State/Territory Plan
2022 - 2024

3.2 Family Contribution to Payments

3.2.5 Policies and processes for graduated phase-out of assistance at redetermination.

a. Describe the option that best identifies the Lead Agency's policies and procedures regarding the graduated phase-out of assistance.The Lead Agency sets the second tier of eligibility at an amount lower than 85 percent of SMI for a family of the same size but above the Lead Agency's initial eligibility threshold.

Describe how the second eligibility threshold:

State/Territory	A. Provide the income level for the second tier of eligibility for a family of three:	B-1. Takes into account the typical household budget of a low-income family:	B-2. Is sufficient to accommodate increases in family income over time that are typical for low-income workers and that promote and support family economic stability:	B-3. Reasonably allows a family to continue accessing child care services without unnecessary disruption:	B-4. Provide the citation for this policy or procedure related to the second eligibility threshold:
Alabama	$43,440 per year	The Lead Agency's using the federal poverty levels to determine thresholds using the stats's average household income for low-income families.	The second tier is a range of incomes that caps at 200% FPL and allows for the fluctuations in incomes to avoid a cliff effect for families that are in the graduated phase out of the program.	Families are allowed to receive benefits as determined at initial and continuing eligibility periods for a full 12 months unless the income exceeds 85% SMI.	
Alaska					
American Samoa					
Arizona					
Arkansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California					
Colorado					

Connecticut	The Care 4 Kids, CT's Subsidy Program, provides a second eligibility threshold (< 65% SMI) to a family who meet all other program eligibility requirements at the families redetermination. The income for a family of three is $63,299 annually.	OEC utilized data from the United Way of Connecticut's ALICE Project Report (2018) to confirm the second eligibility threshold. The ALICE Project calculates a Household Survival Budget based on the average actual costs of basic necessities (housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation) in Connecticut, adjusted for different counties and household types.	The cost of living in Connecticut is high. Based on the 2018 ALICE Report calculations, the average Household Survival Budget for a household of 3 would be $53,860. This annual budget accounts for cost of household basics such as housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, taxes, and other miscellaneous essentials.	This level would allow a family to continue accessing child care while maintaining a basic survival budget for the family.	Policy Transmittal C4K-POL-19-08
Delaware	200 % of the Family Poverty Level	The graduated phase out of assistance is based on a two tier eligibility threshold which takes into account the budget of a low-income family and allows families to experience moderate increases in family income without disrupting their childcare services. Families in the graduated phase out portion of the program are authorized an additional 12 months of child care to enable the family to budget accordingly and plan for the additional expense of child care.	The graduated phase out of assistance is based on a two tier eligibility threshold which is sufficient to accommodate moderate increases in family income over time that are typical for low income workers and that promote and support family economic stability. Families who experience moderate increases in family income no longer have their services abruptly terminated once they reach income eligibility limits but instead are authorized an additional 12 months of child care to enable the family to budget accordingly taking into account the additional expense of child care	The graduated phase out of assistance is based on a two tier eligibility threshold and allows families to experience moderate increases in family income and continue to access child care services without unnecessary disruption.	11004.13 Determining Graduated Phase-out for Child Care
District of Columbia					
Florida					
Georgia					

Guam					
Hawaii					
Idaho	150% of Federal Poverty Limit or $32,580 for a family of three, according to the 2020 Federal Poverty Guidelines	Idaho's second eligibility threshold, set at 150% of the Federal Poverty Limit (FPL), was determined through a review of income levels at time of initial eligibility and at the past year's redetermination. The yearly data showed that most families who apply for and are eligible for child care assistance come into the program at or below 110% of the Federal Poverty Limit. When determining the exit threshold, data showed that the majority of families served continued to be under 150% of the Federal Poverty Limit at redetermination, therefore, being able to support families continuously as they work toward increased wages and or improved education levels, leading to future work opportunities. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare also excludes various income to support families as defined in **IDAPA 16.06.12.072. 072. EXCLUDED INCOME**. The following sources of income are not counted as family income: 1. Earned income of a dependent child - Income earned by a dependent child under age 18 is not counted, unless the child is a parent who is seeking or receiving child care benefits 2. Income received for person not residing with the family - Income received on behalf of a person who is not living in the home 3. Educational Funds - All educational funds including grants, scholarships, an AmeriCorps Education Award, and federal and state work-study income 4. Assistance - Assistance to meet a specific need from other organizations and agencies 5. Lump sum income - Non-recurring lump sum income is excluded	The second eligibility threshold of 150% FPL allows for opportunity for job growth and advancement while maintaining continuity of care for children as data from Idaho's current subsidy families showed that at the time of redetermination, most families served went over income yet stayed under 150% of FPL. Therefore, we believe that families served can continue making advancements throughout the second year, phase out, and not exceed the exit threshold.	Increases in household income are not acted on until redetermination period unless income exceeds 85 percent of SMI. Changes to Copayments - (**IDAPA 16.06.12.503**) A family's share of child care costs will not increase due to a change in income only.	Idaho Administrative Code **16.06.12.503**

6. Loans - A loan is money received that is to be repaid
7. TAFI and AABD benefits
8. Foster care payments
9. AmeriCorps/VISTA Volunteers - Living allowances, wages and stipends paid to AmeriCorps or VISTA volunteers under **42 U.C.S. 5044, P.L. 93-113, Title IV, Section 404(g)** are excluded as income
10. Income tax refunds and earned income tax credits - Income tax refunds and earned income tax credits are excluded as income
11. Travel reimbursements - Reimbursements from employers for work-related travel
12. Tribal Income - Income received from a tribe for any purpose other than direct wages
13. Foster parents' income - Income of licensed foster parents is excluded when determining eligibility for a foster child. Income is counted when determining eligibility for the foster parent's own child(ren)
14. Adoption assistance - Adoption assistance payments are excluded from income
15. Temporary census income - All wages paid by the Census Bureau for temporary employment related to U.S. Census activities are excluded for a period not to exceed six months during the regularly scheduled ten-year U.S. Census
16. Office of Refugee Resettlement assistance
17. Workforce Investment Act (WIA) benefits or Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) benefits
18. Income deductions - Court-ordered child support payments made by a parent who receives child care benefits are deducted from income when determining eligibility. The actual amount

		paid and the amount of the legal obligation for child support must be verified			
Illinois	$4,575 (250% FPL)	The majority of the families participating in the Child Care Assistance Program, transition out of the program prior to reaching an income of 200% FPL. For this reason, the Department believes that a second eligibility threshold of 250% FPL is consistent with the typical household budget of a low-income family.	Setting the exit level at 250% FPL allows families to continue an upward trajectory of income towards self-sufficiency. The exit level at 250% FPL was established because the state uses a significant number of TANF dollars to support the families that we serve and so while TANF exit is established at 225% FPL, a CCDF exit level at 250% FPL further accommodates increases in family income beyond TANF exit and will not create a negative impact in the family's finances.	The exit income level will allow for more earnings for the family while remaining in the assistance program. No additional reporting will be required for those that go above the entry level of 200% FPL. The percentage of income assessed as the parent co-payment remains consistent throughout the income scale.	Policy section 01.02.01 Income Guidelines; 04.02.01-Copayments.
Indiana					

Iowa	The second tier of eligibility for all families is 225% of the current Federal Poverty Level (FPL) per family size unless that amount is greater than 85% of Iowa's SMI. For a family of 3 gross monthly income could not exceed $4,118. All other policies including need for service, authorizing units, payments and co-pays will still apply.	Based on the most recent *Cost of Living in Iowa: Basic Family Budgets* by the Iowa Policy Project (now Common Good Iowa) a single-parent family of 3 would require an hourly wage of $22.41 to support basic needs of the family. With Iowa's second tier of 225% FPL a family of 3 would need to be making more than $25 per hour to no longer qualify for CCA.	The 225% FPL second tier allows for a significant increase in income for families before they would no longer be eligible. For a family of 3 the initial tier of eligibility is 145% of FPL or not more than $2,654 in gross monthly income. To exceed the 225% FPL the family would have to increase their earnings to over$4,118 in gross monthly income. This allows for a raise of more than $9 per hour before the family would become ineligible.	The Lead Agency sends renewal paperwork to all families in advance of their annual redetermination. At each annual redetermination the family must provide updated documentation around eligibility requirements so the Lead Agency can determine continued eligibility. This information can be returned through postal mail, e-mail, online forms, FAX or dropped off in person at a local DHS office and does not require an in-person interview. As long as the family's income has not exceeded 225% FPL and they meet all other eligibility requirements they will continue to receive annual renewal certifications.	Iowa Administrative Code 441.710.2(1)a(2) https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/iac/chapter/441.170.pdf
Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Kentucky	$3600 gross per month	The Lead Agency determines income eligibility based only on monthly gross wages from earned, contract, or self-employment.	The Lead Agency sets the income eligibility threshold at 160 percent of the Federal Poverty Guideline at initial application and at 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guideline for recertificati	The Lead Agency allows for continued child care services without unnecessary disruption if the change is the result of a temporary increase or decrease in income.	922 KAR 2:160 Child Care Assistance Program/Section 4
Louisiana					
Maine					
Maryland	$85,711	Allows parents to continue in child care until income equals or exceeds 85% of SMI.	Allows parents to continue in child care until income equals or exceeds 85% of SMI.	Allows parents to continue in child care until income equals or exceeds 85% of SMI.	Not currently in regulations. Maryland is in the process of revising regulations.
Massachusetts					

Michigan	The entry income level for a family size of 3 is $2,715.	Families with income under 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) do not have a family contribution/co-payment. Initial income eligibility is limited to a maximum of 150% FPL. Income greater than 100% FPL not exceeding 150% FPL is assigned a $15 (bi-weekly) per child co-payment ($45 pr family co-payment limit).	Families determined income eligible would then have five eligibility income thresholds of progressively increasing co-payment amounts to allow for a graduated phase out, ending with the exit limit of 85% State Median Income by family size.	Once approved, clients remain continuously eligible for the CDC program for 12 months despite most changes in their circumstance. The following are the only reasons for disruption of the CDC program: Client request closure; unable to locate; non-cooperation with child support; welfare fraud/intentional program violation (IPV) sanction; moved out of state; excess income; the only authorized child ages out or leave the home; the only parent/substitute parent on the case leaves household; minor parent, active on legal guardian's case, turns 18; over a million dollars in assets. Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) 220.	https://dhhs.michigan.gov/OLMWEB/EX/RF/Public/RFT/270.pdf#pagemode=bookmarks.

Minnesota	67 percent of SMI.	The Minnesota Cost of Living Study provides an estimate of a basic-needs cost of living in Minnesota by county, region and statewide. The study examines living costs in seven cost categories: food, housing, health care, transportation, child care, other necessities, and net taxes. According to the annual report for 2020, a family of three needs to earn an estimated family income of $56,772 per year to maintain a simple living that meets basic needs for health and safety. For a three-person household, the Child Care Assistance Program exit level of 67 percent of SMI is $61,184. This amount is higher than the amount needed to meet basic needs according to the annual report for 2020.	About 80 percent of families on the Basic Sliding Fee program have incomes less than 47 percent of SMI and about 20 percent of families have incomes less than 67 percent of SMI. This shows most low-income families do not experience rapid income growth. Between application and redetermination, family income can increase about 40 percent before income would exceed 67 percent of SMI.	Families are only required to report income increases during the graduated phase-out period if their family income exceeds 85 percent of SMI. Child care authorizations continue without interruption throughout the 12 month eligibility period if family income remains at or below 85 percent of SMI. At redetermination, family eligibility and child care needs are assessed. Eligibility and child care authorization continue when family income is at or below 67 percent of SMI and other eligibility criteria are met.	Minnesota Statutes 119B.09, subd. 1.
Mississippi					

Missouri	$3,935	The gradual phase out process begins at the Transitional Child Care (TCC) levels. The TCC level begins at 138% of the Federal Poverty Level. This allows households at a low-income to earn income gradually and still be eligible for services.	Transitional Child Care (TCC) is the gradual phase out process for families experiencing an increase in income. An eligibility unit may be allowed a gradual phase out of child care assistance if the family entered at the Traditional Child Care level, and their income has increased but remains less than the upper income limit for the highest level of transitional care. 13 CSR 35-32.060	Income increases under 85% of the SMI for the household size do not adversely affect a family's eligibility, meaning they continue to receive the same benefit while receiving TCC. If income decreases and a change is of a benefit to the family, such as decreasing their sliding fee, then the income change is acted on immediately. If an income change will negatively impact the family, such as increasing their sliding fee, then the income change is not acted upon until the next eligibility redetermination period.	https://dssmanuals.mo.gov/child-care-manual/2010-045-00/

Montana	The entry level for a family of three into the second eligibility level is above 185% of the Federal Poverty Guideline (FPG), and the exit level is 200% FPG. This would be a monthly income of $3386 at entry and $3660 at exit.	Montana increased the income eligibility from an exit of 185% of FPL to 200% of FPL using Coronavirus Response and Relief Appropriations (CRRSA) Act federal funding. 200% of FPL is below the 85% of Montana's SMI threshold, effective 6/1/2021. Higher percentages of the FPL were too close or above 85% SMI. Since initial eligibility for the child care subsidy uses FPL, the same logic was used to continue to use the FPL instead of the SMI to determine entrance into graduated phase-out. The monthly copayment for graduated phase-out is between 15%-24% on Montana's sliding fee scale. The monthly copayment rises incrementally with the family's income. The monthly copayment is below 25% of the family's income, meeting the definition for affordable child care.	Using the example of a family of three, Montana's graduated phase-out would allow for an increase of gross monthly income of approximately $634 274. This would be an increase of yearly income of approximately $3288. This would allow for a gradual increase of wages for a family while remaining below 85% of the State Median Income.	Graduated phase-out families have the same change reporting requirements as all other families utilizing the subsidy program.	Child Care Policy Manual, Policy Section 6-5: Change Reporting.
Nebraska	Starting August 28, 2021 through September 30, 2023, due to the passing of a legislative bill, the eligibility for a family of three at the second tier of eligibility is $3,620 (200% FPL). The second tier of eligibility is scheduled to be set back at the 185% FPL starting October 1, 2023.	The family income connects to the Federal Poverty Levels (FPL) and is adjusted annually for the new FPL amounts. Ten percent of a household's gross earned income shall be disregarded after the household has received Child Care Subsidy for twelve consecutive months and at each subsequent redetermination. This is found in Nebraska Revised Statute 68-1206.	Once a family is determined eligible child care is authorized for a 12 to 18 month eligibility period. During the eligibility period, the family will continue to remain eligible for child care as long as their income remains under 85% of the State Median Income (SMI). At re-determination, families are determined eligible as long as they still have a need for service and their income is under the second tier of 200% FPL. This is found in Nebraska Revised Statute 68-1206.	Once a family is determined eligible child care is authorized for a 12 to 18 month eligibility period. During the eligibility period, the family will continue to remain eligible for child care as long as their income remains under 85% of the State Median Income (SMI). The only other reasons a families child care would close during the eligibility period include a non-temporary cessation of work, education, or training after receiving three months of additional care	This is found at Nebraska Revised Statute 68-1206 and http://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Guidance-Documents.aspx

				at the same level, the household moving out of state or the household committing substantiated fraud or receiving an intentional program violation (IPV). At re-determination, families are determined eligible as long as they still have a need for service and their income is under the second tier of 200% FPL. This is found in Nebraska Revised Statute 68-1206.	
Nevada					
New Hampshire					
New Jersey	$54,900	The second tier eligibility level allows a family with increased income to receive an additional year of subsidized child care.	The difference between the first and second eligibility income threshold amounts is approximately $11,000 for a family of three.	A family does not have to report when their income exceeds 250% FPL during their 12-month eligibility period, as long as income does not exceed 85% of SMI.	DFDI 17-04-02

New Mexico	$4,525.00 monthly	The second tier allows a family to remain eligible for services up to 250% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which is higher than the initial eligibility allowance of up to 200% of the FPL. This allows a family to increase their household budget, support their child care needs, and still remain eligible while transitioning from the program	The second tier allows a family to increase their household budget, support their child care needs and still remain eligible while transitioning from the program	The second tier allows a family extended time to complete the redetermination process, up to one month following the end of their previous certification period, and ECECD will qualify such families based on up to 250% of the FPL.	8.15.2.12 NMAC.
New York	A guarantee of child care assistance is provided to a public assistance family who needs child care to participate in work or other activities required by the LDSS. Additionally, a guarantee of child care assistance is provided to a family who chooses child care assistance in lieu of public assistance but who would otherwise be eligible for public assistance and who needs child care in order to be employed. The guarantee of child care in lieu of public assistance continues as long as the family continues to meet all the				

	financial and programmatic eligibility requirements for public assistance and needs child care to participate in work and/or activities required by the LDSS. A guarantee of 12 months of transitional child care assistance may be provided as a graduated phase-out to a working family whose public assistance case has closed due to an increase in income and is determined by the LDSS to meet all financial and programmatic requirements, including that the family income is within 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Additionally, a guarantee of 12 months of transitional child care as a graduated phase-out may be provided to a family that chose to receive child care assistance in lieu of public assistance when the family becomes ineligible for public				

	assistance, provided that the family income is within 200 percent of the federal poverty level. A redetermination of eligibility for child care assistance at the expiration of the 12-month authorization period is conducted and the family may continue to receive child care assistance if funds are available, there is a need for child care, and the family income is within 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Currently, LDSSs have the option to implement a 6-month or 12-month authorization period. Some LDSSs have chosen a 12-month authorization period. As an interim step, OCFS does not allow LDSSs to change from a 12-month authorization period to a 6-month authorization period. A redetermination					

	of financial and programmatic eligibility is conducted during the authorization period when there is an indication of change in the individual's circumstance that may render the individual ineligible or change the degree of need for child care assistance. The income level for initial eligibility and redetermination of eligibility is set at 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Statutory and/or regulatory amendments were required to implement all required aspects of 12-month eligibility period. Pursuant to the FY 2022 Enacted Budget of the State of New York, 12-month eligibility will be implemented. OCFS is in the process of making the necessary regulatory change to support this policy shift. Statutory and/or regulatory					

	amendments are necessary to implement the graduated phaseout requirements defined in the CCDBG Act. Enactment of statutory and regulatory changes, the acquisition of fiscal resources and the development of automated system supports are multiyear processes. Since the adoption of the final federal regulations, OCFS, in partnership with the Early Childhood Advisory Council, sponsored a series of statewide community forums with various stakeholder groups to discuss the impact of federal changes on the provision of child care services and strategies to improve the childcare subsidy program. OCFS received valuable input, including suggestions on how to implement the new requirements, and is poised to work on					

	implementation utilizing this feedback once supported by statute and regulation. While implementation of the graduated phase out requirement is delayed, the inclusion of 12-month eligibility into the existing child care assistance program in NYS will continue to meet the need for quality child care for families as they seek to achieve self-support. The health, safety, and wellbeing of children served through child care assistance have not been compromised.				
North Carolina					
North Dakota					
Northern Mariana Islands					
Ohio					
Oklahoma					
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Pennsylvania	$51,606	Parents remain eligible for a full 12-month period unless the family's annual income reaches 85 percent of the state median income. The upper income limits permit parents to receive raises and income increases without losing eligibility, while keeping copayments stable for the 12-month eligibility period. Consistency in the cost of child care allows families to budget for other living expenses, such as housing and food.	Income is stabilized during the 12-month eligibility period. The 235 percent FPIG limit is only imposed at redetermination. The difference between the two limits permits the family's annual income to increase approximately 17 percent before the family becomes ineligible for the program.	Income is stabilized, and families remain eligible until the 12-month eligibility period expires, even if the family's annual income exceeds 235 percent of the FPIG.	55 Pa. Code Chapter 3041 Subsidized Child Care Eligibility. Graduated phase-out is addressed at § 3041.41(a), (b), and (c).
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	Transitional Child Care allows families currently eligible for child care to continue to receive child care after their income exceeds 180% of the federal poverty level (FPL), as long as income remains below 225% FPL. When income rises above 225% FPL the family is no longer eligible.	The Lead Agency recognizes the cliff effect for families who experience a slight increase in income and how without graduated phase-out this could serve as a disincentive to advance in the workplace. To mitigate this cliff effect, RI has established a second tier of subsidies. For households with incomes between 180-200% FPL, whose income increased while eligible for and enrolled in CCAP, a household may continue to receive assistance with their weekly copay increasing to 10% of their gross income. For those with incomes between 200-225%, they may continue to receive care with copays of 14% of gross income. This graduated phase out for child care assistance allows a family to maintain affordable care for their child, while gradually adjusting their contribution. The state intends to modify the current copay structure, effective 1/2022 which will cap copayments at 7% for all CCDF families. This means families above 150% FPL up to/including 180% which is level 3 in the current structure will be capped at 7% as will families in level 4 and 5 (above 180% up to/including 225% FPL) that currently have a copayment of 10% and 14% of their countable gross income.	An eligible enrolled family who experiences an increase in income that exceeds the 180% FPL shall remain active on child care as long as the income is still below 225% FPL. This graduated phase-out provides a transition period for families to become acclimated to contributing additional income to their subsidy. Currently, copays are gradually increased to support the family transitioning off of child care assistance.	An eligible enrolled family who experiences an increase in income that exceeds 180% FPL shall remain active on child care as long as the income is still below 225% FPL. Currently, the gradual increase in copays allows a family to continue receiving support while incrementally adjusting their contribution to support self-sufficiency. However, beginning January 2022 the lead agency intends to cap copayments at 7% of countable gross income.	218-20-00 R.I. Code R. § 4.6.1 http://www.dhs.ri.gov/Regulations/218-RICR-20-00-4%20Child%20%20Care%20%20Assistance%20%20Program.pdf

South Carolina		Fees are only 3% or lower of any family's monthly income.	Families enter the program with income less than 55% of SMI and are allowed to remain in the program, if otherwise eligible, until their income exceeds the second tier which is 85% of SMI.	Families enter the program with income less than 55% of SMI and are allowed to remain in the program, if otherwise eligible, until their income exceeds the second tier which is 85% of SMI.	SC Voucher Manual, Section 2.1.9
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	Tennessee offers care categories at different income caps: Categories at the 60th percentile cap (first tier of eligibility) Categories at the 85th percentile cap (second tier of eligibility) At the point of redetermination (after the family has already received a full twelve (12) month eligibility period), if it is determined that the household income for a family at the 60th percentile cap exceeds the 60% level but is below the 85% level, the family's eligibility is extended through a twelve month phase out period. After	The second eligibility threshold recognizes that the typical household income of a family in this category may exceed the first eligibility threshold. Therefore, the family may apply for another category of care to potentially continue receiving child care payment assistance.	The second eligibility threshold provides an expanded income range to accommodate increases in family income over time while still providing childcare assistance.	Families at the second eligibility threshold receive a full 12-months of eligibility before scheduled redetermination.	Tennessee Department of Human Services Child Care Certificate Program Policy Chapter 11

	completing the twelve (12) month phase out period, if the family's income still exceeds the income standard the family will be given a final ten (10) day phase out before care is discontinued. In addition, there are also three categories of care (Smart Steps, Teen Parent, Foster Care/State Custody) in which eligibility is determined up to 85th percentile. Eligibility for these categories will be terminated at the end of the twelve (12) month eligibility period, if the reported income exceeds the 85th percentile after a ten (10)day phase out. The income eligibility for a family of three at this level is up to $4,549 gross per month.				
Texas					
Utah					
Vermont	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virgin Islands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia					

Washington	$4,274 to $4,630 per month	Families have an increase in income threshold at redetermination from 60 percent of the state median income (SMI) to 65 percent of SMI. DCYF maintains the copay for the second tier of eligibility at the same copay as 60% SMI to support family budget for an additional twelve months.	The second tier eligibility allows families earn at least an additional 5% SMI in income and remain eligible for child care subsidy.	Families are eligible for an additional twelve months under the second tier of eligibility. Families can continue to receive benefits under the second tier at each redetermination when they meet eligibility requirements and annual income remains under 65% SMI.	WAC 110-15-0109
West Virginia	The exit level for a family of 3 is set at $3,288, which is 63.3% of State Median Income (SMI).	Entry is set at 150% of 2019 Federal Poverty Level and exit is set at 185% of 2019 Federal Poverty Level.	Families are not required to report increases in income above the exit level, but below 85% of State Median Income (SMI) during their eligibility period.	Families are not required to report increased work hours, pay raise or other income during the certificate period	5.3.3 Changes in Income during Certificate Period. Clients whose income changes during a certificate period shall remain eligible for services until the next status review. If the client's income has decreased, the client may request a fee reduction. (See Chapter 6, Section 4.6) CCR&R workers shall not increase fees for clients whose income has increased due to increased work hours, pay raise or other income during the certificate period.
Wisconsin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wyoming	$4,118 (225% of FPL).	Using the example of a family of three, our graduated phase out allows an increase of gross monthly income of $915 a month, $10,980 a year. This allows for a gradual increase of wages for a family while remaining below 85% SMI.	Wyoming's second eligibility threshold for a family of three allows an increase of income of $10,980 a year, which is sufficient to accommodate increases of family income over time. This increase is above average for a typical low income worker and would promote and support economic stability. According to Wyoming Self Sufficiency Standard (https://wywf.org/self-sufficiency-calculator/), a household of three with one preschooler and one school aged child living in Laramie County, requires a monthly wage of $6,552 per month to be self sufficient.	With an increase in income of $10,980 per year for a household size of three, which is above average for a low income family, Wyoming's second eligibility threshold allows families to continue accessing child care services at re-determination. In addition, a family's income can increase up to 85% SMI during the 12 month eligibility period.	Child Care Subsidy Policy Manual, Section 1200 Determining Benefit Level/Benefit Period: https://dfs.wyo.gov/about/policy-manuals/child-care-subsidy-policy-manual/.