

CHILD CARE SUBSIDY INFORMATION

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[Child Care Subsidy](#) (CCS) offers assistance to families to help with the cost of childcare for children aged 0-13 years. There are three factors that determine a family's level of CCS. These are:

- [Combined annual family income](#)
- [Activity test](#) – the activity level of both parents
- [Service type](#) – type of child care service and whether the child attends school
- Documentation may be required such as Australian driver licence, Australian passport, Foreign passport, Australian birth certificate, Australian Marriage certificate, Australian citizenship certificate
- Families are provided with a Customer Reference Number (CRN)
- Child Care Subsidy is paid directly to providers to be passed on to families as a fee reduction
- Families will contribute to their childcare fees and pay the Service the difference between the fee charged and the subsidy amount- generally called the 'gap fee'
- Families may also be eligible for [Additional Child Care Subsidy](#) depending upon their circumstance.

COMPLYING WRITTEN ARRANGEMENT

- The Provider and Parent must enter into an agreement regarding the planned arrangements for care of a child, this is called a *Complying Written Arrangement* (CWA) and is an agreement to provide care in return for fees.
- The CWA must be recorded, and the parent must confirm the terms of the agreement either electronic or hard copy and this must be kept by the provider.
- The CWA must include the following information:
 - the names and contact details of the provider and the individual(s)
 - the date the arrangement starts
 - the name and date of birth of the child (or children)
 - if care will be provided on a routine basis and if so, details about the days on which sessions of care will usually occur
 - the usual start and end times for these sessions of care
 - whether care will be on a casual or flexible basis (in addition to, or instead of, a routine basis)
 - details of fees charged under the arrangement (providers can reference a fee schedule or information available on their website), which the parties understand may vary from time to time.

- Where there are certain changes (fees or booked days) to the individual Complying Written Arrangements (CWA) for care between the provider and an individual, the provider must update the arrangement in writing, and the families are required to confirm the changes by signing the updated CWA.
- An enrolment notice must be submitted within 7 days following the signed CWA and enrolment acceptance.
- Once the provider submits an enrolment notice the family will be asked to confirm the enrolment through their myGov account.

ADDITIONAL CHILDCARE SUBSIDY PROCEDURE

Our Service will ensure all ACCS applications are managed in line with the [Guide to Additional Child Care Subsidy \(child wellbeing\)](#) and [CCS Handbook](#)

- Parents can apply for ACCS (grandparent), ACCS (temporary financial hardship) or ACCS (transition to work) through Centrelink directly
- The provider can apply for ACCS (child wellbeing) through the CCS software or PEP for children identified at risk of serious abuse or neglect
- Once a child has been identified as 'at risk' the Service will check the ACCS eligibility requirements from the Guide to the ACCS (Child Wellbeing)
- If the Service deems the child is eligible for ACCS the service will submit an initial ACCS Certificate for a 6-week period
- The Service needs to provide a referral to an appropriate support agency in conjunction with the submission of an ACCS certificate
- If further ACCS (Child Wellbeing) is required following the initial 6-week certificate the service may apply for a Determination for a period of up to 13 weeks
- Following an application for an ACCS 6-week certificate the provider will abide by the requirement to make an ACCS (child wellbeing) referral to an appropriate support agency
- Following an application for an ACCS 12-week determination the provider will abide by the requirement that the application must be accompanied by evidence, dated less than 6 months old, or a statutory declaration that supports the provider's view that the child continues to be 'at risk'
- If the child continues to be 'at risk' after the initial 13-week determination, then the provider needs to lodge a subsequent determination application.