Early Childhood Funding Matrix

This Early Childhood Funding Matrix was prepared by Dovetailing Consulting for The Ford Family Foundation. It is intended as a tool to see, track, maximize, and when needed, prioritize funding for key programs over time. The tool includes funding amounts by category and program for California, Oregon documents. For state funding sources, total funds and amounts of both state and federal funds are noted where available and applicable. Budget numbers are noted as they were included in the original documents, so some are in thousands, millions and billions. A number of funding sources are nested a more than one program. So, state and federal fund sources are not totaled. In addition, specific budget numbers were available for some programs, while in other cases, only summary budgets for several programs were available. (This is noted in several places below.) It should also be noted that initial da when Oregon faces a substantial budget deficit and when California's Governor Brown predicts a recession in California. So program funding may change dramatically as the next federal and state budgets are enacted.

The dark gray highlight in each section denotes columns not applicable to that section. Orange highlight denotes places where total program, or state and federal, budget amounts were not be found.

No Longer Funded	Program Name	Granting Agency	State Lead	Federal	Oregon	California	Local	Private	Funding Purpose	Eligible Grantees	Families	Children (enter age)	Professionals/ Providers	Community/ Tribal Organizations	Early Childhood	K-12/Higher Ed.	Health	Mental Health	Human Services	Community	Total Funds	Federal Funds (if used in state programs)	Oregon Allocation including Tribal	California Allocation including Tribal
CALIFORNIA																								
NOTES: Two major state tax sources provide substantial revenue for early childhood education and supportive services. Prop 10 ($0.50 tax per pack of cigarettes) provides net state revenue of $1-1.4 billion primarily to First 5 California. Prop 68 (1% tax on personal income in excess of $1M), also known as the Mental Health Services Tax provided $1,775,6 M in revenue for mental health services in 2015-16. In addition,																								
CALIFORNIA - HOME VISITING																								
	California Home Visiting	Federal- HRSA	CA Department of Health	X		X			Promote maternal health and wellbeing, improve infant and child health and development, strengthen family functioning and cultivate strong communities. Serves high-risk pregnant and newly parenting women.	County Public Health Departments	Varies by program				X		X				10/14-9/16 - $8,7000,000 in competitive grant funds; $11,900,000 in formula grant funds	10/14-9/16 - $8,7000,000 in competitive grant funds; $11,900,000 in formula grant funds		
	Early Head Start Child Care Partnership Grant (home-and center -based)	HHS		X					Provides for state infrastructure and for 260 infant and toddler slots in 11 Northern California counties.	States, Tribes and Community-based Head Start contractors	Low-income and high-risk families	Birth to age 5		X	X						2016-2017: $2,958K	2016-2017: $2,958K		
	Notes: First Five can also fund home visiting (See Source). Early Head Start funding is combined with Head Start funding. (See preschool below.)																							
CALIFORNIA - CHILD CARE																								
NOTE. Overall spending on Child Care and Preschool is $3,698 Million. This includes: Prop 98- General Fund ($1,694 M) Non-Prop 98 General Fund ($983 M), Federal CCDF ($639 M) and Federal TANF ($383 M).																								
	Non CalWORKs Child Care	California Department of Education	California Department of Education	X		X			General Child Child Care - General child care and development programs are state and federally funded programs that use centers and family child care home networks operated or administered by either public or private agencies and local educational agencies. These agencies provide child development services for children from birth through 12 years of age and older children with exceptional needs. Alternative Payment Program - Alternative payment programs (APPs), funded with state and federal funds, offer an array of child care arrangements for parents, such as in-home care, family child care, and center-based care. The APP helps families arrange child care services and makes payment for those services directly to the child care provider selected by the family. The APP is intended to increase parental choice and accommodate the individual needs of the family. Migrant Child Care - Centers and family child care home networks operated or administered by either public or private agencies and local educational agencies. These programs provide child development services for children from birth through 12 years of age and older children with exceptional needs. Provides: culturally, linguistically, and developmentally appropriate education, meals and snacks to children, parent education, referrals to health and social services for agricultural families, and staff development opportunities to employees. Migrant Alternative Payment Programs (Mig APP) issue vouchers to eligible, migrant families that can be used to purchase child care and development services at legally operating child care providers throughout California's central valley Care for Children with Severe Disabilities - Special program for severely handicapped children provides supervision, care therapy, youth guidance and parental counseling to eligible families at no charge. Currently very small and only available in the Bay Area.	Child Welfare and community Organizations that distribute funds to families	X	B-12 or older with severe disabilities				X						**2016-17: $624M**	Gen. CC- $184,227K APP-$179,199K Mig APP- $5,411K		Gen CC- $285,876K APP- $96,671K Mig APP - $25,385K Disabilities - $1,719K
	CA - CalWorks Child Care Subsidies	California Department of Education	California Department of Education	X		X			California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) programs provide an array of welfare-to-work services. CalWorks Child Care is provided and funded for 3 stages: Stage 1- CalWORKS entry to 6 mo's (or stability), Stage 2- 6 months to 2 years or stability, Stage 3 after 24 months, if funding is available.	Child Welfare and community Organizations that distribute funds to families	CalWorks recipients	B-12 or older with severe disabilities				X						2016-2017: $732,571K	2016-2017: $225,838K		2016-2017: $506,733K
	Non-Direct Service Programs	California Department of Education	California Department of Education	X		X			Build early childhood development infrastructure such as: CCR&R, California Child Care Initiative (series of free trainings available to experienced, new and potential family child care home providers), Quality Improvement Funds, Local Planning Councils. Accts Payable and QRIS.	Varied types of community organizations				X	X						$137,796K	$63,198		$74,598
	CA - Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund	CA DOE	CA DOE			X			Purchase, transport or install a relocatable child care building (up to $420,000 for a new building) in 12' x 40' sections and $140,000 for each additional section for lease to school districts and contracting agencies that provide child care and development services.	California Department of Education-funded agencies.				X	X						2016-2017 year: $10,600,000			2016-2017 year: $10,600,000
	CA - Child Development Training Consortium	California Department of Education and CCDBG				X			Pays the application and fingerprint processing fees for Child Development Permits, and provides professional growth advisors, sponsors a curriculum alignment project.	A portion of provider college course work fees are paid via contracts with community colleges			X		X				X			Federal Child Care Block Grant-		First Five-
	CA - Family Child Care Home Education Networks (CFCC)	California Department of Education	California Department of Education						Support designated contractors in coordinating children enrollment, monitoring, training and TA regarding child development services in family child care settings.	Institutions of higher education, local educational agencies, nonprofit organizations, other organizations or agencies	Families of low income, homeless or with specified risks	Birth to 12	X		X						FY 2015-2016: $34.8M			
	Community College Child Care Services	California Department of Education	California Department of Education						Child Care for CalWORKs program purpose is ultimately employment. Extended Opportunity Program and Services (EOPS) and Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education (CARE programs - The primary focus of both EOPS and CARE is assisting students to achieve their educational goals through academic support towards retention and transfer.	Community Colleges	Students with children birth to 12 or older if children have disabilities.			Community Colleges	X	X					$9.2 M			
CALIFORNIA - PRESCHOOL AND TRANSITIONAL KINDERGARTEN																								
	CA - California State Preschool Program (CSPP)	California Department of Education	California Department of Education			X			Provides part-day and full-day preschool services.The program also provides meals and snacks to children, parenting education, referrals to health and social services for families, and staff development opportunities to employees.	Governmental, non-profit and child care (homes and centers)	Families of low income, homeless or with specified risks	3 and 4 year olds			X						2016-2017: $924,854			2016-2017: $924,854

	CA - Preschool QRIS System Block Grant	California Department of Education	California Department of Education			X			Give local QRIS block grants to California State Preschool Program (CSPP) sites that have been rated at a quality level of Tier 4 or higher and to raise the quality of CSPPs not yet at Tier 4.	Local consortia that have created and adopted a "quality continuum framework" for the purposes of implementing a QRIS as defined by California EC [Section 8203.1(b)(1)].				X	X						2016-2017: $50,000 K			All state funds. Included in Child Care / Preschool Non-Direct Service Programs
	CA - Head Start/Early Head Start	HHS	Regional Lead-Region 9						Head Start promotes school readiness for children in low-income families by offering educational, nutritional, health, social, and other services.	Public or private non-profit organizations, including community-based and faith-based organizations, or for-profit agencies within a community that wish to compete for funds				X	X		X				2015: $1,039,415,453 (1,039,415,453 AIAN-$10,360,137)	2015 $1,039,415,453 (1,039,415,453 AIAN-$10,360,137)		
	CA - California Transitional Kindergarten	California Department of Education	California Department of Education			X			Provides a year of voluntary prekindergarten for all families with four-year olds born late in the year after the kindergarten cut-off date. Open to all families with eligible children that request to participate.	Each elementary or unified school district must offer TK classes for all children eligible to attend.		Children that have their fifth birthday between September 2 and December 2 (inclusive) and each school year thereafter			X						2016:-2017 $725M			2016-2017: $719M
	CA - California Transitional Kindergarten Stipend Program	California Department of Education	California Department of Education			X			Reimburse transitional kindergarten teachers for completing required professional development credits.	Local Childcare Planning Councils			X			X					2014: $15M			2014: $15M
	Targeted Play and Learning Block Grant	California Department of Education	California Department of Education			X			Educational Program for low-income 4 and 5 year olds			Low-income 4 and 4 year olds			X						2016-17: $1,653,514 K			2016-17: $1,653,514K
CALIFORNIA_ EARLY INTERVENTION																									
	California Early Start Program	- Federal HHS, '-E23CA Department of Developmental Services	CA Department of Developmental Services	X		X			Evaluate and assess infants or toddlers and provide appropriate early intervention and family support services for young children frombirth to three years of age.	Local Education Agencies (primary responsibiliy)				X	X		X	X			Estimated FFY 2015 funds: $52,545,235	Estimated FFY 2015 funds: Services to families - $45,677,859		Estimated FFY 2015 funds: Services to families State - $285,063,500
CALIFORNIA - FIRST FIVE																									
	CA - First Five California		First 5 California			X			Convene, partner in, support, and help lead the movement to create and implement a comprehensive, integrated, and coordinated system for California's children prenatal through 5 and their families. Promote, support, and optimize early childhood development.	County First 5 Commissions					X						2016-17 $412,225,000			2016-17:$412,225,000
CALIFORNIA - CHILD WELFARE																									
	California State Children's Trust	California Department of Social Services	California Department of Social Services			X			- Fund child abuse and neglect prevention and intervention programs operated by private nonprofit organizations or public institutions of higher education with recognized expertise in fields related to child welfare.	Varies depending on purposes											2015-16 distribution - $930,000			SFY 2015-16 distribution - $930,000
	CAL-Works	California Department of Social Services	California Department of Social Services	X		X			Provide cash aid and services to eligible needy California families.	County welfare departments	All Ages	To 21 years									2016-17- $1,375.5 M	TANF- $1,141,7M		2016-17- $1,375.5 M
	Child Welfare (Includes IVE and IVB Part 1)	California Department of Social Services	California Department of Social Services	X		X			Child welfare services are intended to respond to the abuse or neglect of children, promote their well-being and ensure that they have safe, permanent homes.	County welfare departments		To 21 years									2016-2017: Federal - S1.8B Title IV-E $523,482,970 claimed in 2012 Title IV-B Part 1 -FY16: $,668,000,000	2016-2017: Federal - S1.8B Title IV-E $523,482,970 claimed in 2012 Title IV-B Part 1 -FY16: $,668,000,000		FY2016-17- State - $0.2 B County - $1.8B
	US - Social Security Title IVE (also included in child welfare)	Social Security Administration	California Department of Social Services	X					Services for children and families to prevent abuse and neglect; family preservation services; child protective services (intake, family assessment, investigation, and case management); in-home services; out-of-home placements; adoption and guardianship services and supports. -Excludes: domestic violence, juvenile justice, and all other services that the child welfare agency may provide that are not listed above. Since 1997 Oregon has been one of a few states that was granted a IV-E waiver which allowed some flexibility in the use of IV-E dollars. The Waiver permits OR to pioneer and evaluate innovative services rather than only pay for foster care room and board. Under the current waiver agreement, interventions include: Relationship-based visitation (in all but Multnomah, Linn, Morrow, Umatilla, Harney and Malheur counties)	States	X	Children under 18 years. At state option, youth attending school full -time may continue until 19 years and adoption assistance may continue until 21 years.			X		X	X	X		$523,482,970 claimed in 2012	$523,482,970 claimed in 2012		Included in child Welfare above
	Individual - Child Support Enforcement	California Department of Child Support Services	CA - DSS	X		X			Provide an effective system for encouraging and, when necessary, enforcing parental responsibilities by establishing paternity for children, establishing court orders for financial and medical support; and enforcing those orders.	Enforcement action.	Families owed child support							X			SFY 16-17 Projected distribution is $252 billion of which 84% is distributed to families and 16% to governmental agencies.	SFY 16-17 Projected distribution is $252 billion of which 84% is distributed to families and 16% to governmental agencies.		SFY 16-17 Projected distribution is $252 billion of which 84% is distributed to families and 16% to governmental agencies.
	US - Social Security Title IVB part 1	DHHS- ACF	CA- CA Dept. of Social Services/Office of Child Abuse	X		X			Funds a range of child welfare services and activities, including those to prevent abuse and neglect; preserve and reunite families; promote safety, permanence, and well-being of children in foster or adoptive placements; and maintain a qualified workforce.	States	X	There is no age eligibility limit applicable to the Title IV-B programs and states may provide child welfare services to individuals (who are not parents) who are age 18 or older.			X			X		FY16: $,668,000,000	FY16: $,668,000,000		Included in Child Welfare

CALIFORNIA - HUMAN SERVICES AND INCOME SUPPLEMENTS																									
	CalFresh	California Department of Social Services	California Department of Social Services	X		X			Provides food assistance to needy families	Low income families	Families - net incomes less/equal to 100% FPL or transitioning from CalWORKS.	All						X		X		2016-17: $2B	2016-17:Federal - $1.0 B		2016-17:State - $715.3 M (GF) County - $.3B
	CalEITC	California Franchise Tax Board	California Franchise Tax Board			X			Provides refundable state tax credit for low-income workers and their families. that was established by the 2015-16 budget agreement. In its first year, the new credit has helped more than 350,000 households to better afford basic expenses, according to the latest Franchise Tax Board (FTB) data	Low-income families	X								X					FY2016-17 - $295 in foregone revenue due to tax credits. Available to California households with adjusted gross incomes of up to $6,717 if there are no qualifying children, up to $10,087 if there is one qualifying child, or up to $14,161 if there are two or more qualifying children
CALIFORNIA - HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH																									
	CA - Children's Medical Services	Department of Health Care Services	Department of Health Care Services			X			Children's Medical Services is responsible for coordinating and directing the delivery of health care services to low-income and seriously ill children, including the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, the Genetically Handicapped Persons Program, and the California Children's Services Program									X				Governors proposed 2015-16 budget $312,019			
	CA - MediCAL	Department of Health Care Services	Department of Health Care Services			X			Provide free or low-cost health coverage for children and adults with limited income and resources.	Individuals and families up to 138% FPL and high risk individuals and families	X	X						X				FY 2016-17: $100.1 B (Projected expenditures)	2016-17: $57,771,625,000 (Projected expenditures)		SFY 2016-17: State General Funds: $19,560 M, Other Non-Federal Funds: $13,6935, Projected expenditures)
	CA - Primary, Rural & Indian Health Services	California Department of Health	Department of Health Care Services	?		?			Improve health status and link Tribal and small rural communities with state and federal resources.	Varies by program					X			X				SFY 2016-17: $3,690,000			
	CA - California Mental Health Services ACT (Proposition 63)	CA Department of Health Care Services	CA HHS - Department of Health Care Services			X	X		The MHSA addresses a broad continuum of prevention, early intervention, and service needs as well as providing funding for infrastructure, technology, and training for the community mental health system. The MHSA specifies five required components: 1) Community Services and Supports (CSS) 2) Capital Facilities and Technological Needs (CF/TN) 3) Workforce Education and Training (WET) 4) Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) 5) Innovation (INN)	County health departments	All ages	All ages							X			2016-2017: $2.05B projected revenue			2016-2017: $2.05B available revenue.
CALIFORNIA - HIGHER ED																									
Notes: Growing numbers of local community colleges are offering Promise Scholarships																									
	Student Aid	California Student Aid Commission	California Student Aid Commission	X		X			Provides student aid.	Students (confirm)		college students					X					2016-17 Overall Commission Budget: $2.271M	2016-17 Overall Commission Budget: $826 (TANF)		2016-17 Overall Commission Budget: $1,428 General Fund, $17M other
	CalWORKS Student Services	California Department of Social Services	California Department of Social Services						Provides child care, career counseling, subsidized employment, and other supplemental services to CC students receiving CalWORKs assistance. (These services are in addition to those provided to all CalWORKs recipients by county welfare departments.)	Students							X					Included in Student Aid Commission budget			Included in Student Aid Commission budget
	Campus Child Care Support.	California Department of Education (Confirm)	California Department of Education (Confirm)	X		X			Funds child care centers at 25 community college districts. (This child care is unique to these 25 districts and not part of the state's CalWORKs child care program.)	Community colleges						X	X					SY 2015-16: $3.4			Included in Cal Works budget
	Foster Parent Education Program	California Department of Social Services	California Department of Social Services			X			Provides for parent education at community colleges.	Community colleges						X	X					SY 2015-16: $5M			SY 2015-16:$5M
OREGON																									
OREGON - HOME VISITING																									
	OR - Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health	OHA, US-HHS	OHA	X	X				Multiple programs to lower risks and improve the health and development of pregnant women and young children including: '-Oregon Mothers Cares - support for health pregnancies; '-Maternity Case Management - works to lower risks for pregnant women and infant; '-Babies First- Babies First! is a nurse home visiting program for families with babies and young children up to age 5; '-NFP - helps transform the lives of vulnerable mothers pregnant with their first child.	Primarily local health departments. Some may contract with community organizations.	Varies- generally higher risk and low income pregnant and new mothers				X		X	X	X		2015-16- $2,158,452 annually	2015-16: Federal- $1,153,982 (Title V CAH, Title V Flexible)	2015-16 MCAH GF- $314,710 Perinatal GF- $167,734 Babies 1st/NFP GF- $531,026 Oregon MothersCare- $200,000	
	OR - Oregon Early Head Start	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division	X	X				Provides early, continuous, intensive, and comprehensive child development and family support services to low-income infants and toddlers and their families, and pregnant women and their families.	Governmental, non-profit and child care (homes and centers)	Income eligible families and those with other risks	Birth to 3 years of age				X						2015-2017: $78,816,194 biennial	2015-2017: MIECHV: $3,879,281 Other federal- $34,287,645 biennial	2015-2017: $1.586,311M biennial	
	OR - Nurse Family Partnership	MCHB - MIECHV	Oregon Health Authority	X	X				Evidence-based, community health program that helps transform the lives of vulnerable mothers pregnant with their first child. .	States	Low-income or otherwise at risk first time mothers enrolled prior to the end o the 28th week of pregnancy	Prenatal to 2 years of age				X		X				2015-2017: $1,935,240 biennial		See Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health	
	OR - Healthy Families Oregon	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division	X	X				Focuses on strengthening the parent-child relationship to assure healthy child growth and development.	Early learning hubs make grants to sub grantees	X	Birth to 5 years of age				X		X	X			2015-2017: $31,987,231 biennial	2015-2017: 4.07M	2015-2017: $23,999,790 biennial	
OREGON - CHILD CARE																									

	OR - Employment-Related Daycare Subsidy	DHS	DHS	X	X				Provide child care subsidies on a sliding scale to low-income families.	Participating child care providers on behalf of eligible families	Families under 185% FPL	Birth to 12. 13-18 if child has special needs.			X						2015-2017 $168,772,358 (also included in Human Services- Self Sufficiency	$97,037,957	$71,734,401	
	OR - Special Populations Child Care Subsidy	ODE/ELD	ODE/ELD						Provide child care subsidies and supplemental funding for migrant and seasonal farm workers, teen parents and alcohol and drug treatment. Clients.	Child Care providers serving migrant and seasonal farm workers, teen parents and parents in alcohol and drug treatment.	Migrant and seasonal farm workers, teen parents and parents in alcohol and drug treatment	Birth to 12. 13-18 if child has special needs			X									
	OR - Child Care Quality Initiatives	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division		X				Support early learning and development programs in improving quality. Help parents and caregivers find and measure early learning and development programs that fit their needs with the help of an easy-to-understand rating system. Ensure that children have high-quality early learning experiences that help them develop the skills they need to be ready for Kindergarten and life.	CCRR & R'S support providers with quality improvement and financial supports. Western Oregon U for reviewing provider portfolios			X		X					2015-2017: $2.3M biennial		2015-2017: $2.3M biennial	
	OR - Race to the Top	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division	X	X				Federal grant to support: Quality Rating Improvement System; engage providers with more training, mentorship, and professional development; career pathways for early childhood educators to develop expertise in quality early learning and best practices; dedicated outreach to build an informed, engaged public around quality early learning environments; enhance and connect data systems to capture quality information to deliver service providers, policy makers, and funders information needed to ensure better outcomes for children; align statewide early learning with K-12 Common Core standards, launch the statewide rollout of the assessment, and gauge where children are at when they enter school	State of Oregon	X	Birth to 5 years of age	X	X	X					2015-2017: $9.31M biennial from U.S.	2015-2017: $9.31M biennial from U.S.		
OREGON - PRESCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN READINESS																									
	OR - Oregon Pre-K (OPK)	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division	X	X				Provide comprehensive high quality early childhood development program offering integrated services in: - Education and Early Childhood Development; - Child Health and Nutrition; - Parent Education and Family Support.	Governmental, non-profit and child care (homes and centers)	Income eligible families and those with other risks.	3- and 4-year-olds	Training set aside		X						2015-2017: $236,459,945 biennial	2015-2017: $52,083,942 (12m), $39,062,957 (9m)	2015-2017 $140M biennial	
X	OR - Oregon Preschool Expansion Funds	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division		X				1) cover the cost of maintaining current service levels following the 2014-15 OPK expansion, 2) provide all OPK programs with a 3% funding increase to support higher operating costs, and 3) immediately expand the number of children served in Head Start classrooms	Current OPK programs	X	3-5 year-olds			X		X			NA - See Note			
	OR - Oregon Preschool Promise Grants	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division		X				Leverages high-quality, local and culturally-relevant early child care and education programs and makes them available to children living at 200% of the poverty level.	Early learning hubs apply to develop programs in mixed delivery settings.	X	Children 3-5 up to 200% FPL			X					2015-2017: $17,540,357		2015-2017: $17,540,357	
	Special Education Preschool	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division	X					Provide preschool services for children with developmental delays and disabilities.													FFY 2016: $3,725,477		
OREGON - EARLY LEARNING HUBS																									
	OR- Early Learning Hubs	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division	X	X				Coordinate services to children ages 0 through 6 in a specific geographic area or community of interest, i.e., a special population not constrained by geography in order to produce better outcomes for children.	Early Learning Hubs				X Hubs distribute grants to schools and community organizations for programs e., KPI, Preschool Promise.	X						2015-2017:$24,000,000 biennial		2015-2017:$24,000,000 biennial	
	OR - Kindergarten Readiness Partnership & Innovation Grants	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division		X				Invests in promising models for improving alignment between early learning and K-12 education systems that result in measurable increases in children's readiness for kindergarten.	Early Learning Hubs make grants to local programs				X	X					2015-2017: $9.1M biennial (also included in Early leaning Hub budget)		2015-2017: $9.1M biennial (also included in Early leaning Hub budget)	
OREGON - EARLY INTERVENTION																									
	OR - Great Start	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division		X				Provides interactive 4-part parent empowerment training kit for families with children receiving early intervention/early childhood special education.	Early learning hubs grant to subgrantees	Families with children with delay or disabilities	Birth - 5 years of age			X					2015-2017: $1.36M biennial		2015-2017: $1.36M biennial	
	OR-Early Intervention	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division		X				Provides screening and services for children with developmental delays and disabilities.			Children birth to 3 with disabilities and Delays								2015-2017 : $51.49 M Biennial	FFY 2016: 4,984,469	2015-2017 : $42.45 M Biennial	
NOTE: See Preschool section for Special Education Preschool																									
OREGON - CHILD WELFARE AND INCOME SUPPORT																									
	OR - Relief Nurseries	ODE/Early Learning Division	ODE/Early Learning Division		X				Serve the most vulnerable families with a holistic strength-based approach to child and family development through individualized case management.		Vulnerable families with children under 6	Children under age 6 at risk of abuse and neglect		X	X					2015-2017: $10.62M biennial		2015-2017: $8.3M biennial	
	OR- Child Welfare	OR-DHS	OR- DHS	X	X				Child welfare programs provide: Child Safety Services (case management, DV, reunification); Substitute Care (foster care, supervision and treatment services) and the Adoptions Program (adoption and guardianship services).	Regional DHS offices, (community organizations for some programs)	X	X		For some programs							2015-17 Biennium Total- $941,516,004 biennial inc: Other- $22,837,863	2015-17 Biennium: Federal - $448,219,252	2015-17 - $470,458,889	
	Oregon Self-Sufficiency	OR-DHS	OR-DHS	X	X				Provides assistance for low-income families to help them meet critical needs while helping them become self-supporting. Major programs include SNAP (federal food program), TANF (cash assistance grants to needy families with children under the age of 19) , ERDC (subsidized child care to help low-income working parents stay employed), the Refugee Program (time-limited assistance to new refugees) and Youth Services (teen pregnancy prevention and other youth development services.	Regional DHS offices, (community organizations for some programs)	X	X	X (ERDC)	For some programs							2015-17 Biennium Total- $3,456,462,492 inc: Other- $100,138,332	2015-17 Biennium :Federal- $2,951,755,159	State 2015-2017 $404,569,001 biennial	
OREGON - HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES																									

	Medical Assistance Programs	OR- OHA	OR- OHA		X				Funds delivering of health services to over one million people, primarily through the Oregon Health Plan which includes both Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The programs provide a system of comprehensive health services to qualifying low-income Oregonians and their families to improve their health status and promote independence	Primarily Coordinated care Organizations	X	X					X				2015-17biennial total: $13,685,020,625 inc: Other- $1,890,979,987	2015-17 Biennium: Federal -$10,692,310,560	$1,101,730,078	
	Addictions and Mental Health (includes Capital Improvements)	OR- OHA	OR- OHA	X	X				The Addictions and Mental Health (AMH) program provides treatment services to Oregonians at risk of developing or who have been diagnosed with any behavioral health disorder. Services are delivered through community non-profit providers, county mental health agencies, coordinated care organizations, as well as the state hospital system. The goal is to deliver behavioral health care in the least restrictive and most integrated setting possible	Community non-profit providers, county mental health agencies, coordinated care organizations, as well as the state hospital system.	X	X		X				X			2015-17 Total funds- $1,174,055,369 inc: Other- $1,890,979,987	2015-17 Biennium: Federal -$ $271,889,815	2015-17: General Fund, - $783,464,530 Lottery Funds- $11,292,564	
	Reach Out and Read Oregon Read and Early Literacy	Or-DOE	Or-DOE						Includes multiple programs, to improve early literacy e.g., Reach out and Read and Start Raising a Reader Today (SMART)	Hubs, community organizations and schools				X	X						2015-2017: $7.8M (?)			
OREGON - HIGHER ED																									
	OR - Oregon Opportunity Grant	Higher Education Coordinating Commission	Higher Education Coordinating Commission		X				Helps high needs students cover community college tuition.	Students with highest need			X			X					2015-2017: $140.9M		2015-2017: $140.9M	
	OR - Oregon Promise Program	ODE	ODE		X				Fund some or all of the tuition at an Oregon community college.	Recent Oregon high school graduates and GED recipients who enroll in an Oregon community college within six months of graduation and meet minimum requirements			X			X					2015-2017: 9,562,292		2015-2017: 9,562,292	
	OR - Oregon Student Access & Completion	Higher Education Coordinating Commission	Higher Education Coordinating Commission		X			X	Advance adult education and career preparedness	Adults interested in education and career training			X		X	X					FY 2016 $16M		FY 2016 $16M	
	OR - Oregon Student Access & Completion	Higher Education Coordinating Commission	Higher Education Coordinating Commission		X			X	Advance adult education and career preparedness	Adults interested in education and career training			X		X	X					FY 2016 $16M		FY 2016 $16M	
Federal																									
Federal - HOME VISITING																									
	US - Maternal Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV)	Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau			X				(1) Strengthen and improve the programs and activities carried out under Title V; (2) Improve coordination of services for at risk communities; and (3) Identify and provide comprehensive services to improve outcomes for families who reside in at risk communities.	One entity per state, designated by Governor.	At risk pregnant mothers and families of at risk children birth to five	At risk children birth to five			X		X	X	X			FFY 2017 Total $372.4 M FFY 2017 formula awards: $6,646,654 Innovation awards: $17,041,777 Tribal:		
FEDERAL - CHILD CARE																									
	US - Child Care and Development Fund	US Department of Health and Human Services, ACF			X				The new purposes of the CCDF program are to: 1) allow each State maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and policies that best suit the needs of children and parents within that State; (2) promote parental choice to empower working parents to make their own decisions regarding the child care services that best suits their family's needs; (3) encourage States to provide consumer education information to help parents make informed choices about child care services and to promote involvement by parents and family members in the development of their children in child care settings; (4) assist States in delivering high-quality, coordinated early childhood care and education services to maximize parents' options and support parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance; (5) assist States in improving the overall quality of child care services and programs by implementing the health, safety, licensing, training, and oversight standards established in this subchapter and in State law (including State regulations); (6) improve child care and development of participating children; and (7) increase the number and percentage of low-income children in high-quality child care settings.	States and recognized Tribes			Child care and program quality funding		X				X			FY2016: $2.761B		
	Individual - Child Care Tax Credits				X				Reduce tax burden of lower income families.						X							Foregone tax revenues		
FEDERAL _ PRESCHOOL																									
	US - Head Start/Early Head Start	US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Head			X				Head Start provides comprehensive services to support the social, emotional, physical and cognitive development of three and four–year-old children. Early Head Start serves infants and toddlers.	Government, federally-recognized Indian tribe, or public or private nonprofit or for profit agency	Pregnant women <100% FPL	Prenatal to school entry (<100% FPL). 10%+ of children must be children with disabilities.			X							FFY 2016: $9,168,095,000		
	US - Preschool Development Grants	US Department of Education AND HHS ACF			X				The Preschool Development Grants competition supports states to (1) build or enhance a preschool program infrastructure that would enable the delivery of high-quality preschool services to children, and (2) expand high-quality preschool programs in targeted communities.	States and territories		4-year-olds of low and moderate income families			X				X			FFY 2017: $350M		
	Preschool for All	HHS- ACF, jointly administered with USDOE			X				Support implementation of universal high-quality preschool programs that are aligned with elementary and secondary education systems and help ensure that all children arrive in kindergarten ready to learn	States and territories		Preschool age children			X							FFY 2016: $250M		
	US - IDEA Part B - Section 619 Preschool Funding (Special Education Preschool)	US Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs			X				Provide grants to States to assist them in providing special education and related services to children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 years, and at a State's discretion, to 2- year- old children with disabilities who will reach age three during the school year	State education agencies. LEA's apply to state agency.		2-5 with disabilities.			X		X	X				FY2016: $ 368.2M		
	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	DOE			X				Help homeless children enroll in, attend, and succeed in school, such as preschool programs, enriched supplemental instruction, before- and after-school programs, transportation, and health care referrals.	States and territories				Most funds subgranted to LEA's	X							FFY 2016: $70M		
FEDERAL - EARLY INTERVENTION																									
	US - IDEA Part C - Grants for Infants and Toddlers (Special Education Early Intervention Services)	Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs			X				Provide grants to states to assist them to implement and maintain a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system to make available early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.	States and territories	Families of children 2 and under with disabilities	Birth to 2 with disabilities			X		X	X				FY2016: $458.6M		
	NOTE: See Preschool section for Special Education Preschool																								

FEDERAL WELFARE And INCOME SUPPORT																								
	US - Social Security Title IVB	Social Security Administration		X					Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program funds can be used to support services for family preservation, family support, time-limited reunification, and adoption promotion and support. Program funds include dollars set aside for the following purposes: improving caseworker visits, improving outcomes of children affected by parental abuse of Methamphetamine or other substances, Court Improvement Programs, and Research, Evaluation, Training and Technical Assistance.	States	Families in need of child welfare services.	Children in need of child welfare services.			X				X			$ 668 M		
	US - Social Security Title IVE	Social Security Administration		X					This largest federal funding stream for child welfare activities includes funds for the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance programs, and the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (including Education and Training Vouchers). Services for children and families to prevent abuse and neglect; family preservation services; child protective services (intake, family assessment, investigation, and case management); in-home services; out-of-home placements; adoption and guardianship services and supports.	States	X				X			X	X	X			$7,833 M		
	Title XX	Social Security Administration							Capped flexible grant to help states provide services directed at one of the five goals: (1) Achieving/or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; (2) Achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency; (3) Preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating or reuniting families; (4) Preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care; and (5) Securing referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate or providing services to individuals in institutions.	States									X				FFY 2016 $1.584 billion (post sequester)		
	Individual - Earned Income Tax Credit			X					Provide tax credits to benefits working people with low to moderate incomes.	Low-income adults	Low-income									X		Foregone tax reveune		
	SNAP (Food Stamps)	USDA		X					Provides needy families with food and nutrition.	States	Low-income								X			FFY 2017 $81,690		
	Child Nutrition Programs	USDA		X					Provides subsidies for meals that meet nutritional standards, the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Breakfast Program (SBP), Summer Food Service (SFSP), and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) assist State and local governments, and private non-profit organizations in ensuring that children in schools and child care – and adults in adult day care programs – receive meals that meet their nutritional needs, foster healthy eating habits, reduce the number of overweight and obese children, and safeguard their health.	States									X			FFY 2017: $23,231		
	Rural Child Poverty Program	USDA		X					Support a demonstration Rural Child Poverty program to reduce child poverty.										X			FFY 2017: $25 M		
	Child Support and Family Support Programs	HHS- ACF		X					Joint federal, state, tribal, and local partnership that seeks to ensure financial and emotional support for children from both parents by locating non-custodial parents, establishing paternity, and establishing and enforcing child support orders.	States and Tribes	X								X			FFY 2017: $4342 M		
	Temporary Aid For Needy families (TANF)	HHS- ACF		X					Provide states with flexibility to support needy families while requiring states to engage recipients in work activities.	States and Tribes	X								X			FFY 2017: $17.3B to states, territories and Tribes; $608 TANF Contingency Fund		
FEDERAL - EDUCATION																								
	Title I	US. Department of Education							Provide financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools with high numbers or high percentages of children from low-income families to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic standards.	Local education agencies.					X							FFY 2016: $14.909.8M		
	Career and Technical Education	US Dept. of Ed.		X					Support State and community efforts to improve career and technical education (CTE) and adult education and literacy systems.	State and community efforts			X			X						FFY 2016: $1,117.6 M		
	Teacher Loan Forgiveness	US Dept. of Ed.		X					Expand and increase teacher loan forgiveness, providing up to $25,000 in forgiveness for teachers graduating from an effective preparation program who serve in low-income schools, starting in 2021.	Teachers			X			X						FFY 2016: $106 M for TEACH grants		
FEDERAL- HEALTH																								
	Affordable Care Act	HHS		X					Families within 138% of the FPL are eligible for Medicaid. Others are eligible for a larger set of health and behavioral health services through plans purchased through health exchanges. Current provisions provide a way for individuals to purchase/access expanded health, maternal health and mental health services.	Individuals	X	X (All)						X	X				FFY 2015; $Roughly 7.1B with much in a number of HHS budget lines.		
	Medicaid	HHS		X					Funds medical care for low income families and children.	States, insurers	X	X						X				FFY 2016; $376,229M		
	Mental Health Block Grant	HHS- SAMHSA		X					Support the states in carrying out plans for providing comprehensive community mental health services.	States	X	X							X			FFY 2016; $532.57M		
	Children's Mental Health	HHS- SAMHA Center for Mental Health Services		X					Provide community-based services for children with serious emotional disturbance (SED).	States		X							X			FFY 2016; $117M (included in Mental Health Block Grant)		
	WIC	USDA		X					Improve the health and nutritional intake of low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants and children up to their fifth birthday	States	Low-income mothers (pregnant / young children	Up to 5th birthday						X				FFY 2017: $6,350 M		

	Indian Health Services	HHS		X					Supports a wide range of Tribal physical and behavioral health programs including construction of facilities.	Tribes	X	X		X			X	X				FFY 2016: 61.6 M Services - $5,628M Facilities: $532M		
	Homeless Prevention Programs			X					Prevent homelsess								X	X				FFY 2016: 30.7M		
FEDERAL HUMAN SERVICES																								
	Social Services Block Grant	HHS- ACF		X					Provides flexible grants to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, based on each state's population relative to all other states, for the provision of social services ranging from child care to residential treatment.	States								X			FFY 2017: $2.1B		
	John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	HHS- ACF		X					Assistance to help current and former foster care youths achieve self-sufficiency. Grants are offered to States and Tribes who submit a plan to assist youth in a wide variety of areas designed to support a successful transition to adulthood.	States and Tribes		Foster care youth aging out of foster care						X			FFY 2017: $140M in mandatory funds $43M in Education and training vouchers		
	Child Abuse and Trafficking Prevention	HHS - ACF		X					Prevent child abuse and trafficking	States designate lead agency to receive federal funds								X			FFY 2017: $109M		
	Family Violence Prevention	HHS - ACF		X					Primary federal funding stream for shelter and supportive services for victims of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and their dependents	States,and Tribes								X			FFY 2017: $163M		
	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	HHS - ACF		X					Support for a variety of state child welfare activities, including family preservation services, community-based family support services, time-limited reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services that address the impacts of trauma. Reduce disproportionate burden of premature death, disease, disability, and injury compared to other Americans, including persistently high rates of suicide, particularly among native youth.	States and Tribes	X	X		X				X			FFY 2017: $80M Discretionary; $385M mandatory		
	Community Services Block Grant	HHS - ACF		X					Provides funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities.	States				X				X			FFY 2017: $674M		

n and the federal government along with sources of the data which are primarily state and federal budget
nd there are interagency transfers among state agencies, which means that some funds are included in
ata was gathered in January 2017, a time when the new federal administration heralds sharp changes,

Notes	Source
Prop 98 specifies a minimum percentage of the state budget to be spent on education.	
CHVP funds NFP and Healthy Families America. The State Assembly passed AB-50 Medi-Cal: evidence-based home visiting programs requiring the State Department of Health Care Services, in consultation with specified stakeholders, to develop a feasibility plan on or before January 1, 2017, that describes the costs, benefits, and any potential barriers related to offering evidence-based home visiting programs to Medi-Cal eligible pregnant and parenting women.	https://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/mcah/Documents/Profile.CHVP.pdf
	https://cappa.memberclicks.net/assets/PublicPolicy/2016/Budget/dmc%202016-17%20gb.pdf
	https://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/mcah/Documents/Profile.CHVP.pdf
	http://www.lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3487/4
The state funds child care through CalWORKs and Alternative Payment programs, which operate using a voucher system based on the RMR. The state conducts surveys of the regional market costs for child care every two years. The state historically has set the RMR such that families in every county can use their voucher to access a certain percentage of child care providers in their areas. In 2015–16, providers were reimbursed at the greater of (1) 104.5 percent of the 85th percentile of the 2009 survey deficited by 10.11 percent or (2) 104.5 percent of the 85th percentile of the 2005 survey. The 2016–17 budget provides $56 million to increase the RMR to the 75th percentile of the 2014 survey starting January 1, 2017. (When the RMR is set at the 75th percentile, a voucher covers the cost of all but the most expensive quartile of providers in the area.) The budget package includes a two–year hold harmless provision such that providers receive the higher of the old or new rates. Trailer legislation specifies that after July 1, 2018, all rates be set at the 75th percentile of the 2014 survey. License–Exempt Rates Increase to 70 Percent of Family Child Care Home Voucher Rates. License–exempt providers are family, friends, and neighbors who provide child care to roughly one–third of all children in the CalWORKs and Alternative Payment programs. The state links rates for license–exempt providers to a percentage of the rates for family child care homes accepting vouchers. The budget provides $14 million to increase license–exempt rates from 65 percent to 70 percent of the family child care home rates starting January 1, 2017.	http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/budget201617.asp
The state conducts surveys of the regional market costs for child care every two years. The state historically has set the RMR such that families in every county can use their voucher to access a certain percentage of child care providers in their areas. In 2015–16, providers were reimbursed at the greater of (1) 104.5 percent of the 85th percentile of the 2009 survey deficited by 10.11 percent or (2) 104.5 percent of the 85th percentile of the 2005 survey. The 2016–17 budget provides $56 million to increase the RMR to the 75th percentile of the 2014 survey starting January 1, 2017. (When the RMR is set at the 75th percentile, a voucher covers the cost of all but the most expensive quartile of providers in the area.) The budget package includes a two–year hold harmless provision such that providers receive the higher of the old or new rates. Trailer legislation specifies that after July 1, 2018, all rates be set at the 75th percentile of the 2014 survey. License–Exempt Rates Increase to 70 Percent of Family Child Care Home Voucher Rates. License–exempt providers are family, friends, and neighbors who provide child care to roughly one–third of all children in the CalWORKs and Alternative Payment programs. The state links rates for license–exempt providers to a percentage of the rates for family child care homes accepting vouchers. The budget provides $14 million to increase license–exempt rates from 65 percent to 70 percent of the family child care home rates starting January 1, 2017.	http://www.lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3487/4
	http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/budget201617.asp
(There are only 6 of these in Siskiyou County). Emily LaCroix, Local Child Care Planning Council Coordinator, says no Siskiyou agency is currently intending to apply and that the legislature has not added funding in the past three years.	http://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/fo/profile.asp?id=3968
Funding is limited.	https://www.childdevelopment.org/cs/cdtc/print/htdocs/about.htm
*-Emily LaCroix Local Child Care Planning Council Coordinator says that $30.4 was available to loan at beginning of the year	http://www.cde.ca.gov/fg/fo/profile.asp?id=3875
	http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/SSSP/EOPS/Training/Comparison%20of%20EOPSCARECalWORKsprograms.pdf
- Per Emily LaCroix (1-26-17), none of the 6 elible providers in Siskiyou County is interested in applying for full day preschool slots as they do not pay as much per hour as part-day. *-Funds separately allocated for part day and full day programs. The state funds State Preschool, General Child Care, a portion of Migrant Child Care, and Care for Children with Severe Disabilities through direct contracts based on the SRR. The 2016–17 budget provides $68 million for a 10% increase to the SRR starting January 1, 2017. The bulk of this increase goes to support the State Preschool program ($44 million Proposition 98 General Fund) and General Child Care ($22 million non–Proposition 98 General Fund), with the remainder increasing rates for the other two child care programs. The new rate for a full–day, center–based State Preschool slot is $10,596 per year, whereas the new rate for a full–day, center–based General Child Care slot for a preschool–aged child is $10,530 per year. (The 10 percent rate increase applies to centers, family child care homes, and all age groups.)	http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/budget201617.asp

Funded through Prop 98. The CDE envisions that a local consortium will use the QRIS Block Grant to support local early learning programs and increase the number of low-income children in high quality state preschool programs thus preparing these children for success in school and life.	http://www.lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3487/4
AIAN refers to funding for American Indian and Alsaka Native programs.	https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/data/factsheets/docs/head-start-fact-sheet-fy-2015.pdf http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/operations/learning/docs/Nonfederal%20share%20At%20a%20glance.pdf
Senate Bill (SB) 858 establishes the intent that TK curriculum be aligned to the California Preschool Learning Foundations and California Preschool Curriculum Frameworks developed by the CDE.	http://www.lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3487/4
Many counties plan to return funding unspent. Many teachers do not seem to know about the requirements and cannot get the 24 credits within two years. Many counties have difficulty finding the TK teachers. A few counties are doing very well and PK teachers can be served, though they are second priority.	http://www.tkcalifornia.org/tk-roadmap/supporting-teachers/teacher-training.html?referrer=https://www.google.com/
Maximum full year enrollment- 251,409 children	https://cappa.memberclicks.net/assets/Public Policy/2016/Budget/dmc%202016-17%20gb.pdf
- Local education agencies are primarily responsible for services for infants with vision, hearing, and severe orthopedic impairments, including any combination of these solely low incidence disabilities. Regional centers are responsible for services for all other children eligible for Early Start. Early Start family resource centers provide parent-to-parent support, information, and referral for all families '-Services to families - From State Early Start Application: Funds lead agency responsibilities, Interagency Coordinating Council, Direct services, Family Resource Centers and LEA's	http://www.dds.ca.gov/EarlyStart/docs/PartCGrantApplication.pdf http://www.dds.ca.gov/EarlyStart/docs/central_directory.pdf
Major source of funding is Prop 10 ($0.50 tax per pack of cigarettes). $12.75 M First 5 fund to augment support for 20 small population counties set to expire in June 2017.	http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2016-17/pdf/Enacted/GovernorsBudget/4000/4250.pdf
-Established as a separate fund in the state treasury in 1983 to help fund innovative and distinctive child abuse and neglect prevention and intervention projects (Welf. & Inst. Code 18285). -The SCTF consists of moneys from the following sources: 1) Donations from private sources (e.g. bequests, gifts). 2) Check-off donations designated on the California state income tax form. 3) Revenue from the "Have a Heart, Be a Star, Help Our Kids" special interest license plate program. 4) Birth certificate fees from counties with no County Children's Trust Fund (CCTF) as established by that county's board of supervisors. 5) Seven percent of the total Child Abuse Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment Program (CAPIT) dollars allocated annually by the Legislature.	http://www.cdss.ca.gov/ocap/res/pdf/SCTF_FactSheet.pdf
A portion of these funds are used to increase child care reimbursements.	http://www.cdss.ca.gov/cdssweb/entres/localassistanceest/Jan2016/ExecutiveSummary.pdf
Major federal funds sources are: - Title IV-E (uncapped entitlement): costs associated with placement (board and care) for eligible children, case management, administration, and training. Title IV-E also provides funding for the Adoption Assistance Program (AAP) to encourage the adoption of special needs children. Most Title IV-E eligible costs are reimbursed at the standard rate of 50 percent. Allowable training costs are reimbursed at the enhanced rate of 75 percent. Title IV-E funds are not flexible, and do not pay for services for the child or family. - Title IV-B - (Capped Allocation): wide range of services to preserve or support families, reunify children, and promote and support adoptions. Compared to Title IV-E, the use of Title IV-B funds is much less restricted and allows states to support a range of prevention, early intervention, and permanency-related services and supports for children and families. However, Title IV-B funds make up only 4 percent of the annual funding California receives from the federal government for child welfare programs. Further, only a small portion of Title IV-B funds can be used to keep children out of the foster care system and for youth who have exited the foster care system; the remainder must be used for children in foster care. -Title XX: (Capped allocation): For services to achieve 5 goals Inc. preventing and remedying child abuse and neglect. -TANF Block grant: CA uses TANF largely to assist families, and caregivers who do not meet federal criteria for other programs	http://calswec.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/uploads/cw_and_mh_fund_sources_1.pdf
Funds are an entitlement and States are reimbursed for: (1) room and board payments to out-of-home care providers for eligible children; (2) case planning, management and review (including caseworker salaries to carry out these activities), eligibility determinations, licensing, foster parent recruitment, and other overhead and administrative activities required under the IV-E program; and (3) training for public and private child welfare agency staff; prospective and current foster parents; and court personnel [generally limited to individuals working with IV-E eligible children]. The largest federal funding stream for child welfare activities is Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. It comprises the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance programs, and the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (including Education and Training Vouchers).	http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/FOSTERCARE/Pages/about-fostercare.aspx http://www.childwelfarepolicy.org/maps/state?id=5
Includes only revenues, not costs of enforcement. The Department is responsible for providing oversight of California's Title IV-D program to establish and enforce child support orders, locate parents, establishing paternity, and collect and distribute support. The Department is also responsible for oversight of county and regional Local Child Support Agencies (LCSAs) that work directly with families in the community. Eligibility for California's funding under the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant is contingent upon continuously providing these federally required child support services. The Child Support Program operates in accordance with the federal performance measures, with minimum standards established for acceptable performance levels necessary for receipt of federal incentive funding.	http://www.childsup.ca.gov/portals/0/home/docs/2017-18governorsbudgetnovemberestimate.pdf
States determine eligibility criteria. Tribal allotments are reserved out of a state's Child Welfare Services allotment based in large part on a tribe's share of the state's child population. 'Title IV-B, Subpart 1 comprises primarily the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program, though additional funds were included in SFY 2012 for Child Welfare Training, Research, and Demonstration as well as Family Connections Grants). It	https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43458.pdf

Formerly known as Food Stamps and SNAP. The CalFresh program is projected to reach an average of 2.2 million total households in FY 2015-16 and 2.3 million total households in FY 2016-17.	http://www.cdss.ca.gov/cdssweb/entres/localassistancoest/Jan2016/ExecutiveSummary.pdf																			
Established by the 2015-16 budget agreement. In its first year, the new credit has helped more than 350,000 households to better afford basic expenses, according to the latest Franchise Tax Board (FTB) data	https://www.ftb.ca.gov/individuals/faq/net/900.shtml																			
	http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2015-16/StateAgencyBudgets/4000/4260/program_description_3960023.html																			
	http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/dataandstats/reports/mcestimates/Documents/2016_November_Estimate/N1699_Medi-Cal_Local_Assistance_Estimate.pdf																			
Rural health - Provides a framework for linking small rural communities with state and federal resources Indian Health Programs - Improve the health status of American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN) living in urban, rural, and reservation/rancheria communities throughout California Primary Care/J-1 Visa Program - Recommends J-1 Visa Waivers to Federal Department of State. Prioritizes primary care physicians working in underserved areas. (Contact Karen Derry at the Karuk Tribe for more detail if needed.)	http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2016-17/Enacted/StateAgencyBudgets/4000/4260/program_description_3960032.html																			
This Act imposes a 1% income tax on personal income in excess of $1 million. $5,000 allocated to Siskiyou County to support mental health training (per Karen Pautz 2017)	http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/formsandpubs/Documents/Legislative%20Reports/Mental%20Health/MHSAExpend_Report_Jan2016.pdf																			
	https://relwest.wested.org/resources/221																			
Budget includes multiple programs	http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2015-16/pdf/Enacted/BudgetSummary/HigherEducation.pdf																			
Cal Grants are for both tuition and living expenses.	http://www.lao.ca.gov/handouts/education/2015/2015-16-budget-CCC-040815.pdf																			
	http://www.lao.ca.gov/handouts/education/2015/2015-16-budget-CCC-040815.pdf																			
Funded through Prop 98.	http://www.lao.ca.gov/handouts/education/2015/2015-16-budget-CCC-040815.pdf																			
Includes Maternity Case Management, NFP, Babies First, CaCoon. Funded through the Perinatal and Babies First State Funding. Public Health Nurse home visiting programs are operated out of local health departments with training and technical assistance provided by the State Public Health Division.	https://public.health.oregon.gov/ProviderPartnerResources/LocalHealthDepartmentResources/Documents/pe/PE-Descriptions-Funding-Formulas.pdf https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyPeopleFamilies/Babies/HomeVisiting/Pages/mch-public-health-nurse-home-visiting.aspx																			
From: Children's Institute internal document (Numbers don't add up.)	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf																			
From: Children's Institute internal document	Funding level from Children's Institute internal document																			
The Early Learning Division receives Medicaid funding from the Oregon Health Authority and Title IV-B(2) Federal Funds from the Department of Human Services. These funding streams are spent as Other Funds in the Division's budget.	http://www.allgov.com/usa/ca/departments/health-and-human-services-agency/first_5_california?agencyid=136 https://oregonearlylearning.com/competitive-request-for-proposals-rfp/ https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf																			

Oregon data from a Children's Institute Internal Budget Backgrounder FY2017: $2.96B nationally	https://www.dropbox.com/s/wg6s7ra4bcna6hm/CCDF%20Plan%20for%20Oregon%20FFY%202016-2018%20-%20Final-Approved.pdf?dl=0 https://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ABOUTDHS/DHSBUDGET/2015-2017%20Budget/SSP%20Ways%20and%20Means%20Overview.pdf																			
	https://www.dropbox.com/s/wg6s7ra4bcna6hm/CCDF%20Plan%20for%20Oregon%20FFY%202016-2018%20-%20Final-Approved.pdf?dl=0																			
Start ratings are good for 3 years. System is being revised. New system will be called Spark! and is expected to be fully implemented in Summer 2017.	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf http://triwou.org/projects/qris/revision																			
grant concludes in 2017.	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf																			
Funding level source: Children's Institute nternal budget backgrounder. OPK programs receive funding from the Federal Office of Head Start, the Oregon Department of Education, or both. All OPK programs follow the same guidelines for providing services.	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf																			
One time funding to: to 1) cover the cost of maintaining current service levels following the 2014-15 OPK expansion, 2) provide all OPK programs with a 3% funding increase to support higher operating costs, and 3) immediately expand the number of children served in Head Start classrooms starting in September 2015, or as soon as possible thereafter and no later than January 2016 (Per HB 3380)	https://oregonearlylearning.com/2015/08/21/oregon-pre-kindergarten-expansion/																			
Funding level source: Children's Institute internal budget backgrounder document.	https://oregonearlylearning.com/preschool-promise-in-oregon/																			
	https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/17stbystate.pdf																			
Funding level from an internal Children's Institute backgrounder. Hubs are established to coordinate services to children ages 0 through 6 in a specific geographic area or community of interest, i.e., a special population not constrained by geography in order to produce better outcomes for children. Hubs are vested with the authority to distribute state and federal funds, coordinate services for children and purchase services for children and families. Hubs can leverage public and private funds in their efforts to attain results. Because Hubs are established to coordinate services with current service providers and, or purchase new services to support specific child centered outcomes, including kindergarten readiness, a Hub that provides direct services must meet additional criteria set forth in OAR 414-900-0020(1)(g)(F).	https://earlylearningcouncil.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/early-learning-hub-rules.pdf																			
Funding level from an internal Children's Institute budget backgrounder.	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf																			
	https://earlylearningcouncil.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/elhub_budget_2014.pdf https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/2013/417.790																			
Numbers from state and federal budget doccuments don't add up.	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/17stbystate.pdf																			
	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf																			
For the 2015-17 biennium, General Fund and Federal Funds each support about one-half of the budget; Other Funds covers less than 3%. 2015-17 federal revenue sources include Title IV-E, (~$254 M) Title IV-B (~$17 M), Title XX Social Services Block Grant (~ $39 M) Child Welfare will also transfer ~$12M to DOE- ELD to support early learning programs including Relief Nurseries. Since 1997 Oregon has been one of a few states that was granted a IV-E waiver which allowed some flexibility in the use of IV-E dollars. The Waiver permits OR to pioneer and evaluate innovative services rather than only pay for foster care room and board. Under the current waiver agreement, interventions include: Relationship-based visitation (in all but Multnomah, Linn, Morrow, Umatilla, Harney and Malheur counties)	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf																			
2015-17 Biennium revenues were 85.4% federal, 11.7% general Fund and 2.9% Other Funds Federal revenue sources include Title IV-E, (~$254 M) Title IV-B (~$17 M), Title XX Social Services Block Grant (~ $39 M)	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf																			

	https://www.oregon.gov/oha/Budget2015/OHA%202015-17%20LAB.pdf																			
The Subcommittee noted the recommended budget includes $44.0 million of state resources to fund the roll-up of all on-going program investments made in community mental health programs in 2013-15, and caseload increases and inflation included in the current service level. It also includes $8.7 million General Fund for caseload growth associated with the Spring 2015 caseload forecast. The budget includes new investments of $22.2 million in community mental health treatment services ($17.6 million General Fund and $4.6 million of tobacco tax resources). This includes approximately $7.0 million for crisis service, including mobile crisis services; $6.5 million for jail diversion; $7.0 million for supported housing (rental assistance) and peer-delivered services; and $1.5 million to expand the Oregon Psychiatric Access Line for Kids (OPAL-K). Some of these services may be provided through the Oregon Health Plan and through coordinated care organizations, in which case additional federal funding may be leveraged. Another $6.0 million General Fund is included in the budget for addictions treatment and recovery support, including increased capacity for detoxification/withdrawal management, sobering facilities, and peer delivered services. A total of $275,000 of this funding should be set aside for the Douglas County crisis center/sobering facility, to provide one-time support to get this program up and running. .	https://www.oregon.gov/oha/Budget2015/OHA%202015-17%20LAB.pdf																			
Not clear if thousands, 100" thousands or millions. See chart on page 11.	https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/lfo/Documents/2015-17%20LAB%20Detailed%20Analysis.pdf																			
	http://www.oregonstudentaid.gov/oregon-opportunity-grant.aspx																			
	http://www.oregonstudentaid.gov/oregon-promise.aspx																			
$1000-$10,000 per scholar recipient	http://www.oregonstudentaid.gov																			
$1000-$10,000 per scholar recipient	http://www.oregonstudentaid.gov																			
	https://mchb.hrsa.gov/maternal-child-health-initiatives/home-visiting/fy16-home-visiting-formula-awards https://mchb.hrsa.gov/maternal-child-health-initiatives/home-visiting-overview																			
The total FY 2017 request for the Child Care and Development Fund is $9.5 billion, including $6.6 billion in mandatory funding and $3 billion in discretionary funding under the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The discretionary funds for child care provide an additional $200 million above FY 2016. These funds will help states implement the new statutory requirements of the reauthorization and include $40 million for pilots that will test innovative strategies to address the child care needs of working families, such as care during non-traditional hours and in rural areas.	https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2017/budget-in-brief/acf/discretionary/index.html																			
	https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/individuals/child-and-dependent-care-credit																			
President Obama signed Public Law 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, on which includes $9,168,095,000 for programs under the Head Start Act, an increase of approximately $570 million over the fiscal year (FY) 2015 funding level.	https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/docs/policy-pi/2016-08/acf-pi-hs-16-03_0.pdf																			
The 2017 request also includes $15 million to make competitive grants to partnerships of public and private entities to support community-based model demonstration projects. These model demonstration projects would focus on expanding early screening, referral, and early intervention services to infants and toddlers eligible for Part C and those who are at-risk, but not eligible for Part C, and their families.	http://www2.ed.gov/programs/preschooldevelopmentgrants/index.html																			
	https://ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/summary/17summary.pdf																			
	https://ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/summary/17summary.pdf																			
	https://ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/summary/17summary.pdf																			
	hhttps://ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/summary/17summary.pdf																			

To receive funds, states must meet certain federal requirements, which are primarily related to state planning for comprehensive services to children in families. The statute also provides that before PSSF funds are distributed to states for support of these services, a part of the program's funding must be reserved for other grants and activities, including grants under the Court Improvement Program and Regional Partnership Grants.	https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43458.pdf																			
	https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43458.pdf																			
	https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/94-953.pdf																			
Eligibility: Adults with/without a child who earned income of $53,505 or less in 2016 AND meet a number of other income-related tests.	https://apps.irs.gov/app/eitc2016/ProcessEligibilityUserQualifyingChild.do																			
In an effort to continue the momentum focused around strengthening SNAP Employment and Training (E&T) programs, the 2017 Budget includes two proposals that would provide States with additional resources that could help shape best practices in employment and training initiatives. The Budget includes $4 million for E&T technical assistance that would enable FNS to support robust interagency partnerships and E&T programs that are focused on helping SNAP recipients prepare for and find good-paying jobs. An additional $3 million will go towards the development of State SNAP E&T program data collection and reporting systems.	http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/fy17budsum.pdf																			
In addition to an increase in Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (SEBTC) efforts, the Budget also provides $10 million for a demonstration in the Summer Food Service Program that would authorize, fund, and evaluate non-congregate meal services in rural areas. The demonstration project would allow State administrators, ITO's, and program sponsors to improve meal access by offering SFSP meals at non-congregate sites so that children could pick up meals and consume them offsite. The amount funded in the Budget would support meals for about 25,000 children over the summer months, as well as an evaluation of participation, implementation, and impacts on food security.	http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/fy17budsum.pdf																			
Funding will be provided through grants to rural communities to implement two generation strategies that seek to combine intensive, high-quality, adult-focused services with intensive, high-quality, child focused programs. In addition, the funding will support the development of shared IT innovations that integrate multi-generational service delivery with States, municipalities, and Tribes.	http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/fy17budsum.pdf																			
The Budget includes $2.3 billion in net costs over 10 years for an initiative to modernize the Child Support Program and to promote responsible parenting. Of those net 10 year costs, $2.8 billion impacts the Child Support Program; Supplemental Security Income and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program realize savings of $1.1 billion collectively, while there are $162 million in costs for Medicaid, and $492 million in costs for Foster Care. The Budget also includes funding specifically to encourage states to pass through child support payments directly to families, making sure more child support collections reach children rather than being retained by the federal and state governments, and a child support research fund to encourage state Title IV-D programs to test and implement family-centered approaches.	https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2017/budget-in-brief/acf/mandatory/index.html#foster-care																			
	https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2017/budget-in-brief/acf/mandatory/index.html#foster-care																			
The amended ESEA encourages the use of Title I funds to strengthen the academic program of participating schools, including by establishing preschool programs and dual or concurrent secondary/postsecondary enrollment programs for eligible students and requires ongoing professional development for staff working with disadvantaged students, as well as activities designed to increase parental involvement.	https://ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/summary/17summary.pdf																			
	https://ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/summary/17summary.pdf																			
The new program would reward teachers in high-need schools with forgiveness up to $10,000, while those who graduated from effective teacher preparation programs, as determined by States, would be eligible to receive up to $25,000. This new program would reward job retention by forgiving increasing shares of student loan balances, awarded at 10 percent per year for teachers starting years 2–3, 20 percent for starting years 4–5, and 40 percent for starting year 6.	https://ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget17/summary/17summary.pdf																			
	http://www.chrt.org/publication/affordable-care-act-funding-analysis-grant-programs-health-care-reform-fy2010-fy2015/																			
	https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2017/budget-in-brief/cms/index.html																			
Grantees can be flexible in the use of funds for both new and unique programs or to supplement their current activities. In addition to providing MHBG awards, CMHS provides recipients with technical assistance (TA). The TA supports the use of evidence-based programs.	http://www.nami.org/About-NAMI/NAMI-News/$400-Million-Boost-In-Budget-for-Mental-Health																			
	http://www.nami.org/About-NAMI/NAMI-News/$400-Million-Boost-In-Budget-for-Mental-Health																			
	http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/fy17budsum.pdf																			

Significant new behavioral health investments aim to support innovative approaches to reduce rates of substance abuse, improve access to mental health services, and prevent suicide. The Budget prioritizes self-determination by fully funding contract support costs, which provides critical funding to Tribes who operate facilities under self-determination and self-governance agreements. Other increases include funding for new facilities, staffing and operations of new and replacement facilities opening between FY 2016 and FY 2017, and critical investments in Health Information Technology to improve the quality of health services and enhance care coordination.	http://www.nihb.org/docs/03212016/fy2017-budget-in-brief%20IHHS.pdf																			
The Budget also includes $1.5 billion in additional funding for the Social Services Block Grant, over five years, to support the Upward Mobility Project. This Project will allow up to 10 states, localities, or consortia of states and communities more flexibility to use funds from up to 4 federal block grants—HHS' Social Services Block Grant and Community Services Block Grant and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnerships Program—for efforts designed to promote self-sufficiency, improve educational and other outcomes for children, and enhance communities' ability to provide opportunities for families. Projects will rely on evidence-based programs or be designed to test new ideas and will have a significant evaluation component. The funding will be awarded competitively by ACF, in consultation with the Department of Housing and Urban Development.	https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2017/budget-in-brief/acf/mandatory/index.html#foster-care																		
	https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2017/budget-in-brief/acf/discretionary/index.html																			
ACF plans to award grants to develop better tools to be able to identify victims, prevent child trafficking, and develop comprehensive services to foster youth who have been exploited. ACF will also fund the National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth.	https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2017/budget-in-brief/acf/discretionary/index.html																			
	https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2017/budget-in-brief/acf/discretionary/index.html																			
The FY 2017 Budget includes funding increases to Native youth initiatives in ACF, IHS, CDC, and SAMHSA. Within ACF, $2 million is included for Native youth resiliency and leadership development grants, as well as $1 million for a new training and technical assistance center to support capacity building and assist Tribes and native organizations in accessing federal and other funds. The Promoting Safe and Stable Families program also includes a $20 million increase to assist Tribes in developing the capacity to operate their own child welfare.	https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2017/budget-in-brief/acf/discretionary/index.html																			
In FY 2016, Congress established a requirement that the Community Services Block Grant implementing agencies meet a set of performance standards. The Budget provides $674 million, consistent with the FY 2016 request. This budget level supports implementation of ongoing performance reforms. A new proposal provides short-term flexibility for states to invest in the modernization of data systems.	https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2017/budget-in-brief/acf/discretionary/index.html																			