

Child Care in the FY 2018 Omnibus Spending Bill

The fiscal year 2018 (FY 2018) omnibus spending bill, passed by the U.S. House of Representatives today, includes the largest-ever single-year increase in federal funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). The bill increases CCDBG discretionary funding by \$2.4 billion.¹

This investment will fully fund the 2014 child care reauthorization, according to estimates from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).² The reauthorization included provisions to improve the health, safety, and quality of child care and make child care assistance a more stable support for families.³ The funds will also allow states to expand access to child care assistance—reversing course from years of decline. Over nine years, CCDBG served 21 percent fewer children in an average month—resulting in the smallest number of children served in the program’s history in 2015.⁴

CLASP estimates that after funding the reauthorization costs, the increase will provide resources for more than 151,000 additional children to gain child care assistance.⁵ The actual number of children served will depend on states’ current compliance with the reauthorization as well as state policy choices, including quality initiatives and provider payment rates.

State Impact of \$2.37 Billion Increase in CCDBG Funding		
State	Additional Funding in FY 18 ⁶	Additional Children to Receive CCDBG-funded Child Care
Alabama	\$44,088,000	2,690
Alaska	\$4,417,000	388
Arizona	\$59,281,000	2,643
Arkansas	\$27,862,000	803
California	\$252,727,000	11,770
Colorado	\$29,321,000	1,833
Connecticut	\$15,248,000	923
Delaware	\$6,358,000	783
District of Columbia	\$3,823,000	161

State	Additional Funding in FY 18⁷	Additional Children to Receive CCDBG-funded Child Care
Florida	\$139,521,000	8,906
Georgia	\$98,679,000	6,384
Hawaii	\$8,496,000	736
Idaho	\$13,888,000	723
Illinois	\$82,813,000	5,005
Indiana	\$53,575,000	3,767
Iowa	\$20,369,000	1,787
Kansas	\$21,465,000	1,519
Kentucky	\$42,802,000	1,097
Louisiana	\$41,585,000	1,994
Maine	\$7,505,000	301
Maryland	\$29,960,000	1,887
Massachusetts	\$29,497,000	3,199
Michigan	\$69,675,000	3,480
Minnesota	\$31,734,000	2,536
Mississippi	\$32,679,000	2,222
Missouri	\$44,556,000	3,901
Montana	\$6,680,000	348
Nebraska	\$12,932,000	1,258
Nevada	\$21,247,000	609
New Hampshire	\$4,930,000	596
New Jersey	\$42,478,000	5,199
New Mexico	\$20,106,000	1,780
New York	\$106,694,000	11,811
North Carolina	\$79,943,000	6,946
North Dakota	\$3,689,000	241
Ohio	\$79,631,000	5,112

State	Additional Funding in FY 18 ⁸	Additional Children to Receive CCDBG-funded Child Care
Oklahoma	\$32,660,000	2,630
Oregon	\$26,860,000	1,660
Pennsylvania	\$69,759,000	10,131
Rhode Island	\$5,467,000	649
South Carolina	\$42,045,000	1,171
South Dakota	\$5,969,000	442
Tennessee	\$55,449,000	2,764
Texas	\$242,556,000	12,105
Utah	\$27,580,000	1,171
Vermont	\$3,064,000	468
Virginia	\$45,878,000	2,690
Washington	\$40,547,000	4,865
West Virginia	\$14,937,000	890
Wisconsin	\$35,482,000	3,005
Wyoming	\$2,937,000	348
Total	\$2,370,000,000⁹	151,370

Endnotes

¹ The federal government provides states with mandatory funding, or the Child Care Entitlement, authorized in Section 418 of the Social Security Act, and discretionary funding, authorized in the CCDBG Act and appropriated annually by Congress. The increase in discretionary funding would bring total annual federal funding, including mandatory and discretionary funds, for child care assistance to \$8.1 billion in FY 2018—an increase of \$2.4 billion over FY 2017 funding.

² Final Rule of September 30, 2016, Child Care and Development Fund Program, Federal Register, Vol. 81, No. 190 <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-09-30/pdf/2016-22986.pdf>.

³ Hannah Matthews, Karen Schulman, Julie Vogtman, Christine Johnson-Staub, Helen Blank, Implementing the Child Care and Development Block Grant Reauthorization: A Guide for States, CLASP, 2017, <https://www.clasp.org/publications/report/brief/implementing-child-care-and-development-block-grantreauthorization-guide>.

⁴ Hannah Matthews, Christina Walker, CCDBG Participation Drops to Historic Low, CLASP, 2017, <https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/public/resources-and-publications/publication-1/CCDBGParticipation-2015.pdf>.

⁵ CLASP estimated the number of children served based on a per-child cost derived from CCDF expenditures and

participation. We also accounted for the costs of implementing the 2014 child reauthorization as outlined in the CCDF Final Rule and the costs of maintaining current caseloads.

⁶ Estimated allocations based on FY 2017 CCDF Allocations, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2017, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2017-ccdf-allocations-including-redistributedfunds>. Actual amounts may differ due to Secretary discretion in set-aside funding.

⁷ Estimated allocations based on FY 2017 CCDF Allocations, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2017, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2017-ccdf-allocations-including-redistributedfunds>. Actual amounts may differ due to Secretary discretion in set-aside funding.

⁸ Estimated allocations based on FY 2017 CCDF Allocations, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2017, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2017-ccdf-allocations-including-redistributedfunds>. Actual amounts may differ due to Secretary discretion in set-aside funding.

⁹ Included in the \$2.4 billion is funding for U.S. territories; tribes; technical assistance; research and evaluation; and a national hotline and website.