accredited provider information in TWIST at least every three months.

Texas School Ready!
Boards must be aware that the Texas Education Agency (TEA) provides TWC a list of TSR! grant participants. TWC provides this information to Boards upon receipt from TEA. Boards must update TWIST to include information on TSR! grant participants.

H-105: Board Cooperation with 2-1-1 Texas
As part of consumer education on child care quality indicators, Board must cooperate with CCL to provide 2-1-1 Texas with information, as determined by CCL, for inclusion in the statewide information and referral network.
Rule Reference: §809.15

H-106: Information on Developmental Screenings
Boards must ensure that information regarding developmental screenings includes services available in the workforce area for conducting developmental screenings and providing referrals for the following:
- The Texas Health and Human Services Commission’s comprehensive preventative child health services under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) program
- Developmental screening services available through the Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) program
- Developmental screening services available through the Preschool Program for Children with Disabilities (PPCD)
Rule Reference: §809.15
Boards have the flexibility to choose methods for disseminating developmental screening information to parents, including providing information through Board websites and providing a link to the Texas Child Care Solutions website (texaschildcaresolutions.org).

Boards must be aware that they are not required to make referrals or to ensure that developmental screenings are conducted. The only requirement is that Boards provide information to parents on available resources and services for conducting developmental screenings.

Boards also are encouraged to make information and training on developmental screenings available to providers.

**H-107: Additional Information to Parents**

As described in B-202, consumer education information provided to parents must include the following contact information for applicants and families whose subsidized child care is being terminated:

- Child care resource and referral agencies serving the relevant community
- Other providers of information and referrals serving the relevant community
- When appropriate, the administrator of the local independent school district’s prekindergarten or the Head Start program serving the relevant community
H-200: Quality Improvement Activities

H-201: General Information

Workforce Development Boards (Boards) must be aware that child care funds allocated by the Texas Workforce Commission pursuant to its allocation rules (generally, Chapter 800, General Administration, Subchapter B, Allocation and Funding and, specifically, §800.58, Child Care), including local public transferred funds and local private donated funds, as provided in Part C, to the extent they are used for nondirect care quality improvement activities, can be expended on any quality improvement activity described in 45 CFR Part 98.

Boards must be aware that expenditures certified by a public entity, as provided in Part C, may include expenditures for any quality improvement activity described in 45 CFR Part 98. Rule Reference: §809.16

H-202: Required Quality Improvement Activities

Boards must be aware that Texas Government Code §2308.317(c) requires each Board to use at least 2 percent of the Board’s yearly child care allocation for quality initiatives.

Boards must ensure that the 2 percent allocation dedicated to quality child care initiatives is used for the following:

- Quality child care programs, including programs meeting either of the following conditions:
  - The director receives mentoring services
  - Program is in the process of obtaining Texas Rising Star (TRS) certification
- Technical assistance, including:
  - Assistance to TRS providers and providers seeking TRS certification
  - Consumer information regarding the selection of quality child care for parents
  - Parenting education information
- Professional development for child care providers, directors and employees
- Educational materials for children served by child care providers
- Educational information for parents on the development of children under age five

H-202.a: Priority for Quality Initiatives

Boards must ensure priority for the 2 percent allocation is given to quality child care initiatives benefiting child care facilities that are working toward TRS certification or are TRS providers working toward a higher certification level.

H-202.b: Restrictions on the Use of Quality Funds

Boards must ensure that the following uses of the 2 percent allocation are not allowed:

- Reimbursement for direct child care services
• Increasing Board maximum reimbursement rates
• Tiered reimbursement rates for TRS providers

H-203: Allowable Quality Improvement Activities

Boards must be aware that activities designed to improve the quality and availability of child care also may include, but are not limited to, the following:

• Operating directly or providing financial assistance to organizations (including private nonprofit organizations, public organizations and units of general purpose local government) for the development, establishment, expansion, operation and coordination of resource and referral programs specifically related to child care
• Making grants or providing loans to child care providers to assist such providers in meeting applicable state, local and tribal child care standards
• Improving the monitoring of compliance with, and enforcement of, applicable state, local and tribal requirements
• Providing training and technical assistance in areas appropriate to the provision of child care services, such as training in health and safety, nutrition, first aid, the recognition of communicable diseases, child abuse detection and prevention and care of children with special needs
• Improving salaries and other compensation (such as fringe benefits) for full- and part-time staff who provide child care services for which assistance is provided under this part
• Supporting the training and professional development of the child care workforce
• Improving the development or implementation of early learning and development guidelines
• Improving the supply and quality of child care programs and services for infants and toddlers
• Evaluating the quality of child care programs, including evaluating how programs positively affect children
• Supporting providers in the voluntary pursuit of certification under the Texas Rising Star program or national accreditation
• Other activities to improve the quality of child care services as long as outcome measures relating to improved provider preparedness, child safety, child well-being or kindergarten-entry are possible
• Any other activities that are consistent with the intent of 45 CFR Part 98

Examples of Quality Improvement Activities provides additional examples of allowable quality improvement activities.

H-204: Training and Professional Development

Boards must ensure that Board-funded training provided to employees and operators of licensed child care centers, licensed child care homes and registered child care homes that are required to meet the minimum training standards in Texas Human Resources Code §42.0421, is:

• Appropriate and relevant to the age of the children cared for by the provider
• Delivered by a trainer who meets one of the following Texas Human Resources Code §42.0421(f)–(g) qualifications:
  ➢ Registered with the Texas Early Childhood Professional Development System’s (TECPDS) Texas Trainer Registry
  ➢ An instructor who teaches early childhood development or another relevant course at a public or private secondary school or at a public or private institution
  ➢ A state agency employee with relevant expertise (for example, child care licensing or state health services)
  ➢ A physician, psychologist, licensed professional counselor, social worker or registered nurse
  ➢ Holds a generally recognized credential or possesses documented knowledge relevant to the training the individual will provide (for example, an individual with a current child care professional credential, a firefighter who offers training on fire safety, a county health employee who offers training on immunizations)
  ➢ A registered child care home provider or director of a licensed child care center or licensed child care home in good standing with CCL, and who has demonstrated core knowledge in child development and caregiving and is only providing training at the home or center in which the provider, director or primary caregiver and the individuals receiving training are employed
  ➢ Has at least two years of experience working in child development, a child development program, early childhood education, a childhood education program or a Head Start or Early Head Start program and has been awarded a child development associate credential, or holds at least an associate’s degree in child development, early childhood education or a related field

Boards also must be aware that Texas Human Resources Code §42.0421(f)–(g) specifies that the director of a licensed child care center or primary caregiver of a licensed or registered child care home can provide training to his or her staff as long as CCL has not:
• Placed the operation on probation, suspension, emergency suspension or revocation
• Assessed an administrative penalty in the two years preceding the training

Boards may require that all Board-funded child care training, including training that is not required to meet the minimum training standards required by CCL, meets the requirements in this section.

Information on online professional development courses available to child care providers can be found in Technical Assistance Bulletin 238, Online Courses Designed to Enhance Quality of Infant and Toddler Care.

**H-205: Limitations on Construction**

Boards must ensure compliance with 45 CFR Part 98 regarding construction expenditures, as follows:
• For state and local agencies and nonsectarian agencies or organizations:
Funds must not be expended for the purchase or improvement of land, or for the purchase, construction or permanent improvement of any building or facility.

Funds may be expended for minor remodeling, and for upgrading child care facilities to ensure that providers meet state and local child care standards, including applicable health and safety requirements.

For sectarian agencies or organizations:

Funds must not be expended for the purchase or improvement of land, or for the purchase, construction or permanent improvement of any building or facility.

Funds may be expended for minor remodeling only if necessary to bring the facility into compliance with the health and safety requirements established pursuant to 45 CFR Part 98.

Rule Reference: 8809.16

H-206: Reporting Board Quality Activities

Boards must use the Child Care and Development Fund Quality Improvement Nondirect Care Activities Quarterly Report to report all nondirect care quality improvement activities, funded through any TWC funding source.

Boards must submit the completed quarterly report to their assigned contract manager no later than 30 days after the end of the quarter on the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Period</th>
<th>Quarterly Report Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarter 1: October 1 – December 31</td>
<td>January 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter 2: January 1 – March 31</td>
<td>April 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter 3: April 1 – June 30</td>
<td>July 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter 4: July 1 – September 30</td>
<td>October 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H-207: Reporting Child Care Quality Expenditures

Boards must be aware that Technical Assistance Bulletin 270, entitled Child Care Quality Expenditure Cost Categories, and its Attachment, 378 Child Care Quality Cost Categories, provide information on reporting child care quality expenditures in TWC’s Cash Draw and Expenditure Reporting system.
I-100: Texas Rising Star Program

I-101: Texas Rising Star Program Rules

Workforce Development Boards (Boards) must be aware that Chapter 809, Subchapter G of the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) rules provides the rules for the Texas Rising Star (TRS) program.

The purpose of the TRS program rules is to interpret and implement Texas Government Code §2308.3155(b), requiring TWC to establish rules to administer the TRS program, including guidelines for rating a child care provider for TRS certification.

The TRS program rules identify the organizational structure and categories of, and the scoring factors that shall be included in, the TRS guidelines.

I-102: Texas Rising Star Guidelines

Boards must be aware that the TRS guidelines are available at: www.texasrisingstar.org.

The TRS program rules require that the TRS guidelines for rating a child care provider describe the measures for the TRS program, which must contain, at a minimum, measures for child care providers regarding the following:

- Director and staff qualifications and training
- Caregiver-child interactions
- Curriculum
- Nutrition and indoor and outdoor activities
- Parent involvement and education

The TRS guidelines specify measures that:

- Must be met in order for a provider to be certified at each star level
- Are observed and have points awarded through on-site assessments

The TRS guidelines also specify the scoring methodology and scoring thresholds for each star level.
TWC is required to adopt the TRS guidelines subject to the requirements of the Texas Open Meetings Act.

TWC can amend the TRS guidelines, provided that the amendments are adopted subject to the requirements of the Texas Open Meetings Act.

Rule Reference: §809.130
I-200: Eligibility for the TRS Program

I-201: Eligibility for TRS

Workforce Development Boards (Boards) must be aware that a child care provider is eligible to apply for the Texas Rising Star (TRS) program if the provider has a current agreement to serve Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)–subsidized children.

The provider must also meet one of the following conditions:
• Have a permanent (nonexpiring) license or registration from the Texas Health and Human Services Commission Child Care Licensing (CCL) with at least 12 months of licensing history with CCL
• Be regulated by and in good standing with the U.S. Military

Rule Reference: §809.131(a)

I-202: TRS Application Restrictions for Providers on Corrective Action

Boards must be aware that a child care provider is not eligible to apply for the TRS program if the provider is on one of the following:
• Corrective action with a Board, as described in G-500
• A Notice of Freeze with TWC, as described in F-303
• Corrective or adverse action with CCL, as described in F-400

Rule Reference: §809.131(a)

I-203: TRS Application Restrictions for Providers with CCL Deficiencies

Boards must be aware that a child care provider is not eligible to apply for the TRS program if, during the most recent 12-month CCL history, the provider had one of the following:
• Any of the critical licensing deficiencies listed in the TRS guidelines
• Five or more of the high or medium-high licensing deficiencies listed in the TRS guidelines
• 10 or more total licensing deficiencies of any type

Rule Reference: §809.131(b)
I-300: Impact of Certain Deficiencies on TRS Certification

I-301: Loss of TRS Certification

Boards must be aware that a TRS provider loses TRS certification under the following circumstances:

- Provider is placed on corrective action with a Board, as detailed in G-500
- Provider is under a Notice of Freeze with TWC, as detailed in F-303
- CCL places the provider on corrective or adverse action, as detailed in F-400
- Provider had 15 or more total licensing deficiencies of any type during the most recent 12-month licensing history

Rule Reference: §809.132(a)

I-302: TRS Providers with Critical Licensing Deficiencies

Boards must be aware that a TRS provider found to have any of the critical licensing deficiencies listed in the TRS guidelines during the provider’s most recent 12-month CCL history must have one of the following consequences:

- Reduction of a 4-Star Program Provider or 3-Star Program Provider to a 2-Star Program Provider
- A 2-Star Program Provider loses certification

Rule Reference: §809.132(b)

I-303: TRS Providers with High or Medium-High Deficiencies

Boards must be aware that a TRS provider found to have five or more of the high or medium-high deficiencies listed in the TRS guidelines during the provider’s most recent 12-month CCL history must lose a star level, with a 2-Star Program Provider losing certification.

Rule Reference: §809.132(c)

I-304: Probation for TRS Providers

Boards must be aware that a TRS provider found to have 10 to 14 total licensing deficiencies of any type during the provider’s most recent 12-month CCL history must be placed on a six-month TRS program probationary period.

Boards must be aware of the following:

- TRS providers on a six-month probationary period that are re-cited by CCL within the probationary period for any of the same deficiencies must lose a star level, with a 2-Star Program Provider losing certification.
• If any new deficiencies—not to exceed 14 total deficiencies—are cited by CCL during the first probationary period, a second six-month probationary period must be established effective upon the date of final CCL determination of the deficiencies.

• If any new deficiencies—not to exceed 14 total deficiencies—are cited by CCL during the second six-month probationary period, the provider must lose TRS certification.

Rule Reference: §809.132(d)

I-305: Reinstatement of TRS Star Level or TRS Certification

Boards must be aware of the following:

• TRS providers losing a star level due to licensing deficiencies can be reinstated at the former star level if the deficiency is not re-cited by CCL within the next six months.

• TRS providers losing TRS certification are not eligible to reapply for certification sooner than 12 months following the loss of certification.

Rule Reference: §809.132(e)-(f)
I-400: Application for the TRS Program

Boards must be aware that TRS program applicants are required to complete the following:

- An orientation on the TRS guidelines, including an overview of the:
  - TRS program application process
  - TRS program measures
  - TRS program assessment process
- A TRS program self-assessment tool

Rule Reference: §809.133(a)

Boards must ensure the following:

- Written acknowledgment of receipt of the application and self-assessment is sent to the provider
- Within 20 days of receipt of the application, the provider is sent an estimated time frame for scheduling the initial assessment

Rule Reference: §809.133(b)
I-500: TRS Program Assessments and Monitoring

I-501: TRS Program Assessments

Boards must ensure the following:

- An assessment is conducted for any provider that meets the eligibility requirement in I-200 and requests to participate in the TRS program.
- TRS certification is granted to any provider that is assessed and verified as meeting the TRS provider certification criteria set forth in the TRS guidelines.

Boards must ensure that TRS assessments are conducted as follows:

- On-site assessment of 100 percent of the provider classrooms at the initial assessment for TRS certification and at each scheduled recertification
- Recertification of all TRS providers every three years

Rule Reference: §809.133(b)-(c)

I-502: TRS Program Monitoring

Boards must ensure that certified TRS providers are monitored on an annual basis and the monitoring includes the following:

- At least one unannounced on-site visit
- A review of the provider’s licensing compliance as described in I-300

Boards must ensure compliance with the process and procedures in the TRS guidelines for conducting assessments of nationally accredited child care facilities and child care facilities regulated by the U.S. Military.

Boards must ensure compliance with the process and procedures in the TRS guidelines for conducting assessments of TRS-certified providers that have a change of ownership, move or expand locations.

Rule Reference: §809.133(b)-(c)
I-600: TRS Assessors and Mentors

I-601: Minimum Education Requirements for TRS Assessors and Mentors

Boards must ensure that TRS assessors and mentors meet the minimum education requirements as follows:

- Bachelor’s degree from an accredited four-year college or university in early childhood education, child development, special education, child psychology, educational psychology, elementary education or family consumer science

- Bachelor’s degree from an accredited four-year college or university with at least 18 credit hours in early childhood education, child development, special education, child psychology, educational psychology, elementary education or family consumer science with at least 12 credit hours in child development

- Associate’s degree in early childhood education, child development, special education, child psychology, educational psychology, elementary education or family consumer science with two years of experience as a director in an early childhood program, with preference given to experience with a provider that is accredited or TRS certified

TWC may grant a waiver of no more than two years of the minimum education requirements outlined in this section if a Board can demonstrate that no applicants in its local workforce development area meet the minimum education requirements.

Rule Reference: §809.134(a)-(b)

I-602: Minimum Work Experience for TRS Assessors and Mentors

Boards must ensure that TRS assessors and mentors meet the minimum work experience requirements of one year of full-time early childhood classroom experience in a child care, Early Head Start, Head Start or prekindergarten through third-grade school program.

Rule Reference: §809.134(c)

I-603: Duties for TRS Assessors and Mentors

Boards must ensure that if an individual performs the duties of both an assessor and a mentor, the individual providing TRS mentoring services to a provider does not act as the assessor of that same provider when determining TRS certification.

Rule Reference: §809.134(d)

Boards must be aware that technical assistance to TRS providers and providers seeking TRS certification can be delivered by either Board contractor staff or staff hired directly by the Board.
I-604: Other Requirements for TRS Assessors and Mentors

Boards must ensure that TRS assessors and mentors meet the following requirements:

- Complete annual professional development and continuing education consistent with child care licensing minimum training requirements for a child care center director
- Meet the background check requirement consistent with 40 TAC, Chapter 745
- Demonstrate the following:
  - Knowledge of best practices in early childhood education
  - Understanding of early childhood evaluations, observations and assessment tools for both teachers and children

Rule Reference: §809.134(e)-(g)

I-605: Reporting TRS Assessor and Mentor Personnel Expenditures

Boards must be aware that Technical Assistance Bulletin 270, entitled “Child Care Quality Expenditure Cost Categories,” and its attachment, “378 Child Care Quality Cost Categories,” provide information on reporting TRS assessor and mentor personnel expenditures in TWC’s Cash Draw and Expenditure Reporting system.
I-700: TRS Process for Reconsideration

Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) must ensure a process for reconsideration of facility assessment at the Board level for the TRS program. The TRS program is not subject to TWC rules under Chapter 823, the Integrated Complaints, Hearings, and Appeals rules.

Rule Reference: §809.135
J-100: FORMS AND DESK AIDS

J-101: Child Care Local Match

- Child Care Local Match Contribution Agreement Forms
- Child Care Local Match Agreement Amendment Form
- Local Match Pledge Payment Coupon & Certification of Expenditures Form

J-102: Eligibility Processes

- Child Care Services Application Recommended Language for Acknowledgement
- Parent Rights Form
- Parent Agreement to Report Child Care Attendance
- Notification of Child Care Services Eligibility Letter
- Parent Information for Choosing a Child Care Provider
- Parent Information on Developmental Screenings and Other Family Resources
- Child Care Eligibility Documentation Log
- Parent Share of Cost Sliding Fee Scale
- Including Absences and Z-Days with Variable Schedules – Examples

J-103: Income Determination

- Income Calculation Examples
- Income Determination: Military Income Sources
- Income Determination: Veterans’ Income Sources
- Income Determination: Social Security Income Sources
- Income Eligibility & Graduated Phaseout: TWIST Instructions Desk Aid

J-104: Requirements for Provision of Child Care
• Instructions for Relative Child Care Providers on Completing Required Texas Department of Family and Protective Services Forms
• Requirements for Listed Family Homes
• Parent Notification of Child Care Provider Disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program
• Parent Notification of Child Care Provider Disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program – Spanish
• Parent Notification of Child Care Provider Placed on Corrective Action

**J-105: Quality Improvement**

• Examples of Quality Improvement Activities
• Child Care and Development Fund Quality Improvement Nondirect Care Activities Quarterly Report
## List of Revisions

Note: The guide contains minor, non-substantive editorial changes that are not included on the List of Revisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>REVISIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>RESCISSIONS (48)</td>
<td>WD Letters 12-14; 05-14; 04-14; 33-13; 12-13, Change 1; 20-13; 30-12, Change 1; 26-12; 33-11; 15-11, Change 1; 05-11; 28-09; 12-08, Change 1; 67-07; 34-06; 57-03; 11-07; 53-07; 36-08; 44-08; 10-13; 30-12, Change 1; 24-13; 19-13; 10-13; 04-13; 34-11; 42-09; 44-08; 36-08; 12-08, Change 1; 53-07; 11-07; 48-04; 18-03; 03-13; 25-11; 43-08; 01-13, Change 1; 09-13; 05-13; 02-13; 02-12; 37-11; 32-11; 37-10; 19-09; 50-07, Change 1; 16-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>B-705</td>
<td>Changed to align with new policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 2017</td>
<td>Parts A, B, D, E, F, G, H, J</td>
<td>Changes to align with CCDBG reauthorization and changes to TAC Chapter 809 Child Care Services Rules</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td>B-606</td>
<td>Clarification of Board transfer policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td>Part C</td>
<td>Changes to Local Match to align with new policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td>Part D</td>
<td>Multiple clarifications on eligibility policies:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Income calculation clarifications</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Using the Income Exception Report</td>
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<td>• Clarifications on providing Choices Child Care</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Homelessness screening and waitlist procedures</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Clarifications on providing child care for children receiving protective services</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• Clarifications regarding temporary interruptions in activity</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Clarifications regarding suspensions of care</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Child care after a permanent change of caregiver (death or incarceration of parent)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• Clarifications related to Continuity of Care</td>
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</table>
- Eligibility procedures for waitlisted customers experiencing a temporary interruption in activity
- Clarification on extending eligibility redetermination dates
- Clarification on parent share of cost for new child after Board transfer

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td>E-601</td>
<td>Clarifications on attendance policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td>Part J</td>
<td>Minor revisions to Eligibility Documentation Log, Revisions to local match forms to align with new policy</td>
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<td>June 2018</td>
<td>B-401</td>
<td>Revises mandatory priority group to reflect changes to Transitional child care</td>
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<td>June 2018</td>
<td>D-301.g</td>
<td>Adjustment to Choices table</td>
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<td>June 2018</td>
<td>D-650</td>
<td>Transitional removed</td>
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<td>June 2018</td>
<td>D-807</td>
<td>Minor revision to adjust language regarding Activity Interruptions</td>
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<td>June 2018</td>
<td>D-901.a</td>
<td>Out-of-state move added as allowable termination reason</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 2018</td>
<td>D-1005</td>
<td>Language added to allow for eligibility periods of up to 13 months to facilitate quality redetermination processes</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 2018</td>
<td>Throughout</td>
<td>Changed references to “DFPS” to “CCL” since CCL is no longer with DFPS and is now a part of HHSC</td>
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