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| Committee on Women and Gender Equity: | Brenda McKinney, *Senior* *Counsel*Anastassia Zimina, *Policy Analyst*Eisha Wright, *Finance Deputy Director* |



**The Council of the City of New York**

Committee Report of the Human Services Division

Andrea Vazquez*, Director*

Smita Deshmukh*, Deputy Director*

**Committee on Women and Gender Equity**

Hon. Tiffany L. Cabán, *Chair*

**October 12, 2022**

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| **Int. No. 242-A** | By Council Members Gutiérrez, Won, Sanchez, Hanif, Joseph, Brewer, Brooks-Powers, Stevens, Menin, Schulman, Riley, Narcisse, Barron, Ossé, Ayala, Restler, Cabán, Abreu, Krishnan, Richardson Jordan, Nurse, Ung, Williams, De La Rosa, Avilés, Hudson, Louis, Gennaro, Farías and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) |
| **Title:** | A Local Law in relation to the establishment of a Marshall plan for moms task force to develop and issue recommendations on how to support working mothers, other parents, and caregivers |
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| **Int. No. 477-A** | By Council Members Hudson, Menin, Brooks-Powers, Joseph, Nurse, Abreu, Louis, Restler, Avilés, Cabán, Gennaro, De La Rosa, Hanif, Sanchez, Farías, The Speaker (Council Member Adams) and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) |
| **Title:** | A Local Law in relation to establishing a child care task force |
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| **Int. No. 485-A** | By Council Members Menin, Ayala, Schulman, Riley, Won, Narcisse, Hudson, Joseph, De La Rosa, Stevens, Gutiérrez, Cabán, Louis, Lee, The Speaker (Council Member Adams), Hanif, Brooks-Powers, Krishnan, Brewer, Dinowitz, Sanchez, Nurse, Marte, Ung, Abreu, Velázquez, Williams, Ossé, Restler, Gennaro, Feliz, Farías, Avilés, Mealy, Rivera, Hanks, Richardson Jordan, Moya, Powers, Vernikov and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) |
| **Title:** | A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to an electronic child care directory |
| **ADMINISTRATIVE CODE:** | Adds section 17-1309 to chapter 13 of title 17 |
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| **Int. No. 486-A** | By Council Members Menin, Ayala, Schulman, Riley, Won, Narcisse, Hudson, Joseph, De La Rosa, Stevens, Gutiérrez, Cabán, Louis, Lee, The Speaker (Council Member Adams), Brooks-Powers, Krishnan, Brewer, Dinowitz, Sanchez, Nurse, Marte, Ung, Bottcher, Powers, Velázquez, Williams, Ossé, Hanif, Gennaro, Abreu, Feliz, Farías, Avilés, Mealy, Rivera, Hanks, Moya and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) |
| **Title:** | A Local Law to amend the New York city charter, in relation to establishing a child care advisory board |
| **CHARTER:** | Adds Section 620 to chapter 24-b |
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| **Int. No. 487-A** | By Council Members Menin, Ayala, Schulman, Riley, Won, Narcisse, Hudson, Joseph, De La Rosa, Stevens, Gutiérrez, Cabán, Louis, Lee, The Speaker (Council Member Adams), Hanif, Brooks-Powers, Krishnan, Brewer, Dinowitz, Sanchez, Nurse, Marte, Ung, Bottcher, Abreu, Velázquez, Williams, Ossé, Restler, Gennaro, Feliz, Farías, Avilés, Mealy, Rivera, Hanks, Moya, Powers and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) |
| **Title:** | A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing a child care subsidy information portal |
| **ADMINISTRATIVE CODE:** | Adds Section 3-119.8 to subchapter 1 of chapter 1 of title 3  |
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| **Int. No. 488-A** | By Council Members Menin, Ayala, Schulman, Riley, Won, Narcisse, Hudson, Joseph, De La Rosa, Stevens, Gutiérrez, Cabán, Louis, Lee, The Speaker (Council Member Adams), Hanif, Brooks-Powers, Krishnan, Dinowitz, Sanchez, Nurse, Marte, Ung, Bottcher, Abreu, Velázquez, Williams, Ossé, Restler, Gennaro, Feliz, Farías, Avilés, Mealy, Rivera, Moya, Powers and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams)  |
| **Title:** | A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to a child care grant pilot program  |
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| **Int. No. 489-A** | By Council Members Menin, Louis, The Speaker (Council Member Adams), Krishnan, Brewer, Dinowitz, Sanchez, Nurse, Marte, Ung, Schulman, Bottcher, Abreu, Velázquez, Williams, Ossé, Hanif, Feliz, Farías, Avilés, Mealy, Rivera, Cabán, Moya, Gennaro, De La Rosa, Powers and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) |
| **Title:** | A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to guidance to an owner of real property regarding facility requirements for a child care program |
| **ADMINISTRATIVE CODE:** | Adds Section 17-308 to chapter 13 of title 17 |
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| **Res. No. 69**  | By Council Member Menin, the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) and Council Members Cabán, Restler, Ossé, Stevens, Won, Brannan, Hanif, Joseph, Richardson Jordan, Brewer, Velázquez, Avilés, Krishnan, Ung, Barron, Gutiérrez, Williams, Hanks, Gennaro, Farías, Brooks-Powers, Sanchez, Hudson, Schulman, Lee, Narcisse, Ayala, Bottcher, De La Rosa, Riley, Rivera, Louis and Mealy |
| **Title:** | Resolution calling on the New York State Legislature to pass, and the Governor to sign, S. 7595/ A. 8623, S. 6706B/ A. 7582A, and S. 7615/ A. 8625, legislation supporting the provision of financial assistance to families and child care providers in order to make child care more accessible and affordable. |

1. **Introduction**

 On October 12, 2022, the Committee on Women and Gender Equity, chaired by Council Member Tiffany Cabán, held a vote on the following pieces of legislation: Introduction Number (Int. No.) 242, sponsored by Council Member Jennifer Gutiérrez, in relation to the establishment of a Marshall plan for moms task force to develop and issue recommendations on how to support working mothers, other parents, and caregivers; and Int. No. 477, sponsored by Council Member Crystal Hudson, in relation to a child care task force. The Committee will also hold a vote on the following pieces of legislation sponsored by Council Member Julie Menin: Resolution No. (Res. No.) 69, a Resolution calling on the New York State Legislature to pass, and the Governor to sign, S. 7595/ A. 8623, S. 6706B/ A. 7582A, and S. 7615/ A. 8625, legislation supporting the provision of financial assistance to families and child care providers in order to make child care more accessible and affordable; Int. No. 485-A, a Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to an electronic child care directory; Int. No. 486-A, a Local Law to amend the New York city charter, in relation to establishing a child care advisory board; Int. No. 487-A, a Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing a child care subsidy information portal; Int. No. 488-A, a Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing a child care grant pilot program; and Int. No. 489, a Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation in relation to guidance to an owner of real property regarding facility requirements for a child care program. This legislation was originally heard at a hearing of this Committee on June 29, 2022, at which the Committees heard testimony from the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH), the NYC Commission on Gender Equity (CGE), as well as unions, think tanks, advocacy groups and organizations, and other interested stakeholders.

**UPDATE**

On October 12, 2022, the Committee on Women and Gender Equity passed this legislation by a vote of four in the affirmative, zero in the negative and zero abstentions.

1. **Background**

*The Importance of Childcare*

Studies have shown that the early years of a child’s life are critical for healthy brain development and lay the groundwork for future educational achievement, economic productivity, and lifelong health.[[1]](#footnote-2) High-quality childcare[[2]](#footnote-3) and early learning programs have a high return on investment for both children and parents.[[3]](#footnote-4) With affordable childcare options, parents can stay in the workforce and grow their incomes, while children can gain foundational skills to succeed in school and life, and benefit from their parents’ and teachers’ economic stability.[[4]](#footnote-5)

*Issues with Childcare in the City*

While access to affordable childcare was limited well before NYC became the national epicenter of the 2019 novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) in 2020,[[5]](#footnote-6) the COVID-19 pandemic brought to light an existing problem with childcare in the City:[[6]](#footnote-7) that childcare providers do not have the funds to adequately pay workers, the supply of childcare programs has long been insufficient to meet the demand, and that many families are unable to afford the services available to them.[[7]](#footnote-8) While the City has invested in universal pre-kindergarten programs for three- and four-year-olds,[[8]](#footnote-9) many low- and moderate-income caregivers still struggle with the high cost of childcare for infants and toddlers, and for after school care for children of all ages.[[9]](#footnote-10) Enrollment in childcare programs can cost more than $2,600 per month, or $21,000 per year, which is too high for most low-income and middle-income families.[[10]](#footnote-11) According to a 2019 report by the NYC Comptroller on care for children under three (“Comptroller’s 2019 Report”), the best available data on childcare costs at the local level come from a survey of childcare providers conducted by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), which sets childcare subsidy market rates at the 69th percentile of the prices reported by providers.[[11]](#footnote-12) As of 2018, when the market-rate survey was last conducted, the annual cost of center-based care at the 69th percentile in NYC was $21,112 for infants and $16,380 for toddlers, or $18,746 on average for children under three.[[12]](#footnote-13) The annual cost of family day care provided in a residence averaged $10,331 for children under three, with the difference in costs likely reflecting the added overhead to run center-based programs, which are often large commercial properties that serve more children, and generally require more staffing.[[13]](#footnote-14) Center-based care for an infant would consume more than two-thirds (68 percent) of the income of a single parent working full-time at the minimum wage,[[14]](#footnote-15) and family day care provided in a residence would comprise one-third of such a family’s income.[[15]](#footnote-16)

Additionally, childcare providers, whose workforce is mostly made up of women of color, have been underpaid for their work.[[16]](#footnote-17) Childcare providers are unable to pay sufficient wages to their workers, which leads to high turnover and challenges with recruitment, which can impact the availability and quality of care.[[17]](#footnote-18) Childcare providers in the City only have capacity for 22% of children under the age of two, and nearly half of all community districts are considered an infant care desert, where the ratio of childcare capacity to children is less than 20%.[[18]](#footnote-19)

Despite the City’s efforts to meet the needs of NYC families, challenges remain for those in need of childcare, and the COVID-19 pandemic has further exposed and exacerbated that need.

*Childcare Funding and Regulation*

Childcare programs in the City are funded at the federal, state and local level, and are administered and regulated by both state and local entities, including the New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), New York City Department of Education (DOE) and New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH).[[19]](#footnote-20) OCFS and DOHMH have created safety regulations and requirements for childcare services in the City, and provide information on childcare for providers and families, including guidance for childcare programs to navigate through the COVID-19 pandemic, and how to apply for childcare grants and subsidies.[[20]](#footnote-21)

While there is some public funding available to help both parents and providers offset the cost of childcare, it is not sufficient to meet the need; only about one in seven infants and toddlers in families income-eligible for assistance actually receive a subsidy.[[21]](#footnote-22) As a result, according to NYC Administration for Children’s Services childcare data from February 2019, only seven percent of all infants and toddlers were in publicly-funded childcare, compared to an estimated 45 percent of three- and four-year-olds.[[22]](#footnote-23)

*Types of Childcare in the City*

There are several different types of childcare services in the City:

1. Family day care and group family day care programs, regulated by the State, which are home-based services located in residences that provide childcare on a regular basis for more than three hours per day per child;
2. School-age childcare programs, regulated by the State, which provide care for a group of seven or more school-age children in a non-residential setting;
3. Group childcare programs, regulated by the City, which are center-based services located primarily in non-residential spaces that provide childcare to three or more children under 6 years old, and operate for five or more hours per week, for more than 30 days in a 12-month period;
4. School-based programs, regulated by the City, which provide instruction for children ages 3 through 5 and are located within a school or are part of a school;
5. Summer camps, regulated by the City, which provide childcare for children younger than 16, or younger than 18 for overnight camps, and operate during the summer months primarily for the purpose of organized group activity; and
6. Informal or legally exempt childcare programs, which must be approved, enrolled and monitored by the nonprofit organization Women’s Housing and Economic Development Corporation.[[23]](#footnote-24) *Informal child care* “refers to child care provided in a residence, which is not required to be licensed or registered pursuant to section 390 of the Social Services Law. Informal child care means In-Home Child Care and Family Child Care.” [[24]](#footnote-25) *Legally exempt group child care* “means a program in a facility, other than a residence, in which child care is provided on a regular basis and is not required to be licensed by or registered with the Office or licensed by the City of New York but which meets all applicable State or local requirements for such child care programs. Legally exempt group child care includes, but is not limited to:
	* + 1. pre-kindergarten and nursery school programs for children three years of age or older, and programs for school-age children conducted during non-school hours, operated by public school districts or by private schools or academies which provide elementary or secondary education or both in accordance with the compulsory education requirements of the Education Law, provided that such pre-kindergarten, nursery school or school-age programs are located on the premises or campus where the elementary or secondary education is provided;
			2. nursery schools and programs for pre-school-aged children operated by non-profit agencies or organizations or private proprietary agencies which provide services for three or less hours per day;
			3. summer day camps operated by non-profit agencies or organizations or private proprietary agencies in accordance with Subpart 7-2 of the State Sanitary Code;
			4. Center-based child care programs located on Federal property which are not certified to operate by the United States Department of Defense when such programs are operated in compliance with the applicable Federal laws and regulations for such child care programs;
			5. Center-based child care programs located on tribal property which are legally operating under the auspices of a tribal authority that is not a Child Care and Development Fund grantee, and are in compliance with the applicable tribal laws and regulations for such child care programs; and
			6. child care programs caring for not more than six school-age children during non- school hours.”[[25]](#footnote-26)
7. **Bill Analysis**

*Int. No. 242-A*

This bill would require the creation of a Marshall Plan for Moms task force to study and develop recommendations regarding how to support working mothers, other parents, and caregivers, based on a consideration of data from the previous five years. Such task force would be required to convene its first meeting within 30 days after the last member has been appointed, meet at least once each quarter, and hold at least one public hearing. The task force would be required to submit a report with its recommendations within one year of the task force’s first meeting, including a summary of information the task force considered in formulating its recommendations, which would be posted to the Commission on Gender Equity (CGE)’s website within 10 days of submission. The task force would be comprised of the heads of the following agencies and offices, or their designees: CGE, the Office for Economic Opportunity, the Office of Labor Relations, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the Comptroller. The task force would additionally include a principal, teacher, parents, owners and employees of child care programs in the city, and advocates with expertise in child care advocacy.

Since introduction, this bill was amended to clarify the membership and duties of the task force, and to expedite the posting of the report after its submission.

This bill would take effect immediately and would be deemed repealed 180 days after the date on which the task force submits the report required by this local law.

*Int. No. 477-A*

This bill would establish a child care task force to examine how to make child care more affordable and accessible for families in the City, and how the City could provide additional support and funding to child care providers and workers. The task force would be required to submit a report that includes recommendations for establishing child care for all children in the City ages five and under.

Since introduction, this bill was amended to clarify both the membership and duties of the task force.

This bill would take effect immediately after it becomes law.

*Int. No. 485*

This bill would require the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to coordinate with the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications to create a website that provides a list of every child care provider that operates in the City. The website would include, for each child care provider, the provider’s name, address, telephone number, program type, status of any permit or license required to operate the program, and whether the program is regulated by New York State or New York City. The website would also be required to include a search function, where users could search by key words for a child care provider by name and location.

Since introduction, this bill was amended to include definitions for child care programs and child day care and to better reflect the different types of child care reflected in the city, to better inform parents of their options and connect them to resources related to care. The bill was also amended to include designated citywide languages, and to clarify what information would be included in such portal.

This bill would take effect 30 days after it becomes law.

*Int. No. 486*

This bill would establish a Child Care Advisory Board, which would be responsible for submitting an annual report that includes an assessment of the needs of child care providers and recipients across the City. The Board would be required to make recommendations on how to improve child care and make it more affordable, including reviewing and assessing universal child care and subsidies to families whose income equals up to 300% and 400% of the federal poverty guidelines

Since introduction, this bill was amended to add a definition for child care, and clarify the composition and jurisdiction of the Board.

This bill would take effect immediately after it becomes law.

*Int. No. 487*

This bill would require the Administration for Children’s Services to coordinate with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications to create an online portal that provides information on child care subsidies. The portal would include information on each subsidy provided by local, state and federal agencies, the eligibility for each subsidy, and instructions on how to apply for each subsidy. The portal would also include the forms needed to apply for each subsidy, including any electronic forms available which may be submitted online through the portal.

Since introduction, this bill was amended to clarify the types of subsidies included and that the subsidies would be listed in a portal, available in all citywide languages, and created and maintained by an agency or office designated by the mayor, in collaboration with the department of information technology and telecommunications and any other relevant agency or office,.

This bill would take effect 30 days after it becomes law.

*Int. No. 488*

This bill would require the Administration for Children’s Services (ACS) to establish a child care program fund to award grants to child care programs in the City. To be eligible for a grant, a child care program would have to be experiencing a significant risk of closure or displacement, in addition to meeting other requirements as determined by ACS. ACS would be permitted to award grants of $1,000 per full-time employee of a child care program, up to a maximum of 20 employees. This bill would also require ACS to submit an annual report to the Mayor and the Speaker of the Council on grants awarded to child care programs in the preceding fiscal year, and would require ACS to publish on its website information on child care grants, including eligibility, instructions for the application process, and required documentation.

Since introduction, this bill was amended to reflect that the program would be a pilot program with grant amounts and the number of grants determined by the administering agency, clarifying the information included in the annual report, and clarifying that the pilot program would last three years.

This bill would take effect immediately after it becomes law and would be deemed repealed upon submission of the third annual report required by this local law.

*Int. No. 489*

This bill would require the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to develop guidance for owners of real property regarding the facility requirements for a child care program and make such guidance available on its website. The guidance would also be required to indicate that property owners may be eligible for a tax abatement if they meet certain requirements pursuant to state law.

Since introduction, this bill was amended to shift from a child care certification program to a resource that provides guidance to owners of real property regarding facility requirements for a child care program and also provide information about tax abatements.

This bill would take effect 180 days after it becomes law.

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| Int. No. 242-A By Council Members Gutiérrez, Won, Sanchez, Hanif, Joseph, Brewer, Brooks-Powers, Stevens, Menin, Schulman, Riley, Narcisse, Barron, Ossé, Ayala, Restler, Cabán, Abreu, Krishnan, Richardson Jordan, Nurse, Ung, Williams, De La Rosa, Avilés, Hudson, Louis, Gennaro, Farías and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) A Local Law in relation to the establishment of a Marshall plan for moms task force to develop and issue recommendations on how to support working mothers, other parents, and caregivers Be it enacted by the Council as follows: Section 1. Marshall plan for moms task force. a. Definitions. For purposes of this local law, the following terms have the following meanings:Caregiver. The term “caregiver” means a person who provides direct and ongoing care for a minor child.Child care program. The term “child care program” means any program that meets the definition provided in subdivision d of section 47.01 of the New York city health code.City. The term “city” means the city of New York.Task force. The term “task force” means the Marshall plan for moms task force established by this local law.b. Task force established. There shall be established a Marshall plan for moms task force. Based on a consideration of data from the previous five years, such task force shall study, and develop recommendations regarding, how to support working mothers, other parents, and caregivers, with a focus that shall include, but not be limited to:1.  The impact of providing recurring direct cash payments to working mothers, other parents, and caregivers;2. The impact on working mothers, other parents, and caregivers of providing a comprehensive paid family leave policy for all employees in the city;3.  Recommendations on how to best support working mothers, other parents, and caregivers in the workforce;4. Recommendations for workplaces regarding policies and best practices for supporting employees who are mothers, other parents, and caregivers;5. Access to rent relief, public assistance, and financial support, and any barriers to such relief and assistance;6. The role of the child care industry, including both infrastructure needs and support for individuals working in the child care industry; and7. Access to culturally sensitive, affordable, and quality healthcare, including, but not limited to mental health services.c. Membership. 1. The task force shall be composed of the following members:(a) The executive director of the commission on gender equity, or such executive director’s designee, who shall serve as chair;(b) The executive director of the office for economic opportunity, or such executive director’s designee;(c) The commissioner of the office of labor relations, or such commissioner’s designee;(d) The commissioner of social services, or such commissioner’s designee;(e) The chancellor of the city school district, or such chancellor’s designee;(f) The commissioner of health and mental hygiene, or such commissioner’s designee;(g) The comptroller, or the comptroller’s designee;(h) One school principal employed by the department of education, to be appointed by the speaker of the council;(i) One teacher employed by the department of education, working at a public school, to be appointed by the speaker of the council;(j) One parent of a child enrolled in a public school run by the department of education, to be appointed by the mayor;(k) Two natural persons who own or manage a child care program located in the city, at least one of whom offers services in a language other than English, to be appointed by the speaker of the council;(l) One employee of a child care program located in the city, to be appointed by the speaker of the council;(m) One parent of a child under the age of three who is enrolled in a child care program located in the city, to be appointed by the speaker of the council;(n) One member to be appointed by the mayor, one member to be appointed by the public advocate, and one member to be appointed by the speaker of the council, who shall be individuals who currently work in the field of child care advocacy, including but not limited to one individual with expertise in issues faced by documented and undocumented immigrants.2. Each member of the task force shall serve at the pleasure of the officer who appointed the member. In the event of a vacancy on the task force, a successor shall be selected in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term. The members of the task force shall serve without compensation.d. Meetings. 1. The chair shall convene the first meeting of the task force not later than 30 days after the last member has been appointed.2. The task force may invite relevant experts and stakeholders to attend its meetings and to otherwise provide testimony and information relevant to the issue areas identified in subdivision b of section 1 of this local law.3. The task force shall meet no less than once each quarter to carry out its duties.4. The task force shall hold at least one public hearing before submitting the report required by subdivision e of section 1 this local law.e. Report. 1. Not later than one year after the first meeting of the task force, the task force shall submit a report to the mayor and the speaker of the council setting forth its recommendations. Such report shall include a summary of information the task force considered in formulating such recommendations.2. The commission on gender equity shall publish the task force’s report electronically on its website no later than 10 days after its submission to the mayor and the speaker of the council.f. Agency support. Each agency affected by this local law shall provide appropriate staff and resources to support the work of such agency related to the task force.g. Termination. The task force shall dissolve 180 days after the date on which it submits the report required by subdivision e of section 1 of this local law.§ 2. This local law takes effect immediately and is deemed repealed 180 days after the date on which the task force submits the report required by subdivision e of section 1 of this local law.   Session 12BG / JEF / BMLS #857610/3/2022 10:45p Session 11BAM/BMLS #17556 / 17563Int. 2300-2021 |

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| Int. No. 477-A By Council Members Hudson, Menin, Brooks-Powers, Joseph, Nurse, Abreu, Louis, Restler, Avilés, Cabán, Gennaro, De La Rosa, Hanif, Sanchez, Farías and The Speaker (Council Member Adams) and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) A Local Law in relation to establishing a child care task force Be it enacted by the Council as follows: Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this local law, the following terms have the following meanings:Child care program. The term “child care program” means any program that meets the definition provided in subdivision d of section 47.01 of the New York city health code.City. The term “city” means the city of New York.Task force. The term “task force” means the child care task force established by this local law.§ 2. Task force established. There is hereby established a task force to be known as the child care task force.§ 3. Duties. The task force shall study how to make child care more affordable through free or low-cost child care, how to make child care more accessible for families in the city, and how to provide support and funding to child care programs and workers at such programs. The task force shall take into account the number of children ages five and under in the city, the capacity of child care providers, the average incomes of families with children in the city, the projected costs of implementing any recommended programs, and any other considerations the task force deems relevant.§ 4. Membership. a. The task force shall be composed of the following members, one of whom the mayor shall designate to serve as chair:1. The commissioner of health and mental hygiene, or such commissioner’s designee;2. The commissioner of buildings, or such commissioner’s designee;3. The commissioner of the administration for children’s services, or such commissioner’s designee;4. The executive director of the commission on gender equity, or such executive director’s designee;5. Two members appointed by the mayor; and6. Three members appointed by the speaker of the council.            b. Members appointed pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of subdivision a of this section shall have experience or expertise in child care advocacy or reform, child care programs in New York city, or the public education system run by the department of education.c. The chair may invite other officers and representatives of relevant federal, state, and local agencies and authorities, including the chancellor of the city school district or such chancellor’s designee, to participate in the work of the task force.d. Each member of the task force shall serve at the pleasure of the officer who appointed the member. In the event of a vacancy on the task force, a successor shall be appointed in the same manner as the original appointment. All members of the task force shall serve without compensation.§ 5. Meetings. a. The chair shall convene the first meeting of the task force no later than 30 days after being informed that the last member has been appointed.b. The chair may invite experts and stakeholders to attend meetings of the task force and to provide testimony and information relevant to the task force’s duties.c. The task force shall meet no less than once every three months.d. The meeting requirement described in subdivision c of this section shall be suspended after the task force submits the report required by section six of this local law.§ 6. Report. a. No later than one year after the first meeting of the task force, the task force shall submit a report to the mayor, the speaker of the council, and the public advocate setting forth its findings and recommendations, which shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:1. Any challenges associated with implementing affordable child care programs;2. The projected costs associated with implementing affordable child care programs;3. Recommendations for policies and programs to make the costs of child care programs in the city more affordable for caregivers and families;4. Recommendations for increasing support and funding to child care programs and workers at such programs, such as providing training or other free, low-cost or low-barrier resources;5. Recommendations for increasing the number of child care programs in the city, including ways to increase the number of applications for licensed child care programs; and6. A summary of information the task force considered in formulating its recommendations.b. The mayor shall post the report required by section six of this local law in a conspicuous location on the city’s website no later than 10 days after its submission to the mayor, the speaker of the council, and the public advocate.§ 7. Agency support. Each agency named by section four of this local law shall provide appropriate staff and resources to support the work of such agency related to the task force.§ 8. Termination. The task force shall dissolve 180 days after the date on which it submits the report required by section six of this local law.§ 9. This local law takes effect immediately.    JEF /BMLS #7335/765210/3/2022 9:25p |

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| Int. No. 485-A By Council Members Menin, Ayala, Schulman, Riley, Won, Narcisse, Hudson, Joseph, De La Rosa, Stevens, Gutiérrez, Cabán, Louis, Lee, The Speaker (Council Member Adams), Hanif, Brooks-Powers, Krishnan, Brewer, Dinowitz, Sanchez, Nurse, Marte, Ung, Abreu, Velázquez, Williams, Ossé, Restler, Gennaro, Feliz, Farías, Avilés, Mealy, Rivera, Hanks, Richardson Jordan, Moya, Powers, Vernikov and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to an electronic child care directory Be it enacted by the Council as follows: Section 1. Chapter 13 of title 17 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 17-1309 to read as follows:§ 17-1309 Child care directory. a. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:Child care program. The term “child care program” means any program that meets the definition provided in subdivision d of section 47.01 of the health code.Child day care. The term “child day care” means any program that meets the definition provided in paragraph (a), (d), (e) or (f) of subdivision 1 of section 390 of the social services law.Designated citywide language. The term “designated citywide language” has the same meaning ascribed to such term in subdivision a of section 23-1101.b. Directory requirements. 1. By July 1, 2023, the department shall coordinate, as necessary, with the department of information technology and telecommunications and any other relevant agency or office to create and maintain a directory of all child care programs located within the city. Such directory shall be publicly accessible on a website or online portal. The directory shall be available in the designated citywide languages and include, but not be limited to, the following features:(a) For each child care program:(i) The name, address, telephone number and program type;(ii) The age groups served by such child care program; and(iii) The status of any permit or license required to operate such child care program;(b) A search function that allows a search of child care programs by key words, name or location, including by borough and zip code; and(c) A clear and conspicuous link to a webpage that provides information on the child day cares located within the city, and a description of the types of child day cares.2. Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, the directory shall not include the address or telephone number of a child care program located in a domestic violence shelter as designated by the department of social services.§ 2. This local law takes effect 30 days after it becomes law.   JEF / BMLS # 805110/3/2022.4:40pm |

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| Int. No. 486-A By Council Members Menin, Ayala, Schulman, Riley, Won, Narcisse, Hudson, Joseph, De La Rosa, Stevens, Gutiérrez, Cabán, Louis, Lee, The Speaker (Council Member Adams), Brooks-Powers, Krishnan, Brewer, Dinowitz, Sanchez, Nurse, Marte, Ung, Bottcher, Powers, Velázquez, Williams, Ossé, Hanif, Gennaro, Abreu, Feliz, Farías, Avilés, Mealy, Rivera, Hanks, Moya and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) A Local Law to amend the New York city charter, in relation to establishing a child care advisory board Be it enacted by the Council as follows: Section 1. Chapter 24-b of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new section 620 to read as follows:§ 620 Child care advisory board. a. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:Board. The term “board” means the child care advisory board established by this section.Child care program. The term “child care program” means any program that meets the definition provided in subdivision d of section 47.01 of the health code.City. The term “city” means the city of New York.b. Board established. There is hereby established a child care advisory board.1. The board shall be comprised of the following members:(a) The commissioner of health and mental hygiene, or such commissioner’s designee;(b) The commissioner of the administration for children’s services, or such commissioner’s designee;(c) The chancellor of the city school district, or such chancellor’s designee;(d) One member to be appointed by the mayor;(e) One member to be appointed by the speaker of the council;(f) One member to be appointed by the comptroller;(g) One member to be appointed by the public advocate; and(h) Such other members as deemed necessary by the mayor, who shall also be appointed by such mayor.2. The mayor shall designate one of the members appointed by such mayor to serve as chair.3. All appointed members shall serve for a term of two years and shall serve without compensation.c. Duties. The board shall have the power and duty to conduct studies on and issue reports related to child care in the city, including, but not limited to, providing an annual assessment of the needs of the city’s child care programs and the city’s progress towards providing universal child care. The board shall also have the power and duty to make recommendations to the mayor and the speaker of the council on legislation, regulation, policies, procedures and initiatives to help to make child care more affordable based on the board’s assessments.d. Meetings. The board shall keep a record of its deliberations and determine its own rules of procedure, which shall include a procedure or mechanism by which members of the public may make submissions to the board. The first meeting of the advisory board shall be convened within 120 days after the effective date of the local law that added this section. The board shall meet quarterly, and such meetings shall be open to the public.e. Report. No later than one year after the first meeting of the board, and annually thereafter, the board shall submit a report to the mayor and the speaker of the council setting forth its assessment of child care programs in the city and recommendations for making child care more affordable, which shall include, but need not be limited to, the following for the preceding year:1. Any challenges child care programs faced in providing quality child care;2. The city’s advancement towards universal child care, including any actions taken by city agencies or legislation or policies introduced;3. The projected annual costs for the next five years associated with implementing universal child care;4. The recommended costs associated with expanding child care subsidies to families in the city whose income equals up to 300% and 400% of the federal poverty guidelines; and5. A summary of information the board considered in formulating its recommendations to make child care more affordable.§ 2. The title of section 619 of the New York city charter, as added by local law number 61 for the year 2010, is amended to read as follows:[Advisory] Juvenile justice advisory board.§ 3. This local law takes effect immediately.      JEF / BMLS # 669710/3/2022 10:15p |

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| Int. No. 487-A By Council Members Menin, Ayala, Schulman, Riley, Won, Narcisse, Hudson, Joseph, De La Rosa, Stevens, Gutiérrez, Cabán, Louis, Lee, The Speaker (Council Member Adams), Hanif, Brooks-Powers, Krishnan, Brewer, Dinowitz, Sanchez, Nurse, Marte, Ung, Bottcher, Abreu, Velázquez, Williams, Ossé, Restler, Gennaro, Feliz, Farías, Avilés, Mealy, Rivera, Hanks, Moya, Powers and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to establishing a child care subsidy information portal Be it enacted by the Council as follows: Section 1. Section 3-119.6 of the administrative code of the city of New York, as amended by local law number 79 for the year 2022, is renumbered as section 3-119.7.§ 2. Subchapter 1 of chapter 1 of title 3 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 3-119.8 to read as follows:§ 3-119.8 Child care subsidy information portal. a. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:Child care subsidy. The term “child care subsidy” means any subsidy subject to title 5-C of article 6 of the social services law.Designated citywide languages. The term “designated citywide languages” has the same meaning ascribed to such term in subdivision a of section 23-1101.b. Information provided by the portal. By February 1, 2023, an agency or office designated by the mayor, in collaboration with the department of information technology and telecommunications and any other relevant agency or office, shall create and maintain a publicly accessible online portal regarding child care subsidies. The portal shall be available in the designated citywide languages and shall include, but need not be limited to, the following information for each user of the portal, based on information provided by the user:1. The name of each child care subsidy for which such user is eligible;2. Eligibility requirements for each such subsidy;3. Instructions on how to apply for each such subsidy; and4. All of the forms needed to apply for each such subsidy, including electronic forms that may be submitted for application through the portal, as practicable.c. Privacy. The agency or office designated by the mayor pursuant to subdivision b shall maintain the privacy of users who use the online portal to obtain information or apply for child care subsidies.§ 3. This local law takes effect 30 days after it becomes law.       JEF / BMLS # 80529/21/22 8:50pm        |

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| Int. No. 488-A By Council Members Menin, Ayala, Schulman, Riley, Won, Narcisse, Hudson, Joseph, De La Rosa, Stevens, Gutiérrez, Cabán, Louis, Lee, The Speaker (Council Member Adams), Hanif, Brooks-Powers, Krishnan, Dinowitz, Sanchez, Nurse, Marte, Ung, Bottcher, Abreu, Velázquez, Williams, Ossé, Restler, Gennaro, Feliz, Farías, Avilés, Mealy, Rivera, Moya, Powers and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) A Local Law in relation to establishing a child care grant pilot program Be it enacted by the Council as follows: Section 1. Child care grant pilot program. a. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:Administering agency. The term “administering agency” means the agency, office or individual designated by the mayor to administer the child care grant pilot program established by this section.Child care program. The term “child care program” means any child care program serving children whose families are receiving child care assistance subject to title 5-C of article 6 of the social services law.Pilot program. The term “pilot program” means the child care grant pilot program established by this local law.b. Child care grant pilot program. 1. No later than July 1, 2023, the administering agency shall establish, subject to appropriation, a three-year pilot program from which grants may be awarded to child care programs, in accordance with the requirements of this section.2. The administering agency may award to a child care program that establishes a need for assistance in accordance with rules of the administering agency a grant in an amount that the administering agency determines appropriate to assist with maintaining the operations of the child care program, except that the total combined grants paid to all child care programs in a fiscal year shall not exceed the appropriations for the pilot program for such fiscal year. The administering agency may award a grant to a child care program pursuant to this section only if the administering agency determines that there is a significant risk of closure or displacement of the child care program, and the child care program:(a) Files an application for the pilot program on a form prepared by the administering agency;(b) Certifies the number of employees employed by the child care program; and(c) Meets any other requirements for the pilot program established by rules promulgated by the administering agency in accordance with this section.c. Rules. No later than May 1, 2023, the administering agency shall promulgate rules to carry out the provisions of this section, including determining eligibility criteria for such grants and how grant awards from the pilot program may be allocated to child care programs each year in an equitable manner.d. Report. No later than one year after the commencement of the pilot program, and annually thereafter, the administering agency shall submit to the mayor and the speaker of the council a report that includes, but need not be limited to, the following information:1. For each grant recipient:(a) The name of such grant recipient;(b) The amount of the grant; and(c) The type of child care program operated by such grant recipient;2. An overview of any challenges associated with implementing the pilot program; and3. Recommendations for whether and how such pilot program may be continued or expanded.e. Website. No later than one year after the commencement of the pilot program, the administering agency shall post online, and update as appropriate, information on the pilot program, including, but not limited to, eligibility for such program, application instructions and required documentation.            § 2. This local law takes effect immediately and is deemed repealed upon submission of the third annual report required by subdivision d of section one of this local law.  JEF / BMLS # 877410/03/22 5:40 pm  |

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| Int. No. 489-A By Council Members Menin, Louis, The Speaker (Council Member Adams), Krishnan, Brewer, Dinowitz, Sanchez, Nurse, Marte, Ung, Schulman, Bottcher, Abreu, Velázquez, Williams, Ossé, Hanif, Feliz, Farías, Avilés, Mealy, Rivera, Cabán, Moya, Gennaro, De La Rosa, Powers and the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to guidance to an owner of real property regarding facility requirements for a child care program Be it enacted by the Council as follows: Section 1. Chapter 13 of title 17 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 17-1308 to read as follows:§ 17-1308 Guidance for owners of real property to create space for child care programs.a. Definition. As used in this section, the term “child care program” means any program that meets the definition provided in subdivision d of section 47.01 of the health code.b. The department shall develop guidance for owners of real property regarding facility requirements for a child care program. Such guidance shall describe the facility requirements that must be satisfied in order to obtain a permit from the department as set forth in article 47 of the health code.  Such guidance shall include, but not be limited to, requirements regarding (i) minimum area, (ii) egress, (iii) plumbing installation, (iv) ventilation and lighting and (v) fire safety. Such guidance shall assist owners of real property in determining the extent to which such property complies with applicable requirements described in such guidance. Such guidance shall indicate that such real property may be eligible for a tax abatement, provided that the requirements set forth in  section 499-bbbbb of the real property tax law, and in all applicable rules, have been satisfied.c. Nothing in the guidance or in the owner’s determination of the extent to which its property complies with applicable requirements shall provide any assurance that a child care program will receive a permit from the department.d. The department shall maintain, and update as necessary, such guidance on the department’s website.§ 2. This local law takes effect 180 days after it becomes law.       JEF / BMLS # 887510/4/2022 9:15am  |

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| Res. No. 69 Resolution calling on the New York State Legislature to pass, and the Governor to sign, S. 7595/ A. 8623, S. 6706B/ A. 7582A, and S. 7615/ A. 8625, legislation supporting the provision of financial assistance to families and child care providers in order to make child care more accessible and affordable. By Council Member Menin, the Public Advocate (Mr. Williams) and Council Members Cabán, Restler, Ossé, Stevens, Won, Brannan, Hanif, Joseph, Richardson Jordan, Brewer, Velázquez, Avilés, Krishnan, Ung, Barron, Gutiérrez, Williams, Hanks, Gennaro, Farías, Brooks-Powers, Sanchez, Hudson, Schulman, Lee, Narcisse, Ayala, Bottcher, De La Rosa, Riley, Rivera, Louis and Mealy Whereas, The early years in a child’s life are critical for healthy brain development and lay the groundwork for future educational achievement, economic productivity, and lifelong health; andWhereas, A study conducted by The Heckman Equation found that high-quality child care and early learning programs benefit both children and parents, by permitting parents to grow their income while children gain foundational skills to succeed in school and life; andWhereas, Enrollment in child care programs in New York State can cost more than $2,600 per month or $21,000 per year, which is too high for most low-income and middle-income families, according to a report prepared by the Office of Senator Jabari Brisport and the Alliance for Quality Education; andWhereas, The lack of government spending on child care in New York has meant that many parents are unable to meet eligibility requirements for needed child care subsidies and early childhood education is one of the lowest paid professions; andWhereas, According to the report prepared by Senator Brisport’s office and the Alliance for Quality Education, child care providers are not able to pay sufficient wages to child care workers, which can result in child care facilities operating at less than full capacity; andWhereas, The New York City Comptroller reported that child care centers and family day care providers in New York City only have capacity for 22% of children under the age of two, and nearly half of all community districts are considered an infant care desert, where the ratio of child care capacity to children is less than 20%; andWhereas, According to a survey conducted by the NY Early Childhood Professional Development Institute and the Bank Street College of Education’s Straus Center for Young Children and Families, approximately 32% of early childhood educators and providers in New York report that they have reduced staff hours, furloughed, or laid off staff as a result of restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and nearly one in four of the respondents stated they were uncertain if their program would reopen once such restrictions would be lifted; andWhereas, The Universal Child Care Act, S. 7595, introduced by Senator Brisport and pending in the New York State Senate, and companion bill A. 8623, introduced by Assembly Member Andrew Hevesi and pending in the New York State Assembly, would provide for the establishment and funding of universal child care in the state of New York; andWhereas, S. 6706B, introduced by Senator Brisport and pending in the New York State Senate, and companion bill A. 7582A, introduced by Assembly Member Andrew Hevesi and pending in the New York State Assembly, would expand existing child care assistance eligibility to families that make up to 85% of the state median income; andWhereas, The Early Learning Child Care Act, S. 7615, introduced by Senator Jessica Ramos and pending in the New York State Senate, and companion bill A. 8625, introduced by Assembly Member Sarah Clark and pending in the New York State Assembly, would establish the Early Learning Child Care Program to provide subsidies to covered children to attend early learning child care programs, establish the New York State Child Care Board, and impose a payroll tax on certain employers for the purposes of addressing child care affordability, accessibility, and quality for families with children under five years of age; andWhereas, Each of these bills would work to expand and fortify New York’s child care infrastructure, including by ensuring child care is affordable for parents and that child care workers are paid just wages; now, therefore, be itResolved, That the Council of the city of New York calls on the New York State Legislature to pass, and the Governor to sign, S. 7595/ A. 8623, S. 6706B/ A. 7582A, and S. 7615/ A. 8625, legislation supporting the provision of financial assistance to families and child care providers in order to make child care more accessible and affordable.     Session 12JEFLS #6698, 7104, 7105, 7291, 79843/7/2022 |

1. Julie Kashen, Loris Toribio, Emma Vadehra, Chansi Powell, Jaylen Hackett, Halley Potter, Nancy Park and Ayana Batholomew, “Building a High-Quality Child Care and Early Learning Infrastructure for New York City,” The Century Foundation (Jul. 22, 2021), available at: https://tcf.org/content/report/building-high-quality-child-care-early-learning-infrastructure-new-york-city/?session=1&session=1&session=1&session=1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. This Committee Report uses the terms “childcare,” except where “child care” is used in legislation. In that case, the terms “child care” and “childcare” are used interchangeably. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. *Supra* note 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. “Return on Investment in Birth-to-Three Early Childhood Development Programs,” The Heckman Equation (Sep. 6, 2018). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “COVID-19 Outbreak — New York City, February 29–June 1, 2020” Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) (Nov. 20, 2020), *available at* <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6946a2.htm>. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Julie Kashen, Loris Toribio, Emma Vadehra, Chansi Powell, Jaylen Hackett, Halley Potter, Nancy Park and Ayana Batholomew, “Building a High-Quality Child Care and Early Learning Infrastructure for New York City,” The Century Foundation (Jul. 22, 2021), available at: https://tcf.org/content/report/building-high-quality-child-care-early-learning-infrastructure-new-york-city/?session=1&session=1&session=1&session=1.

 NYC Mayor Bill de Blasio, “Mayor de Blasio and Chancellor Carranza Announce Over 9,500 Families Receiving 3-K for All Offers,” Press Office (May 30, 2019), *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/270-19/mayor-de-blasio-chancellor-carranza-over-9-500-families-receiving-3-k-all-offers#:~:text=As%20part%20of%20the%202019,up%20from%20six%20originally%20planned>. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Julie Kashen, Loris Toribio, Emma Vadehra, Chansi Powell, Jaylen Hackett, Halley Potter, Nancy Park and Ayana Batholomew, “Building a High-Quality Child Care and Early Learning Infrastructure for New York City,” The Century Foundation (Jul. 22, 2021), available at: https://tcf.org/content/report/building-high-quality-child-care-early-learning-infrastructure-new-york-city/?session=1&session=1&session=1&session=1. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. NYC Mayor Bill de Blasio, “Mayor de Blasio and Chancellor Carranza Announce Over 9,500 Families Receiving 3-K for All Offers,” Press Office (May 30, 2019), *available at* <https://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/270-19/mayor-de-blasio-chancellor-carranza-over-9-500-families-receiving-3-k-all-offers#:~:text=As%20part%20of%20the%202019,up%20from%20six%20originally%20planned>. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. *Supra* note 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. The Child Care Crisis in New York State, Office of Senator Jabari Brisport and the Alliance for Quality Education (Dec. 2021), available at: https://www.nysenate.gov/sites/default/files/childcaretourreport.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. NYC Comptroller Scott M. Stringer, “NYC Under 3: A Plan to Make Child Care Affordable for New York City Families,” May 2019, accessed at<https://comptroller.nyc.gov/wp-content/uploads/documents/Child-Care-Report.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. *See* New York State Department of Labor, Minimum Wage (n.d.), *available at* <https://labor.ny.gov/workerprotection/laborstandards/workprot/minwage.shtm>. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. *Supra* note 1.. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Julie Kashen, Loris Toribio, Emma Vadehra, Chansi Powell, Jaylen Hackett, Halley Potter, Nancy Park and Ayana Batholomew, “Building a High-Quality Child Care and Early Learning Infrastructure for New York City,” The Century Foundation (Jul. 22, 2021), available at: https://tcf.org/content/report/building-high-quality-child-care-early-learning-infrastructure-new-york-city/?session=1&session=1&session=1&session=1. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. “NYC Under Three: A Plan to Make Child Care Affordable for New York City Families,” Office of the New York City Comptroller (May 17, 2019), available at: https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/nyc-under-three-a-plan-to-make-child-care-affordable-for-new-york-city-families/. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Julie Kashen, Loris Toribio, Emma Vadehra, Chansi Powell, Jaylen Hackett, Halley Potter, Nancy Park and Ayana Batholomew, “Building a High-Quality Child Care and Early Learning Infrastructure for New York City,” The Century Foundation (Jul. 22, 2021), available at: https://tcf.org/content/report/building-high-quality-child-care-early-learning-infrastructure-new-york-city/?session=1&session=1&session=1&session=1. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. *See* Child Care, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, last visited May 6, 2022, available at: https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/business/permits-and-licenses/children-and-adolescents-childcare.page; Division of Child Care Services, New York State Office of Children and Family Services, last visited May 6, 2022, available at: https://ocfs.ny.gov/programs/childcare/. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. *Id.* [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. *See* New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Child Care (last visited May 6, 2022), *available at:* https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/business/permits-and-licenses/children-and-adolescents-childcare.page; *see also* Voucher Providers and Other Programs, New York City Administration for Children’s Services, last visited May 6, 2022, available at: https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/early-care/voucher-providers-other-programs.page#five. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. 18 NYCRR 415.1(h) [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. 18 NYCRR 415.1(i) [↑](#footnote-ref-26)