

2018 Fiscal Year Budget



Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)

The Child Care and Development Block Grant was reauthorized in 2014 to expand access to quality child care for low income families and ensure the safety and quality of care for all children within a community. Many of the new provisions of the law go into effect at the state level later this year, and additional funding is needed in order to ensure that children don't lose access to quality care and that states comply with the 2014 law.

Recently, the House Appropriations Committee approved the FY 2018 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill and it proposed to increase CCDBG by \$4 million next year. Child Care Aware® of America appreciates this proposal, as President Trump proposed to reduce funding in his request to Congress. However, it falls well short of what's needed.

Request: \$1.4 billion increase in Child Care and Development Block Grant discretionary funding over FY 2017 funding levels (\$2.8 billion), to prevent nearly 217,000 children from losing access to care. At a minimum, states will need \$700 million to meet the implementation requirements in the 2014 law.

Head Start & Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships

In addition to high-quality early learning experiences, Head Start programs provide high quality comprehensive services that benefit children, families, and teachers, including:

- Health, developmental, and behavioral screenings.
- Higher health, safety, and nutrition standards.
- Increased professional development opportunities for teachers.
- Increased parent engagement opportunities.

The House Appropriations Committee only proposed a \$22 million increase for FY 2018. More funding is needed in order to maximize support for young children.

Request: \$9.6 billion for Head Start, including a set-aside of \$645 million for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, and \$292 million to increase the number of children attending Head Start in a full school-day and -year program.

21st Century Community Learning Centers (CCLCs)

21st Century Community Learning Centers provide afterschool and summer learning opportunities in every state. Programs are selected for funding based on their ability to meet the needs of students and families, and their connection to

education priorities in the state. Over the last 10 years, the unmet demand for afterschool care has grown by 20 percent, while funding has remained flat. Nationwide, 22 million youth are eligible to attend Community Learning Centers, but funding allows only 1.6 million children to participate.

Request: \$1.167 billion for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, which reflects its current funding level. This program supports afterschool activities in every state, including child care. Over 1.5 million children from low-income families benefit from this program annually. In his budget request to Congress, President Trump proposed eliminating the program, and the House bill reduces CCLC funding by \$191 million.



Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS)

Parents of dependent children make up nearly a quarter (3.9 million) of the undergraduate students in the United States, and nearly half of them are single. Nearly half of student parents work full-time while enrolled, in addition to their caregiving responsibilities. CCAMPIS is the only federal program that supports child care services on college campuses for low-income parents, and services are provided year-round. Currently, CCAMPIS provides \$15 million per year to 85 programs across the country.

Request: \$15 million for FY 2018. Both the President and the House have proposed eliminating the program. Child Care Aware® of America believes this program is critical to parents taking college courses, and wants it to remain in service. In addition, please ask your member to co-sponsor the "Child Care Access Means Parents in School Reauthorization Act of 2017." If passed, it would increase funding to \$67 million annually.