CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

We ask that Congress increase CCDBG funding by an additional $5 billion in FY2020, in order to help states meet the 2014 requirements and increase the number of children served by the grant.

2019 Agenda

THE HISTORY OF CCDBG

Established in 1991, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is the primary federal grant program that provides child care assistance for families in need. CCDBG is administered to states in block grants. States use the program to subsidize child care for working families with low incomes. Most of this assistance is administered through vouchers or certificates, which can be used by parents to select the high-quality provider or program that works best for their family.

Congress reauthorized CCDBG in 2014 with overwhelming bipartisan support. The CCDBG Act of 2014 improved child care health and safety standards, and provided funding to help make quality child care available to more families with low incomes. The 2014 law also mandated that states meet new requirements on comprehensive criminal background checks and disaster preparedness/response planning, among other critical improvements.

A JOB NOT FINISHED

Despite the reauthorization, Congress failed to provide sufficient funding to help states make quality child care available to millions of families that need it. Today, states use resources from other federal funding streams, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), to ensure families don’t lose critical access to child care.

The lack of adequate funding has hampered states’ ability to provide quality child care to working families. Currently, only 1 in 6 families who qualify for child care assistance receive it.

States continue to request and receive waivers from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to delay implementation of the new requirements, particularly background checks. Additionally, FY2016 saw the lowest number of children served by the grant in nearly 20 years.

CONTACT
Phone: 800 - 424 - 2246  
Email: TakeAction@usa.childcareaware.org  
Website: usa.childcareaware.org

ADDRESS
1515 N. Courthouse Rd.  
2nd Floor  
Arlington, VA 22201

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WHY CCDBG MATTERS IN NEW YORK

In FY2018, New York received a historic $95.7 million increase in discretionary funding. These funds will allow New York to meet the increased inspection and criminal background check requirements for providers, to provide increased professional development and to increase the focus around quality care for infants and toddlers. Funds will also be used to expand the availability of subsidized child care and implement new provider payment rates.

However, New York still needs in excess of $550 million to fully implement all requirements, including those around child care subsidies, such as 12-month eligibility and graduated phase out, as well as payment for absences.

Additionally, the availability of licensed and regulated child care options for families with children 2 years old and under is limited across all income levels and is particularly acute for families with low to moderate incomes, many of whom are just above the threshold of 200 percent of poverty. In much of the state, the available supply of providers caring for infants and toddlers is near capacity at 90 percent. In some urban areas, nearly all existing care is being utilized, and there are long waiting lists. In many rural areas, regulated child care options for children of all ages still do not exist. Increased CCDBG funding would help address this gap.

HOW CONGRESS CAN HELP IN 2019

CCDBG remains underfunded, despite the funding increase in FY 2019 of $2.4 billion. While this funding allowed states to begin the intense work of revising their child care systems to help thousands of children and families gain access to high-quality care, it did not fully meet the critical need for high-quality child care.

In fact, even with CCDBG’s historic increase, federal funding for child care is still $1 billion less than FY2001 levels, when adjusted for inflation.

Given the population growth since 2001, it is clear that states still do not have enough funding to meet the needs of families.

For this reason, we ask that Congress increase CCDBG funding by an additional $5 billion in FY2020. This will help states meet the 2014 requirements and increase the number of children served.