

## Text Notes

Note: This appendix is not yet completed. Our intention in the text notes is to provide additional information identified in the research conducted while formulating the Texas Plan. These comments, primarily concerning identified successful models both in Texas and in other states, while not belonging in the Plan narrative itself, were considered important collateral information. This draft will be switched out for the final version of the notes when the financing table is inserted. An email to TECEC members will alert them to the availability of the revised final document.

The following summary provides an overview of the various operating, support, and governance models that have been developed in other states. These have been carefully studied and provided invaluable information in our discussions of models designed specifically for Texas. These models generally fall into the following four types.

### 1. A quasi-governmental authority

Feasibility Analysis and Discussion: This option would establish a state chartered organization authorized by state-enabling legislation. It would function independently of the government but with some oversight and reporting requirements to the state. This option is consistent with the state's current inclination to consolidate state agencies and downsize government. The requirements of the policy plan envisioned in this document for an extensive public-private partnership with not only survival but enhancement of both the private and public sector components that have been in place for 30 to 40 years is perhaps most compatible with this model. It is neither public nor private. Perhaps this model could have the resiliency, adaptability, and stability required of a system for early childhood education and development.

### 2. Creation of new state agency

Feasibility Analysis and Discussion: Creation of a new state regulatory body to consolidate all ECED-related functions is another option. The state has a priority to downsize and/or consolidate rather than to build new agencies unless the new one can be shown to save money. Several long-standing agencies and programs would have to merge or relinquish some authority. A single regulatory body could be developed to replace the existing web of multiple regulatory agencies. Financing such an entity might be difficult. Such an agency could provide "one-stop-authority." Such an entity might afford the state an advantage in competing for federal dollars.

### 3. A provider-driven nonprofit administrative entity

Feasibility Analysis and Discussion: This entity would be founded and placed under the direction of the principal stakeholders and knowledgeable advocates in early care and education, including ECED providers and practitioners of public and private programs, parents and representatives from business, the

academic community, and faith-based organizations. The entity could result in broad participation from a variety of sectors in the community giving everyone a “seat at the table.” The organization could be less effective at attracting operational and financial support from business sectors if too heavily weighted by advocates and stakeholder groups. Additionally, the organization may not have enough of an entrepreneurial frame of reference or business philosophy required to create the financing systems needed to build and sustain an ECED system.

#### **4. An independent state-level nonprofit**

Feasibility Analysis and Discussion: This organization is similar in nature to Educare Colorado, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization formed in 1997 when a coalition of business, philanthropic, political, religious, and community leaders united to enhance the early childhood education and development system and to support parents. In this model, foundations, private donors, local businesses, and others make funds available to redesign and/or improve the quality of the early care and education system in a specific jurisdiction. It is the typical nonprofit model with a board of influential and distinguished citizens. This kind of organization is typically successful at attracting a variety of funding sources including state and federal revenues from taxes, philanthropic contributions, and corporate contributions. Devised to be more flexible and entrepreneurial than a government agency, this nonprofit typically has an easier time leveraging funds from a variety of sources. There may be a tendency towards myopic, insular vision, goals, and programs if early care and education advocates, providers, and participants do not participate fully in the governance structure.