

New York:

For New York, the CARES Act offered “very important resources, but hardly enough” to support the various needs of both parents and providers. Janice Molnar, Deputy Commissioner of the Office of Children and Family Services for New York explained providers “don’t have enough children to open a classroom, there is not enough tuition to cover costs of salaries, and at the same time there is an increased need to serve more children.” Because of these competing priorities, New York has “not targeted the remainder of the CARES Act allocation because there are so many priorities and so many needs, it is almost impossible to prioritize in a way that is fair.”

California:

“We all desperately needed those CARES funds and we needed that CCDBG flexibility.. it helped us stabilize that field in at least that moment,” said Sarah Neville-Morgan, Deputy Superintendent for the Teaching and Learning Support Branch at the Department of Education in California. At the same time, the state needs additional “measures and funding that will help sustain the long-term [child care market] and kick-start the economy.” Looking ahead, Sarah believes, “we don’t want to just rebuild,” but instead, is considering, “how do we build back something stronger?”

Ohio:

“We certainly appreciate the commitment that was made to us” through the CARES Act, said Kara Bertke-Wente, Assistant Director at the Department of Jobs and Family Services in Ohio. At the same time, the state is hearing from providers who are “concerned about what happens when this money runs out... in July or August,” and believes more is needed to help Ohio child care providers and working parents.

Utah:

“We were very fortunate and excited to receive the CARES Act funding,” said Tracy Gruber, Director of the Office of Child Care in Utah. “I thought it was really amazing that it was clear everyone understands the critical role child care plays in the nation’s economic infrastructure.” However, she continued, “what didn’t work, of course, the funding is going to be good for the next 3 months, but this crisis is going to continue for the foreseeable future,” meaning more funds are necessary for Utah to make it through the pandemic.

Illinois:

“It is not an understatement to say we fear a full and complete collapse” of the child care market if additional funds are not offered to Illinois, said Theresa Hawley, First Assistant Deputy Governor of Education in the Governor's Office of Illinois. The state estimates another \$335 million is needed to support child care in the state through the next year, which equates to a roughly \$20 billion federal investment on top of the CARES Act funds.

Washington:

“In June, we will have spent the remainder of any CARES Act funds,” said Matt Judge, Child Care Administrator at the Department of Early Learning in Washington State. While he agreed with other states that the CARES Act funding was welcome and needed, he stipulated “as we turn our attention to the summer and fall, we really don’t have a solution for how providers are going to stay solvent,” because the CARES funds will have evaporated.

Maine:

In Maine, “as of the end of June, we will be out of all of our CARES Act money,” and while appreciated, was not enough, said Todd Landry, Director of the Office of Child and Family Services in Maine. He explained the difficulties facing the industry: “when people did the math, it was better for them to go on unemployment than to keep working, and that did drive some [child care] closures.” Todd recommended “as we look to these recovery pieces we have got to look at how we support child care... additional resources and flexibilities to support those child care providers to enable their parents to return to the workforce and get their economies moving again” is critical for our nation’s rebound from the crisis.

North Carolina:

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Kentucky:

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Massachusetts:

“We’re anticipating [the CARES Act] will fund a portion of our programs through the summer, but we intend we will need longer term solutions if we are going to sustain our programs,” said Samantha Aigner-Treworgy, Commissioner at the Department of Early Education and Care in Massachusetts. The state is concerned about the financial risks for providers as they open back up, and are particularly interested in long-term solutions for “how to sustain operations” and solutions for “how to recruit the workforce back.”