

NCCIC Is a Service of the Child Care Bureau

10530 Rosehaven Street, Suite 400 • Fairfax, VA 22030 • Phone: 800-616-2242
Fax: 800-716-2242 • Email: info@nccic.org • Web: <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov>

FEDERAL FUNDING STREAMS

Federal investments may include but are not limited to the following:

21st Century Community Learning Centers – This program provides funding to expand learning opportunities for children in a safe, drug-free, supervised environment.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) – This Federal program is designed to cover the cost of nutritious meals and snacks and to provide nutritional education for programs that serve children from low-income families. This is usually a monthly cost reimbursement system to local programs administered from the State department of education or health.

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) – This block grant provides funds to States to assist low income working families pay for child care and to improve the quality of child care for all children. It is administered by the Child Care Bureau, Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Youth, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. States are required to maintain funding levels and match a portion of the Federal allocation.

Child and Dependent Care Tax credit – This credit provides a tax break to families that incur child care expenses.

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) – This program, created under Title XXI, allows States to provide health insurance protection by expanding coverage for uninsured children of low-income families.

Early Reading First – This program is administered by the U.S. Department of Education. It provides funding to local education agencies or other public or private agencies that serve low income families. It supports the development of early childhood centers of excellent that focus on all areas of development especially on the early learning, cognitive, and pre-reading skills to prepare children for continued school success.

Even Start – This is a family literacy program that targets educationally and economically disadvantaged families with children up to age 8. It has 3 goal areas of adult education, early childhood education, and services such as literacy focused on parents and children together.

Head Start/Early Head Start – These programs provide part-day comprehensive developmental services to children and families with income at or below poverty level. Administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, funding is a grant to community-based grantees to administer the programs. Many programs operate full-

day, full year programs by blending other funding streams to subsidize the Federal programming.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part C and Part B – This is the principal legislation that provides resources for serving children with disabilities. Part C is designed to address the needs of infants and toddlers with disabilities from birth through age 2. Part B, Section 619 addresses free and appropriate public education available to children with disabilities from ages 3 through 5.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) - OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP supports States and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) – This is a flexible source of funding to support human services including child care.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) – This is a supplemental nutrition Program for women, infants, and children. Children who are 5 years and under can receive nutritious foods and linkages to various health and social services. WIC is administered through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) – This Federal welfare program assists low income families in becoming self sufficient. States may transfer a portion of their TANF allocation to CCDF to assist with child care. States also spend direct TANF (non-transfer) funds on child care. It is administered by the Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Youth, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Title I – Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is a funding source for educational programs and services for educationally disadvantaged children with spending targeted to local school districts at their discretion. It is used to support Pre-K programs and kindergarten programs.

Workforce Development (WIA) - WIA integrates employment, adult education, and vocational services into a Federal workforce development system for adults, dislocated workers, and youth. Under WIA, three key funding streams are authorized –adult, dislocated worker, and youth funds. These funds are allocated by formula to States that reserve 15% and pass the remaining 85% on to the local level.