



# National Child Care Information Center

*A service of the Child Care Bureau*

NCCIC

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## **FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES for CHILD CARE**

Funding for communities, child care programs, and child care providers to support child care comes from a variety of public and private sources. The National Child Care Information Center (NCCIC) is not a funding organization.

Information is available in the following sections of this document:

- [Federal Funding Sources](#) is a compilation of common Federal funding sources for child care, including contact information and criteria for who may apply;
- [Federal Resources and Publications](#) includes information on how to search for Federal grants;
- [National Organizations with Child Care Funding Information](#) lists national organizations that have extensive information on child care, including start-up costs, budgeting, program development, regulations and standards, funding, and staffing;
- [Foundation and Private Funding](#) includes a sample of foundation and private organizations that provide grants for early care and education; and
- [Additional Resources and Publications](#) includes information about sources of funding for child care.

State, county, or city governments as well as local early childhood professional organizations or child care resource and referral (CCR&R) agencies, may also have special funding initiatives for child care. A link to each State's child care Web page is available from NCCIC on the Web at <http://nccic.org/statedata/dirs/index.html>. To find the name of a local child care resource and referral agency, contact Child Care Aware at 800-424-2246 or on the Web at <http://www.childcareaware.org/en/>.

There may also be a number of potential funding sources to consider in local communities. Employers in the community and professional organizations associated with them may offer assistance. In addition to monetary resources, they may offer "in-kind" contributions. Volunteer services, goods, materials, or equipment may be offered to assist program development or operation.

Individuals looking for information about child care subsidies to pay for child care should contact the office that administers the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) in their State. A list of State CCDF Contacts is available from NCCIC on the Web at <http://nccic.org/statedata/dirs/index.html>.

## FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

### U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF)

■ **The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)** helps States, Territories, and Federally recognized Tribes and Tribal Organizations provide child care for low-income families and increase the affordability and quality of child care and development services. Except for approved construction of child care facilities by Tribal grantees, no CCDF funds may be used for purchase or improvement (other than minor remodeling) of any building or facility. Additional information on the Child Care and Development Block Grant is available on the Web at <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ccb/geninfo/ccdfdesc.htm>. Information on how the fund is administered in each State is available from the State CCDF Administrator. Contact information is available on the Web at <http://nccic.org/dirs/devfund.html>.

*Who may apply:* The Child Care Bureau delivers formula grants to States. Eligible families receive subsidized child care services through certificates or contracts with providers. Parents may select any legally operating child care provider. Child care providers serving children funded by CCDF must meet basic health and safety requirements set by States and Tribes.

A minimum of 4 percent of CCDF funds must be used to improve the quality of child care and offer additional services to parents. Child care programs and family child care providers should contact the office that administers the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) in their State to find out what funds are available from their State. A list of State CCDF Contacts is available from NCCIC on the Web at <http://nccic.org/statedata/dirs/devfund.html>.

■ **Head Start and Early Head Start** programs are administered by the Head Start Bureau. They are child-focused programs that serve children from birth to age 5, pregnant women, and their families and have the overall goal of increasing the school readiness of young children in low-income families. Grants are awarded by the ACF Regional Offices and the Head Start Bureau's American Indian and Migrant Program Branches directly to local public agencies, private organizations, Indian Tribes, and school systems for the purpose of operating Head Start programs at the community level. Head Start is a matching grant program where grantees must contribute 20 percent of the total cost of the program. Traditionally, funding has been provided directly to local agencies operating Head Start programs to provide services for economically disadvantaged preschool children on a part-day and part-year basis. More recently, Head Start grants have been given to programs that provide full-day and year-round services. For more information on Head Start programs, visit the Administration for Children and Families' Head Start Bureau page at <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb> or the National Head Start Association Web site at <http://www.nhsa.org>.

*Who may apply:* Head Start and Early Head Start grantees may be either public or private, for-profit or nonprofit organizations or public school systems. If there is a current grantee in a community, that grantee will continue to serve in that capacity

until they decide they no longer want to be a sponsoring agency, or unless Head Start funds going to the agency are terminated for cause. If a grantee gives up or loses funding, Head Start funds will remain in the community previously served by that agency and will be awarded to another eligible organization through a competitive process. Children are eligible to participate in Head Start if they are from low-income families or if their families are eligible for public assistance.

## **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)**

■ **Rural Development, Rural Housing Service: The Community Facilities Loan Program (CFLP)** makes loans to develop community facilities for public use in rural areas and towns of not more than 20,000 people. CFLP funds may be used to construct, enlarge, or improve community facilities for health care, public safety, and public services. Child care centers are among the examples of public service facilities. Loans may also be used for the operation of these facilities. Eligible applicants are public entities and nonprofit organizations. Applications can be obtained at any of the 1,200 USDA Rural Development field offices. For additional information, contact the USDA's Rural Housing Service at 202-720-1490 or on the Web at <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/index.html>.

*Who may apply:* Community Programs can make and guarantee loans to develop essential community facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 in population. Loans and guarantees are available to public entities such as municipalities, counties, and special-purpose districts, as well as to nonprofit corporations and Tribal governments.

■ **The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)**, funded through the USDA, provides Federal funds for meals and snacks served to eligible children in child care centers and family child care homes. Information about CACFP participation guidelines and the Child Care Food Program Administrator for each State is available on the Web at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Care/CACFP/cacfphome.htm>.

*Who may apply:* Public or private nonprofit child care centers, Head Start programs, and some for-profit centers that are licensed or approved to provide day care may serve meals and snacks to infants and children through CACFP. After-school care programs in low-income areas can participate in CACFP by providing free snacks to school-aged children and youths through age 18. Programs enter into agreements with their administering State agencies to assume administrative and financial responsibility for CACFP operations. A family or group day care home must sign an agreement with a sponsoring organization to participate in CACFP. Day care homes must be licensed or approved to provide day care services.

## **U.S. Department of Education**

■ **The 21st Century Community Learning Centers (CCLC)** program, originally authorized under Title X, Part I, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), is to

provide expanded learning opportunities for participating children in a safe, drug-free and supervised environment. The 21st CCLC program enables schools to stay open longer, providing a safe place for homework centers, intensive mentoring in basic skills, drug and violence prevention counseling, helping middle school students to prepare to take college preparatory courses in high school, enrichment in the core academic subjects as well as opportunities to participate in recreational activities, chorus, band, and the arts, technology education programs, and services for children and youth with disabilities. About 6,800 rural and inner-city public schools in 1,420 communities—in collaboration with other public and nonprofit agencies, organizations, local businesses, post-secondary institutions, scientific/cultural and other community entities—are now participating as 21st CCLCs.

21st CCLC funds flow to States based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. States will use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. Current 21st CCLC grantees will continue to be administered by and receive funding through the U.S. Department of Education. Additional information about the 21st CCLC program and State Department of Education contacts, Web sites, and application due dates is available on the Web at <http://www.ed.gov/21stcclc>.

**Who may apply:** Eligible entities include local educational agencies, community-based organizations, other public or private entities, or consortia of two or more of such agencies, organizations, or entities. States are required to make awards only to applicants that will primarily serve students who attend schools with concentrations of poor students. Also, States must provide a priority for projects that will target services to students who attend low-performing schools.

■ **The CCAMPIS (Child Care Access Means Parents in School) Provision** was signed into law as Part A of Title IV, Subpart 7, Section 419N of the Higher Education Act in October of 1998. The purpose of this program is to support the participation of low income parents in the postsecondary education system through the provision of campus based child care services. An institution of higher education is eligible to receive a grant under this program if the total amount of all Federal Pell Grant funds awarded to students enrolled at the institution of higher education for the preceding Fiscal Year (FY) equals or exceeds \$350,000. Funding for FY 2003 was \$16,200,000, and funding for FY 2004 was \$16,100,000. Information about the CCAMPIS Child Care Provision is available on the Web at <http://www.ed.gov/programs/campisp/index.html>. For additional information, contact the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Programs at 202-502-7525.

**Who may apply:** An institution of higher education is eligible to receive a grant under this program if the total amount of all Federal Pell Grant funds awarded to students enrolled at the institution of higher education for the preceding fiscal year equals or exceeds \$350,000.

■ **The Even Start Family Literacy Program** addresses the basic educational needs of parents and children up to age 8 from low-income families by providing a unified program of (1) adult basic or secondary education and literacy programs for parents, (2) assistance for parents to effectively promote their children's educational development, and (3) early childhood

education for children. Projects provide some services directly and build on existing community resources by collaborating with other service providers. Information about The Even Start Family Literacy Programs Statute (2001) is available on the Web at [http://www.statewide-initiative.rmcres.com/documents/pdf/Auth\\_Leg\\_Even\\_Start\\_Statute.pdf](http://www.statewide-initiative.rmcres.com/documents/pdf/Auth_Leg_Even_Start_Statute.pdf).

**Who may apply:** The U.S. Department of Education awards formula grants to State educational agencies that, in turn, make competitive discretionary grants to partnerships of local educational agencies and community-based organizations for Even Start Family Literacy projects. Inquiries should be addressed to the State educational agency.

The Department of Education Web site also has a section on FY 2002-2003 Discretionary Grant Application Packages at <http://www.ed.gov/GrantApps/>.

### **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**

■ **The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** provides States with annual direct grants, which they in turn award to smaller communities and rural areas for use in revitalizing neighborhoods, expanding affordable housing and economic opportunities, and/or improving community facilities and services, principally to benefit low- and moderate-income persons. States establish their own programs and rules to govern the distribution of their CDBG funds. Additional information is available on the Web at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/index.cfm>.

**Who may apply:** Cities in metropolitan areas designated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as central to metropolitan area; other cities over 50,000 in Metropolitan Areas; and qualified urban counties of at least 200,000 (excluding the population in entitlement cities located within the boundaries of such counties) are eligible to receive CDBG entitlement grants determined by a statutory formula. States may distribute the funds to units of general local government in nonentitlement areas.

### **U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)**

■ **Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services (ATELS)** has awarded grants to States to recruit child care programs to sponsor apprentices; register apprentices with the local Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) or State Apprenticeship Council (SAC); set up structure for the on-the-job training (OJT) and the apprentice/journey worker relationship; develop and implement curricula for course work; explore the development of family child care apprenticeship programs; apply the roles of apprentice and journey worker into existing career lattices; and establish articulation agreements and other mechanisms to offer course work and college credit. Additional information is available on the Web at [http://www.doleta.gov/atels\\_bat/](http://www.doleta.gov/atels_bat/).

**Who may apply:** Employers or groups of employers and unions design, organize, manage, and finance registered apprenticeship programs under a set of

apprenticeship standards. BAT provides apprenticeship services in all States, and registers programs and apprentices in the 23 States where there is no SAC or Agency. The SACs in 27 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico have been delegated authority by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Labor to register apprenticeship programs for Federal purposes.

## **U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration**

■ **The Livable Communities Initiative (LCI)** was created to strengthen the link between transit and communities. One of the objectives is increasing access to employment, education facilities, and other community destinations through high-quality, community-oriented, technologically innovative transit services and facilities. Additional information is available from the 10 Regional Offices or on the Web at <http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/planning/livbro.html>.

*Who may apply:* Eligible applicants include: transit operators, metropolitan planning organizations, city and county governments, States, planning agencies and other public bodies with the authority to plan or construct transit projects. Nonprofit, community, and civic organizations are encouraged to participate in project planning and development as partners with eligible recipients.

## **U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)**

■ In many localities, special loan programs have been developed to help child care programs access immediate funds at affordable rates. The SBA's Office of Women's Business Ownership at 800-8-ASK-SBA (800-827-5722) has information about local contacts for information about financing child care as a small business opportunity. SBA services include training for women business owners in financial planning, "meet the lender," and selling to the Federal government. They also sponsor the Women's Network for Entrepreneurial Training (WNET), a one-on-one mentoring program for women who are expanding their businesses; the Women's Pre-Qualification Loan Program; the LowDoc program; the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) Program; and the Microloan Demonstration Program. Additional information about SBA programs is available on the Web at

- Small Business Administration (SBA) <http://www.sba.gov>;
- SBA Microloans <http://www.sba.gov/financing/sbaloan/microloans.html>;
- SBA Minority and Women's Prequalification Pilot Loan Program [http://www.sba.gov/business\\_finances/prequal/preqgen.html](http://www.sba.gov/business_finances/prequal/preqgen.html); and
- The Women's Network for Entrepreneurial Training <http://www.sba.gov/womeninbusiness/wnet.html>.

*Who may apply:* Individuals may apply.

## FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PUBLICATIONS

■ *The Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance* (CFDA) is an annual government-wide compendium of Federal programs, projects, services, and activities. The CFDA Web site provides access to a database of all Federal programs available to State and local governments (including the District of Columbia); Federally recognized Indian Tribal governments; Territories (and possessions) of the United States; domestic public, quasi-public, and private profit and nonprofit organizations and institutions; specialized groups; and individuals. Individuals can search this database to find assistance programs meeting their requirements and for which they are eligible. Also available on this site are several aids for writing of a proposal to apply for assistance. Browse the CFDA Contents page to learn more about them. The CFDA can be reviewed at <http://www.cfda.gov>.

■ The *Federal Register* is a daily publication of the Federal government that offers information on new programs and funding. It provides detailed information about Federal funding programs by specific categories, including funding for facility development or for programs to serve low-income families. The Federal Register is available on the Web at <http://www.access.gpo.gov> (choose National Archives and Records Administration's Office of the Federal Register).

■ Federal Resources for Educational Excellence (FREE) is a Federally sponsored Web site formed by a working group from 30 Federal agencies to make hundreds of Federally supported teaching and learning resources easier to find. Subjects include: arts, educational technology, foreign languages, health and safety, language arts, mathematics, physical education, science, social studies, and vocational education. This information is available on the Web at <http://www.ed.gov/free/index.html>.

■ FedGrants.gov, sponsored by the Office of Management and Budget, allows users to search grant listings by agency and activity. Grants are also listed by the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) code, and customers can conduct keyword searches. This information is available on the Web at <http://www.FedGrants.gov>.

■ GrantsNet is a tool for finding and exchanging information about the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and selected Federal grant programs. The Web site provides information on how to find grant information, search for funding and apply for grants, and provides useful resources and information about administering grants. Information is available on the Web at <http://www.hhs.gov/grantsnet/>.

## NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH CHILD CARE FUNDING INFORMATION

- **Child Care Aware**  
1319 F Street NW, Suite 810  
Washington, DC 20004-1106  
800-424-2246  
World Wide Web: <http://www.childcareaware.org/en/>

Child Care Aware is a national initiative that can help parents and providers find their local child care resource and referral (CCR&R) agency. CCR&R agencies can provide information about current market rates and can link providers with training opportunities and other resources. CCR&Rs work with local and State governments and the private sector to leverage resources for building and maintaining the supply of quality child care.

■ **Connect for Kids**

World Wide Web: <http://www.connectforkids.org/homepage1535/index.htm>

Connect for Kids offers a public space on the Internet for adults—parents, grandparents, educators, policy-makers and others—who want to make their communities work for kids. Connect for Kids provides solutions-oriented coverage of critical issues for children and families. The Web site covers more than 30 topics ranging from arts and youth development, out-of-school time and the early years to foster care, welfare reform, and oral health. The Toolkit for Funding section of Connect for Kids Web site at [http://www.connectforkids.org/resources3139/resources\\_show.htm?doc\\_id=45947](http://www.connectforkids.org/resources3139/resources_show.htm?doc_id=45947) provides a compilation of resources with information about funding opportunities for programs for children.

■ **The Foundation Center**

79 Fifth Avenue/16th Street  
New York, NY 10003-3076  
212-620-4230 or 800-424-9836

World Wide Web: <http://fdncenter.org>

The Foundation Center is an independent national service organization established by foundations to provide information on foundation and corporate giving. These publications provide descriptions of private, philanthropic organizations and how to access available funds. Supplementary materials and services in areas useful to grant seekers can also be accessed through the Foundation Center's Cooperating Collections in major libraries and agencies around the country.

■ **National Children's Facilities Network (NCFN)**

World Wide Web: <http://www.ncfn.org>

The National Children's Facilities Network is a coalition of nonprofit financial and technical assistance intermediaries involved in planning, developing, and financing facilities for low-income child care and Head Start programs. The Network's purpose is to share information on child care facilities issues; initiate legislation and regulations affecting low-income child care and Head Start facilities; and develop and support various financing strategies, initiatives and programs. The members of the Network increase supply and help improve the quality of child care by providing technical assistance and financing to address capital needs. The Financing Facilities section of the NCFN Web site at <http://www.ncfn.org/ff.htm> provides a list of National and State organizations that offer grants and loans for child care facilities.

■ **National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)**

1509 16th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
800-424-2460

World Wide Web: <http://www.naeyc.org>

NAEYC is a nonprofit professional organization dedicated to improving the quality of care and education provided to our nation's young children. NAEYC has over 100,000 members, teachers, administrators, parents, policy-makers, and others committed to bringing high-quality early education and care to all young children. NAEYC publishes an extensive array of books, brochures, videotapes, and posters.

## **FOUNDATION AND PRIVATE FUNDING**

The following is a sample of foundations and corporations that provide grants for child care providers.

### ■ **Rosie's For All Kids Foundation, Inc.**

P. O. Box 225

Allendale, New Jersey 07401

World Wide Web: <http://www.wb.com/rosieo/allkids/allkids.htm>

Rosie's For All Kids Foundation, Inc. was established in February 1997 by Rosie O'Donnell to help support the intellectual, social and cultural development of at-risk and underserved children throughout the United States. Since its inception, the foundation has awarded more than \$20 million in grants to over 1,100 nonprofit organizations. The foundation awards grants to nonprofit organizations dedicated to helping children and their families through child care, early childhood education, literacy and other essential programs. The foundation's main focus is child care. First priority is given to established programs serving low-income, urban areas, where many families struggle to find affordable, quality child care. In Fiscal Year 2004, nearly 90 percent of the foundation's grants were awarded to nonprofit child care and early childhood education programs.

### ■ **Dekko Foundation**

1208 Lakeside Drive

P.O. Box 548

Kendallville, IN 46755

219-347-1278

World Wide Web: <http://www.dekkofoundation.org>

The Dekko Foundation is dedicated to improving the quality of child care and early childhood education available to families in the areas it serves. The Foundation has chosen to focus its grantmaking on child care centers. Among centers, the board has chosen to support those which: have chosen a certified curriculum, such as High/Scope or the Montessori Method of Education, are working toward National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) accreditation, have staff who are attending Child Development Associate (CDA) classes, and whose director is receiving training in center management. The Foundation will consider supporting projects that provide for a healthy start for children; the development of high-quality, early childhood education and quality child care centers; projects that foster positive, responsible family development; education about child development to people who influence children's lives; and curriculum training in child care centers. The Dekko Foundation will consider grant proposals from the following geographic areas: Limestone County in Alabama; DeKalb, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley Counties in Indiana; Clarke, Decatur, Lucas, Ringgold and Union Counties in Iowa; and portions of Lincoln and Giles Counties in Tennessee.

■ **The Enterprise Foundation**

10227 Wincopin Circle, Suite 500

Columbia, MD 21044

410-964-1230

World Wide Web: <http://www.enterprisefoundation.org>

The Enterprise Foundation and its more than 2,200 Network members work together to provide low-income people with affordable housing, safer streets, and access to jobs and child care. Members include nonprofit, community-based organizations; public housing authorities; and Native American Tribes from around the country. Together, they create powerful partnerships to rebuild communities and empower people in neighborhoods nationwide. Enterprise Child Care's work relies on collaboration between the community development and child care communities. They support home-based and center-based care, foster community partnerships and advocate for public policy changes to improve the quality, supply, and affordability of child care in low-income communities. Partners include: community development corporations; local, State and national child care resource and referral agencies (CCR&Rs); local, State and Federal government agencies; and private foundations. They provide direct support to community-based organizations and CCR&Rs in areas in which they have child care initiatives: Portland; Los Angeles; Central Midwest region; Washington D.C.; Baltimore; the New York City metropolitan area; and Syracuse and Rochester, N.Y.

■ **Office Depot**

**Caring and Making a Difference**

World Wide Web: <http://www.community.officedepot.com/local.asp>

Office Depot provides cash grants or one-time product donations to nonprofit organizations that directly impact the health, education, and welfare of children. Funds provided by Office Depot must directly assist children and the organization requesting the funding must have an established track record of community advocacy and a clear direction for its future initiatives. Requests for grants of more than \$2,000 for the 2005 budget year must be submitted no later than September 30, 2004; requests for less than \$2,000 are accepted on an ongoing basis. For more information, contact the Donations Hotline at 1-800-937-3600, ext. 80309.

■ **PNC Foundation**

**PNC Grow Up Great**

Two PNC Plaza

620 Liberty Avenue, P2-PTPP-25-1

Pittsburgh, PA 15222

412-762-7076

World Wide Web: <http://www.pnc.com/aboutus/growupgreat/>

In September 2003, the PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. announced PNC Grow Up Great, a new 10-year, \$100 million program that is a corporate commitment to improve school readiness among millions of children from birth to age 5. PNC intends to improve school readiness, a central issue affecting society today, through unprecedented partnerships that involve nationally renowned early education experts, including Sesame Workshop, PBS member stations, and Family Communications, Inc., the producers of Mister Rogers' Neighborhood. A first-year pilot program will involve Head Start centers throughout Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, and Delaware to immediately impact millions of children, families and educators. For additional

information, contact Brian Goerke of PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., at 412-762-4450, or Mia Hallett Bernard of the PNC Foundation at 412-762-7076.

## **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND PUBLICATIONS**

In addition to the information on funding and financing available through the organizations referenced above, the following publications may be useful:

- *Fact Sheets for Afterschool Funding* (2004), by the National Center for Community Education in collaboration with the Afterschool Alliance, describes a range of Federal funding sources that can support after school programs. It includes information on the Federal sponsoring agency, the type of grant, who is eligible to apply, the purpose of the funds, the contact information, and why after school programs should apply. This resource is available on the Web at [http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/training\\_fact\\_sheets.pdf](http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/training_fact_sheets.pdf).
- *Finding Funding: A Guide to Federal Sources for Out-of-School Time and Community School Initiatives* (January 2003), by The Finance Project, provides an overview of strategies for gaining access to and using Federal funds, as well as a catalog that provides information on 116 funding sources that can potentially provide support for out-of-school time and community school initiatives. The guide includes both well-known sources of funding for child care, education, and health efforts (e.g., the Child Care and Development Fund, Title I, Medicaid), as well as overlooked sources (e.g., the Arts learning program of the National Endowment for the Arts). Not every funding source listed will be suitable for every out-of-school time or community school initiative. This resource is available on the Web at <http://www.financeprojectinfo.org/Publications/FundingGuide2003.pdf>.
- *Funding* (July 2002), by the Appalachian Resource Center (ARC), includes links to public and private sources of funding for community development projects, information about funding sources, and tips on preparing grant proposals. This resource is available on the Web at <http://www.arc.gov/index.do?nodeId=45>.
- *The Business Side of Child Care: A Reference Manual for Child Care Advocates and Lenders* (2002), by the Center for Community Self-Help, is a reference manual that provides a consideration of business aspects of planning for and operating a child care program and includes model budgets for centers of varying sizes and locations (rural, urban); construction issues, including use of design professionals; regulations; and quality assessments. The chapter “Financial and Facility Planning” provides Model Budgets for a variety of child care operations. This resource is available on the Web at <http://www.self-help.org/pdfs/childcare%20manual.pdf>.
- *Financing After-School Programs* (May 2000), prepared by The Finance Project, provides an overview of the financing of after-school programs. After describing the heterogeneity of after-school programs, the paper provides a framework of cost elements and looks at what is known about the total costs of these programs. It then discusses the variety of funding sources that are available to support both direct services and infrastructure for after-school programs, and how these sources translate into program revenues. The paper concludes

with some thoughts about financing issues and challenges for building and maintaining systems of high-quality, affordable, and accessible after-school programs. This resource is available on the Web at [http://www.financeproject.org/financing\\_afterschool\\_programs.htm](http://www.financeproject.org/financing_afterschool_programs.htm).

■ The *Foundations Supporting Early Childhood Care and Education* document under the Financing topic in the Popular Topics section of NCCIC's Web site at <http://nccic.org/poptopics/foundations.html> provides a sample of private foundations that support early childhood care and education.

■ The *Fundraising* document under the Financing topic in the Popular Topics section of NCCIC's Web site at <http://nccic.org/poptopics/fundraising.html> includes information for programs that are looking for fund raising strategies.

■ The *Grants and Grant Writing* document under the Financing topic in the Popular Topics section of NCCIC's Web site at <http://nccic.org/poptopics/grantwriting.html> provides information about finding grants and writing grant proposals.

The National Child Care Information Center does not endorse any organization, publication, or resource.