

## Build Back Better Act’s Child Care Provisions: State-by-State Estimates

The **most recent version** of the Build Back Better Act, released by the House Committee on Rules on November 3, 2021, includes significant investment in many valuable programs and resources to help children and families thrive. By investing \$400 billion in child care and pre-kindergarten, the bill will provide the robust investments needed to help create transformative change. This fact sheet explains the funding structure and distribution of resources under the child care provisions of the act and outlines the estimated state allocations for the first three years of the program.

Of the resources allocated to the Birth Through Five Child Care and Early Learning Entitlement, \$100 billion will be distributed in the first three years to states, tribes, and territories. This includes \$24 billion in FY 2022, \$34 billion in FY 2023, and \$42 billion in FY 2024.<sup>1</sup> These funds will be distributed using the existing Child Care and Development Block Grant formula for allocation of resources. Beginning in FY 2025, the funding adjusts to fit an entitlement structure, meaning funding is available to serve as many eligible children and families as participate in the program.

During the first three years of funding, states are required to allocate 50 percent of their funds toward expanding access to subsidies; 25 percent to support supply and quality building activities; and 25 percent—of which 7 percent is to be used to support state administrative costs—to support expanding subsidy access **or** supply building and quality activities. Beginning in FY 2025, the federal government will support state direct services expenditures with a 90:10 federal-to-state cost sharing structure, or federal-to-state match. States will receive federal funds for quality and supply building activities costs according to **federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) rates**, which vary by state. In addition, 50 percent of state administrative activities costs will be paid for with federal resources.<sup>2</sup>

In the table below, CLASP estimates the child care funding each state, Puerto Rico, and D.C. will receive in the first three years of the program.<sup>3</sup>

For questions, please contact Stephanie Schmit at [sschmit@clasp.org](mailto:sschmit@clasp.org).

### Build Back Better Child Care Provision State-by-State Allocations: FY 2022 – FY 2024<sup>4</sup>

State	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Alabama	\$447,148,811	\$633,460,815	\$782,510,419	\$1,863,120,045
Alaska	\$44,912,990	\$63,626,735	\$78,597,732	\$187,137,457
Arizona	\$590,856,794	\$837,047,126	\$1,033,999,390	\$2,461,903,310

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State	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Arkansas	\$283,415,741	\$401,505,632	\$495,977,546	\$1,180,898,919
California	\$2,291,582,909	\$3,246,409,121	\$4,010,270,091	\$9,548,262,121
Colorado	\$283,486,122	\$401,605,339	\$496,100,713	\$1,181,192,173
Connecticut	\$168,294,397	\$238,417,062	\$294,515,195	\$701,226,654
Delaware	\$66,129,964	\$93,684,115	\$115,727,436	\$275,541,515
District of Columbia	\$39,470,553	\$55,916,617	\$69,073,468	\$164,460,639
Florida	\$1,508,896,045	\$2,137,602,730	\$2,640,568,079	\$6,287,066,854
Georgia	\$959,243,886	\$1,358,928,839	\$1,678,676,801	\$3,996,849,526
Hawaii	\$79,146,082	\$112,123,616	\$138,505,644	\$329,775,342
Idaho	\$137,267,784	\$194,462,694	\$240,218,622	\$571,949,100
Illinois	\$788,842,542	\$1,117,526,935	\$1,380,474,449	\$3,286,843,926
Indiana	\$535,168,754	\$758,155,735	\$936,545,320	\$2,229,869,809
Iowa	\$225,427,602	\$319,355,769	\$394,498,303	\$939,281,674
Kansas	\$211,901,585	\$300,193,912	\$370,827,774	\$882,923,271
Kentucky	\$465,678,216	\$659,710,806	\$814,936,878	\$1,940,325,900
Louisiana	\$471,279,186	\$667,645,514	\$824,738,576	\$1,963,663,277
Maine	\$72,493,674	\$102,699,371	\$126,863,929	\$302,056,974
Maryland	\$306,192,474	\$433,772,671	\$535,836,829	\$1,275,801,974
Massachusetts	\$311,446,092	\$441,215,296	\$545,030,660	\$1,297,692,048
Michigan	\$694,170,609	\$983,408,363	\$1,214,798,566	\$2,892,377,538
Minnesota	\$321,172,963	\$454,995,032	\$562,052,686	\$1,338,220,681
Mississippi	\$316,495,520	\$448,368,654	\$553,867,160	\$1,318,731,334

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State	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Missouri	\$439,996,587	\$623,328,498	\$769,994,026	\$1,833,319,111
Montana	\$67,440,546	\$95,540,774	\$118,020,956	\$281,002,276
Nebraska	\$141,758,150	\$200,824,046	\$248,076,763	\$590,658,960
Nevada	\$220,349,795	\$312,162,209	\$385,612,141	\$918,124,145
New Hampshire	\$47,212,399	\$66,884,232	\$82,621,699	\$196,718,330
New Jersey	\$423,559,130	\$600,042,100	\$741,228,477	\$1,764,829,706
New Mexico	\$195,237,986	\$276,587,147	\$341,666,476	\$813,491,609
New York	\$1,114,008,563	\$1,578,178,798	\$1,949,514,985	\$4,641,702,346
North Carolina	\$798,249,045	\$1,130,852,814	\$1,396,935,829	\$3,326,037,687
North Dakota	\$46,216,014	\$65,472,686	\$80,878,024	\$192,566,725
Ohio	\$792,358,700	\$1,122,508,159	\$1,386,627,725	\$3,301,494,584
Oklahoma	\$359,498,735	\$509,289,874	\$629,122,786	\$1,497,911,395
Oregon	\$246,585,963	\$349,330,115	\$431,525,436	\$1,027,441,514
Pennsylvania	\$722,063,051	\$1,022,922,656	\$1,263,610,340	\$3,008,596,048
Puerto Rico	\$187,009,759	\$264,930,492	\$327,267,078	\$779,207,328
Rhode Island	\$56,717,154	\$80,349,301	\$99,255,019	\$236,321,474
South Carolina	\$432,508,982	\$612,721,057	\$756,890,718	\$1,802,120,757
South Dakota	\$61,314,438	\$86,862,121	\$107,300,267	\$255,476,826
Tennessee	\$549,258,238	\$778,115,837	\$961,201,916	\$2,288,575,991
Texas	\$2,698,948,436	\$3,823,510,284	\$4,723,159,763	\$11,245,618,483
Utah	\$258,950,500	\$366,846,542	\$453,163,375	\$1,078,960,417
Vermont	\$29,058,868	\$41,166,730	\$50,853,020	\$121,078,618
Virginia	\$484,046,327	\$685,732,297	\$847,081,072	\$2,016,859,696
Washington	\$385,947,441	\$546,758,875	\$675,408,022	\$1,608,114,339
West Virginia	\$158,879,478	\$225,079,260	\$278,039,086	\$661,997,823

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State	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Wisconsin	\$353,673,326	\$501,037,212	\$618,928,321	\$1,473,638,859
Wyoming	\$29,031,095	\$41,127,384	\$50,804,416	\$120,962,894
<b>United States<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$24,000,000,000</b>	<b>\$34,000,000,000</b>	<b>\$42,000,000,000</b>	<b>\$100,000,000,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> In addition, \$130 million each year is available to cover federal administrative activities.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the requirements of the Budget Control Act of 2011 related to mandatory spending, open-ended or entitlement funding under this act is subject to sequestration or funding reductions. To avoid this, legislative text related to federal state cost sharing agreements beginning in FY 2025 lists differing match rates from those shown in this fact sheet. However, the federal-to-state match requirements in the text of this fact sheet will be the match rate applied to expenditures and federal reimbursements that states will experience, as the additional funds are solely to account for sequestration.

<sup>3</sup> These estimates have been disaggregated to show the estimated distribution of funds allotted in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024. However, these estimates are subject to change based on state decisions, including whether a state applies for and receives funding directly.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated allocations are based on the distribution of federal discretionary funding and related formulas under section 658O(b) of the Child Care Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858n(b)). Actual allocations may vary depending on the discretion of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. For this analysis, Puerto Rico and Washington, D.C., are considered states.

<sup>5</sup> United States totals include resources for tribes and territories.